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### A NEW

# ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME III. D AND E.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND NEW YORK

# ANEW

# ENGLISH DICTIONARY

## ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME III.

D

By J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.

E

By HENRY BRADLEY, M.A.

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# E

## By HENRY BRADLEY

Hon. M.A., Oxon.





#### PREFATORY NOTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY BRADLEY.

LONDON, October 1893.

#### EMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eylet-hole, 5b. 1. The following earlier example has been found:—1497 Naval Accts. Hen. VII (1896) 334 Makyng of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.

# MY

### PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

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

These words are thus distributed between the two letters:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD, May, 1897.

#### ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

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

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

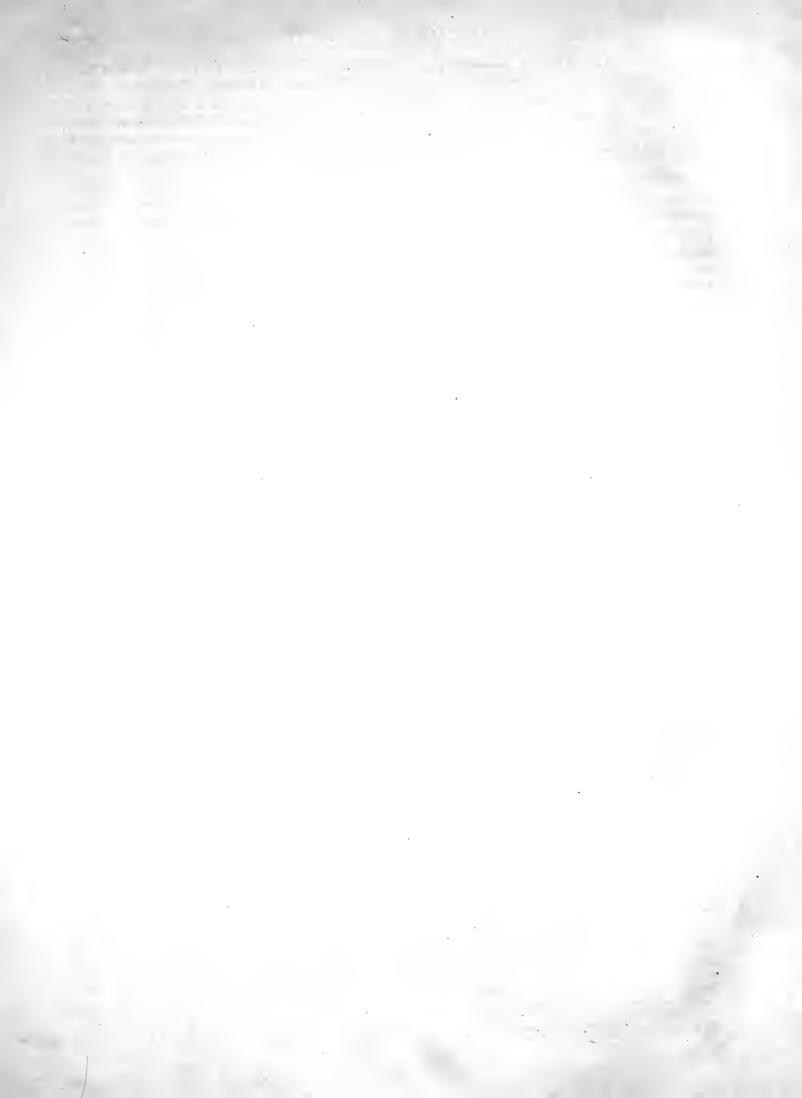
Dock. 1486 Ibid. 23 About the bringing of the same ship into her dokke. 1488 Ibid. 26 Keping the said Ship at Erith in her dokke. 1495 Ibid. 137 The Reparalyng, fortifying, and amendyng the dokke for the Kynges shippes at Portesmonth, makyng of the gates, & fortifying the hede of the same dokke. Dock-head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

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

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

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

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



### KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

#### I. CONSONANTS.

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

g as in go (gōu).

h ... hol (hōu).

r ... run (rvn), terrier (te'riə1).

1 ... her (hə1), farther (fā'1891).

s ... see (sē), cess (ses).

w ... wen (wen).

hw ... when (hwen).

y ... yes (yes).

þ as in thin (þin), bath (baþ).

δ ... then (δen), bathe (bēlδ).

∫ ... shop (∫ep), dish (diʃ).

tʃ ... chop (t∫ep), dish (difʃ).

z ... vision (vizən), déjeuner (dezöne).

dz ... judge (dzvdz).

η ... singing (siŋiŋ), think (þiŋk).

η ... singer (fiŋgai).

(FOREIGN.)

h as in French nasal, environ (anviron).

lt ... It. seraglio (serā·l'o).

χ ... Ger. ach (aχ), Sc. loch (loχ, loχ\*).

χ\* ... Ger. ich (iχ\*), Sc. nich (neχ\*)t).

γ ... Ger. sagen (zā·γěn).

γ ... Ger. sagen (zā·γěn).

γ ... Ger. legen, regnen (lē·γ³ēn, rē·γ³něn).

	II. VOWELS.	
ORDINARY.	LONG.	OBSCURE.
a as in Fr. à la mode (a la mod'). ai aye=yes (ai), Isaiah (əizai'ă).	ā as in alms (āmz), bar (bār).	ă as in amoeba (ămī·bă).
æ man (mæn). a pass (pas), chant (tʃant). au lond (land), now (nau).		ž accept (žkse pt), maniac (mž nižk).
v cut (kvt), son (svn). e yet (yet), ten (ten). e survey sb. (sv:ve), Fr. attaché (atase).    e Fr. chef (sef).  o ever (evo1), nation (nēl son).  i I, eye, (oi), bind (boind).	<ul> <li>ē curl (kēil), fur (fēi).</li> <li>ē (ē•) there (δē•1), pear, pare (pē•1).</li> <li>ē (ē1) rein, rain (rē1n), they (δē1).</li> <li>ē Fr. faire (fēi').</li> <li>ā fīr (fō1), fern (fō1n), earth (δ1).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ŏ datum (dē¹·tŏm).</li> <li>ĕ moment (mē³·měnt), several (se·věrăl).</li> <li>ċ separate (adj.) (se·părêt).</li> <li>ė added (æ·dėd), estate (ėstē¹·t).</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Fr. eau de vie (σ də vī·).</li> <li>i sit (sit), mystie (mistik).</li> <li>i Psyche (səi·ki), react (ri₁æ·kt).</li> <li>o achor (ε̄i·koɪ), morality (moræ·lǐti).</li> <li>oi oil (oil), boy (boi).</li> <li>o hero (hī·ro), zoology (zo₁ρlŏdʒi).</li> <li>q what (hwqt), watch (wqtʃ).</li> <li>ρ, ρ* got (gρt), soft (sρft).</li> </ul>	i (i•) bier (bi•1), clear (kli•1).  i thief (þīf), see (sī).  ō (ō•) boar, bore (bō•1), glory (glō•'ri).  ö (ōu) so, sow (sō•), soul (sō•l).  ō walk (wōk), wart (wōt).  ρ short (ʃō1t), thorn (þρīn).	<ol> <li>vanity (vænīti).</li> <li>remain (rimēln), believe (bflēv).</li> <li>theory (þēðri).</li> <li>violet (vəi dlėt), parødy (pænödi).</li> <li>authority (ξρρτίτι).</li> <li>connect (könekt), amazon (æmăzōn).</li> </ol>
ö Ger. Köln (köln).   ö Fr. peu (pö).   n full (ful), book (buk).   iu duration (diurē·ʃən).   u unto (v·ntu), frugality (fru-).   iu Matthew (mæ·þiu), virtue (vō·ɪtiu).   ü Ger. Müller (mü·lēr).   ü Fr. dune (dün).   • (see ē•, ē•, ō•, ū•)   , a (see ē•, ō•)   , a (see ē•, ōa)	o Fr. coeur (kör).    o Ger. Göthe (götě), Fr. jeûne (zön).    u (u o) poor (pū o 1), moorish (mū o rif).    i u, i u pure (piū o 1), lure (liū o 1).    u two moons (từ mūnz).    i u, i u few (fi u), lute (li u t).    u Ger. grün (grūn), Fr. jus (z u).	iŭ, iŭ verdure (v5'ıdiŭı), measure (me'g'ŭı). มี altogether (จุ๊โปมัตะ'ชื่อม). iมี circular (s5'ıkiมิไล้ม).

\*  $\rho$  the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

'as in able (ēb'l), eaten (īt'n) = voice-glide.

I Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

#### In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as e,  $\rho$  (having the phonetic value of e and  $\rho$ , or  $\rho$ , above); as in ende from and i (OHG. anti, Goth. and ei-s), monn from mann,  $\rho$ n from an.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

	. Cir. Et-und 7 — adaption of adopted from	L con — cenitive	na t mast tense
a. adp. all.   adplication.   adplication.   absolutely.   Gold.   in Geology.   account   absolutely.   Gold.   in Geology.   account   adplication of Goth.   Goth.   Goth.   Goth.   Edward.   Edward.   Anal.   adplication of Goth.   Goth.   Goth.   Goth.   Edward.   If.   Edward.   If.   Edward.   If.   Edward.   If.   Edward.   If.   If.   Edward.   If.	a. [in Etymol.] = adoption of, adopted from.	gen = genitive.	pa. t = past tense.  Path. = in Pathology.
adady, abed.   absolutely.   Gold.   street.   Gold.		gen sign = general signification.	
abst.		Geol. = in Geology.	
accentify adaptation of Goths — Goths (= News-Orthol) — special of the probability of the		Geom. = in Geometry.	
ad, in Exymal   adaptation of activation   adaptation of activation   adaptation of activation   adaptation of activation   adaptation   adaptati		Goth = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).	
advanta			Pg = Portuguese.
advis. — adverbialj., Anglo-French.  Anglo-Frenc			Philol = in Philology.
Agr.   Anglo-French			
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##		Her = in Heraldry.	
## Antiquities aphetic aphetical professor aphetic aphetical professor aphetical aphet	Anat = in Anatomy.	Herb with herbalists.	
aphetic, appetited, ap	Antiq = in Antiquities.	Hort = in Horticulture.	
app. apparetally. support. sup	aphet = aphetic, aphetized.		
Arch.   = in Architecture   ind.   = Indicative   fpf.   a. ppl. adj.   = participal adjective   fpf.   a. ppl. adj.   a	app = apparently.		
arch   archaic	Arab = Arabic.	impt = impertect.	
assoc.	arch = archaic.		
Matrol	Archeol = in Archeology.	ing = Infinitive.	
		interiories	
	Astrology.		
Definition   Def	Astroi = in Astrology.		
December		I (I) — Johnson (anotation from)	
Boh. = Bohemian.   God.) = Jodrell (quoted from).   prob. = probably.   prob.   proposition.   p		(Jam) = jointson (quotation from).	
Data		(Ind) = Indrell (quoted from)	
Dailbi.			
Age   Cas   2 (as		(L) (in quotations) = Latham's edn of Todd's	
Cats	c (as c1200) = $cirra$ about		
Catalan			
Cataches			
Cf.   = con/fer, compare.   IXX			Psych. = in Psychology.
Mal.			G.V. = and nide, which see
col. L		Mal = Malay	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cogn.w			R. C. Ch = Roman Catholic Church
ME			refash = refashioned -ing.
comb.	collog. = colloquially.		
Comb.	comb. = combined. ing.		
	Comb. = Combinations.		
Comp.			
complement		MHG. = Middle High German.	
Conch.		midl. = midland (dialect).	
Min.	Conch = in Conchology.	Mil. = in military usage.	
mod.			
Const.			
Const., Const.   Construction, construed with   w			
with		(N.) = Nares (quoted from).	
Cryst.			
Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).   Subj.			
Da.	(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng.		subj = subject, subjunctive.
Danish	Glossary).	Naut. = in nautical language.	
dat.         = dative.         def.         = Northern French.         subst.         = substantively.           def.         = definite.         N.O.         = Natural Order.         suff.         = suffix           diel.         = derivative, -ation.         nom.         = northern (dialect).         superl.         = suffix           Dict.         = Dictionary.         N.T.         = New Testament.         Surg.         = in Surgery.           dim.         = diminutive.         Numism.         in Numismatics.         Sw.         = swedish.           Du.         = Dutch.         Surg.         = in Surgery.         Sw.         = swoth western (dialect).           Du.         = Dutch.         Surg.         = swedish.         Sw.         = swedish.           Ect.         = in ecclesiastical usage.         Obj.         = object.         Tr. (T.)         = in Todd's Johnson.           Ect.         = samidland (dialect).         Obs., obs., obs., obs. obsolete.         techn.         = technical, -ly.           Eng.         = English.         Saxon.         Tr. (T.)         = in Todd's Johnson.           Exth.         = samidland (dialect).         Subcit.         = subcitanive.           Eng.         = espelially.         OF., OFr.			
Def.   def.   definite   derivative, -ation.	dat = dative.		
deriv. = derivative, -ation. dial., dial. = dialect, -al. Dict. = Dictionary. dim. = Dictionary. Dim. = Dutch. Dim. = Dutch. Dim. = Dutch. Dim. = Dutch.  Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage. collipt. = cast midland (dialect). Eng. = English. Ent. = in Entomology. Erron. = erroneous, -ly. etypn. = ceptically. etypn. = especially. etypn. = expecially. exp. = expecially. exp. = except. f. [in Etymol.] = formed on, f. (in subordinate entries) = form of. f. (in etymol.)	def = definite.		
dial., dial. = dialect, -al.  Dict. = Dictionary. dim. = diminitive. Du. = Dutch.  Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage. elliptical, -ly. e. midl. = east midland (dialect). Eng. = English. Erut. = in Entomology. erron. = erroneous, -ly. eryp., esp. = especially. euphem. = etymology. euphem. = etymology. exc. = except. f. (in subordinate entries) = form of, fem. (rarely f.) = feminine. f. (in subordinate entries) = form of, fem. (rarely f.) = feminine. f. (in subordinate entries) = form of, freq. = frequently. Fr. = French. freq. = frequently. Fris. = Freisin. Cidinate entries   Frisian. Gael = Geelisi.  north. = northern (dialect). N. T. = New Testament. N. T. (F.) N. T. = South western (dialect). N. T. (T.) N. T. (All plants) N. T. (T.) N. T. (T.) N. T. (T.) N. T. (T.) N. T. (T		nom = nominative.	
Dict. = Dictionary. dim. = diminntive.  Du = Dutch.  Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage.  Ectlipt. = east midland (dialect).  Eng. = English.  Ernt. = in Entomology.  erron. = erroneous, -ly.  crp., esp. = especially.  etym. = etymology.  exc. = except.  f. [in Etymol.] = formed on.  f. (in subordinate entries) = form of.  fem. (rarely f.) = feminine.  fig. = frequently.  Fr. = French.  freq. = frequently.  Fris. = French.  freq. = frequently.  Fris. = Fresch.  Gael = Geelige.  N.T. = New Testament.  Numism. = in Numismatics.  obj. = in Numismatics.  obj. = obsolete.  Obs., obs. obs. obsolete.  object.  Obs., obs. obs. obsolete.  Obs., obs. obs. obsolete.  Obs., obs. obsolete.  T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.  Eccl. = in Ethonology.  Theol. = in Theology.  Theol. = in Thoology.  Theol. = in Thoology.  Theol. = in Thology.  Theol. = in Thoology.  Theol. = i		north = northern (dialect).	
dim.		N.T = New Testament.	Sw = Swedish.
Dit.   = Dutch.   = in ecclesiastical usage.   obj.   = object.   Obs., obs., obs.   = obsolete.   occas.   = occasional, -ly.   occas.   occasional, -ly.   occasional, -logical   occasional, -log		Numism = in Numismatics.	s.w = south western (dialect).
Description   Color			T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
centicle = elliptical, -ly.  e. midl. = east midland (dialect).  Eng. = English.  Ent. = in Entomology.  cron. = erroneous, -ly.  cron. = especially.  cron. = etymology.  cron. = cold French.  ONG. = Old Frisian.  ONG. = Old Irish.  ONG. = Old Northern French.  Cron. = in Optics.  Cron. = in Optics.  Cron. = cold Savon.  ONG. = old Savon		Obs., obs., obs = obsolete.	
e. midl.		occas = occasional, -ly.	Theol = in Theology.
Eng. = English.  Ent. = in Entomology. erron. = erroneous, -ly.  csp., esp. = especially. ctph.em. = except. ctph.em. = except. ctph.em. = except. ctili Etymol.] = formed on. ctili (in subordinate entries) = form of. cent. = figurative, -ly.  Fig. = figurative, -ly.  OFr. = Old Frisian.  OHG. = Old High German.  ONS. = Old Northern French.  ONF. = Old Northern French.  ONF. = old Northern French.  OS. = in Optics.  Ornith. = in Ornithology.  OS. = old Slavonic.  OS. = old Slavonic.  OS. = old Slavonic.  OS. = old Testament.  OTeut. = original, -ly.  Var. = variant of.  Var. = var	e. midi = east midland (dialect).	OE = Old English ( = Anglo-	
erron. = erroneous, -ly.  \[ \begin{align*} csp. \text{ = especially.} \\ csp. \text{ = especially.} \\ ctym. \text{ = etymology.} \\ cuphem. \text{ = etymology.} \\ cuphem. \text{ = euphemistically.} \\ cxc. \text{ = except.}	Eng = English.	Saxon).	trans = transitive.
csp. sep. = especially. csp. sep. = old High German. csp. sep. = old Irish. cond. sep. sep. sep. sep. sep. sep. sep. sep	Ent in Entomology.	OF., OFr = Old French.	transf = transferred sense.
Composition of the content of the		O Fris = Old Frisian.	Trig = in Trigonometry.
ctylin = ctylinology.  cylin = ctyl			Typog = in Typography.
Comparison of the content of the c		Olr = Old Irish.	ult = ultimate, -ly.
f. [in Etymol.] = formed on. f. (in subordinate entries) = form of.  f. (in subordinate entries) = form of.  f. (in subordinate entries) = form of.  f. (in subordinate official control of the control		ON = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn = unknown.
f. (in subordinate entries) = in Ornith. = in Ornithology.  ornith. = ornithology.  ornit		ONF = Old Northern French.	
entries) = form of.  fem. (rarely f.) = feminine.  fig. = figurative, -ly.  F., Fr. = French.  freq. = frequently.  Fris. = Frisian.  G., Ger. = German.  G., Ger. = G			
fem. (rarely f.) = feminine.  fig. = figurative, -ly.  F., Fr. = French.  freq. = frequently.  Fris. = Frisian.  G., Ger. = German.  Gael = German.  Gael = German.  Gael = German.  OSL. = Old Slavonic.  O.T. = Old Testament.  OTeut. = Original Tentonic,  orig. = original, -ly.  Palæont. = in Palæontology.  The palæont of the statement of the st		Urnith = in Omithology.	v. str., or $w = verb strong$ , or weak.
Sol.   = Old Slavonic.   Start   = Variant of.   Slavonic.   Start   = Variant of.   Start   = Varia	form (equals f) = forming	US = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb = verbal substantive.
F., Fr			var = variant of.
freq = frequently.  Fris. = Frisian.  G., Ger. = German.  Gael = German.  Gael = German.  Palæont. = passive or past participle.  orig. = original, -ly.  Palæont. = in Palæontology.  ya. pple. = passive or past participle.  (Y.) = west midland (dialect).  WS. = West Saxon.  (Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.			
Fris. — = Frisian. Palæont. — in Palæontology. WS. — = West Saxon. G., Ger. — = German. — pa. pple. — = passive or past participle. (Y.) — in Col. Yule's Glossary.			W Ger = West Germanic.
G., Ger = Gran = passive or past participle. WS = West Saxon = West Saxon = in Col. Yule's Glossary.			w. midl = west midland (dialect).
(ree) = Coolin	G Ger — Common		WS = West Saxon.
pass = passive, -ly.   Zool = in Zoology.			
	Guerra = Gaerre,	pass. = passive, -ly.	Zool = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

In the list of Forms.

In the Etymol.

\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but
of which the existence is inferred.

= extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

<sup>+ =</sup> obsolete.

<sup>| =</sup> not naturalized.
In the quotations.
\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c, (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. xx.)

(di), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet. corresponding in position and power to the Phenician and Hebrew Daleth, and Greek Delta, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant deutal mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental.

which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's.

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

1000 ELFRIC Gram. iii. (2.) 6 B, c, d, g, p, t, geendiad on e. 1673 Wycherley Gentl. Dancing Master v. i, His desperate deadly daunting dagger:—there are your d's for you 1 1736 Lkoni Alberti's Archit. I. 67 b, The Walls... of Memphis lewerl built in the shape of a D. 1879 Miss Braddon Viren III. 168 This...must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with d.

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

as D-shaped; so D block, D trap, D valve, etc.

See also DEE.

See also DEE.

1704 Rigging & Seamanship I. 136 D-Blocks are lumps of oak in the shape of a D.. bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1849 FAREY Steam Eng. 707 Sliding valves.. called D valves. 1849 E. E. NAPIER Excurs. S. Africa I. 167 The saddle.. should be abundantly studded.. with iron loops: or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's. [See Dee.] Ibid. 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle. 1894 T. B. F. Emerson Epid. Pneumonia 11 The catch-pit was covered in Na D. 1864. by a D trap

3. Used euphemistically for damn (often printed

—), etc. Cf. DEE v.

1861 DICKENS Gt. Expect, xi, He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 Gilaert Con. Opera, H.M.S. Pinafore I, Though 'bother it' I may Onc. Opera, H. M. S. Litter a big, hig D—.

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet

to denote serial order, with the value of fourth; applied, e.g., to the fourth quire or sheet of a book,

a group or section in classification, etc.

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

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any

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

1838 Kingsley Let. to J. Ludlow in Life xvii. (1870) II. 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 Bowen Logic 208 If A is B, C is D. 1887 Times (Weekly Ed.) 27 Oct. 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D.

2. spec. in Music. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France of the 'natural' major scale.

of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called Re.) Also, the scale or key which has that

note for its tonic.

1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. III. 1, 77 D sol re, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1836 GROVE Dict. Mus. II. 269/2 A Concerto of Bach in D minor.

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

of a curve.

1852 SALMON Higher Plane Curves ii. (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc. (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a differential, and represented by dr.

III. Abbreviations, etc.

1. d stands for L. denarius and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as 1d. = one penny, f. s. d. = pounds, Vol. III. shillings and pence. + Formerly also, d. = one half (L. dimidium, also contracted di., dim.); 1).

nail (L. dimiatum, also contracted di., dim.); D. = dollar (in U.S.; now \$).

1387 E. E. Wills 2 Y be-quethe to the werkes of poulys vjs. viij d. 1488 Nottingham Rec. III. 269 Ford. a quarter of pepur. c1500 Debate Carpenter's Tools in Halliwell Nugae Poet. 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij. dynke. 1588 Siaks. L. L. m.i. 140 What's the price of this yncle? i.d. 1791 Jefferson in Harper's Mag. (1885) Mar. 335/1 A pound of tea. . costs 2 D. 1866 Crunt Banking 233 Pence or half-pence are not legal tender for more than 12d., or farthings for more than 6d.

2. D. the sign for 100 in Roman purposels as

for more than 6.t.

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

(Formerly occasionally written De)

1459 Inv in Paston Lett. 1 469 Summa, DCCCC lxv. unces. Ibid. 471 Summa, De unces. 1569 GRAFTON Chron. 16 This Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of D. pound.

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

abbrev. of delirium tremens. D.V. = L. Deo volente, God willing.

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commev. (1603) 75 Betwixt the Emp. then living and the last D. [= Duke] great gelosies underhand. 1606 Coke in True 4 Perf. Relat. Tjb., A Doctor of fue Dd. as Dissimulation, Deposing of Princes. Destruction. 1630 Wadsworth Pilgr. v.i. 64 This North was created D.D. in Paris. 1635 J. Wells Sciogr. 4 Let 60 d. of the chorde, be equal to 30 d. of the Sines. 2710 Sacheverell. Sp. on Impeach. 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance. .. in a D.D. a 1806 Keble Lett. Spir. Counsel (1870) 186 My dear wife (D.G.) bore up well through the nursing. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 62 His cousin, the Ph.D. 1872 0. W. Holms Poet Breakf. d. v. (1885) 119 The D.D.'s used to he the leaders. 1873 H. Spencer Study Sociol. ii. 30 The 'D.V.' of a missionary-meeting placard.

-d. formative of fa. pple. ns in heard, paid, dead:

-d, formative of fa. pple. as in heard, paid, dead :

see -ED suffix.

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

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

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

Dab (dæb), sb.I In 3-4 dabbe. [f. DAB v.1,

both being found c. 1300.]

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

or stad; an almed blow. C. atal. A sight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap.

1300 K. Alis. 2306 Philot him gaf anothir dabbe, That in the scheld the gysarme Bylefte hongyng, and eke the armedid. 2794 They laughte dedly dabbe. Did. 7304 Bytweone you delith hit with dabbe, And with spere, and sweordis dunt. 1706 Phillites (ed. Rersey), Dab. also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear. 1731 Swift Mem. Capt.

Creichton Wks. 1768 XI. 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. (1812) I. 69 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. 11. xi, Making two dabs at him in the air with her needle. 1875 A. R. Hope My School-boy Fr. 125 She made furious dabs at him. 1879 MISS JACKSON Skropsh. Word-bk., Dab, a slight bluw, generally with the back of the hand. [So in N. W. Linc. and Cheshire Gloss.]

d. fig. (cf. rap. poke, thrust.)
1705 in Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I. 160 Here's another dab upon Gov Nicholson. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) II xx. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab. 1820 Blackw. Mag. VI. 391 "Its now an age. Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance,

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

2755 in Johnson

3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist sub-

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

1749 in Doran Mann & Manners (1876) 1. xiii. 203 Putting a large dah of hot wax under the arms. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 596 We. .garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1779 MAD D'Arblav Diarry 3 Nov, How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 Mrs. H. Wood Mast. Greylands iii. 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

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

trilling amount, as of money given; (D) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1739 Mrs. Delany Life & Corr. I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it..your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 Henry Mem. II.

13, 3200l. ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1762 H. Waltole Lett. II. Mann (1833) III. 321 (D) A new dab called Anecdotes of Polite Literature. 1788 Man. D'Arblay Lett. 29 Jan., I actually asked for this dab of preferment.

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. b. A pinafore. dial. b. 8. A wet of clirty clout. D. A pinaiore. uua. 1714 Swift Hue & Cry, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabbs and Markees, which she bought of me. 1721 BALER, Dab. a dirty clout. 1837 THACKERAY Yellouflush i, Wet dabs of dishclouts flapped in your face. 1877 N. W. Linc, Gloss., Dab, a child's cringform.

pinafore.

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

1730-6 Balley (folio), Dab.. also a word of Contempt for a Woman.

1799 Mrs. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) 1.91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word bk., Dab, an untidy, thritless woman. [So Cheshire Gloss.]

1833 Sir F. Head Bubbles of Brunnan, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child.

1864 CAPERN Devon Provinc., Dab, a chit.

7. See quots.

1738 Dyche Dict., Dab.. likewise a mangled piece of fat

1864 CAPERN Devon Provinc., Dab, a chit.

7. See quots.
1738 DYCKE Dict., Dab...likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name.
1836 DICKENS Sk. Box (1877) 38
Dabs of dingy bacoo.

8. pl. The refuse or sediment of sugar.
1838 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dabs, refuse foots of sugar.
1838 Daily News 7 Sept. 3/4 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21s...
Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

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

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

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

a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence dab-wash vb.

1876 Browning Pacchiarotto 410 Stick thon, Son, to paint-brush and \*dab-pot! 165a J. Donne Ef. Ded. in Donne's Paradaxes, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at \*Dabstone before they fought against Hanniball. a 1812 MALONE (cited for \*Dab-wash by Todd s.v. Dab). 1863 MRS. GASKELL Sylvinis L. vi, Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1883 RICHABOSON in Gd. Words 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

¶ 12. Dab is frequently written instead of DAUB er pough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in

rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in wattle and dab (daub).

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

Dab (dæb), sb. 2 [Etymology unknown: cf. however Dab sb. 13.] A species of small flat-fish,

Pleuronectes limanda, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any

also used as a 'street term for small flat hish of any kind' (Slang Dict.).

1577 Harrison England III. iii. (1878) II. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbut, dorreie, dab, &c. 1620 Venner Via Recta iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature.

1778 Pennant Tour in Wales (1883) I. 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 Maytew Lond. Labour I. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. Leslie Seafainte's Log x. 193 Å dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

1 Could as dab.darter one who spears flat-

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

1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work..the 'dart'..is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically.

1876 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Dab-fish, all kinds of flat fish.

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

One skilful or proficient at (+ of, in) anything;

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

1691 Athenian Mercury IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Dab, expert, exquisite in Rognery. He is a Dab at it, He is well vers'd in it. 1711 Vind. Sacheverell 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. a 1754 Fielding Ess. Conversation Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school...) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1759 Goldsst. Bee No. 1 A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 Thackerav Punch in the East iv, I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 Helps Soc. Press. (1873) 69, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

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

Dab, 5b. 4 slang. A bed.

Dab, sb.4 slang. A bed.

181a Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab.

181a J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Dab, a bed.

182 W. T. Moncaieff Ton & Ferry III. iii. (Farmer), When ve've had the liquor, ve'll... all go to our dabs.

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

nothing similar in OE. Middle and early modern Dutch had a verh dabben, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble': cf. Ger. tappen to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopoic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including that only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. Dur v., which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

1. trans. To strike somewhatsharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike

(The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly Sc. c. in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. † To dath nebs: to kiss. a 1307 Pol. Songs (Camden) 192 This Frenshe come to Flaundres. The Flemmisshe hem dabbeth o the het bare. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 551/1 The pricke of the fleshe, to dabbe him in the necke. 1630 Dekker 2nd Fl. Hon. Whore IV. ii, Let me alone for dabbing them o'th' neck. 1730-6 Balley folio), Dab, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17. in Jamieson Pop. Ball. § Songs (1866) I. 87 (Jam.) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be. 1786 Vig. Coalman's Courtship (ed. 20) S You may. dab nebs wi'her now an' then. 1876 Gwilt Archit. Gloss., Dabbing, Daubing... working the face of a stone...with a pick-shaped tool ... so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 Runciman Skippers & Sh. 82 One chap dabbed his sticker through my arm here. 1887 Cheshire so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird

loss., Dab, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabbin i' maith' [= mouth].
d. intr. Of a bird: To peck with the bill. e.

To aim at in order to strike, as in playing at mar-

bles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. Sc.

1805 J. Nicol. Poems 1. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Robin!
there's some mair, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
1826 Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 25 Chuckies...
dabbing at daigh and drummock. Mod. Sc. If you go near
the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab
at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

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

dabber, etc. used; b. the moist or sticky substance applied; c. the surface to which it is applied.

a. 150a Nashe P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 13 b, A Painter..needs no more but wet his pencill, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall have vermillion and white enough. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Anusem. 143 A common printer's ball.. is now to be dabbed on the whole surface. 1863 Tynoall Heat viii. § 313, I dip my brush.. and dab it against the paper.

b. 156a Tuanea Herbal 11, 31a, Laser.. is dabbed about the stynginges of scorpiones with oyle well menged or tempered. 1750 E. Smith Compl. Housewife 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 Hrt. Martineau Tale of Tyne i. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 Reade Chr. Johnstone 109 [1t] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1744 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabb each eye, a dozen times gently. 17. S. Share (1), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 Newspaper, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

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

or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as e.g. in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1759 Mrs. Delany Life & Corr. (1861) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1790 G. Smith Laboratory I. 330 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. Poater Porcelain & Gl. 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 673/1 The instinuation [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

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

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

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

direct connexion with prec.

threet connexion with prec.

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

x676 Corrow Angler 11. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or dibbing.

5. To dibble. dial.

x787 W. Masshall East Norf. Gloss., Dabbing, dibbling.

1847 in Hallwell.

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

O. Type-jointaing. To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.
1889 [see Dan sh. 9].
†7. ? To deceive, jape. Ohs.
1616 R. C. Times' Whistle vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbandes clean against the ceill. their will.

8. A modification of DAUB v., to plaster.

1577 Ludlow Churchau. Acc. (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfreis for dabinge the churche house...yid. 1730 A. Gordon Mafris Amphith. 272 The Stepsare... dabbed over with Lime and Mortar. 1bid. 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1855 Browning Grammarian's Funeral 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build... Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence Dabbed (dæbd) ppl.a., Dabbing vbl. sb.

Hence Dabbed (dæbd) ppl.a., Dabbing vol. sv. and ppl.a., 1885 W. Rhind's Trade Circular, A beautiful smooth ground, which .. will stand the acid bath better than any dabbed ground. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require .. washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dabbing-machine, the machine employed in easting large metal type. † Dab, v. 2 Obs. [Cf. Dabby and Dabble.]? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes. 1538 Phara Æncid vi. (R.), I creping held with crokid hands the mountaynes toppe, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe.

Dah. adv. [The verb-stem or sb. nsed ellipti-

dabbing down from me did droppe.

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

1608 Aamin Nest Ninn. 2 He dropt downe..as heavy as if a leaden plummet..had fallen on the earth dab.

1824 Ruskin in Pall Mall G. 10 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour.

Dabber (dæ'bar). [f. Dab v.] + -ER l.]

1. One who or that which dabs. b. spec. A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc.,

in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = Ball sh. 13. **c**. A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or for various

paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc. c1900 Artist's Assistant Mech. Sc. 193 The ground... is to be laid on thinly and dabbed all over with the dabber. 1999 G. SMITH Laboratory 11. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather... filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1821 Canal Lect. Drawing vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1824 tr. Lamartine's Celebr. Char. 11. 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 Eng. Mech. 28 Jan. 487 (Gilding), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot.)

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

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

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

liquid medium.

1557 Tusser too Points Husb. xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes [skirts behind]. 1504 Suaks. Rich. 111, 1. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbel'd in blood. 1604 Middle Husberton Witch II. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles. that your safeguard there May be most probably dabbled. a 1656 Ussher Ann. vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabled with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 Wiseman Surg. (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 Gen. P. Thomson Andi All. III. cxxi. 66 The men who are dabbling the Queen's robe in blood. 1887 T. A. Trolloff What I remember II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

1847 Tennyson Princess III. 207 Or in the. holy secrets of

1847 TENYSON Princess III. 297 Or in the. holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.
2. intr. To move (with feet or hands, or the bill)

in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water,

to paddle,

1611 COTCA, Patoniller. to padle, or dable in with the
fect. 1626 J. Poay in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. 331 They. made
her to dable in the durte on a foul morning from Somersett
House to St. James. a 1661 Fullea Worthies (1840) III.
135 Ducklings, which .. naturally delight to dabble in the
water. 1780 Wordsw. Evening Walk, Where the duck
dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 Clarae Vill. Minstr.
11. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through.
1838 Faoude Hist. Eng. 111. xvii. 488 The minister who...
had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

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

seriously into it; to work off and on at, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. in (with, at, etc.).

163 B. Jonson Staple of N. I. i. Let him still dabble in poetry.

1676 Manvell Mr. Smirke 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers.

1768-74 Tuckes Lt. Nat. (1852)1. 120 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all.

1792 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members. had been dabbling in stocks.

1840 Dickens Old C. Shop axviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry.

1879 G. Macdonald P. Faber III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics. and other economics.

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

1660 R. Core Justice Vind. 7 He has bound himself up
from dabling with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. a 1732 Attenburg To Pope (J.), You, I think, have
been dabling here and there with the text.

1776 Paine
Com. Sense, Addr. Quakers (1791) 80 Dabbling in matters,
which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you
not to meddle with. 1794 Sta F. M. Eoen in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbling, he
may perhaps go.

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

manner, like one dabbling in water. Obs. a 1688 VILLEAS (Dk. Buckhm.) Poems (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

up and down, and take the air.

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

1871 R. ELLIS Catullus lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

did anew the soil pollute.

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

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. iv. 397 The lively Liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod.

1727 Swift Poems, City Shower, Rising with dabbled wings.

1887 Stevenson Underwoods 1. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain Sit in your dabbled locks again.

Dabblement water and [See Ment 1] Dab.

Darbblement. nonce-wd. [See -MENT.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).

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

Dabbler (dæblet). [f. DABBLE v. + -ER 1.]

Dabbler (dæblo1). [f. Dabble v. + -ER l.]

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

1611 Cotgr., Patouillard, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water.

1625 Fletcher Elder Bro. II. ii, A little unbaked poetry Such as the dabblers of our time contrive. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 7 Your dabblers in metaphysics are the most dangerons creatures breathing. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.

† 2. (See quot.) Obs.

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

Dabblesome, a. nonce-vod. [See-some.] Given to dabbling.

to dabbling.

1866 Blackmore Cradock Nowell liii. (1883) 370 Dabble-

Dabbling (darblin), vbl. sb. [-180].] The action of the verb DABBLE; an instance or result of such action.

of such action.

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

Darbbling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dabbles, 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 518 In dabbleing weather and antumne. 1816 J. Gilcurist Philos. Elym. 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. a1845 Hoop Mermaid of Margate xii, A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, In the dabbling bring by adv.

dabbling prine and soak.

Hence Da-bblingly adv.

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

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

1581 J. Studley Seneca's Medea 131 b, When the stormy southerne winde with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showres apaca. 1812 Sporting Mag. XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, saltwatery, and so on. a1835 Foran Voc. E. Anglia, Dabby, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen. 1844 J. T. Hæwlett Parsons 4 IV. v, Your. overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs. a 1845 Hood Domestic Asides iv, I should have loved to kiss her so,—(A flabby, dabby babby b.

Dabchick (dæb.)tsik). Forms: a. 6 dapehicke, dopehickon, 6-7 dopchick(e: 8. 7 dip-chicke.

dopehickon, 6-7 dopehick(e; β. 7 dip-chicke, 9 dibehick; γ. 6 dobehickin, 7-8 dobehick; δ. 7-9 dab-chick, 8- dabehick. [The early forms dap, dop-chick, with the later dip-chick, and synonym Dopper, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem deup, dup, dopof Dir, Deep; but the forms in dob., dab., seem to be associated with some senses of DAB v.]

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

to another species of Grebe, Podilymbus podiceps.

a. 1575 Turbern. Frankonrie 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like. 1583 Golding Cakvin on Deul. xc.
553 The Swanne the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken
the storke. 1615 Curbann Odyss. xv. 636 She. Shot dead
the woman, who into the pamp Like to a dop-chick dived.
1732 Mortimer in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 449 Podicipes
minor rostro varia, The Pied Bill Dopchick. 1888 W.
Somerset Word-ok., Dapchick. (Always.)

8. 1602 Carrowall 25a, The Dip-chicke (so named
of his diving and littlenesse). 1827 T. Attwood in C. M.
Wakefield Life viii, (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the
dibchicks.

Wakefield Life viii. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibehicks.

7. 15... Parl. Byrdes 88 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 Florid, Piombrine .. a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobchickin. 1670 Narborout Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Pop. 1. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks. 1678 Ray Willinghty's Ornith. 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 Pernart Zool. (1768) II. 397. 1796 Morse Amer. Coog. I. 214 Dobchick.

8. 1610 [see e]. 1728 Pope Dunc. 11. 63 As when a dabchick waddles thro the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. 1789 G. White Schorne (1833) II. xii. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect. 1870 Thornsurv Tour Eng. I. 1. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like n dab chick on the surface of bistory.

1870 Line, Gloss., Dabchick, the Water-hen. 1879 Shropsh. Word-bk., Dabchick, the Water-hen. 1879 Shropsh. Scaplanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the Century Dictionary refers the quot. from Pope in a 8) is merely an amnsing blunder. † Dablet. Obs. In 4 deblet, 7 Sc. dablet,

from Pope in a  $\delta$ ) is merely an amnsing blunder. † **Dablet.** Obs. In 4 deblet, 7 Sc. dablet, daiblet. [a. OF. deablot (1.4th c. Godefr.), dim. of deable, diable Devil.] A little devil, an imp. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 328 pe fend moveb pes debletis to fere Cristene men fro truphe. a 1605 Montromeric Fyring 379 When the Weird Sisters had this voted, all in an voyce, The deid of the dablet. Ibid. 515 For the din of thir dablets raisd all the deils.

| **Daboya** (daboira, do'boyā). Also daboia. [Hindī daboyā that lies hid, the lurker, f. dabnā to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

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

Dabster (dæbstər). [In sense t f. DAB sb.3: see -STEE.]

1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab.

Chiefly dial.

Critery dial.

1708 Brit. Apollo No. 03. 3/2 Ve Dabsters at Rhime.

1770-86 P. Skelton Wks. V. 203 The right dabsters at a sly, or a dry joke. 1824 Hist. Gaming 29 Her. luck at play (for she was a dabster). 1842 Akerman Wiltshire Gloss., Dabster, a proficient. 1888 Berksh. Gloss., Dabster, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. Daubster, Dabster,

DABBLER.

1871 BROWNING Pr. Hohenst. 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1891 Idler Sept. 203, I ama very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

a mere artistic sarcasm.

|| Dabuh. [Arab. | dabus hyæna = Hch.
| The Arab name of the Striped Hyæna, retained by some early naturalists.
| 1600 J. Pork tr. Leo's Africa II. 342 Of the Beast called Dabuh. It. will rake the carkeises of men out of their graves, and will devour them. 1607 Torsell Four f. Beast alled 230 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.
| Dab-wash: see Dab sb. 111. || Da capo (da kāpo). Mus. [It. da from capo head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of

of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the

the repeat being usually marked with a panse or the word Fine. (Abbreviated D.C.) Also fig. 1724 Short Explic. For. Wids. in Mus. Bks. (Stant.), Da eapo, or hy way of Abbreviation D.C. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, D.C. in Musick signifies Da Capo, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again. 1855 THACKERAY Newcomes i, And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so da capo.

Hence Da capo v. (nonce-vud.), to repeat (music). 1764 Poetry in Ann. Keg. 240 Say, will my song, da capod o'er, Piano soft, Andanie roar. 1803 in Spir. Pub. Truls. (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may da capo this musical entré.

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

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, Leuciscus

vulgaris.

c 1430 Two Cookery bks. 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche. c 1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 575 Perche, rooche, darce. 1496 Bk. St. Albanis, Fishing 11810 36 Another Ibaytel for darse & roche & bleke. 1538 Lelann Itin. V. 90 Breme, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces. 1655 Mourer & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment. 1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) 111. 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 Lams Elia, Old Margate Hoy, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. I. S. Applied Levil.

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

2. Comb., as dace-like.

1838 Lytton Alice vi. iv, Stopping Mr. Donce's little... dace-like month.

| Dacey (dë'si). Anglo-Ind. [ad. Hindi dësī, f. dës country.] Of or bolonging to the country (i. e. India), native; = Country 13 b, as in daceycotton, silk, manufacture, etc.
1876 L. P. BROCKETT Silk weaving i. 13 (Cent. Dict.)

| Dachshund (da'ksthund). Also in partly anglicized form daehs hound. [Ger. = badgerdog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-

bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.
c1881 M. Arnoto Later Poems, Poor Matthias, Max,
a dachshound without blot. 1888 Mrs. H. Waao R. Elsmere (1890) 285 The sleek dacbshund .. sat blinking beside

its mistress.

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

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

Dacity (dæsiti). dial. Also (s.w.) doeity. [An aplietic form of andacity: so in local dialects daciant.] Canacity ability: activity energy.

An aphetic form of amacry; so in local dialects dacious.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. Samson Von Breaker v, I have plai'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as a're a hobby. Horse on 'em all. 1746 Exmoor Scolding (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Docity, no Vittiness in anny keendest Theng.

1855 Roamson Whitby Gloss., Dacity, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a mater.

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

I. 1. intr. To shake to and fro, waver, totter,

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

1668 Skinnes Elym. (1671). Dacker, vox in agro Lincoln.

1668 Skinnes Elym. (1671). Dacker, vox in agro Lincoln.

1661 skinnes Elym. (1671). Dacker, vox in agro Lincoln.

1674 Ray N. C.

170 Vords 13 Dacker, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used

1876 Whitby Gloss., Dackering ... also

1897-80 N. W. Linc. Gloss. (ed. 3),

1807-80 N. W. Linc. Gl

firmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or

Thinlity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

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

state. Etrick Forest. 1851 Cumbrld. Gloss, Dakerin, walking carelessly.

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

4. fig. To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness, 1818 Scott Rob Roy vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end. 1877 in N. W. Linc. Gloss., 'I knew he was liein', he dacker'd. in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (Lothian).

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

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple with. 1785 Fours Buchan Dialect 10 Jam.), I dacker'd wi him by mysel'. 1882 in Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets Ser. 1V. 193
Twere well wi folk they oft would think Afore they daiker long wi drink.

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

Twere well wi folk they oft would inlike Alore they Gained long wi drink.

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

1634 Burgh Rec. in Cramond Ann. Banff. (1893) 11. 251
The bailyie, haiffing causit searche, seik, and dacker the duelling housis. 1717 Kirk Session Rec. in Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) to Warrant for dackering for the said med.

1768 Ross Idelnore 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

11 Dacoit (dăkoit), sh. Also dakoit, decoit.

robbed gear,

| Dacoit (dăkoit), sh. Also dakoit, decoit.

[Uindi dakait, orig. dākait, f. dākā gang-robbery,
f. Skr. dashṭaka compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and

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

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

1810 T. WILLIAMSON E. India Vade M. II. 306 (V.) Decoits, or water-robbers. 1844 II. II. WILSON Brit. India 1. 399 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties. 1888 Pall Mall G. I Fels. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Ilence Daeoitz, to plunder as a dacoit; Daeoitage. Daeoiting, the practice of a dacoit.

Ilence Dacoit v., to plunder as a dacoit; Dacoitage, Dacoiting, the practice of a dacoit, Dacoity; Dacoitee, one robbed by a dacoit.

1836 Athenxin i May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited. 1830 Times 36 Dec. 3/1.

2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1837 New York Examiner 12 May (Cent. Dict.). We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1837 Edin. Rev. Apr. 499 It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1835 Manch. Courier 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting ... has taken place at Bhamo.

| Dacoity (dăkoi'ti). Also de-, dacoitee, -ie. [a. Ilindî dakaitī, abstr. sb. f. dakait.]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence eommitted by an armed band (now, according to

committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India (1840) V. 466 (V.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 Stocythirm Handbh. Brit. India (1844) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities. are annually reported. 1891 Times 12 Jan. 5.2 A dacoity did occur. and property was carried off.

Terroncously for Dacoit.
1849 E. E. Namera Exents. S. Africa II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.
Dacryd. dækrid). Bot. [f. mod.L. Dacrydium, a. Gr. δακρύδιον, dim. of δάκρυ tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus Dacrydium, allied to the Yew. 1846 Lindley Veg. Kingd. 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

Dacryolin (dækridin). Chem. [mod. I. Gr. δάκρυ tear + -OL + 1N.] The form of albumin found

δάκρυ lear + -OL + -IN.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

1875 A. FLINT Physiol. Man. V. 145 The albumen ... is called by some authors, lachrymine..or dacryoline. 1885 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dacryolin..is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

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

1847-9 Topo Cycl. Anat. IV. 82/1 Calculous formations in the lacrymal organs... may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. Watron Dis. Eye 1009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dacryolith, same as Dacryolite. 1\*- 2

| Dacryo'ma. Path. [f. as prec. after such sbs. as carcinoma.] An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, preventing the tears

rom passing into the lachrymal sac.

1830 in S. Coorea Dict. Surg. 373. 1857 in Dunglison.

1 Da. cryops. Path. [f. as prec. + &ψ eye, face.]

a. An affection of the cyclid: a clear cyst due to distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. b. A

watery eye.

1859 in Dunglison. 1859 Hulke in Opthalm. Hosp. Repts.

1.287.

Dactalomancy, error for DacTyliomanoy.

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

2 1537 B. Jonson Mortimer's Fall, Thy form doth feast mine eye, thy voice mine ear. And softness of thy skin my very touch, As if I felt it dactile through my blood.

Dactyl (dwittil) sb. Also sayllo safeline for

Dactyl (dæktil), sb. Also 5-ylle, 5-6-ile, 6-il, ill, 7-9-yle. [ad. (perh. through F. dactyle) L. dactylus, a. Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, a date, a dactyl

il, ill, 7-9 yle. [ad. (perh. through F. dactyle) L. dactylus, a. Gr. dámtulos, a. finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints).]

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

[1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxvi. (1495) 678 The frue of the palme is callyd Dactulus.]

A Dactylle fute (fruyt A.), dactilis.

[143 Cath. Angl. 88 A Dactylle fute (fruyt A.), dactilis.

[1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Formularye X ij b, Powdre of dactiles.

[1642 Guydon's Formularye X ij b, Powdre of dactiles.

[1642 BULWER Chirol. Aij, Thus while the gratefull Age offer whole springs of Palme, my zealean humble Dactyle brings.

[1656 in Blount Glossogr.

[1676 Prosody. A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short (or, in modern verse, of an accented syllable and two unaccented).

[1670 Late Vyclif Bible, 706 Prol. (1850) II. 671 Vers of sixe feet, rennende with dactile and sponde feet.

[1681 Stoney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 71 The French. hath not one word, that hath his accent in.. Antefenultima, and little more hath the Spanish: and therefore, verie gracelesly may they so Dactiles.

[168] PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesse II. xiv. (Arb.)

[160 This distique... standing all vpon perfect dactils, 1670 CEACHAED Cont. Clery 13: 16. upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl... A forward boy! cries the school-master.

[179 BURNEY In Phila Trans. LXIX. 196 If he discovers a partiality for any particular measure, it is for dactyls of one long and two short notes.

[181 All L. I. v. 8 92 The first foot of each verse is generally a dactyle.

[182 Macaulan Hist. Eng. 1. 30.

[183 A mollusc, the piddock (Pholas dactylus).

[180 Rosser Proson Research Pertaining to a large dactyl-us: see prec.]

[182 Petaling to an extended actyl-us: see prec.]

[183 Petaling to a large dactyl-us: see prec.]

[184 Petaling to a lactyl-us: see prec.]

[185 Petaling to a lactyl-us: see prec.]

[185 Petaling to a lactyl-us: see prec.]

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

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

Webster.
† **Dactyle t.** Obs. nonce-ved. [f. Dactyl +
-ET, dim suffix.] A little dactyl.
1507 Bp. Hall Sat. 1. vi. 14 How handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English dactilets. **Dactylic** (dækti·lik), a. and sb. [ad. L. dacty-lic-us, a. Gr. δακτυλικόs, f. δάκτυλοs: see -IC.]

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

150 Puttenham Eng. Poesie II. (Arb.) 130 That which Stanihurst first tooke in hand by his exameters dactilicke and spondaicke in the translation of Virgills Eneidos. 1751

Johnson Rambler 94 P 9 The power of the spondaick and dactylick harmony. 1853 Lowell Mooschead Trnl.

Prose Wks. 1800 I. 11 The dactylic beat of the horses boofs.

1871 Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram. § 225 The Dactylic Hexameter occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

B. sb. A dactylic verse.

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

1884 December 1985 Sample 1985 Sample 1985

1885 Sample 1985 Sample 1985 Sample 1985 Sample 1985

1886 Sample 1985 Sample

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

Inger-rings.

1850 Leftch Müller's Anc. Art § 131. 109 The luxury of ring-wearing, raised the art of the dactylioglyphist to the height which it was capable of attaining. 1872 C. W. King Antique Gens & Rings Index, Dactyliology.

Antique Gems & Rings Index, Dactyliology.

Dactyliomancy (dækti liomæ:nsi). erron.
dactylo-. [f. Gr. δακτύλιος finger-ring +-MANCY.]

Divination by means of a finger-ring.
(For methods see E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture I. 115.)
1613 Puschas Pilgrimage I. IV. V. 310 Dactyliomancie was a divination with Rings. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 165
Dactylomancy. 1811 Tylor Prim. Cult. I. 115 These
mystic arts. are rude forms of the classical dactyliomancy.

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

† Dactylist. Obs. rare. [f. Dactyl + -187.]
A writer of dactylic verse.

1785 Waaron Pref. Millon's Min. Poems (T.), May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.

|| Dactylitis (dæktiləiˈtis). Path. Inflammation of a finger or toc. Hence Dactylitic (-iˈtik) a., pertaining to dactylitis.

1866 Bumstead Ven. Dis. (1879) 671 This affection .. was formerly called syphilitic panaris. We use the term dactylitis. Phil. 772 Dactylitic swellings.

Dactylo- (dæˈktilə, dæktilə), combining form of Gr. δάκτυλοs finger, as in Dactylodelˈktous a. (nonce-vud.) [Gr. δακτυλόδεικτος], pointed at with

(nonce-wd.) [Gr. δακτυλόδεικτος], pointed at with The finger. Dactylo graphy = Observed on the fingers. Dactylo podite (Zool.), [Gr. ποδ-foet], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. Dactylopo:re (see quot.); hence Dactyloporic a. Dactylopterous a., having the characters of the genus Dactylopterus of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so Dacty-lopteroid a. Dactylozo old, -zo id, a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.

cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.

1854 Times 27 May 5/6 Oxford must.. be represented in politics..by an universally dactylodeiktous personage. 1884

J. C. Gordon Deaf Mules in Amer. Annals Apr. (1885) 128 note, A much simpler system of 'dactylography' based upon the Dalgarno alphabet. 1721 BAILEY, Dactylogromy, the Art of Numbering on the Fingers. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 92 Appendages which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 Huxlev Crayfish iv. 219 The dactylopodite of the two posterior thoracic limbs. 1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dactylopore, a name given to the pores in the corallum of Hydrocorallina, from which the dactylozoids protrude. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 758 The hydranth is sometimes modified for special functions, and the following must be regarded as polymorphic forms of it. The Dactylozooid, a mouthless hydranth, modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes. Such zooids are universal among Hydrocorallina.

Dactyloid (dæktiloid), a. rare-0. [ad. Gr.

Dactyloid (dæ ktileid), a. rare-o. [ad. Gr. δακτυλοειδήs finger-like: see -om.] Resembling

a finger.

188a in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dactylology (dæktilg lódzi). Also 7 dactylogie. [f. Gr. δάκτυλος finger + -λογια discourse: see -Logy.] 'Finger-speech'; the art of 'speaking' or communicating ideas by signs made with

ing or communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. (Formerly CHIROLOGY.)

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dactylogie.. finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1680 DALDARNO Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor Introd., Cheirology, or dactylology.. is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. 1860 Guardian 24 Oct. 927/s The ceremony was performed in the finger language, or, as it is grandiloquently termed, dactylology. 1885 G. MEREDITH Diana 11. xii. 303 They pressed hands at parting.. not for the ordinary dactylology of lovers, but in sign of the treaty of amity.

Dactylose (dæktilows), a. rare -0. [f. Dactyl Cor its source) + ose.] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dad (dæd), 5b. colloq. Also 6-7 dadd(e. [Occurs from the 16th c. (or possibly 15th c.), in representations of rustic, humble, or childish speech, in which it may of course have been in use much

in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the Promptorium or Catholicon, where words of this class occur.

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

A childish or familiar word for father: originally

ranking with mam for mother, but now less typi-

A childish of familiar word for lather: originally ranking with mam for mother, but new less typically childish. Cf. DADDY.

?a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) I. 43 Caynne. I will.. Speake with my dadde and mam also. Mamme and dadd, reste you well! [Ofuncertain date: the MS. is only of 1502. Harl. MS. of 1607 reads (ii. 678) 'sire and dam', (ii. 681) 'father and mother'.] 1533 Wilson Rhet. 31 Bryngyng forthe a faire child unto you.. suche a one as shall call you dad with his swete lispyng wordes. 1500 Greene Never too late (1600) 53 The boy sayes, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1505 Shaks. John II. i. 467 Since I first cal'd my brothers father Dad. 1625 GLL Sacr. Philos. 1. 95, I have not read so farre in heraldry, as to tell you who was his Dad, nor of what house his mother came. 1708 Mas. Centlivae Bnise Body I. i, An Uncle who.. tho he made me his Heir, left Dad my Gnardian. 1816 'QUz' Grand Master I. Argt., Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1836 Besant Childr. of Gibeon II. viii, Poor old dad! fig. 1608 T. Morton Pream. Encounter 93 It is better to be a lad then (that I may so say) a dad in falshood. 1682 N. O. Boilean's Lutrin 1. 1222 For be was Dad of all the singing Tribe. 1828 Craven Gloss, Dad is also used for one that excels in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense. 'He'st dad of an for mischief'.

Dad, 5b.2 Sc. and north. dial. Also daud, dawd. [f. DAD v.]

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

1718 RAMSAV Christ's Kirk III. xiii, He...Play'd dad, and dang the hark Aff's shins that day. 1789 D. DAVIDSON

Seasons 15 (Jam.) Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud. 1827
J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. (1855) I. 277 The snaw was giein them sair flaffs and dads on their faces.

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

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

Dad, a deformation of God, in asseverations: now dial. (Cf. ADAD, BEDAD; also DOD.)

1678 OTWAN Friendship in F. III. i, But by Dad he's pure company. 1681 N. N. Rome's Follies 30 Say'st thou so, Neighbour? dad, you have very much reviv'd my heart. 1843 S. Lover Handy Andy iii, By dad l'Andy, you'wade a mistake this time that I'll forgive you. 1830 Dialect Notes (Boston U.S.), Kentucky Words II. 64 Dad, dod, for God, in certain curses... 'Dad dat you hide'.

Dad, daud (dæd, dad), v. Sc. and north. dial. [Onematopoeic; expressing orally the action in question, and its abrupt and somewhat dulled sound. The occasional Sc. spelling daud does not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back wide (a), often approaching (9).]

wide (a), often approaching (9).]

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

sends a shock through; to knock, beat; to shake with knocking or beating.

a 1572 Knox Hist, Ref. Wks. 1846 1. 260 One took him [the 'idole'] by the heillis, and dadding his head to the calsay, left Dagon without head or handis. 1715 Ramsav Christ's Kirk 11, iii, Then took his bannet to the bent And daddit aff the glar. 1722 — Three Bonnets 1v, This said, he dadded to the yate. 1816 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 138 Twa stout young fellows daudin ane anither about. wi' their neives. 1833 Mon Mansie Wauch xvii. (1849) 113 Dadding the end of his staff on the ground. 1849 Carlyle Let. in Fronde Life II. 11 Nervous system all 'dadded about' by coach travel.

2. intr.

21. 1111.

1719 RAMSAY 2nd Answ. Hamilton iv, Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink.

1865 Mrs. Caalyle Lett. III. 258 The shock it was to me to find...all those weak, wretched letters ..'dadding about' [knocking about] in the dining-room.

Dada (dæ'da, dådā'). Alse dadda, da-da. [Cf. DaD sb.'] A child's word for father; cf. fapa.

(In some parts pronounced dada, like papa, and used instead of that word.)

used instead of that word.)

1888 3rd Coll. Poems, Loyal Litany xvi, Or if the Smock and Dada fails, Adopt a Brat of Neddy Hayles. 1889 FARQUHAR Lovie & Bottlet; Poor child I be's as like his own dadda as if he were spit out of his mount. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAV Early Diary (1889) 11. 117 Denr Dada, I have this moment received your letter. 1844 in Robson Bards of Tyne (1863) 227 A. U, A, my bonny bairn... A, U, A—thou suin may learn To say dada se canny. 1866 Miss Yonge Prince & Page iii. 52 The child still cried for her dada.

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

form of TA-TA.

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

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

but the etymology of the stem aate, aue, aoue, is obscure; cf. DaDe.] intr. To quake, tremble.

1483 Cath. Angl. 88/1 To Dadir, frigueio.

15... Hye Way to Spyttil Hous 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues.

1570 Levins Manip. 7/147 To Dadder, treptiater. 88/8 Cumbrid. Gloss., Dadder, Didder, Dodder, to shiver; to tremble.

Hence Dadder-, Dodder-grass, Briza media. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Dadder grass, Dotherin grass, quaking grass.

Daddie, var. of DADDV.

Daddie, var. of DADDY.

Daddle (dæ'd'!), sb. dial. The hand or fist.
1785 in Gaose Dict. Vulg. Tongue. 181a Sporting Mag.
XXXIX. 47 His daddles he us'd with such skill and dexterity. 1827 Scott Two Drovers ii, 'Adzooks!' exclaimed
the bailiff—'sure..men forget the use of their daddles'.
1881 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk. Suppl. s.v., 'Tip
us yer daddle' is an invitation to shake hands.

Daddle all diel [ann f same root as DAD-

Da'ddle, v. i dial. [app. f. same root as DADDER, with dim. ending -LE: cf. toddle.] intr. To walk totteringly or unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf. DAIDLE, DAWDLE.

Cf. DAIDLE, DAWDLE.

1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Daddle, to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. 1825 BROCKETT North C. Wds., Daddle, to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle. 1896 Cumbrld. Gloss., Daddle, to walk or work slowly; to trifle. 1832 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk. Suppl., Daddle, to trifle; to loiter; to dawdle.

1886 STEVENSON Treasure 181. 1. iii. 21 'I'll trick them again .. I'll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle 'em ngain.'

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

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

of dadocke-wood to flame? 1674 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Daddock, when the heart or body of a Tree is throughly rotten, it is called Daddock, quasi, dead Oak. 1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Daddock, rotten wood, touch-wood. Glone.
1845 S. Judd Margaret II. i, The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away. 1842 Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Daddock, decayed wood, touchwood.

Hence Darddocky a., decayed, rotten.
1832 BRITTON Beaut. Willshire, Daddicky, dry, decayed.
1884 Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Daddocky, flimsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay.

Daddy (dwdi). collog. Also 6 daddye. 6-8

Daddy (dæ'di). colloq. Also 6 daddye, 6-8 Daddy (dæ'di). colloq. Also 6 daddye, 6-8 dady, 8-9 daddie. [dim. of DAD 5b.1; see -v.] A diminutive and endearing form of DAD, father. ?a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) 1. 38 As my daddye hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS. of 1593: Harl. MS. reads 'father'.] a 1500 Shelton Image Ipoer. 158 Now God save these dadyes And all ther yong babyes. 1552 Hulder, Dadde or daddy, as infantes cal their fathers. 1673 R. Leigh Transproser Reh. 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes. 1704 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) Rovol. for Oliver Wks. 11. 413 So [1] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Paiating. 1880 Miss Braddon Pust as I am xl, She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy.

as I am xi, Sne counce as a condition daddy.

b. irreverently.

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

llence Da'ddyiam nonce-wd., the characteristics

of an 'old daddy' (ef. pree. b); in U.S. boast of

of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in U.S. boast of or respect for ancestry.

1871 KATE FIELD in Harper's Bazaar Aug. (Farmer), 'His grandfather was a distinguished man.' 'Was he?' replied the man of Chicago. 'That's of no account with us. There's less daddyism here than any part of the United States. What's he himself?' 1893 Spectator 24 Dec. 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddyism had we been spared!

Da:ddy-long-legs. [From its very long slender legs.] a. A popular name for the CRANE-

slender legs.] a. A popular name for the CRANE-FLY. (Called also father- and Harry-long-legs.) b. A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar a 1814 Disons Quanki Fongo in Univ. Songster 11. 58/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo. 1840 Westwoon tr. Cuviur's Anim. Kingd. 619 These insects are well known under the names of Daddy long-legs, Tailors, &c. 1884 F. J. LLOVD Science Agric. 279 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-longlegs. is probably most hurtful.

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

1. intr. To move slowly or with uncertain steps,

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

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

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

1508 Drayton Hervic. Ep. xxi. 108 The little children when they learned to goe, By painefull Mothers daded to and fro. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 18 A guide. to stay and dade them when they learned to go. Hid. 390 Such he ought to enforme, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand. 1859 E. Waugh Lanc. Songs 72 (Lanc. Gloss.), Dost think that could doff me an' dad me to bed? 1879 Miss Jackson Skrofshire Word-bk., Dade, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 Leicestershire Gloss., Dade, to help to walk. 1881 Leicestershire Gloss., Dade, to help to walk. Ison and the supplementation of the supplementation of the production of the supplementation of the supplementa Hence Da'ding vbl. sb., as in + dading-sleeves,

\*\*strings (dial.), leading-strings.

1675 Teonge Diary (1825) 13 His sonn...with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves. 1865 Ber Beiffelst Irelated him by his dading sleeves. 1865 Ber Beiffelst Irelated him by his dading sleeves. 1865 Ber Beiffelst Irelated him by his dading sleeves. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-ok., Dading-strings, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

† Dade, sb. Obs. Name of some wading bird.
1686 Loyal Garland xx. ii, There's neither swallow, dove,
nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.
Dade, early form of DEED.

Dardless, a. rare-1. [f. DAD sb.1 + -LESS.]

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

Dado (dē<sup>1</sup>·do). Arch. [a. It. dado die, cube (= Pr. dat, OF. det, dé):-L. datum: see D1E.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming

the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings

the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 Everyn tr. Frear's Archit. 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truneus the Trunk.. also Abacus, Dado, Zoco, &c. 1688 R. Holme Jrnoury III. 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Cornice or Pedestal. 1816 J. SMITH Panorama So. & Art 1. 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column. 1820 T. Crowmell Exerc. Ireland ii. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature.

2. The finishing of wood running a long the longer

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping. Hence, b. Any lining, painting, or papering of the

Hence, D. Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part. 1787 Builder's Price-Bb. 39 Dado. \$\frac{3}{2}\$ inch dado, level, tired, and caped. 1794 Ibid. 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado and keyed. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 284/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal.. constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the

stucco-work or paper of the walls. 1854 Ecclesiologist XV. 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 Household Words No. 456. 66 (The Alhambra) The dados, or low wainscotings, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail.

ot mail.

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

3. attrib., as dado-moulding.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 284 A cornice or dado moulding armounting the die. 1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. v., The capping or surbase, sometimes called the dado

**Dadoed** ( $d\bar{e}^{1}$ -dod), ppl. a. [f. Dado sb. + -ed.] Furnished with a dado.

Furnished with a dado.

1881 Miss Braddon Asph. xiv. 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room.

1890 Pall Mall G. 13 Aug. 2/3 A pretty morning-room. with dadoed walls.

Dae, Sc. form of Doe.

+ Dædal, sb. Obs. In 7 Dædalo, Dedal(1. [ad. 1., Dædal-us: see below, Cf. F. Dédale maze.]

1. An anglicized form of the proper name Dæda-

lus; a skilful artificer or fabricator like Dædalus. 1619 H. Hutton Foll. Anal. A va (Stanford), My lamelegd Muse. Vet doth aspire with Dedall's wings.] c1630 Drumm. of Hawti. Poems Wks. (1711) 18 The Silk-worm of Love. A Dædale of my death.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1695 EVELYN Acetaria (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, Dedals...Close-Walks..and other Relievo's of Topiary and Hortulan architecture.

Hortulan architecture. **Dædal** (drdål), a. Chiefly foetical. Also 6-7 (9) dædale, 7 dedall, 7-9 dedal. [ad. l.. dædalus, a. Gr. δαίδαλος skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc.: see prec.]

1. Skilful, eunning to invent or fashion.

1. Skilini, cunning to invent or fashion.

1590 Spenser F. Q. int. Prol. ii, All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt.

21630 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 36 Outstun the wind-out-running dædale hare. 1848 Blacker Mag.

XXIV. 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp. 187a Blacker Lays Highl. 33 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of inventions mean library.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like; = D.EDALIAN 1.

c 1630 Dauma. or Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 42 Ve, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame dedal nets our beauty to surprive. 1746 J. Warton Ode iii. (R.), Here ancient art her dædal fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof. 1836 Landon Pericles & A. Wks. 1846 11. 372 The dedal dance is spun and woven.

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

A vague poetic use after Lucretius (1. 7 'dædala tellus'; v. 234 'natura dædala rerum').

1596 Spenner F. Q. IV. X. 45 Then doth the dædale earth throw forth to thee Out of her fruitfull lap abondant flowres. 1745 T. Warton Pleas. Melanch. 248 What dædal landscapes smile! 1817 Wordow. Sequel to 'Beggars', Forwhose free range the dædal earth Was filled with animated toys. 1834 D'Israell Rev. Epick 1. xv, The dædal faith of the old world had died. 1864 Skeat Uhland's Poems 28 With what dædal fluness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

+ 4. ? Mazy, labyrinthine; ? changeful. Obs.

? Mazy, labyrinthine; ?changeful. Obs 1818 Keats Endym. iv. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart! + 5. Bot. = Dædaleous, Dædaleous. Obs. 1793 T. Mariya Lang. of Bot., Dædaleum folium, a Dædal leaf.

Dæda lean.

Dæda leous, a. Bot. [f. as next + -0US.]

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

Dædalian, -ean (drd. Flian), a. Also De-

[f. 1. Dædale-us relating to Dædalus, Gr. δαιδάλεος cunningly wrought + -AN; or f. Dadal-us + -IAN.]

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

genions, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of Dædalus, intricate, maze-like.

1607 WALKINGTON OPt. Glass 111 The Dædalian.. Labyrinths wherein hee takes his turnes. a 1634 Chapman (W.), Our bodies decked in our dædalian arms. 1757 J. Brown in Popte's Wes. 1757 HI. p. xv. (Stanford) Dædalian arguments but few can trace. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. H. ii. (1869) I. 323 Suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper money. 1830 Contemp. Rev. XXXVII. 475 note, Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism.. we have called Dædalian beauty.

1636 Raleigh's Tubus Hist. Pref. B, Contrived by a Dædalean Hand, 1607 J. Sergeant Solid Philos. 11 To please the Dædalean Fancies of the ingenious Contrivers. 1850 CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph. iii. 14 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very dædalean. 1854 Badham Halieut. 512 Unable to wind his way through the Dædalean mazes of a modern bill of fare.

† 2. = D.Edala. 3. Obs.

1506 SULVESTER Du Bartas II. ii. Arke 425 In various ort Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.

3. (See quot.)

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

or Dædalian style. **Dædalist** (dī-dǎlist). nonce-wd. [See -18T.]

An imitator of Dædalus.

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

+ Dæ'dalize, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DEDAL a. +-IZE.] trans. To make intricate or maze-like. a 1618 SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Lacryma 89 Wee Lawyers then, who dedalizing Law, And deading Conscience, like the Horse-leach drawe.

Dædalous (drdălos), a. Bot. Also dedalous.

[f. L. dædal-us cunningly-wrought +-ocs.]
Of leaves: 'Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture' (Webster 1828, citing Martyn, and Lee),

|| Dædalus (drdålbs). See also D.EDAL sh. [L.,

a. Gr. Δαίδαλος 'the cunning one', name of the workman who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and made wings for himself and his son Icarus.]

and made wings for himself and his son learns.]
A skilful or cunning artificer (like Dardalus).
e 1630 Daumm. or Hawth. Poems Whs. (1711) 50 Gone is
my sparrow. A Dedalus he was to catch a fly. 1631 Hevwood Eng. Eliz. (1641) 123 Gardiner was the onely Dedalus
and inventour of the engine.
Dell, early form of Deal.
Demon, Demonie, cte.; see Demon, etc.

Daer-stock (då-er-stok). Irish Antiq. [f. MIr. dåer, Olr. dbir, dber base, ignoble, unfree, servile, mod.Ir. daor captive, condemned, guilty + STOCK.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used attrib, in daer-stock tenant, tenancy.

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

besman, var. of Desman. Daff (daf'), sb. Obs. exc. north. dial. Also 4-5 daf, 4-6 daffo. [Etymology uncertain: cf. DAFT. It has been conjecturally referred to ON. dan/ deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in Sc. dover, dou/ dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.] One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a sim-

pleton, a fool: a coward.

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

1335 Poem Times Edw. II, 99 in Pol. Songs (Camden)

228 If the parsoun have a prest of a clene lyf. Shal comen a daffe and putte him out. That can noht a ferthing worth of god. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 129 'Pou dotest daffe quab heo 'Dulle are hi wittes.' 1366 Chaucer Recre's T. 288 And when this lape is tald another day I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. 1446 Promp. Parv. 111/2 Daffe, or dastard, or he pat spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. 1597 HARISON England II. ii. (1877)1. 58 Certes it [Landaffe] is a poore bishoprike... the late incumbent thereof being called for... in open court made answer: 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 Bullokar, Daffe, a dastard. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Daff, a half-wit; a coward.

Daff (daf), v.! Chiefly Sc. [I. Daff sb. Cf. the dial. daffe to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumhfounder, confuse the faculties; daffy imhecile, stupid from failure of the faculties. Whithy Gloss.]

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

1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 342 Quhat do 3e now? I see do bot daf. a 1605 Polwart Plyting vs. Montg. 662

10astard, thou daffes, that with such divilrie mels. 1813 Picken Poems 1. 175 (Jam.) Come yont the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dainty Davy. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Daff, to chait in a daudling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to daff'. 1886 Stevenson Kidnapped iv. 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

12. trans. To daunt. north. dial. Obs.

1674 Ray N. C. Words 13 Daffe, to Daunt.

Daff (dof), v.2 [A variant of Doff to do off, put off.

Daff (dof), v.2 [A variant of Doff to do off, put off.

Ohnson, misunderstanding the pa. t., as in quot. 1596, made the present stem dayt.]

† 1. trans. To put off (as clothes); to throw off,

T. 1. trans. 10 put oft (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. Obs.

1507 Shaks. Lover's Compl. 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 — Ant. & Cl. IV. IV. 13 He that valuedles this, till we do please To daft [=daff't] for our Repose, shall heare a storme.

To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; esp. in the Shaksperian phrase to daff the world aside (-to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations

bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied).

1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. II., IV. i. 96 The .. Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, And his Cumrades, that daft the World aside, And bid it passe.

1599 — Much Ado V. i. 78 Claud. Away, I will not haue to do with you. Leo. Canst thou so daffe me?

1599 — Prats. Pilgr. 183 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care.

1601 Weeven Mirr. Mart. A vij, We daft the world with time ourselues beguiled.

1820 Keats Lamia II. 160 Some knotty problem, that had daft His patient thought.

1836 Golow. Smith in All. Monthly No. 263. 202 We have no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because [etc.].

1834 Sat. Rev. 14 June 787/1 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside.

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

1604 Shaks. Olh. IV. ii. 176 Enery day thou dafts [v. r. doffest] me with some deuise lago.

Daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly. Also

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

Janioni, uniter the diance to this adjacoum, -awom, daffidown-, daffodowndilly.

1573 Tusser Hush. xliii. (1878) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots... 7 Daffadondillies. 1578 Spenser & Keph. Cal. Apr. 140 Strowe meet he ground with daffadowndillies.

1708 Motteux Rabelais iv. II, Their

Hair . . stuck with Roses, Gilly-flowers . . Daffidown-dillies. 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Earney Maguire ii, With roses and lillies, and daffy-down-dillies. 2. A shrub; prob. the Mezereon, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name Daphne with Daffodil' (Britten and Hellard) and Holland).

1501 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Adelfa, a daffadoundilly, or rather rose bay tree, Rhododaphne. 1611 Floato, Oleándro, the weede Oleander. Also a Daffadounedillie.

Daffing (da fin), vbl. sb. [f. DAFF v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk;

1. Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. I. 449 Into sic daffing putting your delyte, As brutell beist that followis appetyte. 1686 G. Stdaff, and the state of the surface of the state of the surface of the surfac

been satisfactorily accounted for.

variant of AFFODILL, q. v. The initial d has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

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

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

+1. The same as Affodill; the genus Asphodel

sus or Yellow Daffodil of Eng. fields and gardens.]

†1. The same as Affodill, the genus Asphodelus (formerly including some allied plants). Obs.

[1538 see Affodilla: 1548 Tuaner Names of Herbes s. v. Albueus, Asphodillas groweth ... in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil.

1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 40 Daffadill, some call Anthericon, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 Lyre Dodoense, Ixxix.

649 This herbe [Asphodelus in 3 species] is called .. in English also Affodyl, and Daffodyl. 1607 Torsell Four.f. Beasts (1673) 304 Asphodelus (englished by some daffadil).

†2. The genus Narcissus, of which it is the common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's Garden 1500, where twelve Daffodils or Nar-

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

1548 Thanea Names of Herbes (E. D. S.) to This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus. 1578 Lyte Dodoens n. 1. 211 These pleasant flowers are called. in Englishe Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierelesse [In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus. Libr. he has written over the figure of N. poeticus on p. 210 'White primrose pyereles. Laus tibi, and of some Daffodille'). 1597 Gerarde Herbal I. IXXXIV. 111 The double white Daffodil of Constantinople [N. orientalis] was sent into England vinto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other balbed flowers. 1629 Parkinson Paradis in Sole iv. (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners. .do call some of these Daffodils Narcisses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

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

(also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower. [1562 Turner Herbal II. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of Narcissus.] 1592 Greene Ufst. Courtier (1871) 2 The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels. 1611 Thanks. Wint. T. iv. iii. I When Daffadils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1648 Heranck Hesper, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1648 Heranck Hesper, To Daffadils, Faire Daffadils, we weep to see Yon haste away so soone. 1746-7 Heravey Medit. (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil. to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherons skies? 1855 Tennyson Maud III. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies.

4. Chequered Daffodil: the Fritillary or Snake's head, Fritillaria Meleagris. Still known as the Daffodil in Hants. (Britten and Holland).
1597 Gerarde Herbal I. Ixxix, The checquered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure. checquered most strangely.
1599 — Catal., Frittillaria, Checkerd Daffodill.

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow.

Also attrib. or as adj.

1855 TENNYSON Mand 1. XXII. ii, On a bed of daffodil sky.
1884 Pall Mall G. 21 Sept. 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the cast announced the approach of dawn. 1886 St. Stephen's Rev.
13 Mar. 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured

Daffodilly, daffadilly (dæ fadili), sb. orec.: perh. influenced by lily.] The same

DAFFODIL: a poetic (and dialect) form.

1538 [see Affodill]. 1579 Sfenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 22 Thy
sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight. 1593 Daayton
Ecloques iii. 81 See that there be store of Lillyes, (Call'd of
Shepheards Daffadillyes). 1637 MILTON Lycidas 130 Bid
amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their
cups with tears. 1847 Mary Howitt Ballads 7 He cut the
leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly.

Daffodilly, a. rare. [f. Daffodil + - Y.] Full
of or finnished with daffodils.

1802 Temple Bar Mag. Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpre-

of or farnished with daffodils.

1832 Temple Bar Mag. Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpretentions, yet palm-y and daffodill-y drawing-room.

Daft (doft), a. Now chiefly Sc. and north.
[In early ME. daffle, corresp. to OE. gedæfte mild, gentle, meek:—O'reut. \*gadaftjo-z, f. gadafti vhl. sb. from stem dat-, in Gothic gadaban to become, be fit, OE. pd. pple. gedafen becoming, fit, suitable. The æ here is app. for umlaut g before ft, st, which explains the two-fold ME. development daft and deft. The primary meaning of the adj. must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf. the adv. gedæftlice fitly, suitably, seasonably, and the vb. gedæftan to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of deft; from 'became the general tatel scase of act, norm that of coming, decens' as said of persons, came that of 'mcek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'silly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent', and

persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent', and the sense-history of SILLY. See also DEFT.

DAFFE, 'a fool,' is found c1325; its relationship to dafl is nucertain; if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here.]

+1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. Obs.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 5 Nn bin cyuing be cymô to be gedæfte. c1200 ORMN 2175 Shammfasst, and daffte, and sedefull.

2. Silly, foolish, stupid. Cf. INNOCENT, SILLY.

a. Sail of beasts

a. Said of beasts.

a. Said of beasts.

c 1225 Body & Soul 302 in Map's Poems 343 Ne wiste what was good or il, But as a beest, doumbe and daft.
c 1450 Henayson Mor. Fab. 81 Who sayes are sheepe is daft, they lie of it.

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

foolish.

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

1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Daft, dull of apprehension.
3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad.
1536 Bellenden Crow. Scat. (1821) 1. viii, He that was trublit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod. 1540 Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot., Makand him Curatour to P. N. quhilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him selff. 1816 Scott Old Mort. vii, 'The woman would drive ony reasonable being daft.' 1829 Aanold Let. in Stanley Life & Corr. (1844) 1. v. 254, I hope you will not think I ought to.. adjourn to the next asylum for daft people. 1880 R. G. White Every-Day Eng. 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.
4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. Daft days: the days of merriment at Christmas.

ment at Christmas.

c 1575 Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier (Jam.), Onhen ye your selfis ar daft and young. 1768 Ross Helenore 117 (Jam.) Awa, she says, Whaever's daft to day, it setsna you. 1787 Burns Two Dogs 155 ln a frolic daft. a 1774 Fergusson Poems (1789) II. to (titte) The Daft Days. 1316 Scorrahtig. xxi, 'Ay, ay-they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur.' 1832-53 Whistle-binkie (Sc. Songs) Scr. III. & At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, A ploy without him wadna be worth a pin.

† 5. = Deft, skilful. Obs.

la 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) 134 (MS. 1592) For semlye he was and wounder dafte [MS. Harl. (1607) 2124 woondrons defte].

Hence † Daftelisk. dafftelesse [ON. Little]

Hence + Daftelijk, dafftelejjc [ON. -leikr suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meekness.

Daftie (colloq.), a daft person. Daftish a., somewhat daft.

Daftlike a., having an appearance of folly or craziness.

Daftly adv., † a. mildly, meekly (obs.); b. foolishly.

Daftness, foolish ness, madness.

ness, madness.
c 100 Oranin 2188 Forr kaggerrlesse shall don batt sho
Shall dafftelesse fortwertpenn. 1872 C. Gibbon For the
King i, The daftie still maintained his position. 1825
Jamieson. Daftish, in some degree deranged. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss, A daftish dizzy sort of a body. 1725
Ramsan Gent. Sheph. iv. i, Tis sae daftlike. 1816 Scott
Antifi, iv., Never think you. . that his honour. . would hae
done sic a daft-like thing. c 1200 Oranin 1215 And hasherrlike ledesst te And dafftelike and fassre. 1724 Ramsan
Tea.t. Misc. (1733) I. 34 We daffly thought to row in
rowth. 1552 Abb. Hamilton Catech. 151 The word of the
crosse semis to be daftnes and folie to thame that perischis.

Daft, pa. t. of DAFF v.2

Dag (deg), sb.1 In 4-5 dagge. [Of uncertain origin: the same senses are partly expressed by

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

1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles 193 Dryue ont be dagges and all be duche cotis. c140 Promp. Parv. 111 Dagge of clothe, fractillus. 1617 Minshev Ductor, Dagge or ragge of cloth.

+ 2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the likes. A course of the content of the likes.

tike; = AGLET 1, 2. Obs.

c1400 Rom. Rose 7262 Grey clothis..fretted fulle of tatarwagges [=dags, sense 1] And high shoos knopped with dagges. 1616 BULLOKAR, Dagges, latchets cut out of leather. 3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; =

DAGGING, DAG-LOCK.

DAGGING, DAG-LOCK.

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

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

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

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

1 A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly

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

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

1561 Diurn. Occurrents (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay.. schot furth at the said servandis ane dag. 1587 Harrison England II. xvi. (1877) I. 283 To ride with a case of dags at his sadle bow. 1508 Barckley Felic. Man (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake.. he draweth his dagger to stabbe him. 1602 Warner Albion's Eng. 1x. xliv. (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, dags. 1642 Laud Wks. (1853) III. 461, I heard a great crack, as lond as the report of a small dag. 1725 New Cant. Dick., Dag, a Gun. 1849 Grant Kirkaldy of G. xxiv. 283 The captain rushed upon Lennox and shot him through the back with a dag. 1881 Greener Gm 61 A chiselled Italian dagg mannfactured by one of the Comminazzo family about 1650.

2. attrib. and Comb.

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

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

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

senses. Sense 2 is not found in French.]

1. The simple straight pointed horn of a young

stag.

1850 Tood Cycl. Anat. V. 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of..dags. 1861 Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon 11. 11. 181 At first the new horns [of the stag] are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'.

2. A pointed piece of metal, etc.; a pin or bolt.
1727 Baadley Fam. Dict. s. v. Bridge, You must so joint the Timber, as.. to resemble an Arch of Stone.. the Joints ought to be.. strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) II. 508

The upper pair [of rollers] being stuck withcoggs and dags.

3. dial. (See quots.)

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

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

Dag (dæg), sb.4 dial. [app. of Norse origin:

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

O'Tent. "aanwo., Old. aa., a., 1.

1. Dew.
1. Dew.
1. Dew.
1. Jew.
1.

Dag, v.1 [Connected with DAG sb.1 The senses

Dag, v.1 [Connected with Dag sb.1 The senses have no connexion with each other.]
† 1. trans. To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke. Obs.
c 1366 Chaucer Pars. T. P 344 Costlewe furring in here gownes. so moche daggyng of scheris. Ibid. P 347 Suche pounsed and daggid clothing. 1393 LARGL. P. PL. XXIII.
143 Let dagge hus clopes. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Daggyn, fractillo. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 233 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyr. X523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 630 Raggid and daggid & cunnyngly cut.
2. To clog with dirt, hemire, daggle, bedraggle. Obs. exc. dial. (Cf. Dag sb.1 3.)
1484 Caxton Æsop ni. xvii, Al to-fowled and dagged. a 1530 Skelton El. Rummyng 123 Wyth theyr heles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all'to-iagged. 1530 Palsor. 445/2

Indede, damoysell, you be dagged. vons estes crottée. 1611
Cotor. s. v. Archediacre, Crotte en Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
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to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the hard with his
dagg'd rout. 1869 Lonadate Gloss., Dag. . (2) To trail or
dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle. 1879 Mirss Jackson
Shropsh. Word-bk., Dag. . to trail in the wet or dirt.

b. intr. To daggle or trail in the dirt or wet.
1869 Lonsdate Gloss., Dag v. i. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss.
s. v. Dagging, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress
is dagging in the mud.'

3. Farming. To cut off the 'dags' or locks of
dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. Dag sbl. 3.)
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To Dag sheep, to cut off the
Skirts of the Fleece. 1887 Kentish Gloss, Dag, to remove
the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc. from between the hind
legs of sheep.

† Dag, v. 2 Obs. [Related to F. dague dagger

legs of sheep.

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

Weapon.

la 1400 Morte Arth. 2102 Dartes the Duche-mene daltene anaynes, Withderfe dynttez of dede, daggesthurghe scheldez. Ibid. 3750 Derfe dynttys they dalte with daggande sperys. 1630 Horn & Roa. Gate Lang. Unl. lxiv. § 668 Remorse. pierceth and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience. 1794 A. GALLATIN in J. A. Stevens Life iv. (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster. half drew a dagger he wore... and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged.

† Dag 1, v.3 Obs. [f. Dag 5b.2] trans. and intr. To shoot with a dag or hand-gun.

a 1572 KNON Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 87 Thei schote spearis and dagged arrowis, whare the cumpanyes war thikest. c 1580 J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carcio, They soe dagged at the seleopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

**Dag** (dæg), v.4 dial. [app. of Norse origin: ef. Dag sb.4 and ON. döggva, Swed. dagga to be-

el. DAG 50.4 and On. auggoa, Swed. dagga to bedew. See also DeG.]

1. trans. To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling.
1855 Rosinson Whithy Gloss., Dag, to sprinkle with water.
1877 Holderness Gloss., Dag, to sprinkle. 'Dag causey
afoor thoo sweeps it!' 1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Wordbk., Dag, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to
mangling or ironing.
2. intr. To drizzle.
2. See Beckers N. C. Wends. Dag. to drivile.

18a5 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Dag, to driztle.

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

| Dagesh, daghesh (da gef), sb. Heb. Gram. [med.Heb. בון daghēsh, f. Syriac d'ghash to prick.] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (dagesh

letter, denoting either that it is doubled (dagesh forte), or that it is not aspirated (dagesh lene).

1591 Percivall. Sp. Dict. Bj. B.. very often. is sounded like the Hebrew when it is in the middest of a word without daggesh.

1749 B. Martin Dict. Introd. Fing.

Tongue of It any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H.

1834 A. Willis Hebr. Gram. 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik.

Hence Dagesh v. trans., to mark with a dagesh.

Also Dageshage v. Dageshage. -ased ba. the.

Also Da'gennate v., Da'gennate, -ated pa. pple.
1751 Wesley IVks. (1872) XIV. 156 In some Verbs.. the
middle Radical is dageshed. 1871 Bolton tr. Delitzsch's
Psalms II. 259 note, The dageshing of the opening mute of
the following word.

Da'ggar. dial. 'An old term for a dog-fish'

(Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk, 1867).

a 1738 Kennett cited by Halliwell.

† Dagged, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Dag v.1]

1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into

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

21386 [see Dag v. 1]. 21430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 200 Undir hire daygyd hood of green. 1523 [see Dag v. 1]. [1884 Pall Mall C. 'Extra' 24 July 28/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

2. Clogged with dirt, daggled.

1884, a 1529, 1661 [see Dag v. 2].

Dagged, ppl. a. 2 Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dag v. 4]
Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of contribute.

Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything. b. slang. Drunk.

a 1605 Montgomerie Sonn. laviii. 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill: 11 getts corn drink, sen Grissall toke the bed. 1745 Franklin Drinker's Dict. Wks. 1887 11. 23 He's dagg'd. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dagged, tipsy. North.

Dagger (dæga), sb. Forms: 4- dagger; also 4-5 daggere, Sc. dagare, 5 daggare, 5-6 dager, dagger, daggar, 6 dagger, and to Dag v.?

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

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

a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.
[a1375 Fragm. Vetusta xxiv. in Sc. Acts (1844) I. 388
Habeat equum, hauberkion, capilium de ferro, ensem. et

cultellum qui dicitur dagare. 1bid. Habeat archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum.] e 1386 Chaucer Prol. 113 He baar .. on that oother syde a gay daggere [rime spere]. —Pard. 7. 502 And with thy daggere [so 4 MSS., 3 dagger] looke thou do the same. 1440 Promp. Parv. 111 Daggare, os steke wythe men, pugio. 1463 Paston Lett. No. 466 H. 126 The same dager he slewe hym with. 1535 Bury Wills (1850) 127 W my dagard. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. 111, ii. 157, I feare I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers haue stabb'd Casar. 1605 — Macb. 1. iii. 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? 1719 Voung Busiris IV. i, Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast. 1866 Kingsley Hereward iii. 88 You have a dagger in your band! said he.

+ b. Ale dagger, alehouse dagger: see ALE, B. II.

† b. Ale dagger, alehouse dagger: see Ale, B. II.

Dagger of lath: the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities'. Obs.

1502 NASHE P. Penilesse (Shaks. Soc.) 40 All you that will not.. weare ale-house daggers at your backes. 1506 Shaks.

1 Hen. IV, 11. iv. 151 A Kings Sonne? If 1 do not beate thee out of thy Kingdome with a dagger of Lath. He neuer weare haire on my face more. 1601 — Truel. N. IV. ii. 136

Like to the old vice... Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell.

2. Phr. Dagger? decouning (fin): the commences.

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

At daggers drawn is found in 1668, but becomes usual only

nostility. Also (rafely) at aaggers points.

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

1533 Grimalde Cicero's Offices 12 a, They... among themselves are wont to bee at daggers drawing. 1576 Fleming Panoft. Efist. 267 That countrie was at defiaunce and daggers drawing with the lande of Gracia. 1652 J. Wadsworth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars 59. 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost to daggers drawing. 1668 R. L'Estrange Vis. Quev. (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor. a 1735 Swift Drafter's Lett. vii. A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing. 1801 Mar. Endeworth Castle Kackrent, Three ladies. .talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other. 1837 Ladv L. Stlant in Lady M. W. Montagn's Lett. (1893) I. 704 Both these ladies inherited such .imperial spirit, as to..insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find. opportunity to display itself. 1847 Mas. Sheradood Lady of Manar III. xviii. 36 Vou will be at daggers-drawing.. with every order.. of persons in the town. 1855 Dickens Dorrit (Househ ed.) 395/f Five minutes hence we may be at daggers' points. 1870 R. B. Brouch Mariton Lynch xxiv. 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with sirch uncle?

3. fig. Something that wounds or afflicts grievously. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. 115 Thou stick at a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. 1605 — Mach. II. iii. 45 Where we are there's Daggers in men Daggers. 1800 Mrs. Herrey Mourtray Fam. III. 240 Every word he spoke was a dagger to her heart.

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

1602 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 414, I will speake Daggers to

angriy.

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

iv, A glance...which was meant to speak daggers.

+ 4. fig. (contempt.) A bravo, braggadocio. Obs.
1507 ist Pt. Return fr. Parnass. 1. i. 289 Soothe upp this
...ingrosser of cringers...this great hilted dagger! Itid. iv.
i. 1236 This bracchidochio...this meere rapier and dagger.
+ 5. A bayonet. (See BAYONET 1, 2.) Obs.
1688 CAPT. J. S. Art of War 27 Draw your Daggers.
Fix them in your Musquet.

8. a. The project piece of wood nailed to the

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

(See quot.)

1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 15 A dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spell. c1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 113 Dagger, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger plank. The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant.

+7. The born of a young stag; = Dag sb.3 t. Obs. 1616 Surf. & Marin. Country Farme 684 The second care they have their first hornes, which are called daggers.

8. Printing. A mark resembling a dagger (+),

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

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dagger..a., Mark in Printing..(t). 1707 Hist. Printing 250 The Obelisk, or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger. The Double Dagger. 186a Ansted Channel 1st. II. viii.(ed. 2) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (†) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus Aeronycta having a black dagger-like or \$\psi\$-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

183a J. RENNIE CONSPECTUS Britterf, & Moths 19 The Dark Dagger appears in June. 186a E. Newman Brit. Moths 249, I do not know why this insect [Acronycta tridens] is called the 'Dark Dagger'; it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [A. Psi].

10. pl. Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as Sword-grass (Poa aquatica), Water-flag (Iris Pseudacorus), etc. 1847-98 HALLINELL, Daggers, sword-grass. Somerset. 188a Dewonsh. Plant-n. (E. D. S.), Daggers, Iris Pseuda-

corus, and I. fatidissima. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves.

† 11. The name of a celebrated tavern in Hol-

born e1600 (Nares); hence attrib. as in dagger-

born c1000 (Nares); hence attrib. as in daggerale, -frumety, -pie. Obs.

1576 Gascoigne Diet Droonkardes (N.), But we must have
March beere, dooble dooble beere, daggerale, Rhenish.

160a Derkrea Satiromastix in Hawkins Orig. Eng. Drama
111. 115 (N.) Good den, good coosen. When shall we eat
another Daggerpie. 1610 B. Jonson Alch. 1. i, My lawyer's
clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Dagger
1bid, v. ii, Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack
pies, Nor Dagger frumety.

12. Comb., as dagger-blade, -hilt, -stab, -work;
dagger\_like.-broof adis: +dagger-ale (see 11):

dagger-like, -proof adjs.; † dagger-ale (see 11); † dagger-cheap a., very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; † dagger-frumety (see 11); dagger-grass,? = sword-grass (see 10); dagger-knee (Naut.), see quot. ; + dagger-man, a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; † dagger-money, 'a sum of money for-merly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against maranders' (Ogilvie); † dagger-pie (see 11); dagger-piece (Naut.) = † dagger-pie (see 11); dagger-piece (Naut.) = sense 6 b; dagger-plank (Naut.), see quot. under 6 b; dagger-plank a plant of the genus Yucea, also called Adam's needle, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; dagger-wood (Naut.) = sense 6 b. 156s Act 5 Eliz., c. 7 § 3 \*Dagger-blades, Handles, Scahbards. 1592 Bp. Annewes Serm. Christ's Tempt, vi. (1823) V. 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, he [the devil] may huy us even \*dagger-cheap, as we say. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales 1. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost in high \*dagger-grass. 1676 Grew Anat. Plants 1 Lect. IV. ii. 518 Crystals. figur'd crossways like a \*Dagger-Hilt. c-1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed \*dagger-knees. 1603 Staks. Meas. for M. IV. iii. 16 Mr Starue-Lackey the Rapier and \*dagger man. 1867 Samth Sailor's Word-bk., \*Dagger-piece, or Dagger-wood, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilgeways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. 1866 Treas. Bol., \*Dagger plant, a name for 1 mcca. 1885 LADY Baassey The Trades 220 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants. 1892 Basins-Gould. Roar of Sca 11. xxiz. 141 Hiss Travisa. cast a glance at her niecelike a \*dagger-stab. 1890 Michael Fisilo Tragic Mary 1. 7, I never saw such \*dagger-work. As that which pierced him. Six and fifty wounds!

Da\*gger\*, U. [1. prec, sb.]

1. trans. To stab with a dagger.
1658 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 36 When Democrasians dagger the crown. 1806 Nival Chrim. XV. 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. 18. A. Sutherland Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire, Hewas in no danger of being daggered.
2. Printing. To mark with a dagger.
1875 Fusivall. in Thynnie's Animadv. Introd. 37 note, The dishes chang'd in the list are daggerd.

Hence Da\*ggering vbl. sb., stabhing with a dagger; pt. a., stabhing, fatal. sense 6 b; dagger-plank (Naut.), see quot. under

tience Da'sgering vot. so., stabling with a dagger; tpl. a., stabling, fatal.

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

daggering and death-rattling.

Daggered (dæggaid), a. [f. DAGGER + -ED.]

1. Armed with a dagger.

c 1400 Matwiev. (1839) xii. 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere gyses. 1794 Colfreidog Relig.
Musings, The daggerd Envy. c 1839 Beddoes Poems,
Boding Dreams, A daggered hand beside the bed.

2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.
1604 Dekker Hon. Whore Wks. 11. 38 How many Gallants have drunke healths to me, Out of their dagger d' armes.
3. Printing. Marked with a dagger.
Daggeswayne, var. Dagswain Obs.
Dagging (dægin), vbl. sb. Now dial.

v.! + 1NG! The action of the verb DAG; clogging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in pl. (coner.) = DAG-LOCKS.

ging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in pl. (concr.) = DAG-LOCKS.

1547 SALESBURY Welk Dict., Dibyl, daggyng.

1567 MASCALL Gove. Cattle (1627) 197 Keeping; them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer.

1890 F. T. ELWORTHY (in Letter), in Kent these clots of dung which are apt to, stick to the wool around the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

Daggle (dæ'g'l), v. Also 6 daggyll, 6-7 dagle.

[Frequentative of DAG v. 1 sense 2: associated in its sense-development with DABBLE and DRAGGLE.

its sense-development with DABRLE and DRAGGLE and perhaps with DAG v.4]

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

1530 Palsor. 594/1 You shall daggyll your clothes, vous crotteres von habiltenens. 1560 Rollann Crt. Venus II.

560 Daglit in weit richt claggit was his weid. 1611 Cotton.

Crotter... to dagle, bedortie. 1660 T. Gouce Chr. Directions xv. (1831 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be daggled than a short one. 1835 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Daggle...

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet:

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet;
To wet by splashing or sprinkling. See Dag v.4
1805 Scott Last Minst. 1. xxis, The warrior's very plame
...Was daggled by the dashing spray. 186a Miss Vonga
Countrest Kate viii. (1880) & The pretty soft feather had
been daggled in the wet.

2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).
1681 Otway Soldier's Fort. v. i, After you have been
daggling yourself abroad for prey...you come sneaking hither
for a crust, do you? 182a Scott Nigel viii, I have been
daggled to and fro the whole day.

3. intr. To walk in a slovenly way (through mud

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

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

† Daggle, sh. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vh.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment.

1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., Carpas, daggles of durt, spots of durt.

Daggled (dwg/ld). Add. a. [f. Diccount.

**Daggled** (dæ'g'ld), ppl. a. [f. DAGGLE v. + ED 1.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with

Daggled (dee'g'1d'), fpl. a. [I. DAGGLE v. +
-ED 1.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with
dirt or wet; bespattered, hemired.

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

b. Comb. + Daggled-tail a. = DAGGLE-TAILED.
1708 Swift Agst. Abol. Christianity, Shocked at the sight
of so many daggled-tail parsons.

Daggle-tail (dee'g'1/t, tel), sb. Obs. exc. dial.

A person (esp. a woman) whose garments are be-

A person (esp. a woman) whose garments are be-

A person (esp. a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy
woman, slut, slattern. Now Draggle-Tall.

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

Taggle-tail ddgg'ltFild). a. Obs. exc. dial.

Gloss., Daggle-tail, a sint. Doll Daggle-teel.

Daggle-tailed (dæg'l<sub>1</sub>tē'ld), a. Obs. exc. dial.

Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over wet ground; untidy, slatternly. (Usually of a woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter.bk. (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt Then that dagglitayld skirt. 1824 Scort St. Roman's xxxiii, To make love to.. some daggletailed soubrette.

Daggle-tailer (layerlin) with the Luxella a The

Daggling (dæglin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] a. The action of the verb DAGGLE, q. v. + b. concr. = DAGGING (obs.).

DAGGING (005.).

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

Daggling, ppl. a. [-1NG 2.] That daggles:

See the verb.

156a Pharr Æneid. viii. Ziij b, A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her dugs two goodly twins, Two daggling sucking boies. 1611 Cotter. Crottes, durt, filth, mire; dagling stuffe, etc. 1705 Vandruch Confed. 1. ii, Who is this good woman, Flippanta?. An old daggling cheat, who hobbles about .. to bubble the ladies of their money.

Da'ggly, a. dial. [f. Daggly, wet, showery. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Daggly, wet, dewy. 'It was daggly i'th' mornin'.'

Daggysweyne, var. Dagswain, Obs.

Dagh(e, obs. form of Dough.

Daghesh, Daghyng: see Dagesh, Dawing.

Dag-lock. [f. Dag sb.1 3 + Lock.] pl. Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of

of wool elotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep.

1633 Althorp MS. in Simpkinson Washingtons (1860)

p. xlv, To 12 women. 2 daies washing dag-loakes. 1724

Lond. Gaz. No. 6264/2 Frauds. are. committed. by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-Locks, Sheer-Locks, Dagg-Locks. 1799 W. Pitt in Commun. Board Agric. 11. 464

A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. 1805

Luccock Nat. Wool 223 The bundles contained. a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. 1881 Leicestersk. Gloss. Dag-locks, the long locks of wool about a sheep which dag in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc.

Dagman: see DAg 8b.2 2.

Dagman (1890). U.S. Supposed to be a cor-

Dago (dēl go). U.S. [Supposed to he a corruption of Diego a Spanish equivalent of James: applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards.] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish

parentage; now extended to include Spaniards,

parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1838 American 18 July (Farmer), The shrimps... are caught by Dagos.

1850 N. V. Nation (25 Sept.) LI. 23/1/1.

Mr. Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

|| Dagoba (dā gobā). [ad. Singhalese dāgaba:—Pālī dhāttugabbho:—Skr. dhāttu-garbha relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as dhagope, daghope, dhagab dagot from the form of the name in the

dhagob, dagop, from the form of the name in the Mogadhi dialect of south Behār.]

In Buddhist countries, a tope or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relies of Buddha

monumental structure containing relies of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 Salt Caves of Salsette in Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay (1819) 1. 47 (V.) In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola.

1855 Yule Mission to Ava (1858) 35 (Y.) The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas.

189a Pall Mall G. 28 Sept. 6/7 Mdme. Blavatsky's dngoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootanah.

†Dagon! Obs. Also dagoun. [? related to DAG sb.1] A piece (of cloth).

e 1386 Chaucea Sompn. Tale 43 Or gif us. A dagoun of your blanket, leeve dame. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Bv a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnshorn.

**Dagon** 2 ( $d\bar{e}^{1}$ 'gơn). [a. L. Dagon, a. Gr.  $\Delta \alpha \gamma \omega v$ , a. Heb. [12]  $d\bar{a}g\bar{o}n$  'little fish, dear little fish', f. 17]  $d\bar{a}g$  fish.]

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

or object of idolatrous devotion.

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

6. A term of represent to a proper.

c. A term of reproach to a man.

1500-20 DUNBAR Flyting 66 3e, dagone, dowbart. [Cf. logone in Tua Mariit Wemen 457.]

DOGONE in Tua Mariit Wemen 457-]
Hence **Dargonals** sb. pl. nonce-wd. (after bacchanal), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon.
1614 T. AOAMS Devil's Banquet 5 A Banket worse then Jobs childrens; or the Dagonals, of the Philistins; (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades).

† **Dargswain**. Obs. Forms: 5 dagswaynne, daggysweyne, 6 daggeswayne, -swanne, dag-

daggysweyne, 6 daggeswayne, swanne, dagswayne, swain. [Etymology obscure: the first part has been associated with DAG 5b.1 (cf. description in quot. 1519): cf. also DAGON 1] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3610 Dubbyde with dagswaynnes dowblede they seme. c1440 Promp. Part. 112 Daggysweyne, todix. 1519 Hoamn Vulg. 167b, My bedde is coursed with a daggeswayne: and a quylte. Some dagswaynys baue longe thrummys and iaggz on bothe sydes: some but on one. 1547 Boonog Introd. Knaul. v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. 1577 HARRISON England II. xii. (1877) I. 240 Our fathers and we have lien full oft yon straw pallets. under conerlets made of dagswain. or hopharlots (I vse their owne termes).

Dag tailed, a. [f. DAG 5b.1] Having the

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

1597-8 Br. HALL Sat. v. i. 116 To see the dunged foldes of lag-tayled sheepe.

Dag ue, var. of DAG sb.3

Daguerreotype (dage rotaip), sb. Also daguerrotype. [a. F. daguerréotype, f. Daguerre name of the inventor + TYPE.]

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

by this process (008.). C. A portrait produced by this process.

1839 Alhenzum 26 Jan. 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Dagnerotype. 1839 E. Fitzgebald Lett. 1. 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Dagnerreotype is. 1849 Thackean Lett. 14 Sept., I am going... to give you a dagnerreotype of myself. 1875 Voget's Chem. Light ii. 14 The little pictures that were called dagnerreotypes from their inventor.

† 2. fig. An exact representation or description.

Obs. (since the dagnerreotype itself has yielded to improved photographic processes)

improved photographic processes).

1850 Whipple Ess. & Rev. II. 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vanxhall... are daguerreotypes of manners.

1866 DOOLITTLE (title), Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China.

3. attrib.

O. attrio.

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

**Dague rreotype**, v. [f. prec. sb.]
1. trans. To photograph by the daguerreotype

Process.

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

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

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

So Dague recotyper, = daguerrectypist. Daguerrectypic (-tipik), -typical adjs., relating to the daguerrectype process. Dague recotypism (nonce-wd.), minute exactness as of a daguerreotype.

(nonce-wad.), minute exactness as of a daguerreotype.

Daguerreotypy (-toipi), the daguerreotype process, the art of taking daguerreotypes. Daguerreotypist (-toipist), a photographer who uses this. 1864 Webster, Daguerreotyper. 1840 Thackerav Crit. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 156 Mr. Maclise has a daguerreotypic eye. 1854 J. Scoffean in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 91 The language of Daguerreotypic art. 1840 Fraser's Mag. XXII. 729 Painted with a daguerréotypical minuteness. 1846 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. 11. 11. vii. § 30 He professes nothing but coloured Daguerreotypeism. 1841 Emeason

Lect., Times Wks. (Bohn) II. 251 Whilst the Daguerreo-typist, with camera-obscura and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land. 1853 Chamb. Grnl. XX. 79 There is something new in daguerreotypy.

|| Dahabeeyah, -biah (dāhābī·yā). -beeah, -bieh, -beiah. [Arab. دُهبيّة đahabīyah beean, -bien, -beian. [Arab. غيف đahabīyah lit. 'the golden', f. كَهُ كُمُهُ عَلَيْهُ كَا كُمُهُ الله والأطلاع sailing-boat, used by travellers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile. 1877 A. B. Edwadd y Nile Pref. in The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings. 1890 Sayck in Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc. VII. 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiah.

+ Tahat. dathat. Oh: Forms: 2-4 dahet.

† Dahet, dathet. Obs. Forms: 3-4 dahet, dapet, (dayet), dapeit, dathait, dapeneit, daipat, dait, dai. [a. OF. dahet, dehet, usually dehé, dahé, daé, deé, also dehait, dahait; in pl. dehez, dahez, daez, dehaiz, 'misfortune, mischief, evil,

thez, dane, aue, aee, also aenatt, aanatt; in pl. dehez, dahez, daez, dehaiz, 'misfortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF, word, see M. Gaston Paris in Romana (1889) 460. He shows it to be distinct from OF. deshait evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc., and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive Merovingian French \*deu hat. In English, the primmry dahet is very rare; the usual dapeit, datheit, dathet are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF. phrase dathet ait, daat ait, or in pl. dahez, daez, daaz ait, phrase dathet ait, daat ait.

Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. dehait ait! ME. dapeit haue! In Robert of Brunne written dapet with dotted b, printed by Hearne as dotted j.!

[=OF. dehet ait, dehait ait.]

a. In the construction dahet have, dathet have:= May (he, etc.) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to ... a 1250 Oul & Night. 99 Dahet habbe that like best, That fuleth his owe nest. c1200 S. Eng. Leg. I. Behet 1884 Dapeheit habbe hat so atstonde so folliche. c1300 Senyn Sag. (W.) 2395 Datheit haue thou ... Al to loude thou spak thi Latin! c 1330 R. Beunne Chron. (1810) 143 Dayet haf his lip, & his nose berby.

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

c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. Beket 2036 Dabeit alle hat it seide! c 1308 Sat. People Kildare xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Dabeit 3ur curteisie, 3e stinkeh al he strete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 95 A Breton (dayet his nose) for Roberd bider sent.

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. daha ait

qui, dahait qui].

c1300 Beket (Percy Soc.) 2072 Daithat hit so sede. c1300

Havelok 300 Dabeit hwo it hire yeue. c1300 Seyn Julian
202 Dait bat him wolde bymene. 1bid. 134 Dai bat wolde
. him biseche. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chrom. (1810) 167 Dayet
bat berof rouht, his was alle be gilt.

P The following is prob. a mere coincidence: cf. dash it 1
1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dathit (Furness), interj. a mild curse
on making a mishap.

**Dahlia** (dē<sup>1</sup>·liă, properly dā·liă). [Named 1791 in hononr of *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

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

cultivated in gardens.

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

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

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

been produced by cultivation)

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

Gilead be a blue dahlia or not.

2. Name for a particular shade of red.
1846 Art Union Yrnl. Jan. 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure.
189a Pall Mall G. 29 Sept. 1/3 Ohe of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

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

1826 Henry Elem. Chem. II. 326 Dalhine. This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the Dalhia.

1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dahlia. The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin.

Dai, Daiblet: see Day, Dablet.

Daidle (da'ld'l), sb. Sc. A pinafore. Hence

Dai dlie, -ey (diminutive).

17. Jacobite Retics (1819) I. 7 Jenny [shall have] the sark of God For—petticoat, dishclout, and daidle.

1833 Mons Mansie Wanch v. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidley.

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

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

Daie, obs. form of DAY.

Daigh, Sc. form of Dough.

Daign, obs. form of DEIGN.

Daiker (de kɔr), v. Sc. [?a. F. décorer to decorate, adorn.] trans. To set in order.

1820 Blackw. Mag. Sept. 652 (Jam. s.v. Daiker) Say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford Troubl. Dau.

1. ii. 31 Your room will he daikert by the time it's wanted.

Daiker: see Dacker.

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

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

Dailiness. rare. [f. DAILY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being daily; daily occurrence, etc.

1607 HERON Wks. I. 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailines of them. a1609 HACKET Chr. Consolations ii. (1840) 19 The dailiness of sin must be bewailed with the dailiness of sorrow.

Daill, ebs. Sc. form of DALE.

Daily (derili), a. (sb.) Forms: 5-8 dayly, 6 daylie, dailie, (Sc. dalie), 6-daily. [OF. dæglie (in the compounds twoidæglie, prodæglie, happening once in two or three days) = OHG. tagalih, dagalih, ON. daglier, an ancient derivative of WGer. dar. ON. dagligr, an ancient derivative of WGer. dag, OE. dag day: see -LY 1. The ordinary OE. word was daghwamlic, in 12th c. deihwanlich.]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day

done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c1470 Henry Wallace XI. 1291 For dayly mess, and heryng off confessioun. 1526 Tindale Matt. vi. 11 Geve vs this daye oure dayly breade. 1533 Eden Treat. Netwe Ind. (Arb.) 7 Proued. by dayly experience. 1611 Blase Ex. v. 13 Fulfill your workes, your dayly taskes. 1711 Heawne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator. 1865 Lo. Brougham Brit. Const. iv. 62 The daily labour to gain their daily bread.

b. with agent-nouns, as in daily vaiter, one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Reveal

waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal

heusehold).

heusehold).

1568 E. Tilney Disc. Mariage Cj, A daylie gamester, a common blasphemer. 1642 Brass in Weybridge Church (N. 4. Q. 1 Oct. 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Dethick Esq. who was one of his Malva Gent. Vshers (dayly Waiter). 1715 Lond. Gaz. No. 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to he his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod. Mod. A daily visitor to the well. † 2. Of the present day; belonging to the present

time. Obs. rare.

1663 Gerrare 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective.

are so exceedingly Defective.

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

1858 Times 29 Nov. 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies.

1851 Academy 26 Mar. 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

Daily (dzī·li), adv. Forms: 5-7 dayly, (6 Sc. dalie, y), 6 dailie, 6-7 daylie, 7-daily. [f. Day + 11 2. The OE, word was dayhwamlice.] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always habitually

+-LY<sup>2</sup>. The OE, word was dazhwamlice.] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually.

1440 York Myst. xxvi. 9 My desire muste dayly be done.
1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. deW. 1531) 1 b, Wherin. dayly & hourly 1 myght loke, as in a myrour.
1635 A. Stafford Fem.
Clory (1869) 79 With bended knees 1 dayly beseech God.
1712 Addison Spect. No. 265 7 6, 1 am informed that this fashion spreads daily.
1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762)
175 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected.
1835 R. Buchanan Annan Water v, The public waggonette ran daily between Dumfries and Annanmouth.

Daimmen. 2. Sc. Also o demmin. [Origin

Daimen, a. Sc. Also 9 demmin.

Daimen, a. Sc. Also 9 demmin. [Origin unknown. In Ayrshire pronounced as demmin. (Perh. apple.: cf. Whitby daum'd out, dealt out sparingly.]] 'Rare, occasional' (Jam.).

1785 Burns To a Mouse, A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 1821 Edin. Mag. Apr. 353 (Jam.) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman. [Still in use in Ayrshire, as in 'a daimen ane here and there'.]

Daiment, var. DAYMENT, Obs.

|| **Daimio** (dai m<sub>1</sub>yo). [Japanese, f. Chinese dai great + mio, myo name.] The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abelished.

now abelished.

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

Hence Daimiate, Daimioate, Daimiote, the

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

1870 Pall Mall G. 26 Aug. 4 Japanese students. from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimiotes as well as from the sen-coasts. 1883 Athensum 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimioates has elevated the masses of the people [of Japan] from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens. 1883 Ibid. 6 Apr. 436/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land]. no doubt differed considerably in the different daimiates.

in the different damnates.

| Daimon (dai moun), a direct transliteration of Gr. Saimon divinity, one's genius or Demon.

1852 Thoreau Lett. (1865) 73 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 E. C. Stedman Victorian Pects (1876) 154 The Laureate. is his own daimon, —the inspirer and controller of his own utterauces.

+ Dain, sb. Obs. Also 5 deyne, dene, 6 daine,

dayne, deane. Syncopated from seedain, DISDAIN sb.

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1863 bat ay has deyne [Dublin MS. dene] & dispite at dedis of litill. 1591 LYLY Sappho v. i. Vol. III.

207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which wee most desire.

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; con-

2. The solutering of inchring of disdain; contumely, ignominy, reproach.

?a 1500 MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon. No. 117 fol. 123b (in Maskell Mon. Rit. 111. 356). Thi beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe; thi for philiving, trauail, and dene, and disese.

15. Merline in Percy Folio 1. 444 'Nay, certaine,' said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane.'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'slink, noisome effluyia. Still used in this sense in the west of effluyia.

effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares).

England' (Nares).

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

1575 Mirr. Mag., Cordila, From bowres of heauenly hewe, to dennes of dayne. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny XI, liii, The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell with it [animae leonis virus grave]. 1815 BRITION Prov. Words in Beauties of Willsh. (E. D. S.), Dain, infectious effluvia. 1847 in HALLIWELL (Wills).

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

1. Hauphty: reserved. distant: repellent. Sc.

Northy: cf. Chaucer's deyn under DIGNE a.]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. Sc. c 1500 Dunaar Tua mariit Wemen 132 Than am I dangerus and dane and dour of my will. Ibid. 253 Thought I dour wes and dane, dispitois and bald. c 1540 Lyndesay Kitteis Conf. 6 Bot 3it ane countenance he hure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure.

2. Repulsive, esp. in smell; stinking, Cf. DIGNE a. [Cf. Dain 16, quot. 1601.] 1888 Eerkshire Gloss., Dain, tainted, putrid, bad-smelling.

1. Their 2. Of Also 5. devue 6. dayne.

tainted, putrid, bad-smelling.

† Dain, v. Obs. Also 5 deyne, 6 dayne.

Syncopated form of dedain, DISDAIN v.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4579 Owbir 3e gesse at 3e be gods..

Or deynes with oure drightns for bat we bam dere hald. 1514

BARCLAY Cyt. 4 UP londyshm. (Percy Soc.) 6 Youthe dayneth counsayle, scornynge dyscrecyon. a 1502 Greene Alphonsus.

I. Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be In any other Muse's company. Ibid. III. 237/2; IV. 240/1.

Dain(e, obs. forms of DEIGN.

† Dain(mt) 1 a. Obs. Also 6 deignfull. Syncholars with the state of t

† **Dainful**, a. Obs. Also 6 deignfull. Syncopated form of dedainful, DISDAINFUL.

CODATECT FOR THE ACTION OF ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

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

spelling dainte, deynte, etc.).

A. adi.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. x. 2 To cherish him with diets daint. Hid. 11. xii. 42 Whatever.. may dayntest fantasy aggrate. 1596 Hid. 1v. i. 5 Demeanour daint. B. sh.

1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl., The Prize* xxxvii, Excesse r daints my lowly roof maintain not.

Hence + Dai ntly adv., daintily.

Hence † **Dai ntly** adv., daintily.

1503 Sackylle Mirr. Mag., Induct. xxxviii, As on the which full daynthy would he fare. 1501 Percivall Sh. Dict., Regaladamente, gentelie, curteouslie, deintlie.

† **Dai nteous**, a. Obs. Forms: a. 4-5 deyndein-, (den-), daynteuous, -vous, (-ues, dentyuous); \beta. 4-6 deyn-, 6 dayn-, deinteous. [app. orig. dayntivous, f. dayntive Daintive + -ous: afterwards altered so as to appear f. daynte, Dainty + -ous. Cf. Bounteous, Plenteous.] = DAINTY a.

= DAINTY a.

c 1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 470 Ful of instrumentz and of vitaille The moste deyntenous of all Vtaille. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) 111. 323 Wib gret plente of deynteous mete and drink. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 4106 Itt was my derlynge dayntenous, and fulle dere holdene. c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) D. v., The soure sauce is serued before meat deynteous. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. x. 64 This is no daynteouse and delycate profession.

Hence 4 Dainteously add daintily.

Heat teyntonia to daynteouse and delycate profession.

Hence † Dainteously adv., daintily.

21380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 157 Somme men deynteuously norischen hor body.

1393 Langl. P. P.I. C. IX. 324 Thenne was bis folke feyn and fedde hunger deynteuosliche [1e.7. denteuous., deyntifiche]. a 1556 Cranner Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 194 Yet will they. fare daintiously, and lie softly.

Dainteril, var. of Daintrel Obs., a dainty.

14th (delynich). 5b. and a. Now

Dainteth, -ith (del'nteb), sb. and a.

Dainteril, var. et Daintrel. Obs., a cainty.

Dainteth, -ith (dē'nteþ), sb. and a. Now only Sc. Ferms: 4-5 dein-, deyn-, dain-, daynteth(e, rarely -ith(e, -yth, (also den-, dan-, dayen-, dayne-), 8-9 Sc. daintith, -eth. [a. OF. daintiet, deintiet: -L. dignitāt-em, f. dignus worthy: see Dainty sb.] A. = Dainty sb. cibo S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket 1190 Heo bi-gan to serui þis holi man and deinteþes [Percy Soc. I. 1202 deyntés] to him brouste a 1340 Hamole Psalter lxx. 10 With other. he has litill daynteth to dwell. ci400 Destr. Troy 463 Sho Curtasye 527 in Babees Bk. (1868) 316 Yf any deyntethe in countré be, po stuarde schewes hit to bo lorde so fre. a 1774 Ferrouson Drink Ecloque Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables... Bouden wi' a' the daintiths o' the land. 1800 Blackvo. Mag. VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

+ B. = Dainty a. Obs.
c 1430 Lydg. Chorle & Byrde lx, A dunghyll Douke as deyntieth as a Snyte. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lviii. 374 (Add. MS.) He myght uot take of the noble and deynteth metes. Hence + Daintethly adv., + Daintethness. c 1440 Gesta Rom. l. 370 (Add. MS.) Riche men. bat.. etyn and drynkyn deyntethly. c 1440 Vork Myst. 1. 78 Thi

dale, lord, es ay daynetethly delande. 1548 Thomas Ital. Gram., Dilicatessa, daintethnesse, or delicacie.

Daintification. nonce-wd. [f. DAINTIFY:

rso MAD. D'ARRLAY Diary Apr., A mighty delicate gentleman. all daintification in manner, speech, and dress. + Daintiful, a. Obs. [f. DAINTY sb. + - FUL.]

= DAINTY a.

= DAINTY a.

1393 Gowen Conf. 1. 28 There is no lust so deintefull.

1400-50 Alexander 4274 A dayntefull diete. c1440 Gesta
Rom. alvi. 184 (Harl. MS.) How that he made so gret
festes, and hadde so deyntefulle metis.

Hence + Daintifully adv., daintily.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. 1x. 324 (MS. G.) Pis folke .. fedde
hunger deyntfulliche [v.r. deynteuosliche, deyntifiliche].

Daintiful (Allintifil) = nancentul [See ... yr]

Daintify (dē ntifoi), v. nonce-wd. [See -YY.]

rans. To make dainty. Hence Daintified ppl. a.

r80 Mad. D'Arrive Lott. July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments. 1834 New Monthly Mag.

XLI. 317 A silken cushion—which.. the daintifed animal did not hurt.

Daintihood (delintihud). rare. Daintiness.

Daintihood (dēl'ntillud). rare. Daintiness. 1780 Man, D'Aralla Viary May, Shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and ton. 1890 Temple Bar Mag. Jan. 146 Her youth, ber daintihood.

Daintily (dēl'ntili), alv. [f. Dainty a. + -LY 2.] † 1. Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully. 1a 1400 Morte Arth. 723 Dukkes and durseperes daynttehely rydes. c1435 Windows Cron. 1x. axvii. 8 Rycht wele arayt and dayntely. 1635 Bacon Ess. Trath (Arb.) 490 A naked. day-light, that doth not show the masques... of the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candlelights. 1640 Howell. Dodon's Gr. 2 There is no Forrest on Earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers.

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

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

cizio Cursor M. 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun.. Deyntily digte to his pay. cizio Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) The fleshe is i-fed deyntili. 1549 Latimer and Serm. bef. Edu., VI (Arh.) 52 The rich. gloton whych fared well and deyntely euery day. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. v. iii. 61 Baked in that Pie, Whereof their Muther dantily hath fed. 1647 Cowley Mistress, Lovie's Ingratitude ii, And daintily I nourish'd Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry. 17. Broome View Epick Poems (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.: elegantly, gracefully.

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

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

150 T. Nordon Calvin's Inst. III. viii. § 1 He was not tenderly & deintily handled. 1502 Greene Disput. 1 You trend so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 Trapp Comm. 1's. xxiii, So daintily handled 1502 Greene Disput. 1 You trend so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 Trapp Comm. 1's. xxiii, So daintily handled 1504 Hard Comm. 1's. xxiii, So daintily handled 1504 He envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could.

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

1494 Farnan Chron. vii. ccxxi. 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so dayntely fed that he dyed for hunger. 1581 Sidney Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 65 The Auncients hane one or two examples of Tragy-comedies. But. we shall find, that they neuer, or very daintily, match Horn-pypes and Funeralls.

Daintiness (delintines). [f. Dainty a. + NESS.] The quality of being dainty.

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

lightful, etc. Obs. in general sense. b. Of food:

Ingitial, etc. 00s. In general sense. D. Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness.

1522 HULDET, Deputines of meates at a banquet, lautilia. 1577 B. Googe Heresbuch's Husb. iv. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodnesse of meat, the Hennes may compare with the goose fetc.]. 1627 HAKEWILL Afol. (1). It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neat-

ness, definess.

ness, definess.

1580 Sioney Arcadia 1. (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 A. Browne Ars Fict. (1675) 10 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintyness of Bodies. 1878 J. W. Ensworth Brathwait's Strappado Introd. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 Black Jud. Skaks. axx, The pretty daintinesses of her coaxing.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulous-

ness of taste, sensibility, etc.).

ness of taste, sensibility, etc.).

1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. axi. 250/2 What greter duntinesses doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 Shars. Rich. II, v. v. 45 Daintinesse of eare. 1624 Worton Arkiit.

1, Of sand, Lyine, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. 1892 Speaker 3 Sept. 299/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

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

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

1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Depatinesse, friandite. 1598 Hakluyt Pop. 1. 250 (R.) How instly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintinesse and nicenesse of our captaines. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. v. (1851) 232 The People ilearnt... of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 W. Irving Astoria 1. 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers. They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare.

† 5. Physical delicacy or tenderness. Obs.

1575 Turarry. Faulconrie 239 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used... bicause of the dayntinesse of the place.

Daintith: see Dainteth.

† Dairntive, sb. and a. Obs. rare. In 6 deyn-

Daintith: see DAINTETH.

† Daintive, sb. and a. Obs. rare. In 6 deyntyue. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*daintif, -ive, f. dainté: cf. OF. bontif, -ive, f. bonté.] = DAINTY sb. and a. 13.. [see adv. below]. 13.6 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 70 b To taste of his deyntyue delycates. Ibid. 71 [He] fedeth vs with the deyntyues of his owne delycate dysahe.

Hence + **Dai ntively** adv. (in 4 deyntifliche).

13... Cursor M. 27904 (Cotton Galba) To 3ern metes dayntyuely. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IX. 324 (MS. 1) pis folke ifedde hunger deyntifiche.

† **Dai ntrel**. Obs. Also 6 deintrelle, 7 dain-

+ Daintrel. Obs. Also 6 deintrelle, 7 dainteril, -trill. [Cf. OF. daintier a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy. 1575 J. Still. Gamm. Gurton II. i, But by thy words, as I them smelled, thy daintrels be not many. 1577 Ir. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 240 Neither glut thy selfe with present delicates, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come bye. 1615 Sir E. Hosy Curry-combe i. 7 These dainterils haue layen so long yoon his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete. 1640 Brome Spar. Garden III. vii, You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrill.

Dainty (deinti), sb. Forms: 3-6 dein-, deyndainty (de nil), so. roms: 3-0 dein-, deyn-, dain-, daynte, -ee, (4-5 dayn-, deyntte), 4-6 dein-, deyntte, -y(e, 4-6 Sc. dante(e, 6 ·ie, 5 dente, 6 denty, -ie, 4-7 daynty(e, -ie, 6-7 daintie, -ye, 4- dainty. [a. OF. deintie, daintie, daintie, daintie, daynty, beauty, f dignes worthy. The collector OF worth, beauty, f. dignus worthy. The earlier OF.

form was in -et, whence Dainteth.]
+1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which any-

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

a1225 Ancr. R. 412 Me let lesse deinte to binge bet me haneô ôfie. c 1305 St. Dunstan 35 in E. E. P. (1862) 35 For deynte bat he hadde of him: he let him sone bringe Bifore be prince of Engelond. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIII. 475 Schir eduard. Lufit (him), and held in sic dante. 1377 LANGI. P. Pl. B. XI. 47 Of dowel ne dobet no deyntee me ne bouste. c 1430 Lydo. Bochas Prol. 52 These Poetes. Were by olde time had in great deintye With Kinges. 1513 DOUGLAS Æmeis IV. viii. 28 Sen zonne. man, deir sister, the Was wount to cherise, and hald in gret dantie.

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

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

c 1325 Song of Vesterday 5 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Pei haue no deynte forto dele With pinges pat bene deuotly made. 1375 Barbour Bruce XII. 159 Than all ran in-to gret dantee The Erl of Murref for till se. c 1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 41 Euery wight hath deyntee to chaffare With hem. c 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. Xiii. 66 The reeding in the Bible. drawith the reders. If o loue and deinte of the world. 1508 Dunbar Twa maryit wemen 413 Adew delour, adew! my daynte now begynis. a 1529 Skelton Bonge of Courte 337 Trowest thon. That I have deynte to see thee cherysshed thus?

†3. Delishtful or choice quality; sumptuous-

+3. Delightful or choice quality; sumptuous-

ness.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3655 (Cott.) Venison bon has him nommen, Wit dainte dight til his be-hone. c 1300 K. Alis. 7070 They haven seolk, gret plenté, And maken clothis of gret deynté. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 11/1 Dente (K. H. P. deynte), lanticia.

† 4. Daintiness; fastidionsness. Obs.

1590 Spencer F. Q. 1. ii. 27 He feining seemely merth, And shee coy lookes: so dainty, they say, maketh derth. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, IV. i. 108 Note this: the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking grieuances.

+5. concr. Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleas-

wearie Of daintie, and such picking grienances.

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

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 7850 Pare es plenté of dayntes and delice. a 1400-50 Alexander 2028 Ware slike a wondire in oure marche of Messedone. It ware a daynte to deme. 156a J. Herwoop Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 31 Plenty is no dainty. 1617 Rich Irish Hubbih 47 It was a great dainties .. euen amongst their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Veluet. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) 11. 439 [He] made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea. 1798 Ferrara Ilhustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist. 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge.

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

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

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

c 1300 Beket 1202 Heo servede this holi man and of deyntes him broyte. 1303 Gower Conf. II. 255 Tho was there many a deinte fet And set to-fore hem on the bord. c1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Delyce, or deyntes, delicit. 1576 FLEMING Panofl. Epist. 291 Some whet their teethe upon sugred deinties. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxli. 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1624 Souther Wat Tyler III. ii, Your larders hung with dainties. a 1839 Prano Poems (1864) i. 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare.

f.g. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 26 Suche deinties. Wherof thou takest thin herte food. 1614 Be. HALL Recoll. Treat. 50 There be some. to whom sin. is both food and dainties.

† 7. Phrase. To make dainty of (anything): to set great store by: hence, to be sparing or charv

†7. Phrase. To make dainty of (anything): to

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

1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions I. iii. 37 The moste noble Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintic. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. ix. 107/1 They will not make daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christe, to worke their subtill and mischeevous practises. 1381 Saville Tacitus' Hist. 1. Niv. (1757) 26 Some. made noe dainty to beare any burden. 1592 Shaks, Rom. § Jul. 1. v. 21 Which of you all Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath cornes. a 1617 Hieron Wks. II. 492 Shee ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours were the better for her store. a 1638 Preston New Cov. (1634) 410 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the promises. 1638 Br. Hall Hard Texts Matt. x. 39 Hee that makes so dainty of his life as that. he will not expose it to danger. 1638 Featley Strict. Lyndont. 11. 122 We have all reason to make great dainties of the noble con-

fession of ... our Romish adversaries. 1649 Milton Eikon. 43 If. he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc.]. +8. As an asseveration: ? = By God's dignity, or honour. Obs.

TO. As an asseveration. I ally Gots assembly or honour. Obs.

1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Trag. 11. v, S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I miss'd thine eare and hit thy lip.

Dainty (dē'nti), a. [from prec. sb.]

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

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1253 To daly with derely your daynte wordez. c 1386 Chaucer Prot. 168 Full many a deynte hors hadde he in stable. 1326 Tindale Rev. xviii.

14 All thynges which were deyntie and had in pryce. 1573 Tusser Husb. xxxv. (1878) 81 More daintie the lambe, the more woorth to be sold. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 354 P 1 To hear Country Squires. cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather. 1816 Scort Old Mort. vi, 'Ay? indeed? a scheme o yours? that must be a denty ane!' 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Denty or Dentyish, a weather term, genial, cheering.

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

that must be a denty ane! 1855 Robinson Nutry Guess, Denty or Dentyish, a weather term, genial, cheering. † 2. Precious; hence, rare, scarce. Obs.

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

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate. 1382 Wyclif Prov. xxi. 17 Who loouth deynte metis. 1366 Chaucer Pard. T. 58 To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke. 1541 Barnes Wks. (1573) 299/1 To eate ...costly fishes, and that of the dentiest fashion dressed. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. 1. i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs. 1627 Milton Vac. Exerc. 14 The daintiest dishes shall be serv'd up last. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 100 F 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1892 Stevenson Wrecker ii, Fine wines and dainty dishes. 4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately

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

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

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

cate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious,

cate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious, particular; sometimes, over-nice.

1576 Fleming Panofl. Efist. 357 Fine fellowes, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking. 1581 Lambarge Firen. IV. V. (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M. Marrow make. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, v. ii. 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eye. 1602—Ham. v. i. 78 The hand of little Imployment hath the daintier sense. 1700 Congreve Way of World III. xv, 1 am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it. 1841 Lytron Nt. 4 Morn. III. ii, You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupnlous and dainty. 1855 H. Reeg. Lett. Eng. Lett. Eig. Lit. iii. 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words. † b. with of: Particular or scrupnlous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing of. Obs.

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

1576 Fleming Panobl. Epist. 251 Friendes. garnished wt learning, & not deintie of their travell. 1605 Sians. Mach.

11. iii. 150 Let vs not be daintie of leane-taking, But shift away. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. iii. 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome.

† c. with infin.: Disinclined or refluctant 'to do).

1553 B. Gilpin in Strype Eccl. Mem. 11. xxiii. 440 Such as be dainty to bear the poor. 1612 Sia R. Dudley in Forlesc. Papers 7 note, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designes.

6. Nice or particular as to the quality of food,

6. Nice or particular as to the quality of food,

O. NICE of particular as to the quanty of food, comforts, etc.; † Luxurious.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) K jb, The heart of a woman is deyntee. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 8, As. some daintie guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com. 1683 Tryon Way to Health 181 You dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. 111. vi. v. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 1892 Stevenson Wrecker ii, I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

4.7 Delicate (in health or constitution). Ohe.

7. Delicate (in health or constitution). Obs. 1562 BULLEYN Campoundes 46 a, Thei maie be given to drinke to them that are weake or feable, or as thei call it deintie. 1581 MULLASTER Positions xxii. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring.

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

1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 726 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellowes. 1671 H. M. tr. Erasm. Collog. 72 If rich men shall fare somewhat dainty. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy III. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

111. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wronght.

9. Comb., as dainty-chapped, -eared, -fingered, -mouthed, -tongued, -toothed adjs.
1725 Balley Erasul. Colleg. (1877) 42 (D.) You \*dainty-chapped fellow, you ought to he fed with hay. 1549 Latiners 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 90 marg., How tender and \*deynety eared men of these days be. 1713 Rowe Jane Shore I. i, This tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a \*dainty-finger'd Girl. 1530 Palsoff, 309/a \*Deynty mouthed, friant. a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 233 They are so \*daintie-Tongued that their Company is too costly.
1577 tr. Bullinger Decades 15921 154 Let apery young man bee..nct ilcorish lipped, nor \*dainty toothed.

+ **Dainty**  $(d\tilde{e}^{t}$ nti), v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb. or adj.] trans. With up: To pamper or include with dainties.

To22 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. (1637) 108 So that they would. nourish, not daintie up the body. 1778 Mrs. Thrale in Mad. D'Arblay's Diary Sept. 1. 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world.

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

Dairawe, Daired: see DAY-.

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

In mode of speaking of the mikado of emperor.

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

166a J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind. 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call Dayro. 1780 Phil.

Trans. LXX. App. 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor.

Dairy, of ecclesiastical emperor.

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

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

in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.

in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.
c 1900 S. Eng. Leg. I. 172/14 Hire deierie was enere of chese and botere bar and swipe lene. Ibid., For bare nas in be deierie nou31 adel of none 3wite. c 1386 Chaucer Wife's T. 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys. c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 117 Deyrye, vaccaria. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. I. (1386) 3 As my Foldes. or my Dayrie and Fishpondes wyl yeelde. 1621 B. Jonson Gipsies Metamorph. Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 262 Some linesets] to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight. 1837 Howith Rur. Life vi. 1. 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter.
2. That department of farming, or of a particular

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

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

3. A dairy-farm. 3. A dairy-farm.

1502 Phare *Eneid*. IX. A a ij b, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houling. 1504 NORDEN Spec. Brit., Essex (Camden) 8 In Tendring hundred wher are manie wickes or dayries. a 160f FULLER Worthies II. 144 The Goodnesse of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. II. 41 All the lower Part of this County. is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

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

grounds, cow-pastures; dairy-sehool, a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; dairy-woman, a woman who manages a dairy. 1797 Mrs. Radliffer Halian xiii, It was a \*dairy-cabin belonging to some shepherds. 1626 BACON Sykva § 354 Children in \*Dayrie Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh. 1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xli, The yet more considerate \*dairy-damsel. Ibid. ix, To employ them as a \*dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy x, I've seen them in England killing your \*dairy-fed pork. a 1618 Stivester Hynni of Alms 131 His douns with Sheep, his \*daery-grounds with Neat. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 44 The \*dairy pails Bring home increase of milk. 1830 Palsor 212/1 \*Dayrie place, meteric. 1893 Queen 25 Mar. 278/2 They will. establish \*dairy schools all over England. 1896 Farmer's Gaz. 4 Jan. 5/2 The numerons \*dairy societies in America. 1727 Philip Quarll (1816) 61 Having a store of \*dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen..not being a proper place for cream and milk. 1636 Orway Atheist v. i, The \*Dairy-Wench or Chambermaid. 1798 BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Spring 251 Suffolk \*dairy-wives run mad for cream. 1609 Ev. Woman in Hum. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, I shall goe to cont now, and attired like an old \*Darie woman. 1841 M. L. HAWTHORKE in Hawthor & Wife (1885) I. 290 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) III. ix. 67, I have.. admired them in their \*dairy-works. 1890 Farmer's Gaz. 4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dairy, v. rare. [f. Dairy sb.] trans. To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy.

A Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dairy, v. rare. [f. Dairy sb.] trons. To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy.

1780 A. Young Tour Irel. II. 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows. 1805 Luccock Nat. Wool 245

Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.

Dairy-house. A house or building used as a dairy; = DAIRY sb. 1; the house of a dairy-man. 1530 l'ALSGR. 212/2 Deyrie house, meterie. 1616 Surrel. & MARKH. Country Farme 16 You shall haue a Dairie house or small vaulted Roome. paned, and lying slope-wise. to serue for the huswifes Dairie. 1741 RICHARDSON Pameta III. 101 You'd better see her now-and-then at the Dairy-house or at School.

Dairying (de-rilin). [f. Dairy v. + -1NO 1.] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and

cheese; dairy-farming.

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

1984 TwamLey Dairying 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 Times 22 Feb. 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

Dairymaid (des rimeid). A female servant

employed in a dairy.

employed in a dairy.

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

The immuno (description). A man who manages.

knows that her work approaches completion.

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

1784 Twamley Dairying 58 An object not unworthy a Dairy-man's notice. 1813 L. Richmon (title). The Dairyman's daughter. 1884 Somerset Co. Gaz. 18 Mar., Wanted, a steady young man as Dairyman.

Dairy-woman: see Dairy 4.

Dairy (des dēgis) Forms: 2-5 doys 2-6

Dairy-woman: see Dairy a.

Dairy-woman: see Dairy 4.

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

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

1. † a. A raised table in a hall, at which dis-

1. + a. A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it

table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised: see next sense.) Obs. since 1600.

a 1259 Matt. Paris Vitae Abbatum S. Alb. in Walsingham (Rolls) I. 521 Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Deis' vulgariter appellamus. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11073 Vort hii come vp to be deis. a 1300 Cursor M. 12560 (Cott.) Ne brek þair brede, ne tast þair mes. Til he war cummen til þair des. c 1350 Vill. Palerna 454, þe semli segges were sette in halle, þe real rinkes bi reson at þe heije dese, and alle oþer afterward on þe side benches. c 1450 Henrayson Mor. Fab. to So that Good-will bee carner at the Dease. c 1500 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 241 Syttyng at the hygh dees: My Lord of Ely in the myddes. 1325 Stewar Cron. Scot. 11. 395 Quhair that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. a 1575 Wife lapped im Morrelles Skin 312 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hyg dysse.

† b. To begin the dais: to take the chief seal, or preside, at a feast: see Begin v. 5. Also to

or preside, at a feast: see Begin v.1 5. Also to

or preside, at a teast: see BERN v. 5. Also to hold the dats in same sense. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7166 He ber be croune & huld be deis mid oper atil also. c1220 Sir Beues 2123 Pow schelt bis dai be priour And be ginne oure deis. c1430 Syr Tryam. 1636 Quene Margaret began the deyse, Kyng Ardus, wyth owtyn lees, Be hur was he sett. c1440 Partonope App. 7210 (Roxb.) Next the Quene he began the deyse.

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

sequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app, meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf. sense 3, c1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 361/17 On pe heize deis him sette, mete and drinke he him 3af. c1300 K. Alis, 1030 Sponsed schoo is, and set on deys. c135 E. E. Allit. P. B. 38 He were sette solempnely in a sete ryche, Abof dukes on dece, with dayntys serned. c1386 Chaucea Merch. T. 467 And atte fest sittid he and sche With othir worthy folk upon the deys. c1450 St. Cuthbert 3049 He satt donne opon pe dese. 1501 Doctas Pal. Hon. 11. xly, Tho I saw our ladyis twa and twa Sittand on deissis. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1625 Oner the hye desee. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1625 Oner the hye desee. Where the sayd thre kynges sate crowned all. 1575 Lanemam Lef. (1871) 41 A doouty Dwarf too the vppermost dens Right peartly gan prik, and, kneeling on knee. Said 'hail, syr king'. 1778 Pennant Tour in Wales (1883) 1. 13 The great. hall is. furnished with the high Dais, or elevated upper end and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe iii, For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 Arnold Hist. Rome 11. 459 Like the dais or upper part of our old castle and

college halls. 1860 EMERSON Coult. Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 The grandee took his place on the dais.

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

1888 Nature 26 Jan. 299's As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais.

1893 Nesuspr. A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and dais were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in Sc.

1. A look board sent sense 'seat, bench'; so in Sc.

'A long board, seat, or bench, erected against a wall', a settle; also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage. b. A seat, bench, or pew in a church. (Jamieson.) Chamber of dais: see Chamber st. 11.

see CHAMBER sb. 11.

a 1330 Syr Degarre 765 Amidde the halle flore A fir was bet stark and store: He sat adoun upon the dais, And warmed him wel eche wais.

a 1774 Fergusson Farmer's Ingle (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streeks him at his ease. 17. JAMIFSON Pop. Ball. (1866) 1. 211 (Jam.) The priest afore the altar stood,—The Alerman he stept o'er ae deas, And he has steppit over three. 1818 Scott IIrt. Midl. aviii, The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage. 1832-53 IV histle-binkie ISC. Songs) Ser. 11. 73 Last Sunday, in 5 our faither's dais, I saw thy bloomin May-morn face. 1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Ess. 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

4. Iransf. (from 2) A raised platform or terrace

the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

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

1861 N. A. Woons Prince of Wales in Canada 341
A noble and lofty flight of steps—those daises of architecture which...add...to the grand and imposing effect of lofty façades.

1884 C. ROCERS Soc. Life Scot. I. ix. 378 On the slopes of ancient daises or hill terraces.

5. [after mod.Fr.—not an Ling. sense.] The

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

1863 Thoanausy True as Steel 1. 147 The Bishop..occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the dais. 1866 Village on Cliffiii, An old dais of Queen Anne's time still hung over his doorway.

Dais, Sc. pl. of Daw, Doe.

Daise one form of Day.

Daise, obs. form of DAZE.

Daisied (dēi zid), a. Also 7 dazied. [f. Daisy

+ED 2.] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (Chiefly foetic.)

1611 SNAKS. Cymb. IV. II. 398 Let vs Finde out the prettiest Dazied Plot we can. e 1720 GAV Dione I. IV. Daisy'd lawns.

1883 Contemp. Rev. June 862 Beneath the daisied turf.

Daisle, Daisterro, obs. ff. DAZZLE, DAY-STAR. Daisie, Daisterro, obs. ii. Dazzie, Day-star.

Daisy (dē'zi). Forms: 1 dezeseze, -eaze,
3-4 dayes-eze, -eghe, 4 dayesye, -eye, 4-5
daysye, 4-7 daysie, daisie, (5 pl. dayses), 5-6
daysy, 6 deysy, dasye, dasey, dayzie, 6-7 dasy,
7 days-eye, dazy, -ie, (pl. dayzes, Sc. desie,
deasie), 7-8 daizy, 6- daisy. [OE. dazes laze
daylese are of dey in allegion to the appearance day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and opening again in the morning.]

1. The common name of Bellis perennis, N.O.

Compositie, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year

by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens. \$\epsilon 2000 \textit{ALERIC Gloss.}\$ in Wr.-Wilker 135/22 Consolda, dexessege. \$\epsilon 2002 \textit{ALERIC Gloss.}\$ in Wr.-Wilker 135/22 Consolda, dexessege. \$\epsilon 2002 \textit{ALERIC Gloss.}\$ in Wright \$Lyric P\$.

2014 And Sayares-eqes in thio dales. \$\epsilon 1385 Chaucea L. G.W. Prol. 43 Of al the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most these floures white and rede, Suche as men callen daysyes. \$16d. 184 Wele by reson men it calle may The daysesye, or ellis the eye of day. \$\epsilon 1450 Crt. of Love xv. Depended wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose, And white also. \$1570 Sersser Sheph. Cal. June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. \$1580 Shars. \$L.L. L.\$ ii. \$0.4 Daisies pied and Violets blew. \$1632 Bacon Ess. \$Gardens (Arb.) \$56 For March, There come Violets. \$1800. \$28 Pg Visits to a Spot of Daizies, or a Bank of Violets. \$1800 Levoen Scenes of Inf. 1. 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed dasiese close their winking flowers. \$1833 Maarvat P. Simple xxxv, She was as fresh as a daisy. \$1861 Delamea Fl. \$Gard. \$1 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies.

3. C. Daisy-Cutter I.

Daisies.
b. Cf. Daisy-cutter 1. 1847 W. Isving Life & Lett. (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daisies with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers

or growing in similar situations. a. simply. In N. America, the Ox-eye Daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum (see b); in Australia, various N. America, the Ox-eye Daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum (see b); in Australia, various Compositæ, esp. Vitadenia and Brachycome iberidifolia; in New Zealand, the genus Lagenophora. b. With qualifications, as African Daisy, Athanasia annua; Blue Daisy, (a) the Sea Starwort (b) the genus Globularia; Bull D. = Ox-eye D.; Butter D., locally applied to the Bullercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; Christmas D., several species of Aster, esp. A. grandiflorus; Dog D. =

Ox-eye D.; Globe D., the genus Globularia; Great D., Horse D., Midsummer D., Moon D. = Ox-eye D.; Marsh D. = Sea D.; Michaelmas D., various cultivated species of Aster which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild Aster Tripolium; Ox-eye Daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common daisy but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; Sea Dalsy, Thrift, Armeria maritima. (See Treas. Bot., and Britten & Holland Eng. Plant-n.)

Bot., and Britten & Holland Eng. Plant-n.)

a 1387 Sinon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon). 16 Consolida media, grete dayeseghe. 1578 Lyte Dodoens II. xix. 169 There be two kindes of Daysies, the great and the small. Ibid. III. xxiii. 364 Some call it blew Camoniil or blew Dasies. 1704 MARTYN Routstan's Bot. axvi. 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows. 1838 Scaope Deerstalking 388 Even the highest hills..are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1861 Miss Part Flower. Pl. 111. 286 (Sea-Starwort). Country people call it Blue Daisy.

3. A species of sea-anemone (Actinia bellis).
1859 Lewes Sea-side Stud. Index.
† 4. As a term of admiration. Obs.

† 4. As a term of admiration, Obs.

c 1485 Digly Myst. (1832) III. 315 A dere dewchesse, my
daysyys lee! a 1605 Montoomerie Misc. Poems (1887)

xxix. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. slang. (chielly U.S.). A first-rate thing or
person; also as adj. First-rate, charming.

1757 Foote Author II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Oh daisy; that's
charming. 1886 Miss. Busnett Little Ld. Fauntleroy

vv. (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's—
well, she's just a daisy, that's what she is.' 1888 Denter
Republican May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic
daisy. 1889 Boston (Mass.) 'Frul. 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new
book upon 'Americanisms,' some of the less familiar are ...
daisy, for anything first-rate.

6. attrib. or as adj. Resembling a daisy.

daisy, for anything first-rate.

6. attrib. or as adj. Resembling a daisy.

a 1605 Montgomerie Well of Love 41 Hir deasie colour, rid and vhyte. 1611 Barksten litien (1876) 83, I sweare by this dinine white dairy-hand. 1834-6 Patmore Angel in Ifo. 1. II. vy. She Whose daisy eyes had learned to droop.

7. Comb., as daisy-bud, flower, -head, -lawn, -root; daisy-dappled, -diapered, -dimpled, -painted, -spangled adjs.; daisy-like adj.; daisy anemono sense 3; daisy-bush, a New Zealand shrub of the genus Olearia; daisy-chain, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in play: daisy-layed a haying leaves like those play; daisy-leaved a., having leaves like those

play; daisy-leaved a., having leaves like those of the daisy.

1857 Woon Comm. Obj. Sea Shore vi. 114 A bad-tempered "Daisy Anemone (Actinia bellix), which lived in a cave ... and did not approve of intrusion. 1841 Lytton Nt. 4 Morn.

112, I never walk out in the fields, nor make 'daisy-chains.

1566 Fitz-Geffrey Sir F. Drake (1881) 81 The 'daysic-diap'red hankes, 1845 Hisst 'Porms 54 Over 'daisy-dimpled meadows.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson Art of Golf of One sweeps off 'daisy heads with a walking stick.

1796 Withering Brit. Plants (ed. 3) 111. 577 'Daisie-leaved Lady smock.

1796 T. Townshend Peems 20 The 'daisy-painted green.

1606 Broon Sylva § 354 Boyling of 'Dasie-Roots in Milk.

1813 Shelley Q. Mad viii. 82 The 'daisy-spangled lawn.

Daigy, v. rare. [f. prec. sh.] trans. To cover

Dai'sy, v. rare. [f. prec. sh.] trans. To cover

or adorn with daisies. 1767 G. S. Carr Hills of Hybla 8 When fertile nature dasy'd ev'ry hill. 1831 E. Taylor Kemembrance 29 The earth we tread shall be daisied o'er. Dai'sy-cutter. [lit. 'cutter of daisies': see

I. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very

1. A norse that in trotting this its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 G. Gambado Ann. Horsent. xvi. (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a Daisy-cutter, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass. 1847 Youart Horse iv. 87 The careless daisy-cutter, however pleasant on the turf, should. be avoided. 1867 Reade Griffith Gaunt (1889) 5 Daisy-cutters were few in those days.

2. Cricket and Base-ball. A ball so bowled or

2. Cricket and Daise-Ball. A ball so bowled of the ground.

1839 'Mark Twain' l'ankee at Cri. K. Arthur (Tancha.)

11. 226 I've seen him catch a daisy-cutter in his teeth.

1891 'Barmea Stang Dict., Daisy-cutter, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising;

n 'sneak'.

So Dai'sy-cutting vbl. sb. and ffl. a.

18a7 Hone Every-day Bk. II. 461 Nimble daisy-cutting
nags. 1837 T. Hook Jack Brag'i, None of your bowlinggreen, daisy-cutting work for us. 1875 'SONLHENGE'
Brit. Sforts II. II. i. § 3. 502 The .. low daisy-cutting form
which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

Dait, obs. form of Date.

Dak: see Dawk.

Dak: see DAWK.

Daker. Also daiker, dakir. [a. OF. dacre, dakere, med.L. dacra: see Dicker.] Variant of

dakere, med.L. daera: see DICKER.] various of DICKER, a set of ten.

1531 Aberdeen Burgh Rec. XIII. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1597 SKEN. De Verb. Sign. s.v. Serplaith, Ten hides makis ane daiker, and twentie daiker makis ane last. 1753 MATLAND Hist. Edin. III. 248 For every Daker of Hides landed at Leith -8 pennies. 1866 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices I. 171 The dicker or daker was.. a measure for hides and gloves. Daker, var. of DACKER.

Daker.hen. dial. [Connexion has been suggested with DAIKER v., and with Flem. daeekeren 'volitare, motari, mobilitare, et coruscare' (Kilian). But no such name appears to be applied to the bird in Flanders.] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.

1552 ELYOT Bibl., Crex, n certaine birde, whiche semeth by Aristotle to be that whiche in some places is called a Daker hen. 1678 RAY Willinghby's Ornith. 170 The Rail or Daker-hen. 1766 PENNANT Zool. (1768) II. 387. 1789 G. WHITE Schlorne (1833) 347 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Daker-hen, the coru-crake.

Dakoit, etc.: sec Dacoit, etc.

| Dal (dāl). Anglo-Ind. Forms: 7-9 dol(1, 9 dhal, dhol(1, dal(1. [Hindi dāl split pulse:—Skr. dala, f. dal to split.] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the Cajan, Cajanus indicus, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies.

1698 Faver Acc. E. India 101 (V.) At their coming up

article of food in the East Indies.

1698 Fayer Acc. E. India 101 (V.) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Doll (an Indian Bean). 1727 Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. xiv. 161 Doll and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country. 1866 Treas. Bot. 180 Cajanus indicus. In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urhur, and [is] ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M. Crawboao Mr. Isaacs v. 87 A mouthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

Dal: see Dale, Deal, Dolle.

Dalai, Dalai-lama: see Lama.

Dalder, obs. form of Dollar.

Dalder, obs. form of Dollars.

Dale 1 (de'1). Forms: 1-3 deel, 1-4 dal, 3-dale; also 3 deale, 4 dalle, 5 dall, daile, daylle, 6 daill. [OE. dæl, gen. dæles, dat. dæle, pl. dalu, dalo, neuter; Com. Teut. = OS. dal, OFris. del, deil, MDu. and Du. dal, all neuter, OHG., MHG. tal, masc. and n., Ger. thal n., LG. dal, dal, Goth. dal n., ON. dalr m. (Sw., Da. dal) :-OTcut. dalo-m, dalo-z, of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place': cf. Goth. dalap down, dalapa below. As used in ME, the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical name.

As to the final e in Ormin's dăle, see Sachse Unorganische E in Orrin. 22. The form deales pl. in Ancren Rivule is difficult to explain.]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land. In geographical names, e.g. Clydesdale, Annandale, Borrowdale, Dovedale, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to

farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire. In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases hill and dale, dale and dovor. c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. I. iii, Pæs dæles se dæl se þat flod ne grette ys zyt to-dæg wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blædum. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. c 1200 Oamn 2903 Nu sket shall ille an däle beon all heyedd upp & filledd. — ibid. 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun. c 1205 Lav. 26034 Hee comen. in ane dale deope. a 1226 Anor. R. 282, I þe deales. þu makest wellen uorto springen. a 1300 Cursor M. 22532-4 (Cott.) Al þis werld bath dale and dune. Þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall. c 1386 Chaucer Sir Thofas 83 By dale and eek by doune. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dale, or vale, rallis. a 1553 Lo. Berners Huon xxi. 60 They. rode by hylles and dales. 1560-1 Bk. Discipt. Ch. Scott. v. ii. § 10 Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdaill, Annanderdaill, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1611 Bule Gon. xiv. 17 The valley of Shaveh, which is the Kings dale [1885 R. V. vale]. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 1271 Where, winded into pleasing solitudes, Runs ont the rambling dale. 1806 Gasetteer Scot. (ed. 2) 343 Linitihgoushire. Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. 1820 Wordsw. Scenery of Lakes (1822) 62 That part of these Dales which runs up far into the mountains. 1847 Tennyson In Mem. Concl., Till over down and over dale All night the shining vapour sail. 1896 Chase (Oz. 2020 Around Whitby all the valleys are 'dales'.. There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided. 'Decalheead' is the upper portion of the vale; 'Deeal end' being the lower part.

b. fig. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 19 Dan man hem telled soðe tale.. Of

b. fig.

b. fig.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 19 Dan man hem telled so tale.. Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale. a 1340 Hamfole Psatter xxiii. 3 Falland down agayn til be dale of synn. — Pr. Consc. 1044 Twa worldes.. An es bis dale, what we er wonnand. a 1661 FULLER in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxxi. 1 Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.

† 2. A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf.

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 274 Baratrum, del [Leiden dal]. a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 421 On Set deope del deofol zefeallab. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. xx. 481 Ther thay stonde a dale Do make, and drenche hem therin. 1489 Caxron Faytes of A. I. xxv. 78 Dyches or dales or enyll pathes.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dale furze; dale-end,

the lower end of a dale; dale-head, the head of a dale or valley; dale-land, 'the lower and arable ground of a district' (Jamieson); dale-lander, man, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam.); dale-backed a, hollow in the back (as a horse).

1676 Lond. Gas. No. 1078/4 Lost..a brown bay Nag.. a little dale backt. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon (1813) 250 The..dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn. 1876 [see sense 1].

Dale 2 (dēl). Also Sc. dail(1. [The northern phonetic variant of Dole:—OE. dál part, portion, division, allotment, dealing, dole; cf. northern hale, stane = standard Eng. whole, stone. Used esp. in the following senses; for others see Dole.]

1. A portion or share of land: store, a share of a

1. A portion or share of land; spec. a share of a

common field, or portion of an undivided field in-

common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off.

c 1241 Newminster Cartul. (1878) 87, j acram et j rodam in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob. fil. Stephani et Sywardus quondam tenuerunt. 1531 Diat. on Laws Eng. 1. xxx. (1638) 53 The grantee suffereth a recovery. by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc. 1735 N. Riding Rec. 1X. 157 All the..closes, inclosures, dales and parcels of airable land meadow and pasture ground thereto belonging. 1820 Wordsw. Scenery of Lakes ii. (1823) 43-4 The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed in common fields; the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes, or trees; which portions .. to this day are called Dales. 1875 Lamc. Gloss., Date [local], an unseparated portion of a field...often unmarked, or only shown by stakes in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale. 'A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm.'

+ 2. Dealing; having to do with; business. Sc.

Obs.
c 1375 Barbour Tray-bk. 11.2839 Cume and ly heire besyde me now, So þat I may haf dale with þe. 1469 Act. Andit. 9 (Jam.) He sall hafe na dale nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum. 1513 Douglas Æneis xn. iv. 161 All to 3yng wyth sic ane to have daill [1553 dale]. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 111. 302 That he wald get the best part of the daill. 1592 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) 544 The successioun proceding of that pretendit mariage or carnall daill.
Dale 3 (dēl). Also 7 daile, 8, 9 dail, (dill). [Corresponds in sense 1 to LGer. and Du. daal; also to F. dalle, which is also used for a conduit. the

also to F. dalle, which is also used for a conduit-tube of wood or metal used in various technical processes, Sp., Pg., It. dala, Sp. also adala. According to Littré dalle in Picard is also a kitchen-sink; and Cotgr. has 'dalle, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conucyed'. See Littré and Diez.]

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water,

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale.

1611 Cotoa., Escoursonër, the dale of a (ships) pumpe, whereby the water is passed out. 1627 Capt. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ii. 8 The daile is a trough wherein the water doth runne ouer the Deckes. 1800 S. STANDIDGE in Naval Chron. III. 472 They pumping the water into a pump dill. 1850 Rudin. Navig. (Weale) 139 Pump dales, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey..water..through the ship's sides.

2. An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1861 Tipl. R. Agric. Soc. XII. II. 2024 When those fens

1881 Jonl. R. Agric. Soc. XII. II. 304 When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracts, called dales, or washes, were left open to the river. Every disrict, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained.

Dale: see DEAL.

Dale v., northern form of Dole v. Daleir, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalesman (dēi lzměn). [ = dale's man from Dale 1.] A native or inhabitant of a dale; esp. of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, York-

shire, and adjacent northern counties of England.

1769 Gray Yrnt. in Lakes Wks. 1884 I. 257 A little path.
passable to the Dale's-men. 1813 Scott Rokeby III. ii, In
Redesdale his youth had heard Each art her wily dalesmen
dared. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 285 Even after the
accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from
Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by
the dalesmen.

So Da'lesfolk, Da'lespeople, Da'leswoman.

So Da'lesfolk, Da'lespeople, Da'leswoman.

1863 Mary Howitt F. Bremer's Greece I. 224 Our dalesfolk of Mora.

1886 HALL CAINE Son of Hagari, ii, There is a tough bit of Toryism in the grain of these Northern dalesfolk.

1883 F. A. MALLESON Wordsv. & Dudon in Gd. Words, The dreary wastes of Wrynose, which the dalespeople call Wreyness.

1892 Mrs. H. Ward David Grieve I. v. 362 Her daleswoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer.

10 1862 obe 200 to 6 Dry yr.

Dalf(e, obs. pa. t. of Delve.

Daliance, dalie, obs. ff. Dalliance, Dally.

† Dalk 1. Obs. [OE. dale, dole, in ON. dálkr.]

† Dalk 1. Obs. [OE. dale, dole, in ON. ddlkr.]

A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Yosh. vii. 21 Ic zeseah sumne gildenne dale
on fitizum entsum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Yoc. in Wr. Wülcker 152
Fibila, preon, nel oferfeng, nel dale. a 1100 Anglo-Sax.
Voc. ibid. 313/22 Spinther, dole, odde preon. 1483 Cath.
Angl. 89 A Dalke (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium,
momile. 1488 Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 286 Unum portiferium
cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Marize.

+ Dalk 2 dalk Ohs exec. dial. [2] dim. of

+ Dalk<sup>2</sup>, delk. Obs. exc. dial. [?dim. of Dale, Dell: cf. E.Fris. dölke small hollow, dimple, dim. of döle excavation, hollow: see Kluge Nominale Stammbild. 29.] A hole, hollow, de-[?dim. of pression.

pression.

c1325 Gloss. W. de Biblesw. in Wright Voc. 146 Au cool trowert la fosset, a dalk in the nekke. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 6447 For als a dalk es even Imydward pe yholke of be egge, when it es hard, Ryght swa es helle pitte. Ymyddes be erthe. c1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1v. 607 Or brason scrapes onte of everie dalke Hem scrape. c1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dalke, vallis. 1688 R. Holme Armoury In. 85/t The daulk .is..the Crown, top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is. a18a5 Fonsw Voc. E. Anglia, Delk, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

Dalk, in mining: see Dauk.

ought to be quite level.

Dalk, in mining: see DAUK.

Dall, obs. Sc. spelling of DAW v.

Dallastype (da: lästeip). [f. proper name

Dallastype (da: lästeip). [f. proper name

Dallastype—a process of Photographic Engraving

by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing..

copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS. Matter. 1884 Academy

9 Feb. 94 The photographic process known as Dallastype.

+ Dalle 1. Obs. rare - 1. [app. an infantile word.

† Dalle ! Obs. rare - ! [app. an infantile word. Cf. DADDLE.] The hand.

\*\*rafo Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 118 Haylle! put furthe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle.

|| Dalle 2 (dal). [Fr., in both senses.]

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words; in sense 2, the F. word is the same as DALE 3; in sense 1 Hatzfeld suggests connexion with Ger. diele, board, DEAL.]

1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring; spec. an ornamental or coloured slab

for pavements in churches, etc.

1855 Ecclesiologist XVI. 200 The choir, the chapels...were paved with these dalles.

2. pl. The name given (originally by French employés of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are com-

Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels.

1884 Harper's Mag. Feb. 364/1 The Columbia River is there.compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs, 1890 M. Townseno U.S. 137 The Dalles of the Columbia, Oregon; the Dalles of the Wisconsin, Minnesota. Hence Da'llage [Fr.], flooring with dalles.

1836 Ecclesiologist XVII. 57 In the dallage the treatment is archaic.

Daller, obs. form of DOLLAR. Dalliance (dæ·lians). Forms: 4-6 dalyaunce, daliaunce, 4-7 daliance, (5 -auns, -ans(e), 5-6 dalyance, 6 dally-, dalliaunce, 6- dalliance. [f. Dally v. +-ance: prob. formed in OFr. or AngloFr., though not yet recorded.]

+1. Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious

conversation or discussion. Obs.

conversation or discussion. Obs.

c 1340 Gazv. & Gr. Km. 1012 Pur3 her dere dalyaunce of her derne wordez. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dalyaunce, confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium. 1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 162 Marthe fyrst met hym [Christ]. And hadde wyth hym a long dalyaunce. 1496 Direcs & Paup. (W. de W.) v1. xv. 259/1 Redynge & dalyaunce of holy wry. & of holy mennes lyues.

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions);

esp. amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often,

esp. amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying.

1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 332 (Cambr. MS.) For to han with 30u sum dalyaunce.

1386 — Doctor's T. 66 At festes, reneles, and at daunces, That ben occasiouns of daliaunces.

1400 Mauncev. (Roxb.)xxvi. 124 Pai schall. ete and drinke and hafe dalyaunce with wymmen.

1553 UOALL Royster D. Iv. vi. (Arb.) 70 Dyd not 1 for the nonce .. Read bis letter in a wrong sense for daliance?

1602 SHAKS. Ham. I. iii. 50 Whilst like a puft and recklesse Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of dalliance treads.

1725 Pope Odyss. viii. 348 The lewd dalliance of the queen of love. 1742 Fielding J. Andrews iii. vi, He, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance.

1820 Scott Monast. xxiv, Julian. went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1860 Motley Nethert. (1863) I. vi. 346 The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything.. but a gentle dalliance.

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling with a matter.

1548 Becon Solace of Soul Catechism (1844) 571 In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance. 1561 T. Noaron Catein's Inst. II. xii. It will be they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must avoide, bicause there is .. no trifling strife aboute wordes. 1627 F. E. Hist. Edw. II (1680) 16 Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths. 1641 Lett. in Sir J. Temple Irisk Rebell. II. 47 Now there is no dalliance with hem; who. declare themselves against the State. 1814 Wososw. Excursion I. Wks. (1888) 423/2 Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead. 1843 Prescott Mexico (1850) I. 63 He continued to live in idle dalliance.

4. Waste of time in trifling, idle delay. Obs.

†4. Waste of time in trifling, idle delay. Obs.
The first quot. prob. does not belong here: see Delay-

ANCE. [c1340 Cursor M. 26134 (Fairf.), & for-bink his lange daliannee [Cott. delaiance] bat he for-drawen has his penance.] 1547-64 BAULOWIN Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) v. Death deadly woundeth without dread or daliance. 1550 SHAKS. Com. Err. IV. i. 59 My businesse cannot brooke this dalliance

Dallier (dæ·liə). Also 6 dalier. [f. Dally

21. + SR 1.] One who dallies: see the verb.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 1553/2 To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be..earnest. a 1568 Asculan Scholem.

1, (Arb.) 8, The greatest makers of lone, the daylie daliers.

1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in Bradford Advertiser 19 Oct. 6/1,

11 will go so far', says the dalier with evil; and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

Dallop, var. of Dollop.

Dally (dæ'li), v. Forms: 4-6 daly(e, dayly(e, (5 dallyn), 6 dalle, dallye, 6-7 dalle, 6-dally.

[a. OF. dalier to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, etc.; common in AngloFr.: see Glossary to Boson (ed. P. Meyer). Godef, has an instance of dallier trans. to 'chaff'.]

+1. intr. To talk or converse lightly or idly; to

c 1300 K. Alis. 6991 Dysers dalye, reisons craken. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1114 Pay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntystel. Ibid. 1253 To daly with derely your daynte worder. c 1440 Promp Parv. 112 Dalyyn or talkyn, fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.

2. To act or speak sportively, make sport, amuse oneself; to toy, sport, play with, esp. in the way of amorous caresses; to firt, wanton.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dallyn, or hallesyn, amplector.
1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 105 Did you never see

a flye in yonighte Dally so longe with yo candle lighte. 1594
Shaks, Rich. III, tiii. 265 Our Ayerie huildeth in the Cedars
top, And dallies with the winde, 1621-51 Burton Anat. Met.
ii. iv. 274 Little else. but to dally with their cats. 1685
Raxb. Ball. VII. 473, I have a Chamber bere of my own,
Where we may kiss and dally alone. 1842 Tennyson Day
Dream, Revivally, the chancellor. dallied with his golden
chain. 1683 R. Nort in Academy No. 577. 365/3 Leaping
lambs and lovers dallying. lambs and lovers dallying.

b. To play with a thing or subject which one

does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt,

esp. with temptation and the like.

cock not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt, esp. with templation and the like.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. 18 The auncient doctoures... doe in exponnyng the allegories, seme oft tymes to playe and dalie with it. 1637 Milton Lycidas 153 For, so to interpose a little case Let our frail thoughts dally with false surnise. 1642 Rogens Nauman 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. 1774 Fletcher Pict. & Gen. Creed viii. Wks. 1795 HI. 343 When we dally with temptation. 1780 Cowren Table-t. 544 To dally much with subjects mean and low. 1855 Prescort Philip II, I. II. xiii. 290 Men. who.. had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy. now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle with a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play with mockingly.

1548 HALL Chron. 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalied and dissimuled with all parties. gevyng them faire wordes. 1579 Tomson Calviv's Serm. Tim. 440/1 We see a great number y' wold dallie thus with God. 1600 Holland. Livy II. xxiii. 59 a, Then thought the people. they were mocked and dallied withall [eludi]. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 697 If wee feared the Lord, durst wee dally with his name? 1706 Addison Resamond III. iii, Why will you dally with my pain? 1722 DE Foe Relig. Courtsh. I. i. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

† b. trans. To dally out; to trifle with, elude.

trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude. th. trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude.

1548 Hall. Chron. 146 The matter was wynked at, and dalyed out. 1563. 87 FORE A. & M. (1684) 1. 173/1 He would suffer no man. to dally out [chidere] his laws without condigin punishment. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 18. xvii. 112 But Lewis. dallied out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing hee went about. 1618 Bolton Florus ii. ii. Skill to shift aside Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning.

4. intr. To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, laiter: to delay.

linger, loiter; to delay.

linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 Bale Thre Lawes 241 Ye are disposed to dallye.

1594 Whlobie Arisa (1605) 28 The poesie...bids you doe, but dallie not. Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not stray, For dangers grow from fond delay. 1600 Herwood P. Edw. IV, Wks. 1874 I. 32 We dallied not, but made all haste we could. 1647 R. Straytion Tweenal xvi. 285 If, being my debtour, he ... stand Dallying to pay me. 1822 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall i. 6 Lest when he find me dallying along... he may hurry ahead. 1860 Maury Phys. Geog. Sea xv. 8651
One vessel...dallying in the Doldriums for days.

+5. trans. To put off or defer by trifling.

T. D. Irans. To put off or defer by trifling. In earlier use to dally off; cf. dally out in 3 b. Obs.

1574 Whittgift Def. Answ. i. Wks. (1851) I. 165 This is but a shift to dally off a matter which you cannot answer. 1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe. 1611 SPEEO Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. XXI. 19 The Councell of Flanders. dallied him off with many Excuses. 1616 Marlowe's Faust. Wks. (Rtldg.) 1261 But wherefore do I dally my revenge? 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 2 Neither dally this execution. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. I. 34 Some long, long dallied promise to fulfil.

4.6. To play or tow with the influence.

†6. To play or toy with; to influence or move

TO. To play or toy with; to influence or move by dalliance. Obs.

1507 DANIEL Civ. IVars II. xix, Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. xxv. 44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Ruffian to undo himself. 1677 GLIPIN Demonol. (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra. and so dallied himself into his ruin.

dallied himself into his ruin.

7. To dally away: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying.

1885 Roxô. Ball. VII. 473 Now when the night was dalli'd away. She rose and left me snoring in bed. c1765 Fl.com Tartarian T. (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth viii, He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time.

Dallying (dwlinin), vol. sh. [-110 1.] action of the verb Dally, q.v.: toying, triffing,

ete.; dalliance.

action of the Verb Dally, q.v.: 10ying, frilling, etc.; dalliance.

ct.; d

matia, the Anstrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence *Dalmatian dog*, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes ealled 'smaller Danish dog'. Hence sb., A native of Dalmatia; a Dalmatian dog.

1824 BEWICK Quadrupeds (ed. 8) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog., has been erroneously called the Danish Dog., It is frequently kept in gentreel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage, 1823 II. DaLETEL Diseases of Dogr (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on hard dry roads, as Dalmatians of the state of the state

Dalmatic (dælmætik), a. and sb. [The sb. occurs earliest, being a. F. dalmalique (15th c. in Littré), ad. I. dalmatica, subst. use (sc. vestis) of Dalmaticus adj. of Dalmatia. (Thence L. dalma-ticātus attired in a dalmatic.) The adj. is of later adaptation from L.]

A. adj. Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. Dalmatic robe: a dalmatic, or a garment resem-

Dalmatic robe: a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so dalmatic vestment.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xx. 384 Their hahite and robe was a red curtin after the Dalmatike fashion, with tasselles belowe. They were attired in a Dalmatike robe of white wropth with blacke. 1634 Sig T. Heabeat Trav. (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmatick sort. 1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6080/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment. 1804 Ann. Kev. 11. 83/2 The deacon, standing, in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. 1838 Knbric Coron. Q. Vict. in Maskell Mon. Kit. (1847) III. 114 Then .. the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is . delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.

B. sb. An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by

with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. b. Á similar robe worn by kings and emperors at

coronation and other solemnities.

Cf. Isidore Orig. XIX. XXII. 9 Dalmatica vestis primum in Dalmatia provincia Graccie texta est, tunica sacerdotalis

Dalmatia provincia Grecie texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura.

c 1425 Wynnous Cron. 1x. vi. 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynykil and Dalmatyk. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 350/1 The byere was couerd with a clothe named dalmatyke. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. 11. viii. 118 Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons. 1844 Linderson 1864 Chr. (1888) II. 1x. 60 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice..tunic and dalmatic. 1855 Browning Misconceptions ii, The true bosom. Meet for love's regal dalmatic.

† Dalma tical, a. Obs. = Dalmatic a.

1599 Thynne Animadv. (1365) 35 The kinges dalmaticall armente...was crymsone.

Dalmatic

garmente...was crymsone.

Dalt (dolt). Sc. Also dault. [ad, Gael. dalla in same sense.] A foster-child.

1775 Johnson Western Isl. Wks. X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxix, It is false of thy father's child..falsest of my dault!

Dalt (e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Deal v.

Daltonian (doltounian), a. and sb. [f. the name of John Dalton a fannous English chemist

name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist

name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766–1844), who was affected with colour-blindness: see Daltonism.]

A. adj. Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 Daubeny Atom. Th. iii. (ed. 2) 108 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

B. sb. A person affected with colonr-blindness. [First used in Fr., dattonien.]

1827 P. Paevosr in Bibl. Univ. Sciences et Arts XXXV.

221 De cenx qui j'ai coutume d'appeler dattoniens.]

1841 E. Warimann in Rep. Brit. Assoc. 11. 40 There are two classes of Daltonians. 1881 Times to Jan. 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature (not perceiving red).

Daltonism (do Itaniz'm). [ad. F. daltonisme,

Daltonism (do lteniz'm). [ad. F. daltonisme,

f. as prec.

In its prec.

Introduced by Prof. Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See Wartmann's papers on 'Daltonisme' in Mem. Soc. Thys. de Genève (1843) X. 273; and (1849) XII. 183.1

A name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to

A name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to distinguish between red and green.

1841 E. Warimann in Rep. Brit. Assoc. 11. 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called Daltonism.

1855 J. Dixon Pract. Study Pis. Eye 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word Daltonism. seems to me the worst. 188a Nature 23 Mar.

1837 His case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

11ence Da'ttonist = Daltonian Sb.

1879 H. T. Finck in Macm. Mag. XLL 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only among the Daltonists who show.. that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours.

Dalve, obs. pa.t. of Delve.

Dalve, obs. pa. t. of Delve.

† Da·ly, st. Obs. Also dayly; pl. dalies, dalys, daleys. [Derivation unknown.] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dayly, or pley (K. P. daly), tessura, C. F. (alea, decius, K. . 1519 Horman Vulg. xxxii. 280 Men play with 111 dice: and children with 111 dalies [astragalis vel talis]. Cutte this flesh into daleys [tessellas].

Daly (deli), a. rare. ? Obs. [f. Dale sb.1 + -Y.] Abounding in dales; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZHEAR. Surv. iii. 3 Groundes that is bothe hylly and dalye. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS Dolarney's Prim. (1880) 61
The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

Daly(e, Dalyance, obs. ff. Dally, Dalli-

Dam (dæm), sb.1 Forms: 4-dam, 4-7 damme, 5-6 dame, (6 dampne, 7 damn(e, damp, damb), 7-8 damm. [Common Teut. = OFris. dam, dom, MDu. dam(m), MLG. and Du. dam, MHG. tam, mod.G. damm (from LG.), Norse dammr (14-15th c.), Sw., Da. dam. The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative vbs.. Goth. faurdammjan to stop up, OF, demman, OFris. dem-men, M11G. temmen, Ger. dammen: see Dem v.]

1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes; a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded.

1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Dame, or hye hankys (K. dam or heybanck), agger. 1530 Palson. 212/1 Damme of a myll, escluse. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] Caussin's Holy Crf. 525 As a Torrent, which after it hath a long tyme been restrayned, breaketh the forced dammes, and... drowneth the fields. 1630 RISDON SURV. Devon (1714) II. 152 Whose House was called Hemeanton, now Weare, by Reason of certain Damps, which we call Weares. 1650 H. BROOKE COMSETT. Health 93 Banks and Dambs. 1632 TENNYSON Miller's D. 99 The sleepy pool above the dam, The pool beneath it never still. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation.

15. The barrier constructed in a stream by becavers.

across rivers, to promote irrigation.

b. The barrier constructed in a stream by beavers. 1748 F. Smith Vop. Disc. N.-W. Pass. 139 The Plenty of Water was...owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which...had also built a House on the side of this Creek. 1834 M Mustree Cutier's Anim. Kingd. 89 Beavers... keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with elay and stones. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. xiv 290 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

c. A causeway through fens.

1809 CRABBE Tales, Lover's Journey, When next appear'd a dam,—so call the place,—Where lies a road confined in narrow space...on either side Is level fen.

narrow space. on either side is reverted.

d. fig.

floa Marston Antonio's Rev. v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddle dammes of pent allegeance. 1642 Rockes Naaman 528 To keep up the damme of their owne consciences from breaking in upon them. a 1711 KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 HI. 138 Thou down the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate here below.

The body of water confined by a dam or

2. The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

2. The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

2. 1335 E. E. Allit. P. C. 312 Pystrynande stremez. In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. a 1340 Hamfolk Psalter 509 Pe dam of waters [garges aquarum] 1391 Selly Carlory water of the stangenum, a 1390 Selly Carlory (Vorks. Archael. Soc.) 1. 4 Indentura. de Stangno vocato le Damne [Selly Dam]. 14. Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 736/194 Hot stangenum, a dame. c 1530 Kemedy of Love xxxv, Wer. All water ynke in damme or in flood. 1621-51 Berron Anat. Met. III. iv. 1, i 642 As a danime of water stopt in one place breaks out into another. c 1869 Gatty Hunter's Hallamahire ix. 186 note, Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor [Sheffield] were filled up in 1830. The large dams are still made use of by the company. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Dam, a piece of water impounded hydamming up a stream. 1892 LENTENER Australian Wordski. 19 Dam (up-country), a pond for watering cattle..made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

b. In south of Scotland, the stream of water from

b. In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill: a mill-race: tail-dam, a tail-race. (The dam in sense 1 is a 'cauld'.)

3. A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded, local.

cxcinded. local.

15a9 S'hertogenbosh 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, having on the one side a small moore or damp. 1800 in G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xv. (1884) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here caffed dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

4. a. Mining. A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. b. Smelling. (See quot. 1881.) c. Floating dam: +(a)

Smelling, (See quot. 1881.) C. Floating dam: † (a) = CAMEL 2; (b) 'a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Sinyth Sailor's Word-bk).

1706 Loud. Gaz. No. 406/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-Damm, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges..over...Shallows. 1881 RAYMONO Mining Gloss., Dam.. the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace. It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

5. Comb., as dam-like adj.; dam-head (Sc., a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; dam-plate, dam-stone (see quot. and sense 4 b); †dam-shed (Sc.), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (Jam.). See also COFFER-DAM, MILL-DAM.

DAM, MILL-DAM.

1540 Sc. Acts 7as. V 11814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damsched tharof, and thair pertinentis. 1760 Wark in Phil. Trans. L11. 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised. by the help of furze. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. IV. v. (1869) 11. 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all. 1820 SCOTT Monast. v. A strong wear or damhead, running across the river. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Dam-plate, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace.

Dam (dæm), sb.2 Forms: 3-dam, 4-7 damme, Dam (usem), so. Forms: 3-Cam, 4-7 camme, dambe, 6-7 damm. [A variant of Dame, also written from 14th c. damme, retaining the short sound of F. a; originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated.] +1. = DAME. Obs.

11. = DAME. UUS.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Dam Maud be Mortimer.
1300 CHSOF M. 2312 (Cott.) Melche, loth, and dam sarra.
1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 1273 Dam fortone..turnes about ay hir whele. c1382 WYCLIF Pref. Epist. vi. 67/1 The olde chaterynge damme. c1430 Hymns Virg. 3 (Matz.) pou deintiest damme.

chaterynge damme. c1430 Hymns Virg. 3 (Mātz.) Pou deintiest damme.

2. A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds). Correlative to sire.

1320 [see Dame 8 bl. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E iv a, A fawne sowkyng on his dam. 1533 FITZHERE Husb. § 68 A sandy colte. neyther lyke syre uor damme. 1607 TOFSELL Fourf. Beasts (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in the water with his dam. 1665 Hoore Microgr. 216, I have observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept the same proportion to their Dam. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Eclog. 1. 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 25 Calves. taken from the dam in n savage state. 1834 Mudde Brit. Birds (1841) I. 301 And when the dam [robin] leaves her eggs. 1879 BRYANT Hiad I. v. 162 Two young lions, nourished by their dam.

† b. Phr. The devil and his dam; the devil's dam, applied opprobriously to a woman. Obs. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle þe barres, That belial by belsyre beot with by damme. 1538 Balae Thre Lawes 1070 The denyll or hys dam. 1588 Shaks. Con. Err. IV. iii. 51 Ant. It is the dinell. S. Dro. Nay, she is worse, she is the diuels dam. 1707 J. Stevens tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1709) 350 Such. Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for Instance. the Devil and his Dam. 1783 Answornt Lat. Dict. II, Trivenefica, a great witch, a devil's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

Dict. 11, Trivenefica, a great witch, a devi's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

a 1547 Surrey Acnetid 10. 477 Ne Goddesse was thy dam
fuce this Diva parens]. 1666 Choice, Chance, etc. (1881) 66
His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit. 1611 Shaks. Wint.
T. n. iii. 94 This Brat is none of utine. Hence with it, and
together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801
WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tears & Sm. Wks. 1812 V. 55 And said,
that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4 for

that George allowed his uan act.

4. fig.

7. fig.

7. fig.

7. fig.

7. in Thynne Animadv. App. i. 85 As we he taught of the churche our dam. 1504 BARNFIELD Aff.

Sheph. n. liv. Ignorance. the Danme of Errour. 1621-51

Burron Anat. Mel. ni. iv. I. ii. 648 That high Priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitions breed.

1802 R. Kipling Barracker. Ballads (ed. 2) 80 What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest. with Death?

5. Comb.

5. Comb.

\*\*X605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. IV. Captains 1237 Dam-Murdering Vipers, Monsters in-humane. 1622 Bovs Wks. 936 As the carefull Dam-bird [loves] ber unfenthered brood.

\*\*Dam, sb.3\*\* Chiefly Sc. Forms: 6 damme, 7 dame, 9 dam. [a. F. dame lady (DAM 2, DAME), the name of each piece in the jeu de dames or draughts, esp. of the crowned pieces which can move forwards or backwards; in Ger. dame (damen-

move forwards or backwards; in Ger. dame (damenspiel, damspiel draughts), Du. dam (damspel draughts): cf. Dambrod.]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers (obs.); pl. the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various games. Dame is given by Cotgrave 1611 as 'also, a man at Tables or Draughts', and dames is the name of Draughts in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital. 'dame, men to play at tables or chesse with'.

1586 HOLLYBARD Treas. Fr. Tong, Le jen des Merelles, the blaye of dammes. [Corca. 'Le Jen des Merelles, the boyish game called Merills, or fine-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawnes, or men made of purpose, and tearmed Merelles.'1 1653 URQUIMART Rabelais 04 (Jam.) There he played at the Dames or draughts. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. 94 (Jam.) After playing two or three games at the dams. 1828 Webster, Dam. . 3, a crowned man in the game of draughts. 1870 RAMSAY Remin, vi. (ed. 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts was played.

† Dam, 5b. damp. Obs. Also 6 dame. [a.

† Dam, sb.4, damp. Obs. Also 6 dame. [a. OF. dam (also dan, domp, dant, in nom. dans, danz):—L. dominus lord, used in OF. as a feudal title (ranking between comte and baron), but commonly prefixed to the name of a person by way of honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf. Dan.

DAN.

c 1300 Havelok 2468 He knew, be swike dam, Enerildel god was him gram. c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.) 18 Dam Ieremy [v.rr. Dane Ieremi, Saynte Ierome] was his name. 1306 Bare [Vollate] (Camden) 108 Dame John Barkyng, pytauncer of the monasterij in Bnry.

c 1386 Chaucer Nur's Pr. Prol. 26 (Harl) Wherfor sir monk, damp Pieres by 30ur name. c 1489 Caxron Sonnes of Aymon ix. 190 They met wyth damp Ramhault, the free knyght. Fold. 18. 201 Damp bysshop, ye be welcom. Ibid. xvi. 382 'Damp emperour', sayd thenne the duke naymes.

Dam (dam) 21 Forms. 6-2 damme (dam)

Dam (dæm), v.1 Forms: 6-7 damme, (damn, 7 dambe), 7-8 damm, 6-dam. [f. Dam sh.]; taking the place of the etymological Dem, OE. demman, found in early ME. and existing dialects.]

1. trans. To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or

confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam. confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam. Usually with up; also (rarely) with back, out, etc. 1503 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 57 Wells that have beene dammed up. 1659 B. Harris Parical's Iron Age 106 He had dammed up the Rivers. 1607 Dryoen Virg. Past. 111. 171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain. 1850 Lyell 2nd Visit U. S. II. 253 The Mississippi forms long bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons. 1867 Parkman Yesuits N. Amer. XXI. (1875) 314 The beavers had dammed a brook and formed a pond.

2. transf. and fig. To stop up, block, obstruct; to shut up, confine: a. things material.

to shut up, confine: a. things material.

1553 Brende Q. Curtius vii. iv. 132 The sand in the plaines is blowen together. wherby the accustomed wayes be damned. 1590 Greene Never too late (1600) 90 Hauing the Ouen the hotter within for that it was damd vp. 1603 Floring Nontaigne 1. xxiv. (1603) 61 Lamps dammed with too much oyle. 1652 Wadsworth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars. Spain 357 Don Hernande..dammed up all the doors but one. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 347 When a ridge of mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

1582 Bentley Mon. Matrones iii. 267 Vutbackfulnesse.

b. things immaterial.

1522 Bentley Mon. Matrones III. 261 Vnthankfulnesse... dammeth vp the fountaine of thy godlie mercie. 1632

Sanderson 12 Serm. 522 He doth also dambe vp the mercy of God by his contempt. 1875 M\*Laren Serm. Ser. II. iv. 66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back. a 1876 G. Dawson Improvers of Shaks., They dammed up all human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop. † Dam, v.² Obs. rare. [f. Dam sb.²] To give birth to (young): said of animals.

1577 B. Googe Herresback's Husb. III. (1586) 139 Such [lambs] as are afterwarde dammed, are feeble and weake.

Dam, obs. form of Damn.

Damacene. vyne. obs. ff. damascene. Damson.

Damacene, -yne, obs. ff. damascene, Damson. Damacene, -yne, obs. ff. damascene, DAMSON.

Damage (dæ·medg), sb. Forms: a. 4- damage; 5-8 dammage, (6 dampnage, 6-7 damnage, 7 damadge). B. 4-7 dommage, 5-7 domage. [a. OF. damage (11th c. in Littré), also domage, daumage, demage, since 15th c. domnage = OSp. domage, f. OF. dam, damage, prejudice, loss (=Pr. dam, It. danno loss), ad. L. damnum loss, hurt, damage + -AGE. Cf. Pr. damnatge and It. dannatico on L. type \*damnāticum. The ME. form domage, dammage is after later French; form domage, domnage is after later French; dam(p)nage after medL.].

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. arch.

a. [1292 Britton I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] 1300 K. Alis. 959 The scoumfyt, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. c 1386 Chaucea Pars. T. ₹383 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit. 1535 COVERDALE Luke ix. 25 Though he wanne the whole worlde and loseth himself or ranueth in dammage of himself. 1609 Skens Reg. Maj. 89 The damnage and skaiths, quhilks he hes susteined be the defender, sall be taxed. 1611 Bible Dan. vi. 2 That. the king should haue no damage. 1798 C. JONES Hoyle's Games Impr. 21 You could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round 1851 Hussey Papal Power ii. 86 The corrupting by bribes of the late Legats. to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 141 These. Anthems have been wholly omitted, to our great damage.

β. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 1. xiv. 45 [11] torneth contrarye to them & to their dommage. 1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 193 The great domage whiche we suffre by the absence of many of them. a 1612 Donne Bladawaros (1644) 124 If a publique profit recompence my private Domage.

2. Injury, harm; esp. physical injury to a thing,

2. Injury, harm; esp. physical injury to a thing, such as impairs its value or usefulness.

such as impairs its value or usefulness.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth 1. v. 25 Dou hast wepen for be damage [ed. 1560 dommage] of bi renoune bat is appaired. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1. vi, He was enoynted with an oyntment On his body that kept him from damage. c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 113 Damage, or harme, dampnum. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades Introd., He. suffered all the damages of the body. 1637 Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem. 11, ix. 50 His answere bringeth great damnage to his owne cause. 1630 T. De Grav Compl. Horsem. 9 Lest in foling, the colt receive domage. 1719 De For Crusoc (1858) 353 She was leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1869 Hook Lives Abps. II. ii. 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (with a and pl.) A loss, an injury.
1470-85 MALOSY Arthur 1. xv, Kyng Lott made grete dool for his dommagis & his felawes. 1577-87 Hollnshed Scot. Chron. 188 The damages & skathes committed by theenes and robbers. 1593 T. WATSON Tears of Fancie xxiv. Poems (Arb.) 190 That 1. brought faire beauty to so fowle a domage. 1600 J. Poer tr. Lebs Africa 1. 55 They paid the said owners for all dammages committed. 1771 Goldsm. Hist. Eng. 1. 79 Repairing the damages which the kingdom had sustained by war.

+ 3. 8. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

+3. a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

† 3. a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble. b. A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'.

a. 1308 Trevisa Barth, de P. R. vi. i. (Tollem. MS.), Age hab with him many damagis. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose i. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods secular, wee reckon these for dammages. 1721 De Foe Col. Jack (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for want of his money.

b. c. 1385 Chamcer L. G. W. 578 Cleopatra, And of his deth it was ful gret damage. c. 1489 Canton Blanchardyn xii. 74 It were domage yf suche a lady... sholde perysshe. 1524 Losse of Rhodes in Haklnyt Voy. 11. 1. 84 Sir Francis de Frenolz... it was great dammage of his death, for he was a worthy man. 1612 Shellton Quix. 1. 1. iv. 25 The Damage is... that I have no money here about me.

4. Law. (Now always in pl.) The value, estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid

the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid

the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

[1430 Act 8 Hen. VI, c. 9 Le pleyntif recovera ses damages au treble vers le defendant. 1538 Starkey England In.ii. 170 The party condemnyd. .schold ener be awardyd to pay costys and al other dammage cumyng to hys adnersary by the reson of the vniust sute and vexatyon.]

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 27 § 36 Actions personall, whereof the dette, and domage amounteth to the summe of fourtie shillinges. 1548 Hall Chron. 31 For recoverying of damages for injuries to them wrongfully done. 1631-2 Star Chanib. Cases (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500 to the King and 200 Dammage to M\* Deane and make recog-

nition of his fault and wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. 11.
438 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1858 Ld. St.
Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law ii. 5 An action. for the
recovery of damages for breach of contract.
5. slang. Cost, expense.
1755 Convoisseur No. 68 ? 10 'There', says he, 'there's
your damage—thirteen and two-pence.' 1812 Byron Wks.
(1832) II. 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank
you to tell me the amount of the engraving. 1852 Mrs.
Srowe Uncle Ton's C. xiv, What's the damage, as they say
in Kentucky. what's to be paid out for this business? 1855
DICKENS Lett. 1. 400 Excellent stowage for the whole family
Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a montb.

Terroneously for Danger.
1464 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly

...Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month.

¶ Erroneously for DANGER.

1464 Plumpton Corn. (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly out of his dammage.

Darmage, v. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF. damagier, er, domager, f. damage: see prec. sh.]

1. trans. To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13. Isee DAMAGING vibl. sb.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dietes 106 A king in his kyngdome may be dommaged nnd hurte, and specially by fyuethinges. 1548 HALL Chron. (1550) 24 The English studied all the waies possible to dammage their enemies: some shot nrrowes, some cast stones. 1594 SIMAES. Rich. III, vii. 6o To stop all hopes, whose growth may dammage me. a 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. III. 459 (R.) He.. gave him a broadside, with which he. damaged the ship. 1794 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. 1. 492 Not any notice having been taken... of my eye being damaged. a 1859 MACAULAH Hist. Eng. V. 130 He missed no opportunity of thwarting and damaging the Government. 1892 Law Times' Rep. LXVII. 251/1 The Merchant Prince.. ran into and damaged the Catalonia.

2. intr. To suffer damage or injury. rare.

1821 CLARE Vill. Minter. I. 37 Her Sunday clothes might damage with the dew.

Damageable (dæ mèdʒāb'l), a. For forms cf.

Damageable (dæ'mėdgab'l), a. For forms cf. DAMAGE 8b; also 5 dommegeable, 6 dommagiable, domagable, 6-7 damagable. [a. OF. damag(e)able, dom-, causing or bringing damage, f. damagier: see prec. and -ABLE.]

†1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1474 Caxton Chesse II. iii. (1860) Cj, The tunges of advocates and men of lawe ben perilous & dommegeable. 1570
DEE Math. Pray. 45 Neither by worde, deede, or thought, damageable, or iniurious to you. 1604 DEE in Hearne Collect. 3 Nov. 1705, That. most grievous and dammageable Sclaunder. 1636 E. Dacres tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy 1. 166 Many faults. dommageable to that tyrannie. 1674
Govt. Tongue xii. (1684) 104 Immodest talk.. damagable and infections to the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until the point can be determined.

2. Liable to be damaged.
1755 Magens Insurances II. 273 If Goods easily damageable or in a Ship. 1881 J. F. Keane Six Months in Meccah vii. 183 Much destruction. to all damageable property.
Hence † Da mageably ada., injuriously.
1666 Hennam, Kommerlick.. Dammageably, or with Molestation.

Molestation.

† Damage-cleere. Law. Obs. [ad. Anglo-Fr. damage clers for damage des clers, in med.L. damna clericorum 'clerks' costs'.]

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where

damages were recovered: abolished in 1665.
1665 Marvell Corr. xlviii. Wks. 1872-5 11. 183 There are several other Bills in hand; as. the taking away of Damage

Damaged (dæ med zd), ppl. a. [f. Damage v. + -ED 1.] That has suffered damage; injured (esp. + -ED 1.] physically).

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 10 July an 1768, Clinker. unscrewed the damaged iron. 1891 Daily News 23 June 2/3 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than three grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered a damaged coin.

Damage-feasant. Law. Also 7 -feasaunt, -faisant, 7-8 -feasant. [OF. damage fesant, F. dommage faisant, doing damage, causing loss.]

mage faisant, doing damage, causing loss.]
Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing on a man's ground without his leave, and there doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise. (Properly adj. phr.; also used as sb.)
1621 R. BOLTON Stat. Irel. 191 (33 Hen. VIII), In any replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes, services or for damages feasant or other rent or rents. 1681 CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m. xl. § 18 If I leave my Anglerod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage feasant. 1714 SCROGGS Courts-leet (ed. 3) 73 Any Thing distrained for Damage-feasant cannot be distrained for Rent. 1768 BLACKFONE Comm. III. III. 6. 1887 Edin. Rev. Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

\*\*Damage full. a. Obs. [f. Damage sb. +-Full.]

† Darmageful, a. Obs. [f. Damage sb. + -FUL.]

Injurious, hurtful.

c 1449 PECOCK Repr. II. viii. 182 It were ful unprofitable and damageful to alle Cristene. 1611 Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. Xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more damagefull, or damgerous.

Damagement (dermédzment), rare. [a. OF. damagement, f. damagier to DAMAGE.] The action of damaging, or fact of being damaged.

1603 J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks. (1876) 44 (D.) The more vs'd they [pleasures] are excessively, The more's the soule

and bodie's damagement. 1885 Pall Mall G. 20 May 5/1 If war has any raison d'être at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

† Damageous, a. Obs. For forms cf. DAMAGE 5b.; also 5 damogeous, 6 dammagious, -ius [a. OF. damageus, -gious, -jos, f. damage: see Damage sb. and -ous.] Fraught with damage,

DAMAGE 50. and -ous.] Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage, e1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 364 Whan bat meynee is felonous and damageous to be peple. 1474 CARTON Chesse III. vi. (1860) Hiij b, What synne is fowler than this synne. ne more dommageous. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dietes 48 Lakking of thy lore is to vs a damegeous thing. 1611 COTGR. s.v. Vimaires, Fearefull or dommageous accidents. 1637 Hevwood Royall Ship 32 All the rauenous and dammageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

Damaging (darmidzin) 19th 3th Five 11

nageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

Damaging (dæ medgin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]
The action of the verb Damage, q.v.
13.. Childh. Yesus 1344 (Mätz.) Of be liones he made a semblingue bifore heom withoute damagingue. 1568
Grafton Chron. II. 93 The French king.. in dammagyng of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubevyle.

Da'maging, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That damages; causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1885 Athensum 5 Sept. 299/a [The hedgehog's] moral character.. is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence Damagingly adv., hurtfully.
1854 Kirto Bible Illustr. (1867) VIII. 427 The stroke is usually.. inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe. 1868 Daily News 7 Sept., Mr. McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable.

Damalic (dämælik), damolic (dämglik), a.

Damalic (dämælik), damolic (dämglik), a.

Damalic (dămœ'lik), damolic (dămœ'lik), a. Chem. [f. Gr. δάμαλις, δαμάλη heifer + το. The second form is perh. short for damal-olic.] In damalic or damolic acid, an acid (C<sub>7</sub> H<sub>8</sub> O) disserved by Scholariti acid, and seid (C<sub>7</sub> H<sub>8</sub> O) covered by Städeler in cows' urine. Hence Darmolate [-ATE 4], a salt of damolic acid. Damaluric [UR10] acid, an acid (C<sub>4</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>2</sub>) akin to damolic, and of the same origin; its salts are Damalu rates.

מאמוני הצלפ.

1858 Таиоисним Urine 343 Damaluric acid produces a precipitate in a solution of basic acetate of lead. 1853-72

WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 301 Damaluric and Damolic acids, two volatile acids said to exist in cows' and horses' urine. 1879 Ibid. VI. 541 The filtered solution deposits, first crystals of barium damolate, then the damalurate.

|| Daman (dæman). [From the Arabic name |
| Daman (srāīl, sheep or lamb of Israel.]

The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture

The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (Hyrax Syriacus); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (H. Capensis), 1738 T. Shaw Trav. Barb. & Levant. 336 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country. We have.. presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures. 1700 BRUCE Trav. I. x. 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind. 1825 Gore tr. Blumenbach's Man. Nat. Hist. iv. 47 The Daman, Cape Hyrax. 1835 Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 497 The skin. is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the mammoth and some others. Damar: see Dammar.

Damas, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damascene (dæmäsin), a. and sb. Also 4 damyssene, -assene, 4-7 damasene, 6-7 damasene, -sine: see also Damson. [ad. L. Damascen-us, Gr. Δαμασκηνός of Damascus. A. adj. damascen.]

damascen.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus.

[c 1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damyssen [= in agro Damasceno] With goddes owene fynger wroght was he.] 1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirurg. VI. i. Gloss, Another kynde lof viscum] is called Damasceno, and commeth from Damasco. 1611 Cotor. s.v. Damas, Ilnile de Damas, oyle Damascene. 1875 Scrivener Lect. Text N. Test. 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as damascene work.

1541 Ord. 33 Hen. VIII in Nicholls Househ. Ord. (1790)

215 In fine Diaper, in Damascene work were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber. 1832 C. C. Perkins Ital. Sculpt. 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments.. challenge comparison with broazes of any period.

3. Damascente Alumn, see Damson Lo.

Damascene plum: see Damson 1 c.

3. Damascene plum: See DAMSON 1 C.

B. sb. 1. A native of Damascus,
138x Wollf a Cor. xi. 3a The cite of Damascenys.

2. Damascene work; formerly applied to damask,
1481-90 Howard Househ, Bks. (Roxb.) 285 For brynging
of damascens from Colchester. 1553 in Rogers Agric. 6
Prices III. 489/3 [Damascene, 6ells @ 3/1, 1844 Mech. Mag.
XL. 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of
steel is very various. 1873 DIXON Two Queens 1. v. i. 233
A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.
3. See DAMSON.

Tamascene (dæmásin), v. Also 9 -ine. [f.

Damascene (dæmásřn), v. Also 9 -ine. [f. prec. adj.; cf. Damaskeen v.] trans. a. To ornament (mctal-work, esp. steel) with designs incised in

the surface and filled in with gold or silver. b. To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in Damascus blades.

1585-1613 [see Damaskeen v.]. 1848 Lytton Harold III. His arms were damascened with silver. 1880 Sat. Rev. 0. 1302. 461 Swords beautifully damascened in gold.

No. 1302. 461 Swords beautiful,

C. trainsf. and fig.

1878 Examiner a Mar. 283/1 These essential elements...

are damascened upon a ground of really good story.

1891 G. Mereorin One of our Cong. xix, M. Falarique damascenes his sharpest smile.

damascenes his sharpest smile.

Damascened (dæmāsīnd), ffl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.] Of steel and other metal-work: a. Inlaid with ornamental designs, gold or silver; b. Having the watered pattern of dark lines characteristic of Damascus blades.

186a J. Garnt Caft. of Guard li, The earl's cuirass was of Milan steel, magnificently damascened. 1888 Athenaum 17 Mar. 344/3 Swords. .with splendid damascened hilts.

C. transf.

1870 RULLY Stud. Rocks xi. 181 Damascened.—The

C. transf.

1879 RUTLLY Stud. Rocks xi. 181 Damascened.—The author suggests this term as a convenient one by which to describe the structure shown in some obsidians, in which streaks or threads of glass are contorted in a confused manner, which somewhat resembles the markings on Damascus sword-blades, or the damascening on gun-barrels.

Damascener (dæmāsrnos). [f. as prec. +
-ER.] One who damascenes metal.

1855 tr. Labarte's Arts Mil. Ages x. 361 The damas-cener and the goldsmith. 1883 Harper's Mag. June 57/1 Damasceners. and gun-makers are Mohammedan.

Damascening (dæmåsēnių), vbl. sb. [-1NG 1.] The action of the vb. Damascene; also the design

ne action of the vb. DAMASCENE; also the design or figured surface so produced.

1860 Cornh. Mag. No. 3, 271 Delightful arabesques and damascenings. 1880 Birdwood Ind. Art 1. 163 Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal with another.. in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament.

Damascus (dămæskös). Formerly also in the Ital. form Damasco. [L. Damascus, Gr. Δαμασκόs, from Semitic: ef. Heb. במשל Dammeseq, Arab. دمشق Dimashq, Dimeshq; thence Heb. ארמשק or d'messeq or d'messeq, transl. 'silken' in Amos iii. 12 (Rev. V.).] An ancient city, the capital of Coele-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics. Often used attrib., as Damascus blade (see quot. 1875), etc.; also absol. = Damascus steel, etc.

Steel, etc.

Damascus iron: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus. Damascus-stwist: see quot.

a 1625 Fletcher Elder Bro. v. i, A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 Sir T. Herrier Trau. (1677) 149
A Sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Damascus-steel. remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 Mech. Mag. XIV. 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1846 Greener Sc. Gunnery 113 On examination of .. real Damascus barrels. 1874 KNIGH Dict. Mech. s.v. Damascus-iron, The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations [of iron and steel]. Dict., Damascus-trait, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† Damasee. Obs. Also-yse, -esé. [A cor-

† Damasee'. Obs. Also ysé, -esé. [A corruption or abbreviation of damasene Damson: cf.

rather of absence of the absence of the absence of the first quot. there, ] = DAMSON.

14. T. of Erceldoune 180 (Thornton MS.) Whare frute was growande gret plentee The date and als the damasee [2.v.r. damsee, damsee]. 2r. 4475 Sayrv love Degre 36
The date, also the damyse [rime larel-tre].

Damasin, obs. form of Damson. † Damasine, a. Obs. = DAMASCENE. Damasine-rose: = damask rose.

1607 Topsett Four-f. Easts (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk: as..the damasine-rose.

Damask (damask), sb. and a. Forms: 4-7

damaske, -ase, 4- damaske; also 5 dameske, 5-6 dammaske, 7 damasque, -ast; Sc. 5-6 dammas, -es, -ys, 6 domas, 7 damas, -es. [Prob. originally a. AngloFr. \*Damasc = It. Damasco, L. Damascus proper name of the city; Littre and Hatzfeld have an OF. Damas of 14th c., whence the Sc. forms above. The French text of Mandeville (Roxb. Club) ch. xiv. has Damasce.]

I. +1. The city of Damascus. Obs.

I. † 1. The city of Damascus. Obs.
c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 761 At damaske is & Fridde stede,
Quer abram is bigging dede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv.
486 So many prelates... Of Nazareth, of Nynyne, of Neptalim, and damaske. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) II. 32
Thorow all dammask and liba. 1539 Inventories 49 (Jam.)
Tapestryis.—Item, vi pece of the cietie of Dammys.
2. attrib. = Made at or brought from Damascus,
as damask blade, sword, etc. (see 7 below); damask
cloth, silk (see 3 and 6 below); also the following:
† Damask plum, prune = Damson. Obs.
1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirupa. 268 bl. (Stanford) Take
of reysons...of damaske prunes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh.
Country Farme 303 Damaske Plums... are of three sorts.
the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort.
(1720) 210 Plums... Damasc, Denny Damasc.
† Damask powder, 7a toilet-powder scented with
damask roses. Obs.

damask roses. Obs.

c1540 [cf. Damask rose below]. 1634 Althorp M.S. in Simpkinson Washingtons Ixviii, For 4 li of damaske powder for Gooddy Webb. 1637 Heywood Royall King IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 70 Now farewell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

Damask rose, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Da-

posed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

Apparently, originally the Rosa gallica var. damascena, a tall shruh with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many chaoges under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1968) the monthly rose, striped monthly, and Fork-and-Lancaster, were supposed to be varieties of the Damask rose. According to Flückiger and Hanbury, Pharmacographia, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of R. gallica with very deep-coloured flowers.

e1540 Recipe in Vicary's Anat. (1886) App. 224 Putt therto half an vace of fyne pouldre of redde dammaske rosys. 1578 Lytte Dodoens vt. 1.65 We cal them in English, Roses of Prouince, and Damaske Roses. Ibid. 654 The flowers. be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour. 1584 HAKLUTT Memoranda in Voy. II, i. 165 The Damaske rose (brought in) by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henry the eights Physician. 1646 J. II ALL Poents 45 Damast-roses yet unblown. 1744 C. Thompson's Tran. 111. 13 Rose-Water nade of the Damask Roses which grow here plentifully. 1869 Hole Bk. about Roses xi, The Damask (rose) with its few rich velvety-criuson petals, is a memory, and that is all.

Damask violot = DAME'S VIOLET. (In Ger.

Damask violet = DAME'S VIOLET. (In Ger.

Damastolume.)

1578 Lyte tr. Dodoens 153 In English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers. 1597 Gerarde Herbatl 11. exvi. 377 Dames Violets is called..in English Damaske Violets [etc.]. 1861 l'ratt Flower. Plants I. 154.

+ Damask water, rose-water distilled from Da-

† Damask water, rose-water distilled from Damask roses. Obs.
[1306 N. DE TINGEWICK in Archael. Trnl. XIV. 271 Item proaqua rosata de Damasco.] 1519 Four Elements in Harl. Dodsky I. 44 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell, As it were paradise. 1555 EDEN Decades 224 The Capitayne sprinkeled the Kynges with damaske water. 1611 Cotok. s.v. Damast, Ean de Damas, Damaske, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous hearbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus.

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. 'True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks' (Beck, Draper's Dict.).

\*\*C 1430 Lydg. Storie of Thebes 111. vi, Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of golde. 1473 Paston Lett. No. 725 111. 91

Anewe vestment off whyght damaske ffor a dekyne. 1538-3

Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates. shall. weare any saten, damaske, silke, chamblet, or taffata. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Dictades it. x. 239 A linen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damaskes and veluets. 1689 Lond. Gas. No. 2425/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms.

\*\*C 1730 C. Fiennes Diary 1888; 290 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted. 1725 De For Voy. round World (1840) 21 A quantity of China damasks, and other wronght silks. 1842 Buschoff Woollen Mannf. 11. 415 The draw-loom .. is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

\*\*D. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table-linen.

1542 in Rogers Agric. & Prices 111. 487/3 Damask diaper 1 yd... 2/2. 1624 Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 364 One suite of damaske. for his table. 1696 J. F. Merchants' Ware-ho. 13 Damask .. is n very fine sort of .. Linnen, and is wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures. it is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1759 Goldsm. Bee No. 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure of the damask. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER Mignon 1. 23 The table is laid. damask, plate glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully damask steel. b. The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel, or of iron and steel welded together and corroded with weak acid.

roded with weak acid.

1603 KNOLLES \*\*Ilist.\*\* Turks\*\* (1621) 1297 Two knives of damaske, with hafts of jasper. 1844 Mech. Mag. XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface figured with dark lines, is called damask. 1874 KNGHT Dick. Mech. Damask-sleel, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. 1881 Blackw. Mag. May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. \*\*Ibid.\*\* 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would slso cut through an iron bar. the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

1818 FARAOAV Exp. Res. xvi. (1820) 59 The damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallisation. 1844 Mech. Mag. XL. 342 Common steet acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in the face of a woman.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. v. 123 There was a pretty rednesse in his lip... twas inst the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damaske. 1607 — Cor. II. i. 232 The Warre of White and Damaske in Their nicely gawded Cheekes. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso II. XXVI, Her damaske late, now chang'd to purest white. 1820 KEATS Lamia 1, 116 She. Blush'd a live damask.

III. attrib. and adj. from senses under II. But early examples of damask cloth, blade, etc., mean literally 'of Damascus', and so belong to 2 above.

6. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished

with damask.

with damask.

c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xix. (1890) 61 A fayre whyte coneryng of damaske clothe. 1609 B. Jonson Sil. Woman III. i, A Damask table cloth, cost me eighteen pound. 1682 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 340 One fair damask linen cloth and a damask napkin. 1755 Mrs. Delany Let. to Mrs. Dewes 17 Nov., Lady Anson began the last ball in a green damask sack. 1814 Hist. Univ. Oxford II. 261 The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk. 1842 Tennyson Andley Court 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound. 7 Made of Damasons steel: having the fine

7. Made of Damascus steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel.

2. Tori Chapman Iliad x. 63 By him his damask curets [ĕrrea ποικίλα] hung. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Exomena 78 The fine edge of his damask blade. 1820 Faradday Exp. Res. xvi. (1859) 59 The wootz.. retains... a damask surface when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid.

8. Of the colour of the damask rose; blush-

coloured.

coloured.

1588 Shars. L. L. L. v. ii. 296 Faire Ladies. Dismaskt, their damaske sweet commixture showne. 1601 — Twel. N. II. iv. 115 She nener told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i' th budde Feede on her damnske cheeke. 1842 Ternyson Day Dream Prol., While, dreaming on your damask cheek, The dewy sister-cyclids lay. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood East Lynne xvi, Her pretty cheeks were damask with her mind's excitement.

† 9. = Damasked 3 ('a misprint).

1648 Herrick Hesper., Country Life 42 (MS. version, ed. Hazl. p. 457) The damaske [v. r. damaskt] meddowes, and the crawling streames.

IV. 10. Comb., as damask-coated, -coloured, -governed ppl. adjs.; damask-wise adv.; † damask branch, a figured pattern like that of damask of damask-work; so † damask-branched ppl. a.; damask earpet (see quot.); damask loom, a

damask carpet (see quot.); damask loom, a loom for weaving figured fabrics; damask steel (see 4); damask-stitch (see quot.); damask-work, the veining on Damascus-blades; incised ornamentation inlaid with gold or silver.

ornamentation iniaid with gold or silver.

1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 1. xiv. 46 Diapering... (in \*Damaske branches, and such like'... it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloath of Gold, Silver, \*Damaskhrancht, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch, and in what fashion you list. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mech., \*Damask-carpet... a variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft. 1606 Deekee Sev. Sins III. (Arb.) 25 The \*damask-coated Cittizen. a 1631 Drayton Noak's Flood, The \*damask-coated Cittizen. His sondry colour'd feathers. 1867 W. F. Collier Hist. Eng. Lit. 135 A magnificent array of satin and \*damask-gowned priests. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) L. 708 The \*damask Stitch. A name given to Satin Stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. 1580 Hollyband Treas. French Tong, Tailler quelque chose à la Damasquine, to cut some thing \*damaske wise. 1611 Corga, Damasquiner... to flourish, carue, or ingraue Damaske-wise. 1598 Floot, Damaschine, \*damaske worke vpon blades. 1830 Tennyson Recott. Arab. Nts. iii, All. The sloping of the moon-lit sward Was damaske-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms unmown.

Damask (dæ måsk), v. [f. prec. sb. By Mil-

Damask (dæ mask), v. [f. prec. sb. ton and Phineas Fletcher stressed dama'sk.]

1. trans. To weave with richly-figured designs. [1599, etc. see Damasked I.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Damask or Damasajuine. to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff. 1755 Johnson, Damask, t. to form flowers upon stuffs.  $\mathbf{2}$ . = D

= Damascene v.

2. = Damascene v.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie B. II.

xxi. 584 b. A finite basen of Copper damasked. 1653 H.

Cogan tr. Pinto's Voy. 159 Armed with. Partisans damasked
with gold and silver. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. (1738) II.

534 They damask their cymeters with a blewish colour.

1877 W. Jones Finger-ring L. 247 The wooden sides were
plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire.

3. transf. and fig. To ornament with or as with
a variegated pattern or design; to diaper.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict., There pinks eblazed
wide And damaskt all the earth. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple

181. xn. i, Where various flowers damask the fragrant seat.
1667 MILTON P. L. 1v. 334 As they sat recline On the soft
downie Bank damaskt with flours. 1744 Shensione Song,
10'er desert Plains' 5 Tho' my path were damask'do'er With
beauties e'er so fine. 1872 O. W. Holmes Peet Breakf. T.

1. (1691) 34 Fair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold.

4. To make red or blush-coloured like a damaskrose.

1863 Mrs. Marsh *Heathside Farm* I. 58 Cathie's peachike cheek was damasked by heat and laughter.

5. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking

with lines and figures.

1673 in Stationers' Rec. (1883), Order of Bishop of London to damask 'The Leviathan'. 1678 Ibid., Order of Bishop of London to damask editions books seized at Frances Smith's, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fitt for damasking. 1706 Phillipis (ed. Kersey), Damask or Damasquine, to stamp rude Draughts on waste

Paper, etc. 1709 Act. 8 Ann c. 21 Such offender or offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books... to the proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith damask and make wast Paper of them. 1845 CAMPBELL Chancellors (1856) I. 23 The ceremony of breaking or 'damasking' of the old Great Seal consists in the Sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken, and has lost all its virtue.

† 6. To warm (wine): see quot. 1706. slang. 1699 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Damask the Claret, Put a roasted Orange slasht smoking hot in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Damask Wine, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle. 1778 CUMBERLANO in Goldsmith's Wiss. (1881) I. ror Wilthave it steep'd in Alpine snows, Or damask'd at Silenus' nose?

Damasked (dæ måskt), ppl. a. [f. prec.]

1. Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics: Woven with richly-figured designs.

with richly-figured designs.

1599 Middleton Micro-Cynicon iii. Wks. (1886) VIII. 124
Sitting at table.. All covered with damask'd napery. 1607
TOFSELF. Fourr, Beasts (1673) 205 The outward appearance
of the said skin is like to a damaskt garment. 1866 Pall
Mall G. 24 Oct. 4 The exports in damasked silk.

2. Of steel or other metal; = DAMASCENED.
c 1611 Charman Iliad in. 345 His sword he took, and
fasten'd it, All damask'd, underneath his arm. 1631 Weever
Anc. Fint. Mon. 202 The out side was..damasked and
embossed with wires of gold. 1820 FAADAN Exp. Res. xvi.
(1859) 59 It is certainly true that a damasked surface may
be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel.
1833 Babage Econ. Manif. xviii. (ed. 3) 167 Barrels of
double-barrel guns, twisted and damasked.
3. transf. Variegated; diapered.
1648 Earl of Westmid. Olia Sacra (1879) 88 The Crimson
streaks belace the Damaskt West. 1855 Singleton Virgil
1. 360 Blooming be the gates with damasked wreatbs.
4. Having the hue of the damask rose.
c 1600 Sinaks. Sonu. cxxx, I have seene Roses damaskt, red

4. Having the hue of the damask rose.

21600 SHAKS. Sonn. CXXX, I haue seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses see I in her cheekes.

WOTTON Farewett to Vanities, Beauty, th' eye's idol, lisj but a damask'd skin. 1652 BENLOWE Theoph. III. XXVIII, SO Roses damaskt robe, prankt with green ribbons, sents.

5. Furnished or hung with damask.

1861 Our English Home 134 The damasked chambers.

† Damaskee'n, -kin, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6-en, -yne. [a. F. damasquin, -ine damascene, ad. It. damaschino, f. Damasco, Damascus.]

A adi = Damascene

ad. It. damaschino, f. Damasco, Damascus.]

A. adj. = Damascene a.

1551 in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. II. ix. 319 Under a baron, no man to wear .. any embroidery of gold or silver, or damasken work or goldsmiths work. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie II. xxiii. 62 b, Vessels of gold .. faire painted after the Damaskin fashion.

B. sb. A Damascus blade.
1562 J. Shute Two Comm. ii. Cej a (Stanford), A Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion, he was a righte damaskyne.
1625 PURCHAS Pilgerims I. Iv. i. 22. 346 A Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Silver and Gilt. c1645
Howell Lett. Chas. I (1753) 124 No old Toledo Blades, or Damaskino.

Damaskeen (dæmäskin), v. In 6 -kane, 6-7

Damaskeen (dæmåskē'n), v. In 6 -kane, 6-7 -kine, 8-9 -quine, -keen. [a. F. damasquiner, f. damasquin adj.: see prec.] = Damascene v. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie in. ix. 84 b. A little hatchet damaskined. 1613 Puachas Filgrimage int. siii. (1626) 1315 Cups of fine Corinthian Latten, gilded and damaskined. 1848 Lytton Harold ix. iii, His axe.. was orichly gilt and damasquined. 1863 — Caxtoniana I. 152 Only on their hardest steel did the smiths of Milan damaskeen the gracious phantasies.

Hence Damaskee ned ppl. a., Damaskee ning vbl. sb.

vbl. sb.

1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 715 The Persians are exquisitely skilful in damaskining with Vitriol. 1727-53 Chambeas Cyct., Damaskeening, the art, or act, of adorning iron, steel, etc. by making incisions therein, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. 1882 Cornh. Mag. Feb. 171 His drawn sword with its beautiful damasquined blade.

Damasker. rare-1. [f. Damask v. + -er.]

DAMASCENER.

= DAMASCENER.

1621 Canterbury Marriage Licences (MS.), Robert Worsley of St. Marys in Sandwich, damasker.

Damasking (dæ måskin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DAMASK; esp. the damas-

cening of metal.

cening of metal.

1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., Atauxia, damasking of a knife or sword. 1677 J. Phillips Tavernier's Trav. v. xii, The Persians are excellent artists at Damasquing with vitriol, or engraving Damask-wise upon Swords. 1881 Blackw. Mag. May 567 The art of damasking (which is a very different matter from the damaskeening alluded to just now) has lost its use since swords have ceased their service. b. transf. (In quot. 1660 applied to the natural veining or 'marbling' of wood.)

1511 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.v. vii. 40 Their painting and damasking of their Bodies. 1666 Evelvn To Dr. Wilkins 17 Feb., Above all conspicuous for these workes and damaskings, is the Maple.

Damasqueenery. rare—0. [a. F. damasquinerie.] The art of damascening; damask-work.

Damasqueenery, rare—1. [a. F. damasquinerie.] The art of damascening; damask-work.
1730-6 Balley (folio), Damasquenery, Steel work damaskeened, or the Art itself. 1775 Ash, Damasqueenery.

| Damasqui'ne (-ski'n). = DAMASKEEN sb.
1849 in Weale Dict. Terms.
| Damassé (dăma'se). [F. damassé = linge damassé Hatzfeld.] A kind of linen mannfactured

in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask. 1864 in Webster.

Damassen, -syn, -zeene, -zine, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Damassin (dæ'măsin). [Deriv. of F. damas DAMASK.] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande Dict. Arts 1842); see

and silver flowers' (Brande Dict. Arts 1842); see also quot. 1882.

1839 Use Dict. Arts, Damassin is a kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers, woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk organzine. 1882 Beck Draper's Dict., Damassin, Damassynitte, an ingenious modification of brocade invented by the Venetians in the 17th century, which by being subjected after being woven to great pressure between rollers, caused the metal wires which formed part of the fabric to appear in one unbroken and brilliant plate of gold or silver.

Damassela ella obs forms of Damser.

Damaysele, -elle, obs. forms of DAMSEL. Damb(e, obs. (erron.) form of DAM, DAMN.

Dambonite (dæmhŏnəit). Chem. [f. dambo

native African name + -ITE.] A sweet white crystalline substance (C4 H8 O4)

A sweet white crystalline substance ( $C_4 H_8 O_8$ ) found in a kind of caoutchonc obtained from a plant growing near the Gaboon in Western Africa.

[1861 DU CHAILLU Equat. Afr. x. 121 The caoutchouc of Africa is obtained from a vine (called dambo by the natives).]

1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 541 The exuded juice, coagulated by exposure to the air, is kneaded into loaves called by the natives n'dambo. Dambonite is white, easily soluble in water and in alcohol of ordinary strength, sparingly soluble in absolute alcobol.

Tambose (dermbose), Chem. If prec. + 08E1

**Dambose** (dæ'mb $\bar{o}$ us). *Chem*. [f. prec. + -0SE.] A crystallizable sugar ( $C_8$   $H_6$   $O_3$ ) obtained from

dambonite.

1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 541 Dambose is a polyatomic alcohol, and dambonite its methylic ether.

Dambre: see DAMMAR.

**Dam-brod, dam-board.** Sc. [f. Dam sb.3 + Brod<sup>2</sup>, Board: = Du. dambord, Ger., Da. dambret, Sw. dambräde, the board on which the

dambret, Sw. dambrade, the board on which the dams or jeu de dames is played.] A draught-board. b. attrib. Checkered.

1779 Inv. Goods of D. Steuart, Earl of Buchan (MS.), 8. Damboard Table Cloths. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 124 Baith at gammon and the dambrod. 1870 RAMSAY Remin. v. (ed. 18) 173 [She] asked to be shown table-linen, a dam-brod pattern.

**Dame**  $(d\bar{e}^{im})$ . Also 5 Sc. deym(e, 5-Sc. deme,9 north. dial. deame, deeam. [a. OF. dame (11th c. in Littré):-earlier damme = Pr. dama, domna, It. donna:-L. domina lady, mistress, fem. of dominus lord, master. A variant now differentiated is DAM 2.]

I. Expressing relation or function.

I. Expressing relation or function.
†1. A female ruler, superior or head:='lady', as fem. of lord ('our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, an abbess, prioress, etc. Also fig. or transf. Obs. a 1225 Ancr. R. 428 Almihi God. sine ure dame his grace, so lengre so more. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 774 When he [= she] was hurr 'Abbas and hurr' Dame. c 1400 Promp. Parn. 113 (MS. K) Dame, domina. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. II. 440 Reason, which is the principal faculty and power of the soule. Is called of them the Queene, Dame, and Mistress. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 612 Sovran of Creatures, universal Dame. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II.
Ill. 139 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch.

2. The 'lady' of the honse, the mistress of a

2. The 'lady' of the honse, the mistress of a honschold, a housewife. Now archaic or dial. (my dame = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously

(my dame = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously applied to an aged honsewife, c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace 15150 At Londone anober kyng gan wohe . Saberk þan was his name, Dame Rytula bighte his dame. c1386 Chaucer Shipm. T. 356, I toke vnto onr dame 3oure wif at bome þe same gold agein. 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 Dame; vbi a huswyfe. 1538 Coverdale Isa. xxiv. 2 The Master as the seruant, the dame like the mayde 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism Rubr., Fatbers, mothers, maisters, and dames. 1593 Buson Govi. Christ's Ch. 58 Every poor woman that hath either maid, or apprentise is called Dame: and yet Dame is as much as Domina and used to Ladies of greatest account, as Dame Isabel and Madam. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. IV. IV. 57 Upon This day, she was. Both Dame and Seruant: Welcom'd all, seru'd all. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela III. Viii. 147 The Gentry love both him and my Dame, and the poor People adore them. 1833 CARLYLE in Emerson Eng. Traits Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 My dame makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss. S. v., My deeam, my mistress, my wife. An and deeam: an old woman. woman.

b. transf.
1632 Milton L'Allegro 52 The cock .. stoutly struts his dames before.
3. The mistress of a private elementary school for

children. (Usnally an old woman or widow.) Now almost Obs.

atmost Obs.

a r649 Winthrop New Eng. (1826) II. 50 He bewailed..
his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising
their instructions and the instructions of his dame. 1850
W. Irwing Goldsmith i, Those good old motherly dames,
found in every village, who cluck together the whole callow
brood.. to teach them their letters.

4. At Eton: A matron who keeps a boarding-honse for boys at the school. (Also applied to a

man who does the same.)

c1737 H. Walfold Let. to Montagu (1857) I. 15 A dame over the way, that has just locked in her boarders. 1835 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Sty I. 52 Do you bid the Dames of old Eton appear. 1844 DISRAEL Coningsty I. ii, The room in the Dame's house where we first order our own breakfast. 1886 Dowden Life Shelley I. 22 Hexter..being,

not only an Eton writing-master and a 'dame', but also a magistrate of the county.

III. Expressing rank or honour.

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of rank, or a woman of position; the feminine corresponding to Sire; = My lady, Madam; gradually extended to women of lower rank, and, after the

extended to women of lower rank, and, after the 16th c., left to these (cf. senses 2, 6 c).

a1225 Leg. Kath. 2080 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? Cwen, a1225 Leg. Kath. 2080 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? Cwen, cangestu nu? a1300 Cursor M. 8139 (Cott.) Dame, I did be hider call, Als mi wedded wijf of nll. a1300 Floris 4 Bl. 56 Dame, he seede, bis hail is bin. c1366 Chaucea Keeve's T. 36 Per durst no wist clepe hur but dame. a 1440 Sir Eglam. 811 Dame, he seyde to the qwene, 'Mekylle of solas have we sene.' c1462 Wright's Chaste Wife 139 Thus seyd the wyfe of the hows, 'Syr, how faryth my swete spouse..'? 'Sertes, dame,' he seyd, 'wele'. c1470 Henre Wallace v. 330 A wedow thar duelt..' Fayr deyme', he said, 'go get sum meit for me'. 1666 Shaks, Ant. & Cl. v. iv. 29 Fare thee well Dame, what ere becomes of me, This is a Soldiers Kisse. 1669 Penn No Cross x. \$5 Now... men of ordinary Trades in England Jare called) Sir, and their Wives, Dame; (which is the legal Title of a Lady), or else Mistress. 1722 De Foe Col. Yack (1840) 90 How much was it, dame?

4 C. Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or

+6. Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or woman of rank; = Lady, Mistress, Miss. Now only fig. in personifications, as Dame Fortune, Dame Nature.

Dame Nature.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23719 (Cott.) Dame [v.r. Dam] fortune turnes ban hir quele. c 1305 Saints' Lives in E. E. P. (1862) 71 Tuei maidenes clene ynou hire dougtren were also Dame Margerie and dame Alice.. Dame Mabille be gode moder bis children louede ynou. c 1366 Chaucer Alan of Law's T. 151 The Emperours doghter dame Custance. 1413 Lyde. Pilgr. Sovole 1. i. (1839) 1 The noble worthy lady dame Misericord. 1500-20 DUNBAR Lucina Schynnyng 11 Me thocht Deme Fortoun.. Stude me heforne. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 119 Alexander king of Scottes maryed dame Jane the sister of king Henry. 1593 [see 2]. 1600 Thynne Emblews xiii, Dame Lais is a puritane. 1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 14 Dame Nature is extremely Various in her Representations.

b. The legal title prefixed to the name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet, for which Lady prefixed to the surname is in common use.

Lady prefixed to the surname is in common use.

Lady prefixed to the surname is in common use, 1611 Patents creating baronets in Selden Titles Hon. 11. v. § 46 Quod uxores... gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet Anglice, Lady, Madame, et Dame respective, secundum usum loquendi. 1614 Hid. 11. ix. § 2 By custom...the Ladies that are Knights' wives are in conveyance for the most part stiled Dames, and other Ladies only of greater honor, Ladies; which we see is a title much more frequently given to this sex than Lord to males. 1648 Payner Pleafer Lords 42 Dame Alice Piers was brought before the lords. 1661 Protests Lords 1. 19 Sir Edward Powell Knt. and Brt., and Dame Mary his wife. 1793 in J. L. Chester Westm. Abbey Reg. (1876) 452 Dame Sidney Hawkins felict of a knight] died the 18th.

C. Prefixed to the surname of a honsewife, an

c. Prefixed to the surname of a honsewife, an elderly matron or schoolmistress, arch, or dial,

cattery matrix of sendoministress, aren, or aid; cr300 Havelok 558 [Grim] har him hom to hise cleue, And hi-tanete him dame lene [his wife] 1575 J. Still. Gamm. Gurton Prol., Dame Chat her deare gossyp. [Also called 'Goodwife Chat', 'Mother Chat',' 1791 Boswell. Yohnson, He was first taught to rend English by Dame Oliver, a widow, who kept a school for young children in Lichfield. Chapbook title. The History of Dame Trot and her Cat.

7. The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now historical or poetic.

1530 PALSGR. 212/t Dame, a lady, dame. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH Life of Wolsey, Your. banquette, where was assembled such a number of excellent lair dames. 1550 SHAHS. Mids. N. v. i. 208 [Thisbe the fairest Dame That lin'd, that lou'd, that lik'd, that look'd with cheere. 1606 — Tr. by Cr. I. iii. 282 Heel say in Troy. The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt. 1630 WADSWORTH Piler. vii. 73 They. intice likewise the young Dames. 1702 Pore Saphho 17, No more the Lesbian dames my passion move. 1764 GOLDSM. Trav. 251 Dames of ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 383 Dames of high rank visited him [Claude Duval] in prison. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh III. 345 She had the low voice of your English dames.

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman. arch. or dial.

1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) so The Ladyes and dames that scrue you, and the gallants and Courtiers that attende vppon you. 1752 Joursson Kambler No. 189 P.7 The city dame who talks of her visits at great houses, where she happens to know the cook-maid. 1864 CAFERN Devon Provincialism, Dame, an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives.

c. The title of female members of the Primrose

League of the same rank as the 'knights'.

1800 G. S. Lane Fox Primrose League 13 The members of the League consist of Knights, Dames, and Associates (men and women).

III. A mother; = DAM  $sb.^2$ 

III. A mother; = DAM sb.<sup>2</sup>
† 8. A mother. Obs. a. of human heings.
a 1335 Anex. R. 230 Ase be moder mid hire 3unge deorlinge vlihō from him.. & let hit sitten one, & loken 3corne ahnten, & cleopien, Dame! dame! & weopen. c1275 in O. E. Misc. 190 Hire sire and hire dame preteb hire to bete. c1366 Chaucer Manciple's T. 213 Thus taughte me my dame; My sone [etc.]. c1400 Test. Love Prol. (1560) 272/1 In such wordes as wee learneden of our dames tongue. ?c1475 Syr. love Degre 622 To bydde this chylde go sucke his dame. 1903 Shaks. Lucr. 1477 The sire, the sonne, the dame and daughter die.
b. of aniunals; = DAM sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.
c1320 R. Brunne Medil. 285 As chekenes crenyn yndyr

c 1320 R. Brunne Medit, 286 As chekenes crepyn vndyr Vol. III.

be dame wyng. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) KAX. 302 Pei putten forth anon the 30nge foles and maken hem to nysen after hire dames. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xxi. 100 This she asse is the dame of the fole. 1508 Yong Diana 219 Despoyling the harmlesse Nightingale of her decrest pretie ones, and the sorrowfull Dame fluttering vp and downe ouer their heads. 1709 BLAR in Pkil. Trans. XXVII. 63 They quit their Dame at 6 Months.

IV. † 9. The queen at chess. [= F. dame.]

1874 HELLOWES Gueuara's Fam. Ep. (1584) 231 Somtimes we were wont to play at the chesse .. and [1] cannot advise me that you gave me the dame.

V. 10. Comb., as dame-errant (nonce-vod. after

knight-errant); dame-school, an elementary

knight-errant); dame-school, an elementary school for children kept by a dame.

185a Miss Yonge Cameos (1877) II. xxxiii. 338 Henry received her with the courtesy due to a distressed dame-errant.

1821 Mar. Edgeworm Sequel to Rosamond II. 65 The name of this 'tiny play'. The Dame-school Holiday.'

1876 Gaant Burgh Sch. Scott. II. xvi. 527 Dame schools..have..ceased to exist in Scotland.

Dame, obs. f. Dam sh. and 4, and Damn.

Damegeous, var. Damageous Obs., injurious. Dameisele, damesel(le, obs. ff. DAMSEL.

Dames, obs. form of DAMASK. Damesé, var. of Damasee Obs., damson.

Damesene, obs. form of Damson.

Dameship (delimfip), nonce-wd. [f. Dame sb. Damesnip (de mjp), nonce-wd. [t. Dame sc. +-ship.] The office or position of a dame.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. III. viii, He shall have... a Dameship of the Palace for his niece.

Dameson, -yn, obs. forms of Damson.

Dame's-violet. [A transl. of the Latin name in the old herbalists, Viola matronalis, or of its convincient.

equivalents. The form damas or damask violet appears to have been a corruption.] A popular name of the common Garden Rocket, Hesperis matronalis; by lyte called also Dame's Gilliflower. matronalis; by Lyte called also Dame's Gilliflower.

1578 LYTE Dadows II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Giloren.

1578 LYTE Dadows II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Giloren.

1578 LYTE Dadows II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Giloren.

1581 Dames violets or Gilofers, and Rogues gilofers; in French Violetter de Dames; in base Almaigne Masthloemen, and after the Latine name they call it Jonefrouwer villeren, which may be Englished Dames violets. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. cxvi. § 1. 376 Dames Violets or Queenes Gilloflowers. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 74/1 The double Dame Violet groweth many together in a knot. 1886 Pall Mall G. 8 Oct. 5/1 The sweet smell of the purple dame's-violet.

Damicel, obs. form of Damsel.

Damicel (dalum). No. [f. Damsel II. 25 v. dim.

Damie (de'mi). Sc. [f. Dame + -ie, -y dim.

suffix.] A diminutive or pet form of DAME.

1789 BURNS To Dr. Blacklock v, Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies [the Muses].

Damisel, -on, obs. ff. DAMSEL, DAMSON. | Dammar (dæmāi). Also (? 5 dambre), 7-9 damar, 8-9 dammer. [a. Malay damar resin, whence the botanical genus Dammara (N.O. Coniferæ), the typical species of which, D. orientalis, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas.]

The name of various resins obtained from different trees growing in the East Indies, New Guinea, and New Zealand; esp. the cat's-eye resin (E. India Dammar) from Dammara orientalis, used instead of pitch for caulking ships, etc., and the Kauri-gum from D. australis of New Zealand; both these are used for making varnish. White Dammar, or Dammar Pitch, is obtained from Vateria indica; Black Dammar from Canarium strictum. (Also Dammar-gum, Dammar-resin, Gum Dammar.)

Dammar-gum, Dammar-resin, Gum Dammar. [c1440 Secrees 165 A dragme and a half of good muske, & a dragme of dambre, and bre dragmes of be tree of aloes.] 1698 FRVER Acc. E. India & P. 37 The. Planks are sowed together. and calked with Dammar (a sort of Rosin taken out of the sea). 1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. xxxviii. 73 Damar, a Gum that is used for making Pitch and Tar for the Use of Shipping. 1805 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XXIII. 412 Resins.. called dammer in India. the produce of various trees. 1894 R. Kipling Barracker. Ballads 130 He has taken my bale of dammer and spice I won beyond the seas.

|| **Da'mmara**, Bot. [See prec.] A genus of trees yielding dammar. Also attrib., as dammara resin. Hence in Chem. Dammaran, a neutral resin, and Dammario acid, constituents of dam-Dammarin, Dammarol, Dammarone,

Da mmaryl, chemical derivatives of dammar. 1863-72 WATES Dict. Chem. H. 301 Dammara resin, Australian... consists of an acid resin, dammaric acid, and a neutral resin, dammaran.

†Dammaret. Obs. Also damouret. [ad. F. dameret 'an effeminate fondling or fond carpet knight' (Cotgr.); deriv. of dame lady.] A ladies' man: 'one that spends his whole time in the

man: 'one that spends his whole time in the entertaining or courting of women' (Colgr.).

1635 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Commend. Verses to Person's Varieties, The Lawyer here may learne Divinity The Divine, Lawes... The Dammaret respectively to fight, The Duellist to court a Mistresse right. a 1649 — Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 145 Place me with a damouret..if I praise him in the presence of his mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me.

Dammas, -aske, obs. forms of DAMASK.

Dammasin, obs. form of Damson.

Damme (dæmi). Also 7 dammee, 7-9 dammy.
1. int. Shortened form of Damn mel used as a

profane imprecation.

protane imprecation.

2.1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 237 My Lord Powis...
said, dammy if ever he come to be King of England, I will turn rebel. 1652 Total Ront in Commu. Ballads. (Percy Soc.) 132 Hee's not a gentleman that wears a sword, And fears to swear dammee at every word. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Magpie 4 Robin Wks. 1812 II. 476 Damme is it you? 1848 Thackenay Fan. Fair Iv, Tandyman wouldn't pay: no, dammy, he wouldn't pay.

2. as 5b. a. The oath itself, or its utterance.

2. as so. a. The oath itself, or its utterance.

1775 Sherman Rivals in, iv, Let me begin with a damme.

1823 Byron Juan XI. xliii, And yet the British 'Damme's'
rather Attic.

† b. transf. A person addicted to using the

oath; a profane swearer. Also † damme-boy. Obs.
1618 Mynshul. Ess. Prison 45 Though be steale his hand of tenne thousand Dam-niees. a 1658 CLEVELANDIN.,
Punks and dammy-boys. 1668 Newcome Diary (Chetham Soc.) 52 The ranting dammees of young nation. 1674 Cotton Compl. Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 335 A grand-jury of dammees. + 3. attrib, or adi. Obs.

1660 H. Ans Fannaticks Mite \* iij b, That multitude of dammy and debauched Baudy-houses.

Damme, obs. form of DAM, DAMN.

**Dammed** (deemd), ppl. a. [f. DAM v.1 + -ED.] Furnished with a dam; obstructed or confined by

a dam (usually with up).

164 Drygen Ind. Queen in. i, Like dammed-up streams.

1879 Archerical Professional of This race was intended to bring water from a dammed creek.

**Dammer** (dæ'məs), sb. [f. Dam v.1 + -ER 1.] One who constructs dams,

1816 Scott Antiq. xxiii, Auld George Glen the dammer

† **Da'mmer**, v. Obs. rare. [Cf. Ger. dämmern to become dim, 10 dim.] To make dim or dark.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 649 So greate a mercate towne and faire withall that .. it dammereth and dimmeth the light in some sort of Radnor.

Dammer, var. Dammar, resin. Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff. DAMASK.

Damming (deemin), vbl. sb. [-1N0 1.] The action of the verb DAM 1; obstructing or confining

1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hulton. Th. 353 The damming up of those rivers. 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. xvii. (1889) 162 A small brook.. with careful damming is made to turn a mill.

Dammisel, obs. form of DAMSEL.

**Dammish**, v. Sc. Also daimish. [Possibly a variant of DAMAGE; OF, had damachier beside

damagier. But ef. Ger. dämisch stupid.]
† 1. trans. To stun, stupefy. Obs.
a 1598 Rollock On the Passion (1616) 38 (Jam.) As a man who falls downe from an high place... lyes without sense, and is damnished with the fall. 1721 Workow Hist.
Suff. Ch. Scot. 11. 25 He was perfectly dammished with the stroke 2. To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar

fruit) by a knock.

In south of Scotland (daimish)

Dammosen, obs. form of Damson.

Damn (dam', v. Forms: 3-6 dampne, (4 dempne, damp), 4-7 damne, (5 dame, 5-6 damme, 5-7 dam, 7 damb), 7- damn. [a. OF. dampne-r, damne-r, ad. L. damnāre, dampnāre, orig. to inflict damage or loss upon, to condemn, doom to punishment; taken early into F. in legal and theological use. Cf. Pr. dampnar, lt. damnare.]

+1. trans. To pronounce adverse judgement on,

† 1. trans. To pronounce adverse judgement on, affirm to be guilty; to give judicial sentence against; = CONDEMN 1 (in part), 2. Cbs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13756 (Cott.), 1 damp be not quar-so bou far, But go nu forth and sin na mar. 1382 Wyclir 70hm will, 10 Womman, wher ben thei that accusiden thee? no man dampnede thee. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 387 It is no maysterye for n lord To dampne a man with-oute answere. 1440 J. Sinriev Dethe K. James 1818 33 This same Erle of Athetelles was endited, arreyned, and dampned, 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Niij, Ye hadde made hym to be dampned and destroyed withoute cause. 1495, 1551 [see DAMNED 1].

DANNED I.

† b. To condemn to a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = Condemn to a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = Condemn to a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = Condemn to a particular penalty or fate; a 1300 Centror M. 20838 (Gott.) Bat anamias and his wijf For suilk he dampned baim of lijf. c1320 R. Brunne Medit. 556 17941. dampnede his Lorde to dye on the croys. 1460 Towneley Myst. 200 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus. 1483 Cannon Gold. Leg. 382/2, ii. thousand peple cristen which had been longe there dampned for to hewe the marble. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) viii. ii, So she was dampned by the assent of the barons to be brente. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Trestliaa xviii, 1 poore Trestlyan. was dampned to the galowes. 1611 Spread Hist. Gl. Brit. vi. Alviii. 168 Let the Edict be dambd to eternal silence. 1734 Pope Ess. Man. 1v. 284 See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame. 1872 Blacknows Maid of Sk. (1831 166, I will take it as a separate case, and damn the country in the fees. † 2. To adjudge and pronounce (a thing, practice, etc.) to be bad; to adjudge or declare forfeited, unfit for use, invalid, or illegal; to denounce or 3\*

annul authoritatively; to CONDEMN. Obs. exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c 385 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd weddyng with the dede. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money bat was slyliche i brougt up. 1483 Rich. III in Ellis Orig. Lett. in. xlii. 1. 105 Damnyng and utterly distroying all the stamps and Irons. 1556 Chron. Grey Fritars (Camden) 20 And also there (Paul's Cross]. ware many bokes of eryses. adminyd and brent before hysface. 1636 Pagitt Christianogr. III. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was dammed. 1676 Wycherektey Pl. Dealer Prol., And with faint praises one another damn [cf. Pope Prol. Sat. 200, 1700 Welwood Mem. (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the space of a Term or two. 1797 Goowin Enquirer II. vii. 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 9 An assembly. gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization.

b. spec. To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expresitation.

a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expres-

sion of disapproval.

sion of disapproval.

1654 Whitlock Zootomia 254 We glosse him with Invectives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas.

1696 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant Avij. The Book must be damn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. 1749 Fledding Ton Jones XIII. xi, A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. 1791 Boswell Johnson an. 1777, A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which. In the play-house phrase, was damned. 1860 J. P. Kennedy W. Wirt I. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

10. Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb.

to devote to destruction. Obs.

rs35 Coverdale Josh. vi. 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therin, shalbe damned vnto the Lorde. Onely bewarre of it that is damned, lest ye damne youre selues 19 ye take ought of it which is damned). Ibid. xi. 11 He..smote all the soules that were therin with the edge of the swerde, and damned it.. & damned Hasor with fyre.

3. transf. To bring condemnation upon; to prove

3. transf. To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to, be the ruin of.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 68 The wikked werkes dampne and distroye the good. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 111. iv. 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand. 1607—Timon IV. iii. 165. 1691 T. H[AIE] New Invent. p. lxxxiii, He would damn all Patents that damned the River. 1728 Young Love Fame iii. (1757) 101 Who borrow much. And damn it with improvements of their own. 1848 Lo. G. Bentinck in Croker Papers III. xxv. 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country. 1893 Publishers' Circular 3 June 623/1 Chapman's..remarkable preface..if written by a modern author would at once damn his book. dama his book,

4. Theol. To doom to eternal punishment in the

4. Theol. To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

c1325 Metr. Hom. 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. a1340 Hampole Psalter i. 6 Wicked sall noght rise. for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour Eij, He wold pray god for hym that he night knowe whether she was dampned or saued. a1533 Ld. Berners Huon xlv. 151 Haue pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. 1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1. ii. § 101 You damne all to the fire, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. 1727 Swift To Very Young Lady, Some people take more pains to be damned, than it would cost them to be saved. 1870 M. Conway Earthev. Pilgr. xxiii. 270 He bad rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematised him.

b. transf. To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

damnation of.

damnation of.

1340 Ayenb. 115 He is manslayte and him-zelue damneb ase zayb be wrytinge.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xii. 92 Rigt so goddes body bretheren but it be worthily taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. c 1440 York Myst. xlviii. 161 pe dedis bat vs schall dame be-dene.

1547 ABULDWIN Mor. Philos. II. iii, The instice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerlasting death.

1658 Whole Duty Man xvi. § 1. 127 Some. make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it. a 1703 BUPKITI On M. T. Luke i. 66 Tis. . the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Serm.

162. In passive sense: = be damned. Obs. rare.

1618 BEAUM. & Ft. Philaster IV. ii, Cle. Sir, shall 1 lie?

163 MASSINGER New Way II. i, So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.

5. Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and

with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objurgation or

exclamations, expressing emphatic objurgation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd—n' or 'd—', in pa. pple. 'd—d'.)

[1431 Joan of Aac in De Barante Ducs de Bourgogne vi. 176 Mais, fussent-ils fles anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume.] 1589 Pappe w. Hatchet (1844) 16 Hang a spawne? drowne it; alls one, damne it! 1605 Shaks. Mach. v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. 1633 T. Stafford Fac. Hib. vi. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Letters. (full of God damne him). 1709 Steele Tatler No. 13 F1 Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pick. viii, 1'll be d—d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxxvi, Then take broadswords and be d—d to you. 1859 Dickens T. two Cities. ii, One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. 1849 Thackeran Pendennis xxvii, D—it, I love you: I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also absol.

at (using the word 'damn'). Also absol.

1624 MASSINGER Parl. Love 1. v, If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can. Protest, and swear, and damn. 1665 DRYDEN Indian Emp. Epil., Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. 1796 STEDMAN Surinam I. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. (1871) II. xiii. 49 The dragoons...cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindi dâm, dawn, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yule), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)

1. The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane

imprecation.

imprecation.

10 FLETCHER M. Thomas II. ii, Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils.

1719 DE FOE Crussoe (1850)

11.460 'What I he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?'

1775 SHERIDAN Rivals II. i, Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day.

1849 THACKERAY Pendennis Ixvii, How many damns and curses have yon given me, along with my wages?

1877 BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc. I. xii, That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed..into numerous commonplace damns.

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases not worth a damn, not to care a damn.

phrases not worth a damn, not to care a damn. (Cf. Curse sb. 2 %).

1760 Goldsm. Cit. W. xlvi, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1817 Byron Diary Wks. (1846) 423/1 A wrong..system, not worth a damn. 1827 Scorr Yrnl. (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d—about the matter, so to speak. 1849 Macaulav Life & Lett. (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

Damn(e, obs. (erron.) form of Dam.

Damnability (dæmnåbi·liti). [f. next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 438/1 The damnabilite belonging to the mortall offence. 1648 Br. Dupa Angels Rejoic. 19 It may bring adamnability (as the Schoole speakes) out not damnation. 1845 Carlytle Cronwell I. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

Damnable (dæmnåb'l), a. Also 4-6 dampnable, [a. F. damnable, in 12-13th c. dampnable, ad. L. dam(p)nābilis, f. damnāre: see Damn.]

ad. L. dam(p)nābilis, f. damnāre: see Damn.]

ad. L. dam(p)nābilis, f. damnāre: see DAMN.]
†1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated;
highly reprehensible, Obs. (or merged in 2, 4.)
c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 111. 341 Myche more ben þei
dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shyne. 1509 BARCLAY
Shyp of Folys 123 Than it [dannsynge] in erth no game is
more damnable. 1634 PRYNNE Documents agst. Prynne
(Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge
of this treasure is a most damnable offence. 1841 Emerson
Lect., Conservative Wks. (Bohn) II. 268, I observe that there
is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the
seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.
† b. Liable to jndicial condemnation. Obs. rare.
c1460 Towneley Myst. 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he
shuld be dampnabille.

2. Snbject to divine condemnation; liable to or

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampable But hyt be seyde custummable. a 1340 Hampole Psalter xvii. 25 Pe pynes of dampabil men. 1532 Mone Conflut. Tindale Wks. 475/2 The contrary beliefe pertayneth to the damnacion of our soules, if heresye be damnable, 1644 H. Greenwoon Jayle Delivery 468 O what must poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. xxxvi, Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 11. 1366 Who makes us damnable. of his own will.

4.3 Causing loss or harm: hurtful, pernicious.

+ 3. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious.

Obs. rare.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 181 Yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable. 1650 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

† b. Causing damnation. Obs. rare.
a 1617 Hirron Serm. (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused. there is nothing more damnable.

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

or profane.)

1504 Sia J. Harington in Nugw Antiq. (1804) l. 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord——, 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, I. ii. 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. 1606— Tr. & Cr. v. i. 29 Thou damnable box of enny thou. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 111. 347
This is a damnable Shame. 1843 Lytton Last Barons x. vi, That damnable wizard and his witch child. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & V. Il. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

+ B. as adv. Damnably, execrably; also as

The sa act. Damnably, exectably; also as a strong intensive. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. Wint. 7. 111. ii. 183 That did but shew thee .inconstant, And damnable ingratefull, 1668 DAVENANT Man's the Master Wks. (1673) 352 She's damnable handsom! 1678 Bunyan Filgr. 1. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle].. but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. 1718-25 Argurnsor? 90hn Bull. 1. xv. (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

Damnableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. Answ. to Pref. \$ 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

Damnably (dæmnabli), adv. [f. as prec. +

The damnable manner.

†1. So as to deserve or incur damnation. Obs.

c 1386 Chaucer Melib. ▶ 860 Cursedly and dampnably we

han ygilt azeinst zoure gret lordship. 1552 Act 5-6 Edu. VI, c. 1 § 1 A greate nombre of People. do wilfullye and dampnablye .. abstayne and refuse to come to their Parishe Churches. 1651 C. Carrwntour Cert. Relig. 1. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnably. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) 11. 64 He should make himself damnably wicked as fast as he can.

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly;

sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now con-

sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

1596 Shars. 1 Hen. IV, IV. II. 14, I have mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. 1667 Devore Wild Gallant 1. I, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale. 1687 Congreve Old Bach. I. I, I find I am damnably in love. c 1753 in Hanway Trav. (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnably those infernally and damnably good old times extolled.

Damnage, obs. form of Damage.

Damnation (deem 3 (20). Also 2-6 damnably 200.

Damnation (demnā fən). Also 3-6 dampnacion, -oun, etc. [a. F. damnation, in 12th c. dampnation, -acion, ad. L. dam(p)nātion-em, n. of action f. damnāre: see DAMN v.]

+1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemna-

condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. Obs. exc. as in b.

a 1300 Cursor M. 15472 (Cott.) pis traitur. pat pus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion. 1382 WYCLIF Luke xxiii.

Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacionn? 1544 More On the Passion Wks. 1276/1

Her, offspring. had not .. fallen in dampnacion of death. 1630 Laun Wks. (1849) II. 297 In a council .. Pope Alexander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

pressed disapproval.

pressed disapproval.

1742 FIELDING J. Andrews III. x, Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account.

1800 Lamn Let. to Manning 16 Dec., I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play.

1806 H. Siddens Maid, Wife, etc. II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

2. Theol. Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Op-

posed to salvation.)

posed to salvation.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 16455 (Cott.) Pai ches paim-self dampnacion. And brocht vs til salvacion. c 1340 HAMFOLE Frose Tr. (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacyone fielle one me. c 1440 Chron. Vilod. 193 Pat his sowle was sauyd from dampnacyon. 1541 Baanes Wks. (1573) 241/2 Hee woulde have hell or enerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde. 1016 R. C. Times Whistle vi. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deservde black helles damnation. 1667 MILTON F. L. 1. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1719 Young Revenge v. ii, So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd. 1869 W. P. MACKAY Grace & Truth (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin: sin

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin

D. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xii. 39 Goddes body..is..deth and dampacioun to hem bat dyeth yuel. c1386 Chaucea Wife's T. 211 'My love?' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacioun'. 1506 Shaks. Merch. V. II. vii. 49 'Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought. 1605 — Mach. I. vii. 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. 1712 Swift To Dr. Sheridan, Tell me.. What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

3. In professe use. 2 as an impresention or expense.

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or ex-

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic objurgation.

1604 Shaks. Oth. III. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh!
1709 Steele Tatler No. 137 F2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. 1747 Centl. Mag. XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' 1836 Markar Midsh. Easy xii. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

1836 D. as adj. or adv. = 'Damned'.
1757 Llovo Satyr & Pellar Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's damnation cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's damnation hot. 1772 Ann. Reg. 236 Hall hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea damnation hot, make damn'd odd puns. 1843 Markyat M. Violet xxxvi, He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

|| 4. Roman Law. [tr. L. damnātio, with reference to damnas condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution.] (Sec quot.)

1880 MURRIAD Ulpian XXIV. § 11 a, The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. 1880 — Gaius Digest 528 A legacy by damnation was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence † **Damna tionly** adv. = prec. 3 b. 1762 Goldsm. Life of Nash (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnationly hard.

Damnatory (dæ mnătəri), a. [ad. L. damnā-tōri-us, f. damnātōr-em, agent-n. from damnāre: see Damn v.]

See DAMN 7.]

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1682 Case Prot. Eng. 7 The Sentence..is not pretended
to be damnatory.

1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. II. xxi. 118,
1 do not arraign the keenness or asperity of its damnatory
style. 1884 Pall Mall G. 11 Dec. 3/1 No one who knows
Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these
changes is entirely damnatory.

b. Occasioning condemnation; damning or

various in effect

ruinous in effect.

1858 J. B. Norton Topics 157 It was either a sneer or a most damnatory admission. 186a W. M. Rossetti in Fraser's Mag. July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnatory by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. Theol. Containing or uttering a sentence of

2. Theol. Collaming of uttering a sentence of tamination; consigning to damnation; damning. 1738 Neal Hist. Purit. IV. 617 Athanasias's creed being disliked by reason of the damnatory clauses. 1838 Arround Let. in Stanley Life & Corr. (1844) II. viii. 122, I do not believe the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1822-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnatory.

Hence **Da'mnatorily** adv.

189a J. Barlow Irish Idylls iv. 79 Somewhat damnatorily faint praise.

Damned (dænd, poet. dæmned), ppl. a. DAMN v. +-ED 1.]

DAMN v. + ED 1.]
† 1. Condenmed, judicially sentenced. Obs.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Dampnyd, dampnatns. 1495
Act 11 Hen. VII.c. 48 § 2 Felons, fugitif, outlawed, convicte
and dampned persones. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop.
L (Arh.) 49 Condemped to be common laborers. In some
partes. these seruing men (for so he these dampned persons
called) do no common worke. 1616 Beent tr. Sarpt's Ilist.
Come. Trent (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain
damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 Lams Elia Ser. 1.
Witches, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.
b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval,
as a play, etc.: also transf. of an author.
1708 Pore Let. to Cromwell to May, Damnation follows
death in other men, But your damn'd Poet lives and writes
agen. 1710 Ilid. 17 May, I am, it must be own'd. dead in
a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.
2. Theol. Doomed to or undergoing eternal pun-

2. Theol. Doomed to or undergoing eternal pun-

2. Theol. Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1303 Gower Conf. 1. 189 O dampned man to helle.
1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 20 The dampned spyrytes.
1500 Siarses.
Mids. N. II. ii 38 Damned spirits all, That in crosse-waies and flouds have huriall.
1667 Milton P. L. II. 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue.
188a Rossetti Ballads & Sonn. Rose Maryii. 43 Fall well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damnèd coul.

soul.

b. absol. as sb. pl. The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

1507 Communyc. C ij, The payne.. That dampned haue in hell.

1610 Shaks. Temp. I. ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd.

1651 Hones Leviath. III. xxxviii. 242

The place of the Damned.

1827 POLLOK Course T. v., In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the demand.

of the damned.

C. See quot. (Cf. F. âme damnée.)

a 1791 Grosse Olio, Grumbler viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to sware out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

+3. Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. Obs. exc. as in 4, or as a con-

scious extension of 2.

scious extension of 2.

1563 Nowell in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 493 Filthy and dampned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperour her son. 1605 Shaks. Mack. v. i. 39 Out damned spot: out I say. 1607 She R. Moray in Landerdule Papers (1885) II. Iv. 88 There is a Danned book come hither from beyond sen called Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland. 1702 Wotcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Burke Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batlike Demon, with the damn'dest spite, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. Taytor Faust (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a danned existence live.

4. Used profancly as a strong expression of repre-

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of repre-

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd—d'.

1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. v. i. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 BUTLER flud. II, ii. 832 And streight another with his Flambeaux, Gave Ralpho's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xvi. ii, It is a d—d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 GALT Learnie T. (1840) II. 42 The pigs may do their damnedst with me. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair Iv, You would be a d—fool not to take the place.

b. as ada. Damnahly.

b. as adv. Damnably.

b. as adv. Damnably.

1757 Ltoro Satyr 5 Pedlar Poet. Wks. I. 57 Damn'd's

the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more

Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, dann'd
low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 Foote Devil on

2 Sticks I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848

THAKKERAY Van. Fair xiii, I believe she's d—d fond of me.

Hence † Da'mnedly adv.

1607 Tourneur Rev. Trag. III. vi, Sup. Fell it out so accursedly? Amb. So dannedly? 1675 R. Hean Art of Wheedling 186 He mortgages his Soul to the Devil, by swearing damnedly there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westoinster.

† Damnement, dampne-. Obs. rare. [a. OF.

dam(p) nement, f. dam(p) ner.] Danmation. 1480 Caxron Ovid's Met. xv. x, Cleopatra..shal be ... deceyved of her folysshe empryse unto shame and to dampne-

Damner (dæ'məi). [f. Damn v. + -ER 1.] One

who damns: see the verb.

1647 Power of Keys v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 Hickennott. Wks. (1716), 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 Garrick Lethe. 1, 1 was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd. 1854 T. Parker in L. I.f. & Corr. I. 150 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the damner.

+ Darmnifiable, a. Obs. rare. [f. DAMNIFY + ABLE (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental.

1604 T. WRIGHT Passions t. v. 21 To provide for them-

solues all those thinges that are profitable, and to avoyde all those things which are damnificable.

† Damnific, a. Obs. = o [ad. I., damnific-us, obs. F. damnifique, f. damnum loss, injury + -ficus -making, -doing: see -Fic.] Causing damage or

-making, doing; see -fie.] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 Baller vol. II, Damnifick, that bringeth damage..

endamaging. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

Damnification (deemnifikë: 5m). [n. of action from Damnify: see -ation.] The action of damnifying; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

legal use.)

16.28 Donne Serm. John xiv. 26 Not onely disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 17.98 Dallas Almer. Law Kep. 11. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 Poste Gaius IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (laesio) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

Damnify (deemnifoi), v. Also 6-8 dampne.

[a. OF. damnifier (in 14th c. damnefier, dampni.), ad. L. damnificare (in 1tala), to injure, f. damnificare hurtful, injurious: see Damnific and -FV.]

1. trans. To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now rore.) a. In estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

a. In estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)
1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 19 § 10 That no persone be.. in any wyse greved or dampnifyed by reason of any certificate..
excepte onely for rate and taxe beforescid. 1574 Hellowes Gneuara's Fam. Ep. (1584) 225 The Judge is more dannified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. x. 9 A money-man may not be damnified, but he may be damned. 1654 Gavron Pleas. Notes IV. ii. 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 Witiston Josephus Antig. xi. vi. § 5 That the King night not be damnified by the lose of the tributes. 1801 Law Times XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified.
† b. To injure physically or bodily. Obs. a 1563 G. Canenoist Wolsey (1893) 229 The cross... fallyng uppon Mayster Bonner's hed.. whiche was dampnefied by the overthroweng of the crosse... 1612 Woodal. Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 11 Von are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to damnifie the jaw bone. 1712 M. Rocess Voy. 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much damnified.
† C. To inflict injury upon in war. Obs.
1508 Barber Theor. Warres v. i. 123 Forts... placed.. in such partes as may most damnifie the enemy. 1653 H. Cocan tr. Pintós Trar. Ixiv. 261 The besieged were therewith mightily damnified.
† 2. With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a succified extent. Obs.

etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property);

to injure to a specified extent. Obs.

1578 A. Parckhurst in Hakluyt l'oy. III. 134 To grant me leaveto stay here so much of their goods as they have damnified mee. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 63 S' Cornelius hath been damnifyed hereby more than 2001. 1721 St. German's Doctor's Stud. 188, I think him bound to give restitution. of all that they be damnified by it.

+3. To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. Obs.

ruin. Obs.

161a T. Tavlor Comm. Titus i. 9 Satans kingdome shall be destroyed and damnified. \$\varepsilon 1645\$ Howell. Lett. iv. iv. (1892) 567 A most mischievous design that would have damnified not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1693 LUTIERLE Brief Rel. (1857) 111. 232 The privateers and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were damnifyed.

4. absol. To do injury. Obs.

1621 Aissworth Annot. Pentat. Ex. xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnifie, the owners are bound to pay for it.

† 5. intr. (in passive sense): To become damaged; to spoil. Obs.

1712 E. Coore Foy. S. Sea 312 Our Goods... would damaify staying so long.

11 cace Damnified ppl. a., Damnifying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

and ppl. a.

and fpl. a.

1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII, c. 6 § 1 A newe. kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnifienge of the Kings true Subjects. 1616 Surel. & Markh. Country Farme 192 They that would have them [Melons] grow yono beds, as lesse damnifying. 1690 Locke Govt. 11. ii. § 2 The damnified Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 Banff Burgh Rec. in Cramond Ann. Banff (1843) 11. 233, 1400 pounds of damnified teas. 1893 Edin. Rev. July 67 Our author discredits all stories concerning him . which would be damnifying.

Damning (dw.min), vbl. sb. [-1NG 1.]

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q. v.: condemna-

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q.v ; condemnation; damnation.

tion; damnation.
c 1400 Afol. Loll. iii. 17 To tak be sentence of daming.
lbid. xvii. 61 Vndur syn, bondage, nor damping. c 1400
Rom. Rose 6645 He ctith his owne dampnyng. 1707
Weuterlax in Pop's Lett. (1735) l. 32 Tis my infallible
Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.
2. Profane swearing: cf. DaMn v. 6.
1679 T. Suden Hist. Sevarites u. 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or damning. 1721 De For Col. Jack (1840)
1036, I heard a great deal of swearing and damning.
† 3. A 'company' of jurors. Obs.
1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Dampnyng of Jurrouris.
Damning (dæ min, dæ mnin), fpl. a. [-1NG<sup>2</sup>.]
1. That datuns; that brings damnation.
1509 Marston Sco. Villanie v. iii. 185 To take a damning periared oath. 1795 Souther Joan of Arc III. 508 Such

a look...As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. Beddes Hygēla x.78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1882 A. B. Brece Parab. Teaching of Christ II. viii. (1851) 38 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

† b. In passive sense: Incurring damnation.

Obs. rare. (Cf. Damn v. 4 c.)

1655 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. (1669) 283/2 [They] are so cruell to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or min. (Cf. Damn v. 2)

ruin. (Cf. DAMN v. 3.)

1798 Cooke in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844
Disparent Coningsby vi. 1, Without which, the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

ness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 Pervs Diarr 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence Da'mningly adv., Da'mningness.

1709 Chandler Effort agst. Bigatry 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right.. that the other be damningly wrong. 1645 Hammon Pract. Catech. 14 3. 85 For the emptinesse and damningnesse of them [sins].

† Damno'se, a. Obs. 0 [ad. L. damnās-us : see next.] Ilurtful. So + Damno'sty, hurtfulness.

1727 Balley vol. 11.

Damnous (damnas) a. Lazu. Ind. L. dam.

Damnous (dæmnos), a. Law. [ad. L. dam nos-us, f. damnum hurt, harm, damage : see -ous.] Of the nature of a damnum, i.e. causing loss of Of the nature of a damnum, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (injury) or not. Hence **Da-mnously** adv. 1870 Sir J. Mellor in Law Rep. 5 Exch. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences. resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 Lt. Blackners in Law Times Rep. Ltl. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights. **Damocles** (dæmokliz). [L. from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression sword of Damocles Ungaged used by simile of an imminent

cles, Damocles' sword, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one. danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.
Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of
Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a hanquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to
impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Ilence Damoclean a., of or as of Damocles

erron. Damoclesian).

(erron. Damoelesian).

1747 Scheme Equip. Men of War 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damoeles Sword.

1892 Law Times XCII.

213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damoeles that hangs over them.

1888 Voice (N. V.) 12 Apr., This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoelesian sword.

|| Damoiseau (deemizo). Ohs. or arch. [a. OF. damoiseau, earlier damci-, dami-, damoisel:-1.

dominicellus; the masculine corresp, to damoisel,

dominicellus; the masculine corresp. to damoisel, Dansel.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

c 1477 Caxton Jason 5 The damoiseau Jason. c 1500 Melhisine 125 Two yong & fayre damoy-eauly brethren. French, said the damoy-selle, 'be they so fayre damoy-seaux as ye say?' 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. 1. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse anigh the gate. 1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Ess. 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page. figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of Damsel.

Damolie, see Damale (acid).

Damolic, see Danalic (acid). Damosol, -zel: see Damsel.

Damosin, -zin, obs. forms of Damson.

Damouret, var. of DAMMARET.

Damourite (dămū-roit). Min. [Named Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] [Named by hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 Amer. Jenl. Sc. Ser. II. I. 120 Damourite, a new mineral. 1879 Ruttlev Stud. Kocks x. 134 Damourite and Sericite are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly

Damp (dæmp), sb.1 In 5 domp. [Corresponds with M.G. and mod.Dn. and Da. damp vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. dampr steam, MIIG. dampf, tampf, mod.Ger. dampf vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. damb dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its light of the property of the stages of the languages. history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE, times without appearing in writing. See DAMP v.]

+1. An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious

†1. An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. Obs. exc. as in b.

1480 CANTON Chron. Eng., Lxv. 53 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nostrel a domp that shal betoken honger and grete deth of peple. 1577 B. Gooce Heresback's Husb. 1. (1586) 8h, The Fenoes and Marshes, in the heate of the yeere, doo send foorth pestilent and deadly dampes. 1586 Cogan Harven Health 243 (The Plague) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a dampe or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1666 Dekker Ser. Sinnes vii. (Arb.) 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious damps would strike vp into thy nosthrils? 1662 J. Bargerave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of damps. 1744 Berkelley Siris § 144

In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples, 1774 GOLOSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed. to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. I. 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditchwater by burnt brandy.

b. spec. in coal mines: (a) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called black damp, and suffocating damp. (b) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly fulminating damp.

16.6 Bacon Sylva § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 Phil. Trans. I. 44 The Colliers. retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess. 97 A sulphureous damp. which by the flame of a candle. might very probably take fire. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth Nr. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. 1779 Imson Sch. Art. 106 Air that bas lost its vivifying spirit is called damp. The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 Scenes of Commerce 334 The miners. also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp.. which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

182 A 1502 H. SMITH Wks. (1866) I. 367 The remembrance

the black damp., which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

fig. a1592 H. Smith Wks. (1866) I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1642 Vind. King i, An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Dampe.

† 2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. Obs.

(This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of moisture in 3.)

1601 Shaks. All's Well II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1733 LAOV M. W. Montacu Lett. III. 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London. 1742 Young N.-17. ii. 683 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808 I. Barlow Columb. In. 684 Thou darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh.

fig. 1625 Donne 3rd Serm. Yohn i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1779) III. lxxxi. 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOK Course T. III, Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon

or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.

a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1586 Cogan Haven Health coxli, The coldnesse of stones and the dampe of the earth are both verie hurtfull to our bodies.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Damp, Moisture, Wetness. 1758 Joinson Idder No. 11 P 10 He., may set at defiance the moraing mist and the evening damp. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 Lytton Alice I. vi, Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 Jevoss Money xi. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with pl. (Usually unore concrete in sense.)

[1577 Googe Heresbach's Husb. I. (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as hie as you may, least ye corne be spoyled with moysture or dampes.]

1721 R. Bradley Wiss. Nat. 166 An Hygrometer in the Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe Halian xxvi, Cold damps which hung upon his forehead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 Longe, Voices of Nt., L'Envoi, Amid the chills and damps Of the wast plain where death encamps. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. & It., Yrnls. I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. slang. A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP v. 5 b.) 1837 Dickens Pickvo, xxvii, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

† 4. A dazed or stupefied condition: loss of con-

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of con-† 4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. Obs. (Cf. Damp v. 2.)

1542 Becon David's Harp 150 b, He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abashement, and soden privacion of sence or fealyng. 1552 Hulder, Traunce or dampe, ecstasis. 1667 Wood Life (Ont. Hist. Soc.) II.

140 [It did] strike him into a damp, and being carried thence in a chaire to his chamber, died the next day. 1657 Milton P. L. xi. 293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scatterd spirits returnd. 1711 Vind. Sachewerell 94 He. struck a damp upon W[hig]gli]sm, and laid it in a State of Death. 1712 Additional Spect. No. 538 P 3, 1 felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection: depression of spirits

a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G. Wloodcockel tr. Justin 22a, Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that letc.]. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. v. (1702) L. 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 160a R. L'Estrange Josephus' Antig. x. xii. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree, put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 Impostors Detected 1. 13 [This put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is. (1840) I. ix. 308 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians. 1840 Browning Sordello v. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

6. A check, discouragement.

6. A check, discouragement, 1587 GREENE Carde of Fancie Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To drive him more into doleful dumps shee returned him this damp. 1642 Chas. I Declar. 12 Aug. 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citic. 1680-90 TEMPLE ESS. Pop. Discontents Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake. 1769 Burske Observ. Late State Nation Wks. 1842 I. 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1832 Hr. Martineau Life in Wilds vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. Comb., as † damp-hole (sense 1), -sheet (see quot. 1881); damp-proof, -worn (sense 3) adjs.;

damp-course, prop. damp-proof course, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance

course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwilt).

1601 HOLLANO Pliny 1. 41 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly aire. 1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho. II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worn monuments. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Damp sheet, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 50/2 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including.. air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1890 A. Whittleege Hygiene vi. 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious inaterial.

Damp, 50.2 Variant of DAM 50.4

Damp (daemp), a. [f. DAMP 5b.]

† 1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP 5b. 1. Obs.

1634 Milton Counts 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres.

1671 — Samson 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp. Unwholesome draught. 1733 Sir J. Lowther Damp Air in Coal-pit in Phil. Trans. XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

† 2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. Obs. or arch. 1590 Greene Never too lake Canzone, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp prime lamp!. 1667 Milton P. L. 1, 523 With looks Down cast and damp. Ibid. v. 65 Mee damp horror child. 1697 Devoen Virg. Amedia v. 83 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. Maetineau Chr. Life (1867) 473 Mirky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1865 Thackeran Newcomes liv, The dianer was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.) 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To Danny, to make damp, or moist. 1735 Berkeley Querist § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country. 1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass. I. 21 The Weather. disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 1874 Kingslev Lett. (1878) II. 429 We have come out of interse winter into damp spring. Mod. A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (dæmp), v. [f. Damp sb.; frequent from c1550. Ger. dampfen, Du. dampen, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal dempfen appears to go back to OHG. (demphan:—\*dampian). For dampped in Allit. Poems B. 989, see Dump.]

1. trans. To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.).

extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.).

extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also fig.

1564 tr. Jewel's Afol. Ch. Eng. iv. (Parker Soc.) 82
Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [in veneno extingui vident et suffaccari]. 1597 Hookes Eccl. Pol. v. Ixiii, \$2 An euill moral disposition. dampeth the very light of heauenly illumination. 1626 Bacon Sylva \$147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 Shiriley Lady of Pleas. iv. i, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath Would damp a musket hall. 1705 Leuwenhoek in Phil. Trans. XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 Blacken. Mag. II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. Mod. To damp a fire with small coal.

15. To damp down (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to

or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to

or in it with small coal, asnes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. Also fig.

1869 J. Martineau Ess. II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 Pall Mall G.
20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month. and the furnaces will be damped down. Phil. 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation.

c. Acoustics, Music, etc. To stop the vibrations of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of

a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth.. to damp or stop the string fin a clavichord. 1883 A. J. Hirkins in Grove Dict. Mus. III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. Magnetism. To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting

magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting

metal near it.

1879 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

† 2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. Obs.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 1 The fantasies of those hearers were dampt. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Pet. ii. 20 (1865) 559
The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 Bentley Serm. xi. 375 We may damp or stifle them Jour Faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1726 Leoni tr. Alberti's Archit. I. 5a, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being dampt and stupity'd.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc.

1548 Unall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. (R.), That..
they that were puffed vp before. should bee damped, and
be brought lowe. 1654 Trare Comm. Yob xiii. 13 As that

woman of Canaan.. who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs.. silence. 1654 Whittlock Zootomia 24 Nor shall their scorne spoyle good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even nowsomewhat damped. 1766 Goldson. Vic. IV. Y. This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. 1. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. 54. II. 11. ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 Frith Antobiog. I. xxiii. 329 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends.

D. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now rare. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. (R.). To dampe ye taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII. 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1689 C. Mather in Andros Tracts (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) II. 89 TO damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress..was intended to re-establish. 183a Austin Yurispr. (1879) I. vi. 30 If they think..tbat a political institution damps production and accumulation.

† 4. To envelop in fog or mist; also fig. 1629 Donne Serm. Matt. xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud..damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

Vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. Bouch Wind 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air. 1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing.

1868 HAWHORNE Amer. Note Bls. (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 Use Dict. Arts III. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before heing sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

1. D. refl. To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'.

slang.

1862 Lowell. Biglow P. Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent..

Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a miaute.

6. Gardening. To damp off (intr.): Of plants:

To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 Mrs. Loudon Gardening for Ladies go Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off.

1881 Gard. Chron. XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, obs. var. DAM sb. 1; obs. (erron.) form

**Dampen** (dæmp'n), v. (Now chiefly U.S.) [f. Dame a. +-EN, or derivative form of Dame v.]

1. trans. To dull, deaden, diminish the force or

1. trans. To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP v. 1, 3.
c 1630 Jackson Creed vi. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. vi. xxxiii, Himself dampens the smiling day. 1813 W. Iaving Life & Lett. (1864) I. xviii. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1824 Landoor Imag. Cour. vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 Century Mag. 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.
2. Magnetism. = DAMP v. 1 d.
1879 G. Prescott Sp. Telephone 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.
3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP v. 5.
1885 G. H. Boughton Sk. Rambles Holland v. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

a churchyardl.

4. intr. To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies II. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy. 1857 Lowell Poems, Captive, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence **Dampening** vbl. sh. and ppl. a.; **Dampener** (U.S.), a contrivance for damping linen,

etc.

1814 Byron Lara 1. xxviii, And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew.

1836 New Monthly Mag. XLVI. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air.

1864 Lowell Lincoln Wks. 1890 V. 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverse, delays.

1887 Sci. Amer. 26 Mar. 202/2 A seam dampener has been patented. for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæ mpəi). [f. Damp v. + -ER.] That which damps, in various senses of the vb.

which damps, in various senses of the vb.

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 Richardson Clarissa Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit. 1749 H. Walfole in Hissey Holiday on Road (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity. 1818 Blackw. Mag. II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1822 Hazlitt Table-1. Ser. II. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes xxvi, I feel layself very often an old damper in your company.

1. Something that takes off the clare of appetite.

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper. 1811 LANB Edax on Appetite, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down. 1783 Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent No. 1379, b, b, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. Berlios' Instrument. 72 The sign  $\oplus$  indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a fine or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 Specif. Gardner's Patent No. 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney. 1791 Beddens in Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney. 1823 Moore Fables, Holy Alliance 86 Those trusty, blind machines. by a change as odd as cruel, Instead of dampers, served for fuel! 1829 R. Stuart Aneed. Steam Engines 1. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

a damper.

4. Magnetism. (See quot., and cf. DAMP v. 1 d.)

1881 Maxwell Electr. & Magn. II. 344-5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed acar a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as Damping.

as Damping.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening.
e.g. An appliance for moistening the gumned back of postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning slates, etc.

1845 Mech. Mag. XLII. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper. 1854 Ibid. LXI. 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out.

6. Australia. A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water

or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 Sturr Two Exped. S. Australia II. 203 While drinking their ten and enting their damper. 1852 Musny Antipodes vi. (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. 1891 Metbourne Argus 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move..ou to camp.

7. Comb. a. in sense 2 a, as damper-crank, -rail, -stick. † -stop: damper-pedal that needs in a

-stick, +-stop; damper-pedal, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. b. in sense 3, as damper-regulator, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper.

damper.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, e, Damper stick.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, e, Damper stick.

1841 In the damper-stop raised the dampers from the strings. 1844, Fig. 10, k, Damper Crank. 1844, Knight Dict. Mech. 676

The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds.

are of three or more kinds. **Da'mpiness.** rare. [f. Dampy a. + -NESS.]

The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp.

1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 886 Von know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampiness.

Damping (dæmpin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The Damping (dæmpin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb DAMP, q.v. Also attrib., as in damping-machine, damping-plate (= DAMPER 3).

1756 TOLOBRY Two Orphans III. 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. 1816

J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art II. 312 The bottom of the furnace. the holes of the damping plate. 1874

KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Damping-machine, 1. (Printing.). A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. 2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine. 1881 [see DAMER 4]. 1883 Arkinson tr. Gand's Physics (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

damping.

Damping (dæmpin), fpl. a. [-ING 2.] That damps, in various senses: see DAMP v.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1601-8 Norris fraction and the sun clevates from bogges. 1601-8 Norris fraction a Man to consider [etc.]. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xiii, It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. 1878 M. C. Jackson Chapteron's Cares 1. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

Dampish (dæmpif), a. [orig. f. DAMP sb. + -ISH (cf. boyssh): subsequently treated as if f. DAMP a.]

(cf. boyish): subsequently treated as if f. DAMP a.] +1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations

T. Of the nature of, of infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. Obs. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Hust. 1. (1586)8 b, All waters commonly with dampishe vapours in Summer. doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenser Hymn Heav. Beaut. 165 The darke And dampish aire. — F. Q. IV. viii. 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. a 1649 Drumm. or Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bow'rs.

and dampish bow'rs.

†2. fig. a. Of stiffing or extinguishing nature (cf. DAMP v. 1). b. ? Stiffed, choked. Obs. 1603 H. Crosse Vertnes Commun. (1878) 123 Lampes.. which with dampish idlenesse are soone put out. 1604 T. M. Black Bk. Middleton's Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeits of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist. [1577 Googe Heresbach's Husb. Iv. (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place.] 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 24 Stone floores are allwayes moist and dampish. 1727 Ballev vol. II, Dampish, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence Dampishly adv., Dampishness.

1615 MARKHAM Eng. Houseto at iii. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. 1617 — Cural. v1. 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishnesse. 1327 Baltzy vol. II, Dampishness, moistness, wetness, Bamply (dæmpli), adv. rare. [f. Damp a. +

-LY 2.] In a damp manner. 1887 American XIV. 234 The house was damply cold. 1891 C. Dunstan Quita II. II. v. 115 It was damply, foggily

Dampnacion, dampne, etc., obs. ff. Damna-TION, DAMN, etc.

Dampnage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

Dampnago, obs. form of Damage.

Dampnags (de mpnès). [f. Damp a. + -ness.]

The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 Manley Gretius' Low C. Warres 423 The dampness of the fields. 1687 Drunen Hind. 47'. III. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky. 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. (ed. 2)55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. 1848 Thackean Van. Fair xxii, The valet...cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

Dampy (dæmpi), a. [f. Damp sb. +-Y.]

† 1. Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. Obs.

1600 Tourneur Transp. Metamorph. v, O see how dampy shewes yond' torche's flame. Ibid. lxxx, How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave. 1605 Draviton Man in Moon 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. 1720 Savage Wanderer III. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy

vapours fly, fig. a 1629 HAYWARD Edvs. VI (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle

b. Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious

gases.

18.. Weale (cited in Encycl. Diet.), When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp about the mouth of the haroscope. 1710 PHILLIES Pastorals iii, 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay. 1820 Klackw. Mag. VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

Damsax: see Danish ax.

Damsel (dæmzěl), damosel (dæmozel). Forms: a. 3 dameisele, 3-4 damnisele, 4 dammaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5-elle; B. 4-6 damemaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 3-5 damaysele, 5-elle; B. 4-6 damemaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5-elle; B. 4-6 damemaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 3-5 damaysele, 3-6 damaysele, 3-7 damaysele, 3-7 damaysele, 3-8 damaysele, 3-8 damaysele, 3-9 dam

maisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5-elle;  $\beta$ . 4-6 dame-sel, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ele, -elle, damisel, -elle, 5 dammisel, Sc. damyseill, 6 Sc. damicel, -ell;  $\gamma$ . 5-7 damsell, 6- damsel;  $\delta$ . 4-6 damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el, (9 damoiselle); є. 6-7 (9) damosel, -elle, damozel 1, -elle, (6 damusel); C. 7 dam'zell, 7-8 dam'sel. [Early ME. dameisele, damaisele, a. OF. dameisele (damisele) (12th c.), later damoisele, -elle (the only form in Cotgrave), demoiselle (14th c.). The OF. dameisele was a new formation from dame, instead of the popular danzele, dansele, doncele = Pr. and It. donzella, Sp. doncella:—late L. \*dominicella, med.L. domnicella, domicella, dim. of domina mistress, lady, fem. of dominus lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form domnizelle.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from ei (ai), to i, č, and finally disappeared. The variant damoiselle was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to damosel, damozel, so frequent in 16-17th c., and

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16-17th c. damosel, damozel, to express n more stately notion than is now conveyed by damsel.

10-17th c. damosel, damozel, to express n more stately notion than is now conveyed by damsel.

a. [1292 Britton 1. xix. § 5 Des enfauntz madles, damaysels et vedues.] ε1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 84/37 pe lustise bi-hold bat maide. 'Dameisele,' he seide, '3 wat art hou?' 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1492 pe nobloste damaisele pat was in eni londe. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour cxx. 166 The yonge damayselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.
β. 1300-40 Curzor M. 3837 (Cott.) lacob lifted vp pe sten, And spak pan wit pe damisel. ε1380 Sir Ferninh. 2103 Pan hym spak duk Roland. .Tak thys damesele by he hand as pow louest me. ε1386 Chauces Nun's Pr. T. 50 The fairest hiewed. . Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilote. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 63 To chyrche the gay damnisel Buskede hyr 3are. ε1500 Laucelot 2351 Sche had no knycht, sche had no damyseill.
γ. ε1400 Destr. Troy 7887 A damsell faire, pat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight. 1649 Million Elkon. xi, The Damsell of Burgundie (the Duchess). 1711 'J. DISTAFF' Char. Don Sacheverellio 9 [He] 100k..he very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. 1848 MACAULAN Hist. Engl. 1. 586 Damsels of the best families in the town wow colours for the insurgents.
δ. ε1400 Kom. Ross 1622 These damoysels & bachelers. ε1470 CANTON Jason 6 Barounes and knightes, ladies and damoiselles, ete in the halle. 1549 Chaloner Erasmus on Folly O iij b, Amonges the damoysels and Madames of the

court. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) 1. zvii, There came a damoysell. a passyng fayre damisel. [1841 D'ISRAELIE Amen. Lit. (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry. long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

e. c1300 K. Alis, 171 Ladiez and damoselis Maken heom redy. 1523 Ln. Bearners Froiss. I. ix, 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladyes and damorels. Plud. cexiii. 264 They rode about the countrey, and vysited the ladies nad dumasels [elsewhere damozelles, dammuselles]. 1548 HALL Chron. 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Burgoyne. 1590 Stenner F. Q. II. I. 19 Th' adventure of the errant damozell. 1615 G. Sanovs Trav. 213 Hercules. walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loued. 1813 Scott Trierm. Introd. viii, Of errant knight and damozelle. 1891 Rossetti Blessed Damozel i, The blessed damozel leaned out From the gold bar of Heaven. 1884 F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

2. A young numarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass. Since 17th e., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

B. e. 1830 Wyellf Wkz. (1880) 9 To geten be stynkyng loue of damyselis. 1482 Cath. Angl. 89 Damesselle. .nimpha. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht, thir lassis licht of laitis. 1528 Knox First Blast (Arb.) 32 Aged lathers and tendre damiselles.

y. 1535 COVEROLE Zech. viii. 5 Vonge boyes and damselles, playinge vpon the stretes. 1687 Congreve Old Bach. in. vi. Good words, damsel, or 1 shall — 1712 Stells Spect. No. 278 ? 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W. lxving Albambra 11. 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. 1870 Dickens E. Drood viii, The two young men saw the damsels enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House.

6. 1542 Skelton Why not to Court 209 With Dalyda to mell, That wanton damozell. 1576 Act 18 Elis. c. 7 i Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels. 1611 Blaee Mark v. 30, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth... Damosell (1 say vnto thee), arise. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 7 A poore damosell and captive. 1704 J. Pitts Acc. Mohammetans 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

C. 1632 Quarles Div. Fancier 111. vii, Dam'sel arise? When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? 1718 Prior Solomon 11. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

+ 3. A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now Obs. exc.

of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now Obs. exc.

but gradually extended downward. Now Obs. exc. as merged in 2.

[1199 Rot. Chartarum 25/2 Beatriciae et Aeliciae domicellis praedictae reginae sororis nostrae.] £ 1314 GuyWarw.

(A.) 618 Felice be feir answerd bo [to her maid]. Danisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 LANGI. P. Pl. B. 18. 12. Dobet is hir damoisele [C. xi. 138 damesele] sire doweles dougter To serue his lady lelly. £ 1480 CANTON Blunchardyn ix. 39 A goode auncyent damoysell which dyde norisshe her of her brestys...called her nouryce and maystresse. 1594 CAREW Huartes Exam. Wits x. (1596) 130 He sent his damsels [ancillas snas] to call to the Castle. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 387 His friends and her Damosels, being the foure speakers. 1654 BUTLER Hud. II. 198 A slender Voung waiting damsel to attend her. 1833 Hr. Martineau Loom & Lugger II. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damsels.

II. transf.

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 1-4.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Damset, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth. Some call it a nun. 1848-9 SOUTHEY Common. Pl. Bk. IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoet.

5. A projection on the spindle of a ministone for shaking the shoot.

1880 Antrin & Down Gloss., Dansel, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill.

1880 JEFFERIES Gt. Estate 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. 6. attrib., as dansel train, etc. Comb.

damsel-errant, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in 1 e); damsel-

After Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in 1 e); damselfly, the slender dragon-fly Agrion Virgo, and 
kindred species, called in French demoiselle.

a 1593 Greene & Louge Looking Classe i. (1861) 118
lle send for all the damosell Queenes. To wait as hand 
maides to Remelia. 1691 Milton Samson 721 Her harbinger, a damsel train behind. 1725 Pope Odyse. XXIII.
46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. 1815 Moore 
Latla R., Parad. & Peri, The beautiful blue damsel 
flies. 1821 Scott Kenilus. X2V, If any man shall find 
me playing squire of the body to m damosel-errant. 1840 
Browning Sordello 1. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure 
damsel-fly.

damsel-fly.

Hence Da'mselhood, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. Damselish a., of

or proper to a damsel (nonce-suds.)

1867 Contemp. Rev. VI. 363 'One of the queene's damselles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damsellsh way) at random. to find the desired champion.

1860 Daily Never 1 July, The great majority. had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

Damson (deem'a). Forms: 4-9 damascene,

4-5 damacene, -yne, 4 damesene, 5 damesyn,

-ys(s)yn, 5-6 -asyn, 6 dameson, -ysen, -isen,

-ozin, dammosen, damasson, -en, 6-7 dam

m)asin, 6-0 damascene, 7-nzine, -nzeene, -coin. (m)asin, 6-9 damascen, 7-azine, -azeene, -osin; 5 damsyn, 6 dampson, damsine, -ing, 6-7

damsen, 7 -zin, 7-8 damsin, 5- damson. [ME. (or ? AngloFr.) damascene, ad. L. Damascēnum for Prünum Damascenum plum of Damascus (Isidore xvII. vii. 10 Damascena a Damasco oppido). The various weakenings, damesene, damesen, damsen,

damson, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of Prunus communis or domestica, variety damascena, which was introduced in very early times into

cena, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 89 per weore growyng so grene pe Date wip be Damesene. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirring.

192 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figis. c 1460 J. Russell.

bk. Nurture 77 in Babees Bk. 122 Serve fastynge, plommys, damsons, cheries. Ibid. 668 Damesyns. 1542 Boorde dyner, be good to prouoke a mans appetyde. 1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) 76 Damsens, white and black. 1626 Bacon Sylva 8 soog In Fruits, the white commonly is meaner, as in Pear-plumbs, Damosins, etc. 1657 R. Austen Fruit Tyces 1. 57 The Damazeene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery xviii. heading, To preserve damsons whole. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 51 P 14 The art of scalding damascenes without hursting them. 1818 Mrs. Sherwood Fairchild Fam. (1829) I. xiv. 115 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes us sugar. 1866 Treas. Bot. Prunus institlia, the Bullace.. A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between damson and damascene, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c.

applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c. 1818 Tono Suppl., Damascene. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damsocene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 Daily News 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damasons' and 'damascenes'.. in the Newark County Court.. a greengrocer.. complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes.

c. Damson plum: formerly = damson; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the

applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the

applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1586 Cogan Haven Health (1636) ro4 The Damasin Plummes are woont to he dried and preserved as figges. 1611 Corten, Damasisine, a Damascene, or Damsen plum. 1770 Foote Lame Lover in. Wks. 1799 II. 85 It was.. the best of plum-trees, it was a damascen plum. 1892 Daily News 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum.. is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acridity or roughness.

most purposes as the damson, and has not his definition roughness.

2. The tree which bears this; also damson tree.

1398 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. xvii. exxxv. (1405) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damacene is the beste.

14. T. of Erceldoune 180 (Cambr. MS.) be darte and also be damsyn tre.

1575 Art of Planting 11 To set Damsons or Plum trees.

1625 Bacon Ess., Gardens (Arb.) 556 In Aprill follow. The Dammasin, and Plum Trees in Blossome.

1860 DeLAMER Kitch. Gard. 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to Chrysophyllum oliviferum of the W. Indies (Damson-plum, quot. 1756); Bitter or

W. Indies (Damson-plum, quot. 1756); Bitter or

W. Indies (Damson, a name for Simaruba amara.

1756): Browne Jamaica 171 The Damson-plumb.. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica.

1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Dipp. (1818) 232 The Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica.

1858 R. Hogg Veg. Kingdom 224 Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica.

1858 R. Hogg Veg. Kingdom 224 Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, and Slave Wood.

4. a. attrib. or adj. Of the colour of the damson.

Also damson brown.

Also damson brown.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen.

1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare.

1791 Hamilton Berthellet's Dyeing II. Invi. iv. 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. attrib. and Comb., as damson dumpling, etc.; damson-cheese, an inspissated conserve of damsons and sugar; damson-pie, -tart (slang, after dams).

damn), profane language; damson-plum (see

1 C, 3).

1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplins. c 1803 C. K. Sharpe New Oxford Guide ii. in Mem. (1888) 1. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese. 1887 Jessope Arcady 213 His language is profane from long habit— (given over to damson tart like, as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. Black Strange Adv. House Boat viii. (Farmer), Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pic. you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

Damysé, var. of Damasee Obs., damson.

Damysel, Damysen, obs. ff. Damsel, Damson.

† Dan 1. Obs. Also 4-5 daun, danz, danz, danz, 4-6

Damysel, Damysen, obs. II. Damsel, Damson. + Dan 1. Obs. Also 4-5 daun, danz, daunz, 4-6 dane, 5 dann; see also Sc. dene, Den. [a. OF. dan (also dant, dam, damp, in nom. dans, danz) = mod. F. dom, Pr. don, dompn, Sp., Pg. don, It. donno:—L. dominus lord. Cf. Dam sb. 4]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: a. used in addressing or specking of members of the religious

addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. Dom; b. applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc.; its modern

affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's 'Dan Chaucer'.

1303 R. Brunke Handl, Synne 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster plat tyme. c1330 — Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8259 With hem wente daunz Merlyn flor bo stones to make

engyn. 1340 Ayenh. 1 Pis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate. c 1386 Chaucer Monk's Prol. 41 My lorde the Monk quod he... Wher shal I calle yow my lord daun Iohn, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albon? Of what hous be ye? 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These thre sciences hath devided. 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 A Dan; sicut monachi vocantur. 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 391 The monke of Bury.. Dane Johnn Lydgate. 1587 Turberv. Trag. T. (1837) 9, I undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 Spenser F. Q. iv. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyld. 1714 Pope Init. Hor., Sal. II. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 Prior Alma II. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1832 Tennyson Dream Fair Women 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

Dan 2 (dæn). Also 8 dann. A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deepsee lines, or as a centre round which a steam-

sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-

trawler is worked.

Hence attrib. dan-tow, the rope fastening the dan to the

Hence attrib. dan-tow, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors.

1687 Lond, Gaz. No. 2298/4 They will. forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon.

1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal.7 Fleet of Cod Lines. ready for Baiting, with Dans, Dantows, and Anchors complete.

1892 Whitby Gaz. 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

Dan 3. Coal-mining: local. A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence Dan 7.

sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence **Dan** v.

1852 Brande Dict. Sc. (ed. 2) Dans, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines.

1871 Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng. 1. 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan'. there reloaded and hauled to the shaft.

1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk., Dan, a small thu used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. Danning is drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys. **Danaid** (dæme/id). [In Fr. Danaide, ad. Gr. Lavaís, pl. Lavaíses, the Danaides or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered

Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless

or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danans; used attrib. in reference to the labour of the Danaides: endless and futile.

So Danaide an a.; and Darnans used attrib.

a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodignity. 1884 Contury Mag. Mar. 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.

Danaide (dænejeid). [a. mod. F. danaide (see prec.): so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannonry d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaides

were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom; also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 Mech. Mag. 1V. 41 Description of the Danaide. 1856 CRESY Encycl. Civ. Eng. 959 Danaide. this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels.

Danaite (dē 'nă joit). Min. [Named 1833 after J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of

arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalf.

1833 Amer. Frnt. Sc. XXIV. 386 Danaite, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

Danalite (dē'năləit). Min. [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist: see -LITE. A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite.

1866 Amer. Frul. Sc. Ser. n. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

Danburite (dænběreit). Min. [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A boro-silicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a

yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 Amer. Frnl. Sc. XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1836 Enn Min. 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite.

Dance (dans), sb. Forms: 4-7 daunce, (4-5 dauns(e, 5-6 dawnce, 6 dans(s), 5-dance. [OF dayre dayre of the by dayre dayre.] OF. dance, danse, f. the vb. dancer, danser. So Pr., Cat. dansa, Sp. danza, Pg. dança, dansa, It. danza; also Ger. tanz, Du. dans.]

1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing.

c1300 K. Alis. 6930 Murye they syngyn, and daunces maken. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games. c1340 Curson M. 7601 (Trin.) In her daunse [v.r. dauncing, karol] bis was be song. c1400 Rom. Rose 608 It to me liked right wele, That Courtesie me cleped so, And bade me on the daunce go. 1355 Covernale Fs. cxiix. 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce. 1590 Shaks. Milis. N. II. 1.254 Lul'd in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 Bible Judg. xxi. 21 If the daughters of

Shiloh come out to daunce in dannees. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 619 That day. they spent In song and dance about the sacred Hill. 1730-46 Thomson Autumn 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1762-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels. is a capital picture. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley caviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance. Mod. Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one parti-

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 Gower Conf. 111. 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R. Coplano (title), Maner of Dauncynge of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce. 1590 Shaks, Hen. V, in. iv. 25 If we heard that England Were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance. 1600 J. Pony tr. Leo's Africa 1. 55 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine. called The Canaries. 1711 Budgell Spect. No. 67 ? 2 Pyrrhus ... Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name. 1879 H. N. Moselley Nat. on Challenger 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance

the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance

rhythm.

rhythm.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xvi. xix, She commainded her mynstrelles right anone to play. the gentill daunce.

1507 Morilly Introd. Mus. 180 Ballete or daunces. songs, which being song to a dittie may likewise be daunced.

1711 BUDGELL Spect. No. 67 ? 9 [He] bid the Fidlers play a Dance called Mol Patley.

1880 Grove Dict. Mus. 1. 350/1 His [Chopin's] first . compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing;

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party.

21385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1269 Dido, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1790 BURNS Tam O'Shanter 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie. Wad ever graced a dance of witches! a 1845 BARHAM Ingold. Leg., Wedding day, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. Mod. Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. transf. and fig.

1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 85 7 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour. are reserved for him that braces his nerves. 1879 STAINER Music of Bible 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound. 1881 Daily Tel. 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

†5. fig. Course of action; mode of procedure,

† 5. fig. Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. To know the old dance: cf. F. 'elle sçail assez de la vieille danse, she knowes well enough what belongs to the Game' (Cotgr.). a 1352 Minot Poems i. 66 At Donde now es done baire dannee, And wend bai most anober way. Ibid. v. 14 Sare it bam smerted bat ferd out of France, Pare lered Inglis men pam a new dannee. c. 1386 Chaucer Prol. 476 Of remedies of loue she knew per channee For she koude of that Art the olde dannee. 1423 Jas. I Knigis Q. claxxv, Tham that ar noght entrit inne The dance of lufe. c. 1449 Peccok Refr. 1. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Ynglond, that he come not into lijk dannee. 1533 More Rich. 111, Wks. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the dannee. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 193 The Emperour troubled, at this too long and too bloody dance. 1733 Walfole in Morley Life viii. (1889) 174 This dance ... will no further go. I meant well, but.. the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases: a. To begin, lead the dance; fig. to take the lead in any course of action.

take the lead in any course of action.

take the lead in any course of action.

c 1325 Coer de L. 3739 The damyseles lede daunse.
c 1374 Chaucer Traylus II. 504 Yet made he bo as fressh a contenaunce, As bough he schulde haue led be newe daunce. c 1386 Wyclif Sel. Wks. II. 360 Crist pat ledib be daunce of love. 1526 Skelton Magnyf. 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Fansy ledeth the dawnce. 1570 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim., 322/2 They must begin the dance to be punished. a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Cust. Country II. 1, They heard your lordship Was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the dance. 1742 Mann Let. 16 II. Walpole 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the dance.

b. To lead, rarely give (a person) a dance; fig. to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

appointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

21529 SKELTON Edv. IV. 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1599 PORTER Angry Wom., Abingd. III. ii, I pray God, they may. both be led a dark dance in the night! 1682 HICKERINGLL Wks. (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair dance, I am so tyred. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Vey. E. Ind. 45 [A monkey] led me such a dance, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1798 W. HUTTON Autobiog, 55, I should have led them a dance of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 Aldaich Prud. Palfrey i. (1885) 12 It was notorious that he late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a dance in this life.

2. Dance of Death: an allegeorical representation

c. Dance of Death; an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called dance of Macabre, F. danse macabre:

sce Littré.

see Littré.

c 1430 Lydg. Dannee of Machabree Prol., The which daunce at sainct innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplusage. Ibid., Death fyrst speaketh vnto the Pope, and after to enery degree as foloweth. 1480 Robi. Decyll 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeannee. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vl. clvi. 145 But deth yt is to all persones egall, elastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, whan he had ben kyng .xlvii. yeres. 1631 Weevea Anc. Fun. Mon. 378 The dance of Death.. the Picture of death leading all

estates. 1833 J. Dallaway Archit. Eng. 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was

The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. St. Vitus's dance = Chorea, q.v.; also fig.
Also St. John's, St. Guy's dance, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. 1. 1. iv, Chorus Sancti Viti, or S. Vitus Dance. they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1721 Balley, Chorea Santi Viti, St. Vitus's Dance. 1746 J. Annaez (title), Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. 1804 Souther in II. D. Traill St. Vitus's dance—ternal activity without action. 1840 Tweeder (1884) 106 His [Coleridge's limid is in a perpetual St. Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action. 1840 Tweeder Pract. Med. II. 205 In St. John's dance, as well as in that of St. Vitus. a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom. a frequent symptom.

e. Dance upon nothing: an ironical expression

6. Dance upon nothing: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. Dance v. 3 b).

1840 Hood Kilmansegg, Her Death ix, Just as the felon condenned to die. From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunay greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing.

a 1845 — An Open Question, note, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. altrib. and Comb., as dance-leader, -lover, true is dance leader, -lover, true is dance leader.

-tune; dance-loving adj.; dance-hall, -house, a public dancing saloon (U.S.); dance-music, music designed as an accompaniment to dancing;

music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (Grove Dict. Miss.).

1891 Scribner's Mag. Sept. 276/1 Port Said. abounds in French cafes and dance-halls.

1889 Boston (Mass.) Trnl.

24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den.

21440 Promp. Parr. 114 Dawnceledere, coralles.

1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour. 152 Very popular. as a means of producing dance music.

Tance (Mus).

Dance (ddns), v. Forms: 4-6 daunse, 4-7 daunce, (5 dawnce, 6 dans(s, danse), 5-dance.

datueo, (5 dawnee, 6 dans(s, danse), 5-daneo.

[a. OF. dance-r, danse-r = Pr. dansar, Sp. danzar, Prg. danşar, dansar, It. danzare.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. danson to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG. tanzen(11th c), MDu dansen. (OHG. danson was a derivative form from dinsan = Goth. Phissan in at-Phissan to draw towards one.)]

1. intr. To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either

measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

2 1300 K. Alis. 5213 Mery time it is in May. Maydens so dauncen and thay play. 1388 Wyclif 2 Sam. vi. 14 Dauid ... daunside with all strengthis bifor the Lord. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 147/3 He.. sente them into the gardyn to daunse & to carolle. 1530 Palson. 361 After dynner men avanneed them to daunce eche man with eche woman. 1632 Milton L. Allegro 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 466 P. 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Ilonour, dance with her. 1884 Miss Bradboon Ishmael ix, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

organ. +b. To dance barefoot: said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. Obs. 1596 Shaks, Tam. Shr. ni. i, 33 She must haue a husband; I must dance hare-foot on her wedding day, And for your loue to her leade Apes in hell. 1742 Mrs. DeLANY Life & Corr. (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.

movements.

c 1530 Hickscorner in Harl. Dodsley 1. 184 Then should ye dance as a bear. 1854 Woon Anim. Life 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. transf. and fig.
c 1430 Lydo. Bockas 1. viii. (1544) 11 a, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from her whele ithrow. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iv. 68, 1 haue some of 'em in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three dayes.

e. To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle,

e. To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle, etc.: fig. to follow his lead, act after his desire or

instigation.

instigation.

1562 J. Herwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led.

1604 Middle Middle Father Hilbs. Tales Wks. 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer. death, had made our handlord dance after his pipe.

1707 Norkis Treat. Humility iii. 98 When a man.. dances to the tane of the age wherein he lives.

1823 Scott Preveriting, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle.

1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1.523

That most of these councillors. will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excite-

with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively

ment or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or praneing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 345 po3 bou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brais by brapez breme. 1400-50 Alexander 2618 For pe dowt of pe dyn daunced stedis. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 201 Some were constrayned to leape and daunce for loye. 1533 Eden Treat. Netve Ind. (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 Shaks.

Wint. T. 1. ii. 110, I hauc Tremor Cordis on me: my heart daunces, But not for ioy. a 1730 Sheffield (Uk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) I. 160 The blood more lively danc'd within our veins. 1792 S. Rogess Pleas. Mem. 1. 142 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring. 1831 Lamb Elia, Valentine's Day, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 Tennyson Enit 505 Yniol's heart Danced in his bosous, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

tripping motion.

1713 Arbuthnot John Bull 1. x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1820 Scott Abbet xxiv. The moments. . danced so rapidly away. Ibid. xxxiv. Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton ii. so These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inspirated. The last statement of the court of

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the alr, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference

Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1563 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 7 h, The flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other, much like as bals of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water. 1567 Drant Horace's Epist. xviii. Fyj, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a flote, ydauncinge on the plaine. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter. and Venus, appear to move or dance. 1702 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 135 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakned more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance. 1812 H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr., Cui bono? iv, Light as the mote that daunceth in the beam. 1884 Q. Viltoria More Leaves 138 The little boat rolled and danced.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; to dance upon

in or after death by hanging; lo dance upon nothing, to be hanged.

1837 Major Richardson Brit. Legion viii. ed. 2) 210

To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. Ainsworth Jack
Sheffpard xxxi. (Farmer, 'Vou'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1862 Carlvie Fredk. Gt. (1865) 111. viii. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. trans. with the name or description of a dance

4. Irans, with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object,

ε 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1500 HAWES Past. Pleas. xvi. xix, To daunce true mesures without varyannce. 1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. III. ii, They have danced a galliard at beggars'-bush for it. a 1627 Minotetron Chaste Maid v. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 Goldson, Life of Nash Wks. 1831 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1844 E. Fitzgerald Lett. (1839) 1. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

+b. To dance Barnaby: to dance to a quick

† b. To dance Barnahy: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditionsly. To dance the Tyburn jig: to be hanged: ef. 3 b. Obs.

1664 Cotton Scarron. 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 Ethers. Edge Com. Revenge v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half hour. 1607 Vanisusum Relapse Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-pawdered wig?

5. To dance attendance: to wait (upon a person) with assistances attendance.

with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; orig. to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in

orig, to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also ATTENDANCE 5.

1522 SKELTON Why not to Court 626 And Syr ye must daunce attendance, And take patient sufferaunce, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, v. 13. To suffer A man of Place... To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1672 TRABERBE Chr. Ethics xxv. 380 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to it [the earth], and cherish it with their influences. 1768 Gray in Corr. vo. Nicholls (1843) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them. 1883 GILMOUR Mongels xxxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismission.

6. causal. a. To lead in a dance, cause to dance. 1665 Pepys Diary 11 Oct., Having danced my people as long as 1 saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1762 Sterne Tr. Shandy VI. ii, When my father had danced his white banckwards and forwards, through half-adozen pages. 1773 Goldsm. Stoops to Cong. 1, Though 1 am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

Welle Isa. Isvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [MS. II. a 1450 daunsen] 301. 1546 Herwood Proverbs 11.

x, In hope. In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe. 1622 Fletcher Sp. Curate 11. i, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you. and danced you, 1681 W. Robertson Phraeol. Gen. (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves... rougher every instant. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Epil., I that danced her on my knee.

7. With compl.: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., off, away, out, in, etc., by dancing.

a 1623 Austin Medit. (1635) 208 So was the blessed head of John... danced off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1787 Generous Attachment 1. 200, I danced away the recollection of it. 1812 Byron Walts vii, Her nimble feet danced off nnother's head. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) VI. 1. 169 That an obscure player... should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1886 G. Merreditt Trag. Com. iv. (1802) 29 Like a lady danced off her sense of fixity. Mod. I fear he has danced away bis chance.

Danceable (dunsab'l), a. colloq. [f. DANCE v. +-ABLE; cf. F. dansable.] Snitable for dancing;

+-ABLE; ct. F. aansaote.] Shitable for daneing, it to dance with.

1860 W. Collins Wom. White 1. vl. 2s A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex.

1891

Sat. Rev. 25 July 123/2 'The Shaking Polka'.. is a very bright and danceable specimen.

Dancer (dd'ns31). [f. Dance v. +-ER.]

1. One who dances; sfec. one who dances pro-

1. One who dances; spec. one who dances professionally in public.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 114 Dawncere, tripudiator, tripudiator, 1590 Shaks. Much Ado 11. 1. 111 God match me with a good danneer. 1688 Lond. Goz. No. 2318/4 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 Burks Tam O'Shanter 146 The dancers quick and quicker few. 1885 Thackeray Virginiums zaviii, She is a dancer, and ... no better or worse than her neighbours.

the dancing master. Obs.

† b. A dancing-master. Obs.

† b. A dancing-master. Obs.

1599-16. Minoleton, etc. Old Law III. ii, Ilis dancer now came in as I met you. a 1637 Middleton Chaste Maid I. i, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing: when was the dancer with you?

† c. transf. A dancing dog. Obs.

1576 Fleming tr. Caius' Dogs in Arb. Carner III. 261
The dog called the Dancer. [They] are taught and exercised to dance in measure. 1688 R. Holde Armoury II. 184/1.

2. (pl.) A sect of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing; in Pathol. those affected with the dancing-mania (St. Vitus', St. John's dance, etc.) of the middle ages.

the dancing-mania (St. Vitus', St. John's dance, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 Maclane Ir. Mosheim's Ch. Hist. xiv. II. v. § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which... arose at Aix-la-Chapelle. 1844 Bahngton tr. Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages I. 88 note, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St. John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1884; 3 Schape Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = DANDY-ROLLER, q.v..

4. M Stairs. slang.

3. = DANDY-ROLLER, q.v..
4. pl. Stairs. slang.
1671 R. Head Eng. Rogue 1. v. (1874) 57 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres. 1735 in New Cant.
Dict. 1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Dancers, stairs, 1829
Lytton Discounsed 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowse the glim. 1838 — What will he do? xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.
5. pl. A local name for the aurora borealis or

5. A. A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also Merry dancers.
c 1717 Lett. fr. Mist's Iral. (1722) I. 99 In the North of Scotland.. they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening.. they call them Dancers. 1727 Phil. Trans. XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. St. John Nat. Hist. Moray 86 April 7th (1847). we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers', + Danceress. Obs., exc. as nonce-wal. [a. OF. danceres danceres danceres of supplied by danceres.

danceresse, danseresse, now supplanted by dansense:

danceresse, danseresse, now supplanted by dansense: see -188.] A female dancer.

1388 Wyclif Feelus, ix. 4 Be thon not customable with a dannseresse [1382 a leperesse or tumbler), neither here thou hir.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. xli. 62 b/1 The moost excellent Jongleresse or Dawnceresse that was in the cytee of Authyoche.

1633 Phynni Histrio-Mastic, v. viii. 260 What doth a Danceresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head.

1855 Honseh, Words XI. 57 A cavalier may..offer..a glass nowand then to his danceress.

† Dancery. Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. danseric, dancing, ball: see -ERY.] Dancing.

1615 Chapman Odyss. viii. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

Dancette (danset), 5b. [app. a modern form-

Dancette (danset), sb. [app. a modern formation, inferred from next.]

1. Her. A fesse with three indentations.

1. 127. A lesse with three mentations 1864 Boutfell Herality Hist. & Pep. xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) too The 'daunces' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancettée.

2. Arch. A zigzag or chevron moulding. 1838 Battron Dict. Archit. 429 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 Gwill Encycl. Archit. Gloss.

Dancetté, -ee (da nsête, -ti), a. Her. Also -ty. [app. a corruption of F. danché, denché, in OF. also dansié (:-late L. denticatus, f. dent-

tooth) used in same sense.

Dancetté or danceté may have originated in a scribal error for danché or dansié. OF, had also the phrase à danses = danché.]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in

and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = Dancy.

1610 Guillim Heraldry II. iii. (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Daunsette are both one, their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 Morgan Sph. Gentry I. ii. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. § Pop. xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief daocettee. 1882 Cussans Heraldry ii. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided. may assume any of the following forms. Indented, Dancetté but 3 indentations: iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Cotises dancetté gules.

Dancing (dornsin), vhl. sb. [-ING]. The action of the verb Dance.

a 1300 Carsor M. 7601 (Gött.) In þair dauncing þis was

action of the verb Dance.

a 1300 Curror M. 7601 (Gott.) In hair dauncing his was hair sang. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xxxix. 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumblers & herlotes. 1530 Tinoale Pract. Prelates Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens daunsing. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl.

VII. XXX. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON Experion II. VI. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 Fording Experion II. VI. 236 What its dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 Thackeray Newcomes xxiv, They had no dancing at Grandmamma's: but she adores dancing.

b. attrib. and Comb., as dancing-assembly, chamber, days, dress, floor, hall, house, match, pipe, -pump, -shoe, etc.; dancing-malady, -mania, -plague = Chorea; dancing rapier, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; dancing-room, a room for dancing; spec. one for a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; adancing-room, a room for dancing; spec. one for public dancing. Also Dancing-naster, school.

1765 Cowere Let. to 7. Hill 3 July, Here is a card-assembly, and a danning-assembly. c1385 Chaucer L.G. W. 1106 Dida, To dannsyng-chaumberys. This Enyas is led. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 1. v. 33 Naysit. For you and I are past our danning daies. 1724 Swift Stella's Birthday, As when a beauteous nymph decays, We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 Long. Sp. Stallent 11. 1, Now bring me..my dancing dress And my most precious jewels! 1839 — Hyberion 11. iii, Used as a dancing-floor. 1753 Goldsm. Let. Wks. 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the dales. 1818 Scort Hrt. Midl. ix, Nae frequenter of playhouse, or music-house, or dancing-house. 1878 tt. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the dancing-mania died out in the fifteenth century. 1741 Richardson Panella II. 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a Dancing-match. 1852 Dirkers Bleak H. II. vii, Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. c1440 Promp. Parr. 114 Dawncynge pype, carola. 1847 Alb. Swith Chr. Tadpole xix. (1879) 167 They all wear jackets and trowsers, and trodden out "dancing-pumps. 1788 Wolcorr (P. Pindar) Peter's Pension Wks. 1812 II. 17 T illume The goodly Company and Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

Darncing, ph. a. [-ING 2.] That dances, in dancing-room, a room for dancing; spec. one for

Darneing, ff.l. a. [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

[c1386 Chaucer Kinl's T. 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best dannceinge.] 1568 FULWEL Like Wilt to Like in Hazl. Dodsky III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1583 STUBBES Amet. Adus. 11. (1882) 33 Their dansing minions, that minse it ful gingerile. 1667 DRVDEN Virg. Georg. 1. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE True-born Eng. 8 A Dansing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1887 J. BALL. Nat. in S. Amer. 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves. b. † Dancing-goats [Lat. capræ saltantes], a species of meteor or aurora; dancing-damsel, -wench, -worman = Dancing-Gril.

species of meteor or aurora; dancing-damsel, -wench, -woman = Dancing-Girl.

1563 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 6b, Of fiery meteors. they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dancing or leaping Goates. Ibid. 7h, Dausing Goats are...as when two torches be seene together, and the flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other. 1666 G. Wigoocockel it. Justin 42b, He hegat Larissa, a dauncing damsel. 1668 Feyer Acc. E. India 47 P. 160 The Dancing Wenches singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. Williamson E. India Vade M. 1,386(V.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON E. India Vade M.
1. 386(V.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

Da'ncing-girl. [DANCING ppl. a.]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; esp. in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. bailadeira, BAYADÈRE).

1760 GELDSM. Cit. W. xlv, Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls. 1782 Ann.

Reg. 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1842 Longer, Sp. Stud. 1. i, A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1843 Hr. MARTINEAU East. Life, 1850 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. Dancing-girls: a plant, Mantisia saltatoria, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 Treas. Bot., 719/1 Its flowers...present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (do'nsinli), adv. [f. DANCING ppl. a. +-1Y 2] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. More Div. Dial. In. xxxvi. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry. 1892 Chand. Tral. 27 Ang. 552/2 A chill gleam. Ilit dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

Da'ncing-ma:ster. [DANCING vbl. sb.] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (title). The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY Soldier's Fort. v. v., Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1711 Acouson Spect.

No. 29 F 11 The Shepherds... acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Culture (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

Dancing-school, [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

Dancing-school. [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

1580 Barra Alv. D 118 A damsing schoole. 1590 Shaks.

Hen. V, 111. v. 22 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 9 The Church... will sconer become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 Hr. Martinrau Soc. Amer. II. 356 A warning that no young lady who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed.

† Darcitive, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dance v., on the analogy of sensitive: vf. talkative.] Inclined

on the analogy of sensitive: cf. talkative.] Inclined

or given to dancing.

1606 Sir G. Goorecappe II. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 31 Your Lord is very dancitive me thinkes.

† Dancy, a. Her. Obs. rare. [a. OF. dansié, danché:-late L. denticātus toothed, f. dent- tooth.] Toothed, indented.

Toothed, indented.

1611 Coron., Danché, indented; or (as in termes of blazon) dancy. 1706 Phillips, Danctte or Dancy.

Dand, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. Hardy Mayor of Cast. xxvii, Farfrae, being a young dand. 1891 — Tess I. 89 You will never set out... without dressing up more the dand than that?

Dandelion (dandibion). Forms: 6 dent de

Dandelion (dæ'nd/1919). Forms: o dent de lion, dentdelyon, dantdelyon, 6-7 dan-, dantelelyon, 7 dent-, dendelion, 6- dandelion. [a. F. dent de lion, in med.L. dens leonis, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (Taraxacum Dens-leonis or Leonison Taraxacum), abundant

in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, suc-

yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 Douglas Æneix xu. Prol. 119 Seyr downis smaill on dent de lion sprang.

1578 Lyte Dodoens v. xyi. 568 Dandelion flowreth in April and August. 1bid. 569 The seconde kinde is called... in shoppes Dens leonis.. in French Pissenviet... in Englishe Dandelyon.

1692 Tryon Good House-to. xxii. (ed. 2) 216 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 1. 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1865 Wongtow. Vandracour & Yulia, A tuft of winged seed... from the dandelion's naked stalk... Driven by the autumnal whirlwind.

1872 Oliver Elem. Bot. 11. 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are... ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other

In Dandelion, all the florets are.. ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as Autumnal D., Apargia autumnalis; Blue D., a species of lettuce (Lactuca sonchifolia) with toothed leaves; Dwarf D. (U.S.), Krigia virginica; False D., a branching composite of the southern United States, Pyrrhopappus Catherina in the control of the southern United States, Pyrrhopappus Catherina in the control of the southern United States, Pyrrhopappus Catherina in the control of the southern United States, Pyrrhopappus Catherina in the control of the southern United States, Pyrrhopappus Catherina in the control of the control o rolinianus, with dandelion-like heads' (Cent. Dict.).

1656 MENNIS & SMITH Musarum Del, Oberon's Apparel, His [Oberon's] breeches. lined with dandelyon plush. 1821. CLARE FUIL Minstr. I. 114 The dandelion flowers. 1883. MISS BRADDON Gold. Calf vii. 83 As light and airy as that the dandelion of the standard o ndelion seed.

**Dander** (dæ ndəz), sb.1 Sc. [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or

A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1701 Newte Tour Eng. 4, Scot. 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander.

1828 Scott F. M. Perth iii, 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'yon cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub. 1828 Specif. T. Stirting's patent No. 5683. A layer of dander or the scorice obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland.

1888 Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz. Mar.

1881 The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near fore-foot.. in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'dander' having been left on the road.

Dander (dærndei), 3b. [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly Dunder, q.v.

commonly DUNDER, q.v.

?c 1796 Sir J. Dalrymple Observ. Yeast-cake 1 The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

Darnder, sb. 3 = Dandruff, q.v.

Dander (dæ'ndəs), sb.4. U. S. collog. and dial.

Dander (dæ'ndəl), sb.\(^4\). U. S. colloq. and dial. [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER 3, dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER 2, ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. to get one's dander up, etc.

1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm.(1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1848 Lowell. Biglow P. Poems 1890 and got his dander up. 1848 Lowell. Biglow P. Poems 1890 terge me on. 1884 Cheshire Closs. s. v., 'I got his dander up means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of Cumbrid., Shefield, Berkshire.]

Dander (dæ'ndəl), sb.\(^5\) Sc. and dial. Also daunder, dauner. [f. Dander v.]

1. Sc. A stroll, a saunter.

1821 Joseph the Book-Man 17 He'd from Edina take a dander To Glasgow. 1833 NASMYTH Antobiog. xxi. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. dial. A fit of shivering.
1877 in Holderness Gloss.

Dander (dæ'ndəl), v. Sc. and dial. Also

Dander (dænder), v. Sc. and dial. Also daunder, dauner, dawner. [A frequentative form like blunder, wander. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. dadder and daddle.]

to be akin to Dandle: cf. dadder and dadde.]

1. intr. To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (Sc. and north. dial.)

a 1600 Burel in Watson Collect. (1706) 11. 19 (Jam.) Ouhlies wandring, ophiles dandring. 1724 Ramsay Teat.

Misc. (1733) 1. 75 Alane through flow'ry hows I dander. 1808 Annerson Cumbrid. Ball. 57 The wearied and I wook dander'd heame. 1830 Galt Lawrie T. Ix. viii. (1849) 434, I would just danner about and dwine away. 1856 Mas. Carlie Lett. II. 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson danndering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 Barrie Window in Thrums xvi. 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. dial. a. To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In

applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to dunder, dunner.

a 1724 Battle of Harlaw xviii. in Evergreen I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandring Drums alloud did tonk. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dander. to talk incoherently. Chesh. 1855 Ronsnow Whitby Gloss., Dander, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 Mid. Forksh. Gloss., 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence Da'nderer, one who 'danders'; Da'nder-

rience Da inderer, one wind danders; Da indering ppl. a., that 'danders'.

1821 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a daunderer a-down the dyke-sides. a 1774 Fragusson Poems, Cauler Oysters, We needna gie a plack For dand'rin mountehank or quack. 1849 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 85 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

mountenank or quack. 1849 MBS. CARLYLE Lett. 11. 87. There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

Dandiacal (dændəi akāl), a. [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after hypochondriacal and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 111. x. (heading) The Dandiacal Body. It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification.. of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 MBS. CARLYLE Lett. 1. 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1886 SALA in Illustr. Lond. News 7 Aug. 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

Dandification (dændifikēl-[ən]. colloq. [f. DANDIFY v.] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; concr. a dandified adornment.

1837 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 THACKERAY Christmas Bks. (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots.. his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

Dandified, ppl. a. colloq. [f. next + -ED.]

**Dandified**, tpl. a. colloq. [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy;

1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey IV. i, He was dressed DISEABLE F. ro. Grey IV. i, He was dressed .. in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) I. vi. i. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the hishop's.

Dandify (dandifie)

dandified puppy, a secretary of the hishop's.

Dandify (dæ'ndifisi), v. collog. Also dandyfy.

[see -FY.] trans. To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy.

1823 Mirror 1. 365/2 Dandyfying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 New Monthly Mag. XI. 150 The male is dandyfying his plumage. 1859 W. H. GREGORY Egypt II.

134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

Da'ndilly, a. and sb. Sc. Also dandily. [app. a deriv. of DANDLE v.] A. adj. Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. B. sb. A pet, a darling.

darling.

1500-20 Dunbar Schir, 3it remembir 62, I wes in 30wth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely.

1697 CLELAND Poems 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse.

17. in R. Jamieson Poep. Songs 1850 1. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. a 1808 Ross Songs 145 (Jam.) The dandilly toast of the parish Is woo'd and married and a'. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm. xxxiv, Yon dandilly maiden..a' glistenin' wi' gond and jewels.

Dandily, Dandiness: see Dandy.

Dandiprat (dændipræt). Obs. or arch. Also

Dandiprat (dæ'ndipræt). Obs. or arch. Also dande-, dandy-, dandipratt(e, danty-, 6-8 dandy-, 7 dantiprat, (dand-prat). [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

cally.]
+1. Applied to a small coin, worth three half-

†1. Applied to a small coin, worth three halfpence, current in England in the 16th c. Obs.
c1520 T. Norfolk in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. 129 I. 381
Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandipratts.
1530 Palsgr. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshe
pence. 1542 Records Gr. Artes (1573) 198 A Dandiprat,
worth 3 halfe pens. 1574 Hellowes Gueuara's Fam. Ef.
(1577) 253 If they aske an halfpenie for spice, a penie for
candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 Camben
Rem. (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine
called dandyprats. 1641 Prinne Antip. 99 A poore Knave,
scant worth a dandyprat.
2. A small insignificant or contemptible fellow:

called dandyprats. 1641 Prynne Antip. 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandyprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also attrib. Obs. or arch.

1556 J. Heywood Spider & F. lx. 158 Yet as the giantes pawes pat downe dandipratts, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 Sylvester Du Bartar 11. iv. (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarfe, thou Dandiprat? 1659 Torring Torring 1718 Mottretx Quix. (1733) 1. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 Gen. P. Trompson Exerc. (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's .. took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. Obs. or arch.

1583 Stanyhust Eneit. (Arb.) 41 On father Eneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 Heywood Wise Woman 1. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce. With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1790 Estcourt Fair Examp. Int. 6. Exp. A Candle, Sirl'its hroad Daylight yet. Whims. What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 Scott Keniko. xxxi, It is even so, my little dandieprat. 1875 Calverley Fly-Leaves, Cock & Bull, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy. 'Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

Dandizette (dændizet). Also dandisette,

dandysette, -zette. [f. Dandy; app. after French words like grisette.] A female dandy.

18ar New Monthly Mag. I. 400 The city dandy and dandisette. 1845 Blackw. Mag. XVII. 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyzette. 1890 Daily News 16 Sept. 4/7 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up. in these pleasant pages.

Dandle (dæ'nd'l), v. Also 6 dandil(l, -yll. [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with It. dandola, var. of dondola, 'a childes baby [= doll]; also a dandling'; dandolare, var. of dondo-lare, 'to dandle the baby '(Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. tändeln intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of MHG. tänden to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family Is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. trans. To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also fig.

1530 Palsgr. 556/z, I dandyll, as a mother or nourryce doth a childe upon their lappe. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll.

Treat. 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled. c167a Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I.

79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes. 176a Golusm. Nash 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee.

188a F. P. Verney in Contemp. Rev. XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. transf. To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

playfully in the hand.

a 1678 Marvell. Poems, Checker Inn, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1865 TYLOR FATY Ilist. Man. ii. 20 In the sign.. for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. fig. To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenilu. Wks. (1587) 12,

I would confesse that fortune then, full freendly dyd me dandle.

1592 WYRLEY Armorie 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1602 E. JONES Loper's Specters 16

Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights.

1742 Vonng Nt. Th. i. 315 By hlindness thou art blest; By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1881 GOLDWIN SMITH Lectures & Ess. 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

13. To trifle, play, or toy with. Obs.

SMITH Lectures & Ess. 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

†3. To trifle, play, or toy with. Obs.
1566 E. Fennon Secr. Nature 66 a, Noble men, whome she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleightes in love. 1566 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 648/1 They doe soe dandle theyr doinges, and dailye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. 18. (1632) 970 King Henries Ambasadors. having been dandled by the French during these illusine practises. 1646 J. Hall Horz Vac. 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others onely dandled as sports.

4. intr. To play or toy (with). rare.
1839 Westm. Kev. XI. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. VI. xvi. ix. 256 While dandling with the flue.
†5. = DANGLE. Obs. (? erroneous.)
1614 R. Tallor Hog hath lest Pearl iv. in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 480 A holy spring, about encompassed By dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 N. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Uni. § 147 The wild Swan. in his crop, (dandling just below his beak; insatiable. 1687 A. LOVEL. tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist. 1, 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemallion.
†6. = DANDER I. Sc. Obs.
2 1600 Burel. in Watson Collect. (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euin as the blind man gaugs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres.

Dandler (dændler), [f. DANDLE + -ER 1.] One

who dandles: see the verb.

1508 Florio, Triscatore, a lester, a dallier, a dandler. r611 Cotoa, Mignardeur, a lutler, dandler, cherisher. 1830 Cunningham Bril. Paint. I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

dandler of babes.

† Da'ndling, sb. Obs. (or dial.) [f. DANDLE v. +-ING.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 COTGR., Mignot, a wanton, feddle, fauorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 KENNETT Par. Antig. App. 695
Fortune., hefore made him her dandling. [1847-78] IlatLIWELL, Dandling, a fondling child.

Dandling (denydlin) subl. ch. [LING.13] The

Dandling (dændling), vbl. sb. [-ING I.] The action of the verb Dandling (d.v. ndling), vbl. sb. [-ING I.] The action of the verb Dandle, q.v. 1591 W. Webb Let. to R. Wilmott in Tancred & Gismund, Let it run abroade (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling), 150a Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 562. 160a Marston Ant. & Mel. 111. Wks. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling. Dandling, tpl. a. [-ING 2.] That dandles: see the verb. Hence Dandlingly adv. 1598 Florio, Vezzosaménte, wantonly, dandlinglie. Dandriff (dændriff. -if). Forms:

Dandruff, dandriff (dændröf, -if). Forms: 6 dandrif, 6-7 -ruffe, -raff(e, 7 -ruf, -riffe, 7--ruff, -riff; also 6-7 dandro, 8-9 dander. [Of

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

Vol. III.

1545 RAVNOLD Byrth Manhynde IV. vi. (1634) 198 They that have blacke hayre have more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 Holland Pliny XX. vi. The inice of Garlick being taken in drink clenseth the head from dandruffe. 1611 COTGA, Crasse de la teste, Dandriff; the skales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1730 SWIPT Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room, Combs. Fill'd up with Dirt. Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1866 YOUATT Horse XV. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff. B. 1501 PRECIVALL SP. Dict., Caspa de cabeça, Dandro, Furfures capitis. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish. 1786 Sportman's Dict. Gg viij, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 Whitby Gloss, Dander, a slight scurf on the skin.

attrib. 1668 Dryden Evening's Lovs IV. iii, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

landriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Da'ndrnffy** a., scurfy.

1858 Mayne Reid in Chamb. Yrnl. IX. 333 A white landruffy surface was exhibited. **Dandy** (dæ'ndi), sb. (and a.). [Origin unchown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end known. known. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813-1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period. Perhaps the full form was Jack-a-Dandy, which occurs from 1659, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with dandifrat or with F. dandin has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that Dandy = Andrew in Sc. See Rev. C. B. Mount in N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

I. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a bean, fop, 'exquisite'.

'exquisite'.

exquisite...

c1380 Sc. Song (see N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty twa years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Ob they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumpie drugget coats, quite the Dandy O. 1788 R. GALLOWAY Poems Jam.), They. laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 Moose Fudge Fam. Paris i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hourglass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 Andeason Cumbrid. Ball. (1823) 148, I. went owre to see Carel Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinge! how they mek the fwok stare! 1831 CARLUE Sart. Res. III. X, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 DASENT Half a Life II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

b. Said of animals and things.

1835 Sia G. Stephen Adv. Search Horse ii. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1885 RUNGIMAN Shippers & Sh. 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

looked a real dandy.

2. slang or collog. Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; esp. in phr. the dandy, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G. Colman Song in Two to One, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth Of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 Apollo (in N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 136, For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O. 1833 W. Stephenson Gateshead Local Poems 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837-40 HALINUATON Clockm. (1862) 340 The new railroad will be jist the dandy for you. 1887 Amer. Angler XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses: and transferred.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred

applications of prec. to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3. Naut. 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast

3. Naut. 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set' (Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk.). Hence dandy-rig, -rigged adjs. 1858 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 134 Daudy 3, Flats 4, 1880 Daily News 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 Times 2 Jan. 3 The lifeboats. dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate. dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough. dandy Seabird, of Varmouth, saved vessel and six. 1858 Simmons Ditt. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 132 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing-boat. 1891 Daily News 15 Dec. 56 His smack. dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm. 4. Naut. A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence

small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence dandy-span, the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 10 Bridles, Dandies... Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. Ibid. 12 Manilla Bridles

Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. Ibid. 12 Manilla Bridles . Dandy Span.

5. dial. A bantam fowl. (Dandy-cock, dandy-hen.)

1828 Craven Dialect, Dandy-cock, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1884 Cheshire Gloss, Dandy, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss. 167 'Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock.'

6. Irish. A small jug: a small glass (of whisky). 1838 Blackw. Mag. May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1859 All Year Round No. 12. 285 Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.

7. In various other technical applications; e.g. a handy accessory to various machines or struc-

a handy accessory to various machines or struc-tures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light fron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for DANDY-CART, -ROLLER.

1850 Mas. F. Trolloge Petticoat Goot. 13 She blew n small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth, for

the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 Rep. Turies of Exhibition 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 Uar Dict. Arts III. 490 The two rollers following the dandy. are termed couching-rollers. 1884 W. H. Gerenwooo Steet & Iron 276 Price's puddling furnace.. consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pignon is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see Danoy-Carr].

Hence (nonce-wds.) Da'ndyhood, the state or style of a dandy. Da'ndyica, dandyish. Da'ndyize v. intr., to play the dandy. Da'ndy-lack v.,
to play the jack-a-dandy. Da'ndy-land [cf. fairyland], the (imaginary) land of dandies. Da'ndy-

land], the (imaginary) land of dandies. Dandy-ling, a diminutive or petty dandy.

18a3 New Monthly Mag. VII. 229 Prank'd out in dandihood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly.

18a3 Fraser's Mag. V. 171 Done..not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyic other and Japan.

1830 tbid. II. 200 We have dandyiced in our time with the ...

18turbaned exquisites of .. Stamboul. 1831 Carlie Sart.

18cs. III. x, Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandyising Christians, will form one body.

1887 Fens Master of Cerem. 11, My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff.'

1831 Moore Summer Fête 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, Just brought from Dandyland, and meant For Fashion's grand Menagerie.

1846 Worldstrap Dandyling, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. Qu. Rev.

18. attrib. and adj. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a

teristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a

teristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1813 Byaon Let. to Moore 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball.

1821 — Juan V. callii, Even a Dandy's dandiest chatter. 1824 Miss Mirrono l'illage Ser. 1. (1863)

172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk.

1848 Thackeran Van. Fair lx, A dandy little hand in kid-glove.

1887 JESSOP Arcady 194 They... had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence Dandily adv. Dendiness.

candy youths tanght how to ride.

Hence **Da'ndily** adv., **Da'ndiness.**1834 Frazer's Mag. 1X. 147 We were not so dandily dressed. 1835 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) 111. 473 The first two numbers. displeased me as much by their dandiness as —'s does by its blackguardism.

**Dandy**, sh.<sup>2</sup> Also dandy-fever. [See Dengue.] The popular name in the West Indies of Dengue

The popular name in the West Indies of Dengue fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 Steoman in Edin. Med. Yrnl. XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it tames of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the Dandy Fever, while the French vulgar called it the Bounet, which again was corrupted into the Bucket. — ibid. 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 Fealonge Ibid. XXXIII. 51 (title) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene ed. 3: 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times. 1880 Fagg & Pyr Smith Text. bk. Med., The negroes called the new disease 'Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient.

| Dandy, dandi (dændi, sb.3 Anglo-Ind. Also dandee. [Hindi dāndī, deriv. of dānd, dand staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

1685 Hedders Diary 6 Jan. (Y.), Our Dandees (or Boatmen) boyled their rice.

1763 W. Hastings in Long Select.

1762. (1869) 347 (Y.) They. plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies' vessel.

1763 Mrs. Sherwoon Ayah 6

Ladv ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dandies, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (Dandi.) A S'aiva mendicant who carries a

small wand (F. Hall).

183a H. H. Wilson in Asiatic Res. XVII. 173 The Dah'd! is distinguished by carrying a small dah'd, or wand, with several processes or projections. 186a Beveaide Hist. India II. 1v. ii. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small dand or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to

a namooo staff, and carried by two or more, men [dandy-wallahs] (Yule).

1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in Gd. Words 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on on foot. 1888 Times 2 July 5 a Major Battye and Captain Urmston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

Dandy-brush. [app. f. Dandy st. 1] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whalebone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of Chrysopogon Gryllus, the Venetian or French Whisk

Whisk.

1845 Irnl. R. Agric. Soc. VI. 1. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses). 1879 Miss Bradoon Viren xxxii. 249 Poor Bates. brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

Dandy-cart. A kind of spring-cart, used by

milkmen, etc.

1861 RAMSAV Remin. Ser. 11. 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart.

1892 Melbourne Age 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt., Milk dandy, good, high wheels, balf cost.

Dandy-cock, -hen: see Dandy 1 5. Dandy-fever: see Dandy 2.

Dandy-horse. A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alter-

nately.

nately.

1819 J. Hoddson in J. Raine Mem. (1857) I. 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the Velocipede.

1892 Strand Mag. IV. 30 (Evolution of Cycle) Mr. Dennis Johnson. a coachmaker at 75 Long-acre took out a patent for this dandy or hobby-horse in 1818.

Dandyish (dæ'ndi,ij), a. [f. Dandy' + -18H.]

Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey IV. v, Pacing Bond Street..with an air at once dandyish and heroical.

1883 F. H. BURNETT Through one Admin. I. vii. 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat.

Dandyism (dændijiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

Dandyism (dæ'ndi<sub>1</sub>iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy.

1819 Blackw. Mag. IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some.. of our day. 1883 V. Stuart Egypt 32 A house.. with some attempt at architectural dandyism.

Da'ndy-line. [Cf. Dandy sb.! 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing: see quot.

1882 Dav Fishes Gt. Brit. 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead. A piece of lead about 1½ lb. in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end. Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner.

Da'ndy-loom. A name given to a loom in-

**Da'ndy-loom.** A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805

by Thomas Johnson.

1823 Mech. Mag. I. 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom. 1878 A. Barlow Wearing 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

Da'ndy-note. A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer par-ticulars of the bonded goods delivered from a ware-house for shipment at bis station.

forms for shipment at DIS station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of Addenda note, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the Pricking Notes, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment.]

Da'ndy-ro:ller. Also dandy-roll. Paper-making. A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the

water mark.

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification.)

1830 Specif Joynson's Patent No. 7977. 2 [The] said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1875 URE Dict. Arts III. 491 The pulp.. receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller. 1879 Print. Trades Jint. xxvi. 9 Dandy-roll. for producing water-marks on writing papers.

Dandy-roll. [Corresponds to Da. Daner, ON. Danir:—OTeut. Danie.z pl., Danes, L. Dani pl. The OE. form was Dene pl. (with umlaut), which would have given Dene in ME.: cf. OE. Denemearc in 11th c., later Denmearc, Denmarc, in ON. Danmörk (:—marku), Da. Dannemark, Danmark, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England

including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

90r O. E. Chron., Butan dam daele be under Dena onwalde was. a 1050 Ibid. an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wurdon sam mæle æt Oxnaforda. a 1300 Chrsor M. 24771 (COtt.) Harald. Pat born was 0 be danis [v. r. danas, danes] blod. 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 A Dan, dacus, quidam populus. 1506 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 642/2 The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes. for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 352, I am more an Antike Roman than a Dane. 1632 Evelyn Let. to Pepys 19 Sept., If ener there were a real dominion [of the seas] in the world, the Danes must he yielded to haue had it. 1863 Tranyson Welcome to Alexandra, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

Great Dane (also simply Dane): a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greyhound types. Lesser Dane; the Dalmatian, or coach-dog.

[1750 Buffon Hist. Nat. s.v. Chien, Le grand danois, 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. III. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr. Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff. The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England. — Hibid. 292 The great Dane. 1800 Sydenham Edwards Cynogr. Brit. s.v., A beautiful variety, called the Harlequin Dane, has a finely marbled coat. 1870 Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports 394 The great Dane is rather pied or patched than spotted. The lesser Dane dog, Dalmatian, or coach dog. 1883 Great Dane Club Rules (Standard of Points). The Great Dane is not so heavy as the Mastiff, nor should be too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. 1891 Times 28 Oct. 11/5 Great Danes have certainly become very popular during the last few years.

3. attrib. or as adj. = Danish.

3. attrib. or as adj. = Danish.

1873 Stubbs Const. Hist. I. 199 The amalgamation of the Dane and Angle population began from the moment of the conversion.

Dane, obs. form of DAN 1, DEAN. Danebrog: see DANNEBROG.

Danegeld, -gelt (dēi-ngeld, -gelt). Eng. Hist. Also 4 Dangilde, 4-6 Danegilt, Dane gilt, 5-7 Dane ghelte, Daneghelt, 6 Dane gelt, 7 Danageld, 7-9 Danegelt. [Corresponds to ON. \*Dana-graid, in ODa. Danegeld, mod.Da. Danegeld, f. Dana-, Dane-+ gjald, gjeld, payment, tribute, corr. to OE. gield, gild, geld, whence ME. 3eld, 3ild, Yeld. Cf. med.L. Danigeldum.]

26

An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c. or in the 11th c., originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Con-

quest as a land-tax.

provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character. Bromton (14th c.) calls it 'tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the gafat or tribute paid to the Danes ingg1, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off. In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates. This might identify it with the heregyld' 'army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see O.E. Chron. 1939-40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Freeman suggests (Norm. Conq. II. App. Q) 'that Denageld' was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The Danegeld was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of tallage.

[991 O. E. Chron., On þam geare man gerædde þæt man geald ærest gafol Deniscan mannum, for þam mycclan brogan þe hi worhtan be þam sær riman.] 1086 Domessday Bk. (1816) 336 Stanford. dedit geldum T. R. E., pro. XII. hundre & dimidio. In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld. 1100-35 Charter to London in Stubbs Sci. Ch. 111. 103 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegilde... Suld be chalanged for man of Danes lond. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 324/2 An ayde was thene cleped the daneghelte. 1577 Hounsheo Chron. I. 239 an. 991 This money was called Danegylt or Dane money, and was levyed of the people. Although others take that to be Danegylte, whiche was gynen unto such Danes as king Egelred afterwards reteyned in his service, to defende the lande from other Danes and enimyes. 1644 Millton Areof. (Arb.) 73 Not he who takes up armes for

Dane-law (dēlinlē). Also I Dena lazu, 3 Denelaze, Dene lawe, 6 Dane lawe, 8 Danelage, (-lege), 9 Dane-lagh. Latinized 2 Denelaga, 2-9 Danelaga. [OE. Dena lazu Danes law, of which Dane-law is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by

the Danes.
c 1050 Laws of Edw. & Guthr. 7 (Bosw.) Gylde lahslihte inne on Dena laze and wite mid Englum. a 1135 Leges Hen. I, vi. 2 (Stubbs Sel. Chart. III. 100) Legis etiam Anglicae trina est partitio. alia enim Westsexiae, alia Mircena, alia Denelaga est. a 1300 Shires of Eng. II O.E. Misc. 146 Pes.xxxij. schire syndon to delede on preo lawan. On is west-sexene lawe, oper Dene lawe, be prydde Mercena lawe. To Dene lawe bilympep.xv. schire. 1576 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) p. xvi, The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe: The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. (1830) I. Introd. 66 The Dane-Lage, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition.
2. Hence, The part of England over which this

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms Dane-lage, Dane-lagh, which are neither Old nor modern English), though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots. 1050, 1300, in 1. [In Icelandic lög 'law' had, according to Vigfusson, the sense 'law-district', 'almost as a local name' in Gulapings-

sense 'law-district', 'almosi' as a local name' in Gulapingslog, pranda-log, etc.]
1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 299/2 The eastern part of England
retained long after the name of Danelagh, or Danish law.
1874 GREEN Short Hist. i. 50 The Danelagh, as the district
occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 FREEMAN
Norm. Cong. (ed. 3) II. 663 Danes in the sense of being
inhabitants of the Danalagut. 1886 F. Vork Powerll. Hist.
Eng. to 1509, I. vi. 37 He [K. Eadmund] got the whole
Danelaw south of Humber into his hands.
+ Dan-monoy. Ols. = DaneGeld.
1563-87 Fore A. & M. (1684) I. 679/1 Without paying of
any manner of imposition or Dane-money.

Da'nes'-blood. [Of the same origin as DaneWort, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on

WORT, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes.

a. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

x607 CAMDEN Brit. 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis

baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose prouenit, non alio nomine quam Danes-bloud, id est Danicum sanguinem, etiamnum appellitant, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt. 1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 707 Dane-wort, which, with bloud-red berries, commeth vp here plenteously, they still call by no other name, then Danes-bloud, of the number of Danes that there were slaine. 1656-85 AUBREV Nat. Hist. Wilts (1847) 50 Danes-blood (colums) about Slaughtonford is plenty. There was heretofere a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. 1875 Gardener's Chron. IV. 515. [Note.—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye].

b. Clustered Bell-flower, Campanula glomerata. 1867 Miss Pratt Flower, Pl. III. 342 The author. found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds. and was told that it was 'Danes-blod'.

c. The Pasque-flower, Anemone Pulsatilla.

c. The Pasque-flower, Anemone Pulsatilla. So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts. (Britten & Holland.)

Dannes'-flower. local. = Danes'-blood c. 1878-86 Britten & Holland cite the name from Camridgeshire.

Daneweed (dēi nwīd). [See next.] + a. A local name for Eryngium campestre. Obs.

† a. A local name for Eryngium campestre. Obs. b. = Danewort. (Prior Plant-n.)

1748 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. II. 416 (D.) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts. being overgrown with Daneweed [Eryngium], they fansy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle. 1737 W. Stukelev Mem. (Surtees) III. 56 Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

Danewort (dēine, danworts. Forms: 6 danwort, danewort, danewort.

danewort, daine-, daynworte, 6-7 danwort danewoort, 7- danewort. [f. Dane+Wort, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them.]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, Sambucus Ebulus.

A name for the Dwarf Elder, Sambucus Ebulus.

(The name is found in Turner 1538, but only the earlier name Wallwort or Wellewort, O.E. weakuyrt, is given in Simon. Barthol, of 14th c., and Alphita c. 1450; Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name Walwort; so that the names Danewort, Danewed, Dane's blood, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name Ebulus from ebullire to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood. See also Wallwort.

1491 J. Rossi [Rous] Hist. Reg. Angl. (1716) 105 Herbam ebule, id est Walwort, ... quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis bumani naturaliter originem trahit. 1538 Turner Libellus, Danwort, chameacle. 1551 — Herbal 1. (1568) O via, Walwurt. named in englyshe also danewurt. hath a spoky or busshy top as elder hath. 1578 Lyte Dodocus 111. xlv. 380 This herbe is called..in Englishe Walwort, Danewort and Bloodwort. 1640 PARKINSON Theatr. Bot. 210 It is supposed it tooke the name Danewort from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. 1961 Miss Part Flower. Pl. III. 131 Dwarf Elder, or Danewort. is. an herb and not a tree.

Dang, v. A euphemistic substitute for Damn.

Dwarf Elder, or Danewort. is. an herb and not a tree.

Dang, v. A euphemistic substitute for Damn.

193-7 Spirit Pub. Yrnls. (1799) I. 146 [Kentish man says] Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them.

1802 R. Anderson Cumbrid. Ballads, Barbary Bell,

Wey, dang it! says I, 'but this is nit fair! 1838

DICKENS Nich. Nich. ix, 'Dang my boans and boddy if I stan' this ony longer'. 1884 J. Purves in Gd. Words May

30/2 'Dang meif I can make out what they mean to be at.

1886 Mrs. Randolph Mostly Fools II. v. 142 'Danged shady lot'.

Dang was to f Divertible its diel conjudent.

Dang, pa. t. of DING v.; also its dial. equivalent to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1871 Holderness Gless., Dang, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. 1878 Cumbrild. Gloss., Dang, to push, to strike. 1887 Cheshire Gloss., Dang, to dash down

Danger (delindgos), sb. Forms: 3-6 daunger, 4-5 daungere, dawnger (e, dangere, 5 daungeur, dangeour, 5-6 daungeour(e, 6 daungier, daengier, Sc. dangeir, -gier, -geare, denger, 4-danger. [a. OF. dangier, danger:-late L. \*dominiārium, deriv. of dominium lordship, sovereignty, f. dominus lord, master. The sense-development took place in OF.: see Godefroy.

†1. Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; esp. in phr. in (a person's) danger, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes

within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning spec, in his debt, or under obligation to him. Obs. or arch.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 356, & polieo ofte daunger of swnche oberwhule pet muhte beon ower prel. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1751 Pat he wolde hom all out bringe of pe daunger of rome. c 1386 Chaucea Prol. 663 In dawngere had he att his owen gise The 30nge girles of the diocise. 1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 19 Thou hadest nevy mercy of lordes. ne of non other gentilman, that came yn thy dawnger. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 399 II. 25, I am gretly yn your danger and dette for my pension. 1556 Ridley's Wks. (1843) 101 They put themselves in the danger of King Ahab, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. 1, 180 You stand within his

danger, du you not? 1603 KNOLLES Ilist. Turks (1621) 408 He. having got hint within his danger, cruelly put him to death. a 1670 Honnes Rhet. 1. xiii. (1681) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are. Such as are in our danger. 1825 Scott Betrothed xxx, If the Cunstable were once within his danger.

+ b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to

† b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range. Also fig. 1375 Barbour Brace in. 43 To withdraw ws. Till we cum owt off thar daunger. 1523 LD. Berners Froiss. 1. clxii. 199 The archers shotte so holly togyder, that none durst come in their daugers. 1576 Newton Lomie's Complex. (1633) 39 Within the levill and danger of this vice, are all they. 1602 Shars. Ham. 1. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troups within the danger of the shot. 1618 Lathan 2nd Bk. Falconry (1633) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt. so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring any thing out of her danger. 1676 Doctr. of Devils 200 This draws the Birds into their Daugers. † e. Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or caplivity, Obs.

a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. Obs.

a state of subjection, bondage, or capitivity. Coss. c1350 Will. Palerne 4217 Boute daunger or duresse or any despit elles. c1400 Destr. Troy 6584 Troilus was..turnyt furth louse, And don out of daunger for the due tyme. c1420 Anturs of Arth. xxv, Thynke one be dawnger and the dole bat I in duelle [in hell]. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4. Free from all captiuite and daunger. 1535 Coverbank Isa. lviii. 6 Till.. thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy

lviii. 6 Till.. thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger.

†d. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). In danger to or of: liable to. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII. 206 For he bat is ones a thef is euermore in daungere. And as lawe lyketh to lyue or to deye.

1465 Paston Lett. No. 508 II. 200 Thei say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger.

1526 TINDALE Patton Lett. No. 508 II. 200 Thei say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger.

1526 TINDALE Patton. Lett. No. 508 II. 200 Thei say that knoweth himself to be. in danger to death and hell. 1511.

1531 Bulle Blatt. v. 22 In danger of the judgment. 1689 Wood Life Aug. 31 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) A Gent. threatned to bring him into danger.

16. The phrase out of debt out of dancer peth.

e. The phrase out of debt out of danger perh. originally belonged here; but is now taken in

sense 4.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio), s.v. Debt. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth Pop. Tales, Out of Debt Out of Danger.

+2. Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, restint gradging; coyness. To luctance, chariness, stint, grudging; coyness. To make danger [OF. faire dangier (de)]: to make

make danger [OF. faire danger (de)]: to make a difficulty (about doing anything). Obs.
c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 397/155 Sen eustas made gret daunger & natheles ate nende to be emperour. he gan wende. 1375 Barbour Brnce v. 283 He but danger till him gais. c 1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 521 With danger uttren we all our chaffare. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withouten lacking or daungere. c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. x, And our lorde made fyrste daungeour by cause she was an alyene. c 1500 Meltsine 219 They of Coloyne made grete daunger to lete passe the oost thrughe the Cite at brydge. 1526 Dalaber in Foxe A. A. M. (1583) 1196, 1 made danger of it a while at first: but afterwarde being perswaded by them ... 1 promised to do as they wold haue me.
+ b. Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. Obs.

or fractious conduct. Obs.

or fractions conduct. *Obs.*a 1300 Cursor M. (Cott.) 6299 Wit bair danger, sir moyses fur. grucchynge on moyses]. Oft bai did him haue malees. c 1374 Chaucer Anel. & Arc. 186 Hir dannger made him boole howe and beende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wante. and wende.

+3. A place where one is at the mercy of an

enemy; a narrow pass; a strait. Ohs.

1303 Gowen Conf. 111. 208 In the daunger of a pas,
Through which this tiraunt shulde pas She shope his power
to compas. c1440 Promp. Pav. 114 Daunger, or grete
[Pynson streyte] passage, arla via.

4. Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d.

condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense.)

1480 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xiv. 352 There is dangeour by cause of the nyghte. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon laxaii. 253 Esclaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger. 1523 Ek. Common Prayer, Communion, So is the daunger great, if we receyue the same vnworthely. 1620 Stelland Relation Quix. 111. xii. 280 Tis ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger. 1789 A. Duncan Mariner's Chron. (1805) IV. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger. 1821 HAZLITT Table-1. Ix. 187 Danger is a good teacher, and makes apt scholars. 1874 Micretthwatte Mod. Par. Churches 186 It is also a source of danger to the building.

180 D. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to peril. (Now rare or arch. exc. with life.) (b) of the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) † (c) to with inf. Obs.

1 (a) to with inf. Obs.

1 (a) to with inf. Obs.

1 (b) of the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) † (c) to with inf. Obs.

1 (c) to with inf. Obs.

1 (d) to with inf. Obs.

1 (d) to with inf. Obs.

1 (d) to with inf. Obs.

1 (e) to with inf. Obs.

1 (f) to with inf. Obs.

2 (f) to with inf. Obs.

2

Bible Transl. Pref. 1 Sure to be inisconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. 1695 Br. Paraick Comm. Gen. 293 It might have been in danger to have been neglected.

c. spec. on Kailways. Risk in a train's proceed-

ing owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the

ing owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the position of a signal indicating this.

1841 Committee on Railways Q. 467 You think it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger?

1874 Proc. Inst. Cin. Eng. XXXVIII. 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger.

5. (with a and pl.) An instance or cause of danger; pl. perils, risks.

1538 TARKEY England 1. ii. 42 Ful of manyfold peryllys and daungerys. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea. 1859 Helps Friends in C. Ser. II. 1. Addr. to Rdr. 3 Blind to the daugers of their country. 1884 Times (Weekly Ed.) 5 Sept. 3/2 Two territorial questions. unsettled. each of which was a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. Naul. A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. Naul. A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

1699 Hacke Coll. Voy. iii. 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in .. But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water.

1838 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 347 It appeared to him to be a detached danger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface.

1875 Bedford Sailor's Pock. Rk. v. (ed. 2) 137 Buoys painted red and black are placed on detached dangers.

+ G. Mischief, harm, damage. Ols.

1830 Palson. 212/1 Daunger on the see, marfraige.

1568 Graffor Chron. II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity. suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1568 Graffor Chron. II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity. suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1568 Graffor Chron. II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity. suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1568 Graffor Chron. II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity. suffered them to passe through his hoste without damager. 1568 Graffor Chron. II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity. suffered them to passe through his hoste with ant changer with a stone danger with.

† 7. The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF. dangier). In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding '(Phillips 1706). Obs.

1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Corredy, and Danger.

† 8. To make danger: in 17th c. used in sense of L. periculum facere, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'right it'. Oh:

† 8. To make danger: in 17th c. used in sense of L. periculum facere, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. Obs.

(Perhaps the phrase in a taken in a new sense.)

1618 FLETCHER Legal Subj. 111. iv, Make danger, Trie what they are, trie. 1621 — Wild Goose Chase I. ii, I shall make danger. a 1625 — Hum. Lieut. v. ii, Leon. Art thou so valiant? Lieut. Not absolutely so neither—yet I'll make danger, Colonel.

† B. ? as adj. Dangerons, perilous. Obs. rare. e 1470 Henry Wallace viit. 202 We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak; A danger chace that inycht yon ws mak.

C. Comb., usually attrib. (cf. sense 4), as danger-board, -chuckle (see quot.), -flag, -whistle; danger-signal, a signal indicating danger; spec. on Kailways, a signal (usually the extended arm of a signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating an obstruction, etc. ahead; also danger-free, -teaching adis.

-teaching adjs.

1891 Cycling 21 Feb. 86 The local centre is about to erect a "danger-board on Maur Tor Hill. 1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. vii. (1860) 192 If a hen gives the "danger-chuckle. 1863 Athenrum 31 May 717 The "danger-flag held out to warn their children off the road. 1640 Shirler St. Patrick for Irel. v. iii, And make thy person "danger-free. 1848 Rep. Kailway Commissioners App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the "danger signal. 1888 J. Shallow Templars Trials 71 A danger-signal to Christendom. 1616 LANE Sqr.'s T. 120/47 Fames highe "danger-teachinge schoole. 1872 Ruskin Fagle's N. 61 The "danger-whistle of the engines on the bridge.

+ Danger. v. Obs. [a. OF. dangerer, f.

† **Da'nger**, v. Obs. [a. OF. dangerer, f. danger, danger, Danger.]

1. To render liable.

1. To render liable.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1176 And all be trouage. Pat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye. 1544 Four Supplic. (1871) 52 They be compelled to sell theyr landes. or els to daunger them selfe in dette to many. 1533 T. Adams Exp. 2 Teter ii. 1 If it [libel] be liked, they know the authors; if it be dangered to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

danger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see Dangerisc]. 1544 Bale Chron. Sir J. Oldeastell in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) 1. 247 They whyche.. have daungered theyr lives for a commonweithe. 1570 Lviv Euphner (Arb.) 133 The heedelesse practiser, which daungereth the patient. 1590 Marlowe Eda. 11, v. iii, Therefore, come; dalliance dangereth our lives. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 6Cl. 1. ii. 199. 1663 Pley's Dary 1 May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the dangering him and myself.

b. (with inf.) To run the risk; to be in danger. 1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. 11, 238 Should the Legislator persist.. he would danger to be left in the field very single.

single.
3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf. Dangersb. 6.)
1538 Bale God's Promises 1. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 288 He must needs but fall. And danger himself. 1591 Harington Orl. Fur. 1. ix, He would. bestow The damself faire on him that in that fight. should. danger most the Pagans with his might. 1614 Markham Cheap Husb. III. i. (1668) 86 The dodder sheep is the best breeder, and his Issue Dever dangereth the Dam in yeaning.
Hence Da'ngered fpl. a., Da'ngoring vbl. sb. a 1400-50 [see 1]. c1470 Henry Wallace viii. 547 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng. ?c1600 Distracted Emp. 1. i. in Bullen

O. Pl. 111. 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 2 To the present dangering and drowning of both. 1645 QUARLES Sol. Recant. 34 Why should thy too much righteousnesse betray Thy danger'd

hife?

† Da'ngerful, a. Obs. [f. Danger sb. + -FUL.]

Full of danger, dangerous.

1548 [see Dangerbully]. 1667 Walkington Opt. Glasse
54 Much eating is also dangerful for this humour. 1612

Peacham Compt. Gentt. viii. (1634) 67 The Atlanticke or Western Ocean is most rough and dangerfull. a 1708

T. Warn Eng. Ref. 11. 172(D.) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less dangerful.

Hence † Da'ngerfully adv., dangerously.

1548 Unall, etc. Eraim. Par. Luke ni 1072, Certain Jewes...whose solles y spirite of Satan did more daungier-fully possesse.

fully possesse.

Dangerless (dēl-ndzoilės), a. (and adv.).

Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without danger; free from danger.

a 1588 Covradale Carrying Christ's Cross iii, We..shall be dangerles in such felicite and ioy. 1581 Mullasten Positions xv. (1887) 69 For the better and more daungerlesse performing therof. 1660 S. Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 379 One of his wonted Fits of dangerless fear. 1795 Souther Joan of Arc viii. 371 Nor dangerless To the English was the fight. 1884 Wootson Anne 361 It is the long monotony of dangerless days that tries the spirit hardest.

b. as adv. Without danger; † without damage or harm obs.)

or harm (obs.).

c1440 Generydes 4567 For all that he skapid daungerles.
1602 Warner Alb. Eng. xi. lxvi. (1612) 281 Howbeit Burnough did therein, not Dangerles, preuaile. 1633 L. Roberts Prelim. V. to P. Fletcher's Purple 1st., Where all may dangerlesse obtain..cheapest, greatest gain.

Hence Da'ngerlessness, freedom from danger.
1818 Coleridge in Rem. (1836) L. 133 The dangerlessness.
18 acknowledge.

Dangerous (dēl'ndgoros), a. Also 3, 6 dangerus, (3 daunchorous), 4-6 daungerous, (5 dawngerowse, 5-6 daungerouse. [a. AF. dangerous = OF. dangeros, -eus, mod.F. dangeroux, f. danger: see -ous.]

+ I. Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of

arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe; lhe opposite of affable. Obs.

arrazs Ancr. R. 108 Heo is a grucchild, & ful itowen, dangerus, & erueð for te paien. crago S. Eng. Leg. I. 280/83 pe pope makede him dauncherous and nolde ensenti jer-to. crago C. Leg. I. 280/83 pe pope makede him dauncherous and nolde ensenti jer-to. crago Concentration of his speche daungerous ne digne. Ne of his answer daungerous. Ibid. 1483 So fiers & daungerous was he, That he nolde graunte hir askyng.

+ b. Difficult to please; particular, ticklish; fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate. Obs.

crago Chaucer Melib. Prol. 21, I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow. Or elles ceites ye be to daungerous. crago Pilyr. Lyf Manhode 1. exx. 11869/63 of pi mete and of pi drink be bou neuere more daungerous. What bou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E. Tilney Disc. Mariage Cijb. Daungerous, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. I. (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costlie tackling, and also afterward dangerous gouernment. 1577 B. Goock Pierschach's Hisb. I. (1580) 31 The Oate is not daungerous in the choyse of his grounde, but groweth lyke a good fellowe in every place.

+ c. Relinctant to give, accede or comply; chary of. Obs.

Obs.

of. Obs.

1386 Chaccen Wife's Prol. 514 For that he Was of his loue daungerous to me 14. Pol. Rel. of L. Poems 155 If she he dawngerouse, I will hyr pray. 1404 Fanyan Chron. clv. 144 And requiryd hym of his comforte and ayde, wheref he was not daungerous. 1556 Romason tr. More's Utopia (Arb.) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungerous to imparte, So better to receaue I am readie. 1598 W. Phillips Linicholen (1864) 200 They are so dangerous of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countrimen.

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger: perilons, hazatdons, risky.

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazatdous, risky, unsafe. (The current sense.)

1490 Caxton Encydor xxi, 38 Atte this tyme whiche is so daungerouse. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 19 Some houses be.. redy to fal downe, and therfore dangerns to passe by. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Ilmbb. 1. (1586) 40 b, Delay herein is daungerous. 1599 Sannys Europx Spec. (1632) 148 The daungerous tenemie Spaine had in the world. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 19. Wks. (1847) 516 They who pray against us. are our dangerousest Enemies. 1748 Smillett K. Rand. xii Ilis wife ... seeing her husband in these dangerous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream. 1779 81 Johnson L. P., Millon Wks. II. 142 To be of no church is dangerous. 1859 Help's Friends in C. Ser. II. I. ii. 131 In most of the European nations there are dangerous classes, dangerous, because uncared for and uneducated. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitti Law Times' Rep. LXVIII. 430/1 A most dangerous doctrine. 43. Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome. Obs. rare.

† 3. Ready to run into or meel danger; venturesome. Obs. rare.

1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Trag. IV. ii, And I doubt his life,
His spirit is so boldly dangerous. 1642 [see Dangerously 3].

4. In danger, as from illness; dangerously ill.
Now dial. and U.S. collog.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. Bondina IV. iii, Reg. Sure His
mind is dangerous. Drus. The good gods cure it! 1619
FIETCHER M. Thomas II. i, Which will as well restore To
health again the affected body. As leave it dangerous. 1620
MELTON Astrolog. 14 A Spirit that will fright any disease
from the most dangerous and ouer-spent Patient. a 1825
FORN Voc. E. Angita, Dangerons, endangered. 'Mr. Smith
is sadly-badly; quite dangerous, 1864 Branes Dorsel
Gloss. Dangerous in danger. 1884 Bread-winner (U.S.)
244 He's dangerous; they don't think he 'll live.

4\*-2

† 5. Hurtful, injurious. Obs. (Cf. Danger sb. 6.)
1548 Halle Chron. 17 b, The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 400
Two vices, very daungerous and noysome among men.
† 6. as adv. Dangerously. Obs. rare.
1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1. i. 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerous.

Dangerously (dēi ndzərəsli), adv. [f. prec.

+ LY 2.] In a dangerous manner.

† 1. With reserve; shyly; charily. Obs.

a 1577 Gascotone Fable of Ieronimi, I. alwayes dangerouslye behaued my selfe towards him. 1647 Clarenoon Wist. Reb. vii. (1703) 11. 304 He was so sottishly and dangerously wary of his own Security.. that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously. 2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously.

c 1540 Four P. P. in Hazl. Dodsley 1. 372 To die so dangerously, For her soul-health especially. 1603 KNOLLES

Hist. Turkes (1638) 101 Hee fell dangeronsly sicke. 1766

GOLOSM. Vic. IV. XXXI, One of my servants has been
wounded dangerously. 1860 TYNDALL Glaciers 1. § 11. 78

The slope..was most dangeronsly steep.

† 3. Venturesomely. (Cf. prec. 3.) Obs. rare.
1642 Milton Apol. Smect. (1851) 293 A Satyr..onght..

to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most
eminent vices among the greatest persons.

Tangerous 1862 [162] 1942 273 Signs. [16. 28. prec.

Dangerousness (del'ndgərəsnes). [f. as prec.

+ NESS.] The quality of being dangerous. +1. Chariness, grudgingness. Obs. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark vi. 49 a, It co of any daungerousnes, or difficultie on his behalf.

2. Perilousness.

1330 Palsor. 212/1 Dangerousnesse, dangerevselé, dangier.

1602 Chaew Cornwall 1 b, The dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to prime innasions. 1736 Carte Ormonde 1. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health and the dangerousness of her condition. 1881 J. Simon in Nature No. 616. 372 Experiments which illustrated the dangeronsness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

Dangersome (dēl'ndzaisēm), a. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dangersome (dēl'ndzaisēm), a. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Danger 5th. +-some.] Fraught with danger.

1507 Maplet Gr. Forest 96 The slingish owle hath bene to man Most often dangersome. 1651 Relig. Wotton. 8 The dangersome marks. 1885 Century Mag. XXIX. 549/1 How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for Tim.

Dangle (dwng'l), v. [Appears at end of 16th c.; corresponds to Da. dangle, Norw. and Sw. dial. dangla, North Fris. dangeln, ablant-derivs. of Da.

dangla, North Fris. dangeln, ablant-derivs. of Da. dingle, Norw., Sw., Icel. dingla to dangle. In form these seem to belong to the stem ding-, dang-(DING v.), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. intr. To hang loosely swaying to and fro. c 1500 Sir T. More (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 46 How long Hath his shagg fleece hung dangling on thy head? 1508 Yong Diana 228 Her disshineled hair. in curled lockes hung dangling about her snow-white forehead. 1633 P. FLETCHER Piss. Ecl. 1 vi, Our thinne nets dangling in the winde. 1678 Norms Misc. (1699) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangling on the Tree. 1782 Cowfer Gilfin 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangling at his waist. 1877 Black Green Past. xxxvi, Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangling in the air.

b. To hang from the gallows; to be hanged.

See the botter-necks stim danging at his waist. 1873 Elack Green Past. xxxvi, Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangling in the air.

b. To hang from the gallows; to be hanged.

1678 Butlea Ind. in. i. 641 And men [have] as often dangled for't, And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SNOLLETT Rod. Rand. xxx, Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement. I find he must dangle. 1841 James Brigand xxxviii, Set him dangling from the battlements.

2. trans. To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro; to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely.

1612 Two Noble K. i. ii. 57 What canon is there That does command my rapier from my hip, To dangle? 'ti my hand? 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xlv, I. dangled my cane and adjusted my sword knot. 1863 Scort Marm. v. xii, The bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONOS Grk. Poets x. 314 Lazy fishermen. dangling their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b. fig. To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one. 1863 Kinglake Crimea (1871 II. ii. 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangled before him. 1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 193 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangled before the eyes of Eadwine.

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows.

1883 W. C. Russell Frozen Pirate II. iv. 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honester man than you.

3. fig. (intr.) To hang after or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 Derker Str. T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 III. 115 Wyat...

in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 Derker Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 III. 115 Wyat... rising thus in armes, with the Kentish men dangling at his taile. 1727 Swift Past. Dial., Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge, Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. 1734 FIELDING Univ. Gallant 1, Pray take her, I dangled after her long enough too. 1760 Foote Minor 1. Wks. 1799 I. 232 The sleek... prentice is dt od dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. a 1859 Macaulay Hist. Eng. V. 5 Heirs of noble houses. dangling after actresses. 1863 Meanvale Rom. Emp. (1865; IV. xxxvii. 271 The exquisites of the day were men who dangled in the train of ladies.

† b. To stroll idly, or with lounging steps: cf. 1607, 1760 above. Obs.

1607, 1760 above. Obs.

1778 Learning at a Loss II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangled out of the Room.

4. trans. To lead about in one's train, or as an

appendage.

a 1723 Gay Distressed Wife II, I am not to be dangled about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5. To while away or cause to pass in dangling.
1727 BOLINGAROKE in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 77 The noble pretension of dangling away life in an ante-chamber.

6. Comb. (of the verb stem) dangle-berry, Blue Tangle, Gaylussacia frondosa, an American shrub, N.O. Vacciniaceæ; dangle-jack (see quot.).
1831 Leitestersh. Gloss., Dangle-jack, the primitive roasting-jack, generally a stont bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

Darngle. sb. rare. [f. Dangle v.] Act or

with the fingers.

Da'ngle, sb. rare. [f. Dangle v.] Act or manuer of dangling; something that dangles.

1756 Counsisseur No. 122 Seeming ravished with the genteel dangle of his sword-knot. 1888 O. Crawfurd Sylvia Arden ii. 21 He lay there in a swound till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him.

Da'ngle, a. rare. [f. Dangle v.] Dangling.
1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11. 341 A tame beast... having long and dangle eares. 1889 BratThwatte Refrosf.

Med. C. 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

Da'ngled. pbl. a. [f. Dangle v. + -ED.] Hung

of no service whatever.

Da'ngled, fpl. a. [f. Dangle v. + -ED.] Hung dangling, or furnished with dangling appendages.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 148 For thy flaring frounzed Periwigs, lowe dangled downe with lone-lockes, shalt thom haue thy head side, dangled downe with more Snakes than ever it had hayres. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Poems (1775) r41 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangled gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

Danglement (dw'ng'lment). [f. Dangle v. + went 1 Dangling.

Danglement (de ng iment). [I. DANGLE 2. +-MENT.] 1. Dangling.

1834 BECKFORD Italy II. 75 He..passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement. 1840 LYTTON Caxtons vn. i, The.. suspension and danglement of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2. concr. (pl.) Dangling appendages. dial.

1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Danglements, tassels and such like appendants.

Dangler (de ngls). [f. as prec. +-ER ].]

1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman: a dallying follower

1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower.

1727 FIRLDING Love in Sev. Mass. Wks. 1775 I. 37 The dangler after a woman. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Dangler, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home. 1770

MAO, D'Arblay Early Diary 10 Jan, 'Yon see', she cried, 'what a herd of danglers flutter around you.' 1828

CARLYLE Misc. (1857) I. 228 Fashionable danglers after literature. 1828 Besant All Sorts xix. 139 Dick Coppin was not..a dangler after girls' apron-strings.

2. A dangling appendage or part.

1731-7 MILLER Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s. v. Vitis, Yon must go over the Vines again. rubbing off all Danglers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots. 1870 Miss Broughton Red as Rose iv, The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose: I confess to heing ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangler has to fulfil.

Dangling (dænglin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb Dangle, q.v.; † concr. (pl.) dangling appendages.

dangling appendages.

dangling appendages.

1611 Cotca., Pendiloches, jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly. 1656 Fuller Pisçah IV. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down and dagling of so long garments.

1678 Buttens Hud. III. ii. 202 The Royalists. To leave off Loyalty and Dangling. 1855 SMEOLEY H. Coverdale i. 5 I've given up flitting and dangling.

Dangling, ppl. a. [-InG 2] That dangles.

1593 SMARS. Rich. 11, III. iv. 29 Goe binde thou vp yond dangling Apricocks. 1635 QUARLES Emblems 1. Invoc., Cast off these dangling plummets. 1750 Mrs. Delany Life & Corr. (1861) II. 602, I am very happy that I have no dangling neighbours. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh III. 767 Thin dangling locks.

Hence Danglingly adv.

1611 Cotca., Pendiller, to hang danglingly, loosely, or

1611 Cotga., Pendiller, to hang danglingly, loosely, or but by halves.

† **Da'nic**, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. Danic-us, f. Dania Denmark.] = DANISH.

1613-8 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. 12 During this Danicq warre. 1692 RAV Dissol. World III. v. (1732) 363 In the Baltick Danick and Holland shores.

Baltick Danick and Holland shores.

Hence **Darnicism**, a Danish idiom or expression.

1881 F. York Powell in Encycl. Bril. XII. 628 The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms. **Danish** (de nif), a and sb. In OE. Denise; 3-4

Denshe, Dench, Danshe; 6 Sc. Dence, Dens, Densch. Also ME. Danais, Danoys, and 6-7

DANSK, q. v. [OE. Denise:-OTeut. \*danisk\*, whence ON. Danskr, f. Dani-, Done, Danes + 18H. Thence ME. Densh, etc. In Danish, the vowel is changed as in Dane. The ME. Danais was immed. from OR dancie, dances (\*\*, \*\*, \*\*) Danais was immed. from OF. daneis, danoys (:-L. Danēnsis); and the late Dansk directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark. subst. The language of Denmark. Danish ax: a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. Danish dog: see

without a spike on the back. Danish dog; see DANE. Danish embroidery; see quot. 1882.

833 O.E. Chron., Pa Denescan ahton waistowe zewald.

845 Ibid. [Hi] zefuhton at Pedridan muhan wih Deniscne bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchax me smot hym to grounde. c 1300 Harvelok 1403 Mi fader was king of denshe lond. c 1314 Gny Warvo. A. 5385 A danisax [ed. dumsax) he bar on his hond. c 1340 Gavo. & Gr. Kvii. 2223 A felle weppen A denez ax nive dyst. 1398 Trevisa Barth. de P. K. xv. lxi. (1495) 510 Frisia..

endyth atte Danysshe see. 1500-20 Kenneny Flyting 20. Dunbar 356 Densmen of Denmark at of the kingis kyn. 1545 Aberdeen Reg. V. 19 (Jam.) Ane densh aix. a 1578 Gude & Godly Ball. (1868) 159 Inglis prelatis, Duche and Dence For thair abuse ar rutit out. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 1v. iv. 1 Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King. 1643 in Statist. Acc. Moray V. 16 note, Fnrnished with ... balberds, densaixes, or Lochaber aixes. 1774 Goldsmith. Ill. viii. 284 The Grey Matin Hound. transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog. The Mastiff ... transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog. 1825 Scott Note in Jamieson (Suppl.) s.v. Densaixes, A Danish axe was the proper name of a Lochaberaxe; and from the Danes the Isles-men got them. 1870 Elaine Encycl. Rur. Sports 394 The Daoish dog is considered as the largest dog known; probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest. 188a Caulfield & Sawakin Dict. Needlework, Danish Embroidery, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for hand-kerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lappets. [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

† B. Daniais, Danoys.

a 1300 Curror M. 24796 (Cott.) To spek a-bute sum pais, bituix him and be danais. c 1450 Merlin 42 The Danoys, that Vortiger hadde hrought in to the londe. 1480 Caxtox Chron. Eng. xci. 73 Kyng Adelbright that was a danoys helde the countre of norfolk and southfolk.

Hence Danishry Obs. exc. Hist. [cf. Irishry, etc.], the people of Danish race (in Britain).

c 1470 Haonng Chron. cviii. x, Where Alurede had the victorie, And slewe that daye at the Danyshrye. Ibid. exix. xiii, A duke of the Danishrie. 1857 Fraser's Mag. LVI. 27 The Danishry rose en masse.

Danish: see Dansk.

Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

1886 Encycl. Brit. XXI. 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Snecisms were imported into the language [of Norway].

† Davnism ². Obs.— [ad. Gr. δανεισμός moneylending, δανειστής, L. danīsta money-lending δανειστικός, L. danīsticus usurious.] Money-lending

con usury. So Da'nist, Dani'stic a.

1632 Cockeam, Daniste, Vsurie. Danist, a vsurer.

1636 in Blount Glossogr. [who adds] Danistick, pertaining to usury. 1692 in Coles. 1775 in Ash. 1848 Whatron Law Lex., Danism, the act of lending money on usury.

† Dank, sb. Obs. Forms: see adj. [app. f. Dank a.] 1. Wetness, humidity, damp.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3751 One be danke of be dewe many dede lyggys. 1602 Masston Antonio's Rev. Prol., The rawish danke of clumzie winter ramps The fluent summers raine. [Cf. Clumsv.]

2. A wet place, pool, marsh, mere.

1513 Douglas Æneis vii. Prol. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venns 1. 2 Eolus out ouir thir rokkis rang, Be donk and daill. 1667 Milton I'. L. vii. 441 Yet oft they quit The Dank, and rising on tiff Pennons, towre The mid Aereal Skie.

Dank (dæŋk), a. Forms: 5 dannke, 5-7 danke, 6 dancke, 6- dank; also 6 donk, 7 donke, 8-9 dial. donk. [The adj. and sb. are known from c 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly

expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly a century earlier; the early quots for both vb. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain. The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish dank 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel. dokk (:-danku-) pit, pool. These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem dink-, dank, dunk, whence ON. dokkr dark, Ger, dunkel. There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between dank and damp, but in recent times damp has acquired the sense of dank and largely taken its place.]

and largely taken its place.]

† 1. Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc. Obs.

? a 1400 Morte Arth. 313 be dewe bat es dannke, whene bat it donne falles. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 Douglas Enests III. ix. 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyd. chays fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 38 The drops of the fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis ande dailis verray donc 1601 Weever Mirr. Marl. B ij, Fruits. Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

D. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

[1667 Milton P. L. ix. 179 Through each Thicket Danck or Drie.] 1735 Somenville Chase 1. 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain. 1799 Scotland described (ed. 2) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. 1851 Sir F. Palcaave Norm. & Eng. 1. 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Vare. 1857 S. Osboan Quedah xxiv. 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound. reptiles abound.

2. Damp: with the connotation that this is an

injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour,

injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.

1601? Marston Pasquil & Kath. v. 70 The evening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1757 Dyer Fleece I. 365 Dank or frosty days. 1784 Cowfer Task I. 437 Vapours, dank and clammy. 1822 Hazlit Tablet, Ser. Il. xiv. (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects. 1860 Tynoall Glac. I. v. 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley.

b. of substances or surfaces.

In this sense app. Obs. after 1650, exc. in northern dialect; but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c. 1533 Tyssea Husb. xxii. (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. II. ii. 75 Sleeping Sydra § 332 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1626 Bacon Sydra § 332 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1642 Roceas Naaman 618 Oh that our powder were not danke. 1787 Gaose Prov. Gloss., Donk, a little wettish, damp. Northl.

1813 Scott Rokeby II. ix, The dank and sable earth receives Its only carpet from the leaves. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss, 'As dank as a dungeon.' 1876 Humitarys Coin-Coll. Man. xxvi. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements.

3. In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with

1830 Shelley Sensit. Plant III. 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1837 Keble Chr. V. 1st Sunday after Trin., Here over shatter'd walls dank weeds are growing. 1863 Geo. Eliot Komola I. xviii, That dank luxuriance lof the garden! had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the garden!

garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the. room.

Dank (denjk), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4-5 donk(e, 5 downk(e, 5-6 danke, 6 dounk, 7-dank, 9 dial. donk. [See Dank a.] +1. trans. To wet, damp, moisten; originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc. Obs.

a 1310 in Wright Lyrie I'. xiii. 44 Deowes donketh the dounes. c 1400 Destr. Trany 1997 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. Ibid. 9639 A myste. All donkyt the dales with the dym shownis. 1551 Lyndesay Monarche 6309 The dew now dounkis the rossis redolent. 1634 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. 11. vii, The water having dank this pistoles.

b. fig. To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress. Still dial.

1555 Add. 1864 Bameore Homely Rhymes 135 (Lanc. Gloss.) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank up.

moor may dank us.

(Lanc. Gloss.) Put th' Kurn.bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

† 2. intr. To become damp. Obs.

1590 Sir J. Smyrii Disc. Weapons 21 The ayre of some moyst weather hath...caused the powder to give and danke.

b. To be a fine rain or mist; to drizzle. dial.

1866 Gentl. Mag. I. 546 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day: 'it donkes and it dozzles.' 1869 Lonsdale Gloss. s.v., 'It donks and it dozzles.' 1 the damps and drizzles.

11ence Da'nking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

11ence Da'nking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

11ence Da'nking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

11ence Da'nking vbl. so.

11ence Da'nk a.: wet, humid. Obs.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

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11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dankyshe dayes.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dankyshe dayes.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dankyshe dayes.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish now.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish room.

21eath may be ouer waterish, dankish room.

22eath may be ouer waterish, dankish quality, humidity.

11eath may be ouer waterish, dankish toom.

11eath may be ouer waterish.

11eath may be ouer waterish.

Hence Dankishness, dankish quality, humidity. 1576 T. Newton Lemnic's Complex. II. 112a, A firstie dankishnesse. vnder the skin. 1611 Cotgr., Relant, mustinesse, fusinesse, ranknesse, dankishnesse. 1630 in J.S. Burn Hist. Parish Reg. Eng. (1862 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness. 1727 Bailey vol. II,

very much subject to dankishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Dankisiness, moistness.

Dankly (de-pkli), adv. [f. Dank a, + -LY 2.]
In a dank or humid manner.

1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam vi. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell. 1870 Miss Broughtfon Red as a Rose xxvii, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly.

Dankness (dæ-pknes). [f. Dank a, + -ness.]
The quality of being dank; humidity, dampness.

1601 Holland Pliny II. 476 The naturall moisture and dankenesse that commeth from thence. 1651 tr. Bacen's Life of Death's To save them from the Dankness of the Vault.

Dankry (de-pkn) a. Also dial dankey, by

Danky (dee nki), a. Also dial. donkey, -ky. [f. Danky (dee nki), a. Also dial. donkey, -ky. [f. Dank + -x 1.] Somewhat dank, dampish, 1796 W. Marshall. Midl. Counties Gloss., Donkey, dampish, dank. 1820 More in Blackw. Mag. VIII. 176 The sward is dim with moss and danky weeds. 1821 Ibid. IX. 271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults. 1809 Lonsdale GL, Donky, damp, moist, humid: 'a donky day. Dann, obs. form of Dax 1.

Dann, cos. form of DAN'.

|| **Dannehrog** (dænέδερg). Also **Dane**. [Da. Dan(n)ebrog, f. Danne-, Danish + brog supposed to be ODa. brog, breech, cloth.] The Danish national flag; hence, a Danish order of knighthood, founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by various later statutes; it is sometimes bestowed upon foreigners.

upon foreigners. 1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4434/2 His Majesty conferred..three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.]. 1714 Ibid. No. 5260/2 His..Majesty..made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant..the Danebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services.

Dannemorite (dæněmorsit). Min. [Named from Dannemori sweden, where found: see-ITE.] A variety of hornblende.

1857 Amer. Irul. Se. Ser. 11. XXIV. 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral..named Dannemorite.

Danner, var. of Dander v. Sc., to saunter.

Danner, sa. fl. local. [Forby prefers the form darnocks, and says it is a corruption of Dorneck, Dornick, Flemish name of Tournai.] (Sce quots.) a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Darnocks, Dannocks,

hedger's gloves. 1854 N. 4 Q. 1st Ser. IX. 273/1 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk dannocks. 1883 BECK Glover 233 The dannocks, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time.

|| Danseuse (dānsoz). [Fr., fcm. of danseur dancer.] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer. 1845 Alhenzum 8 Mar. 236 A danseuse to whose notice he had been recommended. 1878 II. S. Edwards in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 131 Three other danseuses and a befitting number of male dancers.

† Dansk, a. (sb.) Obs. Also 6 Danisk. [a. Da., Sw., Icel. Dansk: see Danish. Spenser's Danisk unites Dansk and Danisk.] = Danisk.

Sw., 1cel. Dansk: see Danish. Spenser's Danish unites Dansk and Danish.] = Danish. 1559 Wills & Inv. N.C. (Surtees) 301 A danske chiste that was his sisters. 1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danish hood. 1610 Markham Masterf. II. xcvii. 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

b. 50. Denmark.

1568 Tunner Herbal III. 5 The rootes are now condited in

Da'nsker. Obs. [Da. Dansker Dane, f. Dansk

Danish.] A Dane. 1602 Shaks. Ham. II. 1, 7 Enquire me first what Danskers are in Paris.

TOOL SHARS, ITAM. H. 1. 7 Enquire me hist what Earlies are in Paris.

† Dant 1. Obs. [Cf. obs. 1)u. dante 'ambubaia, mulier ignava'.] 'A profligatewoman' (Halliwell).

a 1529 Skelton Elymor Kumm. 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant.

Dant 2. Obs. or local. [Derivation unknown: perh. more than one word.] (See quots.)

1688 R. Holme Armoury in. 24/1 Dants or Sulphury Damps. all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours. Ibid. in. 97/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills. Ibid. in. 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel. and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark. 1883 Greenwell. Coaltrade Terms Northumb. & Durh., Dant, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

Dant. Also 6 dant, 8-9 danta. [Cf. 1t. dante,

Dante. Also 6 dant, 8-9 danta. [Cf. It. dante, 'a kind of great wilde beast in Affrike having a very hard skin' (Florio 1598): see ANTE. In the second sense app. a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]

† 1. (Also dant.) Some African quadruped: the

† 1. (Also dant.) Some African quadruped: the same as ANTE sb. q.v. Obs.

1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa 1. 30 Buffles ... and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heards up and down the woods. Ibid. 11. 340 The beast called Lant or Dant .. in shape resembleth an oxe, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns.

2. (Also danta.) The American tapir.

(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous.)

1601 HARLUT tr. Galvano's Discov. World (1862) 206

Many heards of swine, many dantes. 1712 E. Cooke I oy.

S. Sea 302 This Country [Verapaz]. has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantas. 1760 72 tr. Inan 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 362 Peu. infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buf leather; in the middle of its head i. a horn bending inward. 1796 Mosse Amer. Goog. I. 83 American beasts. averse to cold; such are apes, dantes, crocodiles. 1887 W. T. Brigham Guatemala 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (Tapirus Americanus) in the Chocon forests.

Dante e, -ie, Dantely, obs. ff. Dainty, -ily.

Dante e, -ie, Dantely, obs. ff. DAINTY, -ILY. Dantean dæntijan), a. [See -AN.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also sb. A student or admirer of Dante.

or a also Roseutti Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1872 C. King Mountain Sierra New. ix. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf. 1879 J. Cook Marriage 93, 1 do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

So **Dante sque** a. [see -ESQUE] = prec. **Dantist**, a Dante scholar. **Dantize** v., to imitate the style

a Dante scholar. **Dantize** v., to imitate the style of Dante. **Dantophilist**, an admirer of Dante. **1833** Edin. Rev. LVII. 417 A poem thoroughly Dantesque. **1844** Disabell Comingsby iv. xi, 'Too insipid', said the Princess. 'I wish that life were a little more Dantesque.' **1889** W. V. Yerron Readings on Dante's Prop. I Pref., One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermoneta. **1764** Acct. of Bks. in Ann. Reg. 272/2 Michael Angelo. .is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, ta dantize. **1872** Lowell Dante Prose Wks. IV. 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint. **Dantiprat**, obs. var. of Dandiprat. **Dantoprat**, obs. var. of Dandiprat.

Danton: see DAUNTON. Danz, obs. f. DAN1. Daou, var. of DHow.

† Daourite. Min. Also daurite. [N from Daouria in Siberia, where found.] An lete synonym of rubellite or red tourmaline.

1802 Bousnos in Phil. Trans. XCII. 316 The tourmaline.

1802 Bousnos in Phil. Trans. XCII. 316 The tourmalin ... of Siberia, to which the names of rubellite, of daourite, and of Siberite, have been successively given.

1804 R. JAMESON Min. I. 130 Daurite.

Dap (dep), sb. Obs. exc. dial. [perh. f. DAP v., in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would

be the original.]

1. pl. Ways, modes of action; hence dial. like-

ness, image (in ways and appearance).

1583 STANYHURST Æneis IV. (Arb.) 110 His daps and sweetening good moods to the soalys [thee solely] were

opned. 1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guaman d'Alf. 11. 239 Ile..knew the Dapps of the world. 1746 Exmoor Scolding 230 (E. D. S.) Tha hast tha very Daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl. 1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Daps., likeness, The very dapse of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. 1888 W. Somerset Worldbk., Daps., 1. habits or ways. 2. Likeness; image.

2. A bounce of a ball; a hop of a stone on the

1835 (Said at Rugby School). He caught the ball first dap. 1847-78 Halltwell, Dap, a hop, a turn. West. 1888 in West Somerset Word-bk.

Dap (dæp), v. Also dape. [Known only from 17th c.: app. a parallel formation to Dan, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final p. In its use possibly also associated with Dir. Cf. also Dor.]

suse possibly also associated with Dip. Cf. also Dop.]

1. intr. (rarely trans.) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; to dib, dibble.

1653 WALION Angler 70, I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grashopper. Ibid. 118 With these Iffles] and a short line. you may dap or dop. 1676 Corron Angler. To., The stone-fly we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory II. 271 The larger trout are to be taken. with a stout rod. dapping therewith twhich term you will find used by eel-fishers on the surface of the water. 1888 W. Somerset Word-bk., Dap... to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or gruh, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

1886 R. C. Lestie Sca-painter's Log 70 The 'dapping' of the kittywake gulls tellis where a shoal of mackerel lies. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON Fairway Island 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2. To rebound, bounce; to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water).

along the surface of water).

1851 Voy. Mauritins vi. 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface. 1880 Boy's oran Ek. 148 The other player then strikes it . before it has . dapped (i. e. hopped from the ground) more than once.

from the ground) more than once.

Hence **Darpping** vib. sb.

1799 E. Smith Laboratory II. 272 The few which you may. take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable.

1867 F. Francis Angling 1876 203 Daping is in some places called 'shade-fishing'. 1886 94 [see 1 b above].

† **Dapa tical**, a. Obs.—° [f. late L. dapātic-us sumptuous, f. dap-em feast; cf. also Gī. δαπάνη cost, expense.] Sumptuous, costly.

1623 Cocreram, Dapatical meates, daintie meates. 1656

BLOUNT Glossogr., Dapatical, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. 1721 in Balley. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Dapchick(e: see Dabchick.

Dape see Dale 2.

Dape: see DAP v.

**Daphnad** (dæ'fnåd . Bot. Lindley's name for plants of the order Thymelacew, including Daphne. So **Daphnal** alliance, that containing

Tapine. So Daphnal alliance, that containing the Daphnads and Laurels.

1847 Lindley Fig. Kingd. 530. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 448 Daphnal Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

Daphne (darfni). [Gr. δάφνη the laurel or bay-tree: in Mythol. a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1. a. The laurel. b. in Fot. The name of a genus of flaureigns characteristics.

of flowering shrubs containing the Spurge Laurel and Mezereon.

and Mczereon.

c 1430 Lyoc. Compl. Bl. Knt. x, I sawe the Daphene elosed under rynde, Grene laurer and the bolsome pyne.

1634 Habington Castara (Arb.) 19 Climbe yonder forked hill, and see if there lib barke of every Paphne, not appeare Castara written. 1864 Ansted Channel Isl. iv. xxi. (ed. 2)

190 Paphnes flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time.

2. Astron. The name of the 41st of the Asteroids. Hence **Darphnean** a. [Gr. Δαφναῖος, L. Daph-næus], of or pertaining to Daphne; transf. of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † **Daph-**

pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † Daphneon, a grove of laurels or bays.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe in. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. III, Nor Northren coldnesse nyppe her Daphnean Flower.

1887 T. Hardy Woodlanders xl, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl.

1604 Evelyn Sylva (1716) 398

They [Bays]... grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

| Daphnia (dærfniă). Zool. [mod.L. (Müller Entomostraca, 1785) f. DAPHNE.]

A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracous

crustacea; a water-flea. Hence Daphnia ceous a. Daphniad, a member of the order containing the water-fleas. Da phnioid a., allied in structure

to Daphnia; sb. a daphniad.

1847 CARPENTER Zool. § Sos After the third or fourth moulting, the young Daphnia begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back. 1852 DANA Crist. II. 1525 No Daphnioids. have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone.

**Daphnin** (dæfnin). Chem. [f. Daphne + -1N.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of Daphne. So **Daphnetin**, a product of the decomposition of daphnin.

1819 CHILDREN Chem. Anal. 289 Daphoin is the bitter principle of the daphne alphas. 1847 E. Turner Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 1165 Daphnine, from the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species. It is crystallizable. 1872 WATTS Dict. Chem., Daphnetin. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 449 Colourless prisms of daphnetin.

+ **Da-phnomancy.** Obs.-0 [f. Gr. δάφνη laurel, Daphne + -mancy.] 'Divination by a Lawrel Tree' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

|| **Dapifer** (dæpifər). [L., f. daps, dapi- food, feast + fer- bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of

table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

1636 Brathwart Koman Emp, 308 This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc. 1657 Reeve God's Plea (T.), Thou art the dapifer of thy palate. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dapifer, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server . Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc. 1845 C. MacFarlana Hist. Eng. 1. 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapifer ordered him to withdraw.

† Dapinate, v. Obs. 0 [f. L. dapināt-, ppl. stem of dapināre to serve up (food), f. daps (cf. prec.).] 'To prouide daintie meates' (Cockeram).

Daply, var. of Dapply a.

Daply, var. of DAPPLY a.

\*\*Papoca ginous, a. Obs.

1574 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Dapocaginous (from the Ital. dapoco), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

Dapper (dæ pol), a. Also 5 dapyr, 6 daper; 6 erron. dappard, -art. [Not found in OE. or ME. App. adopted in the end of the ME. period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modifrom Flemish or other LG. chalect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous): cf. MDu. dapper powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod. Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. dapper heavy, weighty, steady, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. tappar, MHG. tapper heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod.G., warlike, brave. The sense of ON. dapr 'sad, downcast' appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'. Possibly cognate with OSlav. dobrů good.]

1. Of persons: Neat trim smatt, spruce in dress

1. Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more

or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more or less depreciative, with associations of littleness or pettyness; cf. b.)

c 1440 Promt. Parv. 113 Dapyr, or praty, elegans. a 1529
SKELTON Image Hypoer. 95 As dapper as any crowe And perte as any pic. 1530 PALSOR, 309/x Daper, proper, mignon, godin. 1594 NASHE Unfort. Trans. 1 The dapper Mounsier Pages of the Court. 1648 Herrick Hesper., The Temple, Their many mumbling masse-priests here, And many a dapper chorister. 1673 R. Leigh Transproser Reh. 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 Fielding Were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 Fielding Were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1740 Fielding Decks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth viii, The spruce and dapper importance of his ordinary appearance. 1861 Sat. Rev. Dec. 605 Onr dapper curates, who only open their months to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi' 1885 Miss Brandon Wyllard's Weird 1. 39 A good-looking man. well set up, neat without heirg dapper or priggish.

b. esp. Applied to a little person who is trim or

b. esp. Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and

b. esp. Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J).

1606 Wily Beguiled in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 229 Pretty Peg. .'Tis the dapp rest wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1624 MILTON Comus 118 Tip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. 1793 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Ld. Lonsdale, Much like great Doctor Johnson .. With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back. 1823 Scott Peveril xxxv, The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, hath proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist. 1840 Hoop Up the Rhine 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Civilization Wks. (Bohn) III. 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.

2. transf. Of animals and things.
1579 Spenser Shiph, Cal. Oct. 13, The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youthes fansie. [Gloss., Dapper, pretye.] 1589 Tri. Love & Fort. V. in Hazl. Dodsley VI. 198 There was a little dappard ass with her. 1592 Greene Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh) II. 218 A little daper flowre like a ground hunnisuckle. 1672 Wood Life (1722) 48 Mounting my dapper nagr, Pegasus. 1704 Moderat. Displ. vi. 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scott, and mocks their Eyes. 1802 G. Colman Br. Grins, London Rurality J, Would-be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Work & Days Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 What of this dapper caoutchoue and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

† 3. as sb. A dapper fellow. Obs.
1709 Taller No. 85 \* 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper. Hid. No. 96 \* 4. 1747 W. Hossley Fool No. 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4. Comb., as dapper-looking.

4. Comb., as dapper-looking.
1874 Burnand My Time iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking, hough common chairs.

Dapperism. nonce-wd. [-ISM.] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person.

1830 Carlyle Richter Misc. (1838) 111. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism... unexampled in the History of Literature.

Therature.

Dapperling (dæ poilin). [f. Dapper a. +
-Ling: cf. veakling.] A little dapper fellow.

1611 Cotgr., Nambot, a dwarfe; elfe, little starueling; a dandiprat, or low dapperling. 1829 Carlyle Signs of Times Misc. (1888) II. 246 An intellectual dapperling of these times. 1881 P. Bayne in Lit. World 14 Jan. 26/1 She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

Dapperly (deepoili), adv. [-LY 2.] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1858 LD. Malmesquay in Times 1 Oct. (1884) 4/4 A slight figure .. always with spurs and dapperly dressed.

186a Temple Bar Mag. V. 290 Horns set dapperly upon the head.

-NESS. Dapperness (dæ·pənnės).

Dapperness (dæpoines). [-NESS.] The quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimmess.

1530 Palsga. 212/1 Dapymesse, propernesse, mignotterie.

1841 Emerson Lect., Man the Reformer Wks. (Bohn) II.

238 Each requires of the practitioner.. a certain dapperness and compliance, an acceptance of customs. 1831 Athenaum

12 Feb. 242/2 Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic.

Dapple (dæp'l), sb. Also 6 dappell. [Unless this is the first element in dapple-grey (q.v.), it is not known until late in the 16th c., being preceded comewhat by examples of the same form

somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb. in the simple tenses; the (? ppl.) adj. dappled however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain. The primary meaning of dappted was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb. = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. depill (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called depill'. This is app. a dim. of dapi pool: cf. mod. Norw. dape. depel moddy pool, pond, dub; MLG. Norw. dape, depel muddy pool, pond, dub; MLG. dope, dobbe. Thus dapple might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and, hence, a small blotch or speck of colour.]

+1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches

† 1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. Obs. 1580 Signey Arcadia 11. 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples. 1611 Cotga., Place. .. a spot or dapple on a horse.

2. (Without pl.) Spotting, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dappling. 1591 Hoasey Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull, all spotted over with black natural dappell. 1648 Earl of Westm. Olia Sacra (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West. And cast so fair a Dapple o't the Skies. 1913 Lond, Gaz. No. 5176/4 A Grey Marc. a little Fleabitten. on the Dapple behind. 1820 J. Hoogson in J. Raine Mem. (1857) 1. 291 The whole sky has a harsh and nnnatural dapple.

3. An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat. [app. subst. use of DAPPLE a.]

a 1635 Corbet Poems (1807) 16 The king. rides upon his brave gray dapple. 1733 Fielding Quix. 1. i, Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple. a 1800 Cowfer Needless Alarm 115 Be it Dapple's bray, Or be it not, or be it whose it may. 1861 Times 8 oct. 8/1 The pureblooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger.

Dapple (dee'p'1), a. Also 6 daple. [See

**Dapple** (deep'l), a. Also 6 daple. [See DAPPLE sh., and DAPLED. The simple adj. is known c 1550: its relation to the sh. and vh. is unsatising According to a second ship to the sh. and vh. is unsatising the ship to the sh. and vh. is unsatisfied to the ship certain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from dappled, or short for dapple-grey.] = DAPPLED.

155x T. Wilson Logike 79 All horses bee not of one colour, but. somebaye, some daple. 7735 SOMERWILLE Chase rv. 249 With his Hand Stroke thy soft dapple Sides, as he each Day Visits thy Stall. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 46 There approached them a third sheykh, with a dapple mule. [Dapple cited by Imperial and Century Dicts. from Scott, is an error for dappled: see Guy M. xxv.

Hence \*\* Dappleness\*. dampled state.

Hence † **Da'ppleness**, dappled state. 1611 Cotga., *Pommelure*, plumpenesse, roundnesse; also

Dapple (da:p'l), v. Also 7 daple, dappel. [The (? ppl.) adj. DappleD (q. v.).occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb. is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the sb. or adj. of same form; see Dapple sb.]

1. trans. To mark or variegate with rounded spots

1. trans. To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade.

1599 Shaks. Much Ado v. iii. 27 The gentle day. Dapples the drowsie east with spots of grey. C1620 Fletcher & Mass. Trag. Barnawelt iv. i. They should have dapled ore yon bay with fome, Sir. a 1658 Cleveland Whs. (1687) 14 The trembling Leaves. Dappling the Walk with light and shade. 1697 Phil. Trans. XIX. 781 A Negro-Boy that is dappel'd in several Places of his Body with White Spots. 1791 Cowper Odyss. XX. 427. I see the walls and arches dappled thick With gore. 1824 Miss Miffood Village Ser. I. (1862) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dappling its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. I. (1873) 240 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

b. fig.

1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 76 It is in fashion with you to.. dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1682 N. O. Boileau's Lutrin 1. 41 Discord dappled o're with thousand

Crimes.

2. intr. To become dappled or speckled.

1678 Lond. Gaz. No. 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple.

1818 Byaon Mazeppa xvi, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day.

1883

DAPPLY.

D. C. Murray Hearts I. vi. 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow.

Hence Dappling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1830 Worden. The size in Figitive 1. ii, In the dappling cast Appeared unwelcome dawn. 1870 Ruskin Lect. Art vi. (1875) 172 The dappling of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine. 1883 G. Allen in Knowledge 3 Aug. 66/1 The..colour and dappling [of orchids].

Dapple-bay, sb. [After dapple-grey: see Bay a.] A dappled bay (horse).

1835 D. Boorn Analyt. Dict. 305 The colours of Horses are various. There are also Dapple-bays.

Dappled (dwp'ld), a. Also 5 dappeld, 6 daplit, 6-7 dapled. [In form, the pa. pple. of Dapple v, which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries. If Dapples sb. occurred early enough, an adj. from it in -ed = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. F. pommelé, OF. pomelé, dappled, which similarly occurs long before the vb. pommeler, and was perh. immediately f. pommelle, or OF. pomel, dim. of pomme apple; also OE. appled in applede gold, 'formed into apples or balls', from appel sb.]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled.

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dappled [Cott. MS. a best pomelee or spotted, Fr. une beste techchele]. Bid. 143 Per er also wilde suyne. dappeld and spotted [Cott. MS. all spotted, Fr. tonts techchele]. 1535 Srewart Cron. Scot. (1838). 21 The daplit sky wes lyke the cristell cleir. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. i. 13 A gray steede. Whose sides with dapled circles weren dight. 1610 Fletcher Freithful Sheph. 11. ii, Only the dappled deer. Dwells in this fastness. 1632 Milton L'Allegro 41. Till the dappled dawn doth rise. 1718 Patoa Poems, The Garland i, The dappl'd Pink, and blushing Rose. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 1. i. § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade. 1680 Darwin Anim. & Pl. I. ii. 55 Horses of every colour. are all occasionally dappled.

b. Comb. datpled grey = DAPPLE-GREY (horse). 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. vii. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dapled gray. 1810 Scott Lady of L. t. xxiii, He saw your steed, a dappled grey. 1842 Tennyson Talking O. 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

Danule-prev (dæn'lstati). A. (sh) Forms.

your steed, a dappled grey. 1842 IENNYSON Talking O. 172 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

Dapple-grey (dæ'p'l'tgtē'), a. (sb.) Forms: 4-5 dapple-t, -ul(1-, -il(1-, 6-7 daple-, 5- dapple-grey, -gray. [See DAPPLE sb., a., v. and GREY. Since dapple tiself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl, adidappled, it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed. In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb.: e.g. in apple-grey, iron-grey, sky-blue, snow-white, etc.; lut it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose dapple here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey': viz. ON. apalgrár 'dapple-grey, i. e. apple-grey, any the streaky colour of an apple '(Vigfusson), Sw. apel-grá, Norw. apel-gra, Da. abildgraa, pied, piebald; OHG. aphelgra' glaucus' (Grimm), MHG. aphelgra', Ger. aphelgrau' dapple-grey'. So F. pommelt (t. pomme apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), gris-pommelt grey dappled with darker spots, dapple-grey, punely grey in Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 6r6; with which cf. Russ. MAGAOHHMM yablochnyl dappled, f. yabloko apple; all said esp. of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey' in Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 6r6; with which cf. Russ. MAGAOHHMM yablochnyl dappled, f. yabloko apple; all said esp. of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey', inchracer, these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that dapple-grey was a mixture of DAPPLED spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of Norse apal-gra, and its Teutonic equivalents. This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing dapple-in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

appearance as an independent word;
Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

c 1386 Chaucer Sir Thopas 173 His steede was al dappull gray [v. rr. dappel. [3 MSS.], dapull, dapil-, dapple-grey].

14. T. of Erceldonne 1. 41 Hir palfraye was a dappill gray [v. rr. Coti. dappyll, Lausd. daply, Cambr. dappill gray]. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. m. (1536) 116
The bay, the sorrell, the dunne, the daple gray. 1599 T. Mourer! Silkworners 72 How they color change. Then to an yron, then to a dapple gray. 1664 Evelyn Sylva (1679) 29, I read. That an handful or two of small Oak buttons, mingled with Oats, given to Horses which are black of colour, will in few days eating alter it to a fine Dapple-grey. 1688 R. Holme Armoury n. 1542 Daple-Gray is a light Gray spotted, or shaded with a deeper Gray. 172a Lond. Gaz. No. 6052/2 The other upon a Dapple-grey Horse. 1695 Scorr Last Minstr. 1. xxiv, O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed.

transf. 1639 Mayne City Match v. v. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 207 Sbe has three Children living; one dapple-grey, Half Moor, half English.

b. absol. A horse of this colour.

1630 Daumm. of Hawth. Challenge of Knights Err. Wks.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Challenge of Knights Err. Wks. (1711) 232 Christianus. mounted on a dapple gray, had his armour sky-coloured.

armour sky-coloured.

Da'pply, a. rare. [f. DAPPLE sb. +-Y.] = DAPPLE a. Dapply-grey = DAPPLE-GREY.

17. Swift Poems, On Rover, Make of lineaments divine Daply female spaniels shine.

1744 J. CLARIDGE Shepl. Banbury's Rules 5 Clouds small and round, like a dappley-grey with a North-wind.

Daps: see DAP sb.

Dar, obs. form of DARE sb.3, DARE v.1 Dar, var. of par, THAR v., need, needs.

Darapti (dăræ ptoi). Logic. A mnemonie term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (a, a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i).

The initial d indicates that the mood may be reduced to Darii of the first figure; the p following the second vowel that there must be conversion per accidens of the minor

that there inust be conversion per accidents of the premiss.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 30 The thirde figure.. Da rapti. 1654 Z. Coke Art Logick (1657) 136 The third Figure I. The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, Darufti, Felapton, Disamits, Datisi, Bocardo, Ferison. 1797-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Darafti..e. g., dA. Every truly religious man is virtuous; r.lp. Every truly religious man is hated by the world: tl. Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world: tl. Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world. 1837 Whately Logic (1848) not Third, Darafti, viz. (dA) Every Y is X; (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (tl) some Z is X.

Darayne, var. of Derahon Obs.

Darbar: see Durbar.

Darby (dā bi). A southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1575 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 4 Chester. Darby, and Staffoord.
1654 TRAPP Comm. Ps. iii. Introd., Summerset, Nottingham, Darby.

1. Father Derby's or Darby's bands: app. Some

rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was derived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1576 CASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arh.) 71 To make their coyne, a net to catch yong frye. To binde such babes in father Derhies hands, To stay their steps by statute Staples staffe, 1592 GREENE UPSt. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 229 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand...and he hrings the money, but they tie the poore soile in such Darbies bands. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 15 b, Hee deliners him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings...for which thee poore wretch is bound in Darbyes bonds, to deliner him two hundred waight of Tynne.

2. pl. Handcuffs: sometimes also, fetters. slang. 1672 R. Head Canting Acad. 12 Darbies, irons or

2. pl. Handcuffs: sometimes also, fetters. slang.
1673 R. Heao Canting Acad. 13 Darbies, irons, or
Shackles or fetters for Fellons. 1815 Scott Gay M.
xxxiii, 'But the darbies', said Hatteraick, looking upon
his fetters. 1889 D. C. Murray Dang. Catspaw 301 Better
get the darbies on him while he 's quiet.
† 3. Ready money. Obs. slang.
1682 Hickerincill Wrs. (1716) II. 20 Except they. down
with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1688 Shanwell Sqr.
Alsatia i. The ready, the Darby, 1688 Shanwell Sqr.
Alsatia i. The ready, the Darby, 1692 Miracles performed by Money Ep. Ded., Till with Darby's and Smelts
thon thy Purse hast well stored. cryiz Estcourt Frunclia
1.4 (Farmer) Come, nimbly lay down Darby; Come, pray
sir, don't be tardy. 1785 in Gross Dict. Vulg. Tongue.
4. Short for Derby ale; ale from that town being
famous in the 17th e.

4. Short for Derby ale; ale from that town being famous in the 17th e.

[1614] J. Cooke Greene's Tu Quoque in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 234, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.] a 1704 T. Baown II'ks. (1760) II. 162 (D.) Can't their Darby go down but with n tune! 1710 D'UKFEV Pills IV. 103 He.. Did for a .. Draught of Darby call.

5. Plastering. A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster: also applied to a

levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used:

plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also *Derby*.)

1819 Ress Cycl. s. v. Slucco, The first coat... is to be laid on with a trowell, and floated to an even surface with a darby (i. c. a handle-float). 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 390 The Derby is a two-handed float. 1842 Gwith Archit. (1876) 675 The Derby... is of such a length as to require two men to use it. 1881 Eury Man his own Mechanic § 1379 For laying on fine stuff, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade... is required.. This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6. Darby and Joan. A jocose appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence dial., a pair of china figures,

male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence

male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence Darby-and-Jean v., Joanish a.

The Gentl. Mag. (1735) V. 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot: a song', a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain', and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person. There is also a well-known 19th c. song of the name.

1773 Goldsm. Stoops to Conq. 1. i. You may be a Darby but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 1857 Mes. Mathews Tea-Table Table. 1. 50 They furnished. a high-life illustration of Derhy and Joan. 1869 Trollors He Knew xc. (1278) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and

Joan fashion, as man and wife. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph.
III. 251 Daphne. . sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darbyand-Joanish manner. 1887 Punch 18 June 294 Both their
Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the

Darbyism (dā 1bi<sub>1</sub>i2'm). [f. the name of Rev. John N. Darby, their first leader.] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded c 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren. So Darbyite, one who holds

these principles.

1876 Spurgeon Commenting 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour.
1882-3 E. E. Witterstein in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.
HI. 1856 Plymouth Brethren. upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyites'. 1890 J. Wood Brown Ital.
Campaign 11, ii. 148 Darbyite views.
Darree obs. var. Diore. 6 feb.

Darce, obs. var. Dace, a fish.

Dardan (daudăn), a. and sb. [ad. L. Dardanus, Dardanius (poet.) Trojan.] adj. Trojan, of Troy. sb. A Trojan. So Dardanian a. and sb.; || Darda nium [Pliny N. H. XXXIII. iii. 12 Dardanium, vel Dardanum, se. aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet.

a golden Dracelet.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. Prol. 13 On Dardan Plaines. 1813
Byzon Br. Abydos II. iv, Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow. 1818—Ch. Har. Iv. i, The Dardan Shepherd's prize. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. ii. 58 The Dardanian wines. 1623 Cockeram, Dardanean Art, Witchcraft. 1648
Herrick Hesper., To Julia, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium.

Dard(e, obs. f. DART, and dared (see DARE v.). [Dardy-line: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dare (dē a), v.1 Pa. t. durst (dvist', dared Dare (dea), v. Pa. t. durst (darst) dared (dead); pa. pple. dared. Forms: see below. One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense: see Can, Dow, etc. OE. durran, pres. dearr, durron, pa. dorste, = OS. gidurran, -dar, -durrun, -dorsta, Ml.G. doren, dar, doren, dorste, OFris, dûra, (dûr or dor), dorste, of the dearth of the distribution of the dark of the da OHG. gi-turran, -tar, -turrun, -torsta, pa. pple. gitorran, MIIG. turren, tar, turren, torste, subj. törste, Goth. ga-daursan, -dars, -daursun, subj. -daursjau, -daursta; belonging originally to the -autrsau, -autrsau; belonging originally to the third ablaut series ders-, dars-, durs-, Aryan dhei s-, dhars-, dhrs-: ef. Skr. dhrsh-, perf. dadhārsha, to be bold, Gr. θηρσ-, θρασ- in θρασύν bold, θορσών to be bold, OSlav. drivate to be bold, dare. In ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb pora. It is also lost in mod.Ger. and Du.; in MDu. it appears to have run together with the verb dorven, =OE. purfan to need (see THAR); hence in Du., durven is to dare; and Ger. durfen in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a d form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME, there was some confusion between them, dar being sometimes written for thar, while, on the other hand, th- forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of dar: see A. 9 below.

Norse) appear with the sense of dar: sec A. 9 below. The original 3rd sing, pres. he dare, and pa. t. durst, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in which the transitive senses (B. II.) were developed; but early in the 16th c, the new forms dares, dared, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by to. In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without to, dare, durst are still in common use (esp. in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'); and most writers prefer 'he dare go', or 'he dares to go', to 'he dares go'. The northern dialects generally retain 'he dare, he durst', and writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without to.]

A. Inflexions.

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1. Pres. Indic. a. 1st sing. I dear'r, north. darr, 1-3 dear, 2-4 der, 3 Orm. darr, 3-6 dar, 5-dare, (Sc. 7 dar, 8-9 daur).

2950 Lindisf. Gost., Terome's Frol. r2 pe ich darr huele hwoego... to eccanne. c 1000 Alliric Gen. xliv. 34 Ne tlear ic ham faran. c 1200 Ormin 10659 Ne darr i pe nohlt fulltimenn. c 1205 Lav. 6639 Ne der ich nohl kennen. a 1225 St. Marker. 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt. a 1240 Ureisum in Cott. Hom. 183 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien. c 1350 Will. Palerne 938 Y dar nourt for schame. Ibid. 2169, 1 der leye mi lif. c 1420 Avovo. Arth. xxxviii, 1 dar lay. 1513 Mork in Gration Chron. II. 770, I dare well avowe it. 1605 Shaks. Mach. I. vii. 44 Letting I dare not wait vpon I would. 1721 Admison Spect. No. 58 P., I dare promise my self. 1725 Ramsav Gent. Sheph. II. iv, I daurna stay. 18. [see examples in B].

b. 2nd sing. I dearst, (north. \*darst), 2-3 dærst, 2-4 derst, 3 Orm. darrst, 3-6 darst,

b. 2nd sing. I dearst, (north. \*darst), 2-3 dærst, 2-4 derst, 3 Orm. darrst, 3-6 darst, darryst, darryst, 4-5 darist, 5 darste, 5- darest, (7 darst, 7-dar'st). B. north. 4-6 dar, 4- dare. Beowulf 1059 Gif ou. dearst. bidan. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 27 Du ne derst cumen bi-foren him. c1200 Cann. 5614 Patt tu Ne darrst nohht Drihhtin wrappenn. c1205 Lav. 20375 Pu ne dærst [c1275 darst]. abiden. c1285 Chaucer L. G. W. 450 Hypip. 4 Medea, Now daryst thow [v.r. darstoul take this viage. c1400 Rom. Rosc 2532 That thou resoun derst bigynne. c1400 Laufranc's Cirvirg. 302 Whanne bou. ne darist not do it. 1470-85 Malory Arthur x. lv, Arte thou a knygte and darste not telle thy name? 1616 R. C. Times'

Whistle v. 2143 [Thou] darst repaire. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 682 Thou. That dar'st. advance.

\$\theta\$: \$a\$ r300 Cursor M. 5668 (Cott.) How dare [v.r. dar] bou sua \$\text{bisoper smite}\$: \$c\$ 1470 Henry Wallace III. 361 Onhi, Scot, dar thou nocht preiff? 1578 Gude \$\theta\$ Godle Ballates (1868) 116 How dar thow for mercy cry?

C. 3rd sing. a. 1 dear(r, north. darr, 1-3 dear, 2-2 der. 3 orth darr, 1-3 dear, 2-2 der. 3 orth darr, 3 dear, 3 dear,

C. 3rd sing. a. I dear(r, north. darr, 1-3 dear, 2-3 der, 3 Orm. darr, 3-6 dar, 5- dare, (8-9 Sc. daur). B. 6 daroth, -yth, 6- darea. Reavolf 1373 Gif he gesecean dear. c175 Lamb. Hom. 111 He his men eisian ne der. c1875 11 Pains of Hell 231 in O. E. Misc. 133 Ne dar no seynt heom bidde fore. 1340 Ayenb. 32 Pet ne dar nast guo ine be pebe. 1382 Wyclip Rom. x. 20 Yasie dar, and seith. c1400 Maynery. (Roxb.) 2ii. 51 Nere bis see dare na man dwell. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour F viij. A coueytous herte dar well Saye. 1549 Compl. Scotl. 14 3it he dar be sa bold. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado III. 1, 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603—Meas. for M. v. i. 315 The Duke dare No more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1630 Dayenant Crutl Bro. 1, A pretty curr! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 Scott Antiq. xxvi, 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do.' 1850 Texnyson lu Mem. 24viii, Nor dare she trust a larger lay.

B. 1533 J. Herwooo Merry Play betw. Johan, Tib, etc., The kokold. for his lyfe daryth not loke hether ward. 1605 Sitaks. Mach. 1. vii. 46-7, I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more, is none. 1697 Dryoen Virg. Georg. 111. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1798 FREKE & HAMMOND in Anti-Jacobin No. 28 (1823) 140 The man who dares to die. 1812 J. Witson Stee Of Platins 11. 24 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1856 Emexson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) 11 113 No priest dares lint at a Providence which does not respect English utility. 'The present dare has been carelessly used for the past dared or durst.

The present dare has been carelessly used for the past dared or durst.

1760 Inpostors Detected 1. 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day.

1811 A. Bell in Southey Life (1844) 11. 631 I wish I dare [= durst] put them down among our books.

1847 MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest vii, He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject to 1857 Kinoslev Two F. Ago 1. 214 She was silent; for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. 1bid. 208 But she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. Pres. Indie. Alwal. a. I. durnon(20). 2.2 dare.

2. Pres Indic. plural. a. 1 durron(-e), 2-3 dur-

she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. Pres Indic, plural, a. 1 durron(-e), 2-3 durren, 3-4 duren, dorre(n, 4-5 durn) e, dore(n, -un, 4-5 dur, dor. β. 3-6 north, der, 4-5 dar, (5-6 darne), 5- dare, (Se. 7 dar, 8-9 daur).

c 900 Bada's Hist. t. xavii. Resp. 5 (1890) 22 Pat heo nowiht swelces ne durron zefreniman.

c 1205 Lav. 25705 pis lond enihtes ne durren wið him mare na fehten [c 1275 ne dorre þis lond enihtes ne durren við him mare na fehten [c 1275 ne dorre þis lond enihtes). a 1225 Juliana 47 Hu durre 2e?

c 1250 Gen. 4 K.x. 2239 He ne duren ðe weie cumen in.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 244/133 Pat ne dorre wen onust. 1340 Ayenh. 38 pet. nolleþ oþer ne dorre rist do. 138 Wych. 19 Gen. kliv. 26 We dorun [1388 doren] not se the face of the lord. c 1386 Chaluea Can. From. Frod. 4 T. 108 (Harl. MS.) As þay þat dor [v.v. dore, dur, dar 13 MSS.; dare] nonust schwen her presence. c 1400 in Wychif's Sel. Wks. III. 476 Now durne worldly prestis take so grete lordschipe upon hem. c 1400 Maunutv (1839) xxvii. 271 Therfore dur not the marchauntes passen there. 1401 Pal. Toems (Rolls) II. 107 Privyly as 3e doren.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 17425 Cott.) Pan dar we sai. 1377 LANGI. P. Pl. B. Prol. 152 We dar nouste wel loke. 1393 Hold. C. iv. 214 Pore men der nat pleyne. c 1400 Maunuev. (1839) vic. 64 Thei dar wel werre with hem. c 1400 Test. Love ii. 1550 281/2 Loues servaunts. in no place darne appeare. 15. Sir Andrew Barton in Surtees Misc. 1890 64 To France nor Flanders we der not goe. 1568 Wisser Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1887 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1887 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne. 1886 Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contenne.

3. Pres. Subj. n. sing. 1 dyrre, 1-5 durre, 3-4

3. Pres. Subj. n. sing. 1 dyrre, 1-5 durre, 3-4 dure, 4 derre, 4-5 dorre; pl. 1-5 durren, 4-5 durre. B. 4- dare, 5 dair, (8-9 Sc. daur).

Beowulf 2953 (Z.) 1380 Sec zif ou dyrre. c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xiv. § 1 Hweder ou durre xilpan. c1220 Bestiary 187 No3[1] wurdi, dat tu dure loken up. a1250 Chel & Night. 1704 Non so kene, That durre abide mine onsene. c1380 Sir Fernub. 451 Com on zif lov derre. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1v. xix, Soo bat she durie no more be so proud. 1bid. xxix. 191 If lou dorre entre. ber in.

B. a1340 Hampole Praller xiii. 1 Dof 8 weeche dare thynke god is noght. 1380 See B. 1 bl. 1360 Smellon Magny/. 2205 Here is my gloue; take it vp., and thou dare. 1592 Davies Immort. Soul viii. ii, If we dare to judge our Makers Will. Mod. Doi tif fyou dare!

4. Past Indic. a. sing. 1 dorste, north. darste,

4. Past Indic. a. sing. 1 dorste, north. darste, 2-6 dorste, 1-6 durste, 3 Orm. durrste, 4-6 dorst, 4- durst, (5 darste, derste, drust, 5-7 dirst); pl. 1 dorston, 2-5 dorste, n, durste(n, (4 draste), 4-6 dorst, 4- durst. β. 6- dared,

(4 draste), 4-6 dorst, 4- durst. B. 6- dared, (8-9 Sc. daur'd).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. IV. xi, Hwæder he wið Romanom winnan dorste. 918 O. E. Chron. (Earle 104). Hie ne dorsten þæt land nawer gesecan. a 1154 Ibid. an. 1135 Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 97 Da apostlas ne dursten bodian. c 1200 Ormin. 2008 Forrþi durste he siþþenn Don hise þeowwess takenn Crist. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 He ne dorste for godes eie forleteo. c 1350 Gen. 4 E.r. 2593 Durste 3he non lengere him for-helen. a 1300 Cristor M. 2028 (Cott.) Þar again durst he not spek. c 1300 Havelok 1866 But dursten he [= they] newhen him no more. 1340 Ayenb. 73 Pe raþre... þanne þou dorstest...consenti. a 1340 Hamfole Psatler xxi. 18 His kirtil þe whilke þai dørst noght shere. 1380 [see B. 2]. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 174 He his mother derste love. c 1440 Parlomobe 1075 And the hethen drust not sbyde. c 1440 Parlomobe 1075 And the hethen drust not sbyde. c 1440 Fork Myst. xxiv. 14 How durst þou stele so stille away! 1533 Jove Apol. Tindale 32 He stretched forth his penne. as farre as he dirst. 1583 Hollybano Campb di Fior 219 Wentest thou to see? I durst not. 1641 R. Brooke

Episc. 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunder-bolts which he dirst not steale. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 204 P 11 They durst not speak. 1849 Mas. Carlyle Lett. II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig. 8. c1500 Greene Fr. Bacon iv. 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. 1bid. iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride. 1641 Burrough Sious Yoy 26 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 Fuller Pisgah I. 145 They dared not to stay him. 1790 Cower Let. to Mrs. Bodham 21 Nov., Such as I dared not have given. 1821 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXV. 345 He dared not take the crown himself. 1848 Dickens Dombey XXX, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. 1864 J. H. Newman Apologia 288, I dared not tell why. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. I. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. Past Subj. sing. as in Past Indic. pl. 1 dorsten, 2- as in Indic.

sven, 2- as in Inaic.

a 1000 Boeth. Metr. i. 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten.
c 1374 CHAUCER Tropius 1. 906 Yn lone I dorst [2.r., durst]
haue sworn. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol. 178 Pere ne was
ratoun. . þat dorst haue ybounden þe belle aboute þe cattis
nekke. 1556 Aurelio § Isab. (1608) Cviij, What man.. that
dorste hane tolde me.

This Past Sut. 1. C. S. W.

This Past Subj. or Conditional durst (= would dare) is often (like the analogous could, would,

This Past Subj. or Conditional durst (= would dare) is often (like the analogous could, would, should, ought) used indefinitely of present time.

c 1400-50 Alexander 1673 Sire, bis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn. 1666 W. Caashaw Rom. Forgeries 161 Do but promise that you will ludge without partialitie, and I durst make you judges in this case. 166a Glannull Lux Orient. (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. 1793 Miss. Inchebalo Midu. Hour II. i, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. 1881 Private Secretary I. 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstn't.

G. Pres. Inf. a. 1 \*durrau, 2-5 durre(n, 3-4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore. \(\beta\). 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5- dare, (8-0 Sc. daur).

a 1300 Cursor M. 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 Hamfold Py. Consc. 4548 Na man sal pam dur biry. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. lxxxi, per shulde noon dore resceyue it. c 1440 Promp. Parr. 114 Darn, or durn (Pynson darun, daren, or dorn, andeo. c 1450 Lonellet Grait Xiii, 538 They scholen not doren lyen. 1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 72 To dore to me doo suche a shame.

B. c 1400 Maunder, (Roxb.) iv, 12 So hardy bat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 Cath. Angl. 89 Dare, andere, presumere, vsurpare. 1bid. 97 Detre, vsurpare, presumere, andere. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1ii. (1841) 1. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 Scott Old Mort. viii, 'They'll no daur open a door to ns.' 1814-4 Evesson Ess., Self-Reliance Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much. 1871 Macoure Mem. Patmos xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. Pres. pple. and vbl. sb. 6-daring.
1886 A. Dar Eng. Secretary n. (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. 1889 Spectator 19 Oct., Power. held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide.

8. Pa. pple. a. 5? dorren [cf. OHG. gitorran], dorre; 6 dare.  $\beta$ . 6-7, dial. 8-9 durst.  $\gamma$ . 6dared.

dorre; 6 dare. \$\beta\$. 6-7, \$dial. 8-9 \text{ durst. } \gamma\$. dared.

a. \$c. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 11. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dorre be so hardi? \$c. 1500 Melusine xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to have dare come.

B. 1500 Barclax Nhyp of Folys (1874) I. 207 They sholde not have durst the peoples vyce to blame. 1605 Sylvester Diary 1635-7-79 III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I have durst to go in many a day. 1691 tr. Emilianne's Obs. Yourn. Naples 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. \$Mod. Sc. If I had durst do it.

y. 1520 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 65 They have dared to break out so andaciously. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M.H. ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill. 1883 Daily Tel. to Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial \$\beta\$, th [partly from Norse pora, porôi (Sw. torde, Da. turde), partly confused with Thar to need]: Pres. Indic. 2 sing. 3-4 therstou, pl. 3-4 voe thore, 5 they ther(not); Pa. Indic. 3 purte, 3-4 therste, 4 therst, 5 thorst. \$c. 1300 Havelok 10 pe wicteste man. That purte riden on ani stede. \$c. 1300 St. Brandan 188 We ne thore oure maister isseo. Ibid. 585 Hou therstou ... bifore him neme his name? \$c. 1300 Bete 1550 Hi ne therste age the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156.] \$c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 2668 Was per pan no man pat in wraphe berst sen ys fas. 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 1155 The four gonne to fle, And thorst naght nyghhe hym nere. 1465 Marg. Pasron in Paston Lett. No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thernot take it uppon hem.

B. Signification.

I. intr. (Inflected dare, durst (also dares.)

B. Signification.

I. intr. (Inflected dare, durst (also dares, dared.)

1. To have boldness or courage (to do something); to be so bold as. a. followed by inf. without to

to be so bold as. **a.** followed by inf. without to (the original const.).

a 1000 (see examples in A. above). 1154 O. E. Chron., Ne durste nan man don ober bute god. a 1225 Juliana 42 penne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. a 1300 Curtor M. 3586 (Cott.) Baldlik þat dar i sal. 14. [see examples in A. above]. 1568 Gaafton Chron. II. 358 Whatsoever the king did, no man durst speake a worde. 1611 Bible John xxi. 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? 1743 Johnson Debates in Parll. (1787) II. 441 No man dared afterwards .. expose bimself to the fury of the people. 1759 H. Walfole Corr. (ed. 3) III. ccxxxx. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 186a

HISTOF Sc. Prov. 5 Ae man may steal a horse where anither daurna look ower the hedge.

daurna look ower the hedge.

b. The inf, is often unexpressed.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 128, & 3elpeð of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. c 1350 Will. Palerne 2040, [I] missaide hire as i durst. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. l. 222 He mai be martyr if he dair. r 535-83 [see A. 4]. 165a CULFEPPER Eng. Physician (1800) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. r 725 DE Foe Voy, round World (1840) 344 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 185a Miss Yonge Cameos II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

c. with to and inf.

dare. 185a Miss Yönge Cameos II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

C. with to and inf.

In this construction the 3rd sing, is now dares and the pa. t. dared; but durst to was formerly used. 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

c 1555 Harpsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 269 The Connsell..neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. 1611 Biale. Transl. Pref. 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. 1619 Berntt. Sarpi's Counc. Trent (1676) 35 A Spanish Notary dared to appear publickly in the Rota. 1625 Burges Pers. Tithes 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. 1677 Galle Crf. Gentiles II. Iv. 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. 1836 W. Inving Astoria I. 289 No one would dare to desert. 1870 E. Percock Ralf Skirl. III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. 1848, 1883 (see A. 4).

2. (ellipt.) To dare to go, to venture.

c 180 Sir Ferunb. 3726 Ferrer ne draste bay nost for fere. 1660 Gaugen Brownig 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not. dare at in Heaven or Hell. 1697 Drygen Virg. Past. vi. 6 Apollo.. bade me feed My fatning Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. trans. (Inflected dares, dared.)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon,

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon,

have courage for, face.

1631 MAY tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mindes II. 135 To dure all things, but nothing too much. 1704 Swift T. Tub xi, Should some sourer mongrel dare too near an approach. 1827 HEBER 1st Olympic Ode 145, I will dare the course. 1867 LAOY HERBERT Craille L. iii. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly,

defy (a thing).

defy (a thing).

1602 SHARS. Ham. IV. V. 133, I dare Damnation. onely lie be reueng'd. 1611 Herwood Gold. Age 1. Wks. 1874 III. 7 A Crown's worth tugging for, and I wil ha't Though in pursute I dare my ominous Fate. 1645 QUARLES Sol. Recant. 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? 1701 Rowe Amb. Step-Moth. Vi. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. 1724-38 GAY Fables 1. xx. 36, I stand resolv'd, and dare the event. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1838) II. xiii. 266 He hesitated not to dare the resemment of the pontifi. 1853 C. Browtë Villette vi, I saw and felt London at last.. I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

1380 Livix Euphnes (Arh.) 316 An English man. [cannot] suffer. .to be dared by any.

1580 Hay any Work 37 What wisedome is this in you to dare your betters? 2 1502 Z. Bovn Zion's Flowers (1855) 138 A gyant tall, who darr'd him to his face.

1703 Rows Ulyss. 1. i. 270 The Slave Who fondly dares us with his vain defiance.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman.

1813 Hoge Queen's Wake 190 To range the savage hannts, and dare In his dark home the sullen bear.

b. With various const., e.g., to dare (a person)

b. With various const., e.g. to dare (a person) to do something, to the fight, etc., † to dare out.

1590 Greene Orl. Fur. (1861) 92 With haughty menaces
To dare me out within my palace gates. 1693 Knolles
Hist. Turks (1698\*148 He would.. meet the Rebell in the
heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell. 1606 Shake.
Ant. & Cl. III. xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay
Comparisons a-part. 1632 Randolf Faal. Lovers v. viii,
I dare him to th'encounter. 1672 Baxter Bagshaw's Scand.
II As children dare one another into the dirt. 1785 Burns
Halloween xiv, I daur you try sic sportin. 1847 Markat
Childr. N. Forest xvii, You wish to dare me to it—well, I
won't be dared to anything. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xxvii.
451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. Dare Saw. [From sense 1.] 8. properly.

III. Dare say. [From sense 1.] a. properly. To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared

To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4509 Cott.) Bot idar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leil luues for-gettes lat'. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1452, I dar seie & sopliche do proue, sche schal weld at wille more gold ban je siluer. c 1460 Play Sacram. 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of dokettis good I dar well saye.

1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1862) 311 No Towne nor Citie is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable .. with this one Fleete. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 759 Who devised your Office of Ministery? I dare say, not Christ. 1699 Bentley Phal. 120 This I dare say, is the best and neatest Explication .. and .. I believe it the truest.

b. transf. To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Al-

it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with

this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past daresaid, darsayed, dessayed.

1749 FIRLOING Tom Jones VII. xii, You give your friend a very good character..and a very deserved one, I dare say.

1768 STERNE Sent. Journ. 1. 54 (The Letter), La Fleur.. told me he had a letter in his pocket.. which, he durst say, w' suit the occasion. 1807 Anna Poatera Hungar. Bro. v, 'Other women have admired you as much.. I dare say'..'O'l if it's only a "dare say" cried Demetrius, shrugging up his

shoulders. 1853 Mrs. Carlyl. E Lett. II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 Sir C. S. C. Bowen Law Rep. 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

Dare (deol), v.2 Obs. or dial. Also 3 deare, 4 dere. [Known from c1200; but not found in OE., though the early ME. darien suggests an OE. \*darian. Perh. identical with the stem of MDu. and LG. bedaren to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish verdaren, verdarien to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. intr.

† 1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. Obs.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2048 Pe keiser. dearede al adeadet, druicninde & dreori. a 1250 Ovol & Night. 384 Ich mai ison so wet so on hare, The; ich bi daie sitte an dare.
c 1350 Will. Palerne 4055 Pe king was kast in gret boust; he dared as doted man for be bestes dedes. 1444 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 218 The snayl goth lowe down, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. 1526 Skelton Magnyj. 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare. 1550 PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I prye or loke about me, je aduise alentour. What darest thou on this facyon? me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 Thomas Hist. Italie 96 The emperour. constreigned Henry Dandolo. to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight.
† 2. fig. To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. Obs.

T 2. Ifg. 10 De in testinay, treinbie with lear, lose heart, dread. Obs.

c 1300 Cursor M. 21870 (Edin.) For be se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dere and dute. c 1340 Gave. 8 Gr. Knt. 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. c 1440 York Myst. xxviii. 2 My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede. 1513 Braddhaw St. Werburge 1. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylynge entred into the hall.

Bradenaw St. Werdurge 1. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylynge entred into the hall. + 3. To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also fig., esp. in droop and dare. Obs. c 1220 Bestiary 460 Ne stered 3e [Se fox] nost of Se stede..oc dared so 3e ded were. a 1225 Juliana 42 Denne dare we & ne durren neuer cumen binoren him. c 1326 Chaucea Shipman's T. 103 Thise wedded men pat lye and dare As in a fourme sit a wery hare. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. iv, The dere in the dellun Thay droupun and daren. a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare. 2a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builded thinges to grounde shall falle.. And men in graves dare.

+ 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. Obs.
a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1135 3ef drihtin, be darede in mre mennesse, wrahte beos wundres. 1382 Wellif Mark vii. 24 And Inleusus. mighte not dare or be privy [1388 be hid]. 14. Epiph, in Tundale's Vis. 107 The worm. Dareth full oft and kepeth hym covertly. c 1430 LvDc. Bochas v. v. xvii. (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare Til he may styng. c 1440 Hyllon Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1449), 1 kiii, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, latito, lateo.

+ b. with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

escape, be unknown to.

138a Wyclif 2 Pet, iii, 5 It daarith hem [1388 it is hid fro hem] willings this thing. Ibid. iii. 8 Oo thing daare 301 not or be not unknowum. — Acts xxvi. 26, 1 deme no thing of these for to dare him.

11. trans. +5. To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate.

To dare larks, to fascinate and daze them, in order

To dare larks, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them. (Cf. sense I, quots. 1526–30, and DARING vbl. sb.2) Obs.

1547 Hooper Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuous councillors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. A 1556 Cranser Williams Williams with the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. Too Warner Alb. Eng. x. xxxix. (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. 1631. Shars. Hen. VIII, It, il. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. 16a1 Fletterer Pilgrim. I, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily. 1671 Temple Ess. Const. Empire Wks. 1731 I. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. 1860 Sala in Cornh. Mag. 11. 239 A' dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunshiny days, for the purpose of daring or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

+6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now

dial.

1611 Beaum. & Fl., Maid's Trag. IV. i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. 1627 Deavron Aginconrt 97 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 Gloss. Exmoor Scolding (ed. 9), Dere, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child. S.v. Thir, Dere, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses. 1864 Cafean Devon Provinc. To dare, to frighten. He dare'd me, he surprized me. I was dare'd, I was surprized.

Hence Dared ppl. a.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3044 Selcuth kniştis, Sum darid [Dubl. MS. dasyd], sum dede, sum depe wondid. 1563 Homilies II. Idolatry III. (1859) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dared larks in that gaze. 1678 Driven Œdipus I. i, Then cowered like a dared lark.

Dare,  $v.^3$  obs. var. Dere, to injure, hurt. Dare  $(d\hat{e}^{o}i)$ ,  $sb.^1$  Also 6 darre. [f. Dare  $v.^1$ ] 1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, chal-

Dare (dee), sb.! Also 6 darre. [f. Dare v.]

1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now collog.

1594 First Pt. Contention v, Card. Euen when thou darest. Hu. Dare. I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 Herwood 2 Edwo. IV Wks. 1874 I. 66 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1605 Shaks. Aut. 4 Cl. 1. ii. 191 Sextus Pompeins Hath given the dare to Cassar. 1688 Benyar Dying Sayings Wks. 1767 I. 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1892 R. II. Davis Van Bibber, said one of the men.

† 2. Daring, boldness. Obs.

1595 Markham Sir R. Grinville Ixxvii, And yet, then these my darre shall he no lesse. 1596 Shaks. 1 Hor. IV, iv. 1.78 It lends. A larger Dare to your great Enterprize.

Dare (dee), 5h. 2 [f. Dare v.] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.

1860 Sala Hogarth in Cornh. Mag. II. 239 note. The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or chaptau bras, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy. 1888 Athenamus 28 Jan. 122/1 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators (Hogarth's Distressed Poet). † Dare, sb.3 Obs. Also 5 dar. [A singular formed on dars, OF. dars, darz, pl. of dart, dard dart, dace. The OF. pl. dars and nom. sing. dars became in Eng. darse, darce, Dace.] = Dace.

[1314 in Wardrobe Ace. 8 Edw. II, 21/12 Dars roches et pik 2s. 8d.] c 1475 Pict. Vocab. in Wr.-Walleker 763/36 Hic capita, a dar. 1622 Dravron Poly-obly.xxvi, The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace. 1708 Morreux Rabehits i. iii, As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. Brookes Art of Angling i. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare. is not unlike a Chub.

+ Dare, darre, sb.4 Obs. [Cf. F. dare, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.).] ? A por-

huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.).] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1538 Tapers of Earls of Combrid. in Whitaker Hist.
Craven (1812) 268 Item, for herbes five dares. for yeast, five dares. 1601 F. Tate Househ, Ord. Edv. II, § 2 (1876)
6 His livere...shalbe a darre of bredde. Bid. § 9 He may take two darres of bred.

Dare (= dar), darh, var. of Thar v., need.

Dare-all. [f. Dare v.] + All: ef. dare-devil.]
One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. Hook Fitzherbert I. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boas and oilskins.

Dared, fpl. a.: see Dare v.?

Dare-devil (deonlevel), 5b, and a. [f. Dare

Dare-devil (de "Ilde vil), sb. and a. [f. DARE v.1 + DEVIL : cf. cutthroat, scarecrow.]

A. sh. One ready to dare the devil; one who is

recklessly daring.

1794 Woltott (P. Pindar) Odes to Mr. Paine ii, I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhime. 1841 Lytton Nt. 4 Morn. (1851) 152 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 Green Short Hist. x. § 1 Robert Clive... an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; reck-

lessly daring.

lessly daring.

1832 W. Iaving Alhambra II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1866 Motley Netherl. I. 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Ilence Dare-de-viliah a., Dare-de-vilism, Dare-de-vilism, -deviltry (U.S.).

1885 Blackw. Mag. CXL. 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness. 1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1886 Mrs. C. Praken Miss Yacobsen's Chance I. vi. 111 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in piquant contrast to, etc. 1881 N. I. Nation XXXII. 369 No city has for courage and dare-devilry surpassed Milan. Dare-fish: see Dare 16.3.

† Dareful, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dane 5b.] or 7.1

+ Dareful, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dane sb.1 or v.1 + Ful..] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SIAKS, Macb. v. v. 6 We might have met them darefull, beard to beard. 1614 SVLYESTER Parl. Vertues Reyall 994 Not by the Prowesse. Of his owne darefull hand.

Darer (derror). [f. Dane v.1 + Fer.] One who dares or vertures: one who shellenges and deres.

Daret (de 151). [I. Dare v. 1 + - Er.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 Raleigh Hist. World II. v. iii, § 16. 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 1624 FLETCHER Rule a Wife III. v., Another darer come? 1748 Rechardsoon Clarissa (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. Forbes in Eng. Illust. Mag. Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

Daresome, a. dial. [See -Some.] Venturesome, foolhardv.

some, foolhardy.

1864 L. N. Comm Atherstone Priory I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

Darf, var. of Denr a. Obs., keen, and Tharf v.

Darg (darg). Sc. and north.dial. Also 5 dawerk, dawark, 8 daurk, 9 daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, daurg. [A syncopated form of daywerk, or daywark, Daywork, through the series of forms dawark, \*da'ark, dark, darg, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount Vol. III. of work, or of the product of work, done in a cer-

of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task.

c 1425 Wyntoun Chrm. 1x. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful dawerk that tyme wes done. 1429 Act. Andit. 147 (Jam.) Ffor the spoliationne of vi dawarkis of hay. 1525 Stewart Crou. Scot. 11. 506 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in Piteain Crim. Trials Scot. 11. 451 Fourscoir dargis of hay. 1789 Burns Anda Farmer's Salut. xvi, Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought. 1794 Statist. Acc. Scot. XII. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 Scott IIrt. Midl. xxvi, I have alang day's darg afore me. 1823-4 De Quincev Cessars Wks. 1862 IX. 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good darrock. 1851 Greenwell Coaldr. Terms Northumb. 4 Durh. 21 Darg, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price. the general term in use about Berwick. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Darrak (Centre), dark (S. W.), darg (North C.), day's work. 1875 Ruskin Fors Clavigera VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence Darg-days, days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord. Darger, darker, Dargsman, day labourer. Darging, working

Da'rgsman, day-labourer. Da'rging, working

Dargsman, day labourer.

as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMISSON Water-Kelpie iv. in Scott Minstr. Sc. Bord., The darger left his thrift.

1807 J. STAGG Poems 64

The laird and dar'ker cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack of auld lang seyne.

1988 K. GALLOWAY Poems 119 (Jam.)

Glad to fa to wark that's killing. To common darguing.

1885 in D. H. Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets Ser. VIII. 44 A bargain. For drainin' or for dargin'. 1845 Whistlebinkie Ser. III.

(1800) I. 418 Warnin dargsmen to put on their claes.

Dari, = DURRA, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1892 Daily News 28 June 2/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. bid. 27 Oct. 7/4 Linseed, buckwheat, dari, and millet Darial, dariel (le, var. of DARIOLE Obs., pasty.

Daric (darik). Also 6-7 daricke, dari(c) que,

Daric (devik). Also 6-7 daricke, dari(e) que, 7-9 darick. [ad. Gr. Δαρεικ-όs (properly an adj. agreeing with στατήρ stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darins. Also a Persian silver coin of the

first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called siglos.

1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. I. 40 The King... sent to the man ... a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 336 Two cups. full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques. 1665 Sin T. Herbera Trav. (1677) 243 Timagoras... had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries. 1767 Swinton in Phil. Trans. LVII. 273 note, The bow and arrow... visible... on a very curious Daric. 1879 H. Phillips Notes Coins 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown.

Darie, obs. form of Dailty.

Darii. Logic. A maemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative

which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion par-

(a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (i); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong fower Modes... Barbara, Celarent, Darit, Ferio... whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universall or particular, affirmative or negative. 1717 Prior Alma 111, 383, I could.. With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darit to Bocardo vary. 1869 Fowler Ded. Logic (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darit.

Daring (de-rip), vbl. sb, I [f. Dane v.l. + 1NG!.] The action of the verb Dare I; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. 1x. (1632) 596 Incredible darings... were not wanting. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. xv. 80. As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 6, 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

nad soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

† Daring, vbl. sb.2 Obs. [f. Dabe v.2] The action of the verb Dare 2; esp. the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see Dabe v.2).

\*\*Equation of the verb Dare 2; esp. the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see Dabe v.2).

\*\*Equation of the verb Dare 2; esp. the catching of larks by dazing or fascination in the state of the state

damnahle doctrines. **Darring**, ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> [f. Dare v.<sup>1</sup> + -ing <sup>2</sup>.]

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacions.

turous; hardy, audacions.

1583 STANYBURST \*\*Eneis\*, etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf souffe. in phisnomye daring. 1596 SHAKS. I \*\*Hen. IV\*, v. i. 91, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman. More daring, or more bold, is now aline. 1667 MILTON \*\*P. L. VI. 129 Half way he met His daring foe. 1758 S. HAYWARD \*\*SETM\*\*. 2013. STANGARLAY \*\*Hist. Eng. IV\*\*. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. \*\*Iranyf\*\*. and fig.

1617 MIGULETON & ROWLEY \*\*Fair \*\*Onarrel\*\* 1. i. 314 To walk unmumfild\*\*. Even in the daring \*\*st streets through all the city. \*\*a 1665 Fuller \*\*Worthies\*\* (1849) III. 202 Witness Wimbleton in this county, a daring structure. 1697 Addisons Wimbleton to so daring as this. 1876 Freeman \*\*Norm. Cong. V. 39 This daring legal fiction.

+3. In quasi-advb. comb. with another adj., as

daring hardy. Obs.

1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Ur daring hardie as to touch the Listes.

Daring, ptl. a.2 Obs. Also 4 dareand. [f. Dare v.2] Staring, trembling, or cronching with fear, etc.: see the vb.

1333 Minor Poems, Halidon Hill 39 Now er hai dareand all for drede, Pat war bifore so stout and gay. 1611 Coron, Blotir, to ... ye close to the ground, like a daring Larke, or affrighted fowle.

affrighted fowle.

Daringly (deorinli), adv. [f. Daring ppl. a.]
+LY 2.] In a daring manner.

1605 Charman, etc. Eastw. Hoe i. i. (R.), Prouder hopes which daringly o'erstrike Their place and means. 177/minis Left. xlii. 220 The civil rights of the people are daringly invaded.

1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 11. 533 Men asked... what imposter had so daringly and so successfully personated his highness.

Daringness (de rinnes). [f. as prec. + - NESS.]

Daringness (des rinnes). [f. as prec. +-NESS.]
Daring quality or character.

1622 Marbae tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. 70 Full of
Daringnesse and of Lying. 1647 Clarendon Hit. Reb.

vii. (1703) 11. 276 [Falkland], The daringness of his Spirit.

1795 Colendor Plot Discor. 49 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1880 M. Betham-Eowards Forestalled L. ix. 140 The daringness of.. youth.

|| Dariole. Obs. Also 5 daryol(e, -iolle, -ial, -yal, -eal, -iel(le, -yel. [a. F. dariole (14th c.) a small pasty filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.1 = Custard 1 a.

a small pasty 'filled with fiesh, nearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = CUSTARD 1 a.

1a 1400 Morte Arth. 199 With darielles endordide, and daynteez ynewe. c 1420 Liber Cocornati 1863) 38 For darials. Take creme of almonde mylke [lett.]. c 1430 Two Cookery. bks. 47 Daryoles.—Take wyne & fressche brope, Clowes, Maces, & Marow., & put berto creme. & yolky of Eyronn. tbid. 53 Darioles. c 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 443 Daryalys. 1664 Etherapdee Com. Revenge m. it. 1. did buy a dariole, littel custarde. [1833 Scorr Quentin D. iv, Ordering confections, darioles, and any other light dainties he could think of.]

Dark (dāik), a. Forms: 1-2 deore, 3 dearc, dero, doro, dorok, darc, darck, deork, durc, 3-6 derke, 4 deorke, durke, 4-6 derke, dirk(e, dyrk, 5 derck, dyrke, dork. 4-7 darke, 6 darck, dearck, centek, 6- dark. [OE. deore (rept. earlier \*derk, with fracture of e before r + cons.); there is no corresponding adj. in the other Teutonic langs, but the OHG. wk. vb. tarchanjan, tarhnen, terchinen to conecal, hide, of which the WGer, form would be darknjan, appears to contain the same stem be darknjan, appears to contain the same stem dcrk, dark. In ME, there is a notable variant therk(e, \(\delta\)herke, thyrke, with the rare substitution of initial p, th, for d, for which see THERK.]

I. literal.

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unillumi-

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said esp. of night.

Beownlf 3584 Nilhthelm gesweare deore ofer dryhtgunum. c 1000 Ags. Ps. lxxiii[i]. 16 Pu daz settest and deore niht. a 1235 Yuliana 30 Dreihen hire into darg (y.r. dore) hus. c 1275 Lw. 7563 Hit were doreke nipt. c 1340 Cursor M. 16783 (Trin.) Pe day wex derker ben be ny3t. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur xvt. xvii, Hit was soone derke soo that he myght knowe no man. 1548 Hall Chron. 113 A very darke night. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1697 Dryden Firg. Georg. 1v. 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 1887 10 The room was kept dark. 1861 Flo. Nightingale Nursing 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. Wilcocks Sca Fisherman 190 They will hive when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

† b. A dark house or room was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to keep (a person) dark, to keep him confined in a dark room. Obs.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. iv. 97 Both Mar and Master is possest. They must be bound and laide in some darke roome. 1600 — A. Y. L. III. III. 421 Loue is meerely a madnesse, and. deserues as well a darke house, and a whip, as madmen do. 1601 — All's Well iv. i. 106 Till then He keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1650 Massingea Renegado iv. i, He. charged me To keep lum [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants. 1687 Jefferstes in Magd. Coll. (Oxt. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

C. Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. Dark moon = dark of the moon; † dark star (see 1504).

c. Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. Dark moon = dark of the moon; † dark star (see 1594).

a 1120 D. E. Chrom. an. 1106 Se steorra artywde innon bet subwest he was litel gebult and deorc. 1551 Recorde Cast. Knowl. (1556) 272 They... that be called Cloudy starres: and a lesser sorte yet named Darke starres. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. III. 1. xxiii. (ed. 7) 228 Besides these, there be fourteene others stars], whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1633 in Picton Lipsot Minnic. Rec. (1833) 1. 192 Two lanthorns... everie night in yodark moone be sett out at the High Crosse. 1860 Bart Lett Tick. Amer., Dark moon, the interval between the old and the new moon.

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc.: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

cross Ags. Ps. lxviii. [lxix.] 14 Ado me of deope deorces wateres. crago S. Eng. Leg. 1, 441/365 pat lodlokeste weder [at mighte beo.. Swart and deork and grislich. crags E. E. Allii. P. B. 1020 pe derk dede see hit is demed euer

more. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 152 A wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Cherch should falle. 1658 WILLSFORD Natures Secrets 100 Cloudy and dark weather. 1711 AODISON Spect. No. 159 ? 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in Gd. Words 133/2 A deep valley, with dark hills on every side.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching block in hus.

ing black in hue.

1382 WVCLIF Lev. xiii. 6 If more derker were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne...it is a scab. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 181 If be colour of his hodi he derk ouper blac. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. i. 41 And her haire were not somewhat darker than Helens. 1795 SOUTHEY Foan of Arc v. 27 Her dark hair floating on the morning gale. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. 11. 88 Two liquors, one of Which has ndark and almost black colour. 1873 Act 36-7 Wict. c. 85 8 3 Her name..shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters.

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair. c1400 Rom. Rose 1009 This ladie called was Beaute.. Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright. 1784 Cook Third Voy. v. iii. (R.), Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood ii, Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty.

C. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of *light*. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used

nyphened with the add, when the latter is used attributively.)

c1532 Dewis Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 903 The rede dark.
1727-46 Thomson Summer 11 On the dark green grass.
1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) IV. 148 Stem hollow.dark mouse or almost black below. 1810 Scott Lady of L. L. xxv, The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 McCullocu.
Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 223 The sheep..many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 M. L. Whately Ragged Life Egypt xvii. 163 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery.

II for

II. fig.4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light; evil, wicked; also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre

acterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious, a too Satan 105 (Gr.) Feond seondon rede, dimme, and deorce. c 1000 Ags. Gosh. Luke xi. 34. 3if pin eage... by deorce eall pin lichama by d bystre. 3477 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xix. 21 Alle derke deuelles aren adradde to heren it [be name of ihesus]. 1393 Gowene Conf. I. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, whiche are inward derke. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. i. 169 My faire name... To darke dishonours vse, thou shalt not have. Itid. v. ii. 66 Thou fond mad woman Wilt thou conceale this darke Conspiracy? 1663 J. Speeker Pradigies (1665) 355 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1732 Pope Ef. Bathurst 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1703 MARY WOLLSTONEGR. Rights Wom. v. 239 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of their character. 1848 Macablan Hist. Eng. I. 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 Miss Vonce Cames II. xx. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a 1000 Wanderer 89 (Gr.) Se dis deorce lif deope geondbenceb. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Yul. III. v. 36 More darke &
darke our woes. 1636 Hevlin Sabbath II. 141 Then the
times were at the darkest. 1715 DE Foe Fam. Instruct.
1. i. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it.
1818 Shelley Rosalind & Helen 171 So much of sympathy
to borrow As soothed her own dark lot. 1849 Robertson
Serm. Ser. 1. iv. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things.
1888 Bever Amer. Comm. II. xl. 90 The prospect for such
an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy,
sullen, sad.

sullen, sad.

sullen, sad.

1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. v. i. 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night And his affections darke as Erebus.

1705 Addison Italy (J.), Men of dark tempers.

1735 SOMERVILLE Chase I. 200 If in dark sullen Mood The glouting Hound refuse his wonted Meal.

1862 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. (1865)

111. IX. X. 178 Ah, ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour.

C. Of the complements Clouded with

c. Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or

dislike, frowning.

1599 Shars. Ven. & Ad. 182 Adonis. with a heavy, dark, disliking eye. cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 Shelley Epifsych, 62 Art thou not. A smile amid dark frowns?

1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. iii, 14 The brow of the ing man grew dark.

90. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

21320 Cast. Love 71 Pauh hit on Englisch be dim and derk. 21380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 105 Men ben blyndid bi derke speche. 1387 Thervisa Higden (Rolls) V. 279 His prophesie but is so derk. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII.

28 Which acte. is so obscure derke and diffuse that [etc.]. 1535 Cowran Le 2 Chron. ix. 1 The quene of rich Arabia.. came.. to prone Salomon with darke Sentences. 1559 Scor in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. App. x. 30 This matter is.. darke, and of great difficultie to be.. playnlye discussed. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 103 The Cause is dark, and hath not been rendred by any. 1687 R. I. Estrange Ans. Riv. Dissenter 44 He's a little Dark in this Paragraph; hut the Change of One Word will make him. Clear. 1866 Argyll Rayll Largy Larv vi. (1871) 209 These may seem far fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or

+ b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or

regarded. Obs.

regarded. Obs.
c1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. ix. 83 What demest bou..is bat a dirke bing and nat noble bat is suffisaunt reuerent and my3ty. 1551 Turner Herball. Prol. A iij a, I... darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron. III. 1221/1 She hath made hir conncell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows.

c. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible.

indistinct, indiscernible.

1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscurity. 1610 — Temp. 1. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Ahisme of Time? a 1800 Cowera On Biogr. Brit. 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot ...dark ohlivion soon absorbs them all. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. i, The verge of dark eternity.

of L. m. i, The verge of dark eternity.

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed,

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret. To keep dark: to keep secret (colloq.).

1605 Shaks. Lear 1. i. 37 We shal expresse our darker purpose. Know, that we haue divided In three our Kingdome.

1681 Crowne Hen. VI, 11. 14 By your passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark.

1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. I, He hid himself... kept himself dark.

1888 J. Pavn Myst. Mirbridge xiii, She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter; reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and

designs.

designs.

1075 OTWAY Alcibiades II. i, But use such secrecy as stolen Loyes should have, Be dark as the hush'd silence of the grave.

1706 J. Logan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 145 He is exceedingly dark and bidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating.

1738 Pope Epil. Sat. II. 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave.

1846 PRESCOTT Ferd. 8, Isab. I. ii. 125 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand.

1855 Century Mag. XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8. Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the

about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

Dark horse (Racing slang), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence fig. a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front. In U.S. Politics, a person not named as a candidate before a coavention, who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 DISRAELI Yng. Duke v. (Farmer), A dark horse, which had never been thought of .. rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. 1860 Sat. Rev. IX. 593/1 A Headship. often given by the College conclaves to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 Sketckes from Camb. 36 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 in Harper's Mag. Ang. 472/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse'. 1885 Erress. Hore in Pall Mall G. 19 Mar. 10/1 Two millions of dark men. whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped. 1888 Easton (Mass.) 7rnl. 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable. 1891 N. Gould. Danble Exercit 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rioter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to discomfort them. 1893 Standard 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind;

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind;

sightless. Obs. exc. dial.

sightless. Obs. exc. dial.

1382 WYCLIF Gen. xlviii. 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael
weren derke for greet eelde, and cleerli he myste not se.

14... Stacyons of Rome 321 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866)

124. I mayse now hat ere was derke. 1576 Fleming Panoph.
Epist. 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight
is able to pearce. 1658 Rowland Mouff. Theat. Ins. 1098
Some there are, that cure dark sights by reason of a Cataract. 1768 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 203/t Mr. Bathom has been
totally dark for seven years. 1806 Med. Yrnl. XY. 152 His
other eye was nearly quite dark. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dark,
blind. 'Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark.

10. Void of intellectual light mentally or spirit-

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute

of knowledge, ignorant.
c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. In. ii. 67 Of whiche men be corage c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. III. ii. 67 Of whiche men be corage alwey. seekeb be souereyne goode of alle be it so hat it be wijb a derke memorie. 1513 BRAOSHAW St. Werburge cclxxxviii. Balade i, To be examined by my rudenes all derke. a 1668 DENHAM (J.), The age wherein he liv'd was dark. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 22 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 SHAOWELL Sqr. Alsatia 1V, 1 am not so dark neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 FLETCHER Hist. Ess. Wks. 1793 IV. 15 If you oppose his principles. he supposes that you are quite dark. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Ch. 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also Dark Ages in 13.c.]

¶ 11. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are

¶ 11. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in the Dark Continent = Africa.

1878 H. M. Stanlev (title), Through the Dark Continent.

1890 — (title), Through Darkest Africa.

1891 Booth (title), In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-adv. a. In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 Shars. A. V. L. III. v. 39 Beauty. I see no more in you Then without Candle may goe darke to bed.

1821 Joanna Balllie Met. Leg., Ld. John xv, Then dark lover the baron's eye.

1865 Sketches from Camb. 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos. [Cf. dark horse in 8.]

13. Comb. a. adverbial, as dark-closed, -emb. parasynthetic, as dark-basomed, -browned, -coloured, -complexioned, -eyed, -haired, -hearted (hence -heartedness), -leaved, -minded, -skinned,

(hcnce -heartedness), -leaved, -mindea, -skinnea, -stemmed, -veiled, -veined, etc.
1594 Daniel Cleopatra Wks. (1718) 278 Thon [Nemesis] from \*dark-clos'd Eternity.. The World's Disorders dost descry. 1726-46 Thomson Winter 813 Sables, of glossy black; and \*dark-embrowned. 1868 Lo. Houghton Select. 80 The \*dark-flowing hours I breast in fear. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. I. lix, Match me those Honries.. With Spain's \*dark-glancing daughters. a 1835 Mrs. Hemans Poems, Guerilla Leader's Vow, Through the \*dark-rolling mists they shine. 1853 Hickie tr. Aristoph. (1872) II. 603

DARK.

O, \*dark-shining dusk of night, 1859 Tennyson Lancelot & Elaine 337 The face before her lived, \*Dark-splendid. 1590 Shars. Com. Err. 1, ii. 99 \*Darke working Sorcerers. 1863 I. Williams Eaptistery 11. xxvii, \*Dark-bosom'd. glorious sea! 1845 Mrs. Norton Child of Islands (1846) 188 \*Dark-browed and beautiful he stood. 1768 \*PUTCHER Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 369 Whether I shall put on. my \*dark-coloured suit. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast x. 24 A delicate, \*dark-complexioned young woman. 1605 Shars. Lear 11. 121 Out of season, thredding \*darke ey'd night. 1814 Byron Corrair III. xvii, And now he turned him to that dark'd-eyed slave. 1813 Scott Trierm. II. xxvii, Slow the \*dark-fringed eyelids fall. 1881 Ladd Herbert Edith 2 A bright, \*dark-haired young ladd. 1862 M. Hofkins Hawaii 367 In the time of our \*dark-heartedness. 1870 Brant Homer I. 11. 61 Forty \*dark-hulled Locrian Barks. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Plants V. 105 The \*Dark-leaved Sallow. 1795 Souther Yoan of Are viu. 618 \*Dark-minded man 17742 Young Nt. Th. ii. 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense \*dark-prisond. a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. Pref. 83 The \*dark-sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 1701 Lond. Gaz. No. 3754/8 Missing. . Elizabeth Benson. dark-brown Hair'd. a little dark sighted. 1885 Mabel Collins Pretitiest Woman ix, The \*dark-skinned Russian women had made a bero of him. 1634 Milton Comus 129 Goddess of nocturnal sport, \*Dark-veiled Cotytto, 1673-39 I. Jones in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 50 Light-veil d Marble. "dark-vein", ditto. C. Specialized comb. or phrases: dark ages, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; dark box (\*Photorr.\*). a box

dle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; dark box (*Photogr.*), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc.; dark chamber, †(a) a camera obscura (obs.); (b) *Photogr.* = dark-room; † dark-closet, dark glasses (see quots.); dark-house (see I b); + dark light = DEAD-LIGHT I; dark-room (*Photogr.*), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also I b; dark slide (*Photogr.*), the holder for the sensitized plate; † dark tent, a camera obscura; dark-well, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when

a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

It 687 BURNET Trav. III. II There is an infinite number of the Writers of the "darker Ages.] 1730 A. Gordon Maffei's Amphith. 398 A Theatre. called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random. 1837 HALLAM Hist. Lit. 1. \$ 5 Gregory I. the chief authority in the dark ages. 1859 Buckle Civilits. I. 18. \$ 58 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme. 1889 Brit. Finl. Photogr. 11 Nov. 113/2 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a "dark box. 1726 Leon Designs 3 b, Ward-robes or Cup-boards, which by new name in the Art are called "Dark-closets. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., "Dark glasses, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer. 1683 Kobin Conscience 278 in Songs Lond. Prent. (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-folk me did spy, They drew their "dark light instantly. 1820 Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg. 11. 452 We.. caulked the dark-lights. 1841 Specif. Claudet's Patent No. 9193. 3 (Red light) allows the operator to see how to perform the work without being obliged... to remain in a "dark room. 1852 Specif. Newton's Patent No. 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1853 W. K. Burron Mod. Photogr. (1892) 21 To purchase a 'dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus dealer. 1869 Brit. Frail. Frail. Photogr. 11 Nov. 777/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal "dark slide. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). "Dark Tent., a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, etc. 1869 J. Hoog Microsc. 1. ii. 83 The use of n set of "dark-wells.

Dark (dark), sb. Forms: 4-5 derk(e, 5 dirk, 6 darcke, 6-7 darke, 6-0 dark. [f. Dark a.: cf. the analogy of light sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, esp. that of night.

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition;

the analogy of light sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, esp. that of night, the light of the moon; the time near new moon when there is no moonlight; cf. dark moon s.v. Dark a. 1c.

1200 K. Horn 1431 He ladde hure bi be derke Into his pywe werke. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 1906 To seke crist in the derke with Lanternes and with fire brandes. 1553

1. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 160 Gropyng in the darcke. 1598 Rowlands Retayling of Christ Was, 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke approcht apace. 1626 Bacon Sytvas \$296 Hyou come suddenly... out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. 1651 Hartilis Legacy (1655) 160 Gardiners and Husbandmen... talking of the dark of the Moon. 1760 C. Johnston Chrysal (1822) 111. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark stort. C. F. Damberger's Trav. Africa 122 If a boy is born.. in the dark of the moon. 1830 Tennyson Ode to Memory iv, To dimple in the dark of rushy coves.

1. The dark time; night; nightfall.

1. 1400 Destr. Troy 1079 The derke was done & the day sprange. a 1400-50 Alexander 4773 It droze to be derke. 1718 Laov M. W. Montague Lett. lii. II. 73 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark. 1771 E. Long Trial of Dog Porter'. One evening after dark. 1833 Ht. Martineau Tale of Tyme i. 3 He quitted the keel... just at dark. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by.

1. A dark place; a place of darkness.

1. C. A dark place; a place of darkness.

1. C. A dark place; a place of Frog Tyre Div. 1. 8 Above the Skyes they fix'd his blest abode. And from the Darks of Hell fetch dup the God. 1883 S. Lanter Eng. Novel 47 (Cr. Dict.) Those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.

2. fig. (A leap in the dark: see LEAP.)

c1369 CHAUCER Dethe Blannche 609 To derke is turned all my lighte, a 1541 WYATT Penit. Psalms li. The Anthoriv, Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide.

3. Dark colour or shade; spec, in Art, a part of

3. Dark colour or shade; spec. in Art, a part of a picture in shadow, as opt osed to a light.

1675 A. Browne Art Pict. so Ever place light against dark, and dark against light. 1715 J. Richardson Th. Painting 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light. sometimes... of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another Lighter above that. 18a1 Crane Lect. Drawing iii. 153 A light is made hrighter by being opposed to a dark. 1855 M. Arsolla Picans, 1/1/2crims 119 The palm-tree plumes that roof d With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall. 1866 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 1x. viii. 287 His lights are not the spots, but his darks.

b. fig. A. dark spot, a blot.

1637 Sublent Lady of Pican. 1. i, Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your antic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered.

4. The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown; obscurity. In the dark: in

scure, or uaknown; obscurity. In the dark: in

concealment or secrecy.

Concealment or secrecy.

1638 FELTHAM Resolves 1, 21ii, 127 Vice ... ever thinks in this darke, to hide her abhorred foulnesse. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 11, § 4, I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud. 11732 Atternury (J.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose. that is in the dark. 1888 Bryck Amer. Common. 111, xevi. 342 note, Such legislation ... is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means. + b. Obscurity of meaning. Obs.

1699 Bentley Phal. 175 The Threat had something of dark in it.

5. In the dark: in a state of ignorance; without

5. In the dark: in a state of ignorance; without knowledge as regards some particular fact.

1677 W. Hubbard Narrative in 47 As to what hapned afterward, we are yet much in the dark.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. II. xxiii. § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark.

1793 Comper Muthat Forbearance 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark, Makes answer quite heside the mark.

1793 Burke Corr. (1844) III. 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs... of the powers of Europe.

1804 M. Eddeworth Moral Y. (1816) I. xix. 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark.

1876 Gladstone in Contemp. Rev., June 2 We seem to be...in the dark on these... questions.

Dark (dāik), v. arch. or dial. Forms: 4 durk,

4-6 derke, 4-7 darke, 5-6 dirke. 6 dirk. 6-

4-6 derke, 4-7 darke, 5-6 dirke, 6 dirk, 6-dark. [f. DARK a.]

†1. intr. To become dark; = DARKEN 1. Of

tl. intr. To become dark; = DARKEN 1. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. Obs.

[c 1050 Suppl. Elfric's Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 175 Crepusculum, tweonoleoht, net deoreung.] c 1340 Cursor M.

[c 1050 Suppl. Elfric's Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 175 Crepusculum, tweonoleoht, net deoreung.] c 1340 Cursor M.

16740 (Trin.) Fro penne hit derked til þe mone: oner all the world wide. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1, vi, The evening begon for to dirke. 1438 Caxton Chas. Gl. 211 In the same yere the mone derked thre tymes, a 1530 Skelton Col. Cloute 196 When the nyght darkes. 1596 H. Clapiam Briefe Bilde 11, 172 Sun darks, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue. 1506 Shars. Tr. & Cr. v. viii. 7 With the vaile and darking of the Sunne.

fg. 1450 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 236 Vnder sleuþe darkit þe loue of holinesse.

† 2. trans. To make dark; = DARKEN 6. Obs. c 1300 Beket 1417 Overcast heo is with the clouden. Whar thurf the churchen of Engelonde idurked beothechon. 1322 Wyclif i Kings xviii. 45 Heinenes ben derkid. c 1477 Caxton Jason 29 b, The ayer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arowes and stones, c 1500 Not. Browne Mayd 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none. 1530 Pal.ses. 506/2 What thyng hath darked this house... me thynke they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 Milton Comus 730 The winged air darked with plumes. 1715 Ramsay Eclipse of Sun ii, No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous)

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. H. 406 Pe sunne mai he derkkid heter bi fumes hat shal cleer he erhe. 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xx. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arh.) 269 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre. 159a Constable Sonn. III. viii, The shadie woods seeme now my sunne to darke. 18.. Mrs. Browning Soul's Trat. 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance. 1850 — Poems II. 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun. +3. To darken in shade or colour. Obs. 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. i. 5 The wiche clopes a derkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had duskid and dirkid, 1573 Art of Limning 5 Orpyment may be. darked with Oker de Luke. +4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind. lit. and fig. Obs.

1. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind.

1. And fig. Obs.

1. And Fisher W.k.

1. And Fisher W.k.

1. And Fisher W.k.

1. And Fisher Obs.

1. And Fisher

Marina gets all praises. This. darks In Philoten aft graceful marks. 1647 H. Muax Song of Soul Ded. 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud. dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1818 Scort Hr. of Midl. aviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest plut that ever was planned.

is enough to dark the fairest plut that ever was planned.

† 6. intr. To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen.

a 1300 Cursor M. 25444 (Cott.) In hope i durk and dare.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 17 pe child þan darked in his den

dennly him one. 1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. elii.

(1495) 704 Abowte hegges lurkyth and derkyth venemouse

wormes. c 1400 Dettr. Troy 13285 Folis... þat heron the

melodyl fof the Sirens). derkun euon down on a depe slomur.

1447 Bokennam Scyntys (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kavys and

cravys.

7. intr. To listen privily and insidiously. dial. 1. intr. To listen privily and insidionsily. atal. 1781 J. Hinton Tour Caves Gloss., To dark for betts, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of. 1885 Brocket N. Country Was., Dark, to listen with an insidious attention. 1855 Roberson Whitby Gloss., Dark, to listen, to pry into. 'They dark and gep for all they can catch.' [Also in Glossaries of Holderness, Mid-Yorks., Cumbrid., Lonsidale.]

Cumbrida, Lonsdale.]
Hence Darked ppl. a., Darking vbl. sb.

c 1050 [see 1]. c 1430 Lyng. Chron. Troy Prol., Dyrked age. a 1541 Wyart t ompl. Absence of his Love, My darked pangs of cloudy thoughts.

Darken (da'1k'n), v. Forms: 4 derkn-en, darkn-en, darkn-e

darkn-en, derkin, 4-5 durken, 5 dyrkyn, 6 dirken, -in, dareken, 6- darken. [f. Dark a.; see -EN suffix 5. Cf. OHG. tarchanjan under Dark a. Not very common in ME.; in later times it has taken the place of DARK v.]

I. intransitive.

1. To grow or become dark, said esp. of the 1. To grow or become dark, said esp. of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with down.)

a 1300 Curror M. 24414 (Cott.) be air gun durken [v.r. to derkin] and to blak. 13. Thrush & Night. 4 in Relig. Antig. 1. 241 The dewes darkneth in the dale. 1731 Pore Ep. Jurtington 80 Echold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Und. 1. 257 The Heaven Darkens above. 1863 HAWTHORNE Old Home, London Suburt (1879) 239, The chill..twilight of an Autumn day darkening down.

b. To become obscure. (With utpon, from.)
1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. ix. 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 Lytton Harold 1. i. The vision darkens from me.

+2. To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily

after. Cf. DARK v. 6. Obs.

after. Ct. Dark v. o. Oos.
c 1400 Anters of Arth. v. Alle dyrkyns [n. rr. durkene, darkis] the dere, in the dym scoghes. 1508 Dunbar Marit Wem. & Wedo 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.
3. To become blind. lit. and fig.

3. 10 become Dilind. III. and fig. 1880 HOLLYBAND Treats. Fr. Tong s. v. Entrecharger, My sight diminisheth, darkneth, or waxeth darke. 1813 SHELLEY Q. Mad 149 Man. Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night.

4. To become dark in shade or colour.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) 11. 234 The complexions of different countries... darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Truls. 11. 33 A hright angel darkening into what looks quite as much like the Devil. 1883 Hardwick's Photogr. Chem. (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; esp. of the countenance: to become clouded with anger or

other emotion.

other emotion.

1742 Young Nt. Th. viii. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 Mrs. Radcuffe Italian xii, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening. 1842 Scort Redgauntlet ch. xvii, 'His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened. 1850 Hawthorne Scarlet L. iii, His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II. transitive.

6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut

6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also fig.

138a Wyclif Isa. xiii. 10 Al to-derkned is the sunne in his rising. c1535 Dewes Introd. Fr. (in Palsgr. 951), To darken, obscurer. 1555 Eden Decades 245 The headen is seldome darkened with clowdes. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 1. i. 226 Whose Figure even this instant Clowd puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 501 When Night darkens the Streets. 1768 Sterne Sent. Yourn. (1775) I. 15 (Calais). I perceived that something darken'd the passage more than myself. 11 was effectually Mons. Dessein. 1847 Tennyson Princess in 295 You stood in your own light and darken'd mine. 1862. Idylfs Ded. 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world. 1864. Aylmer's F. 416 The tall pines That darken'd all the northward of her Hall. 1874. Lowell. Agassis 1. i, The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance The inexorable face.

b. To darken (a person's) door or doors: emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually

for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually

for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

1730 Franklin Birdy Wks. 1887 I. 341, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again.

1748 Richardson Clarista Wks. 1883 VIII. 237 If ever my sister Clary darkens these doors again, I never will. 1826 Blackto. Mag. XIX. 11/1 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors. 1822 Tennyson Dora 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7. To deprive of sight, to make blind; fig. to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men. 1532 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. i. 21 Their folish hart hath been darkened. 1611 Bible Ps. lxix. 23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not. 1758 S. Havmard Serm. 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkned. 1843 Carlyle Past 4 Pr. (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. fig. To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Cerem. 25 h, They dyd more confounde, and darken, then declare. Christes benefites. 1611 Bhate Job 2820'iii, a Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 ALLEN Danger Enthus, 20 You confound things together which are distinct, to the darkning of them in your understandings. 1781 Cowrea Hope 769 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 Kingsley Herrau, viii, This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief.

9. fig. To cloud with something evil, painful, or

8. If S. 10 cloud with something evil, painful, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 119 He., that poisoneth, and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation. 1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. 1. iv. 11 Euils enow to darken all his goodness. 1611 — Wint, T. v. iv. 41 With these fore'd thoughts, I prethee darken not The Mirth o'th' Feast. 1781 Granon Decl. & F. 111. 96 The fame of the apostles. . was darkened by religious fiction. 1830 Lyrron Distormed 41 No. I will not darken your fair hopes. 1883 S. C. Hall Retrospect II.

138 Domestic affliction. darkened the later years of his life.

† b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or reconst.

+ b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to

th. 10 deprive (a person) or fusite or tending cellipse. Ohs.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. m. 1, 24 Ambition (The Souldiers vertue) rather makes choice of losse, Then gaine which darkens him. 1607—Cor. iv. vii. 5 And you are darkned in this action Sir. Even by your owne.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.

1317 Pore Eloisa 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green.

1821 Sheelley Ginevra 16

The bridal veil Which ... darkened her dark locks.

1860 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 2) so Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid,

darkens it.

Darkened (dārik'nd), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Made dark, deprived of light. lit. and fig.
1733 Pore Hor. Sat. n. i. 97 The darken'd room. 1856

Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i. \$2.268 Darkened and deluded as I am. 1871 Morkey Veltaire (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits.

Darkeney (dārik'ng) [Levil ] One who or

Darkener (dā 1k'nə1). [-ER.] One who or that which darkens.

that which darkens.

1611 COTGR., Noircisseur, a blacker. darkener, obscurer.

1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 5 A great darkener
and blemisher of the .. heauty of the nind. 1776 G. CAMFBELL Philos. Rhet. (1800) I. r. ii. 47 A sophister or darkener
of the understanding. 1866 Geo. Et 101 F. Holt III. XXXVII.

48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening dark nin), vibl. sb. [-180].

1. The action of making or becoming dark.

154 Bagford Coll. No. 81 If 20 A great and totall Eclipse,
or darkenyng of the Moone vnto XVI. poyntes. 1677 Git. IN
Darmond. (1867) 318 Necessity can do much to the darkening
of the understanding. 1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. vii. 144
The .. darkening or blackening of the glands.

2. Nightfall, dusk. Sc.

1814 Scott Wav. Isiii, It's near the darkening, sir. 1865
Mas. Carlvie Lett. III. 296 The cock is shut up. from
darkening till after our breakfast.

Darkening, ffl. a. [-180]. Becoming or

Darkening, ffl. a. [-ING 2.] Becoming or

Da'rkening, ffl. a. [-ING 2.] Becoming or making dark.

1725 Pope Odyss. Ix. 213 A lonely case .. with dark'ning lawrels covered o'er. 1800 Herschet in Phil. Trans. XC. 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope. 1873 Black Fr. Thule 6 Peaks .. still darker than the darkening sky.

Darkey: see Darky.

Darkful (daukful). a. rare. [OE. deorefull, f. deore adj. Dark: see -ful.] Full of darkness. a 1050 Liber Scintill. Ixi. (1889) 187 Eall lichama bin deorefull byd. 138 Wyche Jalat, vi. 23 3ft thin eige le weyward, al thi body shal be derkful. c 1470 Hersch Wallace viii. 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayft the dyrkfull chance. 1633 T. Adams Axf. 2Peter i. 19 Pagans have a darkful night. 1895 M'Clellan New Test. 390 The horrible degradation of markind to a darkful existence.

† Da'rkhede, derkhede. Obs. Also dure-

The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence. 
† Darkhede, derkhede. Obs. Also durchede. [f. Dark a. + -hede, -HEAL.] Darkness.

1397 R. Glouc. (1724) 560 poru al le middelerd derkhede ber was inou. c1300 St. Brandan 37 Alo tide of the dai we were in durchede.

Darkish (dāriki), a. [f. Dark a. + -1811.]

Somewhat dark: a. through absence of light.

1557 Sackyille Mirr. Mag., Induct. ii, The dayes more darkishe are. 1659 60 Pervs Diary (1870) I. 56 We drank pretty hard. till it began to be darkish. 1777 Howard Prisons Eng. (1780) 178 The passages are narrow... and darkish. 1588 Gen. P. Thompson Andi Alt. II. Ixxvi. 29 A state of darkish wilight.

b. in shade or colour.

1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. xxiii. (1495) 877 Matere

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XIX. XXIII. (1495) 877 Matere that is dymme and derkysshe and vipure. 1538 Leland Itin. IV. 124 The. Colour. is of a darkish deepe redde. 1775 Adata Amer. Ind. 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish. 1881 C. A. Young Sun 197 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.

Hence Darkishness, darkish quality or state. 1583 GOLDING Calvin on Deut. xc. 556 God held them in arkishnes, giving them but a small tast of his Grace.

Dark-lantern. A lantern with a slide or

A lantern with a slide or arrangement by which the light can be concealed.

1650 Feller Piggal iv. iii. 45 The pillar of the cloud, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern. 1680 Higherinschild Meroz 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Darklanthorn and wear a Vizard. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth v. Simon Glover..now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand.

1. Stang (Second)

his hand.
b. slang. (See quot.)
a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, A Dark-Lanthorn, the
Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court).

5\* - 2

**Darkle** (dāuk'l), v. [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb darkling analysed as a pple. Probably some parallelism to sparkling has been proposed. supposed. See next.]

supposed. See next.]

1. intr. To lie darkling; to show itself darkly.

1819 Byron Juan II. xlix, The night.. darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1855 Thackeray Neucomes lxxy, The.. Founder's Tomb.. darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 Century Mag. 530 The.. fountain.. whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool.

1. To lie in the dark conceal oneself. b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.

1864 THACKERAY D. Duval viii, 1 remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.

2. To grow dark.

1823 Byron Juan vi. ci, Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle, And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle.

1870 Morais Earthly Par. 11. iii. 330 Cold and grey, And darkling fast, the waste before her lay.

1880 Howells Undisc. Country ix. 120 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the countrance,

b. Of the countenance, etc.: To become dark with appear score attempts.

with anger, scorn, etc.

180 Moore Ode to Anacreon xvii. Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle.

1852 Thackeran Neucomes Ixvi. (D.), His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me.

1864 Ilnst, Lond. News Summer No. 19/2 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin.

3. Irans. To render dark or obscure.

1884 [see Darkling B. 3].

1893 National Observer 25 Feb. 370/2 The dramatist... whose province it is to darkle and obscure.

10 Parkless a nonce-sul. Free from darkness.

Darkless, a. nonce-wd. Free from darkness. 1888 Daily News 29 Sept. 5/1 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are enchanting.

nghts' are enchanting.

Darkling (dārklin), adv. and a. [ME. darkeling, f. DARK a. + -LING, adverbial formative: ef. back-ling, flat-ling, grove-ling, half-ling.]

A. adv. In the dark; in darkness. lit. and fig. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derkelyng withoute candelle. 1580 Sidney Aradia (1662) 379 He came darkeling into his chamber. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leane me? 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. x Our lamps. at last go out, and leave us darkling. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 39 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shadiest Covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1712 Steelee Spect. No. 466 ? 7 Darkling and tir'd we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 Scott Rokely I. xxvi, Wilfrid is. destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue. 1859 Tennyson Vicien 732 He. darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

B. pres. pple. and a. [the ending being confounded with the -ing of participles.]

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark.

in the dark.

a 1963 Suenstone Upon Riddles in Dodsley Coll. Poems (1982) V. 64 Ve writers. O spare your darking labours!

1904 Hurdis Tears Affect. 58 Which soars aloft in the first gimpse of morning, and performs A darking anthem at the gates of Heavin. 1814 Chalmers Evid. Chr. Revel. x. 285 A single word from God.. is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1850 C. Merrout R. Feverel xx, Here like darkling nightingales they sit. 1863 Mas. Oliphant Salem Ch. xvi. 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkling observes.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkly; darksome, obscure.

1739 P. Whitehead Manners 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M. Arroto Balder Dead ii, And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods Follow'd. 1865 Gosse Land & Sea (1874) ed Another. brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows.

1812 1795 G. Wakefield Reply to Age of Reason, Part II., 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out.. for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 Scott Rokeby VI. xiv, Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days. 1878 White Life in Christ III. xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening; obscuring.

3. Darkening; obscuring.

1884 Lowell Poems, To Holmes, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

4. Darkling-beetle, a black beetle, Blaps mor-

Tisaga, living in dark places, as cellars, etc.

1816 Kriby & Sp. Entomol. (1843) I. 335 Mr. Baker. kept a darkling beetle (Blass mortisaga) alive for three years without food of any kind. 1836 9 Tono Cyct. Anat. II. 864/2 The fifth section. includes. the darkling beetles.

Darkling, sb. nonce-wd. [See -LING.] A child

of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide 1. 629 (MS.) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling [i.e. Cain] at his first recoil, And temporize his hatred to my wish! Ibid. 1. 175 The morning. brought his darkling to the field.

Darklings, adv. rare. [f. DARKLING adv., with adverbial genitive: ef. backward, -wards, etc.] In

adverbial gemitive: ef. backward, -wards, etc.] In the dark; = Darkling adv.

a 1656 Bp. Hall Wes. (1837-9) VII. 344 (D.) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go darklings to bed. 1785 Burns Halloween xi, To the kiln she goes then, An' darkling grapit for the bauks. 1847 Tail's Mag. XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime. done darklings in a lawyer's back shop.

b. At darklins is used dialectally.
1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. I. 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklins. † Darrklong, adv., obs. variant of Darkling.

[Cf. headlong, sidelong.]
1561 T. Hoby tr. Castiglion's Courtyer (1577) M via, The two arose and wente to bed darkelong. 1577 Eden & Willes Hist. Trav. 258 b, Darkelong without al pompe and ceremonies, buryed in a dunghil. 1620 Shelton Quix.

IV. xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark-long and without

Darkly (dā: kli), adv. [f. DARK a. + -LY 2.

Darkly (dā:1kli), adv. [f. Dark a. + -LY 2. OE. had deorelice; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the fig. sense 'darkly in a moral sense, horridly, foully'.

c 1000 Gloss. Prudent. 142 Tetrum, deorelice.

1. In the dark; in secrecy, secretly.
c 1600 Shaks. Sonu. xliii, When 1 sleep, in dreams they fmy eyes] look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed. 1601 — All's Well Iv. iii. 13, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 223 Bradwardin lieth huried in the Sonth wall, somewhat darkly. a 1845 Hooo Irish Schoolmaster vi, Tame familiar fowls. sit darkly squatting.
2. With a dark or sombre hue.

Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 223 Bradwardin leath hurted in the Sonth wall, somewhat darkly. a 1845 Hood Prish Schoolmaster vi, Tame familiar fowls...sit darkly squatting.

2. With a dark or sombre hue.
1509 Hawes Past. Pleas, xiiv. ii, On his noddle darkely flamyng Was set Saturne. 1641 French Distill. v. (1651) 139 Melt it not, onely let it darkly glow. 1704 Souther Sonn. viii, How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest! a 1835 Mas. Hemans Poems, Modern Greece, The river's darkly-rolling wave. 1843 Mas. Browning To Flush iii, Darkly brown thy body is.

3. In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.
1504 Shans. Rich. III, 1. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake! 1601 — Tweel. N. Ii. i. 4 My starres shine darkely oner me. 1814 Byros Corsair I. iv, His frown of hatred darkly fell. 1837 Hawthorne Twice Told T. (1851) I. v. fo The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4. In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.
1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. x. 372 Where dowel is, or dobet derkelich 3e shewen. c 1450 Merlin 53, I. will speke... so derkly that they shul not vndirstonde what I sey. 1576 Flemms Panopl. Epist. 213 This booke was .. written of sett purpose very darkely. 1840 Mas. Nogron Dream 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 Jessore Coming of Friars i. 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5. With obscure vision; dimly, blindly. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. Ivii. (1869) 98 Sum time thou shalt se me thikkeliche and derkliche. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1732 Pope E Es. Man II. 4 being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 427 Are not we. seeking to discover that which Socrates in a glass darkly foresaw?

Dartkly, a. rare. [-Ly1': cf. sickly.] Darklooking, somewhat dark.

1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. II. 52 Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue.

Darkmans. Thieves' cant. [f. DARK a.: the

Daykmans. Thieves' cant. [f. Dark a.: the second element occurs also in erackmans a hedge, lightmans the day, etc.] The night.

1567 Harman Caveat 85, I couched a hogshead in a Skypper this darkemans. 1611 Derker Rearing Girle Wks. 1873 III. 216 With all whom I'le tumble this next darkmans in the strommel. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crev., Darkmans-Budge... one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in. Rogues to rob. 1737 Bacchus & Venns, Each Darkmans I pass in an old shady Grove. 1815 Scort Gny M. xwili, Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae milling in the darkmans.

Darkness (dā'knis). [OE. deorcues, 1975, f. deore Dark a. + 1918, 1918, 1918, 1975]. The quality or state of being dark.

deore Dark a. + mes, -nis, -nys, -ness.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).

a 1050 De Vitiis in Liber Scintill. (1889) 228 On physere swa micelre deorcnysse. c 1320 Cast. Love 1706 Another peyne they shull have of derknes. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 95 MS. Gg) And clothede was the flour. flor derknesse of the nyht. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121 Dyrkenesse, obscuritas. 1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 50 Bytwene the shynynge lyght and black derknes. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 63 No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 Tynoall Glac. 1. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. i. 5 Pe wiche clopes a darkness of a forleten and dispised elde had[de] duskid and dirked. 1413 Lyos. Pilger. Sowle in lix. (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derkenesse of the mater to whiche he is conloyned. 1818 SHELLEY Laon XII. xxiii. 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair. 1856 Ruskin Mod. Paint. 1V. v. xviii. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight: blindness.

her streaming hair. 1856 Ruskin Mod. Paint. IV. v. xvin. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight; blindness.

c1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 272 Ende I wil as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull liff. 1568 Turner Herbal III. 6
The litle filmes that go over the eyes, wherof darknes doth rise. 1842 Tennysos Godiva 70 His eyes, hefore they had their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4. fig. a. The want of spiritual or intellectual light; esp. common in biblical imagery.

Kingdom, power of darkness: the empire of evil. Prince of darkness: Satan.

c1340 Cursor M. 17881 (Trin.) Do folk in dedly derkenes stad Pis grete lift made hem glad. 1382 Wyclif Col. i. 13
The which delyuerde vs fro the power of derknisses. 1526

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 The prynce of derkness. our goostly ennemy the denyll. 1531 TINOALE Exp. 1 70hn 15
All that lyne in ignoraunce are called darknesse. 1654
WHITLOCK Zootomia 140 A second famons Leader under the Prince of Darkness and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 FORDYCE Serm. I'ng. Wom. (1767) II. viii. 6 The powers of darkness...concur. .in misleading. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 229
They (the clergy) were. .the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.

ness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.

1388 WYCLIF Job x. 21 Befor that Y go.. to the derk lond, and hill with the derkness of deth. 1525 COVERD. Job x.

21 To that londe of darcknesse & shadowe of death. 1603

SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. i. 14 If I must die, I will encounter

darknesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. Mod. The darkness of the tomb.

The darkness of the tomb.

5. Gloom of sorrow, trouble, or distress.

c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) 1. 142 There is some darkness happened betwint the two favourites. 1811 Shelley Bigotry's Victim iii. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay.

6. A condition or environment which conceals

from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity;

from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity; concealment, secrecy.

138a Wrole Malt. x. 27 That thing that Y say to 301 in derenessis, saye 3ee in the list. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 1 The vaile of darckness of the vsurped power. of the see and bishoppes of Rome. 1601 SHANS. Twel. N. v. i. 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in darkenesse. what occasion now Reueales. 1602 E. WALKER Exictens' Mor. (1737) 'To the Anthor', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) III. xii. 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness. 1889 J. Corbert Monk xiii. 191 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

suddenly and with such mystery, this man of Garrouss [Monk].

7. Obscurity of meaning.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 165 Poeticall Clerkes...de lighting muche in their owne darckenesse. a 1568 Aschum Scholem. (Arb.) 156 The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and darknesse. 1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual., Apt to occasion much darknesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. a 1715 Burnet Own Time (1823) I. 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness. + Darkship. Obs. nonce-web. [See-Ship.] The personality of one who is dark.

personality of one who is dark.
1707 E. Ward Hud. Rediv. (1715) H. 7 That his Darkship
[i.e. a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rabble.

Darksome (dauksom), a. [f. DARK sb. +

SOME: cf. toilsome.]

Darksome (dā-iksōm), a. [f. DARK sb. + - some: cf. toilsome.]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness; somewhat dark or gloomy. Now chiefly a poetic synonym of dark, of vaguer connotation.

1520 PALSGR. 309/2 Darkesome, tenebreux. 1549-62 Sternmold & H. Ps. cxxxvi. g And Starres that doe appeare To guide the darksome night. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 973 By constraint Wandring this darksome desart. 1718 Rowe tr. Lucan 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darksom Hold below. 1848 M. Arnolo Sick King Bokhara, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2. Somewhat dark in shade or colour; sombre. 1615 G. Sandvs Trav. 73 He hath a little haire on his vyper lip.. of a darksom color. 1667 Milton P. L. xii. 185 A darksom Cloud of Locusts swarming down. 1867 Wordsw. White Doe IV. 56 With pine and cedar spreading wide Their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 Dixon Windsor I. i. 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower.

3. fig. a. Characterized by obscurity of meaning. 1574 tr. Marloral's Apocalifs 1 To the Fathers of olde tyme, Daniels vision seemed moste darksome. 1597-8 Br. Hall. Sal. III. Prol., Whose words were short, and darksome darksome authors of Magic. 1838 C. Summer Mem. § Lett. (1878) I. 379 The darksome chose and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerless-nees.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerless-

ness.
1649 ROBERTS Clavis Bibl. ii. 24 All my darksome doubtings fied away. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) IV. 109 It is a darksome Passion. 1828 Carlyle Misc. (1887) I. 109 His darksome, drudging childhood and youth. a 1845 Hood Two Swans iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

drudging childhood and youth. a 1845. Hood Two Swans iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.
1880 McAathy Own Times IV. kvii. 532 Some rather darksome vices. prove their existence in the character.
Hence Da'tksomeness, darkness, ohscurity.
1571 Goloing Calvin on Ps. xviii. 12 Darksomnesse of water. 1583 — Calvin on Deut. xlii. 248 Let vs not charge it [God's truth] with darksomenesse. a 1642 Sia W. Monson Naval Tracts v. 495/2 The Darksomness of the Night.

Darky, darkey (dā'lki). [f. DARK a. + -Y, dim, and appellative: cf. Blacky.]

1. The night. slang.
1789 G. Parker Life's Painter 124 (Farmer) Bless your eyes and limbs. I don't come here every darkey. 1836 R. Burrowes Death of Socrates in Ret. Father Prout (1860) 269 Then at darkey we waked him in clover.

2. A dark-lantern. slang.
1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Darky, a dark lanthorn. 1838 Dickens O. Twitt xxiii, 'Crape, keys, centre-bits, darkies—nothing forgotten?' inquired Toby.

3. A negro, a blacky. collog. Also altrib.
1840 R. H. Dann Bef. Mast xxxiii, ray The darkey tried to but thim. 1883 Century Mag. XXVII. 132 The manners of a corn-field darky. 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 246 A coffin of curions darkey workmanship.

4. A blind man. dial.
1867 J. Stage Poems 144 A darky glaum'd her by the hip.
Darling (dā'alin), sb. and a. Forms: 1-2

4. A blind man. dial.

1807 J. Stage Poems 144 A darky glaum'd her by the hip.

Darling (dārilin), sh. and a. Forms: 1-3
deorling, (1 dior., dir., dyrling), 1-6 derling,
(4-6 derlinge, yng(e), 2-4 durling, yng, 5-6
darlyng(e, 6 darlinge, 6-darling; also 3 deoreling, 3-6 dereling, yng, 4-6 deer(e)ling, yng,
6-8 dearling, (6 inge, yng(e). [OE. déorling,
derling, deriv. of déor Dear. see Ing. Thence
ME. dereling, derling, which subseq. became darling, as usual with er followed by a consonant; but
the analytical dere-ling, dear-ling also continued
in partial use till the 18th c. or later, as a dialectal
or nonce-form.]

or nonce-form.]

1. A person who is very dear to another; the object of a person's love; one dearly loved. Commonly used as a term of endearing address. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. XXXIX. § 10 Se godcunda anweald zefrijode his diorlingas [v.r. deorlingas]. c 897 — Gregory's Pass. I. 293 Bi Dauide Oem Godes dirlinge. c 1000 ÆLFREG Hom. (Thorpe) I. 58 (Bosw.) Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dyrling. a 1200 Moral Ode 385 Crist scal one beon inou alle his durlinges. c 1350 Will. Paterne 1538 Sweting velcome! Mi derworpe derling. 1388 WCLIF Song Sol. 1. 13 My derlyng is to me n cluster of cipre tre. ? a 1400 Chester Plays III. 372 And now farewell my darling deere. 156a J. Hevwoon Pron. & Epigr. (1867) 65 It is better to be An olde mans derlyng, than a yong mans werlyng. 1583 SYAMYURST Æneis ii. (Arb.) 65 Flee, fle, my sweet darling. 1714 GAY Sheph. Week v. 110 While on her Dearling's Bed her Mother sate. 1842 Tensyson Gardener's Dan. 272 The idol of my youth, The darling of my manhood. 1859 — Merlin & V. 395 Answer, darling, answer, no. † b. A favourite, a minion. Obs.

— Merlin & V. 395 Answer, darling, answer, no. † b. A favourite, a minion. Obs. c 888 K. Ælferen Boeth. xxvii. § a 3if de licode his dysig... swa wel swa his dysexum deorlingum dyde. a 1400-50 Alexander 3442 An ald derling of Darius was duke made of pers. 1530 PALSER. a13/1 Derlyng, a man, mignou. 1548 Hall Chron. (1809) 219 The Quenes dearlynge William Duke of Suffolke. 1579 J. Stubbes Gaping Gulf E viij, The king... had like to have marred al, by lauishing out a word hereof to one of hys deerelyngs. a 1719 Audison (J.), She became the darling of the princess.

C. The favourite in a family, etc.

ε 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) so Knoute of his body gate somes bre.. Knoute lufed[Haradl] best, he was his derlyng. 1675 Art Contentin. iv. § 9 The most discountenane'd child oft makes better proof, than the dearling. 1718 Arbuthor. 9 Mr. Bull III. ii, John was the darling! He had all the good hits.

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovable

creature, a 'pet',
1799 Souther King of Crocodiles II, Six young Princes,
darlings all, Were missing. 1863 Miss Banddon Eleanor's
Viet. (1878) iii. 23 His duty towards those innocent darlings.
1864 Kingslev in Life xxi. (1879) II. 173 With every flock
of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs. They
are great darlings, and necessary against bear and wolf.

2. transf. and fig. a. of persons, as the darling

2. transf. and fig. 8. of persons, as the darking of the people, etc.

etros Lav. 6316 Alfred be king, Englelondes deorling. 1bid.

25576 Pa spac Angel be king, Scottene deorling. 1548 Udall.,

etc. Erasm. Par. Luke Pref. 8. Wantons and derelynges of fortune. 1615 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xxiii. § 36 Angustus Casar... when he was a dearling of the Senate. 1639 Fuller Holy War (1640) 1 A prince so good, that he was styled the Darling of mankind. 1708 Eng. Theophrast. 193

Fortune turns... every thing to the advantage of her Darlings. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. III. xxi. 508 Henry V was, as he deserved to be, the darling of the nation.

h. of things.

as he deserved to be, the darling of the nation.

D. of things.
c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 25 Loue is goddis owne derlinge.
1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 303 Where God is, there also is Patience his derling which he nourisheth.
1604 SHANS. Oth. III. iv. 66 Take heede on't, Make it a Darling, like your precious eye. 1750 G. Hughes Barbadoes
Pref. 1 Then Oratory became their darling. 1890 Emerson
Soc. § Solit., Work § Days Wks. (Bohn) 111. 67 Trade, that pride and darling of our Ocean.
†3. A name for a variety of apple. Obs.
1586 Cogan Haven Health (1636) for The best Apples.
are Pepins, Costards. Darlings, and such other.
4. Comb., as darling-like adj. (nonce-wul.).
1873 Browning Red Cott. Ni.-cap 835 Her figure? somewhat small and darlinglike.

B. adj. [attrib. use of sb.] Dearly loved, very

B. adj. [attrib. use of sb.] Dearly loved, very

B. adj. [attrib. use of 50.] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite.

[1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xv. lxxii, Dyane derlyng pale as any leade.] 1506 Spenser F. Q. iv. Prol. v, Dred infant, Venus dearling dove. 1667 Milton P. L. ii. 373 His darling Sous. 1736 W. Thomrson Epithalamium xiv. 9 Our dearling prince. 1819 Sheller Cyclops a46 My darling little Cyclops. 1849 Diekers Dav. Copp. xxxii, My unchanged love is with my darling child.

b. of things.

httle Cyclops. 1849 Herrs Dav. Copp. xxxx, aly unchanged love is with my darling child.

b. of things.

c 1600 Shurs. Sonn. xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May. 1645 Fuller Good Th. in Ead T. 184106 To acknowledge my darling faults. 1701 W.WOTTON Hist. Rome, Marcus i. 7 Philosophy was his darling Study. 1799 Coleridge Devil's Thoughts vi, The Devil did grin, for his darling sin 1s pride that apes humility. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 101 A few enthusiasts. were bent on pursuing...their darling phantom of a republic.

Hence (nonce-wds.) Darling v. Irans., to address as 'darling'; Darlingy adv.; Darlingness.
1888 Ladv V. Sandars Bitter Repent. III. ii. 25 They still darlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt. cap 1600 Writing letters daily, duly read As darlingly she hands them to myself. 1875 — Aristoph. Apol. Wis. XIII. 30 Right they named you. some rich name. Kallistion? Phabion for the darlingness?

Darloch, var. of Dorlach.

Darn (dām), v. Forms: 7-8 dern, dearn, 7-darn; 9 Sc. dern. [Derivation unknown.

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common: it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced. The form suggests relationship to Dern (later darn) secret, hidden, and its verb dern, darn to conceal, put out of sight; but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found. On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible. Welsh darn' piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'patch' given by Owen Pughe is correct only in the sense that a 'piece' may be used to patch. The Welsh darnio hosan would mean 'to eat a stocking' to levels darn's piece, may be used to patch. The Welsh darnio hosan would mean 'to eat a stocking to pieces' with a knife; 't darn a stocking' is creithio hosan. (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Rhŷs.)

Irans. To mend (clothes, etc., esp. stockings) by filling

filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread inter-

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a darning-needle.)

c 1600 Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk. in Househ. Ord. (1790) 21/4
The Serjant hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe. that are darned. 1603
HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 783 (R.) Far spinning, weaving, derning and drawing up a rent. 1611 corges, Rentraire. to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment. 1697
Lond. Gaz. No. 3303/4 Breeches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1710 Stehle Tatler No. 245 P2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously derned. 1836 Mss. Carlvee Lett. 1. 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned. 1881
Besant & Rice Chapt. of Fleet 11. lii. (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted.
absol. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) 1. 233, 1 can sow plainwork, 1 can darn and stitch. 1875 Flain Needlework 18
The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn.
f.g. 1641 Mil.ton Church Goot, vi. (1851) 128 To dearn up the rents of schisme by calling a councell.
b. To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

obstacles.

obstacles.

1890 Blackev. Mag. No. 897. 9/1 Lithe bodies . . darning themselves out and in of the many-coloured seething crowd.

Darn, sb. [f. Darn v.] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning.

1730 Lond. Gas. No. 5868/9, 1. Muslia Appron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1851 Beck Florist 40 Then she'd. wash my linen, or put a patch here and a dain there.

1879 Miss Bern Rocky Mount. 1. 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original wool remains.

Darn var of Darny c. conder.

Darn, var. of Dern a. and v.

Darn, Darnation, Darned, perversions of DAMN, DAMNATION, DAMNED, in profane use.

DANN, DANNATION, DANNED, in pionane use. (Chiefly U.S.)

1837-40 Haliaurton Clockm. (1862) 29, 1 guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools. Ibid. (1872) 92
Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 John Chaubdacon ii. in Halliwell Dict. (1865) 1. p. xv, I'll be darn'd if 1 know. 1848 Lowell Biglow P. t. xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, Vou've a darned long row to hoe. 1861 II. Kingsley Ravenshoe vi. (D.), My boy..was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; darn they lousy typhoons!

Darned (daind), ppl. a. [f. DARN v.1] Mended by darning.

by darning.

1628 Withen Brit. Rememb. v. 1019 Peec'd, and neatly dearned. 1838 Dickers O. Fauist iv, A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings. 1847 LD. LINDSAY Chr. Art 1. 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry.

Darnel (däunël). Forms: 4-5 dernel, 5 dernal, eil, darnelle, ylle, -ail, 6 dernell, (dernolde). 6-7 darnell, -all, 4-darnel. [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy, darnelle, ivraie, bistory unknown! lolium temulentum'; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, Lolium temulentum, which

in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy, 'darnelle, ivraic, lolium temulentum'; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, Lolium temulentum, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the lolium of the Vulgate: see Cockle \$b.\tilde{2}\_2\$. The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds. It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable.

c1335 Metr. Hom. 145 Than com his fa, and seu rith thare Darnel, that es an incl wede. c1340 Cnrsor M. 1138 (Fairf.) pi quete darnel [Cott., Gott. zizanny, Trin. cokal] sal hit be. 1382 Wyclif Matt. xiii. 25, c1440 Promp. Parv. 119 Dernel, a wede, zizaniu, lollium. 1523 Fitzerral. Husb. § 20 Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on cyther syde the stert. 1572. Jones Bathes Buckstone 5 h, Some darnell is crepte in amongest the good corne. 1605 Shaks. Lear IV. iv. 5. 169 Devoken Virg. Past. v. 56 Oats and Darnel choak the rising Corn. 1742 Lond. § Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) to Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 Med. Prnl. II. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce amodyne properties. 1833 Tennyrson Poems 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her darnels grow.

b. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus Lolium. Red darnel: Rye-grass, L. perenne.
1647 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841: 109) There is a kind of darnel, called lolium murinum. 1794 Marryn Rousseau's Bot. xiii. 143 Lolium or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only.
2. Loosely 'applied to Pafaver Rhaas, or some other corn-field poppy' (Britten & Holland).
1612 Drayron Poly-elb. xv. (R.), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold.
3. fig. Cf. Cockle, Tares.
1444 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 201 The detestable darnel of desperation. 1590 H. Barknow B

Darner (dāunəi). [-ER.]

1. One who darns.

1611 COTGR., Rentraieur, a Seamster. or Dearner. 1837
HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. 111. 149 The humble stocking-darner. 1841 LANE Arab, Nts. 111. 179 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the darner.

2. A darning-needle.

1882 in CAULFIELD & SAWARD Diet. Needlework.

Darnex, darnick, obs. forms of DORNICK,

Darning (dā miŋ), vbl. sb. [-186 l.]

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in laterwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1611 COTOR., Rentraicture..a dearning.

1720 Lond. Gaz.

No. 5868/9, 1 long Muslin Apron.. the middle flourished with Sprigs of true Darning.

1821 Mrs. Raven's Templ.

1. 211 Charity usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment.

1826 B. C. Sawann in Honsevife I. iv. 1891 I. 211 Charity usually did her darning, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning.

1821 Mrs. Homan Hunt Childr. Jerns.

1821 Mrs. Homan Hunt Childr. Jerns.

2. Articles darned or to be darned.

Mod. The week's darning lay on the table.

3. Comb., as darning work; darning-ball, last, an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, lvory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; darning: darning-needle, a long and stout needle used in darning; darning:

a long and stout accedle used in darning; darningatitch, a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned.

texture of the fabric darned.

1711 Shaftesh, Charac. (1737) 111. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work. by which, complicated periods are so curiously string, or hook don, one to another.

1848 How. Smith Idler upon town 54 This case... containing two bodkins and a darning needle.

Darnix, darnock, obs. forms of Dornick.

Daroga, darogha (dărōwgă). Anglo-Ind. Also 7 daruga, derega, droga, droger, 7-8 deroga, 8 darouga. [a. Pers. and Urdu داروغه

daroghah, contr. دروغه droghah governor, overseer.] A governor, superIntendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor

of a province or city, but in later times gradually

of a province of city, but in later times gradually degraded.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 132 The Daraguad in person came. 166a J. Davies tr. Olcarins 179. Ambass. 232 The Itality, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga. 1753 Hanway Trav. (1762) H. xv. ii. 413 Orders being given to the darongas. not to let any one pass. 1815 Elfhustrone Candul (1842) H. 265 The Darogha of the Bazars fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1830 Daily News 19 July 7/3 The official.. sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

Darr, obs. form of Dare v. I

Darraign, -rain e, -rayne, -rein(e, -reyno, etc., var. of Denaign Obs.

† Darrein, a. Old Law. [a. OF. darrain, derrein (still in various F. dialects dérain, darain, etc. = F. dernier):-late L. \*de-retrânus hinder, f. de retro (whence F. derrière, behind.]

Last, ultimate, final; = DERNIER. Darrein pre-

Last, ultimate, final; = Deriner. Darrein presentment: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present): see quot. 1760. Darrein resort: - dernier resort.

11303 Britton iv. i, De assise de Dreyn Present. Ibid. iv. xii. § 5 Si le derreyn verdit soit contrarie al premer.]

1555 Act i Mary and Sess. c. 5 Any writ of assise of darren presentment. 1678 W. de Britaine Interest Eng. Dutch War 9 War is the darrein resort of every wise and good Prince. 1760 Brun Eccl. Law 1. 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards the church becoming void by the death of the said clerk ar otherwise a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of him who had last ... presented. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV. c. 27 § 36 And be it further enacted, That no. Writ of Assize of novel dissessim. Darrein presentment. or Mort d'ancestor. shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Darse, obs. var. of Dace, a fish.

Darse, obs. var. of Dace, a fish.

Darse(e, obs. pa. indic. of Dare v.1

Dart (dait), sb. Also 4-6 darte, 7 Sc. dairt.

[a. Of. dart, accus. of darz, dars, in 15th c. dard Pr. dart, Sp. and It. dardo.]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand;

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand; a light spear or javelin; also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.

1314 Gry Warn. (A.) 3488 Launces, swerdes, and dartes.
1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 178 A darte was schot to bem, bot non wist whn it schete. 1400 Dettr. Troy 10548
Parrys cast at the kyng. . Pre darttes. 1535 CoveRpale Prov. xxvi. 18 As one shuteth deadly arowes and dartes.
166a J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 11. 156 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast. dexterously! 1718 Pope Hiad IV. 511 The sounding darts in fron tempests flew. 1840 Therword and the series, he was killed by a dart from an engine.

1. Jr. 1884 Wyclip Eph. vi. 16 The firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XII. i, Deth with his darte arest me sodenly. 1664 Evelyn Ral. Hort. (1720) 201 The too parching Darts of the Sun. 1764 Goldsm.
Trav. 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart. a 1839 Praced Poems (1864) 11. 259 The lightning's vivid dart.

C. transf. A kind of eel-spear (see quot. 1883);

c. transf. A kind of eel-spear (see quot, 1883); a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; † a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (obs.); the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe.

1784 Specif. Watts Patent No. 1432. 9 The direction of motion of these...wheels is shown by the dark. 1816 ACCUM

Chem. Tests (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart. 1876 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. IV. 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used. with success in the treatment of..hypertrophied tonsils. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxxi. (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake.

2. Zool. An organ resembling a dart: spec. a. The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc., or that part which pierces the skin. b. A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see dart-sac in 8).

function (see dart-sac in 8).

1655 Hooke Microgr. 163 The Sting of a Bee.. I could most plainly perceive. to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain.

1768 BEATTIE Minstr. 1. x, It poisons like a scorpion's dart. 1860 HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun xx, His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! 1861 HULME IT. Moquin:Tandon II. III. ii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs ... contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 118. Ibid. 481 Some Pulmonata and certain species of Doris possess a dart, attached in the former to the female, in the latter to the male, duct. the male, duct.

Dress-making. A seam joining the two edges

1884 Dress Cutting A ssoc. Circular, To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. 1893 Weldon's Ladies Intl. XIV. 25/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts.

4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus

Acontias (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their

serpents) from their habit of darting upon their prey; = dart-serpent, -snake (see 8).

1591 PERCIVALL SP. Dict., Tiro, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart... Acontias. 1607 Torsell. Serpents (1608) 696. 1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him.

+5. The fish otherwise called Dace or Dare.

1655 Moufet & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of...good Nourishment.

h. Short for dart-math: see 8.

b. Short for dart-moth: see 8.
6. [f. the vb.] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.

rapid motion.

1721 R. Bradley Wks. Nat. 71 The first Dart they make at any thing, cr850 Arab. Nls. (Rtldg.) 306 A bird made a sudden dart from the air upon it. 1867 Trollove Chron. Burset II. Ii. 87 She rose quickly..and prepared herself for a dart at the door.

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown.

1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. Ibid. 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him.

7. Australian slang. Plan. aim. scheme

got within dart of him.

7. Australian slang. Plan, aim, scheme.
1887 FARRELL How he died 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever hiked a plate round.
1889 Bolderwood Robbery under Arms (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another. 1890 Melbourne argus 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous.

8. Comb. ns. dart-costery dart halding that of

8. Comb., as dart-caster; dart-holding, -shaped, -wounded adjs.; dart-moth, a moth of the genus Agrotis, so called from a mark on the fore wing; dart-sac, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected; dart-serpent, dart-snake, a snake-like lizard of the genus Acontias

snake, a snake-like lizard of the genus Acontias (= DART 4).

1550 Nicolls Thueyd. 118 (R.) A certaine nomber of slingers and \*dart-casters. 1647 H. More Song of Soul III. Ixviii, No fear of Death's \*dart-holding hand. 1819 C. Samouelle Enlandon. Compend. Index, \*PDArt-moths. 1848 Proc. Berne. Nat. Club II. 329 Agrotis segetum (the Dart Moth), and Agrotis exclamationis (the Heart and Dart Moth), 1870 Rollston Natural Copy Torsell. Serpents (1653) 639 Snddenly there came one of these \*Dart-serpents out of the tree, and wounded him. 1745 P. Thomas Yrul. Anson's Voy. 338 (C. Good Hope) The Eye-Serpent. is also call'd sometimes the Dart-Serpent, from its darting or shooting himself forward with great swiftness. 1835-6 Todo Cycl. Anat. 1. 2031 \*Dart-Snakes. 1843 J. Dayman tr. Dante's Inferno XXIV. 154 Though puffsnake, dartsnake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. a 1400-50 Alexander 225 Hire bewte bitis in his brest. as he ware \*dart-wondid.

Dart (dāit), v. [f. Dart sb.: cf. F. darder

Dart (dāit), v. [f. DART sb.: cf. F. darder (15th c.) from dard.] +1. trans. To pierce with a dart or other pointed

+1. trans. To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon; to spear, transfix. Also fig. Obs.

1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 212 As the wilde bole... ydarted to the herte. 1557 Tottell's Miss. (Arb.) 234 Till death shall darte him for to dye. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia II. 32 Staues like wnto Ianelins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. x. 489 When death. had darted King Iames of matchlesse memory. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa WKS. 1883 VI. 150 She. darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover. 1752 BONO in Phil. Trans. XLVII. 431 [They] are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard.

2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile). 1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 770 Such other Iauelins as the Romans darted at them. 1662 J. Daviestr. Mandelslo's

Trav. 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) 1. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over. 1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale 161 They.. sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

3. transf. and fig. To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) with the property of the sharply of the sharply.

denly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly.

1502 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 196 Thine eye darts forth the fire that burneth me. 1596 — Tam. Shr. v. ii. 137 Dart not scornefull glances from those eies. 1634 Shr T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 171 The Sunne darted his outragious beames so full upon us. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 680 (Fire engine). The water issuing out of the tube that darts it. 1705 Bosman Gainea (1721) 246 The Camelion... when a Fly comes in his way... darts out his Tongue with utmost Swiftness. 1784 Cowper Task u. 720 His gentle eye Grewstern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anal. 1. 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water. 1852 Thackeran Esmond 1. viii, Her eyes... darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

4. intr. To throw a dart or other missile.
1530 Palsgr. 506/2 These Yrisshe men darte best, or throwe a darte best of all men. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World 11. 370 One Laodocus in darting. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearins' Voy. Ambass. 72 They pursue her [the whale] and dart two or three times more at her.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot. Also fig.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot. Also fig. 1619 FLETCHER False One 11. 1, Destructions darting from their looks. 1781 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. 111. 1. 179 They dart away with the swiftness of the wind. 1794 Mes. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpha xxvi, A thousand vague fears darted athwart her mind. 1852 Mes. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xiii, 'No, no', said little Ruth, darting up. 1885 Spectator 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse. 1886 Russin Prateria 1. 296 The road got level again as it darted nway towards Geneva. + Darters. Obs. Also darters. [Corruption of F. darters see D. Depuel 1. A disease of sheep.

of F. dartre: see DARTRE.] A disease of sheep:

see quots.

1580 Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen A iv a, It perfytlie curis the exteriour scabbis, wyldefyre, darteris, and vther filthines of the skyn. 1587 Mascall. Govl. Cattle, Sheepe (1627)227 There is. a certaine scab that runnes on the chinne which is commonly called of the shepheards the dartars. 1726 Dict. Rnst. (ed. 3), Chin-scab, a Scabby Disease in Sheep...commonly called The Darters. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece III. 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew; it is called by the Shepherds the Dartars; which will kill a Lamb if not stopt.

Darted (da nted), ppl. a. [f. Dart v. +-ED 1] † 1. Pierced with, or as with, a dart; punctured. c 1374 [see Dart v. 1]. 1622 H. SVDENNAM Serm. Sol. Occ. III. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalmed hearts. 1763 Collinson in Phil. Trans. LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i.e. pierced by insects] were ... carefully examined, and opened.

2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or but forth

and opened.

2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth

2. Thrown or shot as a uait; sent of put loss suddenly and rapidly.

1669 Devden Tyran. Love iv. i, A darted Mandate came From that great Will which moves this mighty Frame.

1672 — Conq. Gran. i. i, The darted Cane. a 1711 Ken Edmund Poet, Wks. 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight.

1859 Tennyson Vivien 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

Darter (dä stər). [f. Dart v. +-ER 1.]

1. One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart.

armed with a dart.

1565-73 Coofer Thesaurus s.v. Certus, Iaculis certus, a sure and cunning darter. 1580 North Plutarch (1676) 391 Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl.. their Darts.. to the tops of the Houses. a 1656 Ussue Ann. (1658) 730 Having a strong guard of darters and slingers. 1820 Edgeworth Mem. I. 199 He was called Jack the Darter. He threw his darts.. to an amazing height. 1849 Gaore Greece 11. lili. VI. 520 To organise either darters or slingers.

† b. A harpooner. Obs.

1724 R. Falconer Voy. (1769) 8 The wounded Fish [dolphin] immediately flounces... which the Darter observes, giving him Rope and Play.

2. A person or animal that darts or moves swiftly.

1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. Lyvii, The finny darter with the glittering scales.

† 3. = DART sb. 4, dart-snake. Obs.
† 3. = DART sb. 4, dart-snake. Obs.
† 6. Torsell Serpents (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary... do leap upon men, as these darters do. 1820
W. Tooke tr. Lucian I. 96 Innumerable asps... darters, cow-suckers and toads.

4. a. English name of the genus Plotus or family Plotida of web footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so

tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so called from their way of darting on their prey.

1825 Gore tr. Blumenback's Nat. Hist. v. 126 Aukinga, the Darter. P. ventre albo. 1881 Manville Fenn Off to Wilds xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water-bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed.

b. pl. The order Jaculatores in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of darting upon their prey.

5. A name for various fishes; esp. the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N. American subfamily Etheostominæ of the family Percide, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

1884 Goode Fisheries of U. S. 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rncky Mountains.

1887 C. C. Abbort Waste-Land Wand. vii. 210 There

was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids... all of one species—the common tessellated darter.

Darting (dā tin), vbl. sb. [-ING I.] The action of the verb DART, q.v.; throwing or shooting of

or the verb DART, q.v.; throwing or shooting of darts, etc.; rapid movement as of a dart, etc. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Campus iaculatorius, a fielde where men exercise darting. 1636 BACON Sylva § 944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed. 1756 Moussey in Phil. Trans. I. 21 Pain on the stomach. with dartings inwardly. 1839 T. BEALE Sperm Whale 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting.

Darting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That darts (see the verb).

1. trans. Shooting darts; shooting or casting

1. trans. Shooting darts; shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 Shars. Ant. & Cl. in. i. r Now darting Parthya art thou stroke. 1634 Milton Comus 753 Love-darting eyes. 1253 Long. Buriat of Minnisink vii, With darting eye and nostril sprend.

2. intr. Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart. 1664 Evelvn Kal. Hort. (1729) 197 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. 1859 Tennyson Enid 1318 They vanish'd panic-stricken, like a shoal Of darting fish.

Hence Da'rtingly adv., Da'rtingness. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Sclv. 129 When we give a dartingness to ontcasts [i.e. missiles]. 1246 Worcester, Dartingly.

Dartle (dā'xt'l), v. rare. [A modern dim. and iterative of Dart v.: cf. sparkle.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (trans. and intr.).

1855 Browning My Star, My star that dardes the red and the blue. 1893 Attenzum 18 Mar. 346/2 He.. showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder.

Dartless, a. Without a dart. 1765 S. Paterson Another Trav. II. 184.

Da'rtman. A soldier aimed with a dart. 1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. Vocation 304 Without an aime the Dart-man darts his speare. 1838 Thirlumall Greece III. xix. 98 Archers and dartmen.

Dartoid (dā'xtoid), a. Anat. [mod. f. Gr. 8apr-6s Dartos +-oid.] Like or of the nature of the darlos. 1872 F. G. Thomas Dis. Women (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid

1872 F. G. THOMAS Dis. Women (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. 1890 THANE Ellis Anat. (ed. 11) 445 The subcutaneons layer in the scrotum. is named the dartoid tissue.

| Dartos (dā atρs). Anat. [mod. a. Gr. δαρτός flayed, excoriated, verbal adj. of δείρειν to flay.] The layer of connective and unstriped muscular

The layer of connective and unstriped muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum. 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirner. 119 The epididymis or dartos. 1875 Flant Phys. Man V. 314 A loose, reddish, contractile tissue, called the dartos, which forms two distincts acs, one enveloping each testicle.

Dartre (darta). [F. dartre, of doubtful etymology: see Diez, Littré, and Dict. des Sciences Med. XXV. 648. For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng., see Dartars.] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, esp. herpes; also, a seab or the like formed in such diseases.

1820 Bateman Symops. Culan. Dis. (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The

a scad of the like formed in such diseases.

1829 Bateman Synops. Cutan. Dis. (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The dartres. are said to be of seven kinds.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 48 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes.

1843 Sir C. Scudanger Med. Visit Grafenberg 72 Boils and 'dartres' formed near the seat of pain.

72 Boils and 'dartres' formed near the seat of pain.

Dartrons (dā itros), a. [ad. F. dartreux, f. dartre: see prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: see prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839-47 Topo Cycl. Anat. III. 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin. 1831 PIFFARD Therap. Skin 126 The rheumic or dartrous diathesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Dartsman. [f. dart's.] = DARTMAN.

1770 J. Ross Epitaph on Friend 11 (MS.) Death—dread dartsman!. May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May.

Darvis, darvish, obs. forms of DERVISH.

Darwinian (datwinian), a. (sb.) [f. proper name Darvin+ -1AN.]

+1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-

+1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-

† 1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), and to his speculations or poetical style.

1804 Edin. Rev. July 297 One objection...to the Darwinian modulation with which Mr. Sotheby's versification is infected.

1842 Mas. Browning Bk. of Poets Wks. 1890 V.

279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school.

2. Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1809-1882), and to his scientific views or observations set his theory of the evolution of species.

tions, esp. his theory of the evolution of species: see DARWINISM 2.

see Darwinism 2.

1867 (title) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species. 1881 Knowledge 9 Dec. 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian—to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

b. as sb. A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory.

1871 Huxley Crit. 4 Addresses (1873) 251 Mr. Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr. Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection. 1881 Atheraum 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr. Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

Darwinianism. [f. prec. + -18M.]

† 1. Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin (see prec. 1). Obs. (nonce-use.)

1804 Edin. Reu. July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.

2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; = Dar-

winism 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E. M. Underbown in N. § Q. 13 Oct. 284/2, 1 know not if any one. has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H. Stratise (title), Darwinianism: Workmen and Work.

Darwinical, a. rare=0. = Darwinian 2.

Hence Darwinically adv.

1864 HUXLEY Lay Serm. (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc.].

Darwinism (dā'uwiniz'm). [-18M.]

†1. The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. Obs. (nonce-use.)

Darwin. Obs. (nonce-use.)

1856 B. W. Richardson Life T. Sopwith (1891) 256 Mr. Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre. That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism. It was the first time I had heard that word used, it had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2. The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Charles Darwin conference of Networks entitled 'The Origin of

Species by means of Natural Selection, or the pre-servation of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in

(1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871).

1871 Athenaum 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Ductors of the Church with the Ductors of Darwinism, 1876 Ray Lankester at Hacket's Hist. Creation I. 1 The scientific theory. commonly called. Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1899 A. R. WALLACK (Hich), Darwinism, an exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So Darwinist, a follower of Darwin, a Darwinism. Darwinism, and of the properties of the selection of the selecti

winian. Darwini stic a., of or pertaining to Darwinism. Darwinize v., to speculate or theorize

after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin. 1883 Sci. & Lit. Gestif 1. 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist. 1875 tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw. 292 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views. 1883 Altenzum 27 May 661/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends. 1880 Nature XXI. 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 Contemp. Rev. Sept. 435 Darwinizing sociologists.

Darwinite (dā uwinəit), sb.1 (a.) [-ITE.] A. sb. A follower of Charles Darwin; a Darwinian.

wintan.

186x Illust, Lond, Never XII. 41/1 Here are Darwinites
..reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and
monkeys are of the same stock.

1885 Alhenaum 8 Aug.
171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the
altra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

B. aclf. = DARWINIAN 2.

1867 KINGSLEY Let. in Life xxii. (1883) 280 Can you tell
me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

December 1 and 1882 Alive INAmed by Verylos

Da'rwinite, sb.2 Min. [Named by Forbes 1861 after Clas. Darwin: see -ITE.] A synonym of Whitneyite. 1861 in Bristow Gloss. Min. 104.

Dary, obs. form of DAIRY.

|| **Das** (das). Also dasso [Du. das = Ger. dachs, OIIG. dahs:—WGer. \*pahs, whence also med.L. taxus badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa.]

†1. A badger. Obs.

1481 Caxron Reynard iv. (Arh.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart he dasse. Ibid. xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattes and the dassen.

the dasse. Ibid. xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattes and the dassen.

2. The daman or rock-badger of the Cape. 1786 Sparrman Voy. Cape G. H. 309 Those little animals which. by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W. H. R. Read in Penny Cycl. XII. 419 (s.v. Hyrax) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Datch for a badger. 1884 Woon in Sanday Mag. Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das hanter.

† Dasart. Obs. rare. [f. dase, DAZE v. + -ARD: cf. MDu. dasacrt (Oudemans), in Kilian dasacrd

a fool.] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a dullard; = Dasinerd, Dastard 1.

dullard; = DASHERD, DASTARD 1.

a 1400 Minor Poems Vernon MS, 333 Ouur-al maist bor comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart schal 10t so.

† Dascan, v. Sc. Obs. Also daskan, dascon. [perh. for DESCANT.] To ponder, consider.

c 1579 Montgomerie Navigationn 227 They daskand farther:—What if the Quene war deid? a 1600 Burel in Watson Coll. Sc. Poems 11. 45 (Jam.) Than did! I dascan with my sell, Quhiddler to heain or unto hell, Thir persouns suld pertene. 1632 LITHGOW Tray. vii. 328 To dascon this, remarke, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

Dase, obs. form of DACE, DAZE.

Dasel 1 obs form of DACE, DAZE.

Dasel 1, obs. form of DAZZLE. Dasewe: see DASWEN v. Obs.

Dasey, obs. form of Daisy. Dash (def), v.1 Forms: 3-4 dasse, 3-5 dasche, 4 dassche, 4-6 dasshe, 4-7 dashe, 6- dash. [ME. daschen, dassen, found a 1300, perh. from Norse: cf. Sw. daska to drub, Sw. dial. to slap with open hand, Da. daske to beat, strike; but an ON. \*\*daska is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopæic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and

smashing effect: cf. clash, crash, bash, pash, smash, etc. The trans. and intr. uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order: cf. Dusu v.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash. Now generally with complement, as to dash to pieces; but the simple dash is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating,

plement, as to dash to pieces; but the simple dash is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1307 R. Glouc. (1724) 51 Pe pykes smyte hem boru out... And daschte and a dreynte fourty schippes. Ibid. 540 [Thei] with axes thuder come, & that 3at to hewe, & to dasse. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 050; (Måtz.) The hors chine he dassed ato. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 63 [He was] al to dasshed so bat no bing of his body myste be founde. 1503 Snaks. 2 Hen. VI. III. ii. 98 The splitting Rockes. would not dash me with their ragged sides. 1610 — Temp. 1. ii. 8 A brane vessell. Dash'd all to peeces. 1642 Rockess Naaman 147 As if one should with his foote dash a little childs house of oystershels. 1748 Anon's Vop. II. 116 [He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to pieces. 1847 Tennyson Princ. 11893 Gardiner Student's Hist. Eng. 17 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. Mod. The roses were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain.

D. To strike violently against.

(Without implication of smashing.)

1611 Coron., Talemonser, to cuffe, or dash on the lips. 1624 Aphor. of State in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 495 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire. 1776 Ginnon Decl. & F. I. xxv. 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. Mar. Inneau Chr. Life (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands. vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history.

2. To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (away, down, out, etc.) with a violent stroke or collision. c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. I. 344/147 And daschte be tiez [= teeth] out of its heued. a 1400-50 Altexander 282 A brand and a hrift schild bremely he hentis. Dasches dragons donn. 1503 Shans. Rom. A Tul. iv. iii. 54 Shall I not. dash out my desperate braines. 1664 II. More Myst. Inija. 268 It frain] is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force. a 1700 Daynes (1). The brushing oars and brazea prow Dash up the sandy waves. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth ii, Dashing fr

† b. To drive impetuously forth or out, cause to rush together. Obs.

1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. clvii. 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forthe their horses after the frenchmen. Ibid I. ccxlii. 538 Lorde Langurant..couched his speare..and so dyde Bernarde, and dasshed to their horses. 1527-89 Hoinsmed Chron. 111. 922/2 The king..pulled downe his visar..and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all..reioised verie much.

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) against, upon, into (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something:

into violent and destructive contact with something:

into violent and destructive contact with something:

a. a solid body. (Also fig.)

1530 Palsor, 50/t He dasshed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 24 He foorthwith dasshed his spurres into his horse and fled. 1614 Ralbour Hist. World II. 376 In so doing he dasheth himself against a notable Text. 1724 R. Falconer Vey. (1769) 62 Lest another Wave should dash me against it the rock]. 1830 Scoresav Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her ..stern first, against a floe of ice. 1861 Illusties Tom Breton at Oxf. vii. (1889) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels.

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently proponer against something.

upon or against something.

1697 DRVDEN Virg. Georg. t. 457 The Waves on heaps are dash'd against the Shoar. 1839 T. Beaue Sperm Whale 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

† c. With reversed construction: To dash one in the teeth with (something): to 'cast it in one's teeth'. Obs. (Cf. Cast v. 65.)

1530 Paison, 507/1, I dasshe one in the tethe with a lye or a glosyinge tale, \*fembouche\*. What nedest thou to dasshe me in the tethe with the monaye thou haste lente me.

4. To be patter or splash (a thing' with anything or water or mud) cast with faces or violence.

(e.g. water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it.

upon or against it.

1530 PALSGE, 507/1, I dasshe, I araye with myer, Je crotte.

Vour horse hath all to dasshed me. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng.

Wks. VI. (1851) 268 The Sea...came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dash'd him. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.

II. (1717) 166 Some Whales blow Blood to the very last. and these dash the Men in the Long-boats most filthily. 1785 H.

WALPOLE Mod. Gardening (R.) Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1875 Britone Sailor's Pocket Bk.

Viii. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water.

Jeg. 1621 Bk. Dizicipl. Ch. Scot. Pref., Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan. 1633 G. Heabert Temple,

Marie Magd. iii, Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

D. To put out (fire) by dashing water mon it

Marie Magd. iii, Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

b. To put out (fire) by dashing water upon it.
1610 Shaks. Temp. 1. ii. 5 But that the Sea.. Dashes the
fire out. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chue. xxvii, Rows of firehuckets for dashing out a conflagration.

c. fu. fple. Marked as with splashes.
1578 I.VIE Dodoens II. xliv. 202 Floures.. poudered or
dashte with small spoltes. 1797-1804 Bewick Brit. Birds
(1847) I. 119 The top of the head, the back, and the tail
black: the rump is dashed with ash. 1850 Tennyson In
Mem. Ixxiii. 11 Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew. 1873
BLACK Pr. Thule xxvii. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild
glare of crimson.

5. To affect or qualify (anything) with an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute with rome (usually inferior)

temper, qualify, dilute with rome (usually inferior) admixture. Also fig.

1546 Conful. N. Shaxton A. iii. (R.), Youre sermons dashed ful of sorowful teares and depe sighings. 1586 Codan Harva Health evil. (1636) 168 Boyle them [fruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1688 Sig T. Browns Chr. Mor. (1756) 40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. V. 137 Vinegar.. dashed with water. is an Antidote against drunkenness. 1712 Adoison Spect. No. 267 P.8 To dash the Truth with Fiction. 1843 Lever 7. Hinton vi, Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino. 1853 Terron Proverbia 141 The pleasures of sin. are largely dashed with its pains.

b. Coal-mining. To mlx (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

1851 Gerenwell Contertade Termin Northumb 4. Durh. 21 Dashing Air.—Mixing sir and gas together, until ... the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

6. fig. To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to

6. fig. To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.): cf. to smash. In 16-17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and fre-

for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now Obs. exc. in to dash (any one's) hopes. (Cf. next.)

1348 Beggar's Petit. agst. Popery in Select. Harl. Misc.
(1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563-87 Fore A. 4 M. (1595) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dasht. a 1577 Sta T. Smith Commu. Eng. (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed. 1629 Dianton Agincont 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. a 1696 Br. Hall Ren. B'ks. (1660) 53 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dasht. 1697 Dampier Vey. (1698: 1. 127 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 Pridea Vey. (1698: 1. 127 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 Pridea Vey. (1698: 1. 127 So the design was the state of the design was supposed to the state of the st

7. To east down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, dis-

+ c. Phr. To dash (a person out of countenance

† C. Phr. To dash (a person out of countenance (conceit, courage). Obs.

1530 Palson, 507 i, I dashe out of countenaunce or out of conceyte, Te rens confus. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist.

162 Vour deerest friends... damnified, and dashed out of courage. 1598 Greenwey Tacitus' Ann. III. xiv. (1621 85 Canse sufficient, to have dash the best practised out of matter. 1617 Hieron Wiss. (1619-20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 Richardson Grandison I. xiv. 61 In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To pul degum on paper throw eff write or

8. To put down on paper, throw off, write, or

8. To put down on paper, throw off, write, or sketch, with hasty and unpremeditated vigoon. 1736 Woosow Corr. (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help. 1728 Pore Dunc. II. 47 Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit. 1771 Foote Maid of B. Epil. Wks. 1799 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew. 1847 Tensyson Princ. 19. 121 Ourself... into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess. Ibid. 9. 414 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest. 1859 Kingsey Mic. (1860) II. 15 The impressions of the moment. dashed off with a careless hit graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing): 10 strike

off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike out, cancel, erase, efface. Now rare or Obs.

1549-6a Sternhold & H. Pr. lxiv. 29 And dash them cleane ont of the booke of hope. 1576 Fleming Panepl.

Epist. 80 A fanlte in writing is dashed out with a race of the penne. 1581 Sidney Astr. 4 Stella I. in Arth. Garner I. 528 And now my pen these lines had dashed quite. 1607 Torsell Footings dashed. 1670 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 199 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what he pleased. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. I. 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing so as to crase it.

so as to crase it.
1780 Cowren Table T. 769 To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.
10. To mark with a dash, to underline.
136 T. Hook G. Gerrier I. 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points.
1871 Athensem 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.
11. stang, or collog. Used as a euphemism for 'damn', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.

1812 H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1844 John Chawbacon ii. in Halliwell Dict. (1865) I. p. xv, Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know. 1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho. III. i. 7 Dash ii, Tony...you really ought to be careful. 1865—Mut. Fr. II. viii, Dashed if I know.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect; to strike in violent collision

smashing effect; to strike in violent collision against (upon, etc.) something else.

1305 Saint's Lives in E.E.P. (1862) 80 pat weber bigan to glide... ber hit gan dasche adoun... Ac in be norb half of 64 Dede he daschede to the grounde. 1638 Baker tr. Baltac's Lett. II. 43 In my way there are... many stones to dash against. 1694 Acc. Sev. late Voy. II. (1711) 168 The Whale... doth strike about with his Tail and Finns, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R. Falconer Voy. (1769) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often. 1842 Tennyson Day-dream. The Revival ii, And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract. 1801 E. Peacock N. Breudon II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs. 162, 1638 D. Featlev Strict. Lyndom. 1. 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breakes out of the mouth of the Sarc.

the lyar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance; to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action. Also fig. (Const.

with spirited or brilliant action. Also fig. (Const. with var. preps. and advbs.)

c 1300 K. Alis. 2837 The gate..up he brak; In to the cité he con dassche. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 6293 (Mätz.) Forth dassed the king. a 1533 Lo. Berners Ilnon Iviii. 200 Ve sarazyns dasshed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon. 1506 Pleas. Quippes Upstart Gentlw. in Hazl. E. E. P. IV. 238 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1682 Dryoen Als. & Achit. II. 414 Doeg. Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense. 1794 Mss. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1823 Byrkon Yun. Ivi., He] Dash'd on like a spurr'd bloodhorse in a race. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. III. 1v. 377 [He] rode on madly. Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1886 Ruskin Praterita I. vii. 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their harouche. 1893 Ganddies Student's Hist. Eng. 11 Caesar..dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1686 Rochester An Allusion to Horace (R.), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care,

† 14. To clash. Obs.

c 1325 Coer de L. 4615 Trumpes blewen, tabours dashen.

15. collog. To make a display, 'cut a dash';
dash off, out, to burst off, come out, with a dash.
1786 Francis, the Philanthr. 1. 159 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience.
1800 HELENA WELLS Const. Neville III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion. 1806 Sure Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 215 That blade dashes most confoundedly. he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 290 Every lady..dresses and dashes.

III. 16. Comb. a. with verb + object, as

III. 16. Comb. a. with verb + object, as † dash-buckler, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; b. with the verb-stem used attrib., as dash-pot, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel

a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel (sec quot.). Sec also Dash-Board.

1567 Fennon Trag. Disc. 123 h, A traine of \*dashbucklers or squaring tospottes. 1861 Sci. Amer. 30 Mar. 196/2 The \*' dash pot' which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 Knight Dick. Mech. 666 s.v. Cut-off, To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. Ibid., \*Dash-wheel. (Bleaching.) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments.

Dash, v.2: see after Dash sb.²

Dash (dæf), sb.¹ Forms: 4 dasch, 5-6 dasshe, 6 dasche, dashe, 6- dash. [f. Dash v.]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf. DASH v. 2.)

a 1375 Lay-Folks Mass-Bk. App. iv. 351 Wib his hed he yaf a dasch Azeyn be Marbelston. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur K.lxxix, Syr Ector. 293 fist Palomydes such a dasshe with a swerd. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1153/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1690 W. WALKER Idomat. Anglo-Lat. 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 De For Voy. round World (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height... and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Offighting winds. 1858 Lytton What will he do? 1. v, Whistling... in time to the dash of the oars.

..in time to the dash of the oars.

† 2. fig. in phrases at (the) first dash, at one (or a) dash: cf. stroke, blow (F. comp). Obs.

1550 Bale Apol. 37 (R.) He heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI. 1. ii. 71 She takes vpon her brauely at first dash, 1627 H. Lesev Serm. bef. Majesty 4 Wee are not made absolute entire Christians at the first dash. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to jear and frump your friend? 1699 W. Hacke Voy. II. 9 In.. danger, to lose both our Lives and all our substance at one

dash. 1710 Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg 11, 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash. +3. fig. A sudden blow or stroke that casts down,

confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction,

confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an amecon, discouragement. Obs.

1580 Apol. Prince of Orange in Phanix (1721) 1.450 That the Course of his Life be found blessed. without any dash, blow, stumbling. 1629 Rutherrord Lett. v. (1862) 1.48, I have received many. dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry. 1637 Ibid. 1.287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash. 1730 T. Boston Mem. vii. 134 This gave me a sore dash.

4. The violent throwing and breaking of water for the reliable upon or against anything; a splash;

(or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash; a sudden heavy fall of rain; + concr. a portion of

a sudden heavy fall of rain; † concr. a portion of water splashed up.

1570 Levins 35/5 A dashe, labes, aspersio. 1612 T. Tayloa Comm. Titus i. 8 To gine her harbour. till the dash and storme be oner. 1677 W. Harris tr. Lemery's Chym. (ed. 3) 602 During the ebullition. a great many little dashes of water do fly about. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew s.v. Gust, We say a Dash of Kain, for a sudden, short, impetuous Beat of Rain. 1804 Med. Frnl. XII. 247 Dr. Macneil seems. to think the sponging is better than the dash. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell. M. Barton (1882) 12/1 'He's coming round finely, now he's had a dash of cowd water.'

15. The sound of dashing: esp. the splashing.

b. The sound of dashing; esp. the splashing

sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 Cowper Task 1. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1820 Scott Abbot xxxv, Why did ye not muffle the oars?.. the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were

dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1713 Bearetev Ess. in Gnardian v. Wks. 111. 161 The
rosy dashes of light which adorn the clouds of the morning
and evening. 1884 J. T. BENT in Macn. Mag. Oct. 426/1
Syra is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again
by a dash of yellow wash.

Syra is almost entirely a winter town, reneved now and again by a dash of yellow wash.

b. A small quantity (of something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge. Usually fig. 1611 Shars, Wint. T. v. ii. 122 Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 892 A thing.. not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it. 1697 Dampira Voy. (1698) I. 293 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 299 ? 2, I.. resolved that my Descendents should have a Dash of good Blood in their Veins. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch-184. 1, 335 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprize in his character.

† c. A slight specimen, a touch; = Cast sh. 9. Obs. a 1672 Wood Life (1848) 161 He gave A. W. a dash of his office.

office.

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

1615 Stephens Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 414 And thus by meere chance with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigmey. a 1656 Br. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calender. 1609 IRNY Creation I. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen. 1803 MACKINTOSH Def. Peltier Wks. 1846 III. 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.

7. A stroke or line (usually short and straight) made with a pen of the like or resembling one so

made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: spec. a. Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. b. A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. c. A horizontal stroke of varying length (-) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes. d. Mus. A short vertical mark (!) placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed staccato. e. A linear marking, as if made

formed staccato. 6. A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1552 HULDET, Dashe or stryke with a penne, litura.

1594 BLUNDEVI. Exerc. 1. iv. (ed. 7): 21 Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplyer, by making a dash thorow it with your Pen.

1607 DEKKER Westro. Hoe II. WKS. 1873 II. 297

Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings.

1612 BRINSLEY Ludus Lit. xiii. (1627) 177

Making a dash with a pen under every fault. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 470 P 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the 1 for a T. 1733 Swith Poems, On Poetry, In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num'rous breaks—and dashes—1844 L. Murray Eng. Grant. (ed. 5)

1, 406 The Dash, though often used improperly. may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly. A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone.

1848 RMBAULT First Bk. Piano 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point.

1868 Murrheam Gains Introd. 13 Passages that are illegible in the MS. are indicated by dashes, thus——

8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also fig.

3. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also fig.

1809 ADM. COCHRANE in Naval Chron. XXVI. 164 Our loss in this little dash has. been severe 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. v. (1889) 36 He. made up his mind. to make adash. for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance. 1885 Mauch. Exam. 25 Feb. 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metammeh.

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt and vigorous exits.

and vigorous action.

1796 Mod. Gulliver's Trav. 50, I began now to suspect 1 was with sharpers .. and correcting my dash, betted

cautiously. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 1V. 95 The affair .. was occasioned .. by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men. 1866 Livingstone fyral. 1. v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient. 10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade: usually in phr. to cut a dash, to make a display of the following they are a dash.

usually in phr. to cut a dash, to make a display (see CUT v. 25), in Sc. to cast a dash.

1715 Pennecuik Tweeddale 16 (Jam.) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a bonny dash at a distance. 1771 Foore Maid of B., Wks. 1793 II.

213 The squire does not intend to cut a dash till the spring. a 1774 Fercusson Poems (1789) II. 32-33 (Jam.) Daft gowk, ... Are ye come here. To cast a dash at Reikie's cross? 1842 P. Parley's Ann. III. 246 Mrs. Cloff was for cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties, 1887 Punch 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash.

11. Sporting. A race run in one heat. (U. S.) 1881 Standard 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined... the word 'dash', to signify a race run in one heat.

12. = DASH-BOARD I.

1874 in Knight Dict. Mech. 1893 (used by an Oxford

1874 in Knight Diet. Mech. 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).

13. The Dasher of a churn, esp. the plunger of the old upright or dash-churn; hence dash-boards, the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in Halliwell. 1897 in N. W. Linc. Gloss.

14. Comb. dash-guard, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; dash-lamp, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or

iamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or 'dash'; 'dash-line=Dash sb. 7; dash-rule (Printing'), a 'nule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also Dash-Board. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 120 The dash Lines... above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dash-rule

|| **Dash**, sh.2 [Corruption of Dashee, through taking the pl. dashees as dashes.] A gift, present,

taking the pl. dashees as dashes. A gitt, present, gratuity; = DASHEE.

1788 FALCOMBRIDGE Afr. Slave Tr. 7 The Kings of Bonny.. to whom.. they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 SMVTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dash, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 Mem. Geo. Thomson ix. 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us.

Hance Dash at the given present to to this?

with which he had received us.

Hence **Dash** v., to give a present to, to 'tip'.

1861 DU CHAILLU Equal. Afr. xiii. 191, I. offered to dash him (give him some presents). 1881 Mem. Geo. Thomson x. 139 The head man had dashed him a hog. **Dash**, adv. [The stem of DASH v. used adverbially: cf. bang, crash, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the sb. and vb.

1672 VILLEAS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal III. i. (Arb.) 67 Tother's... at him again, dash with a new conceipt. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The waters... with a murmuring sound, Dash, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' Acad. Horsemen (1800) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he fa horse] will carry you slap dash against it. Mod. The boat went dash against the rocks. **Da:sh-board**. [f. DASH v. and sb. + BOARD.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by

vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the

the neels of the norses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1859 LANG Wand, India 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dashboard, and his head resting on my shoulder. 1882 Miss Bradoon Mnt. Royal I. iii, 77 If you fasten the reins to the dashboard, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel.

3. Arch. A sloping hoard to carry off rain-water from the face of a 1211.

from the face of a wall.

1881 Every Man his own Mechanic § 1298 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board.

4. In a churn: see Dash sb.1 13

Dash-buckler: see Dash v. III.

Dash-buckler: see Dash v. III.

Dashed (dæ[t), ppl. a. [f. Dash v. + -ED l.]

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.: see the verb.

1646 Caashaw Steps to Temple Poems 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains. 1647 II. Mone Song of Sout in. App. lxvii, Their dashèd bodies welter in the weedy scum. 177a Torum & Country Mag. 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1879 Spectator 6 Sept. 1126/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance.

2. Marked with a dash, underlined.

1859 Darwin in Life & Lett. (1887) II. 154 Vour dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

Murray.

3. slang or colloq. A euphemism for 'damned' (see Dash v. 11). Hence **Dashedly** adv.

1881 W. E. Norris Matrimony III. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers.

1883 J. PANN Prince of Blood I. xi. 187 He would find himself dashedly mistaken.

|| **Da'shee**, sb. Also 8 dasje. [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negrish words' used on the Guinea Coast.] A gift, present, gratuity.

Hence **Dashee** v., to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip'.

1705 Bosman Guinea (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the lvory.

1723 J. Atkins Voy. Guinea (1735) 60 The Negrish Language alters a little in sailing .. Some Negrish words .. Attee ho, how do you do? Dashee, a Present. Tossn, be gone.

1872 Yarra, sick, etc. Sbid. 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here. Ibid. 100 The Fetish .. whom

they constantly Dashee for Health and Safety. *Ibid.* 169 That Captain. .had..dashee'd his Negro Friends to go on board and back it.

+ Da'shel. Obs. In 6 dasshel(1. [f. DASH v. -LE instrumental, as in threshel, handle.] A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergillum.

Isoa Will of J. Moore (Somerset Ho.), A Holy Water pott cum le dashell, 1540 Inv. of Plate in Greene Hist. Worcester II. App. 5 A holy water tynnell of selver and gylte, and a dasshel to the same, selver and gylte.

Dasher (dæfsi). [-ER1.]

1. A person who dashes; spec. one who cuts a dash; a dashi; a dashig person; a fast young woman

(collog.).

1790 Dindin Sea Songs, Old Cunwell (Farmer), My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse. 1802 Mag. Edgeworth Almeria (1832) 292 She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term of dashing. These young ladies were dashers. 1807 W. Invine Salmag. (1824) 361 To charter a curricle for a menth, and have my cypher put on it, as is done by certain dasher of my acquaintance. 1887 Pall Mall G. 23 Nov. 3/2 The fast married woman of fashion. the unmarried dasher of the same species.

2. That which dashes: the. the contrivance for

2. That which dashes; spec, the contrivance for agitating the cream in a churn.

1853 Jrni. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1, 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed.

1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakfist. i. (1885) 26 The empty churn with its illa chabes. its idle dasher.

3. = Dash-board 1. U.S.

1858 O. W. Holmes Onchos Shay, Boot, top, dasher, con tough old hide. 1859 - Prof. Breakf.-t. i. (1891) 14 by no means... to put their heels through the dasher.

4. Applied to a hunting-cap.

180a Sporting Mag. XX. 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots. and a black velvet dasher from the cap-maker.

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc. colloq. 1884 Punch 18 Oct. 186/1 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, And go at it a dasher!

Dashing (dæ'fin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

I. The action of the verb Dasii (q.v.), in various

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Heurtement, a dashing, a striking. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 47 This Ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea. 1805 Southery Madoe in W. xvii, The dashing of the oars awaken'd her. 1820 HAZLITT Leet. Dram. Lit. 15 The roar and dashing of opinions.

2. Splashing; concr. a dash or splash (of mud, etc.); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall;

fig. aspersion.

1591 Percivall. Sp. Dict., Salpicaduras, dashings, conspersions.

1591 Percivall. Sp. Dict., Salpicaduras, dashings, conspersiones.

1593 Floato, Zaccarélle. dashings or spots of durt or mire.

1695 Foller Ch. Hist. v. v. § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inchastiky.

1809-11 MAR. Edgeworth Absente ix, The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows.

3. collog. The action of 'cutting a dash'; showy limiting in desay in the second of the collogical constant of the collogical constant of the collogical collogical

3. colloq. The action of 'entting a dash'; showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

180a [see Dasher 1]. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. 11. 11 Mere pips of popularity—mere dots of dashing. at 1847 Mrs. Sheawoon Lady of Manor I. iz. 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of dashing; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungenteel, and repulsive.

4. Comb. dashing-iron, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; dashing-

leather, a leathern dash-board.

a 1841 Hook Martha, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. 1794 W. FELTON Carriages (1801) 1. 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

Da'shing, 1961. a. [-ING 2.]

I. That dashes; that beats violently against something, a slashing.

thing; splashing.

c1325 E. E. Allii. P. C. 312 by stryuande stremez. In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. 1628 EARLE Microcosm., Tauerne (Arb.) 34 Like a street in a dashing showe. 1839 T. BEALE Sperm Whale 391 The howling winds and dashing worse. ing waves.

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action;

21. Characterized by prointy vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetnous.

1796 Br. Watson Afol. Bible 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder. 1796 Burke Lett. noble Ld. Wks. 1842 II. 267 In the dashing style of sume of the old declaimers.

1874 Green Short Hist. ii. \$7.

25 A bold, dashing soldier. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3 Given to feebionable and striking display in

1. 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in manners and dress; that is a 'dasher'.

1801 Mar. Edgeworth Belinda xix, Mrs. Freke..was a dashing, fashionable woman.

1824 W. Irving T. Tran.

11. 39 She had I wo dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

b. transf. Of things: Fashionably showy;

stylish, 'swell'.

1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. 1847 De Quincer Sp. Mil. Nun vi. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

(1853) 1a A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

Dashingly (dee finit), adv. [-LY 2.] In a dashing manner or style.

1803 CHALMERS Let. in Life (1851) I. 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work. 1837 HAWTHORNE Twice Told Tales (1851) I. xv. 25 In a smart chaise, a dashingly dressed gentleman and lady. 1870 DASENT Ann. Exent ful Life (ed. 4) iii. 69 None of that dashingly destructive work.

Vol. III.

+ Da'shism. Obs. nonce-wd. The character of

having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1788 V. Knox Winter Even. xxviii. (R.), He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed.

Dash-pot, Dash-wheel: see Dasii v. 111.

Dash-pot, Dash-wheel: see Dash v. 111.

Dashy (dae's), a. [f. Dash v. and sb. + -Y.]

1. Showy, ostentationsly fashionable, stylish;

= Dashing fpl. a. 3, 3 b. colloq.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 399 New rigs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy.

1835 Fraser's Mag. XII. 186 Dashy suburhan congregations.

2. Characterized by bastingss of examption.

suburhan congregations.

2. Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 Ln. Brougham A. Lunet III. v. 147 The style was..

somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3. Marked with dashes or strokes. nonce-use.

1856 Dickens Lett. (1880) 1. 425 Many a handlwritingle have I seen.. some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small.

+ Dasiberd. Obs. Also dasy-, dasa, dose, dosa, dossi, doziberd(e, dose-heirde. [The better form is prob. dasyberd = dazy-beard: see Dazy a. inert, dull. Mätzner compares L.G. dösbårt, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc. dulbart, dulbert = dull-beard.

pears in Lowland Sc. dulbart, dulbert = dull-beard, dullard.] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton.

c 1400 Sowdone Bab. 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasaberde. 14. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 69422 Hic duribuccus, a dasyberd. 1468 Medulla Gram. in Promp. Parv. 114
Duribuccus, pat neuer openeb his moub, a dasiberde. Palsoo Chester Pl. 2ii. 5 (MS. of 1592) There is a Doseberd [v. r. Dosseberde] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde where. Ibid. 94 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberd [v. r. Doziberde] for to destroy.

Dasill, dasle, obs. forms of Dazzle.

Dasile Daskand. See Daskus. Dasile.

Dasje, Daskand: see DASHEE, DASCAN, Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER. Dass, Sc. var. of Dess, layer, stratum, ledge.

Dasse, var. Das; obs. form of Dash.

Dassel(1, obs. form of DAZZLE.

| Da. B.S. [ad. Du. dasje, dim. of das, DAS.]
The Cape daman, Hyrax capensis; = DAS 2.
1882 MRS. HICKFORD Lady Trader 106 A dassy, or rock

Dastard (do stăid), sb. and a. Also 6 daster. [Known only from 15th c. Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. bastard) it appears to be of Eng. formation. The Promptorium identifies it in sense formation. with dasiberde; cf. also dasart, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element dast is = dased dull, stupid, inert, f. dase, DAZE; cf. other native formations with the suffix -ard, as dasart, drunkard, dullard, laggard, sluggard.] A. sb. +I. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. Obs.

† I. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. Obs. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 111 Daffe, or dastard, or he but spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. Ibid. 114 Dastard, or dullarde, duribucius (P. vet duribuccus). c 1440 York Myst. xxxii. 88 What dastardis! wene ye be wiser ban we? 1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 192 These dronken dastardes.. drinke till they be blinde. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dastarde, extorraly, butarin. 1553 HULDET, Dastarde, extorral, vectors...

2. One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger; a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern use, esp. one who does malicious acts in a cowardly,

esp. one who does malicions acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk. [1470-85 MALORY Arthur IX. iv, As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode.] 1526 Skelton Magnyf. 2220 Thou false harted dastarde, thou dare not abyde. 1327 Thersites in Hazl. Dodsley I. 395, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them fro me. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1, 1790 Before this out-dar'd dastard. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard. 1715 Pope Hiad II. 427 And die the dastard first, who dreads to die. 1770 LANGIORNE Flutarch (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world. 1808 Scott Marm., Lockinvar, A laggard in love and a dastard in war. 1870 Bayant Hiad I. II. 52 What chief or soldier beats a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

B. adj. Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

B. adj. Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn liv. 219 Casting away his dastard feare. 1593 Nobody & Someb. (1878) 292 The dastardst coward in the world. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. III. v. (Arb.) 48 To waile thy haps, argues a dastard minde. 1725 Pore Odyss. IV. 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train. 1866 NEALE Sequences & Hymns 125 We fling the dastard question from us!

C. Comb., as dastard-like adj. or adv.
1835 Lytton Rienzi I. iii. The clients of the Colonaa, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

+ Dastard. v. Obs. If, prec.: cf. Coward v.

pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith. † **Da'stard**, v. Obs. [f. prec.: cf. Coward v.] trans. To make a dastard of; to cow, terrify.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1673) 73 My womanish stomacke hath serned me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with. 1600 SHELTON Quix. HI. xxvi. 136 The Scholar was frighted, the Page clean dastarded. 1665 Dayden Ind. Empr. n. i, I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here. And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear. † **Da'stardice, -ise.** Obs. [f. Dastard sb. + -ise, -ice, after Cowardice.] Mean or base cowardice.

cowardice.

1633 Florio Montaigne пі. v. (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardise, and impertinencie. 1748 Richardson Clarissa Wks. 1883 VII. 143, 1 was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, and letc.].

Da'stardize, v. [f. Dastard sb. + -1ZE: cf. Cowardize (of same age).] = Dastard v. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) II. 16 To dastardize or cowe your spirits. a 1700 Daymen (J., Such things. As., would dastardize my courage. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) IV. 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized. 1841 Tail's Mag. 561 To lie.. dastardized in the dust.

Dastardliness (dorstăsdlines). [f. DASTABDLY

Dastardiness (durstårdlines). [f. Dastably a. +-NESS.] The quality of being dastardly. +1. Inertness or dullness of wit; stupidity. Obs. 1553 Grimaldo Cicero's Offices 1. (1558) 45 That our appetites obaye reason; and neyther runne before it, nether fur is obaye reason; and neyther runne before it, nether fur is obaye reason; and neyther runne before it, nether fur south or dastardlinesse dragge behind it. 1557 Recourse Whetst. Yii, But for every mater to require aird. it might seeme mere dastardlinesse.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

1501 T. Houv tr. Castiglion's Courtyer t. Civ b, Dastardlines or any other reproche.

1512 T. TAYLOR Comm.

77148 i. 14 Alas, our dasterdlines, and timiditie, that faint before daies of trialt.

1624 MANTON Exp. Lord's I'r. Wks.

1870 l. 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness... a question of the damsel's overturns him. 1807 F. Wangdam Serm. Transl.

5cript. to Their proverbial dastardliness of character.

Dastardling. nonce-wd. [f. Dastard 5b. +

-LING, dim. suffix.] A contemptible dastard.

1800 COLEBIDGE Piccolom. IV. III. 53 Will he, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

Dastardly (da'staidli), a. [f. Dastard 5b. +

-LY 1.]

-Ly 1.]
+1. Inert of mind or action; stupid, dull. Obs. 1567 Martet Gr. Forest 96 b, The Owle is called the dastardly Bird; she is of such slouth and sluggishnesse.

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 251 A feareful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 333
Losing courage continually, and daily growing more base and dastardly. 1761 Hume Hitt. Eng. 11. 22ix. 157 The Swiss infantry. behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post. 1855 Macatlav Hist. Eng. 1V. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination. 1872 Stusgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. Iv. 12 III. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor. Mod. A dastardly outrage.

† Dastardly, adv. Obs. [-LY 2.] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1552 Huloff, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde. pusillani.

1552 HULDET, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, pusillanimiter. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Skiamachia Wks. (1711) 201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shall ly still quiet...calling dastardly upon a parliament

† Da'stardness. Obs. [-NESS.]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness.

1552 HULDET, Dastardnes, socordia.

1564 TURNER
Herbal II. N iij b, By dastardnes and weiknes of mynde. 2. Base cowardice, dastardliness.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishnes. 1639 FULER Holy War IV. zix. (1840) 211 The dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes more daring.

Dastardy (dostăidi). arch. Also 6-7 -ie. Dastardy (dustaidi). arch. Also 6-7-ie. [f. Dastard sb. + -v, after cowardy, bastardy.] The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice. 1588 Allen Admon. 19 The whole world deriding our effeminate dastardie. 1611 Speed Hist, Gr. Brit. 1x. viii. 22 Farre from any suspition of dastardy. a 1640 Jackson Creed xi. xxiv. Wks. X. 461 Which did especially aggravate the Israelites dastardy. 1706 Collier Reft. Ridic. 298 We must bear with those that are above us. without dastardy and baseness. 1850 Blackie Ækchylus II. 168 Why run ye thus. Jinto the hearts of men Scattering dastardy?

Daster. -liness. obs. var. Dastard. -LINESS. Daster, -liness, obs. var. Dastarn, -Liness.

+ Daswen, v. Obs. Also 4-5 dasewe n. [Closely related to dase-n, to Daze. The suffix may be as in herwen, harwen, harewen, occurring beside herizen, herien, mod, harrow and harry, from OE. hergian. The word would thus be a parallel form to \*dasizen, \*dasien, from dasizen, \*parallel form to \*dasizen, \*dasien, from dasizen, \*dasien, from dasien, from adj. : see DAZY.] intr. Of the eyes or sight : To be or become dim.

be or become dim.

1382 Wyclip Dett, xxziv. 7 The eyge of hym [Moses]
daswed not. — 1 Sam. iii. 2 Heli leye in his place, and
his eyen daswiden. c 1386 Chaucer Manciple's I'rol. 31
Thyn eyen daswen eek [v. rr. dasewen, dason, dasonebe].
c 1430 Hymns I'rg. (1867) 68 Myn igen daswen, myn heer
is hoore. c 1440 I'rong. Parv. 114 Daswyn [printed
Dasmyn], or messen as eyys (H., P. dasyn, or myssyn as
eyne), caligo. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) viii. xvi.
343 Age.. feblenesse, dasewynge of syght.
h 24 bble.

343 Age. Aeblenesse, dasewynge of sygnt.

b. fa. fple.
c 1384 Chaucen H. Fame II. 150 Thou sittest at another booke Tyl fully dasewyd ys thy looke. 14. Hoccleva To 1.4. Bedford o Myn yen hath custumed bysynesse So daswed. 1483 CARON G. de la Tour F jb. Ye be dasewed and sore dyseased of your syght and wytte.

Dasyle, obs. form of DAISY, DAIY.
Dasyll, obs. form of DAZLE.

Dasyll, obs. form of DAZLE.

Therefore the description of DAISE.

Therefore daso.

Dasymeter (dæsi m/təɪ). Improperly daso-. [mod. f. Gr. δασύ-s dense + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 YEATS Techn, Hist, Comm. 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere. 1874 KNIGHT Diet. Mech., Dasymeter.. consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Dasyphyllous (dæsifi·ləs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δασύ-s rough, hairy + φύλλ-ον leaf + ous.] 'Having hairy or woolly leaves' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dasypod (dæ sipød). Zool. [f. generic name Dasypus, ad. Gr. δασύπους, δασυποδ-, hairy or roughfooted.] Of or pertaining to Dasypus, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence Dasy podid sb., Dasy podine a.

|| **Dasyprocta** (dæsiprρkta). Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. δασύπρωκτ-os having hairy buttocks (f. δασύ-s hairy + πρωπτός buttocks).] A genus of Sonth and Central American rodents, the agoutis. Hence **Dasyproctid** a. (sb.), **Dasyproctine** a.

1875 BLAKE Zool. 67 Hares are rarest in Sonth America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine

Dasypygal (dæsipoi găl), a. Zool. [mod. f. Gr. δασύπυγ-ος (f. δασύ-s hairy + πυγή rump, buttocks).] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed. 1875 BLAKE Zool. 17 The higher dasypygal or anthropoid

Dasyure (dæ'si¹tūoı). Zool. [ad. mod.L. Dasyure (dæˈsi<sub>1</sub>tū-i). Zool. [ad. mod.L. dasyūrus, f. Gr. δασύ-s rough, hairy + σὐρά tail.] An animal of the genus Dasyurus or subfamily Dasyurinæ, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called 'brush-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 Tooc Cycl. Anat. III. 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyures. 1881 Times 28 Jan. 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (sarcophitus), and in the dasyures or native cats.

Hence Dasyurine a. Zool., belonging to the subfomily Dasyurine.

subfamily *Dasyurine*.

1839-47 Topo Cycl. Anat. III. 260/1 In..its hinder feet

Myrmecobins resembles the Dasyurine family.

Dat, obs. form of DAUT 2., Sc. to fondle.

Data (del ta), pl. of DATUM, q.v.

Data (deviat, pr. 10 Datos, q.v.)

Datable, dateable (de<sup>1</sup>tab<sup>1</sup>), a. [f. Date v. + - BLE.] Capable of being dated.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 401 Dateable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 Alhenaum 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest datable Reynolds in the gallery.

Datal (de<sup>2</sup>tat), a. rare. [f. L. datum Date + 1. Contemporary in the data is channel origin.

-AL.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1882 Bradshave's Railee, Manual, The Parliamentary
Intelligence. first appears in datal order.

Datal, dataller: see DAYTALER, DAYTALER.

Datary 1 (dē¹tări). [ad. mod.L. datārius, It. datario, f. L. dat-um, It. dato, DATE: ancient L. had datārius adj. in sense 'to be given away'.]

1. An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged

with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants,

presenting the Pope in matters reasonable dispensations, etc.

1527 Knight in Pocock Rec. Ref. 1. xxviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court. 1533 Bonner Let. to Hen. VIII in Froude Hist. II. 145. I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him. 1691 W. B. Hist. Roman Conclave i. 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them. 1825 C. Butler Bk. R. C. Church 112 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor.

+ 2. An expert in dates; a chronologer. Obs. rare.

would water at the sight of a fill of an English proctor,

†2. An expert in dates; a chronologer. Obs. rare.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. v. § 7 Die quinto Elphegi. I am not Datary enough to understand this. a 1661 — Worthies L. (1662) ago Let me onely be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17

Dartary<sup>2</sup>. [ad. mod.L. datāria: see prec.] The office or function of dating l'apal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the

Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see prec. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath.. the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 1461: The next day.. the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatcht. 1838 J. R. Hope Scott Let. in Mem. (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary.

b. attrib. or adi.

b. attrib. or adj.
 1688 Busner Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.
 Date (dēt), sb. 1 [a. OF. date (13th c. in Littré), now datte: -L. dactyl-us, a. Gr. δάκτυλοs date, orig. finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms \*dactele, dacte; cf. Pr. dáctil, dátil, Sp. dátil, OII.

adtilo (whence Ger. dattel, etc.), mod.It. dattero.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (Phanix dactylifera), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and

Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries.

2130 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 380/115 A 3eord of palm cam in is hond...be 3eord was ful of Dates. 21400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.

307 It is schape as it were be stoon of a date. 21400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Palme treesse berand dates. 1553 PDEN Treat. New Inct. (Arb.) 19 A tree ...which bringeth foorth dates lyke vnto the Palme tree. 7655 MOUPET & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths. and restorative Cullices. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs 1. 136 Dates...serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Sonls. 1870 Years Nat. Hist. Comm. 183 The best dates come to us from Tunis, viá Marseilles.

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (Phanix dactylifera). Wild Date: an Indian

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (Phænix dactylifera). Wild Date: an Indian species, P. sylvestris.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 89 per weore growyng so grene pe Date wib be Damesene. Pc 1475 Syr. lowe Degre 36 The doxe, the beche, and the larel-tre, The date, also the damyse. 1742 COLLIER Orient. Ecl. iv. 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd! 1866 Treas. Bot. 878 I [hænix] sylvestris, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the enlivated date.

† 3. Name of a variety of plum. Obs.
1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1729) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates.

4. Comb., as date-fruit, -grove, -stone, -tree; date-bearer, a date-tree bearing fruit; date-brandy, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented

brandy, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree; date-disease, a distemper also called Aleppo boil; date-fever = Dengue (see quot.); date-palm = sense 2; date-plum, the fruit of species of Diospyros (N.O. Ebenacew), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself; date-shell, a mollusc of the genus Lithodomus, which burrows in stone or rock; so called from its shape; cf. It. dattero, dattilo 'also a kinde of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); date-sugar, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; date-wine, wine made by fermenting the sap of

sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; date-wine, wine made by fermenting the sap of the Phanix dactylifera and other species.

1880 L. Wallace Ben-linr 225 The sky palely blue through the groinery of countless \*date-bearers. 1827 Maginn Rednosed Lient, in Forget-me-not, "Date-brandy was not to his taste. 1875 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. II. 508 At Port Said.. it [dengie] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of \*datefever. 1884 J. Coldorne Hicks Pasha 85 The river.. is lined with stately \*date-groves. 1832 M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 347 The phoenix dactylifera or \*date-palm. 1877
A. B. Edwards Up Nile iii. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms. 1866 Treas. Bot. 411 The finit of the Chinese \*Date Plum, D[iospyros] Kaki, is as large as an ordinary apple.. D. virginiana is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimon.. The fruit.. is an inch or more in diameter. 1832 Syd. Soc. Lex., Date plum, Indian, common name for the fruit of the Diospyros lotus. 1851 Woodward Mollusca 266 The \*date-shell bores into corals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks. 1656 Aubrer Misc. (1721) 60 Take 6 or 10 \*Date-stones, dry..pulverize, and searce them. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 104 \*Date-sugar is not so much esteemed in India as that of the cane. c1400 Rom. Rose 1364 Fyges, and many a \*date tree There weeken. 1535 Coverdale Song Sol. vii. 7 Thy stature is like a date tre. 1601 Holland Pliny XIII. 10. (R.), Date-trees love a light and sandie ground. 1852 Goore Greece It. lixi. IX. 47 The soldiers..procured plentiful supplies..of \*date-wine.

Date (dē'it), sb.? Also 5-6 Sc. dait. [a. F. date, Of. also datte (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. data fem.:—L. data fem. sing. (or neuter) of datus given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus 'Dahan Rome prid. Kal. Apr.', ie. 11 Gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the

was expressed thus ' Dabam Romæ prid. Kal. Apr.' i.e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was 'Data Rome', given at Rome', etc. Hence data the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated. Cf. postscript, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription,

place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning. c 1430 Stans Puer 97 in Babees Bk. 33 In bis writynge, bous per be no date. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 10 A paire of Indentures. the date where is the xijih daie of Aprill in the secound yere of your. regine. 1630 Lp. Dorentester in Ellis Orig. Lett. 11. 267 III. 259, I have received your Letters of severall dates. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 320 F. 4 A long Letter bearing Date the fourth Instant. 1877 W. Selwyn Law Wisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 883 The policy should be dated. The insertion of a date may tend to the discovery of frand. 1837 Macaulay Bacon Ess. 1854 I. 353/2 A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 330 A three-halfpenny piece. bearing the date of 1599.

2. The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 47 Pat tyme he died ... Pe date was a bonsand & sextene mo. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. XIII.

263 In be date of owre dryzie, in a drye apprile, A bonsande and thre hondreth tweis thretty and ten. c 1400 Maundew. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Pe date when pis was writen..was iim zere before be incarnacion of Criste. 1607 Shaks. Timon II. 12 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the smit. I do not remember the date. 1838 Lytton Leila II. i, That within two weeks of this date thon bringest me. the keys of the city. 1893 Weekly Notes 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

b. More varuely: The time at which something

b. More vaguely: The time at which something

D. More vaguely: The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period.

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 540 Pe date of be daye be lorde con knaw. c1400 MAUNGEV. (1839) iii. 18 The Date whan it was leyd in the Erthe. 1630 tr. Du Bosg's Compl. Woman II. 32, I would faine know. of what date they would have their Habits. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 17/1 From these. circumstances. the duke's ruin took its date. 1764 GOLDSM. Trav. 133 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state. 1828 CABLYLE Misc. I. 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3. The period to which something ancient belongs: the age (of a thing or person)

belongs; the age (of a thing or person).

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1039 Vchon in scrypture a name con plye, Of Israel barnez folewande her datez, Pat is to say, as her byth whatez. 1576 Flemige Panopl. Epist. 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1699 Br. Nicolson To Katph Thoresby (T.), The hest rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts. 183a W. laving Alhambra 1. 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermilion towers ...are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 80 When his date Doubled her own. 1869 Faeman Norm. Conq. (1876) III. xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season: duration: term of life or existence.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season; duration; term of life or existence.

13. Chron. Eng. 972 in Ritson Met. Rom. II. 310 Thah the sone croune bere The fader hueld is date here. c 1386 Chaucea Can. Yeom. Prol. 4. T. 858 Neuere to thryne were to long a date. c 1440 Lydg. Secrees 421 So to perseuere and lastyn a long date. c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 153 Miserablic finishinge the date of her dayse. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 549 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1696 Devoen Aurenge. VI. 1. 1735 To lengthen out his Date A Day. 1782 Cowfea Lett. 11 Nov., When the date of youth is once expired. 1896 R. Baiders Shorter Poems III. vi, Her [a flower's] brief date.

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. Obs. or arch. c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. A. 492 Per is no date of hys godnesse. 1447 Bokenham Sepnitys (Roxb.) 41 Fer in age I am runne and my lyves date Aprochith faste. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 129 The dolefull dayes draw slowly to they date. a 1600 RALEIGH Poems, Reply to Mardowe vi, But could youth last, and love stil hreed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. c 1600 Shaks. Sonu. xiv, Thy end is Truthes and Beauties doome and date. 1712-4 Poer Rape Lock III. 171 What Time would spare, from Steel receives its date. 1784 Cowfer Task v. 529 All has its date below; the fatal hour Was registered in Heaven ere time began. +6.? A fixed decree. Obs. [Cf. med.L. datum 'statutum, decretum' (Du Cange).]

13. C1470 Henry Wallace II. 1951 Is this thi dait, sall thai our cum ilkane? On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew? Ibid. vi. 29 What is fortoune, quha dryffis the dett so fast? [v. v. drawis the dait].

7. Phr. Out of date (attrib. out-of-date): out of season; no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also advb., as

r. Phr. Out of date (attrib. out-of-date); but of season; no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also adub., as in to go out of date, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (Brought, written, posted) up to date: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal,

said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, fig. up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (colloq.).

1608 Rowlands Hum. Looking Gl. 10 Choller is past, my anger's out of date. 1707 Collier Refl. Ridic. 201 Till she's out of Date for Matrimony. a 1734 North Exam. In. vi. § 13 (1740) 432 With his wire-drawn Slanders and out-of-date Reflections. 1824 MEDWIN Convers. Byron (1830) I. 124 Shakespeare's Comedies are quite out of date; many of them are insufferable to read. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. App. 538 An idea which had altogether gone out of date. 1890 DILKE Probl. Gr. Brit. I. p. vii, I.. tried to bring my volumes up to date. 1893 Westin. Gaz. 9 Mar. 6/3 The two gentlemen. who invented the Gaiety burlesque' up to date'—and gave this detestable phrase to the language.

8. Comb., as date-stamping; date-line, a line

8. Comb., as date-stamping; date-line, a line relating to dates; spec. the line in the Pacific Ocean theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; datemark sb., a mark showing the date; spec. a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as vb. (nonce-wd.), to

year of manufacture; hence as vb. (nonce-vvd.), to mark with something that shows the date or age.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knovl. VIII. 80 \*Date-lines.. occur in the Pacific Ocean between islands that have received dates by eastward, and .. by westward communication.

1892

N. Y. Nation 21 Apr. 304/1 He has provided an index, but .. so simple a device as the running date-line should not have been neglected.

1850 Ecclesiologist X. 18 It is devoid of distinctive \*date-marks, except the vague pointed vaulting, 1890 Whitaker's Almanack 636 By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained.

1891 Times 12 Oct. 9/5 Each one [guess] has been date-marked, so to speak, by the peculiar beliefs.. of the time or of the place.

1886 Pall Mall G. 12 Aug. 5/2 The \*date-stamping apparatus on the counter [of a ticket-office].

Date (dFit), v. [f. Date sb.2; cf. F. dater, Sp. datar to date.]

datar to date.]

1. trans. To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to

1. trans. To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated from the place of writing named in it.

1433 E. E. Wills (1882) 94 Dated, 3cre & day aboveseyd.

1530 PALSCR. 507/1 Bycanse you use nat to date them lletters], I wotte nat whyther to sende to you. 1682 SCARLETT Exchanges too A Bill dated the 30th of January.

1712 STRELE Spect. No. 308 F 5 The following Letter.. dated from York. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Pref. (1833)

172 Elizabeth opened the letter.. It was dated from Rosings at eight o'clock in the morning. 1893 Law Times XCV.

2. To assertain or fix the date or time of (an event cto.): to refer or assign to a certain date. to

event, etc.); to refer or assign to a certain date, to

reckon as beginning from (some time or event).

1430 Lvoc. Chron. Troy Prol., Of theyr death he dateth not the yeare.

1654 Whitlock Zootomia 297 That the yeare of their Maioralty may date the building, or repaire of some Conduit.

1694 Paroa Hymn to San it, From the blessings they bestow, Our times are dated, and our eras

1720 Swift Mod. Education, I date from this zera the corrupt method of education among us. 1844 Lingago Anglo-Sax, Ch. (1888) II. ix. 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 Tylor Early Hist, Man. v. 91 The nrt of dating

which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 Tylor Early Hist, Man. v. 91 The nrt of dating events.

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates.
182. Byron To Ctess Hessington iv, My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough. 1837 DISRAELL Venetia It. i, Life is not dated merely by years.

c. absol. To count the time, reckon.
1743 Bentley (J.), Whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late area of about six thousand years.
1807 Med. Ind. XVII. 27 Six full days had. passed. dating from the time when the cruption appeared.

† 3. To put an end or period to. Obs.

+3. To put an end or period to. Obs.

peared.

†3. To put an end or period to. Obs.

1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm.

77ths iii. 2 The precept is neuer dated, but in full force.

a 1618 Sylvester Epist. v. 11 His matchlesse Art, that never age shall date.

†4. To assign a time or duration to. Obs. rare.

1676 HALE Contempl. 1. 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War. are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

†5. To give (oneself) out as. Obs. rare.

1612 Chapman Widowes T. Plays 1873 HI. 11 A Spartan Lord, dating himselfe our great Viceroies Kiusman.

†6. To date from: to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin). Obs. rare.

1735 N. Rohnson Th. Physick 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. intr. (for ref.) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed from (a specified place).

from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. intr. (for refl.) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed from (a specified place).

a 1850 Rossetti Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna.

1874 Deutscii Rem. 363
A recent. edition dates Wilna 1852. Mod. The letter dates from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period; to have its origin, take its rise from a particular time or epoch.

a 1828 E. Evrett (Webster), The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms.

1846 Grote Grecce

1. i. 1. 63 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Æolic colonization.

1856 Kare Arct.

Expl. 1. xi. 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach.

1868 Freeman Norm. Cong.

(1876) Il. viii. 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing with.

1827 Hoop Plea Mids. Fairies xxviii, For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, obs. form of Daut v. Sc., to fondle.

Dateable: see Datable.

Dated (d2\*téd), ppl. a. [f. Date v. (and sh.2)

Dated (delted), ppl. a. [f. Date v. (and sh.2)

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.
1731 POPE Ep. Burlington 135 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Sheil has bound. 1881 H. B. Wheatley Cath. Angl. Pref. p. ix, The Catholicon is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary. † 2. Ilaving a fixed date or term. Obs.
1586 Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl. 11. vi, The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1592 Nashe P. Penilesse(ed. 2) 18 b, That can endow your names with neuer dated glory. 1718 D'URFEY Grecian Heroine 111. ii. in New Opera's (1721) 122 Ilis dated time comes on.

Dateless (dërtles), a. [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

Dateless (dē'tlés), a. [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

1644 Paynne & Walker Fiennes's Trial' 5 A Note. . without name or date, with a datelesse, namelesse Paper inclosed.

1798 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXVII. 514
A dateless account. inserted after the edict for its abolition.

1891 Speciator 4 Apr., Here is a dateless letter.

2. Having no limit or fixed term; endless.

1593 Shaks, Rich. II, 1. iii. 151 The datelesse limit of thy decre exile.

1694 Darche Birth of Heresies 108 Thy datelesse fame.

1891 Shelley St. Hypphe Prose Wks. 1888 1. 219
A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror.

1870 Lowell.

Study Wind. (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul.

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; im-

memorial.

memorial.

1794 COLERIDGE Poems, Relig. Musings, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock.

1814 Wordsw. Excursion vi. Wks. (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May.

1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps iii. \$4.66
The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. dial. Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1863 Mas. Gaskell. Sylvina's L. II. 263 Mother is gone dateless wi's sorrow.

1867 E. Waugit Dead Man's Dinner 19 (Lanc. Gloss.) They...laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence Da'telessness, the quality of being date-

flence Datelessness, the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time.

1660 T. M. Hist. Independ. iv. 91 The Officers of his [Monk's] Army. agreed. that the Parliament intended. to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelesness.

Dater (dēl'toi). [-ER l.] a. One who dates.

b. An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 Corga., Dataire, a dater of writings.. the dater, or dispatcher, of the lope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome.

1827 Richford's Circular, Perpetual hand daters.

Date, obs. form of DEATH. Dapeit, dapet, etc.: see Dahet. Datholite, erron. var. of Datolite.

Dating (del-tin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb DATE, q.v.

1698 Trials of Ireland, 4c. 19 He was then in London .. as I suppose by the dateing of his Letters, 1891 B. Nicholson in Athensam 10 Jan. 61 2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

Tation (del sn). [ad. L. dation em, n. of action from dare to give.] The action of giving. † a. Med. A dose. b. Civil Law. A rendering of L. datio, F. dation, the legal act of giving or conferring, e.g. of an office; esp. as distinct from donation.

donation.

1656 BLOUNT Glassogr., Dation, a giving, a gift, a dole.

1657 TOMLINSON Kenout's Disp. 163 That . quantity of a medicament which is prescribed . 1s a Dosis, for Dosis is Dation. — Gloss., Dation, the quantity or dosis of any medicament that is administred to the patient at once. 1889 in Century Dict. (in sense b).

Datisca (dătiskă). Bot. [mod L. (Linnæns gives no source.] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N.O. Datiscacew); D. cannabina, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepaul and the Levant; its leaves contain a colouring matter known as datisca-yeilow, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence **Dati** scin, a glucoside, C<sub>21</sub> H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of Datisca. **Dati** scetin, C15 H10 O6, a crystalline product of the decomposi-

11. O6, a crystatine product of the decomposition of datiscin.

1863-72 Watts Diet. Chem. II. 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter, datisca-yellow. Ibid. 307 Pure datiscin forms colourless silky needles. By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of datis-

Datisi (dătai sai). Logic. The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and con-

affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (i, i).

The initial d indicates that the mood may he reduced to Darii of the first figure; the r following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 30 The third figure. Da. All hipocrites count will workes hie holines. ti. Some hipocrites have been Bishoppes. it. Therefore some Bishoppes have coumpted will workes hie holinesse. 1654 Z. Coke Art Logick (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, Daraptit, Felapton, Disamis, Datisi, Biocardo, Ferrison.

1864 Bowen Logic vii. 200.

Datism (dē¹tiz'm). rare. [ad. Gr. Δāτισμόs 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), i.e. speaking broken Greek' (Liddell

Marathon), i.e. speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott).] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully

in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language.

1617 Minsheu Ductor, Datisme, when by a heape of Synonimaes wee rehearse the same things.

1891 Sat. Kev.

14 Nov. 554 '2 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a Datism in Latin: but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neuter verb transitive.

Datival (dětoivál), a. Gram. [f. L. datīv-us (see next) + -AL.] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 Monthly Mag. XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

Dative (dětiví), a. and sh. [ad. L. datīv-us of

Dative (dēitiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. datīv-us of or belonging to giving, f. dat-us given; in grammar nature, f. δοτ-ός given.]

A. adj.

1. Gram. The name of that case of nouns in

Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the

denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that to or for whom or which we do a thing, or to whom we give a thing.

1440 Gesta Rom. xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The thrid Falle is daif case, for there are some that are prowde for they mow give. 1580 Hollyano Treat. Fr. Tong. A. serueth many times to expresse the Datine case: as Te Pay donne a mon ferre, I gaue it to my father. 1688 Winkins Real Char. 352 The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To). 1879 Roby Lat. Gram. vv. ix. \$ 1130 The Dative case is used in two senses only: (A) It expresses the indirect object. (B) It is used predicatively in a quasi-adjectival sense. Mod. The pronouns me, thee, him, her, us, you, them, which we now use both as direct and indirect objectives, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

† 2. Disposed to give; having the right to give.

dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

† 2. Disposed to give; having the right to give.

Obs. rare. (In first quot. with play on sense 1.)

14. Piers of Fullham 368 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 15 To knowen folke that ben datyfi; Their purches be called ablatif: They have their igen vocatif. 1656 BLOWN Glossog r., Dative, that giveth, or is of power to give.

+ 3. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or be-† 3. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (Freq. opposed to native.) Obs.

1570-6 LAMBAROE Peramb. Kent (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, Native, or Dative, that is to say, commeth either by Discent, or by Purchase Ii.e. acquisition]. 1661 Morgan Sph. Gentry III. iii. 28 The first Native. the second Dative, being given in rewards.

4. Law. a. That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. b. Of an officer: Appointed so as to be removable at pleasure; opposed to perpetual. e. Sc. Law. Given or appointed by

to perpetual. c. Sc. Law. Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to

such appointment: as In executor dative, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an administrator; decree dative, a decree appointing an executor dative; testament dative, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; tutor dative, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-atlaw; tutory dative, the office of a tutor dative. d. Tutor dative, in Kom. Law, one appointed by

aw; tutory dative, the office of a lutor dative, a. Tutor dative, in Rom. Law, one nppointed by the testator, as distinguished from tutor optive.

1535-6 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 28 15 Pryours or governours datylf & removable from tyme to tyme. 1575 T. Huntar v. D. Hunter in Ballour Practicks 115 Sum tutoris at testamentaris, sum tutoris of law, and sum ar tutoris dative The tutor dative is maid and gevin be the King. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. vi. (1730) 29 They shall certify. whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative. 1726 Avitre Practigon 265 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England. 1754 Exsins Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person. may apply for a tutory-dative. 1796 (titlee, The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts... justly owing to unquhile Rubert Burns. In the time of his decease. Jainhfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said defunct, and executrix quarelict, decerned to him by decreet dative of the Commissary of Dunfries. 1848 Wharron Law Lex., Dative... that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1861 Sat. Rev. 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V, all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 Murrean Gains. 1, § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. Gram. Short for dative case: see A.

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. Gram. Short for dative case: see A.
1520 WHITINTON I'Ug! (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of
genytiue case he wyll haue a datyue. 1751 Harris Hermet
11. iv. (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency to, is
employed. to denote the Final Cause. 1861 Max Miller
Sc. Lang. vi. 28 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.
attrib. 1868 G. Stephens Runic Mon. 1. 260 Other
examples of this. dative-ending.
†2. Sc. Law. A decree dative: see A. 4 c. Obs.
1564 Act of Sederunt 24 July (Jam.), We haif given...
power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give
datives, and constitute..executors-datives. 1666 Instruct.
Commissaries in Acts Sedt. 1553-1790 p. 05 If neither nearest
of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed. ye
shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being duly given thereto before.. After the said datives (but before confirmation).

**Datively** (dēltivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Tativery (de livit), date. [1. prec. + -11 -]

Gram. In the dative case; as a dative.

1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively.

Dativo- detoined, combining form of L. dativus, Dative, used in adverbial comb. with other additional comb.

jectives, used in adverbal comb. Will other adjectives.

1882 F. Hall in Amer. Trul. Philol. 111. 17 Our infinitive, where to precedes it, having been generally, of old, dativo-gerundial [i.e. of the nature of a dative gerund].

Datolite dattolpit). Min. Also erron. datho-

lite (Werner). [Named by Esmark 1806: irreg. f. initial part of Gr. δατείσθαι 10 divide + -λιθος stone: see -LITE.]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy

crystals of various colours, in white opaque com-

pact masses, or in botryoidal masses (hotryolite).

1808 T. Allan Names of Min. 26 Datholite. 1868 Dana
Min. 382 Datolite is found in trappean rocks.

|| Dattock (dattyk. [Native name in W. Africa.] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, Detarium senegalense, N.O. Legumi-

African tree, Detarium senegatense, N.O. Legiuminosa; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER Plantsu., 'Dattock', of W. Tropical Africa.

|| Datum (dēl-tēm). I'l. data (dēl-tā. [L. datum given, that which is given, neul. pa. pple. of dare to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the

of uare to give.] A thing given or grainted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 Hammono Wkx, (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all this heap of data it would not follow that it was necessary.

1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 FireInds (Hist. Register Hed., All., will grant me this datum, that the said., person is a man of an ordinary capacity. 1777 Patestlev Matt. 4 Spir. (1782) I. xii. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 HUTTON Course Math. II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation. namely, the weight of the charge of powder. 1888 Havee Amer. Commun. 111. Ixxvi. 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution. depends.

1855 H. Spencea Princ. Psychol. (1872) II. vi. viii, Mountains. . can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R. B. SNYTH Goldfields Victoria 609 Datum Water-Level, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sank on a reef or gutter. 1882 Gettee Text-bs. Geol. vii. (1885) 937 The lines of stratification may be used as datum-lines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away. 1885 Science 19 June 499 The horisontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists.

| Datura (dăt'ū° ră). Bot. [mod.L. ad. Hindī dhatūra, native name of D. fastuosa and D. Metel, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison.]

A genus of poisonous plants (N.O. Solanacere), of which D. Stramonium is the Strammony or Thornapple, supposed to be a native of Western Asia, but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate

but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate regions of the world; it is a powerful narcotic.

166a J. Davies it. Mandelslo's Trav. 104 A drug which.. stupefies his senses.. The Indians call this herb Doutra, Doutra, or Datura, and the Turks and Persians, Datula.

186a Beventoge Hist. India I. I. v. iv. 126 From Hindoos was first learned.. the benefit of smoking datura in asthma. attrib. 1883 Century Mag. XXVII. 205 Large white datura blossoms. datura blo

Hence Datu rine (also Datu ria), the poisonous alkaloid found in the Thorn-apple and other

species; = Atropine.

1832 R. Christison *Poisons* (ed. 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named Daturine or Daturia.

Datu, var. of Dauw.

Dau (Cursor M. 5108, etc.): see DAWE and DAY. Daub (dob), v. Forms: 4-7 daube, dawbe, 4-5 dobe, 5 doybe, 5-6 doube, 6-9 dawb, 7-daub. [a. OF. daube-r:-L. dealbāre to whiten over, whitewash, plaster, f. de-down, etc. + albāre to whiten, f. albus white. The word had in OF. the senses 'clothe in white, clothe, furnish, white-wash, plaster'; in later F. 'to beat, swinge, lamme' (Cotgr.); cf. curry, anoint, etc. All the English uses appear to come through that of 'plaster'.]

1. trans. In building, etc.: To coat or cover (a wall or building) with a layer of plaster, mortar,

1. trans. In building, etc.: 10 coat or cover (a wall or building) with a layer of plaster, mortar, clay, or the like; to cover (laths or wattle) with a composition of clay or mud, and straw or hay, so as to form walls. (Cf. DAB v. 8.)

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 313 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle be endentur drynen danbe with-outen. 1382 Wycl. If Lev. xiv. 42 With other cley the hows to be dawbid. 1483 Cath. Angl. 102 Dohe, lincer, illinere. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. 11. xxxiv. 145 Thys hastylle muste be addironned with hirdels aboute and dawhed thykke with erthe and clay thereupon. 1515 Barclay Egloges iv. (1570) Civ/t Of his shepecute dawbe the walles round about. 1530 Falsor, 507/2 Danbe up this wall a pace with plaster... I daube with lome that is tempered with heare or strawe. 1605 Shaks. Lear 11. ii. 71, I will tread this vnboulted villaine into morter, and daube the wall of a lakes with him. c 1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 169 Little hutts and hovels the poor Live in Like Barnes. danb'd with mud-wall. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. 243 Stud and mud walling, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or lath danbed over with road-mud.

absol. 1523 Fitzherr. Surv. 37 He shall bothe thacke & danbe at his owne cost and charge. 1642 Rocers Nauman 534 He falls to dawbing with untempered mortar. fig. 1612-5 Bp. Hall. Contempt., O. T. xii. vi, He. is faine to dawbe up a rotten peace with the basest conditions.

2. To plaster, close up, cover over, coat with some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

2. To plaster, close up, cover over, coat with some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

1597-8 Br. Hall. Sat. vt. i. (R.) Whose wrinkled furrows. Are daubed full of Venice chalk. 1614 — Recoll. Treat.

174 Take away this clay from mine eyes, wherewith alast they are so dawbed up. 1658 A. Fox tr. Wurt? Surg. II. xxviii. 190 She had been plaistered and dawbed with Salves a long time. 1719 DE FOE Crussee (1840) II. xv. 309 We daubed him all over. with tar. 1832 LANDER Adv. Niger II. viii. 26 The women daub their hair with red clay. Ifg. 1784 Cowper Task v. 360, I would not be a king to be. daubed with undiscerning praise.

h. To smear or lay at (a moist or sticky wh)

b. To smear or lay on (a moist or sticky sub-

stance). Also fig.

1646 Fuller Wounded Consc. (1841) 289 For comfort danbed on will not stick long upon it. 1750 E. SMITH Compt. Honsecwife 309 With a fine rag daub it often on the face and hands.

c. To bribe, 'grease'. slang. (Cf. quot. 1876 in

DAUB sb. 2.)

Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue, The cull was scragged [hanged] because he could not dawb.

3. To coat or cover with adhering dirt; to soil,

3. To coat or cover with adhering dirt; to soil, bedaub. Also fig.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 31 Her heles, the whiche is doubed with filthe. 1535 Joye Apol. Tindale 50 Dawbing eche other with dirte and myer. 1651 C. Cartwaight Cert. Relig. 1. 5 Such. verities, as would have adorned, and not dawb'd the Gospel. 1661 Perys Diary 30 Sept., Having been very much daubed with dirt, I got a coach and home. 1721 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 197 The fall plunged me in a puddle . and daubed me. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 596 Filthy metal that one could not touch without daubing one's fingers. 1840 Dickers Old C. Shop iii, To daub himself with ink up to the roots of his hair. 1881 Besant & Rice Chapl. of Fleet I. xi. (1883) 89 My name is too deeply daubed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed.

To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or

worthless writing. Obs.

1889 Marprel. Epit. (1843) 6 When men have a gift in writing, howe easie it is for them to daube paper. a 1618 Bradshaw Unreas. Separation (1640) 81 In the proofe of the Assumption he daubs sixe pages. 1792 Southey Lett. (1856) 1. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

the Assumption is dual (1856) I. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

5. In painting: To lay on (colours) in a crude or clumsy fashion; to paint coarsely and inartistically.

1630 (see Daubed). 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. x. 394 A trovell will serve as well as a pencill to daub on such thick course colours. 1695 Dryden tr. Du Fresnoy's Art

of Painting (L.), A lame, imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too much haste. 1706
BURKE Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 147 The falsehood of the colours which [Walpole] suffered to be danbed over that measure. 1840 Hooo Up the Rhine Introd. 4 It had been so often painted, not to say daubed, already. 1867 TROLLOPE Chron. Barset II. II. 77 He leaned upon his stick, and daubed away briskly at the background.

+ 6. To cover (the person or dress) with finery or

ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner; to bedizen.

Obs. or dial.

Obs. or dial.

a 1502 Greene & Lodge Looking Glass Wks. (Rtldg.)
124/2 My wife's best gown. how handsomely it was daubed
with statute-lace. 1630 tr. Du Bosg's Compl. Woman 11.
32 They dawb their habits with gold lace. 1760 Wesley
Wks. (1872) III. 13 A person lungley daubed with gold.
1876 Whitby Gloss. s. v., Dauö'd out, fautastically dressed.
† 7. fig. To cover with a specious exterior; to
whitewash, cloak, gloss. Obs.
1543 Becon Agst. Swearing Early Wks. (1843) 375 Perjury
cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled
and craftily daubed. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 111. v. 29 So
smooth he dawbd his Vice with shew of Vertue. 1678
Young Serm. at Whitehall 29 Dec. 31 To dawb and palliate
our faults, is but like keeping our selves in the dark. 1683 tr.
Erasmus' Moriz Enc. 114 They dawb over their oppression
with a submissive flattering carriage. 1785 [see Daubeo].
† b. absol. or intr. To put on a false show; to
dissemble so as to give a favourable impression.

† b. absol. or intr. To put on a false show; to dissemble so as to give a favourable impression. c. To pay court with flattery. Obs. or dial.

1605 Shaks. Lear iv. i. 53 Poore Tom's a cold. I cannot daub it further. 1619 W. Whately God's Husb. ii. (1622) 52 What availed it Ananias and Saphira, to dawbe and counterfeit? 1619 W. Sclater Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 288 With such idle distinctions doe they dawbe with conscience. 1650 Baxter Saints. R. III. xiii. (1662) 508 Do not daub with men, and hide from them their misery or danger a1716 South (I). Let everyone, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub, nor flatter. 1876 Whithy Closs. Daubing. paying court for the sake of advantage. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Daub, to flatter, or besmear with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage. gaining some advantage

Daub (dob), sh. [f. DAUBv. In some dialects (dob, dab), whence the spelling dab: cf. DAB sb.1 12.]

1. Material for daubing walls, etc.; plaster, rough mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cottages, huts, etc. Hence wattle and daub (also dab).

tages, hnts, etc. Hence wattle and daub (also dab).

1446 l'atton Churchw, Acc. (Somerset Record Soc. 82),

Item for ryses for the dawbes...ijd. 1481-90 Howard

Honseh. Eks. (Roxb.) 514 Payd... for bryngyng of dawbe
and cley in to the said castell. 1587 Manch. Crt. Lect

Rec. (1885) II. 18 For yo' cariage of any mucke, dunge,
dawbe, clay. 1622 R. Hawkins Poy. S. Sea (1847) 113 The
soyle...which, with water...they make into clay, or a certaine dawbe. 1857 Livingstone Trav. xix. 369 Traders'
touses...built of wattle and daub. 1876 R. F. Burton Gorilla

L. II. 22 Heaps of filthy hovels, wattle and daub and diugy
thatch. 1884 Cheshire Gloss. 279 A raddle and dobe honse.

D. Anything that is daubed or smeared on. C.

b. Anything that is daubed or smeared on. c. fig. Insincere compliments. flattery. dial.

1602 Narcissus 200 (1893) Though with the dawbe of prayse I am loath to lome her. 1693 Dayden Juvenal's Sat. vi. (R.), She duely, once a month, renews her face; Mean time, it lies in daub, and hid in grease. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Daub, hypocritical affection.

2. An act or instance of daubing.

1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 82 And with two or three dawbes of your great Pencil, lay it on in an instant. 1721 KELIV Sc. Prov. 256 (Jam.) Many a time have I gotten awipewith a towel; but never a daub with a dishclout before. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Danb o't' hand for 't.'
They got a daub o't' hand for 't.'

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance,

grease, colouring, etc.

1731 Swift Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph, [She] must, before she goes to Bed, Rub off the Dawbs of White and Red.

1861 Tylon Anthropol. 418 Their bodies painted with

black danbs.

4. A coarsely executed, inartistic painting.

1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xii, And did yon step in, to take a look at the grand picture?..'Tis a melancholy daub, my lord! 1784 Cowper Task vi. 255 That he discerns The difference of a Guidof rom a daub. 1839 Marry at Diary in Amcr. 1st Ser. I. 292 A large collection of daubs, called portraits of eminent personages. 1880 A. H. Huth Buckle I.i. 15 A coarse daub of a picture.

5. altrib. or Comb., as daub-hole.

1848 S. Bamforo Early Days I. (1859) 13 An old timber and daub house. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Danb-hoil, daub-hole, a clay or marl pit.

**Daubed** (dobd), ppl. a. [f. DAUB v. + -ED.] Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky matter; fig. bedizened, bearing a specious exterior.

21325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 492 In pat cofer pat watz clay daubed. c 1420 Pallad. on Ilusb. 1. 785 Hym liketh best a daubed wough. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 125 b. Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1598 Marston Pyzmal. 135 Glittering in dawbed lac'd accoustrements. 1630 Str S. D'Ewes Pyrils. (1783) 67 This daubed piece. the face hath no similitude. 1785 Sarah Fielding Ophelia I. xxv, The painted canvas is most innocent; but the daubed hypocrite most criminal.

Danher (dörbat). If Daube 21 + 182 In

**Dauber** (do ba). [f. Daub v. + -ER l. In sense I prob. going back to AFr. daubour, in med. L. daubātor whitewasher, plasterer.] One who or that which deaths that which daubs.

† 1. One who plasters or covers walls with mortar, clay, etc.; a plasterer; one who builds with daub. Obs. [c 1300 Lib. Cust. Edw. I. 1. 99 (Godef.) De plastrers, de danbours, de teulers.] 138a Wyclif Isa. xli. 25 As a daubere, or a pottere to-tredende the lowe erthe. 1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. ii. (1495) 553 Claye is tough erthe.. and ableth to dyuers werkes of dawbers. 419 Liber Allius (Rolls Ser.) I. 289 Carpenters, masonus, plastrers, danbers, teulers. c.1515 Cocke Lorells B. (Percy Soc.) 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1535 Coverdate 2 Kings xii. 12 To them that brylded and wroughte in the house of the Lorde, namely, to the dawbers and masons. 1601 Cornwallyes Ess. xi. Straw, and dart good only for Thatchers, and Dawbers. 1641 Milton Animado. vi. (1851) 240 Yet this Dauber would daub still with his untempered Mortar. 1816 in Peel Spen Valley (1893) 288 (A plasterer who) under the sobriquet of Dick Dawber was known far and near. a 1825 Formy Voc. E. Anglia, Dauber, a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw. In Norlolk it is now difficult to find a good dauber. 12. One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. Obs.

†2. One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. Obs.

1642 ROGERS Naaman 425 Pnt case, thon wert under the Ministery of a dawber and flatterer. 1653 BAXTER Meth. Peace Consc. 388 Meddle not with men-pleasers and danbers. 1693 E. Walker Epictetus' Nov. 1xx, 1f praised, he can despise The fulsome Dawber, and his Flatteries.

3. A coarse or unskilful painter.
1655 Fullea Ch. Hist. 1. i. § 1 They were not Artists in that Mystery. being rather Dawbers then Drawers. 1697 Drawden Virg. (1806) II. 150 It hath been copied by so many sign-post daubers. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) II. XIII. 55 What is the name of the dauber who painted that? 1880 Manch. Guard. 31 Dec., They will see.. in David Cox something more than a dauber.

4. U. S. A species of sand-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in forming its nest.
1844 Gosse in Zoologist II. 582 The little boys. informed me that these were the nests of dirt-daubers. 1889 in Farmer Americanisms.

5. Anything used to daub with; e.g. a rag-brush

5. Anything used to daub with; e.g. a rag-brush or stump used to put blacking upon boots, where it is spread by the blacking-brush.

6. = Dabber 1 b (Ogilvie).

6. = Dabber 1 b (Ogilvie).

Daubery, daubry (dō'bəri, dō'bri). [f. Daubery, daubry (dō'bəri, dō'bri). [f. Dauber 1: see -ebt.] The practice of daubing; the specious or coarse work of a dauber.

1546 Bale Eng. Votaries 1. (1550) 9 To patch up that dauberye of the denyll, their vowed wynelesse and husbandles chastice. Ibid. 89 Thys dyvinite of yours is but dongyshe daubry. 1548 Shaks. Merry W. iv. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure, & such dawbry as this is. 1693 W. Freke Sel. Ess. xxii. 123 We should have a graceful embroidery, not a daubery in expression. 1830 Fraser's Mag. 11. 114 He.. could colour either side of any question brought before him with gay daubery. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Daubery.. applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery; the purport of an inflated announcement.

Daubing (dō'bin), vbl. sb. [-1NG].]

1. The action of the vb. Daub in various senses. Chinking and daubing: see Chinking vbl. sb.! 2.

1. The action of the vb. DAUB in various senses. Chinking and danbing: see Chinking vbl. sb. 1 2.
1393 LANGL P. Pl. C. IX. 108 Peers. putte hem alle to werke, In daubyng and in deluyng. 1486 Nottingham Rec. III. 241 Temperyng of morter, and lattyng and dawbyng at be hous. 1544 Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading 70 To a mason for lathyng [an]d dawbyng iiijd. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 115 [They] used such. dawbings of black, red, and white, as wholly changed the very naturall looks. 1658 A. Fox Wurtz Surg. III. xv. 263 To prevent this swelling . much salving, dawbing, annointing, &c. they have used. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. III. (ed. 2) 186 Corrupt and foul Puddles, whose ill Scents and nasty Daubings ne always ready to affect and damage the Utensils and Worts. 1848 Macaular Hist. Eng. II. 422 note, Blackening a character which was black enough without such daubing. b. The putting a false show on anything (obs.);

b. The putting a false show on anything (obs.);

b. The putting a false show on anything (obs.); hypocritical flattery.

1655 Sanderson Serm. II. Pref., That all court chaplains were parasites, and their preaching little other than daubing. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life III. (1696) 390 God.. sees through all the Dawbings and Fucu's of Hypocrisie. 1766 Smollett Trav. II. xxix. (Jodr.), Without any daubing at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate humble servant. 1803 Scott Let. Miss Seward in Lockhart xi, Such exaggerated daubing as Mr. Hayley has bestowed upon poor Cowper.

C. Painting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or bedly executed pointing.

c. Painting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or badly executed painting.

1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 497 No such. offensive Sight as Pencill-dawbing.

1680 OTWAY Orphan Ded., Hasty dawbing will but spoil the picture.

1713 POPE Guardian No. 78, I knew a painter. make his dawbings to be thought originals by setting them in the smoak.

1752 FOOTE Taste 1. Wks.

1790 I. 9 How high did your genius soar? To the daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses.

1870 E. Peacock Raff Skirl. III. 194 Worth a housefull of Verrio's daubings.

2. Material with which anything is daubed; esp. mortar or clay used in daubing walls; rough-cast.

cast.

1362 Wyclif Ezek. xiii. 12 Wher is the dawbynge, that 3e dawbiden [1611 the dawbing wherwith ye hane dawbed it]?
1598 Florio, Empiastro, a plaister, a daubing. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 158 To force and wrong Nature with Birdlime, Chaulk, Dawbing, and such trash. 1740 Leoni Alberti's Archit. 1.49 b, They.. are not too hasty to lay the second dawbing over this. 1806-7 A. Young Agric. Essex (1813) 1.49 The old cottages are generally of clay daubing. a 1848 Carlton New Purchase I. 61 (Bartlett) The interstices of the log wall were 'chinked'—the chinking being large chips and small slabs.. and the daubing, yellow clay. splashed in soft.

b. According to Knight, Dict. Mech. (U.S.).

b. According to Knight, Dict. Mech. (U.S.),

a synonym of Dubbing for leather.

3. altrib. and Comb.
1540 MS. Acc, St. John's Hosp., Canterb., For a dawbyng forke jd. 1660 Fisher Kusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 473

Such ... shifting and canvesing, and daubing doings in a business of such moment. 1663 Germme Counsel D j a, The old Norman gotish Lime and Haire-like daubing custome.

Daubing, ppl. a. [-ING 2-] That daubis; esp. that bedaubs with flattery (obs.). Hence Daub-

Inal Dedailbs with flattery (obs.). Hence Dau'b-ingly adv., in a daubing manner.

1655 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. v. § 3 (1669) 84 He hath his daubing Preachers...with their soul-flattering. 1676 Wycher-Ley Pl. Dealer 1, She... hates the lying, masking, daubing world. 1682 S. Posphar Medalat Rev. Ep. 2 As much to the life, as the pretended Whiggs Heroe most daubingly was lately aimed at, by the Author of the Medal. 1719 W. Duncombe in J. Duncombe's Lett. (1773) I. 239 The daubing sycophant.

Daubreelite (de brilait). Min. [f. as next + -LITE ] A black sulphide of chromium, found in meteoric iron.

1892 Pall Mail G. 17 Sept. 7/2 The.. constituent parts of meteoric iron are.. numerous compounds, such as ferrous sulphide (drollite), sulphide of chromium (daubréelite), calcium sulphide (oldhamite).

Daubreite (de britisit). Min. [Named 1867 after M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist: see -ITE.]

Daubreite (dp/bif.oit). Min. [Named 1867] nfter M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

1876 Amer. Frul. Sc. Ser. in. XII. 396.

Daubry: see Daubery.

Daubster (do bstai). [f. Daub, Dauber: see -STER.] A clumsy painter; a dauber.

1853 Reade Chr. Johnstonevi. 63 The young artist laughed the uld daubster a merry defiance.

Dauby (do bi), a. [f. Daub sh. + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling daub; sticky.

1697 Davder Firg. Georg. 10. 54 Th' industrious Kind With dawby Wax and Flow'rs the Chinks have lind. 1787 Marshall Rur. Econ. East Norfolk Gloss., Dauby, clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. 1884 Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Dauby, damp and sticky; used of bread made from 'grown' wheat.

2. Given to daubing: dirty, etc. (see quots.). dial. 1855 Roansson Whithy Gloss., Dauby, untidy, dirty. Dauby folks, slovenly people in household matters. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dauby, dirty. 'What a dauby bairn thoo art'. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Dauby. (2) feignedly affectionate; (3) gaudily dressed, without taste.

3. Of the nature of a daub.

1820 Blackwo, Mag. XXVI. 962 The painter's work—be it dawby or divine. 1878 Mocley's Ess. I. Introd. 43 A slovenly, and, to use his own expression, dauby style of writing.

Daud!; see Dad 56, 2 and v.

Daugh, dauch (day, daw). Sc. Mining. [Liymol, uncertain: the form younts to an earlier.

Daudle, var. of DAWDLE.

Daugh, dauch (dā\chi\_d\text{a}\chi\_d\text{a}\chi\_w\). Sc. Mining.

[Etymol. uncertain: the form points to an earlier dalgh, dalg; cf. DAUK.] See quots.

193 URE Hist. Rutherglen 289 Daugh, a soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coalust. 180 Headblek Arran 217 The dauch which separates the two seams of coal. 1859-65 Page Geol. Terms, Douk, Dauk, or Daugh, applied in mining to beds or bands of hard, tough clay or clayey admixture; generally without lainination, and more or less compact and homogeneous.

Hence Dauchy a., of the character of daugh.

1807 Headblick Arran 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy

1807 HEADBICK Arran 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy ill. 1845 Whistlebinkie (Sc. Songs) (1890) 1. 373 The ice is

Daughter (do:121). Forms: a. 1 dohtor, ·ur, 1-3 dohter, 3-4 dougter, ·ir, 3-5 dogter, ·ir, ·ur, 3-6 (9 dial.) dowter, 4 dohuter, ·ir, -yr, dowgghtur, douther, 4-5 doghtir, ·ur, douter, 4-5 (8 Sc.) doghter, 4-6 doughter (dowghter, thoughter, 5-6 Sc. doehter, 5-9 Sc. doehter, 6 doughtour, Sc. douchter). B. (6 dial. dahtorr, doffter, 6-7 dafter), 6- daughter (riming with after in Pilgr. Prog., etc.). Plural: see below. after in Pilgr. Prog., etc.). Plural: see below. [A Com. Teutonic and Common Aryan word of relationship, OE. dohtor (-ur,-er) = OFris. dochter, OS. dohtar (MDu., Du., LG. dochter), OIIG. tohter (MHG. tohter, Ger. tochter), ON. dotter (:-dohter), (Sw., Norw. dotter, Da. datter), Goth. dauhtar: - OTent.\*dohtēr; corresp. to pre-Germanic \*dhuktēr from original \*dhughətēr, whence Skr. duhitar-, Zend duyðar, Armen. duštr, OSlav. duštī, Lith. duktē: cf. also Gr. θυγάτηρ. Generally referred to the verbal root \*dhugh-, Skr. duh- to milk. The normal modern repr. of OE. dohtor, ME. dojter, is doughter, still used in 16th c., and now repre-

ter, is doughter, still used in 16th c., and now represented by Sc. dochter, dowchter, north. Eng. dowter. The form daughter appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranmer's ed. of the Bible for Tindale's and Coverdale's doughter, whence in all later versions, and always in Shakspere and later writers). It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous

It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous to the southern phonetic development of bought, sought, thought: a Wells will of 1531 has dahtorrs: cf. the mod. Somerset and Devon (dā'təi).

In OE. the dative sing, was dehter; genitive dohtor in use to the 16th c. The plural shows a variety of forms, viz. OE. dohtor, vir. er (like the sing.), dohtru, dohtra, Northumb. dohter, dohtero; the first of these app. did not survive the OE. stage; the form in vi, vi, is represented in early ME. by Layamon's dohtere, dohtre, the first of these app. did not survive the OE. stage; the form in vi, vi, is represented in early ME. by Layamon's dohtere, dohtre, the first of these app. Ormin has dohttress, and the later text of Layamon dohtres, which is always found in northern ME., and became the standard

form. An umlaut plural dester appears in the West Midland Alliterative Poems of 14th c, and the Troy-book of 14th c, and the Troy-book of 14th c, and to cause elsewhere with inflexional endings, dehtren, desteres: cf. brether, brethren. The unfixedness of the furm is seen in this, that the earlier text of Layamon has both dohlere and dohlere, the later both dohleren and dohleres; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both donghtren and dohleres; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both donghtren and dohleres; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both donghtren and dohleren, the Alliterative Poems dester and desteres.

With the OE, plural forms, cf. OFris, dohlere and dohleren, OHG, tohlere, tohleren, chottern, MHG, with unitaut, tohler, Ger, tokhler, LG, dechter. The original Teutonic nom. pl. was \*dohlers, in early Norse runes dohlera, whence regularly Norse ddetr, deiter; a corresponding OE. \*darhter, \*dehter\* is not found, but the ME. West Midland dessemany be its descendant. The other forms in the various languages are later, and analogical. For OE. dohler, \*dohler, \*ra, see the similar forms under Bronner: it is possible that those in \*ru, \*ra, northern \*em, are assimilated to \*so, \*or stems like lombru, \*ra, \*ero, ME. dosfren, desfren exemplify the usual passage of vowel plurals in early southern ME. into the \*en type, and Ormin's dohrers the early avecuadancy of \*es plurals in the north and midlands.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† a. OF. dohlor, \*ur, \*er; dohlera, \*ru, \*ero;

† a. OE. dehter, -ur, -er; dehtra, -ru, -ero;

Ta. Ol. dohlor, ·tr., ·er; dohlra, ·ru, ·ero; ME. 2-3 dohlere, ·tre.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. xliv. 10 Cyninega dohlor [filix regum].

Bid. cxliii. 15 Heora dohlru [filix corum]. c 1000 Ags.

Gosp. Luke xxiii. 28 Eala dohlra hierusalem [c 950 Limlis f.
dohlero, c 975 Rushw. dohler, c 1160 Hatton dohler].

c 1305 Lav. 24509 Comen. bere hehere monnen dohlere.

† β. 4 de3ter, 4 5 deghter.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 939 Loth & his lef, hys luflyche degler. c 1400 Destr. Tray 1474 Sonnes .. ffyue .. and bre deghter. Did. 1489 Of bis Deghter by dene .. One Creusa was cald.

†γ. 2 dochtren, 3 dohteren, -tren, doztren,

† γ. 2 dochtren, 3 dohteren, -tren, do3tren, 4 douh-, dou3-, doghtren, 4-5 doughtren.

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 225 3ed6ir sunen and dochtren. c 1205
Lav. 2024 þe king hefde þreo dohtren lc 1275 dohtresl.

c 1230 Halt Meid. 41 þu schalt.. teamen dohtren & sunen.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 509 Hor wives & hor do3tren. c 1320
Cast. Love 289 Foure douhtren hedde þe kyng. c 1374
Chaucer Troyins IV. Prol. 22 Oye herynes nyghties doughtren the. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. xiil. 15 Tho i eldest doughtren wide not abide till Leyr hir fadre was deede.

† δ. deghtren; 3-5 dohtren, 5 deytren.

c 1230 Halt Meid. 19 Alle hise sunnen and alle hise dchtren.

14. Chron. Eng. 543-5 in Ritson Anc. Metr. Rom. (1802)

11. (Mätz), Edward hade. Nine dehtren ant five sones.

c 1430 Chron. Viled. 367 þe Bysshop. sayde deytron ycham fulle hevy.

ε † dohtres, † doughters, etc.; daughters.

fulle hevy.

6. † dohtres, † doughters, etc.; daughters.
c 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 19 To sunes and to dohtres.
c 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 19 To sunes and to dohtres.
c 1305 Gen. § Ex. 1002 Loth and his dostres two. c 1300
Hawlok 111 Hauelok. And hise two doutres. c 1345 E. E.
Allit. P. B. 814 His two dere dosterez. c 1340 Cursor M.
18983 (Fairf.) 3 oure sones and 3 oure doutris. c 1386 CHAUCER
Non's Pr. 7. 555 Eck hir doghtres two furn. doughtes,
doughters, dowhters, doughterynl. c 1450 Merlin 3 He had
thre doughters and a sone. 1535 COVERDALE Acts ii. 17
Youre sonnes and youre doughters. 1539 CRANMER ibid.
Youre sonnes and youre daughters.
† C. 4 deghteres. -tres. dezteres. dezteres.

\*\*15. 4 deghteres, -tres, deşteres, deştters.

\*\*a 1300 Cursor M. 9623 Sir, o bi deghteres am I an. c 1325

. E. Allit. P. B. 899 by wyf & by wysez & by wlonc esters. Johd. B. 933 His wyf & his wlonk desteres.

\*\*B. Signification.

1. prop. The word expressing the relation of a female to her parents; female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to Son.

a female to her parents; female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to Son.

a. Form donghter. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 37 Se de lusad sunu odde dohter lev. dohtur! swybur bonne me. c 1160 Hatton G. ibid., Se pe lused sune odde dohter. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 107 His seuen sunes and brie dochtres. c 1300 Cursor M. 155 (Trin.) Mary also hir dougter mylde lev. doghter, douther]. 14. Nominale in Wr.-Wülcker 691 17 Hie gemer, a dowghter husband. c 1440 Pecock Repr. v. iii, 500 Marie. bare sones and dougtis after that sche. bare Crist. 1535 Covernale Exck. xvi. 44 Soch a mother, soch a doughter. Isc. and dial. 1600 Seene Reg. Maj. 33 Gif there be moe dochters nor ane, the heretage sall be divided amonst them. 1724 Ramsay Tea-l. Misc. (1731) I. 81 Im come your doghter's love to win. 1793 Benss Let. to Cunningham 3 Mar., Do you know the. old Highland air called 'The Sutor's Dochter'? 1863 Tyneside Songs 24 For he a dowter had.]

B. Form daughter.

1531 W. Babe in Wells Wills (1890) 114 To my to daltorrs alow. 1532 T. Burn tid. (1890) 183 To their eldest daffers. 1539 Cranmer Matt. ix. 18 My daughter is even now diseased. 1596 Sinks. Tam. Shr. 1. i. 245 So could I faith boy, to haue the next wish after, That Lucentio indeede had Baptistas yongest daughter. 1684 Bunyan Pilger. II. (Hanserl Knollys ed.) 339 Dispondencie, good-man, is coming after, And so also is Muchafraid, his Daughter. 1749 Fielder Tom Jones v. vi, The misery of all fathers who are so unfortunate as to have daughters. 1847 Tennyson Princ. v. 310 'Boys' 'S hriek' the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughter, daughter. 1837 Dickens Picker, viii, 'My da'ater.']

2. transf. A female desceudant; a female member of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. CHILD 0.)

ber of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation

ber of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. CHILD 9.)

\$\circ 1000 Agx. Gosp. John xii. 15 Ne ondraæd þu Siones dohtor.

\$\circ 1160 Hatton G. ibid., Ne on-dræd þu þe Syones dohter.

\$138a Wyclif Jidg. xiv. 1 A womman of the dougtris of Phillistien. \$\circ Lnke xiii. 16 This dougtre of Abraham. \$\simes xxiii. 28 Dougtris of Jerusalem. 1667 Milton F. L. 1. 453

The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 181a Byraon Ch. Har. 11. Inxxi, Danced on the shore the daughters of the land. 1833 Tennyson Lady Clara i, The daughter of a hundred Earls. 1850 \$\simes In Mem. Concl. ii, A daughter of our house. 1855 \$\simes The Brook 69 A daughter of our meadows.

3. Used as a term of affectionate address to a woman or girl by an older person or one in a su-perior relation. Obs. or arch.

perior relation. Obs. or arch.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. ix. 22 Gelyf dohtor, bin zeleafa be
zehrelde. c1230 Hali Meid. 3 her me dohter he seið.
1382 Wyclif Matt. ix. 22 And Jhesus.. saide, Douşter,
haue thou trust; thi faith hath made thee saaf. 1534
Tinnale ibid., Doughter, be of good confort. [So 1535
Coverdale, 1539 Cranmer, 1557 Geneva, 1582 Rheims;
1611, daughter, Joya Siaks. Rom. 6 Jul. 1v. i. 29 Are
you at leisure, Holy Father, now?..Fri. My leisure serues
me, pensiue daughter, now. 1790 Cowers Odyssey xxiii. 79
To whom thus Euryclea, nurse belov'd, What word, my
daughter, hath escaped thy lips?

4 A gill insiden young women (with no express)

daughter, hath escaped thy lips?

4. A girl, maiden, young woman (with no express reference to relationship). Obs or arch.

138a Wyclif Song Sol. ii a As a lilie among thornes, so my keef among dogtres.

1483 Caxton Cato E viij b, If a doughter drynke of the water. If she be a mayde she shal crye.

1611 Biblish Prov. xxxi. 20 Many daughters have dune virtuously, but thou excellest them all. 1818 Sheller Kerolt of Islam vint. ii. 9 She is some bride, Or daughter of high birth.

5. Re. A woman viewed in relation to some one.

5. fig. A woman viewed in relation to some one

5. fig. A woman viewed in relation to some one whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance. (A Hebraism of Scripture.) (Cf. Chilld 12, 13.)

138a Wychif Eccl. xii. 4 And alle the doptris of the song shut become doumb. — 1 Pet. iii. 6 As Sare obeschide to Abraham... of whom 3e ben dougters wel doyage. 1738 Wesley Wis. (1872) I. 158 A daughter of affliction came to see me. 1847 Tennyson Princ. iv. 259 Eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men. 1859 in Allibone Dict. Eng. Lit. 1. 266 We... claim her [Mrs. Browning] as Shakspere's daughter!

6. fig. Anything (personified as female) considered in relation to its origin of source.

1240 Lali Meid. 15 Vre wit is godes dohter. 1340 Ayenb. 26 Fole same.. is... doster of prede. 1667 Mil. 100 P. L. 18.

653 God.. left that Command Sole Daughter of this voice. 1748 Pore Dunc. 1. 12 Dulness.. Daughter of Chaos and ternal Night. 1805 Wompsw. Ode to Duty 1 Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1800 Shelley The Cloud vi, 1 am the daughter of ancient Latin.

b. Applied to the relation of cities to their

b. Applied to the relation of cities to their metropolis or mother-city; in Scripture to the

smaller towns dependent on a chief city,

1535 COMERDALE Josh. N. 47 Adod with the doughters

1511 towns) and vyllages therof. Mod. Carthage the
famous daughter of Tyre.

c. Duke of Exeter's daughter, Seavenger's [corruption of Skevington's] daughter: names given to instruments of torture of which the invention is Skevington, Licutenant of the Tower of London, respectively. So gunner's daughter, the gun to which scamen were lashed to be flogged. See

which scattlen were lashed to be flogged. See Genner, Seanenger.

[1642 Feller Holf & Prof. St. w. xiii. 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack.] a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Duke of Exeter's Daughter, a Rack in the Tower of London, to torture and force Confession; supposed to be introduced by him. 1720 Stavis Nurv. (ed. Strype 1754) I. L. xiv. 66/2 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture. 1878 J. GAIDDER Rich. HI, iv. 125 licing. a prisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of 'the Duke of Exeter's daughter.

7. attrib. and Comb. (usually fig.), as daughter-

was the deviser of that forture. 1879, I MARDASE REAL. 111, 12, 123 [leting..aprisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of the Duke of Exeter's daughter.

7. attrib. and Comb. (usually fig.), as daughter-branch, bud, city, house, sisland, language, state; daughter-like adj.; daughter-cell [Biol.], one of two or more cells produced by the fission of an original or mother-cell.

1586 T. B. La Primoud. Fr. Acad. 510 The rare example of daughter-like pietie. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World II. 1x. \$1 \* IV. A fruitful vine planted by the well side, and spread her daughter-branches along the wall. 1641 Million Reform. Wks. (1847) 21 This Britannic empire. with all her daughter-islands about her. a 1721 Paton Celia to Damon 104 And when the parent rose decays and dies. the daughter-buds arise. 1871 Marcts 2 boos tr. St. Aug. City of God I. 107 How, then, could that be a glorious war which a daughter-state waged against its mother? 1876 Wagner's ten. Pathol. 92 The daughter-cells separate after complete division. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 5 The Phoenicians alike of the parent country and daughter-cells (the Apical Cell) remains. .similar to the mother-cell. 1886 Aar. Hessow Prayer at opening Col. 4 Ind. Exhib. May 4, That all the daughters and an Empire may be knit together in perfect unity.

I I cance Daughterful a. (nonce-wd.), full of daughters. Daughterful (ac the condition of being a daughter; (b) daughters collectively (cf. sisterhood). Daughterkin (nonce-wd.) after Ger. töchterchen), little daughter. Daughtership (nonce-wd.), hittle daughter.

without a daughter. Dan'ghterling (nonce-wd.)

without a daughter. Dan'ghterling (nonce-twd.), little daughter. Dan'ghtership (nonce-twd.), the condition or relation of a daughter.

1830 Carlvle in For. Rev. 4 Cont. Misc. V. 45 In a daughter-full house. 1835 Tail's Mag. II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain. and the unportioned daughterhood. 1890 J. Pulsford Loyalty to Christ I. 250 Daughter, thou hast lost thy divine daughterhood. 1893 Carlvle Fredh. Gt. II. x. i. 571 His poor little Daughterkio. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 305 Ye shull for me be doughterless. 1887 Cornhill Mag. Oct. 434 Wifeless and daughterless. 1853 C. Bronze Villette xxv. (D.), What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?

1808 SOUTHEV Lett. (1856) II. 65, I shall not condole with you on the daughtership.

Daughter-in-law. [See Brother-in-law.]

The wife of one's son.

1. The wife of one s son.

1382 Wyclif Ruth i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth
Moabite, hir dougter in lawe. c1440 Promp. Parv. 129
Dotyr in lawe, nurus. 1611 Bible Matt. x. 35 The
daughter in law against her mother in law. 1886 Besant
Childr. Gibeon II. xxxii, A mother is difficult to please in
the matter of daughters-in-law.

2. = STEPIDAUGHTER. (Now considered incorrect.

Cf. FATHER-IN-LAW 2.)

[1530 PALSGR, 215/1 Doughter in lawe, belle fille.] 1841 Gentl. Mag. I. 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes.. and daughter-in-law to J. Brown, M.D.

Daughter-law. Now dial. = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW. 1526-34 TINDALE Matt. x. 25 The doughter-law ageynst her motherlawe, 1567 Turrerawille Orid's Epist. 36 (Halliw) Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe. 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Darter-law, (always) daughter-in-law.

16. Daughterly (dōtoli), a. [f. Daughter + 188]

Laughterly (dotali), a. [f. DAUGHTER + -LY !.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter; filial.

a 1535 More Wks. 1449 (R.) Voure very daughterly dealing. 1562 Leigh Armorie (1597) 96 b. Mooned to knowe their severall actions and daughterly love. 1794 Hurois Tears Affect. 45 To relate.. the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1891 H. B. Forman Onr Living Poets 231 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should.. become less wifely and daughterly.

Hence Daughterlings

and daughterly.

Hence Dau'ghterliness.

1664 H. More Exp. 7 Epist. B ij b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterlinesse, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome.
1882 Argsy XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

daughterliness. **Dauk** (dok). Mining. Also (Sc.) dalk, dawk, (north Eng.) dowk. [The earlier Sc. form was evidently dalk, but the north Eng. points to dolk: evidently dalk, but the north Eng. points to dolk: the etymology is obscure; cf. Daugh.] See quots. 1795 Statist. Acc. Stirlings. XV. 329 (Jam.) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalk. 1829 Sorwith Mines Alston Moor to 8 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and rider. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil. 1859-65 Page Gcol. Terms, Dauk or Dawk, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, saudy clay. 1873 Swaledale Gloss, Dowk, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1876 Mid-Vorks, Gloss, Dowk, a mine-working of a stiff clayey nature. Nidderdale.

Dauk, daukin: see Dawk, Dawkin.
† Dauke. Obs. rare. [ad. L. daucus, daucum carrot.] The wild carrot, Daucus Carola.

c 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.) 47 Daucus creticus. galldauk. 1688 R. Holme Armonry 11. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot (hath] flower white.

Daulphin, obs. form of Dalk 2.

Daulphin, obs. form of Dalythin.

Daulphin, obs. form of DAUPHIN.

Dault, var. DALT; obs. pa. pplc. of DEAL v.

Daun, obs. form of DAN 1.

\*\*Daunch, a. Obs. Fastidious.

\*\*c 1460 Towneley Myst. xvii. 509 Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn For daunche.

\*\*adj. fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

\*\*Dauncherous, obs. form of Dangerous.

Daunder, Dauner, Daunger: see DANDER,

DANGER

Daunder, Dauner, Daunger: see Dander, Daunder, Daunder, Daunger: see Dander, Daunder, Daunger: see Dander, Danger.

† Daunsel, v. Obs. [a. OF. daunceler, danzeler to caress, dandle, f. danzele, dansele damsel, girl.] To caress, make much of, coax.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. xi. 30 Luytel is he loued or leten bi pat such a lessun redeb, Or daunseled [v. r. dauntid] or drawen forp. 1393 lbid. C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for her doyingus & daunselde [other MSS. excited] many opure.

Daunt (dont) v. Also 4-6 daunte, dawnt(e, 4-7 (4-6 Sc.) dant. [a. OF. danter (12-14th c. in Littré), var. of douter (mod.F. dompter) = Pr. domtar:—L. domitāre, freq. of domāre to tame, subdue. (For the a of danter, cf. Dan sh.)]

I. +1. trans. To overcome, subdue, vanquish. c 1300 K. Alis. 1312 Sone he wol daunte thy maigne!

1375 Barbour Bruce v. 602 The lord persy. Dantit suagat all the land. 1391 Chaucer Boeth. vv. vii. 147 Hercules... dawntede be proude Centauris. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. vv. xii, He mette an hydeous gyaunt. With his great strokes he did hyin daunt. 1549 Compl. Scot. i. 21 The riche monarche of rome, quhilk dantit ande subdeuit al the varld? 1610 Hollano Canden's Brit. (1637) 256 Being now daunted by time, there remaineth an heape of ranmell and rubbish, witnessing the ruines thereof.

† 2. To tame, break in (an animal). Obs.

1377 Langl. P. P. B. xv. 303 Makometh.. Daunted in downe, and day and nyate hir fedde. 1481 Caxton Myrr. II. vi. 72 Bullys whiche. haue horues that remeue about hym so that noman may tame he daunte them. 1549 Compl. Scot. xvii. 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis. 1560 Newron Cicero's Olde Age 43 a, To daunte fierce horses.

† 3. fig. To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection, control. Obs.

1303 R. Beunne Handl. Synne 8420 Pat bou mayst nat by flesshe daunte Be not harfor yn wanhope. c 1300 Chaucea Truth 13 Daunt thi self that dauntest otheres dede. c 1425 Jas.. I (Scotl.) Good Comsel in Kingis Q. (1883) 14

Thay quhilk will nocht suffer god to daut and rew

† b. To cast down, put down, quell. Obs. ? a 1400 Arthur 113 He daunted be proude & hawted be poure. 1513 75 Diurn. Occurrents (1833) 144 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G. W. Senion Pref. Verses Spenser's Amoretti, Dawnting thereby our neighboures auncient pride. 1709 STAYPE Ann. Ref. I. xlvii. 511 The secretary in a letter. trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit;

would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail. (The current sense.) c1475 Ranf Coitzar 600, I dreid me, sa he dantit the, thow durst not with him deill. 1568 Garton Chron. II. 615 This discomfiture. daunted the hartes of the. Gascons. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. I. ii. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can daunt mine eares? 1514 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 1063 True Christian fortitude. may be overborne, but it cannot be daunted. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. II. xxxii. 227 The spirit of their chief was not daunted by misfortune. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romola n. iv, She was not daunted by the practical difficulties in the way.

† 5. To daze, stupefy. Obs. exc. dial.
1581 Mulcaster Positions xiii. (1887) 62 Such as.. haue their senses daunted, either thorough dreaming melancholle, or dulling phleame. 1590 Spense F. Q. 1. i. 18 Much daunted with that dint her sence was dazd. 1847-78 HALLIW. Daunt. in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

† II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress. Obs.
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 4880 pe fadyr. . pe chylde dauntede on bys kne. 1382 Wyclif Isa. lxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte 300. 14.. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 132 Wib siche woordes & cosses dauntynge hir body. 1483 Cath. Angl. 92 To Dawnte (A. or to cherys), blanditractare.

† b. absol. To toy. Obs. rare.
a 1529 Skelton Image Ipocr. 225 Some daunte and daly in the blak elly Wheras it ever darke is.

a 1529 Skelton Image I poer, 225 Some daunte and daly in the blak ally Wheras it ever darke is.

III. 7. Herring Fishery. To press salted

herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt 1733 P. Lindsav Interest Scot. 201 The largest Herrings ..repackt by themselves, and sufficiently served with fresh Salt, dainsted and well oyled. 1891 Rep. Deputation Fishery Board Scot. to Continent: 7 No daunting should be used, when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on

the first filling up.

Daunt, sb. [f. DAUNT v.]

+1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation: a check. Obs.

tion; a check. Obs.
a 1400 in Leg. Rood 139 Pc deuel. Mony folk In-to helle he clibte, Til be crosses dunt 31 him a daunt. 1573 Twyne Encid. xt. Ii v b, O Tyrrhene dastardes still? What daunt within youre hartes doth light? 1640 Br. Reynolds Passions xxvii. 279 In a sudden daunt and onset of an unexpected evill. † 2. Dandling, caress. Obs.
a 1548 Thrie Priests Peblis in Pinkerton Sc. Poems 1. 43 (Jam.) Of me altyme thow gave but tytil tail; Na of me wald have dant nor dail.

3. Herring Fichery A diec of wood usually

3. Herring Fishery. A disc of wood, usually

o. Herring Fishery. A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels.

1890 Regul. Branding Herrings (Sc. Fishery Board) 5
The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. Flid. 6
The..herrings then left in the barrel..shall be pressed down..steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise.

Daunted (do nted), ppl. a. Also 4-6 Sc. dantit, -yt. [f. Daunt v. + -ED 1.]

1. Tamed, subdued brought under control.

+1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control;

T.I. lamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). Obs. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus 350 Pe oxine [30kkit] to be wane mekly As bai had bene wel-dantyt ky. 1487 Sc. Acts Jacobus 150 Control of the sadill. 1530 Lynoesay Test. Papingo 277 Maisteris of Museik, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument. 1560 ROLLANO CT. Venus Prol. 229 Be dantit refrenatioun, A man may, alter his Inclinatioun.

2. Dispirited, overcome with form

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear.

1577-87 Holinsheo Chron. 1. 176/2 The forepart of his dawnted host. 1771 Mas. Gaiffith tt. Viana's Shipurcek 143 The daunted look with which he eyed us. 1867 Jean Incelow Poems, Story Doom vii. 46 The daunted mighty ones kept silent watch. Hence Dan ntedness.

1660 G. Fox Salnt, to Chas. II, 6 God struck thy Fathers Party with dauntedness of spirit.

Daunten: see Daunton v. Sc.

**Daunter** (dō'ntər). Also 6 Sc. danter, -ar. [f. Daunt v. + -ER 1.]

[f. DAUNT v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who daunts; + a subduer, vanquisher.
1513 Douglas Æneis iv. Prol. 226 Danter of Affrik, Quene fundar of Cartage.
1522 Lynorsay Monarche 4183 The danter of the Romanis pompe and glorye.
1586 Warner Alb. Eng. 1. vi. (R.), The danter then of trespassers.
+ 2. A tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. Obs.
1513 Douglas Æneis vii. iv. 84 Kyng Picus, Dantar of horss.
1549 Conph. Scot. xvii. 151 The maist perfyit industreus horse dantars of macedon.

Daunting (dontin), vbl. sb. [-Ing 1.] The action of the verb Daunt; vanquishing; taming; caressing: discouragement, intimidation.

action of the verb DAUNT; vanquisning; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4032 Man may for no dauntying Make a sperhauke of a bosarde. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Dawntynge, or grete chersynge, focio. 1581 Mucastra Positions xii. (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able main. 1654 E. Joinsson Wond. Work. Provid. 117 To the danting of every proud heart.

Dau'nting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That daunts:

intimidating, etc.; see the verb.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21343 (Cott.) Leon dantand harsk and herd. c1888 Faire Fin In. 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 Gilpin Demonol. (1867) 467

A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 EMERSON Poems, Monadnoc Wks. (Bohn) I. 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

Hence Dau'ntingly adv., Dau'ntingness.
1794 Busns M'Pherson's Farewell, Sae dauntingly gaed he. 1613-18 Dannet Coll. Hist. Eng. 4 (D.) As one who well knew.. how the first enents are those which incusse a daunctingnesse or daring a daungtingnesse or daring.

a daungtiugnesse or daring.

Dauntless (do nties), a. [f. Daunt v. (hardly from the sb.) + -LESS.] Not to be daunted; fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, III. iii. 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 603 Browes Of dauntless courage. 1761 Gray Fatal Sisters 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1817 Scorr (title). Harold the Dauntless. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 5. 514 Laud was as dauntless as ever. Hence Dauntlessly adv., Dauntlessness.

1813 Sheelley Q. Mab vii. 196 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely... pilgrimage. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Dauntlessness, a being without Fear or Discouragement. 1876 Bancroff Hist. U. S. VI. xiviii. 292 Shelby... among the dauntless singled out for dauntlessness.

Daunton, danton (do nten), v. Sc. Forms:

Daunton, danton (donten), v. Sc. Forms: 6-7 dantoun, 5-9 danton, 7-9 daunten, 8-9 daunton. [A derivative form of DAUNT v.; perh. a mistaken form of daunten pres. inf. (in Chaucer, etc.). Always spelt danton, -oun in earlier Sc., as dant was then regularly used for daunt.] = DAUNT

dant was then regularly used for dannt.] = DAUNT v.: To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 11. 8 How the Emprioure Theodocius send ane Armie. to dantoun this foirsaid Octubus. a 1537 KNON Hist. Ref. Whs. 1846 I. 371 This wonderouse wark of God. aucht to have dantoned hir furie.
1599 JAS. I Baath. Δώρον III. 121 Use. to ride and danton. couragious horses. 1609 Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 121 To enforce a grant, or daunten the Prince. 1681 Colvil. Whigs Subplic. (1751) 128 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton. c1794 Burns Song, Blude red Rose, An nuld man shall never daunton me. 1837 R. Nicoll. Poems (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

Hence Dau'ntoned ppl. a., tamed, broken in.

1597 Skene Quon. Attach. c. 48 § 11 Bot it is otherwise of tame and dantoned horse [de equo domito].

Daunz, obs. form of DAN 1.

Dauphin (do fiu). Fr. Hist. Forms: a. 5-6 dolphyn, 6 dolphyne, dolphine, doulphyn, 6-8 dolphin; β. 5 daulphyn, 6-7 daulphin, 7- dauphin. [a. F. dauphin (carlier daulphin, in 15th c. also doffin) = Pr. dalfin:-pop. L. \*dalphīnus, for L. delphīn-us (ad. Gr. δελφίε dolphin), whence Sp. delfin, It. delfino. In earlier use Eng. had daulphin, also dolphyn, in, the same as the name of the fish; dauphin is after mod. F., since the 17th c. Sec Dolphin.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.
Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name Delphinus (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called Dauphind. Humbert 111, the last lord of Dauphind, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French king.

a. Form daulphin, dauphin.

a. Form daulphin, daulphin.

1485 Caxton Paris & V. 1 A ryche baron daulphyn and lord of the lond. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1633) 44 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Daulphin. 1614 Selden Titles Hom. 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of Daulphin. 1681 Nevile Plato Rediv. 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin. 1891 Morkey Voltaire (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin.

β. Form dolphin, dolphyn, doulphyn. after 1670.)

after 1670.)

1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 500 Kyug Iohn. sent sir Charlys his sone, dolphyn of Vyenne, into Normandy. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Doulphyn, the frenche kynges eldest sonne. 1550 Mirr. Mag., Salisbury xxiii, Charles the Dolphyn our chief enemy. 1591 SiiArs. 1 Hen. VI. I. i. 92 The Dolphin Charles is crowned King in Rheimes. 1670 Cotton Esperuou II. v. 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Dolphin. 1708 T. WARD Eng. Ref. (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Dolphin married been.

† 2. attrib. or adj. = DELPHIN, q.v. Obs. 1705 HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

Hence † Dauphinage (dolphynage), Danphinate, the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois).

x494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 498 In this yere the dolphyn of Vyen. . solde his dolphynage vnto the Frenshe kynge.

x884 J. Wooowaso in N. 3 Q. 16 Aug. x37 The dauphinate of Viennois was then vested in the Crown.

Dauphiness (do fines). Forms: α. 6 dol-phines, dolphynesse, etc.; β. 6 daulph-, 7-dauphiness. [f. Dauphine + -Ess; the F. title is dauphine.] The wife of the dauphin.

is dauphine.] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 Hall Chron. 23 b, The dolphin & his dolphines.

16id. 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entitled Dolphynesse of Vyen. 1596 Danert tr. Comines 202 The Lady Dauphinesse.

1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2048'3 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness.

1712 Swift Jrnl. Stella tr Feb, It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days.

1860 Froude Hist. Eng. VI. 364 The daugerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

Daur, Sc. f. Dare. Daurg, var. of Dare Sc.

Daut, dawt (dot), v. Sc. Also 6-8 date.

Daut, dawt (dot), v. Sc. Also 6-8 date. [Etymology unknown.

If dant, dawt, is, as it appears to be, the proper form, it ought to represent an original dalt: cf. Sc. faut, mant, saut, etc.; but the two 16-17th c. examples uf date from Scotch writers of English make even this doubtful. Dalt suggests Gael, dalta foster-child; but, though the word appears to be exclusively Scotch, there is no evidence pointing to a Gaelic origin. Connexion with Dote, doat is excluded by the fact that Sc. au, av, does not answer to Eng. d from any source. Cf. also DAUNT v. 6.]

trans. To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. Also

The Hardinest Carrest, make fitted of. Also absol.

1500-20 Dunbar Petit. Gray Horse 49, I was nevir dautit into stabell, My lyf hes hene so miserable. 1573 Commend. Vprichtnes 228 in Sat. Poems Ref. (1891) I. 285 Quha preissis vprichtlie To serue the Lord mon. na wayis dres to daut thame daintelie. a 1598 Rollocke Passion 491-2 (Jam.) The father will make much of his sonne, and allure him. so the Lord dates and allures us. 1633 W. STRUTHER I'rne Harpfiness 123 Though he datted the Patriarchs by the familiaritie of his divine presence. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 461, I am dawted now and then with pieces of Christ's love and comforts. 1786 BURNS Poet's Wetcome to Child ii, I, fatherly, will kiss and daut thee. 1853 J. MILNE Ford. in Life xiii. (1868) 203 My Lord surely dawts his weak Golish child.

11cnce Dauted, Dawted fpl. a., petted, fondled. 1636 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 193, I am handled as softly and delicately as a dawted child. 1692 Scot. Presbyl. Eloy. (1792) 105 Will not a Father take his little dated Davie in his Arms. 1796 Macnelle. Will & Jean Ivii, The tenderest mither, Fond of ilk dear dauted wean. 1851 Cumbrid. Gloss., Paruet, caressed, fondled.

Dautie, dawtie dött. Sc. Also dawty.

Dautie, dawtie doti . Sc. Also dawty. [f. prec. or its source: but a formation with the dim. and appellative -ie, -Y, from a verb, is unusual.] A person caressed or indulged; a darling, pet, favourite.

1676 J. Franser Autobiog. in Select. Biog. (Wodrow Soc.)
11. 89, I was no dawty. 1727 P. Walker Kemark. Passages
122 (Jam.) Giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of
his Dawties. 1833 Gatt Entail I. xix. 156, 'I hae thought
u' that, Girzy, my dawty', said he.

| Daww (dau). Also dau, dow. [South African

Dutch form of the native name.] A South African species of zebra, Equus Burchellii, approaching

the quagga in character.

1801 Sporting Mag. XX. 140 Two sorts of wild horses, the
Dau and the Kwagga. 1847 Nat. Encycl. I. 265 The
indigenous Pachydermata are... the zehra, the dauw, the

† Davach, -och. Sc. Ilist. In 7 dawach(o. [Olr. dabach, dabhach vat, tub (perhaps as a corn-measure); cf. the similar uses of pint, pottle, and gallon, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In

medL. davaca (erron. -ata).

A conjectured derivation from damh ox, is erroneous.

Dabach occurs as a land-measure in the Book of Deir's (Goideliae (ed. 2) art.)

An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting

in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty pennylands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its

lands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land. 1609 Skene tr. Quon. Attach. xxiii. § 11 Provyding that the husband man did haue of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land [marg. of ane oxgait of land], or mair lumins danace terre ved plus]. 1794 Statist. Acc. Scot. XIII. 509 There is a davoch of land belonging to this parish. 1797 Ibid. XIX. 290 A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land. a 1817 Hoste Tales & Sk. VI. 269 Heir to seven plonghgates of land, and five half davochs. 1884 C. Innes Orig. Parach. Scot. II. 335 By an ordinance of King John Bulliol in 1292 eight davachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were among the lands then erected into the Sheriffdom of Skey. 1872 E. W. Romertson Hist. Ess. 127 Davoch, a large pastoral measure at one time answering to the plough-gate, though in actual extent 4 times as large.

Davenport (dev'n poost). Also devonport. [Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of

[Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or escritoire fitted

with drawers, etc.

(Remembered in 1845.) 1853 Pract. Mechanic's Jrnl. VI. 212 This very elegant and convenient desk is similar to an ordinary Devonport. 1875 Argosy May 329 At her davenport, pen in hand, sat her ladyship. attrib. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

Daver (deliver), v. dial. [Of unknown etymology; possibly I and II are different words.]

I. Scotch and north. Eng. intr. To move or

I. Scotch and north. Eng. intr. To move or walk as if dazed or stupefied, to stagger; also to be benumbed. trans. To stupefy, stun, benumb. e 1600 Buret. in Watson Collect. ii. (1706) 30 (Jam.) Bot tauren and dauren, Like ane daft doitit fule. 1785 Frul. fr. Lond. 6 in Poems Buchan Dial. (Jam.), We bein wat wou'd soon grow davert to stand. I' the cauld that time o' night. 1796 Macwellt Will & Jean kriii, See them nown changed wi'd trinking!. Davered, doited, daized and blinking. 1820 St. Kathleen III. 115 (Jam.) 'Here's the bed, man! Whare. are ye davering to?' 1824 E. Swinburne in J. Raine Mem. J. Hodgson (1888) II. 45, I am somewhat davered about the vignettes.

II. sonth-west. dial. intr. To fade, wither. Also fee. (In first quot. causative or trans.)

Also fig. (In first quot, causative or trans.)

16at J. Revnotos Goels Revenge agst. Murder 1. v. 154

As if time and age had not power to wither the blossomes of our youth, as the Sunne hath to dauer the freshest Roses

and Lillies. 1622 W. Yonge Diary 63 [The] hedges...
davered as if they had been scorched with lightning. 1654
VILVAIN Epit. Ess. VIL 54 My Piety 'gan to daver [L. labefacta cadedat]. 1787 GBOSE Prov. Gloss., Daver, to fade
like n flower. Devon. 1864 CAPEBN Devon Provinc., Thy
heart is like the daver'd rose. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss.,
Daver, to soil; to fade as a flower.

Davoy: see DAVY. David, obs. form of DAVIT.

Davoy: see Davy. David, obs. form of Davit. Davidian: = Davidist.

1885 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. III. 472 The rising Davidians, Davists, Georgists, or Family of Love, which... gave trouble in the reign of Elizabeth.

Davidist. [f. personal name David + -IST.]

1. One of a fanatical sect founded by David George or Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th century. Also David-Georgian, -jorian, -jorist.
1657 Baxer Agrl. Onaker 13 Down to the David-Georgians, Wegelians, Familists, and the like of late.
1727-51 Chambers Cycl. Davidists...a sect of heretics.
1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Annual. II. 1471 The 'David-jorists', and other uproarious Anabaptists.

2. A follower of David of Dinant.

Davidsonite (dêlvidsonpit). Min. [Named]

Davidsonite (del vidsənəit). Min. [Named 1836 after Dr. Davidson of Aberdeen: see -ITE.] A variety of beryl found near Aberdeen.

1836 T. Thomson Min. I. 247.

[David's quadrant or staff, error for Davis's

quadrant: see QUADRANT, STAFF, and List of Spurious Words.]

Davio : see DAVY.

Davioly, adv. Sc. Spiritlessly, listlessly.

1789 Burns Elegy on 1788, Observe the vera nowte an theep, How dowf and daviely they creep.

1825 in Jameson.

Davina (Min.): see Davyne.

Davist: = DAVIDIST, 1885 R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng. III. 201.

Davit (devit, der vit). Naut. Forms: 4 daviot, 7 dauld, -yd, -ed, 7- davit. [Formerly also David, and app. an application of that Christian name, as in the case of other machines and tools. Cf. F. davier, the name of several tools, etc., altered from daviet (Rabelais) = Daviet, dim. of OF. Pavi David; the tool was still called david by joiners in

1. a. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel;

of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel; a fish-davit. b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with sheaves and pulleys for suspending or lowering a boat.

1373 in Norman-Fr. Indenture in Riley Lond. Mem. 370 (transl.), 30 ores, 1 daviol, for the same boat.] 162a R. Hawkins Yoy. S. Sea (1847) 188 His boate fitted with ... tholes, dauyd, windles, and other. 1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen 12 The forecastle, or prow. the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Dauids ende. 1627—Seaman's Gram. ii. to The Pauid. is put out betwitt the Cat and the Loufe, and to be removed when you please. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 125 Bitts, Catheads and Davits. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1776) s.v., The davit is employed to fish the anchor. 1820 Scoresny Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 196 The boats are. suspended from davits or cranes fixed on the sides of the ship. 1875. J. C. WILCONES Sea Fisherman 48 Crane-davits of galvanised iron, in shape of the ordinary boat-davits.

2. Comb. davit-east, a heavy spar used as a crane on board ship; davit-guy, a rope used to steady a davit; davit-roll, the roller or sheave of a davit; davit-rope, the lashing which secures the davit to

the shrouds when out of use.

1794 NELSON in Nicolas Disp, I. 434 Our \*davit-cast unfortunately has broke it's windlass. 1893 R. Kipling Many Invent. 364 Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the \*davit-guy. 1793 Sheaton Edystone L. § 143 A strong hawser. being passed.. over the \*davit-roll.. the anchor and chain were then let down.

Davite (del voit). Min. [See quot.] A variety of Alunogen or native sulphate of alumina.

1828 Mill in Brande's O. Tral. 379, I shall therefore take leave to call it Davite in honor of Sir Humphry Davy.

Davoch: see DAVACH.

Davreuxite (dăvrő zəit). Min. [Named 1878 after the Belgian chemist Ch. Davreux; sec -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese found n Belgium. 1882 in Dana Min, App. iii. 35.

Davy I (de vi). In full Davy Iamp, Davy's in Belgium.

lamp. [Named after the inventor.] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so as to prevent its communication to explosive gases

outside the lamp.

1817 FARADAV in B. Jones Life 1. 241 The great desideratum of a lamp to afford light with safety:..merely to refer to that which alone has been found efficacious, the Davy.

1880 C. M. MASON Forty Shires 15 The men find fault with

Davy <sup>2</sup> (dā vi). slang. A vulgar shortening of Affidavir, esp. in phr. to take one's davy (= 'to take one's oath').

1764 O'HARA Midas II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongne, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS Mry. & Merch. I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy that they didn't do it.

Davy Jones (de vi dgo nz). Also simply Davy. In nautical slang: The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. Davy Jones's (or Davy's) locker: the ocean, the deep, esp. as the grave of those who perish at sea.

perish at sea.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. xiii. (Brewer), This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep.

1750 DIBBIN Peor Jack iii, And if to old Davy I should go, friend Poll, Why you will ne'er hear of me more. c 1790 J. WILLOCE Vey. 12 The great bugbear of the ocean is Davie Jones. At the crossing of the line... (they call) out that Davie Jones and his wife are coming on board and that every thing must be made ready. 1803 Nanual Chron. X. 510 The .. seamen would have met a watery grave; or, to use a seaman's phrase, gone to Davy Jones's locker. 1839 Marbara Phant. Ship xii, I thought you had gone to Davy's locker.

Davyne (del'vin). Min. [ad. Ital. davina, named 1825 after Sir Humphry Davy.] A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius.

1836 Amer. Fral. Sc. XI. 257 Davina (Davyne).

1869 Pinllips Vesuv. x. 292 Davyne, a hydrous nepheline, is found in cavities of ejected blocks of gray lava on Somma.

Davyum (del'vin)m). Chem. [Named after Sir

Davyum (del-viom). Chem. [Named after Sir Humphry Davy, with termination -um as in fla-tinum, etc.] The name given by Kern in 1877 to a supposed metal of the platinum group, announced

by him as discovered in Russian platinum ore.

1879 Watts Diet, Chem. VIII. 626.

Daw (do), sb. Also 5 8 dawe, 6-8 Sc. da.

[Known only from the 15th c. (so the compound ca-daw, CADDOW): its form points to an O.E. \*dawe (:- dawā from dagwā), in a blaut relation to OHG. (1- auted from dague ), in ablant relation to OTent.

than, MHG. the (Gothic type \*déhwô, OTent.
\*déhwô:-de-hwē). Mod. HG. dialects have dahi,
düche, dacha; MHG. shows a dim. form thhele
(OHG. \*thhala), mod.G. dahle, since 18th c. dohle; whence med.L. tacula, It. taccola.]

whence med. L. tacula, It. taccola.]

1. A small bird of the crow kind (Corvus monedula); now commonly called JACKDAW.

1432 50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 307 A poore sowter informede a dawe to speke. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dawe, a foule corneille. 1604 Dawton Order 188 The theevish Daw, and the dissembling Pye. 1713 Swift Poems, Salamander, Pyes and daws are often stil'd With christian nick-names like a child. 1851 CARINIA Sterling: 1. iii. (1872) 14 Old ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws.

2. fig. Applied contemportnously to persons. + n.

ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws.

2. fig. Applied contemptuously to persons. † a.

A silly fellow, simpleton, noodle, fool. Obs.

c 1500 I'ng. Children's Bk. 140 in Babees Bk. (1868) 25 At
thi tabull noper crache ne claw, Than men wylle sey bou
arte A daw. 1560 ROBELENN Disob. Child in Hazl. Deatley
II. 285, I never saw One.. in so easy a matter.. thus play
the daw. 1565 ROBELENN Childrey III. (1859 236 O seely,
foolish, and dastardly daws. 1608 J. Day Law Trickes I.
How the daw Scoures ore his rustic phrases.

b. A lay person sluggard: c. An untidy woman.

b. A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman, slut, slattern. Sc.

slut, slattern. Sc. cx460 Towneley Myst. 26 Bot if God help amang I may student downe daw to ken. 1500-20 DUNBAR Pance 7 deidly Synnis 71 Mony slute daw and slepy duddroun. 1513 Douglas Eneis xiii. Prol. 184, I will my cunnand kepe, I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe. 1508 Esecusson Sc. Prov., A year a nurish, seven year a da. 1768 Ross Helenore 135 (Jam.) But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the name of a dip or a da. 1862 A. Histop Prov. Scot. 16 A morning's sleep Is worth a fauld o' sheep To a hudderin-dudderin daw.

sheep To a hudderin-dudderin daw.
c. With reference to the fable of the jay in pea-

o' sheep To a hudderin-duduction c. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

1731 Fireding Mod. Husb. n. ii, That ever Heav'n shou'd make me father to such a drest up daw!

3. Comb., as † dawcock, lil. a male jackdaw; fig. = sense 2 a.

1556 J. Herwoon Spider & F. xeii, Where 'dawcocks in doctrine have dominacioun. 1681 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. 11693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1529 Skelton Agst. Garnsteke 94 Lyke a doctor 'dawpate. 1565 J. Herwood Prov. & Epig. (1867) 187 Thou arte a very daw pate.

Daw, sh., obs. form of Dew; see also Dawe, Day. + Daw (co.), v. 1 Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 daglan,

† Daw (co), v.1 Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 dazian, 2 3 dazen, 3-5 dawe(n, 6- daw. [OE. dazian, corresp. to MDu. dazhen, Du. and LG. dazen, OHG. tazen, G. tazen, to become day, f. WGer. daz-DAY. Since the OE. change of a to æ did not take place in the vb., the latter is daw, against the

take place in the vb., the latter is daw, against the sb. day: cf. draw, dray, saw, say, etc. In northern dial. sometimes inflected dew, dawen, after the strong verbs blow, snow, etc. In 16th c. Sc. erroneously spelt dall after fall, fa', etc.]

1. intr. To dawn. a. with it as subject. c 900 Bada's Eccl. Hist, w. x, Donne hit dagian ongynneb. c 1205 Lay. 1694 Amarwen bo it dawede. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1791 Til it dawed to day. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian 1417 One be morne, as It dew day. 1470-85 Malosy Arthur xvii. ii, Within a whyle it dawyd. b. with day (or morning) as subject. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 Ac alse wat swo be bridde dai daged. c 1375 Blabbour Trop-bk. 11. 797 And whene be day was dawyne lyght. 1293 Lange. P. Pl. C. xxi. 471 Tyl be day dawed these damseles dannede. c 1478 Ranf Coilgear 365 Vpon the morne airlie, quhen the day dew. 1513 Douglas Æncis x111. Prol. 182 As menstralis playing The joly day navo dawis. a 1605 Montromerse Poems, The Night is neir gone 1 Hayl nut the day dauis. 1612 Daav. Ton Poly-old. x. (N.), The other side from whence the

morning daws. 1789 Burns Happy Trio, The cock may craw, the day may daw. 1837 R. NICOLL Poems (1842) 97 Nor hamewith steers till morning daw.

c. fg.

c. fg.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 352 Hwon he bet is ower lif daweð and springeð ase þe dawunge efter nihtes þeosternesse.

1377 LANGL. P. P. B. xvni. 179 loye bygynneth dawe.

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake from sleep; = ADAW v.\frac{1}{2} I.

1. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake from sleep; = ADAW v.\frac{1}{2} I.

2. T314 Gry Warv. (A.) 558 Adoun he fel a-swoonie, & when he gan to dawei [etc.\frac{1}{2} 1674-97 RAv N. C. Words 19 To Daw, in common speech is to awaken: to be dawed, to have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened.

3. trans: To rouse or awaken from sleep or a swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAW v.\frac{1}{2} 2.

1470-85 Maldew Arthur xi. x, The Quene. felle to the etthe in a dede swoone, and thenne syr Bors took her vp, and dawed her. 1530 PALSGR. 507\(\frac{1}{2}\), I dawe from swounyg. \(\frac{1}{2}\) trensite it. \(\frac{1}{2}\) to BAOKE Romeus \(\frac{1}{2}\) Trensite in \(\frac{1}{2}\) to I 1. 79 She thought to breake her slepe. She thought to daw her now as she had done of olde. \(\frac{1}{2}\) DRAYTON \(Poly-oll\), vi. 90 Thinking her to daw Whom they supposed faln in some inchanted swound. \(\frac{1}{2}\) DRAYTON \(Poly-oll\), vi. 90 Thinking her to daw Whom they supposed faln in some inchanted swound. \(\frac{1}{2}\) DRAYTON \(Poly-oll\), vi. 90 Thinking her to daw Whom they supposed faln in some inchanted swound. \(\frac{1}{2}\) DRAYTON \(Poly-oll\), vi. 90 Thinking her to daw for 'daw' or fool.

1596 Sia J. SMYTHE in \(Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 92 That I would. ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

I would..ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayie at your solveship.

† Daw, v.3 Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. ADAW v.2, q.v.] trans. To daunt, subdue, frighten.

1616 B. Josson Devil an Ass iv. iv. You daw him too much, in troth, Sir. 1664 H. More Mysk. Inig., 245 External force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and Religion alike upon the dawed spirits of men.

Dawache: see Davach. Dawcock: Dawsh.

Dawd, var. of Dad sh.2

Dawdle (dō:d'l). v. Also daudle. [Not in

Dawd, var. of DAD sh.2

Dawdle (do d'), v. Also daudle. [Not in Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by himself in 1781). It apparently became common about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use). Ussher's example (a 1656) was prob. local or dialectal. Supposed to be a local variant of DADDLE, but used in a more reprehensely some park him. but used in a more reprehensory sense, perh. by some association with Daw sh. sense 2 b.]

1. intr. To idle, waste time; to be sluggish or

Some association with Daw sb. sense 2 b.]

1. intr. To idle, waste time; to be sluggish or lazy; to loiter, linger, dally.

a 1656 USSHER Ann. vi. (1658) 382 While he stood dawdling was taken short in his undertakings. 1781 Johnson 3 June in Bostowell, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea in an afternoon. 1796 Jane Austen Pride & Pref. xx. 97 Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled ahout in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference. 1819 Scott Let. to D. Terry 18 Apr. in Lockhart, A propensity which . . the women very expressively call davading. 1866 Russin Eth. Dust v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will and when you dawdle. 1872 BLACK Adv. Phaeton xxii. 307 The rest of us dawdled along the road.

2. quasi-trans. (usually with away).

1768 Mao. D'Aralan Early Diary July, I could not . . ask for it. and so dawdled and fretted the time away until Tuesday evening. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-Cap 230 Dawdle out my days in exile here at Clairvaux. 1887 Spectator 21 May 696'2 To employ with profit many hours that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (do'd'l), sb. Also 8 daudle. [f. prec.]

1. One who is the personification of dawdling; esp. a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOVD Chit-Chat Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 185 Be quick—why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawling daudle creeps. 1800 Mss. Herver Mourtray Fan. III. 144 Mrs. Thornley was rather too much of, what she [Mrs. M.] called, a dawdle, to please her. 1843 F. E. Pacer Pageant 118 His wife. was . one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that are fit to be nothing but fine ladies. 1879 BARING-GOULD Germany 1. 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling.

1813 LADY BURGHERSH Lett. (1893) 38 What with dawdles and delays of the German post-boys. 1876 GREEN Stray Stud. 70 The evenings are . . a dawdle indoors as the day has been a dawdle out.

Dawdler (do dol). [-erl.] One who dawdles; an idler, loiterer.

Dawdler (do dla). [-ER ].] One who dawdles;

Dawdler (dō dlər). [-ER I.] One who dawdles; an idler, loiterer.

1818 Todo, Davadle, or Davadler, a trifier; a dallier; one who proceeds slowly or unskilfully in any business. A low word.

1849 Thackeray Pendeunis (1850) l. 280, I have been a boy and a dawdler as yet. 1883 J. Payn Myst. Mirhridge xy, Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his appointments by any chance.

Dawdling (dō'dlin), vbl. sb. [-ING I.] The action of the verb DAWDLE.

1819 [see Dawdle v. 1]. 1849 Thackeray Lett. 13 July, Ryde.. would be as nice a place as any.. for dawdling, and getting health. 1875 B'ness Busses in Hare Life II. viii.
457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything too slowly.

Daw'dling. 2012 a. [-ING 2.] That dawdles.

457 With old age comes dawding, that is, doing everything too slowly.

Daw'dling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dawdles; characterized by dawdling.

1773 Mad. D'Asalan Early Diary 3 May, The mother is a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame. 1782 — Diary 8 Dec., With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon dawdling subjects.

1843 Mas. Carlyle Lett. I. 265 The dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me. Hence Daw'dlingly adv.

1860 Sal. Rev. IX. 1451 Some very important Bill which has been dawdlingly postponed from day to day.

Dawdy, Sc. dial. f. Dowdy.

Dawe (daue, daw), dawen, dawes, obs. forms or inflexions of DAY. Dawes was the early form of the Dl. = days; dawen was originally dative pl., but

of the pl. = days; dawen was originally dative pl., but

when reduced to dawe, daw, daue, dau, came sometimes to be treated as sing. : see DAY 13 a B, and 17. Dawen, obs. f. Down sb.

Dawen, obs. f. Down sb.

Dawenyng(e, obs. form of Dawning.

Dawerke, obs. form of Daynor.

Dawing (doin), vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms:

I dazung, 3 dawung, 4 daghyng(e, 3-6 dawyng,
4-dawing, (5 dayng, 7 dauing, 8 dawin). [OE.

dazung, from dazian to become day, to Daw.

After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being
displaced in Eng. by Dawning.]

1. Dawn, daybreak; morning twilight.

coo tr. Bxda's Eccl. Hist. III. xix. (xxvii.) 242 pa eode [he]

nt in dazunge of pam huse. a rooo O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.)

an. 795 Betwux hancred and dazunge. a 1225 Ancr. R.

20 Bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer ipe dawunge. 1375 Baa
anour Bruce vii. 318 [Thai] Com on thame in the dawyng,
Richt as the day begonth to spryng. c 1420 Avovo. Arth.

ty. Erly in the dawyng Come thay home from hunting.

1513 Douglas Encistit. viii. 29 The dawing gan. waxreid,
And chasit awny the sterris. a 1605 Montoomente Misc.

Poems, Solsequium 40 The dauling of my long desyrit day.

c 1794 Burns As I was a wandering iii, 1 could na get
sleeping till dawin' for greetin'.

† 2. Recovery from swoon, 'coming-to'. Obs.

(See Daw v. 2, 3.)

†2. Recovery from swoon, 'coming to'. Obs. (See DAW v. 2, 3.)
1530 PALSCA. 212 Dawyng, gettyng of lyfe, resuscilation.
†Daw'ing, ppl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 4 north.
dawande. [f. DAW v. 1 + -ING 2.] Dawning.
c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 445 Pe dawande day.
†Dawish (dō if), a. Obs. [f. DAW sb. + -ISH.]
Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.
1540 Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Won. (1592) Miij,
Dawish, and brainlesse, cruell, and murderers. 1543 BALE
Vet a Course, &c. 59 (Th.) Such dawishe dodypols. 1505
CHAPMAN All Fools in Dodsley (1780) IV. 167 If he [a jack-daw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.

\*\*Dawk\*\* (dōk). sb. dial. [app. the same as

Dawk (dok), sh. dial. [app. the same as Dalk 2.] A hollow in a surface; a depression,

DALK 2.] A hollow in a surface; a depression, furrow, incision.

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 66 This Iron..would not make Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little hollow dawks. bid. 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane..makes great Dawks in the Stuff. The Iron.. will yet leave some Dawks in the Stuff for the Jointer..to work out.

Hence Dawk v., to make a hollow or incision in.
1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 203 The Chissel.. might run too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dauk, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity.

apidity.

|| **Dawk**, sb.2, **dāk** (dōk, dāk). Burk, 30-5, tak (ups, das). Ango-na. Also & dog, dock, 9 dork, dauk. [Hindi and Marāthi dāk, perh. related to Skr. drāk quickly.] Post or transport by relays of men or horses stationed at intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying

intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

To travel dāk: to travel in this way. To lay a dāk: to arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see b]. 1786 H. F. Thompson Intrigues of Natob 76 (Y.), I wrote. for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks.

1781 Hicky's Bengal Gaz. 24 Mar. (Y.), Suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock.

1809 Viscourt Valentia Trav. India, etc. (1811) I. ii. 49 My arrangements had been made for quitting Burhampore. not only had the dawk been laid, but (etc.). a 1826 Heber Narr. Journey Ind. (1828) I. 328 In the line of road I am most likely to follow. I am not certain that any Dâk exists.

1840 E. E. Napier Scenes For. Lands II. vi. 193 By having bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling 'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively brief space of time. 1861 Huches Tom Brown at O.T, xiiv. (D.), After the sea voyage there isn't much above tooo miles to After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to come by dauk.

come by dauk.

b. attrib., as dawk- or dāk-bearer, choky, journey, traveller, etc.; dāk bungalow (rarely house), a house for the accommodation of travellers at

of daylight; daybreak.

a house for the accommodation of travellers at a station on a dāk route.

1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. 149 (V.) Those Carriers are called Dog Chouckies. 1796 in Seton-Karr Select. Calcutta Gaz. II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk Bearers upon the new road. a 1826 Herra Narr. Journey Ind. (1828) I. 277, I will .. bring it safe on to the next dåk house. 1853 Calcutta Rev. July-Dec. 175 The dåk bungalows, the modern form of the Mogul Serais. 1866 Trevelyan (tittle), The Dawk Bungalow. Itid. (1869) 98 Too old travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var. of DAUK.

Dawkin. dial. [3 dim, of Daw.] a. A fool.

Daw'kin. dial. [? dim. of DAW.] a. A fool.

Dawkin, dial. [? dim. of DAW.] a. A fool. b. A slattern. Hence Dawkinly adv., foolishly.

1565 CALFIELL Answ. Treat. Crosse (1846) 236 (D.) Then Martiall and Maukin, a dolt with a daukin, might marry together. 1674 Rax N. C. Words 13 Dawgss or Dawkin, a dirty, slattering woman. c1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) View Lanc. Dial. Wks. (1862) 52 After looking dawkinlywise a bit. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dawkin, a dull, stupid person. Dawkinly, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawn (don), sb. [Appears late in 16th c., the earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING. App. f. the verb-stem (see next); cf. break in 'break of day' (quoted 1584). ON, had dagan, dögun dawn, f. daga to dawn, f dagan, at dagan at dawn: but, notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word.]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning of daylight; daybreak.

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on the horizon; low dawn, dawn appearing on or close to the

Miga accom, away appearing above a balk of thoutes of the horizon.

1509 Shars. Hen. V, iv. i. 291 Next day after dawne.

1603 — Meas. for M. iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne.

1607 — Meas. for M. iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne.

1608 — Meas. for M. iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high. it is a common saying among Seamen . that a high dawn will have high winds, and a low dawn, small winds.

1718 Bp. Lowrit Transs.

1821 Miss Yonge Cameos II, viii, 101 The assault had begun at early dawn.

2. fg. The beginning, commencement, rise, first gleam or appearance (of something compared to light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

2. fig. The beginning, commencement, rise, first gleam or appearance (of something compared to light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. XII. XIVI, So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow.

1752 Johnson Kambler No. 196 P. 2 From the dawn of manhood to its decline.

1767 Babler II. 100 If he possesses but a dawn of spirit.

1823 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Old Actors, You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance.

1878 Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ. ii. § 50. 69 From the earliest dawn of history to the present day.

3. attrib. and Comb., as davon-animal, -animal-cule (see quots.), -devu, -goddess, -light, -streak; davon-illumined, -tinted adjs.; davonvard adv.

1873 Dawson Earth & Man ii. 23 Ecocon Canadense... its name of '\*Dawn-animal' having reference to its great antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on our planet.

1876 Page Adv. Text-bk. Cool. x. 189 The organism, Ecocon Canadense, or \*Dawn-animalcule of Canada.

1886 Mrs. Browning Anr. Leigh. I. Poems VI. 24 A dash of \*dawn-dew from the honeysuckle.

1877 J. E. Careferrer tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig. 107 The Sun-god.. and the "dawn-goddess. 1820 Sheller Ode to Liberty xi, As on a \*dawn-illumined mountain.

1850 Mrs. Browning Poems

11. 326, J of had seen the \*dawnlight run As red wine, through the hills.

1873 Lowell. Among my Bks. Ser. 11.

221 The \*dawn-streaks of a new day.

1822 Shelley Hells.

1840 Dawn (don), v. Also 6 daune, dawne.

1850 Known only from end of 1sth c.. since which it

Dawn (don), v. Also 6 daune, dawne. [Known only from end of 15th c., since which it has displaced the earlier verb DAW. App. deduced from DAWNINO, q.v. Cf. also DAYN v.]

I. 1. intr. To begin to grow daylight: said of

I. l. intr. To begin to grow daylight: said of the day, morning, light; also simply with it.

1499 Pynson Fromp, Parry, Dawnyn or dayen [c 1440 dawyn], auroro. 1526 Tindale Matt. xxviii. 1 The Sahboth daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabboth daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabboth dawnel. — 2 Pet. i. 10 Vntill the daye dawne. c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 938 To dawne, ajourner.

1611 Bible Matt. xxviii. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711 Stelle Spect. No. 1427 5 Before the Light this Morning dawned upon the Earth. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 23 As soon as ever the Morning dawned. 1860 Tyndale Glac. 1. xxi. 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened. b. transf. To begin to shine, as the sun or any luminary.

any luminary.

1702 Rowe Tamerl. v. i. 2017 Women, like Summer Storms are Cloudy. But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns abroad.

1811 Henea Hymn, Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness.

1832 Tennyson Margaret v. Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. fig. To begin to develop, expand, or brighten, like the daylight at daym.

2. fig. To begin to develop, expand, or brighten, like the daylight at dawn.

1717 POFE Epist. to Jerruss 4 Where Life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 412 In the year 1685 his fame..was only dawning. 1852 Miss YONGE Cameos I. xxviii. 234 When prosperity dawned on the elder brother.

3. To begin to brighten, with or as with the light of dawney.

of dawn.

1647 Crashaw Poems 165 When the dark world dawn'd into Christian day. 1651 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Zanchius 390 Zanchius. became such a light. that many parts in Christendome dawned with the luster of his writings. 1832 Tennyson Enone 46, I waited underneath the dawning bille.

b. transf. To begin to appear, become visible.

1744 AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag. 1. 146, I see them dawn!
I see the radiant visions, where they rise. 1812 J. Wilson
Isle of Palms III. 307 Its porch and roof of roses dawn
Through arching trees.
4. fig. Of ideas, facts, etc.: To begin to become

evident to the mind; to begin to be understood,

relt, or perceived. Const. on, upon.

182 Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xv. 129 The idea that they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon her. 1866 G. MACONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. ix. 139 It dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention her Uncle. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 66 The distinction between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon Plato's mind.

II. +5. trans. To bring to life; to arouse or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAw v. 3.

1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen in a swoune, jet renigore. I can nat dawne him. 1551

T. WILSON Logike (1580) 33 If Alexander dawned a weake Soldiour when he was almoste frosen for cold. 1593 MUNDAY Def. Contraries 71 After he had dawned him to remembrance by the helpe of vinager and colde water.

Dawne, obs. form of Down st.

Towned disput days disputed to the grare. If

Dawned (dönd, poet. döned), ppl. a. rare. [f. Dawn v. +-ED i.] That has begun to brighten. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 94 The dawned light. Dawner, var. of Dander v. Sc.

Dawnger(e, etc., obs. forms of DANGER, etc. Dawning (dōnin), vbl. sb. Also 4 dawynyng, 4-5 dawenyng(e, 4-6 dawnyng(e, 5-6 daunyng(e. [Known before 1300, when it appears beside the earlier Dawino (from Daw v., OE. dazung, daz-ian), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb to dawn, which has similarly displaced daw, is not exemplified till the 15th e, and appears to have been deduced from davon-ing; the sb. dawn appeared still later, app. from the vb. As ME. daw-en had also an early doublet form dai;-en, day-yn (see DAX v. 1), so beside dawenyng is found daijen-ing, daien-ing, dain-ing (see DAYN v.). No form corresponding to dawening, dawning is recorded in OE., and it was probably from Norse; Sw. and Da. have a form dagning (OSw. daghning e 1300), either from daga to dawn, with suffix -n-ing, as in kvab-n-ing, sab-n-ing, tal-n-ing, etc. (Vigl. Introd. xxxi), or from a deriv. vb. \*dagna.]

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak.

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now poetic or rhetorical.

1207 R. Glouc. (1724) 557 To Keningwurpe hii come in pe dawninge. c1385 Chaucea L. G. W., 1188 Dido, The dawenyng vp rist out of the se. 1287 Terevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 439 Chasede his enemyes al pat dawenynge [v.r. dawyag]. 1470-85 Malony Arthur x, lxxxvi, Vppon a day in the daunyinge. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccvii. 189 Erly in the dawenynge of the day. 1586 Cogan Haven Health cextiii. (1636) 311 Drinke it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1603 Shaks. Ham. 1. 160 The Bird of Dawning. 1712 W. Roceas I'oy. 104 So we ran North till Dawning. 1815 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxxii, At dawning to assail ye, Here no bugles sound reveillé. 1848 Kingsley Poems, Night Bird 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

1879 Eutchea & Lang Odystey 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2. fig. The first gleam or appearance, earliest

toward the dawning.

2. fg. The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light).

a 1612 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 17 A man as.. illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning, 1697 DRYGEN Virg. Georg. 1.68 In this early Dawning of the Year. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. III. liii. 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawnings of the restoration of science. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico (1850) I. 75 The dawnings of a literary culture. 1856 Sia B, BRODIE Psychol. Ing. I. v. 198 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

Taxwining. bbl. a. [f DAWN 7 + 1NG2] That

Daw'ning, ppl. a. [f. Dawn v. + -ing².] That dawns; beginning to grow light. a. lil.

1588 Shaks. Til. A. II. ii. 10 Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd.

1667 Militon P. L. xii. 423 Fresh as the dawning light.

1791 Cowera Iliad xi. 60 The dawning skies.

1843 Fennyason Two Voices 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east.

b. fig. Showing its early beginning, nascent.

1697 Daynen I'irg. Æneid (L.), In dawning youth.

1751 Johnson Kambler No. 165 F.5 Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit.

1879 Farrar St. Paul (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy.

Dawnt(e, obs. form of Daunt.

Dawsonite (do sout). Min. [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal: see -1TE.]

A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in

A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in

white transparent or translucent crystals.

1875 Amer. Frnl. Sc. Ser. 111. IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

Dawt, Dawtie (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE. Dawt, Dawtie (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE.

Day (dēl), sb. Forms: 1 dæ3, 2 de3, dei3, dai3, 2-3 dæi, dei, da3, 3 (Orm.) da33, 3-5 dai, 3-day, (5-6 daie, daye, 6 Sc. da). Pl. 3- daye (3-5 dawes; dat. pl. 2-6 dawen, dawe; daw, dau; see below). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. dæg (dæges, pl. dægas, -a, -um) = OFris. dbi, dey, di, OS. dag (MDu. dach (gh), Du. dag, MLG., LG. dag), OHG., MHG. tac(g), G. tag, ON. dag-r (Sw., Da. dag), Goth. dag-s:—OTeut. \*dago-z. In no way trelated to L. dies; usually referred to an Aryan vb. related to L. dies; usually referred to an Aryan vh. related to L. dies; usually referred to an Aryan vh. dhagh-, in Skr. dah to burn: cf. Lith. dagas hot season, OPruss. dagis summer. From the WGer. dag, OE. had regularly in the sing. dag, dagas, daga (later-ena), dagum. This phonetic exchange and survived in early ME., so that while in the sing. the final s was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. daeises, daies, daies, dayes, daie, etc.), the pl. was (from dagas), dages, dahes, dayhes, dawes, genit. (:-daga, ena) daga, dawene, dahene, dagen, dat. (:-dagum) dagon, en, daghen, dawen, dawe, daw, dau. The last survived longest in the phrase of dawe' from (life) days' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in dawe 'from (life) days' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in in his dawe, etc. (see 13 a  $\beta$ ). But soon after 1200 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing. (dw3es, daises, daies) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of early forms.

a. plural, nom. and accus.
c 1000 Ags. Cosp. Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dayas. c 1160 Hatton G. ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle dayes.
c 1200 ORMIN 4336 Seffine dayhess. c 1205 I.AV. 8796 Fif Vol. III.

dæiges [c 1275 dawes]. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1844 Al þe tweolf dahes. a 1235 Ancr. R. 70 Preo dawes. 1297 R. Gidde. (1724) 383 Pre dawes & nan no. 1399 Pcl. Peens (Rolls I. 377 As it is said by elderne dawis. c 1430 Lydd. Bockas yl. i. (1554) 1448, In thy last dawes. B. fil. gen. C 1000 Ags. Ps. ci. 22 On midle minre dagena. c 1000 Ags. Copt. Matt. iv. 2 He fieste feowurtig daga [Lindisf, feuortig daga, Ration G. feortig dæges]. c 1275 Lamb Hom. 87 Fram þam ester tid fifti daga. c 1205 Lav. 3615 Pe forð wuren agan feuwerti dagene [c 1275 daiges]. Ibid. 4603 Vnder fif dawene [c 1275 daigene] seong heo comen to þisse londe. a 1225 Lags daigene] seong heo comen to þisse londe. a 1226 Lags Aath. 2502 Twenti dahene 300g. 7. fil. dal.: see also 13 a B. c 1000 Ags. Gopt. Matt. xxvi. 65 dagon]. c 1160 Hatton G. ibid., Æfter þrem dagem [x 1275 Lamb. Hom. 89 On moyses dagen. c 1205 Lav. 5961 Bi heore aldre dæwen [c 1275 dawes]. c 1300 K. Alis. 5631 In twenty dawen. c 1300 St. Margarete 3 Bi olde dawe Patriarch he was welhes. c 1320 St. Tristr. 2480 Etenes bi old dayn Had wrougt it. c 1430 Erecuasurry 394 After the lawe That was y-fownded by olde dawe.
8. In some places da3en, dawen, may be nom. or acc. plural.

o. In some places dajen, dawen, may be nom. or acc. plural.

1175 Lamb. Hom. 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow alle dajen [OE. ealle dajas].

The genitive sing. OE. dages, early ME. daies, etc., was formerly used adverbially, by day, on the day (Ger. des Tags); see 1 h; it survived in ME. bi daies, a daies, A-DAYS, mod. now-a-days.

B. Signification.

B. Signification.

I. The time of sunlight.

1. 'The time between the rising and setting of the sun' (J.); the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or night; in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in 'at the equinox day and night are equal'. Break of day: dawn: see BREAK, DAYRREAK.

cylinox day: dawn: see Break, Dayfireak.

This is the artificial day of astronomers: see Artificial. It is sometimes called the natural day (Ger. natürlicher tag), which however usually means sense 6.

c 1000 Ælfric Gen. i. 5 God..het bæt leoht dæz. & þa beostra niht. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 258 þu 3ifst þe sunne to þe dai3, þe mone to þe nichte. c 1200. Eng. Leg. 1. 97/173 In þat prison þat Maide lai twelf dawes and twelf ni3t. c 1340 Cursor M. 390 (Trin.) To parte þe day fro þe ny3t. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 41 Ofte tymes in þe dai & in þen ny3t. 1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. cxxviii. 135 It was then nyne of the day. 1580 Baret Alt. B 1200 The Breake of the daie. 1592 Daytes Immort. Soulvi. (1742) 15 O Light, which mak's the Light which makes the Day. 1635 N. Carbenter Geog. Del. I. v. 106 The longest day is equall to the longest night. 1770 Goldsm. Dec. Vill. 13 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1807 Roaksson Archaol, Graca III. xxv. 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day—that is, the time form the rising to the setting of the snn—into three parts. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 336/1 At North Cape... the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b. Const. The notion of time how long is ex-

b. Const. The notion of time how long is expressed by the uninflected word (repr. an original accus. or dative), as in day and night, all (the) day, this day, and the like; the notion of time when (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE. by on dwg, early ME. on, uppon dai, o day, a-day; also by the genitive dwges, esp. in the collo-

in OE. by on drg, early ME. on, uppon dai, o day, a-day; also by the genitive dazes, esp. in the collocation dazes and nihtes, and in far days, far forth days, = 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see Far adv. 3 c); about 1200 we find bi dazes, and soon after bi daie by day. See Br prep. 19 b. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark v. 5 Symle dazes & nihtes he was on byrzenum. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 87 Swiche hertes fonded be fule gost deies and nihtes. c 1200 Oamin 11332 Heold Crist hiss fasste.. Bi dazhess & bi nahhtess. a 1250 Coll f. Wight, 24 Bi daie bu art stare-blind. c 1250 Hymn to Virgin 257 Min hope is in be da3 & nicht. a 1300 Cursor M. 15159 (Cott.) Ilk night of olinete To be mont he yode.. And euer on dai be folk he gaf O godds word be fode. 1386 Rolls of Parlt. III. 225/1 [He] made dyverse enarmynges bi day and cke bi nyght. c 1400 Lanfanc's Cirurg. 34. I heeld be wounde open aldai. a 1450 Krst. de la Tour (1868) 45. She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer dayes. 1513 Mork in Grafton Chron. II. 778 The pageauntes were a making day and night at Westminster. a 1563 Bale Sct. Wrs. (Parker Soc.) 120 It is far days and ye have far to ride to night. 1600 Hotland Litry xlv. xxxvi. 1225 It was so far forth dayes as being the eighth houre therof. 1607 Daynen Virg. Georg. II. 318 Untir'd at Night, and chearful all the Day. 1835 Thalawalt. Greece I. 219 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day. 1848 Macanlay Hist. Eng. (1880) I. iii. 184 The bags were carried. day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.
2. In before day, at day = daybreak, dawn.
2. 1300 Cursor M. 6106 (Gött.) Pat þai Sould ve of hous cum bi-for day. c1430 Aronu. Arth. iz, To ride this forest or daye. 1570 Flemme Pangl. Epit. 39 A little before day. 1710 DE Foe Creace (1840) II. ii. 48 They got up in the morning before day. 1729 Netson in Nicolas Disp.
3. Daylight, the light of day.
c1340 Cursor M. 8066 (Fairf.), I hit knew quen hit was day. 1384 Wycluf Rom. xiii. 13 As in day wandre we bonestly. c1489 Caxton Sonn

broad day. 1883 STRVENSON Treasure Isl. III. aiii. (1886) 107 It was as plain as day.

D. fig. A light like that of day; 'daylight' in a difficult question.

nd. Ag. Hight the that of they; daylight in a difficult question.

1667 Marvell Corr. laxx. Wks. 1872-3 II. 225, I can not yet see day in the businesse, betwist the two Hones. 1702 Rows Tamer!, v. 1. 219 They cast a Day around 'em.

† 4. One of the perpendicular divisions or 'lights' of a mullioned window. [F. Jour, med. L. dies.]

[1409 Will of Ware (Somerset Ho.), Lego vna fenestra trium dierum.] 1447 Will Hen. VI (Hare's MSS. Caius Coll.), In the east ende of the 48 Onier shalbe sat a great gable window of vij daies. 1484 Will Ochocke (Somerset Ho.), A wyndow.. of iij dayes. a 1400 Botones Itin. (Nasmith 1778) 296 Et quælibet fenestra...continet tres dayes vitreatas. 1838 J. Britton Diel. Archil. 40 A part of a window between the mullions is often called a bay, or day. 1859 Archil. Publ. Soe. Diel., Day, the mediaval term for each perpendicular division or light (Fr. jour) of a mullloned window.

5. Mining. The surface of the ground over a

a mulloned window.

5. Mining. The surface of the ground over a mine. Hence day-coal, -drift, -hole (see also 24).

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 80 By letting down Shafts from the day (as Miners speak. 1676 Honson ibid. XI., 762 According as the Day-coal heightens or deepens. 1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank for Day) out of the Pit. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Nijb, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Day, the surface of the ground over a mine.

11. As a period, natural division, or unit of time.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point.

day as one of the most unchangeable elements in the system of the world.

1386 Chaucer Sgr's. T. 108 In the space of o day natureel, (This is to seyn, in foure and twenty hourest 1398 Taevisa Farth. de P. R. 12, 221. (1495) 358 Some daye is artyfycyall and some naturell... a naturell daye conteynyth aziiij honres. 1551 Recorne Cast. Knowl. (1556) 244 The Naturall daye... is commonly accompted from Some risinge one daye, to Some rising the nexte daye. 1764 Maskelyne in Phil. Trans. LIV. 344 The interval between the transit of the first of Aries across the meridian one day, and its transit to fine sun across the meridian one day, and his transit the next day, is called an alparent solar day. 1812 Woodhouse Astron. 221 The interval between two successive noons is a natural day. 1834 Nat. Philos., Astron. i. 13/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Although. the solar day is of variable length, we can ... ascertain its mean or average length; and this quantity is called an mean solar day. 1814 The length of the sidereal day is found to be uniformly 23 bours, 56 minutes, or more accurately 23 \$56m 4 to 02.

be uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, or more accurately 23<sup>th</sup> 56<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 002.

+ b. All days: always, for ever. Obs.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dagas [Lindisf, allum dayum]. c 1160 Hutton G. ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle dayes. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. cii, For that time forth losten Britons the royame for al dayes.

+ c. A day's travel; a day's journey. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. i Sire Dowel dwelleb.. not a day heines. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Firginia 1. 4 A Towne called Pomeiock, and six dayes higher, their City Skicoak.

7. The same space of time. esp. the civil day, treated (without reference to its length) as a point or unit of time. on which anything happens, or

or unit of time, on which anything happens, or

or unit of time, on which anything happens, or which fixes a date. Const. on, upon (ME. o, a-: cf. A prep.) 8, A adj. 2.4.

2000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xz. 19 And ham bryddan daze he arist. 1154 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1135 D[at] oper dei ha he lai an slep in scip. a 1400 Cursor M. 5108 (Cott.) Foregiue it vs, lauerd, fra his dau. Ibid. 19045 (Cott.) Petre and iohn a dai at none Went to he kirc. Ibid. 19810 (Edin.) Apon a dai at tide of none. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirneg. 343 Sumtyme men.. weren hool in he same dai. 1533 Lh. Berneas Froist. I. cxl. 167 Some day vs one part lost, and some day the other. 1533 Adv. 187 Hen. VIII, c. 21 § 25 Before the saide. xii. daie of Marche. 1600-12 Rowlands frour Krawes (Percy Soc.) 75 They say. The better the day the better the deede. 1704 Nelson Fest. 4 Fasts i. (1730) 16 The first Day of the Week called the Lord's Day. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 262 You need only to know what

Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence. 1799 F. Leighton Let. to J. Boucher 21 Sept. (MS.), Pray treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say. 1865 Taollove Belton Est. x. 109 She would return home on the day but one after the fineral.

b. Phrase. One day: on a certain or particular

day in the past; on some day in the future. So of future time, some day; and of the present or

of future time, some day; and of the present or proximate future, one or some of these days.

1535 COVERDALE I Sam. xxvii. I One of these days shal I fall into the handes of Saul. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these daies to entreate your paines hitherwards. 1594 SERNSE Amoretit lxxv, One day I wrote her name upon the strand. 1613 SHAKS. (1en. VIII, II. ii. 22 The King will know him one day. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist xxxvi, You will tell me a different tale one of these days. 1855 SMEDLEY II. Coverdale xxxv, Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

III. A specified or appointed day.

III. A specified or appointed day.
8. A specific period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by

cular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context; e.g. saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St. Swithin's-day, pay-day, rent-day, settling-day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day, etc. (See the various defining words.)

cirg Lamb. Hom. in Nu beod icumen. ha halie dages uppen us. 1297 R. Glove. (1724) 368 A Seyn Nycolas day be com. ci450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7007 Ilk gere. In be day of bedis deying. 1577 Holinshed Chron. IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabboth daie. 1595 Shass. John v. i. 25 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J. Poay ur. Leo's Africa Aij, At London this three and fortieth most joiful Coronation-day of her sacred Majestie. 1600. 1615 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 222 Like a bookesellers shoppe on Bartholomew day. 1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 100 In each term there is one day whereon the courts do not transact business. These are termed Grand days in the inns of court; and Gandy days at the two Universities. 1884 Christian World 9 Oct. 764/1 Lord Bramwell. had spoken of Saturday as 'pay-day, drink-day, and crime-day'.

b. Last day (OE. ylemesta dag), Day of Judgement or of Doom, Doomsday, Judgement day, Day of the Lord, of Accounts, Retribution, Wrath, Great Day, etc.: the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

words.

971 Blickl. Hom. 57 Seo saul .. onfehb hire lichoman on 971 Blickl, Hom. 57 Seo saul. onfehlp hire lichoman on barn ytmestan dazge. a 1300 Cursor M. 27362 (Cott.) be dai of wreth. 1382 Wyclif 2 Pel. iii. 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord shal come as a theef. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. 305 He schal 3elde of hem account at be day of doome. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 82 Haue mercy of me whan how comest in be laste day. a 1533 Lo. Berneas Huon clviii. 606 Ynto the day of lugemente. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 86 The generall resurrection at the last day. Ibid. In. 96 At 196 great day of the Lord. 1590 Locke Hum. Und. II. xxvii. (1695) 187 In the great Day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open. 1746-7 Heaver Medit. (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great day. 1866 Puser Min. Proph. 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance.

† c. Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judgement: a literal rendering of Gr. ἡμέρα in reference

ment: a literal rendering of Gr. ἡμέρα in reference to the Judgement Day. Obs.

1382 Wyclif i Cor. iv. 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I he demyd of 300, or of mannis day [Tindale, Rhem. daye, Caamber, Geneva, 1611, 1881 judgement]. a 1628
Presson New Corl. 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord.

9. A day appointed, a fixed date, esp. for payment.

1175 Lamb. Hom. 35 Ne beo he nefte swa riche forð he scal þenne is dei cumeð. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 250/334. 1387
Trevisa Higden III. 189 (Mätz.) þe dettoures myste nouste pay here money al here day. c 1400 Gamehy 1702 He wold.. Come afore þe Iustice to kepen his day. c 1500 Merch. § Som in Halliwell Nigw Poet. 27 In cas he faylyd hys day. 1535 Stewar Cron. Scot. 1. 556 The king of Scottis.. come thair to keip his da. 1595 Shaks. Merch. V. I. iii. 165 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 16. Dryden (J.), Or if my debtors do not keep their day. a 1883 in J. G. Butler Bible Work III. 343 Christ, in the interval hetween the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples.

b. A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is

for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is

'at home'.

1694 Congreve Double Dealer III. ix, You have been at my lady Whiffer's upon her day, madain? 1801 Lemaistree Rough Sk. Mod. Paris iv. 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers. 1888 Mas. H. Ward R. Elsmere (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day's Work on the field of battle: esp. in phrases to carry, get, win, lose the day. Cf. FIELD, and CARRY 15 c, etc. 1557 Tussea too Points Husb. xci, The battell is fought, thou hast gotten the daye. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 23 Without his aide the day would be perillous. 1622 Rocees Namana 142 Shew us how we may get the day of our adversary. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 196 The Imperialists, thinking the Day was theirs. 1721 R. Baralley Wks. Nature 193 The Silk Worm at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Trihe. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 11. 168 The bloody day of Seneff.

IV. A space of time, a period.

† 11. A space (of time). Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words. Now Obs. or Sc.

1451 Paston Lett. No. 171 1. 227 They have be fals both to the Clyffordys and to me thys vij yeere day. c 1470

HARDING Chron. Proem xxii, Who laye afore Paris a moneth daye. 1550 Crowley Effgr. 1462 You shall. lende but for a monethes day. 1552 T. Gresham in Strype Eccl. Men.

II. App. C. 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five years day. 1568 E. TILINEY Disc. Mariage C.j. I could recite many examples. If the time woulde suffer mee. You have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia. c 1670 Hobbes Dial. Com. Laws 145 Which Statute alloweth to these Provisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1825-79 Jameson, A month's day, the space of a month; A year's day, the space of a year.

† 12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, esp. for payment; delay, respite; credit. Obs.

†12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, esp. for payment; delay, respite; credit. Obs.

1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 847 And him bysecheth...To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt. 1428 E. E. Wills (1882) 82 To have ther-of resonable daies of paiement. 1523

1.D. Bernses Froiss. I. ccxiii. 263 The truce...is nat expired, but hath day to endure vnto the first day of Maye next. 1530 — Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 477, I giue her daye for a moneth, & truse in the meane season. 1576 Gascotone Steele Gl. (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw no gaines by gining day. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 616 Ye Merchants... make them pay deare for daies. 1644 QUARLES Barnabas & B. 18 I'll give no day.. I must have present money. 1659 Rushw. Hist. Coll. I. 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return.

13. The time during which anything exists or

25 of October, to consider of the return.

13. The time during which anything exists or

takes place; period, time, era.

a. expressed more literally by the pl.: e.g. in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days, etc. Better in days to come, men of other days, etc. Better days: times when one was better off: so evil days. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 3 Odre men be waren bi bo dases. a1300 Cursor M. 17546 [Cott.) In ald dais. Hod. 21712 (Cott.) Nu in vr daies. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. 1. 96 Danid, in his dayes he Dubbede knihtes. 1470-85 Malory Arthur. Lxxxi, Yet had I neuer reward. of her the dayes of my lyf. 1513 Douglas Æmeis x111. ix. 69 Twichyog the stait, quhilum be days gone, Of Latium. 1548 HALL Chron. 239 b, Of no small anthoritie in those dayes. 1576 Fleming Pangl. Efist. Aij, I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes. 1674 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 953 What sonne of Israel can hope for good daies, when hee heares his Fathers were so evill? 1652 Culpepper Eng. Physic. 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. vl. § 26 The Jewish state in the days of Josephus. 1806 Forsythe Beauties Scotl. IY. 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days. 1848 Lytton Harold L. i. In the good old days before the Monkking reigned. 1880 T. Fowler Locke i. 7 During his undergraduate and bachelor days.

+ B. In this sense, esp., ME. used dawen, dawe, from the OE. dat. pl. on pæm dazum. When dawe (daw) began to be viewed as sing., dawes was often

(daw) began to be viewed as sing., dawes was often

(daw) began to be viewed as sing., dawes was often used in the pl.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. iii. 1 On pam dagum com Iohannes.
c 1160 Hatton G. ibid., On pam dagen. c 1200 Trin. Coll.
Hom. 47 Swich peu wes bi pan dagen. c 1200 Trin. Coll.
Hom. 47 Swich peu wes bi pan dagen. c 1275 LAv. 397 After
pan hepene lawe pat stot [= stood] in pan ilke dawe. a 1300
Cursor M. 4082 (Cott.) Als it bitidd mikel in paa danus
[v.r. be alde dawes]. c 1314 Gny Warv. (A.) 3852 Non
better nar bi po dawe. c 1386 CHAUCER Frankl. T. 452
Felawes, The which he had y-knowen in olde dawes. c 1430
Lyos. Bochas III. xiii. 86 b, Neuer.. in their dawes. c 1430
Freemasonry 509 (Mätz.) Suche mawmetys he hade yn hys
dawe. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. III. xiiv, Tullus Seruillins
douchtie in his daw.
b. expressed more fig. by the sing. Now esp.

dawe. 1501 DOUGLAS FAI, How, III. XIIV, Tulius Serimins douchtie in his daw.

b. expressed more fig. by the sing. Now esp. in phrases at or to this or that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day, etc.

1382 WYCLIF John XIV. 20 In that day 3e schulen knowe, for 1 am in my fadir, and 3ee in me. 1578 TIMME Calvin on Gen. 242 Which Men at this day call Cairum. 1611 Biale Ezek. XXX. 9 In that day shall messengers goe foorth from me in shippes. 1662 STILLINGEL Orig. Sacr. 1. VI. § 1 To this day. the Copties and antient Egyptians call the end of the year veid. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph, Cl. 1. 23 Apr., The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. Introd. 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 403 To this day Palamon and Arcite. are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) V. 48 They were. more just than the men of our day.

(b) The day: the time under consideration, time (now or then) present. (Cf. the hour, the moment.) Order of the day: see Order. The day: Sc. for

order of the day: see ORDER. The day: Sc. for

Order of the day: see Charles
TO-DAY, Q.V.
1814 Scort Wav. xlii, 'But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner. 1839 Sir C. Napien in W. N. Bruce
Life iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day. 1893 W.
P. COURTNEY in Academy 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day. Mod.
Men and women of the day. The book of the day.
14. With personal prononn: Period of a person's

14. With personal prononn: Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life; lifetime. a. in sing.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 Heye men ne dorste by hys day wylde best nyme nozt. a 1300 Cursor M. 8315 (Cott.) Salamon.. sal be king efter bi dai. c 1300 Beket 649 Heo that was so freo and hey bi myn ancestres daye. c 1400 Gamelyn 65 Thus dalte the knight his lond by his day. a 1500 Childe of Bristovee 360 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 124 Yet dwel y stille in peyn.. 1yl y haue fulfilled my day. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc 11. 203 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L. Hunt Autobiog. (1860) 1, I have had vanities enough in my day.

b. in pl. Time of one's life, span of existence. To end one's days: to die,

1466 Paston Lett. No. 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his caies. 1484 Canton Curiall 1 That thou myghtest we thy dayes in takyng companye wyth me. 153 Moae in Grafton Chron. II. 761 In his later dayes. somewhat corpulent. 1526 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, They had neuer feled suche before, in all theyr dayes. a 1533 Lb. Berners Huen lav. 222 There myserably he shall ende his dayes. c1600 Shaks. Sonn. xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy days. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 304 The griefe he conceived hastened his daies. 1697 Drivoen Virg. Georg. 1v. 815, 1 at Naples pass my peaceful Days. 1867 Fareman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days.

15. Time of action, period of power or influence.

15. Time of action, period of power or influence. Proverb. A (every) dog has his (a) day.

1550 Q. Eliz. in Strype Eccl. Mem. 11. xxviii. 234 Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may 1 perchance have time to declare it in deeds. 1562 J. Herwood Prov. 5. Epigr. (1867) 30 Blut as enery man saith, a dog hath a daie. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. i. 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will have his day. 1633 B. Jonson Tale Tub n. i, A man has his hour, and a dog his day, 1703 Rowe Ulyss. 1. 17 Suffer the Fools to laugh. This is their Day. 1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. I. i. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1831 Miall. Nonconf. 1. 1 Diplomacy has had its day, and failed. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Prol. v, Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.

V. Phrases. V. Phrases.

16. A-DAY, A-DAYS, q.v. (see also 1 b); BY DAY, BI-DAY (see 1 and BY prep. 19, 20); by the day

BI-DAY (see 1 and BY prep. 19, 20); by the day (BY prep. 24c); To-DAY.

+17. Of daw(e (OE. type \*ef dazum, ME. of dazen, of daze, of dave, of dawes, of dave (aw, of dave), a daw; corruptly on, to daw(e): in to bring, do of or out of dawe, tife's dawe, to deprive of life, to kill; to be of dawe, to be dead. Obs. See also ADAWE adv.

a 1225 Inliana 31 He walde don hire.. ut of dahene.
a 1300 Cursor M. 4168 (Gött.) Pan wil na man of vs mak saue, Pat we him [Joseph] suld hane done of daue [v.rr. on dau, of daghe]. Iside him bringe on lines dawe [v.rr. o dau, o daw, of dawe].
c 1300 Sepn Inlian 193 Pat heo of dawe be. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawez. I a 1400 Morte Arth. 2056 That oure soveraygne sulde be distroyede, And alle done of dawez. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 107 Mony a mon was p' day y do to dawe. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. xxxi. 119 De erle pins wes dwne of day. 153 Douglas Eneis I. iii. 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

18. This or that day week (in Sc. eight days),

18. This or that day week (in Sc. eight days), twelve months, etc.: used of measurement of time forward or backward: the same day a week or

a year after or before.

a year after or before.

1526 Tindale Acts x. 30 This daye nowe .iiij. dayes I fasted. 1651 Caonwell Lett. 3 Sept. (Carlyle), The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvenonth in Scotland). 180 Eliz. Helme St. Margaret's Cave III. 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal. 1815 Byron Lett. to Moore to Jan., I was married this dny week. 1865 Kinssley Herew. xv. (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many .he holds by this day twelve months. Mod. He is expected this day week (or, in Sc., this day eight days).

19. Day about, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his ture. of A Pown

each on or for a day in his turn: cf. ABOUT, A. 5 b. Day by day, on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation); also attrib. Day after day, each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). (From) day to day, continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also attrib.

ont interintion from the day to another (sain of a continuation of state or conditions); also attrib.

15.. Moffat Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Bannatyne MS.),
Content am I To tak the plache my day about.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vin., 177 What pou dudest day bi day. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 175 In whiche me thoughte I myghte, day by day, Dwellen alwey. c1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Day be day, or onery day, quotidie. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer 2 b, Te Deum, Day by day we magnife thee. 1771 Mas. GRIFFITH Tr. Viaud's Shipwrck 178, I cannot give yon, day by day, an account of this. journey.

1836 KINGSLEY Lett. (1878) 1. 38, I am sickened by its day-by-day occurrence. 1865 — Herew. xv. (1877) 195 Passing each other day by day.

1830 TENNYSON Poems 33 A world of peace And confidence, day after day.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 505 Fram daye to daye hii dude the mansinge. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 From Day to day, die in diem, in dies, dietim. 1556 Aurelio & Isah. (1608) Iii, From daye to daye you have beane worse. 1605 Shaks. Mach. v. v. 20 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creepes in this petty pace from day to day. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 445 7 3 Whether I should still persist in laying my Speculations, from Day to Day, before the Publick. 1883 Manch. Exam. 8 Dec. 4/1 For day-to-day loans the general charge was 2 to 21 per cent.

20. All day: the whole day; † every day: see

20. All day: the whole day; † every day: see I b, and ALDAY. All days: always, for ever: see 6 b. Better days: see 13 a. EVERY-DAY, FIRST DAY, q.v. Good day: see Good. Late in the day: see LATE. Now-a-days, † now bi-dawe: see Now and A-DAYS. One day, one of these days: see 7 b. The other day: two (or a few) days ago: see Other. Some day, some of these days: see 7 b. Time of day: hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc.: see TIME. The day after (or before) the fair: too late (or too early); see FAIR sb. Days in Bank, Days of Grace, etc.: see BANK<sup>2</sup> 2, GRACE, etc.

Also All Fools' day, Ascension, Black-letter, LAWFUL DAY, etc. : see these words.

VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

21. The common use of the possessive genitive day's (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts day's (as in other notins of time) somewhat restricts the simple attributive use of day. The genitive is used in, e.g., the day's duties, needs, sales, takings; a day's length, sunshine; a day's fighting, journey, march, rest; a day's allowance, fast, pay, provisions, victuals, unges, etc. So with the pl. two days' journey, three days' pay, etc. See also

days' pourney, three days' pay, etc. See also DAYSMAN, DAY'S WORK.

a 1850 Ond & Night. 1588 That gode wif.. Haveth daies kare and nigtes wake. 1388 Wyclip Linke ii. 44 Thei.. camen a daies iourney 1138s the wey of a dayl. 1422 E. E. Wills (188a) so Myn cche daies gowne. 1548 HAL Chron. 228 h, Ponderyinge together yestardayes promise, and two-dayes doyng. 1784 Cowfer Task II. 6 My ear is pained.. with every day's report. 1855 Tennyson Enid 476 In next day's tourney. Mod. 'He has neither night's rest nor day's ease', as the saying is. A distance of three days' journey.

22. Such combinations as eight days when used attrib. may become eight-day.

attrib. may become eight-day.

1836 [see Eight]. 1847 Nat. Encycl. I. 413 Six-day licenses may be granted. Mod. An eight-day clock.

23. General combinations: a. simple attrib. of

licenses may be granted. Mod. An eight-day clock.

23. General combinations: a. simple attrib. 'of the day, esp. as opposed to the night, the day's', as day-beam, -blush, -glory, -god, -going, -hours, -season, -spirit; 'of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as day-bill, -journey, -name, -respite, -sum, -ticket, -varning.

1813 Hogg Oneen's Wake 265 The "day-heam. O'er Queensberry began to peep. 1825 D. L. Richardson Sonnets 60 The day-beams fade Along the crimson west. 1824 Byron Juan xv. lxii, A single "day-hill Of modern dinners. 1813 — Br. Abydos n. xxviii, When the "day-blush bursts from high. 1827 Blackto. Mag. XXI. 81 Why. "Day-god, why so late? 1638 Jackson Cred ix. xxiv. Whs. VIII. 353 Betwixt three of the clock and the "day-going. 1666 Sturny Mariner's Mag. u. 77 The upper half of the circle. is the "Day-Hours, and the lower. is the Night-Hours. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 A "Day iornay, dieta. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xix. 429 A "day respyte is worthe moche. a 1568 Coverdale Br. Death I. xxi, Neither need to fear any inconvenience by night, neither swift arrow in the "day-sanon 1850 Mys. Brownin Forms III. 274 Thy "day-sanon of delight. c 1530 Lo. Brenner Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 443 To be redy at a "day warning.

b. attrib. 'Pertaining to or characteristic of the day, existing by day, diurnal'; as day-bell, -bird, -breeze, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch. -varacthm. -variath.

-breeze, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task,

-breeze, -clothes, -guesl, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch, -watchman, -wind.

15. Tale of Basyn 172 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 51 Thei daunsyd all the ny3t, till the son con ryse; The clerke rang the "day-bell, as it was his gise. 1774 White in Phil. Trans. LX V. 266 It does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine.. being the latest of all "day-birds. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. II. 540 The "day-hereze fans the God. 1644 A. Burgerser Andreits and your wight-care, and your morning-care, 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The master never slept but in his "day-clothes whilst on board. 1654 Whittock Zootomia 33 If griefe lodges with us over night, Joy shall be our "Day Guest. 1888 E. J. Wather Nor'ard of Deeger 103 The smacks had their gear down for a "day-haul. 1831 Cantitie Sart. Res. (1858) 73 Your very "Daymoth has capabilities in this kind. 1872 Daily News 12 Oct., The people of the "day-shift trooping in to relieve the night-workers. 1630 Bartiwatt Eng. Centlem., Our Ordinary Gentleman, whose "day-taske is this. 1837 Wheelewright tr. Aristophanes I. 263 Elinding our "day-watch. 1722 De For Plague (1840) 51 Till the morning-man, or "day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1846 Keele Lyra Innoc. (1873) 50 How soft the "day-wind sighed.

C. With agent-nouns and words expressing action,

c. With agent-nouns and words expressing action, '(that acts or is done) by day, during the day, as distinguished from night', as day-devourer, -drudge, -flier, -lurker, -nurse, -seller, -sleeper; day-drowsiness, -fishing, -journeying, -reflection, -slumber, -somnambulism, -vision; also adjectives, as day-

ness, -fishing, -journeying, -reflection, -stumber, -somnambulism, -vision; also adjectives, as day-appearing, -flying, -shining, etc.

18a1 Shelley Frigments, Wundering i, Like a "day-appearing dream, 17a5 Pope Odyss, xix, 83 A "day-devourer, and an evening spy! 185a Meanderings of Mem. I. 149

"Day-drowsiness—and night's arousing power. 1840 Cantule Heroes (1858) 237 Show him the way of doing that, the dullest "daydrudge kindles into a hero. 1653 Walton Angeler 126 There is night as well as "day-fishing fora Trout. 1889 A. R. Wallace Darwinism 248 "Day-flying moths. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. IV. lxiv. 274 In leisurely "day-journeying from Genoa to London. 1657 Tomlinson Renon's Disp. 4. Jugglers, "Day-lurkers, and Deceivers. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1v. 1662 The "day-reflection, and the midnight-dream! 1889 Tablet 3 Aug. 167 Two classes of flower-girl—the "day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1836-5 Sinney Arvadia (1622) 2 The "day-shining starres. 1549 Cheke Hurt Sedit. (1641) 41 "Day-sleepers, purse-pickers. 1836-9 Topo Cycl. Annt. II. 767/2 The bat. .awoke from its deep "day-slumber. 1849 H. Mayo Truths in Pop. Superat. vi. 86 Let me narrate some instances. .one of "day-somnambulism. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles II. III. 58 Their night-dreams and "day-visions whereby they divined things.

d. objective or objective genitive, as day-dispensing, distracting, -loving adjs.; day-hater, -fro-

pensing, -distracting, -loving adjs.; day-hater, -pro-longer; \(\mathbf{\theta}\). instrumental, as day-lit, day-wearied adj.; \(\mathbf{f}\). adverbial, as day-hired, -lasting, -lived adjs.; g. similative and parasynthetic, as day-bright, -clear, -eyed adjs. 1590 T. Watson Foems (Arb.) 159 Virgn make fountains

of thy "daie-bright eine. a 1501 Greene & Lodge Looking Glusse (1861) 124 The day-bright eyes that made me see. 1785 Burns 2nd F.p. to J. Lapraik xvii, Some "day-detesting owl 1725 Pope Odyss. xx. 102 The "day-distracting theme. 1796 T. Townshend Poems 49 "Day-eyed Fancy. 1597 Daniel Civ. Wars II. c, The "day-hater, Minerva" bird. 1751 Female Foundling II. 159 "Day-hird Servants. a 1649 Drum of Hawth, Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 139 "Day-lasting ornaments. 1885 R. L. Stevenson Dynamiter 136 The broad, daylit unencumbered paths of universal scepticism. 1839 Balley Festus v. (1848) 48 Things born of vice or "day-lived fashion. 1814 J. Bowring Baltavian Authol. 158 "Day-prolonger—summer's mate. 1595 Siaks, John v. iv. 35 Feeble, and "day-wearied Sunne. 24. Special combinations: † day-and-ni'ght-shot, the name of some disease; day-befo're

shot, the name of some disease; day-before attrib., of the previous day; day-boarder. see BOARDER; †day-body, a person taken up with the things of the day; day-boy, a school-boy (at a boarding-school) who attends the classes but goes home for the evening, as distinguished from a BOARDER, q.v.; day-clock, a clock which requires BOARDER, q.v.; day-elook, a clock which requires to be wound up daily; day-eoal (see 5); † day, day! a childish expression for 'good day', 'good-bye' (cf. ta-ta); day-dogree (see quot.); day-drift, -holo (see quot. and 5); day-eye (Coalmining), a working open to daylight; day-gang † a. a day's march or journey (obs.); b. a gang of miners, etc., forming the day-shift; day-gown, work by day day the day-shift the a woman's gown worn by day; day-holding, the holding of an appointed day (for arbitration); day-hours (pl.), those offices for the Canonical Hours which are said in the day-time; day-house (Astrol.), which are said in the day-time; day-house (Astrol.); a house in which a planet is said to be stronger by day than by night (Wilson Dict. Astrol.); † day-liver, one who lives for a day, or for the day; dayman, one employed for the day, or for duty on a special day; day-nettle; see Deal-NETTLE and DEA-ETTLE; day-room, a room occurring the day and the day of the d pied by day only; +day-set, sun-set; day-shine, day-light; +day-shutting, close of day, sunset; day-stone, a naturally detached block of stone found on the surface (see 5); day-streak, streak of dawn; day-student, a student who comes to a college, etc. during the day for lectures or study, but does not reside there; day-ticket, a railway or other ticket covering return on the same day; also, a ticket covering all journeys or entrances made by the purchaser on the day of issue; day-tide ( poet.,) day-time; day-wages, wages paid by the day; † day-wait, a watcher or watchman hy day; day ward sb., ward kept by day; day ward a. and adv., towards the day; day-water, surface

† day-wait, a watcher or watchman by day; day-wait day-wait sb., ward kept by day; day ward a. and adv., towards the day; day-water, surface water (see 5).

1527 Andrew Brunstopke's Distyll, Waters Kij h, The same water is good agaynste a sore named the "daye and nyght shotte. 1828 Corbett Serm., Drunkenness 45 Nobody is so dull as the "daybefore drunkard. 1567-8 Andrews Yan. Fair II. xxi, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a "day-boy. 1888 Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Men I. iii. 302 The attempt was made to send fhim], as a day-boy, to Rugby school. 1859 Geo. Eltor A. Bede 38 No sound... hat the loud ticking of the old "day-clock. 1713 Abburthy Now 17 you like to shake your "day-day, Nic? 1784 P. Oliver in T. Ilutchinson's Diary II. 213 Day, day! Vrs, P. Oliver. 1886 Daily News 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in "day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of excess or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 2a hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss., "Day drifts or day holes, galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1890 H. T. Crofton in Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc. VII. 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by "drifts", "day-eyes", or "breast-highs." a 1300 Cursor Nt. 5842 Vte of his land "dai-ganges thre. 1890 T. A. Toollope Sunnu. Britt. II. 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down. 1889 Pall Mall. G. 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a "day hole. 1885 P. Fraeman Princ. Div. Service I. 220 There is, however, attached to each of these "day-hours a "ind-hour" Office. 1630 Drumw. or Hann. Hymnto Fairest Fair, "Day-livers, we rememberance do lose Of ages worn. 1880 Times & Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries. . mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurers, executive "day-hours a "ind-hour" Office. 1630 Drumw. Office. 1630 Drumm. Office. 1630 Drumm. 1833 Nichol

\*Day-Wages for their Labour. a 1593 GREENE Orphariou Wks. (Grosur) XII. 86 A labourer for day wages. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. zi. 210, I have made the a \*dayewayte to the people of Israell. 1597-1602 W. Kiding Sessions Rolls 40 (Vorks. Arrhool. Assec), Vigilias mas in dichus anglice their \*daywarde. 1876 Lanua Poems, Psalm of West 369 Whilst ever \*dayward thou ari steadlast drawn 1698 Cay in Phil. Trnns. XX. 369 A meer \*Day-Water... immediately from the Clouds. 1808 Cunwen Econ. Feeding Stock 198 A poor clay... extremely retentive of day-water. † Day, v.! Obs. In 3 deegen, daigen. [A form of Daw v., assimilated to day sb.] To dawn. e 1205 Lay, 21726 Lihten hit gon dayen [c 1275 dayed]. c 1275 lidd. 1694 A morwe bo hit dayede [c 1205 dayede]. c 1275 lidd. 1694 A morwe bo hit dayede [c 1205 dayede]. c 1400 Fromp. Parry. 112 Dayyn, or wexyn day... dieseo. Ibid. 114 Dawyn idem est, quod dayyn [Pynson dayen], auroro. c 1460 Towneley Myst. Jacob 108 Farewell now, the day dayes. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 To Day, diere, diescere. diere, diescere

Hence Day'ing vbl. sb. = DAWING, DAWNING.

c 1430 Anturs of Arth. xxxvii, In be daying of be day.

c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in l'alsgr. 927 At the dayeng,

† **Day**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [f. Day sb.; in several disconnected senses.]

1. trans. To appoint a day to any one; to cite or summon for an appointed day. [Iransl. Flem. daghen.

1481 CANTON Remard (Arb.) 19 That he shold be sente fore and dayed emestly agayn, for t[o] abyde suche Iuge-

2. To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbi-

2. To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbitration. Cf. DAYMENT.

1484 [see DAYING rbl. tb.]. 1580 LUPTON Sirvilla 117 They have hin enforced when all their money was..spent, to have their matter dayed, and ended by arbitrement.

3. To give (a person) time for payment; absol. to postpone payment. (Cf. DAY sb. 12.)

1566 WAGFR Cruell Debter, The most part of my debtters have honestly payed, And they that were not redy I have gently dayed. 1573 TUSSER Ithusb. 1816. (1878 139 Ill husbandrie daieth, or letteth it lie: Good husbandrie paieth, the cheaper to bie.

4. To appoint or fix as a date.

4. To appoint or fix as a date,
1594 CABEW Tasso (1881) 114 So when the terme was
present come, that dayd The Captaine had.

present come, that dayd The Captaine had.

5. To measure by the day; to furnish with days.

1600 ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah 545 Is it nothing that their life is dayed and houred, and inched out by a fearful God and terrible? 1616 BUDDEN IT. Aerodius Varent's Hon. 168

Naturall duty, can neither be dayde nor yeard, nor determined by age, or eldership. 1839 BAILEY Festus XIII. (1848)

122 When earth was dayed --was morrowed.

6. To year and day. to subject to the statutory.

6. To year and day: to subject to the statutory

6. To year and day: to subject to the statutory period of a year and a day.

1533 Fittherr, Surv. 28 b, And put them in savegarde to the lordes vse till they be yered and deyd. a 1626 W. Sclater Seym. Exper. (1638) 186 Whiles favours are new, we can ... say, God be thanked; but, once year'd and day'd, they scarce ever come more into our thought.

Day, var. of Dey, dairywoman.

+ Day age. Obs. [!f. DAY sb. + -AGE.] ! De-

murrage.

1502 in Picton L'pool Μκηίκ. Rec. (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed]. Ferriage; Daiage; Lastage; Wharfage; Keyage; Cranage.

+ Day-bed. Ohs. A bed to rest on in the day-

time; a sofa, couch, lounge; transf. (the using of)

time; a sofa, couch, lounge; transf. (the using of) a bed by day.

1504 Shars. Rich. III, 111. vii. 72 (Qo. 1) He is not Inlling on a lewd day bed. a 1613 Overbular Charac., Ordinarie Feneer Wks. (1856) 111 A bench, which in the vacation of the afternoons he uses as his day-bed. — Distaster 127 He is a day-bed for the Devill to slumber on. 1818 Scott Rob Roy xxxix, An old-fashioned day-bed, or settee. 1831 Capt. Trelameny Adv. Founger Son II. 193 Day-beds, fetid air, nightly waltres and quadrilles, rob her of youth.

Day berry. local. (Cornw.) Also deberry (Devon), dabberry (Kent. A local name of the gooseberry, chiefly in its wild form.

1736 Pegge Kenticisms, Datberries pl., gooseberries. 1847-78 Halliwell, Deberries, gooseberries. Devon. 1880 Cornwall Gloss., Day-berry, the wild goo-eberry.

Day-blindness. A visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by artificial light.

but tolerably well by artificial light.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 145. 1838 Penny Cycl.

XII. 114/2 Nyctalopia, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

XII. 114/2 Nyctalopia, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

Day book, day-book. A book in which the occurrences or transactions of the day are entered; a diary, journal; † also, a book for daily use or reference; Naul., a log-book (obs.).
1380 HILLINANO Treas. Fr. Tong, Papier iournal, a day booke. 1383 J. Highs tr. Junius Nomenclator IN., Diarium. Registre journel... A daic booke, conteining such acts, deedes, and matters as are daile done. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1634) 111 The daybooke of houshold affaires.
1615 R. Bruch (title) Gerhard's Soule's Watch; or a Day-booke for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fittle Heavenly Meditations. 1654 Trape Comm. Ps. v. The young Lord Harrington, and sundry others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over, for an help to Humiliation. 1709 STERLE Tatler No. 10 P3, 1 see a Sentence of Latin in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit. 1866 Mas. Gaskell. Il'tives and D. 1, 328, 1 don't like his looks', thought Mr. Gibson to himself at night, as over his daybooks he reviewed the events of the day. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Day-book, an old and better name for the log-book.

b. Book-keeping. Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a Purchases Daybook, Sales Daybook, and more especially used of the

class of transactions, as a Purchases Daybook, Sales Daybook, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, often a synonym of the Wastebook, whence transactions are posted in the Journal; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously Daybook or Journal.

1660 T. WILLSFORD Scales of Commerce 208 The Diary, or Day-book, onght to be in a large folio. 1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Resconter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-Books that cam be blotted out again. 1729-75 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Book, The waste-book. is in reality a journal or day-book; but that name being applied to another, the name vaste book is given to this by way of distinction. Journal-book or day-book, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. 1887 Westm. Rev. June 276 The ledgers and daybooks of every-day business life are his guides.

Day break. [Cf. Break v. 41 and sb.1 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.
1530 Palsca 804/1 At daye breake, au jour creuer. 1683 Burnet tr. More's Utopia (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. 1841 LANE Arab. Nrs. 1. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise.

attrib. 1825 Waterion Wand. S. Amer. 1. 190 crowing of the hannaquoi will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town-clock.

So + Day-breaking, the breaking of the day. 1598 Geenewey Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiv, 16220 26 At day

daybreak town-clock.
So + **Day-breaking**, the breaking of the day.
1508 Geenewev Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiv. (162a) 26 At day
breaking, the legions... abandoned their standings... 1647
(tittle). The Day-breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel
with the Indians in New England.
Day-daw. Sc. = next.

Day-daws. (Sc. = next.

Day'-dawn. Chiefly poetic. The dawn of day,

Day-uawa.
daybreak.

1813 Coleridge Remorse iv. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips. 1857 S. Osnorn Quedah ix. 109 The daydawn had already chased the stars away. 1887 Morris Odyssey iv. 192 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning.

Day-dream. A dream indulged in while

**Day-dream.** A dream indulged in white awake, csp. one of happiness or gratified hope or

awake, csp. one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition; a reverie, castle in the air.

1685 Dayder Lucret, (T.), And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. 1212 Steelle Spect. No. 167 7 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day-Dreams.

1815 Scott Gry M. iv, We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther. 1864 C. Knight Passages Work. Life 1. i. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day-dreams.

21 The object of daydream contemplation.

So Day'dream v., to indulge in day-dreams; Day'dreamer; Day-dreaming vill. sb.; Day'-dreamer; Day-dreaming vill. sb.; Day'-

Day'-dreamer; Day'-dreaming vbl. sb.; Day'-

dreamy a., pertaining to day-dreams.

1820 W. IRVING Sketch-Bk., The Vegage, One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries.

1873 SYMONDS Grk. Poets xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castlebuilders.

1884 Athenseum 6 Dec. 738/r The girl...who sits day-dreaming in a vignette.

Dayerie, -ry, obs. forms of Dairy.

Dayesie, dayesegh, obs. forms of Dairy.

† Day'-fever. Obs. A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time; the sweatingsickness, ephemera anglica postilens of old authors.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 155 Those who vpon the Suns heat have gotten the headach or a day-feuer. 1610—Canden's Brit. 1. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly wee call the British or English swet.

Day-flower. A flower that opens by day; spec. in U. S. the genus Commelyna or Spider-

1688 R. Holme Armonry 11. 99/2 The Virginian Spiderwort. may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night. 1866 Treas. Bot., Day-flower, an American name for Commelyna.

an American name for Commelyna.

Day'-fly. An insect of the family Ephemeridæ, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemerid.

1601 HOLLAND Plivy I. 330 Å fonre footed file .. it lineth not aboue one day, wherenpon it is called Hemcrobion (i. a day-fly). a 1711 KEN Preparatives Poet. Wks. 1721

IV. 36 This Fly. Never lives longer than a single Day; Tis therefore styld a Day-Fly. 1860 Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist. 15 The triple-tailed larvæ of dayflies creep in and out. Day-house: see DEY-HOUSE. Day-house: see DEY-HOUSE.

Day-house: see Dev-House.

† Day'ing, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Day v.²] The action of the verb Day, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daysmen'.

1484 Churchvo. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb., Spent at the daying betwene Baker and the paryshe. 1556 J. Hewwood Spider & F. K. iv, To bie at a newe pryce Or bringe. To an vincertentie by douwtfull daying. 1bid. O iij, That we maie name our daisemed to this daiyag. 1565 Jewel Def. Apol. (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approued too long, to be put a daying in these daies. 1568 R. Bernard tr. Terence, Andria in. ii, If I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter? 1621 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. Ix. viii. § 16. Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

† Day'ish, a. Obs. rare. [f. DAY sb. + -18H.]
Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.
1393 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. viii. ix. (Tollem. MS.),
Daylische signis [diurna; 1535 daye signes].
Dayl, obs. form of DALE sb.<sup>2</sup>
Day labour, day-la:bour. Labour done as
a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by

a daily task, or for daily wages; labour fired by the day.

1449 Pecock Repr., His dai labour. c 1655 Milton Sonn. Blindness, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?'

1 fondly ask. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 245 Such as escaped, fled into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour. 1749 Berkeley Word to Wise Wks. III. 446 By pure dint of day-labour, frugality, and foresight. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 101 An expence.. as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could. be expected.

Day:-labourer. A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day: one who

work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who

work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who carns his living by day labour.

1548 Act a-3 Edw. VI, c. 13 \$ 7 Other than such as been common day labourers. 1585 Abp. Sandys Serm. (1841) 104 Should a king then.. prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? 163a Milton L'Allegro 109 His shadowy flail hatb threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1699 Poor Man's Plea 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 9.5 per Week for his Labour. 1755 Smollett Quix. (1803) IV. 43 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer. a 1853 Robertson Lect. Cor. Xxiii. (1893) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man.

So Day-la-bourting ppl. a., that works for daily

So Day -la bouring ppl. a., that works for daily

wages.

1739 Chases Apol. (1756) I. 313 The day-labouring actors. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring

Dayless (dæilės), a. [f. DAY sb. + -LESS.]

Payless (dæ'les), a. [f. DAY sb.+-LESS.] + 1. Without redress, resource, or result. Obs. [? Having lost bis day, or the day.]
2 1360 Wyclif W'ss. (1880) 92 Pes vanytes wasten pore mennis goodis & suffren hem goo dailes whanne þei han nedis to pursne. Ibid. 129 Pore men schnillen stonde with oute & goo dailes but sif þei geten knockis. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles [in vanum]. 1519 Hornan Vulg. 247 b, He came ageyne daylesse, or nothynge done [re infecta rediil].
2. Devoid of the light of day; dark.
1816 Byson Prisoner of Chillon Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. 189a Lo. Lytton King Poppy Prol. 356 Gleaming thro a dayless world.
3. Not divided into days.
1839 Balley Festus xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless

1839 BAILEV Festus xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless me, degreeless space.

Daylight (del·loit).

time, degrecless space.

Daylight (dē¹·loit).

1. The light of day. (Formerly also day's light.)

† To burn daylight: see BURN v. 11 b.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6195 (Cott.) Drightin self pam ledd pair wai.. Wit cluden piler on dai light. 1bid. 17344 Par he o naman suld ha sight. Ne nankins leme o dais light. c 1386 Chaucea Can, Yeom. Prol. & T. 328 A bak to walke inne by day-light. 1488 Caxton Fables of Alfonse (1889) 1 He had shame by daye 193t to go in to the hows of his Frend. 159a Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 11. ii. 20 The brightnesse of her cheeke would shame those starres Asday-light doth a Lampe. 1715 Lond. Gaz. No. 5283/2 We.. resolved to pursue as long as we had Day-light. 7325 Pore Odyss. XVII. 333 The day-light fasts. 1862 Daswin in Life & Lett. (1887) I. 187 His Lectures on Botany were.. as clear as daylight.

b. fig. The full light of knowledge and obscrvation; openness, publicity.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. IV. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set some things in broad Day-light; as he has given us some certain Knowledge. 1856 Emrason Eng. Traits, Character Wks. (Bohn) 11. 58 They are good at.. any desperate service which has daylight and honour in it. 1892 Law Times 417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be relied apon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight.

c. To let daylight into: to open up, make a hole in; to stab or shoot a person. slang.

1793 A. Younc Example of France (ed. 3) 172 In the langnage of the streets, day-light is let into him. 1841 Pruch I. 101/2 (Farmer) With the..intention of letting day-light into the wittling department. 1890 Illustr. Lond. News Christm. No. 2/1 Some.. sharpshooter will ... let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; \$pec. the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in before

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; *spec.* the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in *before* 

or at daylight.

or at daylight.
(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)
c 1205 Lav. 27337 pa has ferde wes al idiht ha wes hit dailight. a 1250 Owl & Night, 332 From eve fort hit is dailight. c 1400 Ywaine & Gaw. 233 Alsone als it was dayes lyght. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon kwi. 228 To departe or it be day lyght. 1670 NARBOROUGH Frat. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1.
(1694) 112 At Daylight the Wind was at South-West. 1836
MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight 1801 General of Death 5 Oftimes at daylight I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3 A clear visible groce or interval 1.0 between

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a wine-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; c.

must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; C. between a rider and the saddle, etc. slang.

18ao Stellev Edipus Tyr. 11. ii. 35 All. A toast!
a toast!.. Dakry. No beel-taps—darken daylights! 1836
E. Howard R. Reefer xliv, No heel-taps after, and no daylight before. 1884 Camb. Rev. 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.
4. pl. The eyes. slang.

1752 Fielding Amelia 1. x. (D.), If the lady says such another word to me..! will darken her daylights. 18a1

Blackw. Mag. X. 586, I saw the storm . . through my half-bunged-up daylights. 5. (See quot.)

5. (See quot.)

1889 Century Dict., Daylight, a name of the American spotted turbot, Lophapsetta maculala, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent. Also called window-pane.

6. altrib. and Comb., as daylight colour, etc.;

1613 T. Potts Disc. Witches (Chetham Soc.) Bij b, The sayd Spirit.. appeared at sandry times unto her.. about Daylight-gate. 1704 Newton Opticks (J.), Their own daylight piece. 1844 G. S. Faber Provinc. Lett. (1844) II. 301

Through darkling suggestions rather than through daylight assertions. 1850 Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace II. 705 True to broad daylight English life.

Hence (nonce-wd.) Day lighty a., full of day-

light, as a picture.
1880 W. Sevean in Macm. Mag. No. 245. 379 A truthful simple Müller, or a daylighty Cox.

simple Müller, or a daylighty Cox.

Day'-lily. A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, Hemerocallis, with large yellow or orange flowers.

1507 Gerarde Herbal I. Ixxiii. (ed. 1633), Day-lilie. This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spred abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. Rapin (1728) 1.48 ()od.) Thou. Shalt of daylily the fair name receive. 1882 Garden 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

Daylle, obs. north. form of Dole.

Daylong (dēl·lon), a. and adv. [f. Day sb. + Long: cf. life-long.] a. adj. Lasting all day.

185 TENNYSON The Brook 53 His weary daylong chirping.
1850 Morris Earthly Par. I. 1. 187 He mounted. And daylong rode on from the north. Ibid. III. w. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

Dayly(e, obs. forms of Dally, Dally.

Day'-mare. [After night-mare.] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness.

Also altrib.

Also altrib.

1737 M. Green Spicen 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease. 1796 Coleridge Biog. Lit. (1872) 11. 744, I necessarily have day-mare dreams that something will prevent it. 1871 Sta T. Watson Princ. Physic (ed. 5) 1. 737 A lady.. subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy: which have.. been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. 1889 Lowell in Atlantic Monthly LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† Day math, day's math. Obs. A day's

† Day math, day's math. Obs. A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. Day-work 2.

1669 Will of K. Mayor in Litchfield Merc. (1889) 23 Aug.

8/r Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, contayninge one acre or dayes math of ground for her naturall life. And after her deceyse, the above three acres or daye's workes of arrable land, and one day-math of meadow ground to my daughter, Ursula Mayor. 1804 Duncums Herefordsk. I. Gloss. (App.), Day's math, is. about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making bay. 1864 Sia F. Palcrave Norm. & Eng. IV. 61.

† Day'ment. Obs. Also daiment. [f. Day v.² + MENT.] Arbitration.

+-MENT.] Arbitration.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 204 b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe: or by dayment. 1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 207 Many arbiterments without good dayment. 1580 Lurron Sirgila 117 To spende all. that money and put it to dayment at last.

+ Dayn, v. Obs. [By-form of DAWN, assimilated to day.] To dawn. So Dayening (in 3

daigen-, daien-, dain-, daning), dawning, dawn. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 77 De daigening cam eft agon. Ibid. 1808 Til de daning. Ibid. 1808 Til de daning. Ibid. 1800 De daining. Ibid. 3264 Do sprong de daiening. 1515 Seat. Field 204 Sone after dayned the daie. Ibid. 422 Then dayned the daie.

Dayn, -e, obs. forms of DEIGN.
Dayn. cc. Dayn.

Dayn -: see Dain -.

† Day'-net. Obs. A net used by day in daring

the Day'-net. Cos. A net used by day in daring larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net. 1668 Machin Dumb. Knt. 11, Madam, I would not have you with the lark Play yourself into a day net. 158 Burton Anat. Med. Democr. to Rdr. 1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net. 1661 Bovie Style of Script. 27 Some he eatches with light (as Larks with day-nets). 1766 Pennant Zool. (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets.

most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets. Daynous, var. of DEIGNOUS a. Obs.

Day-owl. The diurnal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

1840 MACGILINVAN Hist. Brit. Birds III. 404 Syrnia Funcrea, the Hawk Day-owl. Ibid. 407 Syrnia Nyctea, the Snowy Day-owl.

the Snowy Day-owl.

Day-peep. Peep of day; earliest dawn.

[1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At daye pype, a la pipe du jour.]

1606 Wily Beguiled in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 250 She'll run
ont o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till daypeep. 1641 MILTON Animado. xiii. (1851) 231 The honest
Gardener, that ever since the day-peepe. had wrought painfully. 1848 Scorr F. M. Perth v, Good night, or rather,
good morrow, till day-peep.

+ Day-rayne - rewe. Obs. [f. Day + rawe.]

good morrow, till day-peep.

† Day-rawe, -rewe. Obs. [f. Day+rawe, rewe, Row.] The first streak of day; the dawn.

2100 Trin. Coll. Hom. 255 Pu astee so be dain rewe be deleg from dain be dearke nicht. Clays [see Day-red].

2135 E. E. Allit. P. B. 893 Ruddon of be day-rawe ros ypon vigen. a 1400-50 Alexander 392 Qwen be day-raw rase he rysis be-lyfe.

+ Day'-red. Ohs. The red of the break of day; the rosy dawn.

day; the rosy gawn.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke axiv. 1 On nnum restedates
swype ar on dazgered hig comun to here byrgene. c 1275
Doomsday 17 in O. E. Misc. 162 (Cottun MS.) De engles in
be dai-red [Yesus MS. daye-rewe] bleweb heore beme.

be daired [Jesus MS, daye-rewe] blewed neore beme.

Dayri, -rio, -ry, obs, forms of Dairy.

+ Day'-rim. Obs. In 1 -rima, 2-3 -rime. [f. Day + Rim.] The 'rim' or border of the (coming) day; the dawn.

day; the dawn.

\$\epsilon\$ tooo in Thorpe's \$Hom. I. 442 (Bosw.) If wat is 5005 \( \text{ \sigma} \) easily swife arisende dagrima? \$\epsilon\$ tooo \$I'ce. in Wr.-Wülcker 175 \$Auvora, degrima. \$\epsilon\$ 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 167 If wat is bis be asting a sleep along the resulting a Wone ich i-so arise verre Other dail-rim other dail-sterre.

\*\*Day'-rule.\*\* Formerly, "A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc. to go without the bounds of his prison for one day" (Tomlins Law Dict.); also called \$day-mrit.

also called day-writ.

also called day-writ.

c 1750 W. STROUN Mem. 37, I effected an Escape from the Tipstaff's Man, who had me out by a Day-rule. 1801 Sporting Mag. XVII. 139 An officer confined in the King's Bench for debt, and a gentleman in the same situation in Newgate, having each obtained a day-rule, met, and quarrelled. 1808 Svo. SMITH Wks. (1850) I. 127/1 Absenting themselves from their benefices by a kind of day-rule, like prisoners in the King's Bench. 1813 Lamb Prol. to Coleridge's Kemorre, Could Quin come stalking from Elysian glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

Day-scholar. A pupil who attends a boarding-school for daily instruction without boarding there: a day-hov (see Day sb. 24).

ing-school for daily instruction without boarding there; a day-boy (see Day sb. 24).

1833 II. Marineau Berkeley the Banker 1. i. 5 The four elder ones, therefore, between four and nine years old, became day-scholars only.

1851 Maynew Lond. Labour (ed. 2) 1. 284 (Hoppe) He resumed his studies as a day-scholar at the Charterhouse.

Day'-school. a. An elementary week-day school as distinguished from a County where

school, as distinguished from a Sunday school: or one carried on in the day-time, as distinguished from an evening or night school. b. A school at which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as

which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as distinguished from a boarding school.

a 1785 in Walfole Letters to Horace Mann (F. Hall).

1816 J. Haight (title), A practical Treatise on Day Schools; exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their Improvement.

1828 in Penny Cycl. XXI. 41 Headings: Number of Children of Working Classes attending. Dame Schools and common Day Schools. Number Uneducated in Week-day Schools. 1814. 42 Number Attending Day or evening schools only. Both day or evening and Sunday schools. 1841 bid. XXI. 42/1 They found many thousands who went to neither day nor Sunday schools. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop viii, She maintained a very small day-school for young ladies of proportionate dimensions. 1889 R. KIPLING Willie Winkie 30 It was decided that he should be sent to a day-school. Mod. (title) The Girls' Public Day-school Company.

Dayse, obs. form of DAZE.

Day-sight. A visual defect in which the eyes see clearly only in the daylight.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 147 Day-sight is said to be endemic in some parts of France. 1851-60 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Daysman (dēl změn). [f. Day sb. + Man. For sense 1, cf. DAY v.2 2, and DAYMENT.]

For sense 1, cf. Day v.2 2, and Dayment.]

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. arch.

1489 Plumpton Corr. 82 Sir, the dayesmen cannot agre
us. 1533 Coverdale 766 ix. 33 Nether is there eny dayes
man to reproue both the partes, or to laye his honde betwixte us. 1573 New Custom 1. ii. in Ha21. Dodstey HII. 14 If
neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law:
Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw
1621 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 50 They had
some common arbitrators, or dayesmen, in every towne, that
made a friendly composition between man and man. 1681
W. Roberson Phraseol. Gen. (1630) 427 A days man or umjire, arbiter. 1946-7 Herwey Medit. (1818) 15 Death,
like some able daysman, has laid his hand on the contending
parties. 1844 Macaulan Barter Misc. Wks. 1865 II. 128
Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to lake
his stand between them.

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

2. 1639 Ward Serm. (1862) 105 (D.) He is a good day's-

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

a 1639 Ward Serm. (1862) 105 (D.) He is a good day'sman, or journeyman, or tasker. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Daysman, a Labourer that works by the Day, as a Thresher, Hedger, etc. 1750 Ellis Country Housev. 16 (E. D. S.) A day'sman, as we call them in Hertfordshire. 1868 Businell Serm. Living Subjects 111 We.. pile up what we think good acts on one another, as some day's man might the cents of his wages.

† 3. Obs. nonce-uses. (See quots.)

1598 Bacon Sacred Medit. (Arb.) 109 For we ought to be daies-men, and not to-morrowes men, considering the shortnesse of our time. 1658 Rowland Monfel's Theat. Ins.

951 We are in Pindars account but ἐπώμεροι, Daiesmen, i. e. of a daies continuance.

Hence † Day smanship, the office of a daysman; reconciliation.

Hence † Day smanship, the office of a daysman; reconciliation.

1649 Lightfoot Battle w. Wasp's Nest Wks. 1825 I. 407

If you be so good a reconciler, I pray begin at home: the Evangelists need none of your day smanship.

Day -spring. Daybreak, early dawn. Now chiefly poet. or fig.

1300 K. Alis. 4200 Day spryng is jolyf tide.

138a Wyclif 760 xxviii. 12 Whether .. thou .. hast shewid to the dai spring his place.

1320 K. Alis. 4200 Day spryng is jolyf tide.

138a Wyclif 760 xxviii. 12 Whether .. thou .. hast shewid to the dai spring his place.

1326 J. TINDALE Luke i. 78 The daye springe from an hye hath visited vs.

1325 Edden Decades

264 The day sprynge or dawnynge of the daye gyueth a certeyne lyght before the rysinge of the soonne.

MILTON Santion 11 The breath of Heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet, With day-spring born. 1791 Cowper Hind. 1. 588 The day-spring's daughter rosy palarid. 1837 Hr. Martineau Soc. Amer. II. 181 The driver declared that he must wait for the day-spring, before he could proceed another step. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test. 4 The thousand years and more which separated the Council of Nice from the dayspring of the Reformation.

Day-star. Also 3 -stern, 5 -sterne, -starne.

1. The morning star.

1. The morning star.

Day's-work (dei-ziwnik). (Also written as

Day's-work (dē''z<sub>1</sub>wp<sub>1</sub>k). (Also written as two words.) The work of a day, work done on or proper to a day. Also = Daywork 2 (obs.). 1594 Shaks. Rich. Alf, n. i. 1 Now haute I done a good daies work. 1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey 11. vii. 59 Foure square Pearches make a Daiesworke, 10 Daie-workes a Roode. 1640 G. H. B'itt's Recreations II ija, Vour dayes work's done, each morning as you rise. c 1836 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) IV. 395 Paying him for more day's-works. c 1850 Rndim. Navig. (Weale) to The log-board, the contents of which are termed 'the log',—the working it off, 'the day's work'.

Day-tale. daytal. datal (dē'tē'l, dē'tč'l, '

Day-tale, daytal, datal (dē'tē'l, dē'tčl, ). [f. DAY + TALE reckoning, etc. In sense 1 parallel to nighter-tale in Chaucer, etc., where the sense 'reckoning' appears to pass into that of 'the time counted or reckoned' (to night or to day). There appears to be no direct connexion between

this and sense 2.]

†1. Day-time. A daye tale: by day. Obs.
1530 Palson. 699/2 A daye tale he scoulketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a theying.

1530 PALSOR. 699/2 A daye tale he sconlketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a theyng.

2. The reckoning (of work, wages, etc.) by the day. Chiefly attrib., reckoned, paid, or engaged by the day, as in day-tale hand, labour, wages, work, etc.; day-tale man, a day-labourer; day-tale pace, 'a slow pace' (Halliw.).

1560 Summ. Certain Reasons in Hart. Misc. (Malh.) II. 478 Men that tooke dayetall wages. 1641 Ibst Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 45 It shall be accounted but for halfe a day with those that worke with yow by daytaile. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy (1770) III. 143 (D.) Itolla! you chairman, here's sixpence; do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a day-tall critick. 1770 Ilolmesfield Crt. Rolls in Sheffield Gloss. Addenda, Being daytall-man to Mathias Webster. 1788 W. Marshall. Forksh. Gloss. (E. D. S.), Paitle (that) (that is, day-tale, adj. by the day; as, 'daile-man', a day-labourer; 'daile-work', work done by the day. 1888 W. Somerset Word-bk., Day-tale fellow, Day-tale man, a labourer hired by the day. Hence a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them. 1894 Labour Commission Gloss., Datal hands, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 564 hours.

Day-taler. dataller (dē'tčləi). local. [f.

hands employed in cotton-minis at a fixed rate per week of 56½ hours.

Day-taler, dataller (dē½-tělə1). local. [f. prec. +-ER l.] A day-labourer, a workman engaged and paid by the day.

1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dataller (S. Lanc.), Daytal-labourer (Furness), a day labourer. 1881 Manch. Gnardian 29 Jan. 7/7 Hurst, dataller at Wharton Hall Collieries. 1886 Engineer 13 Aug. 13½1 The wages were paid to datallers for packing and putting the roads in repair.

Day-time. The time of daylight.

1535 Coverdale Ps. xxi[i]. 2, 1 crie in the daye tyme... and in the night season. a 1626 llacon Ess. Fame (Arh.) 579 In the day time she sittih in a Watch Tower, and flyeth, most, by night. 1782 Priester Corrupt. Chr. II. vi. 18 Lights in the day-time were usual. 1856 Kane Arcl. Expl. II. ix. 95 Implying that I never sleep o' daytimes.

Day-woman, dairy-woman: See DEY-.

Day-work, day-work. [Cf. also Dare.]

Day work, day-work. [Cf. also DARG.] +1. The work of a day; = Day's work. Obs. or north, dial. a 1000 Cadmon's Exod. 151 (Gr.) þæt he þæt dægweore dreore zebohte. c1425 Wyntoun Crem. viii. xvi. 224 Na man..evyr herd, or saw befor.. A Daywerk to hat Daywerk lyk. 1535 Covernate: Chron. xvii. 1xvi.] 37 Euery daye his daye worke. 1832 Specimens Yorkshire Dialect, Monny a daywark we ha' wrought togither.

† 2. The amount of land that could be worked

TZ. The amount of land that could be worked (ploughed, mown, etc.) in a day. Obs.
[c1270 Merlon Coll. Rec. No. 1257 (Esrea) Ser Daywereatas terrae meae.] 1318-19 MS. (Sotheby's Sale Catal., 7 Apr. (1892) 22), Grant from Richard de Twysdenne. of a Garden of 13 Dayworks of Land in Gudhurst. 1492 Will of Reede (Somerset Ho.), 23 day werkes of land. 1534 Inv. Sir L. Bagot in Lichfield Merc. (1880) 23 Aug. 84, 2xviij day-warke of pea...xij daye-warke of barley... 2xiij daye-warke of whet. 1641 Best Farm Bks. (Surrees) 28 The Sonth Wandell close, with its bottomea, is 8 dayworkes, or will serve one mower 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and poid by daily.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily wages; day labour.

1580 North Plutarch (1676) 950 With Masons that had their day-work. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3786/4 Committed by one who does Day-work in Deptford and Woolwich Vards. 1751 Langue B'estin. Br. 79 All the workmanship being suffered to be done by Day-Work. 1851 Ord. 4. Kegul. R. Engineers § 16. 64 To state the weekly delivery of Materials and performance of Day-work.

Langue Transit Ohc. = DAY-RULE.

† Day-writ. Obs. = DAY-RULE.

1809 TOMLINS Law Dict. av., It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writs than day writs (or rules).

Daze (dælz), v. Forms: 4-6 dase, (5 dayse, 6-9 daise), 6-daze. [ME. dase-n, a. ON. \*dasa, found in Icel. in the refl. dasa-sk to become weary and exhausted, e. g. from cold, Sw. dasa intr. to lie idle; cf. Icel. dasi a lazy fellow. Sense 3 was possibly the earliest in Eng. No cognate words appear in the other Teutonic langs.]

I. trans. 1. To prostrate the mental faculties of

(a person), as by a blow on the head, a violent shock, weariness, intoxicating drink, etc.; to be-numb or confuse the senses; to stun, stupefy.

numb or confuse the senses; to stun, stupefy.
c 1325 [see Dateo 1]. a 1400-50 Alexander 3997 He was dased of be dint & half dede him semyd. c 1400 Destr.
Troy 7654 The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle. a 1563 Bale Sel. Wis. (Parker Soc.) 443 These things daseth their wits, and amazeth their minds. 1500 Spenser F. Q. III. vii. 7 But shewd by ontward signes that dread her sence did daze. 1669 Dryden Tyrannic Love w. ii. Poor human kind, all dazed in open day. Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. 1825 Jamieson s.v., He daises himself with driok. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell M. Barton axiii, Jane Wilton was (to use her own word, so expressive to a Lancashire car) 'dazed'. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant Makers Flor. i. 26 A man dazed and bewildered by such a calamity.

2. csf. To confound or bewilder (the vision) with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. lit.

with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. tit.

with excess of figure of britains.

and fig.

a1529 Skelton Ph. Sparner 1103 She made me sore amased Vpon her when I gased. My eyne were so dased.

1570 B. Googe Pop. Kingd. 1. (1880) II They are but trumprye and deceytes, to daze the foolish eies. 1631 Heywood Fair Maid of West II. I. Wks. 1874 II. 352 To daze all eyes that shall behold her state. 1847 Tennyson Princ. V. II The sudden light Dazed me half-blind. 1864 Skeat Uhland's Poems 132 Shall earthly splendour that strong evesight daze?

eyesight daze?

3. To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy with cold. north. Eng. and Sc.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 6647 For-pi hat pai. Brynned ay here in be calde of malice, And ay was dased in charite. 1513 Douclas Encis vit. Prol. 88 The callour air. Dasing the blude in euery creature. 1696 Money mastersall Things lax, 52 They [birds] stay not 100 long off, lest th' Eggs be daz'd. 1876 Mid-Yorkshire Gloss, Diaze, to blight, or cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell for want of warmth. 1891 Atrinson Moorland 336 He assumed that it [a water rail] was dazed with cold.

11. intr. + 4. To be or become stupefied or

II. intr. +4. To be or become stupefied or bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain

bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain inactive or torpid. Obs.

1335 E. E. Allit. P. C. 383 Per he [the king of Nineveh] dased in pat duste, with droppande teres. 1460 Towneley Myst. 28, 1 dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. 14. Kyng & Ilermit 418 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 29 Hopps thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there, and dase Nye hand halve a dey? 1483 Cath. Angl. 90 To Dayse (A. Dase), volt to be callde. 1529 More Supplie. Sonlys Wks. 331/a Whan his head first began to dase, of that evil drynke.

†5. Of the eyes or vision: To be or become dazzled. Obs.

dazzled. Obs.

dazzled. Obs.

1326 [see Daswen]. 1329 More Dyaloge IV. Whs. 252/1
Which law if it were laied in their light..wold make al
theyr eyen dase. 1635 QUARIES Embl. III. i. (1718) 125
Whose more than Eagle-eyes Can..gaze Onglitt'ring beams
of honour, and not daze.

† b. To gaze stupidly or with bewildered vision
(after, upon). Obs.

1523 SKELTON Garl. Laurel 641, I saw dyvers.. Dasyng
after dottrellis. 1535 COVERDALE Dent. xxviii. 3a Thine
eyes shal dase vpon them all the daye longe.

6. Of bread or meat: To become Dazed (sense

6. Of bread or meat: To become DAZED (sense

3). Now local.
1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Honsekfr. (1778) 54 Observe always to have a brisk clear fire, it will prevent your meat

7. 'To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, etc.' (Jamieson). Sc. and north. Eng.

Daze (dē'z), sb. [f. DAZE v.]
1. A dazed condition: a. of the mental faculties; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (north. dial.).

virtue or freshness (north. dial.).

1825 JAMIESON, To get a daise, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL North & S. xix, I'm all in a swounding daze to day. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood ii, A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze.

2. Min. An old name for mica (from its glitter). 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2103 Daze is a kind of glittering stone..some softer, some harder, of different colours. 1715 Thorksey Leeds 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the Mica. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., The word Daze takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering. 1788 Cronstedt's Min. 106 Glimmer, Daze, or Glist.

Dazed (dölzd), phl a. If Daze a + very Cf.

**Dazed** (dē'zd), ppl. a. [f. Daze v. + -ed. Cf. ON. dasab exhausted.]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied,

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupened, bewildered.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle. c 1425 Wyntroun Cron. vt. iv. 56 He wes þan In hys Deyd bot a dasyd man. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 114
Dasyd, or be-dasyd, vertiginosus. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1. xxvi, My daisit heid fordullit disselle. 1587 Turber. 1782, T., etc. (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites. 1789 Burns 2nd Ep. to Davie iv, Whyles daez't wi' love, whyles daez't wi' drink. 1866 G. Macconald Ann. Q. Neighb. xxii. (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

1881 MARBECK Bk. of Notes 133 If for a while you fixe
your sight thereon, dimnesse & darknesse doe follow your
dazed eies. 1500 Spensea F. Q. L. viii. 21 As where th'
Almighties lightning brond does light, It dimmes the dazed
eyen. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. 11. 512 His troubled
eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold.

2. Benumbed or deadened with cold. north.

1513 DOUGLAS Encis v. vii. 58 The dasyt bluid . Walxis dolf and dull throw myne unweildy age. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 14 l'ze dased, 1 am very cold. 1811 WILLAN W. Riding Gloss, Dazzed. benumbed with frost. 1873 Swaledale Gloss., Dazzed, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. north. dial.

1674 RAY N. C. Words, Dazed Bread, dough-baked. Dazed Meat, ill-roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., A deazed loaf, the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work. 1876 Mid-Yorkshire Gloss., Dêazed bread is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within within.

4. Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture. Sc. and north. Eng.

colour and texture. Sc. and north. Eng.

1825 JAMIESON, Daised wund, rotten wood. 1892 Specification (Durham), No dazed wood to be used.

Dazedly (dēl'zėdli), adv. [-LY².] In a dazed way or manner; †inertly, torpidly (as from cold).

13.. [see Dazedness]. 1886 Miss Broughton Dr. Cupid III. iv. 90 An idea dazedly flashes across her brain. 1883 Chamb, Frul. July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge.

Dazedness. [-NESS.] Dazed condition; †the state of being numbed or deadened with cold

state of being numbed or deadened with cold.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 4906 Thurgh fire but sal swa brinnand be, Agayn be dasednes [MS. Lansd. coldnes] of charite. 13. MS. Tib. E. viii. fol. 24 Dasednes of hert als clerkes pruves Es when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly his luf in god settes. 1817 Blackw. Mag. 1. 577 Wbat Dan [Chancer] calls the dasedness of study.

Dazel, -ell, -ile, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dazement (de zment). rare. [mod. f. Daze v. + -MENT.] The state of being dazed.

1855 ROBINSON Whitly Gloss., Decazement, a sensation of cold all over the hody from checked perspiration. 1873 L. WALLACE Fair God vii. iv. 457 The king relapsed into his dazement.

Dazie, dazied, obs. forms of DAISY, -IED.

+ Daziness. Obs. rare-1. [See Dazy a. and

\*\* Daziness. Ovs. rare
-NESS.] Dazedness, dizziness.
1554 Knox Godly Let. D iij, Oftentymes theyr posteritie are stryken with blindenes and dasynes of mynde.

Dazing (dē'zin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a

of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

2 1535 More De quat. Noviss. Wks. 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe oute of their waterye eyes.

5335 Coverdale Deut. xxviii. 65 The Lorde shal gene the there a fearfull hert and dasynge of eyes.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 11. (1586) 191 It helpeth against the dasing, or giddinesse of the heade.

1877 Holderness Gloss., Decazins, a severe cold, especially in the head.

1985 L. Highl. Soc. 111. 404 (Jam.) Daising or Vanquish.

This disease. 1s., most severe upon young sheep.

Dazing, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dazes; †that is dazed.

71325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert. 1531 Farru Judgment upon Tracy Pref. (1829) 245 Whether of a godly zeal, or of a dasing brain, let other

Dazle, obs. form of DAZZLE.

**Dazy**  $(d\bar{e}^i zi)$ , a. rare. [f. DAZE v. or sb. + -Y.] a. In a dazed condition. b. Chill, chilling, be-

ow. In a drazed condution. D. Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (dial.).

1825 JAMIESON S. V., A daisic day, a cold raw day, without sunshine. 1880 BLACKMORE Erenia vi. 30 With..a head still weak and dazy.

† Da'zy, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Daze v. or from prec. adj.] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Hush. (1586) 134 If your Bullocke turne round, and bave the Dasye, you shal. teele upon his forehead; and you shall feele it with your thumbe.

Dazzle (dæ'z'l), v. Forms: 5-7 dasel(l, 6 dasil, -yll, dazile, dassel(l, 6-7 dazel(l, dasle, 6-8 dazle, (7 daisle), 6- dazzle. [In 15-16th c. dasel, dasle, freq. and dim. of dase, DAZE v. (esp. in sense 2).]

+1. intr. Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of distinet and steady vision, esp. from gazing at too bright

tinct and steady vision, esp. irom gazing at too bright light. (lit. and fig.) Obs.

1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 96 Paranenture his eyen daselyd as he loked from aboue down. 1530 Palsor. 507/1, I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc. 1581 G. Petrie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 111. (1586) 156 b, Her eyes dazell with the least beame thereof [the Sunnel. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. III. II. 81, 1621 Fletcher Pilgrim V. vi, Ped. Ha? doe I dazell? Rod. Tis the faire Alinda.

1672 Manyell Reh.

17ransp. 1. 64 His Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his Stature. transp. 1. 64 his Eyes dazied at the Freeinee of his Stature.

†2. To be or become mentally confused or stupe-

†2. To be or become mentally confused or stupe-fied; to become dizzy. Ols.

1371 Golding Calvin on Ps. xxxiii. 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeleth at Gods righteonsnesse.

1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 111. ii. (1651) 95 Many... tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place.

3. trans. To overpower, confuse, or dim (the

vision), esp. with excess of brightness. (Also fig.)

1536 Starkey Let. to Cromwell in England (1878) p. xllii,

Wyth a clere ye [= eye] not dasyllyd wyth the glyteryng of
such thyngys as are present. 1563 Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore
xiii, Doth not the sonne dasill the clearest eyes? 1626 Bacon
Sylva § 276 If you come.out of the Dark into a Glaring
Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. a 1640 J. Ball. Answ.
to Can i. (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to daisle the
eye. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxviii. 135 He tried to
dazzle the eyes of the populace by the splendour of his
equipage. 1857 Mss. Carlyle Lett. II. 334 The gas-light,
which dazzles my eyes.
absol. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 207 F12 Light after
a time ceases to dazzle.

4. fg. To overpower or confound (the mental
faculties), esp. with brilliant or showy qualities;
'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).
1561 T. Norion Calvin's Inst. 1. xiv. 43 The excellence of vision), esp. with excess of brightness. (Also fig.)

to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).

1501 T. Nordon Calvin's Inst. 1. xiv. 43 The excellence of the nature of Angels hath so daselled the mindes of many.

1622 E. Elton Compl. Sanct. Sinner (ed. 2) 94 Their viruly passions. dazeling and dimming their indgements.

1543 J. M. Soveraigne Salve Pref., Rhetorick may dazle simple men.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 112 78 The ordinary People; who are so used to be dazzled with Riches.

1880 L. Stephen Profe. 1980 L. Stephen vivacity of the man.

1549 Millton Eikon. xii. (1841) 424 If the whole Irishry of

b. absol.

1649 MILTON Eikon. xii. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak..sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly dazl'd better. 1764 GOLDSM. Trav. 336 Thine are those charms that dazzle and endear. 1879 M. Arnolo Fr. Critic on Milton Mixed Ess. 238 A style to dazzle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5. To outshine, dim, or eellipse with a brighter light. Const. † down, out. rare.
1643 Burrouches Exp. Hosea v. (1652) 243 They can see .into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazeleth all the glory of the world in their cies. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 60 It hath not ray's enough left, to dazle downe the height of my affections. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Truls. (1872) 1.47 This church was dazzled ont of sight by the Cathedral.

Dazzle (dæz'l), sb. [f. prec.]

† 1. Dazzled state or condition. Obs.

† 1. Dazzled state or condition. Obs.
1527-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. XXVII. 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that

dazzles the vision.

dazzles the vision.

1051 N. BACON Disc. Gowt. II. xl. (1739) 177 This was but a dazzle, an Eclipse ensues. 1751 PALTOCK P. Wilkins (1884) I. xiv. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazzle of the water. 1821 LOCKHART Valerius I. iv. 46 Fatigued with the uniform flash and dazzle of the Mediterranean waves. 1800 Spectator 13 Sept., One is taking precantions to avoid a draught or a dazzle.

b. fig.

1054 WHITLOCK Zootomia 338 Through whose red and white. the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation. 1846 Ruskin Med. Paint. I. i. i. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazzle of their busy life.

Dazzled (dæ'z'ld), ppl. a. [f. DAZZLE v.]

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 409 So forcible is the dazeled blindenes of selfe Love. a 1628 F. Grewille Sidney (1652) 89 [He] cleareth the daseled eyes of that army. a 1628 — Poems, Hum. Learning xvi, Those dazled notions. Which our fraile understanding doth retaine. 1811 Wordsw. Sonn. 'Here pause, etc.', An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye. 1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) II. 1x. ii. 131 This indistinct and dazzled apprehension.

2. Outshopne or dimmed by a stronger light

2. Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light.

1576 FLEMING Panopl, Epist. 202 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazeled light of the Moone.

1833 TENNYSON Fatima iv, My spirit. Faints like a dazzled

Dazzlement (dæ'z'lment). [-MENT.]

Dazzlement (dæz'lment'). [-MENT.]

1. The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 55 (T.) It beat back the sight with a dazlement. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. 1. 11. vi, Confused darkness, broken by bewildering dazzlements.

1881 STEVENSON Virg. Puerisque 269 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazzlement into the bearer's eyes.

2. The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE Heroes v. (1858) 324. The blinkard dazzlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

+ Da'zzleness. Obs. rare-1. [app. for dazzledness. Dazzled condition.
1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 315 Overwhelmed with a perpetuall dazellnes of sight.

Dazzler (dæzler). [-ER.]

1. One who dazzles: said e.g. of a 'showy'

1. One who dazzles: said e.g. of a 'showy' woman. Chiefly slang or colloq.

a 1800 Cowfer tr. Andreini's Adam v. ix. Wks. 1837 X.

383 Thou Lord immutable.. Thou dazzler and obscurer of the sun I 1836 Diekens Nich. Nich. xxxvi, Mr. Lumbeyshook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that be supposed she must have been rather a dazzler. 1889 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazzlers. He succeeded in dazzling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow. slang.

1883 Reade Many a Slip in Harper's Mag. Dec. 132/1

The carter. received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

Dazzling, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled.

1579 LANGHAM Gard. Health (1633) 672 To take away all giddinesse and dasling of the head.

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 95 If your eies bee able to beholde it without dazeling.

without dazeling. Pol. a. [-ING 2.]

†1. That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed.
(See DAZZLE v. 1, 2.) Obs.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. laviii. 4 His hoarce throt and dazeling eyes. a 1593 GREENE Alphonsus (1861) 227 Do my dazzling eyes Decive me? 1641 MILTON Reform. 1. (1851) 67 Unlesse God have smitten us. with a dazling giddinesse at noon day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 3 This nnexpected proposall put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eyes (esp. with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles.

bright to a degree that dazzles.

bright to a degree that dazzles.

181 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 216 b, Drivyng away
the dazelyng darkenes of the ugly night. 1667 Milton
P. L. 1. 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling
Arms. 1791 Cowrea Odyss. xxiv. 246 Clad in dazzling
brass. 1841 Borrow Zincali I. ix. 1. 155 In hot countries,
where the sun and moon are particularly dazzling.

3. fig. That dazzles the mind of the observer;
brilliant or splendid to a dagger that dazzle.

brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT Regicide 1. i, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazzling charms array'd. 1839 De Quincey Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 113 A neighbourhood so dazzling in its little that all presenting. intellectual pretensions. quasi-adv.

1696 TATE & BRADY Ps. CXXXIX. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. ii. 13 Its general surface was dazzling white.

was dazzling white.

Dazzlingly (dæ zliŋli), adv. [-LY 2.]

+1. In a dazzled manner. (See prec. 1.) Obs.
1610 Mirr. Mag., K. Bladud 56 [They] blinded are, and
dazelingly they looke.

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles.
a 1711 Ken Hynnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 HII. 322 His
Scales the Sun-beams dazzlingly reflect. 1807 Southey
Espriella's Lett. HII. 99 Nothing was to be seen but what
was perfectly and dazzlingly white. 1879 F800DE Casar x.
118 Pompey's success had been dazzlingly rapid.

De, obs. Sc. form of Die v.

De, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile

De, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile representation of THE.
Sometimes in early MSS. a scribal error for  $\delta e = the$ .

| De. I. (di) A Latin preposition, meaning

down from, from, off, concerning, occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English.

The chief of these are the following:

1. de bene esse (Law), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present.

'To take or do any thing *De bene esse*, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present, ...but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Wellbeing of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, *Law Dict*.

16701.

1603 Egerton Papers (Camden) 372 (Stanf.) Wherefore, de bene esse, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his MaV\* signature. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogy. s.v., The Court. often orders that Defendant to be examined De bene esse, i that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1885 Law Rep. 27 Ch. Div. 290 (Stanf.) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read de bene esse.

2. de congruo, of Congnutry.

2. de congruo, of Congnutry.

2. a 1623 W. Penble Yustif. (1629) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification de Congruo they intrap themselues in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve de Congruo is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [see Congnuo is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [see Congnuo force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very

force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to de jure. Used also as an adj. = 'actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb. 1502 W. Watson Qualifiets 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope erred de facto in the reconcilintion of the French King. s638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1. iii. § 30 He may doe it de facto, but de iure he cannot. 1691 Norats Pract. Disc. 29 It will appear, that de facto it is so. 1696 Growth Deism 12 The Shiboleth of the Church now is King William's de facto Title. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 371 That temporary allegiance, which was due to him as king de facto. 1870 [see de jure, below]. 1891 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 70/1 The acts of the de facto directors might, bind the company.

Hence + Defacto-man (also defacto sb.), one who recognized William III as king de facto. + Defactoship, a de facto standing, position, or

title,

1696 Growth Deism 15 For these de facto-men, and the Jacobites, were but lately the same sort of People. Ibid.

13 And when the King had better Titles... yet he must be made to pay... Dr. S.——Sixteen Hundred Pounds a Vear, for a Defactoship only. 1710 Managers' Pro & Con 39

The one allows the Defactoship of the Queen.

4. de fide, of faith, to be held as an article of faith.

1638 CHILLINGW, Relig. Prot. 1. iii. § 5 Some [hold] that the Popes indirect Power over Princes in Temporalities is de Fide; Others the contrary.

5. de jure, of right, by right, according to law. Nearly always opposed to de facto; like that also (though less usually), treated as an adj. = 'legal',

(though less usually), treated as an adj. = 'legal', and placed before the sb,

1611 Court & Times Jas. I (1848) I. 136 (Stanf.) Done de facto, and not de jure. 1618 [see de facto ahove]. 1694 Poet Buffoon'd, etc. 7 (Stanf.) Husband ur Gallant, either way, De facto or De jure sway. 1837 Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. II. 81 States that are de facto independent, without having anything to do with the question de jure. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. (1886) 74 It is a de jure, and not a de facto property that we have in it.

6. de novo, anew, afresh, over again from the beginning. Rarely as adj. = 'new, fresh', and beginning.

prefixed to sb.

1627 Court & Times Chas. I (1848) I. 304 (Stanf.) It is said they have opened de novo Calais to our English trade.

1817 PERL in Edin. Rev. XXIX. 121 We cannot make a constitution de novo. 1884. Toon Cycl. Anat. IV. 143/2

A de novo development of such texture. 1881 Med. Temp.

Trul. XLIX. 18 In which it is developed by circumstances de novo.

7. de profundis, the first words of the Latin version of Psalm cxxx (exxix) = 'Out of the depths (have I cried)'; hence subst. a. the name of this

(have I cried)'; hence subst. a. the name of this psalm; b. a psalm of penitence; c. a cry from the depths of sorrow, misery, or degradation.

1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 18 Saying De profundis for me, for my fader and my moder. \$500-20 Kenneder Flyting w. Dunbar 447 With De profundis fend the, and that failye. \$580 Name Prof. Green's Membhon (Arb.) 17 Let subsects for all their insolence, dedicate a De profundis euerie morning to the presentation of their Cæsar. 1800 Open Court so Apr. 2204/2 (Stanf.) The Labor cry, the new De Profundis, the passionate psalm of the workers appeading out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil.

II The Fr. neb preposition de d' (da analysized)

II. The French preposition de, d' (do, anglicized di, dl, de, de, meaning 'of, from', occurring in names of places, as Ashby de la Zouch, in territorial titles, as Earl Grey de Wilton, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and in personal surnames, as De Lisle, D'Israeli, De Quincey; also, in French phrases more or less in English usc, as coup d'état, coup de main, etc. (see Cour); de hant en bas, from height to lowness, condescendingly as from a lofty position, with an nir of affected superiority; de nouveau, anew, afresh; de rigueur, of strictness, (a matter) strictly or rigorously obligatory, according to strict etiquette; de trop, too mnch, (one) too

to strict etiquette; de trop, too mnch, (one) too many, in the way.

1697 VANBRUGH Relapse 1. ii, Not if you treat him de haut en bas, as you use to do.

1754 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) III.

174, I know no company in which you are likely to be de trop.

1775 GIBBON in Life & Lett. (1869) 237 (Stanf). The first chapter has been composed de nouveau three times.

1848 THANCERSAY Van. Fair vi., 'I should only be de trop', said the Captain. 1849 — Pendennis xxis, All the young men go to Spratt's after their balls. It is de rigueur, my dear. 1887 Illust. Lond. News 5 Mar. 269/3, I am decidedly de trop this morning. Mod. On such occasions evening dress is de rigueur.

10e-, prefix. The Latin adverh and preposition, used in combination with verbs, and their deriva-

used in combination with verbs, and their derivatives. A large number of verbs so formed lived on in French as popular words, or were taken over into that language in earlier or later times as learned words, and thence came into English, as decresc-ere, décreis-tre, decrease ; defend-ere, défendre, defend; dēsīderāre, dēsīre-r, desīre. In later times English verbs, with their derivative adjec-tives and substantives, as also participial adjectives and substantives without any verbs, have been adapted directly from Latin, or formed from Latin elements, without the intervention of French. The following are the chief uses in Lat. and Eng.

I. As an elymological element. In the senses: A. AS an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Down, down from, down to: as dependere to hang
down, Defend (Defendent, ence, etc.): deponère to lay
down, Defone, Defonse; deprimère to press down, DeFRESS; déscendère to climb down, Descent: devonère to
gulp down, Devour. So of English formation, Defenax.

2. Off, away, aside: as declinare to turn aside, Decline; deductre to lead away, Deduce; defendere to ward off, Defent; dependere to carry off, Defent; designare to mark off, Designare to carry off, Defent; designare to mark off, Designare; designare to mark off, Designare; designare to make over, Delegare; desprecare to pray away, Defence thoroughly, on and on, away; also methodically, formally: as declaration on a sway, Declaim; deldicare to make quite clear, Declare; dendare to strip quite bare, Denoue; defelorare to weep as lost, Deflore; deretinquire to abandon completely, Dereting despoilare to spoil utterly, Despot. b. To exhaustion, to the dregs: as decoquere to boil dumn or away, Decoct; deliquescere to melt away, Dellocesce.

pletely, Draelict; despolière to spoil utterly, Despoil.

b. To exhaustion, to the dregs: as decoquére to boil down or away, Decoct; deliquêncére to melt away, Deliquescen.

4. In a bad sense, so as to put down or subject to some indignity: as décipère to take in, Decrive; délidière to make game of, Deliube; déridère to laugh to scorn, Dearbe; délestàri to abominate, Detrest.

5. In late L., décompositus was used by the grammarians in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound (word)', passing later into that of 'compounded over again, doubly or further compounded'; in this sense the word has in modern times been taken into chemistry, botany, etc. (see Decomostre, Decompound), and the prefix has been similarly used in other words, as Decomplex, Demixtures.

6. In Latin, dê- had also the function of undoing or reversing the action of a verb, e.g. armare to disgrace, jungère to Join, dējungère to unyoke, vélâre to verl, dê-vélâre to unveil, and of forming verbs of similar type from substantives, as deartuare to dismember, from artus member, joint, dêcollâre to behead, from collum neck, dêcortidare to deprive of bark, from corticem bark, déflôrâre to rob of its flowers, from fôrem flower. A like notion was usually expressed in classical Latin by the prefix dis-; e.g. cingère to disagree, jungère to oungird, convenire to agree, disconvenire to disagree, jungère to join, disjungère to disson, diff bulâre to unclasp, dilbéreûre to uncoslet, discalecâtus unshod. In tale 1., dâr., Romanic des. became the favoured form; and although some L. words in dê-lived on, or were by scholars adopted into the Romanic langs., all new compounds were formed with des., and many even of the Latin words in déwere refashioned in Romanic des. decarative, descorticare, décarative, décontine, décârque, decondre, décondre, descorte, descaration, of formăre, descapitare, decondre, descaration, des formare, des descapitare, descorticare, descapitare, descorticare, descapitare, descorticare, descapitare, descorticare, descapitare, descorticar

1. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.), having the sense of undoing the action of the simple verb, or of depriving (anything) of the thing or character therein expressed, e.g. deacidify to undo or reverse the acidifying process, to lake away the acid character, deprive (a thing) of its acid; hence de-acidified, fying, fication; de-anglicize to undo the anglicizing of, to divest of its English character, render no longer English. Some of these are formed by prefixing de- to the original verb, but others are more logically analysed ns formed with de-+sb. or adj.+verbal suffix, the resulting form being the same in either case. In others, again, no corresponding simple verb is in use: e.g. decephalize, decerebrize, decolourize, de-fibrinate. The older and more important of these words are given in their places as main words: c. g. Dechristianize, Decompose, Demagnetize, Demoralize, etc. Of others of less importance, of recent use, and of obvious meaning, examples, nearly all of the 19th c. (but decanonize 1624, de-

nearly all of the 19th c. (but decanonize 1024, decardinalize 1645), here follow.

(The hyphen is conveniently used when the de-comes
before a vowel, and sometimes elsewhere to emphasize the
occasional nature of the combination, or draw special
attention to its composition; otherwise it is not required.)

De-acidify (-fied,-fication), de-arerate(-ed,-ation),
de-arlcoholize (-ed,-ization,-ist), de-arkalize (-ed),
de-americanize, de-anathematize, de-anglicize
(-ed), de-appetize (-ing), de-arsenicize (-ing),
de-arspirate (-ing, -ation, -ator), debitumenize
(-ation), debrutalize, dehumnionizer, decanore, dere (-ation), debrutalize, debu'nnionizer, decæ'sarize, decartrinize, decarnonize (-ation), decamphorize, decardinalize, decasualize (-ation), decathe dralize, dece lticize, deche micalize (-ation), decho ralize, deci ceronize, deci tizenize, decla ssicize, decla ssify, decle ricalize (-ation), decli matize, deconca tenate, deconcentrate (-ation), deconventionalize, decorp-perize (-ization), decultivate, dedoggerelize, dedog-matize (-ed), de-e-ducate, de-ele-ctrify, de-ele-ctrize (-ation), defendalize, deflexionize (-ed, -ation), deformalize, defortify, degarnglionate (-ed), degeneralize, degentifize (-ing), degermanize, deheathenize, deheathenize (-ed, -ing, etc.), de-individualize (-ation), de-individualize (-ation), de-individualize sularizé, de-i ntegrate, de-intelle ctualize (·ed, -ing), de-ita lianize, deja nsenize, deja nkerize, dela tinize (-ed, -ation), deli beralize, deli mitize, delo calize, demartialize, demerntholize (-ed), demertallize, demertricize, denarcotize, denarcleate (-ed), de-o rdemetricize, denarcotice, denuccleule (-ed), de-o reganize (-ation), de-orientalize, de-o ssify (-fueation), de-oronize (-ation), deparganize, depantheonize (to put out of the pantheon), departizanize, dephilosophize, dephy sicalize (to do away with physical development; -ation), depie dmontize, depoliticalize, depriorize (deprive of priority, deprofessionalize, deprovestantize, deprovincialize, derabinize (-ation), dereligionize (-ing), deruralize, desaxonize, desemiticize, desentine ntalize (-ed), desa xonize, desemiticize, desentime ntalize (-ed), deske letonize (to rid of its skeleton), deso cialize (-ation), desuperna turalize, detara ntulize (-ation).

Wrong 226 The fine arts, as they exist among us, bear witness. to the deidealising of life. a 1865 J. Grore Exam. Utilit. Philos. v. (1870) op Reason binds men together, and, if we may so speak, \*deindividualizes them. Bid., The growth of virtue is a gradual deindividualization of men. 1880 FAIRMARN Stud. Life of Christ xv. (1881) 262 Men \*deindividualization of men. 1882 Daily Tel. 2 June, In the face of the tunnel that is to \*de-insularise us. 1861 BAGRHOT Biog. Ext. (1881) 142 Vens of acquiescing. usually \*de-intellectualise a parliamentary statesman befure he comes to half his power. 1891 ABBOT Philomythus 129 The de-intellectualisis in grillance of this resolute faith in miracles. 1883 Pall Mall G. 16 Oct. 2/2 The possibility of first "de-Intellectualisis in finence of this resolute faith in miracles. 1883 Pall Mall G. 16 Oct. 2/2 The possibility of first "de-Intellectualising the Sacret College. Bid. 13 Nov. 2/2 The de-Intellectualisming for the Church. 1832 "Dejansenizing [see denotivising]. 1866 Pall Mall G. 13 Aug. 3 Will a junker be allowed to \*dejunkerize himself. 1883 Spectator 27 Jan. 126 A certain amount of \*delatinisation and some simplification of phraseological structure. 1835 Tait's Mag. II. 46 To \*deliberalize the principles of the youthful patriot. 1897 Gurkey Tertium Quid II. 194 Further liberalising and \*delimitising the conditions of poetic appreciation. 1883 Ohio State Yrul. 20 Jan., Worthless \*dementibolized oil. 1754 HURNAM In Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 26 This and Sall Athenseura 28 July 104/2 That passage. should .. be forthwith \*demetricized and turned into honest prose. 1893 Toono, Durano, etc. Mat. Med. The \*denarrotized opium. 1892 POULTON & SHIPLEY IT. Weismann's Heredity II. 28 Deore, secretal previous properties of the came de-Orientalize the European nind in India. 1881 Athenseura of July 2/3 Glimpses of Anglo. Indian life before it became de-Orientalized. 1874 W. A. MILLER Elem. Chem. (ed. 5) II. § 341 Ozonized air salso "dezonized by transmission over coid manganese dioxide. 1873

2. Less frequently verbs (and their derivatives) are formed by prefixing de- to a noun (cf. L. de-famare, F. defroquer), with the sense: a. To deprive, divest, free from, or rid of the thing in question: as Debowel (1375), deflesh, defoliage, question: as Debowel (1375), deflesh, defoliage, deglaze, deglycerin, degrease, degum, dehandle, dehorn (-er), delawn, † demast, demiracle, demonastery, † defark, deprotestant, detenant, † detruth; depetticoated, dereligioned ppl. adjs. (Some of these have forms in DIS-, which is the usual prefix for words of this type.) b. To turn out of, dislodge or expel from, as decart, † deparliament

lodge or expel from, as decart, †deparliament (1648); Decourt, Dehusk.

1860 Russell Diary India (1863) I. 299, I completed my journey, and was safely \*decarted at the door of a substantial house.

1837-40 Halburton Clockm. I. 76 He was teetotally \*defleshed, a mere walking skeletom.

1831 Husel Mem. Geo. IV, 57 The lovely rosebud fell \*defoliaged.

1893 Scribner's Mag. July 402 They...completely defoliage the trees.

1885 W. L. Carrentes Soap & Candles 151 The French process. Gor \*deglycerining neutral fats.

1887 Encycl. Brit. XXII. 62/3 The fibres... being now \*degummed, are separated from each other.

1893 in Chicago Advance 9 Mar., She had broken the cover of a turen, and \*dehandled a china pitcher.

1888 Voice (N. V.) 12 Jan. 2

The champion of \*dehorning catte. Ibid. 23 Feb. 7 That enthusiastic champion of dehorning, 'Farmer Haaf,' will soon issue a book: 'Every Man His own \*Dehorner'.

Amherst Terræ Fil. xxxix. 215 The bishop ought to be \*de-lawn'd. 1666 Lond. (az. No. 89/4 Very little damage. besides the \*demasting of one Fireship. 1884 Tennyson Becket in. iii. 137 For as to the fish, they \*de-miracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy. c 1808 Byron Occas. Pieces xvi. note, Some. monk of the abbey, about the time it was \*demonasteried. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crev. Whet-stones-park d. 1648 J. Goodwin Right of The men \*deparliamented by the Army. 1892 Chicago Advance 14 Jan., She is not a \*depetitioated virago, who wants to inaugurate a general swapping of sex. 1890 Gnardian 5 Nov. 1745/2 The result. is, to use the phrase of The Times, the \*deprotestanting' of the greater part of Ireland. 1815 Athenæm 443 The demoralized, \*de-religioned invaders of privilege and property. 1883 C. A. Cameron in Tall Mall G. 4 Dec. 1/2 Many unsain tary houses have been \*detenanted. 1647 Ward Simp. Cabler 69 He feares there is Truth in them: Could he \*de-truth them all, he would defie them all.

3. By an extension of use de- is sometimes prefixed to adjectives or substantives, as in Debare,

fixed to adjectives or substantives, as in Debare, Decheerful, Degallant, Dedoctor. (Cf. dis- in discontent, dissatisfied, etc.)

De-acidify, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Deacon (dī'kən, -k'n), sb. Forms; a, I diacon. deacon; β. 2 diacno, diakne, 4 dyakne, pl. deacon; b. 2 diacno, diakne, 4 dyakne, pl. diaknen;  $\gamma$ . 2 dæcne, 2-4 deakne, 3-5 dekne, (3 gen. pl. deknene); 3-6 deken (-in, -on, -un, -yn(e), 4 deeken (pl. deeknys), deeoun, 4-6 decon, decane, 5-6 deaken, deakon, 6 diacon(c, deacone, 5- deacon. [ad. L. diāconus, a. Gr. bidnovos servant, waiting man, messenger, whence spec. in Christian use, servant or minister of the church; an order of ministers in the church. The OE. diacon (deacon) was a learned form immed. from the L.; heside it there appears to have been a popular form \*divena (? from \*divena, \*dewena), whence 12th c. dwene, deakne, and later dekne, pl. deakn-en. From dêkne, deakne, came deken, deak whence under L. influence deacon. The early ME. diacne, dyakne was perhaps immed. a. OF. diacne, dyacne (12th c.; later diacre); it might also represent a semi-popular OE. \*diacna: cf. O.N. djákn, djákni. There were many intermediate forms of the word, from mixture of popular and learned types.]

. Eccl. The name of an order of ministers or

officers in the Christian church.

a. In Apostolic times.

a. In Apostolic times.

Their first appointment is traditionally held to be recorded in Acts vi. 1-6, where however the title διάκονος does not occur, but only the cognate words διακονείν ('serve') and διακονία ('ministration').

τοοο ΑΓ.FRIC Homilies (Thorpe) I. 44 Da apostolas gehádodon seofon diaconas. . Dæra diacona wæs se forma stephanus. a 1300 Cursor M. 19482 (COLT) Steuen. . was o be seuen dekens an. 1382 Wyclif Phil. i. 1 Poul and Tymothe...to alle the hooly men.. at Philippis, with bischopis and dekenes. c 1450 Mirour Saluaciona 4442 Deken Steven be his name. 1507 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. 419 Deacons were stewards of the Church, vnto whome at the first was committed the distribution of Church-goods. 1611 Bible 1 Tim. ii. 8 Likewise must the deacons bee grane, not double tongued. 1782 Priestley Corrapt. Chr. II. vi. 20 The deacons generally administered the elements. 1875 Manning Mission H. Ghost xv. 417 The Apostles set apart a special order—the Sacred order of deacons—to be ministers of the charity of Jesus Christ to His poor.

b. In Episcopal Churches, a member of the

b. In Episcopal Churches, a member of the third order of the ministry, ranking below bishops and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, esp. in the celebration

the priest in divine service, esp. in the celebration of the encharist, and of visiting the sick, etc.

c 900 Brda's Eccl. Hist. III. xiv. [xx.] (1891) 220 Honorius se ærcebiscop. gehalgode Thomam his diacon to biscope.

1122 O. E. Chron., Se dæcne hæfde ongunnan þone godspel.

1135 Lamb. Hom. 81 Nu cumeð þes diakne. c 1200 S. Eng.

Leg. 1. 392/49 Preostes he made and deknene al-so. 1340 Ayenb. 130 He acsede at onen of his diaknen. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 1817 Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-dekin, or dekin, or prest. c 1450 St. Cultbert (Surtees) 6943 A preste sange at ane altere. And his dekyn þat stode him nere. 1513 BRAOSHAW St. Werburge 1. 2221 Whan the Deken redde the holy gospell. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Goot.

Eng. 1. x. (1739) 18 Deacons. attending upon the Presbyters to bring the offerings to the Altar to read the Gospel, to Baptize, and Administer the Lord's Supper. a 1771 Grav Remarks Lydgate's Poems Wks. 1843 V. 292 He was ordained a deacon in 1393, which is usually done in the twenty-third year of a man's age. 1844 LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I, iv. 133 The three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons.

C. In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of

c. In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of officers appointed to attend to the secular affairs of the congregation, as distinguished from the elders, whose province is the spiritual. (But they do not always exist, at least under this name, their functions, when they are absent, heing performed by the elders.) d. In Congregational churches, one of a body of officers elected to advise and assist the pastor, distribute the elements at the communion, administer the charities of the church, and attend

to its secular affairs,

150-1 Bk. Discipline viii. (heading), The Eyght Heid, tuiching the Electioun off Elderis and Deaconis, etc... The office of the Deaconis. is to receave the rentis, and gadder

the almous of the Churche, to keip and distribute the same, as by the ministerie of the Kirk shall be appointed. Thay may also assist in judgement with the Ministeris and Elderis. 1584 J. Melvill Diary (1842) 183 Ther salba twa Deacones: an till attend upon the box. to collect and distribut to the outward pure. ane uther to haiff the cair of our awin inward indigent or diseased. 1644 Owen Wks. XIX. 537-8. a 1647 T. Hooker Summe Ch. Discipl. II i, This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be imployed. is for the husbanding of the estate and temporalls of the Church, 1647 Resolutions, etc. Congreg. Ch. Canterbury 30 Mar. (MS.), The church. did order that . there bee 3 nominated out of web on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. 1648 J. Corron Way Congreg. Ch. II. to It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren. a 1657 W. Bradford New Eng. Mem. 355 They had.. in our time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. v. vii, The Office and Work of a Deacon is.. to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity. 1884 R. W. Dale Congreg. Manual v. 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

6. fig.

1642 Milton Apol. Smect. xi. (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1796 C. Burney Mem. Metastasio III. 170 As an old Deacon of Apollo. 1887 Mission. Herald (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, certain for them is easily things.

caring for them in secular things.

+2. Applied to the Levites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. BISHOP 2. to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. Bishop 2.

\$\colon \text{Ags. Gosp. John i. 19} \text{ Pa ludeas sendon heora sacerdas and heora diaconas fram lerusalem. \$\circ \text{1175 Lamb. Hom. 79} \text{ Per com a prost bi be weie. and wende for \( \text{0} \), ber com an diacne. \$\alpha \text{1200 Cursor M. 7009} \text{ (Cott.) For lune of a deken wijf, -Mani man bar tint bair lijf [cf. Judges xx. 4].

1388 Wyclif Num. ii. 51 The dekenes schulen do down the tabernacle. \$\circ \text{140} \text{ Pecock Repr. III. i. 280 To the dekenis were 30 unn xlviij citees.

3. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly ex officio a member of the town-council.

a member of the town-council

a member of the town-council.

144 Sc. Acts Jas. I (1597) § 39 Ilke Craft suld have ane Deakon. 1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. xxxix. Wks. 1888 I. 102 As thair is in enery craft almaist ane decane [MS. dekin]. a 1649 Daumm. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. V Wks. (1711) 83 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. C.I. Wks. 1860 VI. 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen. 1787 Burns Brigs of Ayr 154 Ve dainty Deacons, an' ye donce Conveeners. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xx, The presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes.

b. fig. A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man.

capable man.

1814 Scorr Wav. xlvi, Yon man is not a deacon o' his craft.

1823 Galt Entait III. x. 98, 1 had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

4. Freemasonry. Name of a particular inferior

4. Freemasonry. Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge; see quot.

1813 J. Ashr. Masonic Manual (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested; upon which the new Master addresses them as follows:—Brothers J. K., and L. M., I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge.

+ 5. A set of cucharistic garments for a deacon. 1534 in Peacock Engl. Ch. Furniture 201 A whole vestment for a preist w deacon and subdeacon of white damaske, 1552 Trans. Essex Arch. Soc. N.S. I. 14 Two chesables, oth ways cawlyd deakyn and subdeaken. 1558 Wills & Inv. N. C. I. (Surtees 1835) 171 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all.. of red silk.

6. Comb., as deacon-seat (U.S.), a long settee

in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 152 We sat down upon the deacon-seat before the fire. 1889 Franka Americanisms, Deacon seat, a lumberer's camp term. wby so called is difficult to say..unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.

**Dea:con,** v. U.S. colloq. or slang. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. (usually to deacon off). To read aloud (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to

tion singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England. Hence fig.

1845 T. W. Coir Puritanism 232 The insult.. was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes..the following verses from the 52d Psalm. 1848 Lowell Biglow P. Ser. 1. ix, Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. 1888 — Heartsease & Rue 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. 1857 Goodrich Remin. 1. 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

2. To neck (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens

2. To pack (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens

on the top.

on the top.

1866 Lowell Biglow P. Introd., To deacon berries is to put the largest atop.

1868 Miss Alcort Lit. Women xi. (Farmer), The strawberries [were] not as ripe as they looked, having been skilfully deaconed.

b. In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. to doctor): see quots.

1860 Bratlett Dict. Amer., To deacon a calf is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born.—Connecticut.

1889 FARMER Americanisms, To deacon land, to filch land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the

highway or other common property. 1889 Century Diet., Deacon, to sophisticate; adulterate; 'doctor': as, to deacon wine or other liquor. slang.

Deaconal a., Deaconate sb., forms sometimes

rsed instead of the more correct Diaconal, ATE.

1890 Chicago Advance 7 Ang., Clerical hospitality...
deaconal hospitality. 1881-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.
111. 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate.
1892 Daily News 2 Feb. 5/7 After a meeting of the

Deaconess (dī konės). Forms: 6 decondlacon-, 6-7 deaconisse, 7 diacon-, deacon-ness, 8- deaconisse. [f. Deacon + -ess, formed after med.l. diāconissa, fem. of diāconus: cf. F. diaconissa (14-18th c.), now usually diaconesse.] 1. Eccl. a. The name of an order of women in

the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men, (Dict. Chr. Antiq.). b. Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate

of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between these and those of the women in sense?

a 1367 TINDALE Wis. 250 (R.) Phebe the deaconises of the church of Cenchris.

1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. 1v. 80 There were created deaconises, not to delite God with singing and wyth mumbling not vnderstanded. but that they should execute publike ministration towarde the poore.

1685 Baxtar Paraphr. N. T. 1 Tim. iii. 11 The Deaconnesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 J. Johnson Clergym.

Vade M. II. 100 The office of Deaconesses was .. especially to attend women in the Baptistery, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 Maskell Mon. Rit. 111, p. xcv. note.

The deaconesses of the primitive ages .. their functions being .. limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as visiting the sick, and catechizing women. 1885.

Catholic Dict. s. v., [Deaconesses] were employed in assisting at the baptism of women. In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West. At Constantinople the office survived till 1190.

1617 F. Johnson Plea xx. 317 To the Elders. that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. a 1657 W. Bradfordo New Eng. Mem.
355 They had. one ancient widow for a deaconess. She usually sat. in the congregation with a little birchen rod in her hand, and kept little children in great awe from disturbing the congregation. She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1893 Bk. Ch. of Scotl. 33 Women who being able to make Christian work the chief object of their lives. having passed through two years' training and service in connection with our Homes in Edinburgh or Glasgow, may apply to be set apart as Deaconesses by their kirk-sessions and presbyteries, and will then. be expected to go to any part of Scotland where they may be required, there to work under the supervision of minister and kirk-session. 1893 British Weekly 30 Nov. 88/2 Mi

been of great service in many ways.

2. The name taken by certain Protestant orders of women with aims similar to those of Sisters

of Mercy.

of Mercy.

1867 LADY HERBERT Cradle L. iii. 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses.. have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church.

1871 Daily News 4 Nov., The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant', 1800 Whitaker's Almanack 276 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham.

3. nonce-use. A deacon's wife.

1858 O. W. Holmes Ant. Breakf.-t. (1883) 221 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

deaconess dropped away. 4. Comb.

4. Comb.

1884 Fall Mall G. 10 Sept. 2/t A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 Ch. Times 27 Jan. 81/t The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy.

† Deaconhead. Obs. [-HEAD.] = next. c 1400 Afol. Loll. 32 Pe minstri of presthed, & of dekunhed. 1656 Burgh Rec. in ]. Irving Hist. Dumbartonshire (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh sould enjoy the lyke fredome priviledge and deaconhead.

**Deaconhood** ( $d\bar{r}$ kənhud). [-HOOD.] 1. The office of a deacon: see DEACON sh. 1 b, 3. 138 WYCLF 1 Tim. Prol., The ordynamice of byschophood, and of the dekenehood. c1449 Peccok Repr. III. ix. 32 Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

In mod. Dicts,

Deaconry (dr'kənri). [-RY.]

1. The office of a deacon; deaconship, diaconate.

183 Cath. Angl. 95 A Dekenry, diaconatus.

1860-1 Bk.

Discipline v., Privilege of Univ., Tutorie, Curatorie,
Deaconrie, or ony siclike.

1642 Sir E. Dering Sp. on

Relig. 133 S. Paul calleth his Apostleship but a Deaconry.

1824 G. Chalmeas Caledonia 111.v. §7.474 An actannulling
that incorporation for having a deaconry.

D. A body of deacons collectively,

a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. IV. IV. 188 (R.) The deacons of
all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

2. R.C.Ch. The chapel and charitable institution
of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or
regionary deacon.

of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regionary deacon.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 111. 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. 1814. 111. 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and. were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 1752 Chambers Cycl., Deaconry is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions. To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals... governed by the regionary deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1855

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MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) 11. III. vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical boards for the poor.

Deaconship (dr.kənfip). [-ship.] The office

Deaconship (di konsip). [-ship.] The office or position of a déacon.
1565 Harding in Jewel Def. Apol. (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship. 1610 J. Robinson Just. Separ. Church Wks. II. 364 The office of deacon-ship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms. 1615 Waddwarh in Bedell Lett. 13 Priesthood is given by the deliverie of the Patena. and of the Chalice. Deaconship by the deliverie of the booke of the Gospels. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 400 That none shall be..ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship. 1849-53 Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. 57 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship.

† Dearction. Obs. [ad. L. deaction-em: De-

Teaconstip.

† Dearction. Obs. [ad. L. deaction-em: De-I. 3.]

1656 Blount Glossogr., Deaction, a finishing or perfecting.

Dead (ded), a. (sb., adv.) Forms: 1-3 déad, 2-3 dead, (3 deæd), 2-7 ded, (4 decde, deid, did, Ayenb. dyad, dyead), 4-6 deed, dedo, 5 deyde, dyde, 6 dedde, 6-7 deade, (5-5c. deid), 6- dead. [A common Tent. adj.; orig. pplc.: OE. déad = OFris. déad (WFris., NFris. drad), OS. dôd, MDu. dôt(d). Du. dood, MLG. dôt, dôd, 1.G. dôd, OHG., MHG. tôt (Ger. todt, tot), ON. danôr (Sw., Da. dôd), Goth. dauŷs:—OTent. \*ddau-do-z, pre-Tent. \*ddau-tors, pa. pple. from vb. stem dau- (pre-Tent. \*ddau-tors, pa. pple. from vb. stem dau- (pre-Tent. \*ddau-oz, Eng. dead (pre-Tent. \*dhautors), as opposed to the \$p\$ in dauŷn-z, death (pre-Tent. \*dhautors), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Tentonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law.]

A. adj. I. Literally, and in senses directly connected.

nected.

\* Said of things that have been alive.

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being

have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored: a. of men and animals.

Beownif 939 Pa was Heregar dead min yldra mazg.

Croom Ags. Goap. Matt. iv. 24. Nys bys maden dead. 1154

O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pat ile 3ær warth þe king ded. c1205 Lav. 19229 Hire lanerd wes dæd [c1275 dead]. a 1300 Cursor M. 6139 (Cott.) Na hus. Þat þar ne was ded [r. rr. deed, dede] man ligand. a 1400 Poems Vernon MS. 534 Better is a quik and an hol hounde þen a ded lyon. 1458 in Turner Dom. Archit. 111. 41 To drawe a deed body out of a lake. 1592 Snaks. Rom. & Jul. v. i. 6, I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead. 1606—

Tr. & Cr. vv. v. 251 Where thon wilt hit ne dead. 1606—
Tr. & Cr. vv. v. 251 Where thon wilt hit ne dead. 1606—
Tr. & Cr. vv. v. 251 Where thon wilt hit ne dead. 1705 Burke Corr. IV. 239 Dead men, in their written opinions, are heard with patience. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Ixxiv. 1 As sometimes in a dead man's face. A likeness. . Comes out—to some one of his race.

b. of plants.

1382 Wyclif Jude 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt, twies deede, drawun up bi the roote. 1521 Fisher Bils.

Croop Alexia or organs of animals or plants.

Croop Alexia or Organs of Alexia in the Alexia of the commun. 11. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead bone. 1811 Suelley Adomais xvi, The young Spring. . threw down Her kinding buds, as if she Autumn were, Or they dead leaves.

d. Specifically used of that which has died of itself, instead of being killed or cnt down when alive, as in dead shell (of a molluse), dead wood, etc.

1877 Eucycl. Brit. VI. 339 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but. . in most. . the [Hermit] crah kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell. restored: a. of men and animals.

1877 Eucycl. Brit. VI. 539 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but. in most. the [Hermit] crah kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

"To be dead was anciently used in the sense 'to die', and later in that of 'to have died'; also = 'To die at the hands of anyone, to be put to death,

be killed.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxii. 24 Gif hwa dead syz, & bearn nabbe. c 1205 LAV. 196 After ba feourder 3ere he was dead. c 1340 Cursor M. 14269 (Trin). Alle that lynen & trowen me Deed shul bei neuer be. c 1386 Chaucea Prol. 148 Soore wepte she if any of hem were deed. 1388 Wvclip 2 Cor. v. 14 If oon died for alle, thanne alle weren deed [R. V. then all died]. 1557 Tottetl's Misc. (Arb.) 169, I will be dead at once To do my Lady good.]

1382 Wvclip Rom. v. 15 If thorw the gilt of oone many ben deed βarθavor. Xhem. & R. V. 'many died']. 1592 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. v. iii. 210 Alas my liege, my wife is dead to night. 1605 — Lear v. iii. 229 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselnes, And desperately are dead. c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. x4. Lord Chesterfields lady is dead in her child-bed munth. 1784 JOHNSON Lett. (1788) II. 373 Macbean, after three days of illness, is dead of a suppression of urine. 1803 BUDDOS Hygēla xi. 75 note, I heard... that he was dead of scarlet fever.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6688 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain with

a 1300 Cursor M. 6688 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand. c 1375 Sc. Leg.

Saints, Andreas 8 For one be cors bath ded bal were. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 265 Condempned to be ded as a tretoure, c 1477 CANTON TASON 50 How many men and... women haue ben slayn and ded by thy poysons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible. a. Of parts of the body. (Also fig.)

insensible. a. Of parts of the body. (Also fig.) See also Dead Palsy.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 112 A Intel ihurt i þen eie derueð more þen deð a mochel iðe hele; vor þet fleschs is deadure þere. 1398 Tæxisa Barth. De P. R. 19. i. (1495) 77 Thynges that be deed and dystroyed wyth colde. 1590 Srensar F. Q. 1. vii. 21 The messenger of so unhappie newes Would faine have dyde; dead was his hart withid. 1607 Topsell. Ser. pents (1688) 593 They take Serpents in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold. 1806 Coleridae in Flagg Life W. Allston (1893) 77 My head felt like another man's head; so dead was it lete. 1. 1893 J. Hutchinson Archives Surg. No. 12 III. 311 The liability to'dead fingers. 1bid. 312 This pair of fingers on each hand had been liable for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing.

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon. Obs. Also of sleep, a faint.

D. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon. Obs. Also of sleep, a faint.

1369 Chaucer Dethe Blaunche 127 She.. Was wery, and thus the ded slepe Fil on hir. 1598 Florio, Sofore, a dead swoune, deepe sleepe or drousie sicknes. 1610 Sharso Tenrp, v. i. 230 We were dead of sleepe. 1610 Barrough Physick (1630) 1. xx. 30 Coma..may be called in English dead sleep. 1666-7 Perrs Diary 7 Feb. (D.), It was fallen down all along upon the ground dead. he did presently come to himself. 1752 Fielding Anadia 111. ix. (D.), We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying dead on the floor. Miss Bath was at length recovered. Med. She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect to (something); insensible to.

insensible to.

recovered. Mod. She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect to (something); insensible to.

110 Ayenb. 240 He ssel by dyead to be wordle, and libbe to god. 1601 ? Masston Fasquil 4 Kath. 1. 307 You are dead to natioe pleasures life. 1647 N. Bacon Dize. Govt. Eng. 1. lix. (1730) 114 He that is in a Monastery is dead to all worldly affairs. 1726 Shetwocke Voy. round World 224 Obstinate fellows who were dead to reason. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab v. 33 Sensual, and vile; Dead to all love. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

b. Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity; spec. in Law, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead.

1710 Pore Let. to Cronnwelt 17 May, Dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Common.wealth. 1828 Wenster, Dead. In law, cut off from the rights of a citizen. . as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead. Blackstone.

4. Destitute of spiritual life or energy.

1382 Weclif Eph. ii. 1 Whanne 3e weren deede in 30ure giltis and synnes. 1534 Tinnate 1 Tim. v. 6 She that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet alive. 1651 Hoshes Leviath, 1 viii. 35 To have no Desire, is to be Dead. 1668 Howe Rleat. Righteous 1825) 266 How often are men the deader for all endeavours to quicken them. 1793 Cowfer Stanzas Vectus Eph. 111 III There is no deader thing unburied. in many places, than the professing Church of Christ.

5. fig. Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; esp. of languages, no longer spoken. (See also Dead Letter.)

1591 Sharks. Two Gent. 11. vi. 28 My Lone to her is dead. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 71 These. are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 285 P.5 The Works of Ancient Authors, which are written in dead Languages. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vii. 327 My doubts are dead. 1661 Bearse, Hope Eng. Cat

dead past.

\*\* Said of things naturally without life.

6. Not endowed with life; inanimate, 1430 E. Will (1882) 85 Alle necessarijs longynge to housold of dede store. 1534 More On the Passion Wks. 1274/1 He made it have a beyng, as hathe the dead stone. 1636 Sanorrson Serm. II. 57 Shooting sometimes at a dead mark. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 519 P6 There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter. 1857 H. MILLER Text. Rocks iii. 156 The long ascending line from dead matter to man.

b. Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert and negative qualities of meter matter.

nd negative qualities of mere matter.

(In the quot there are also associations with branch III.)

c1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 23 And bus bese rome renneris
beren be kyngys gold out of oure lond, and bryngen agen
deed leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.

\*\*\* Transferred applications of the literal senses.

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as a dead hedge or fence (opposed to quickset).

153 Hyll Art Garden, (1593) 7 A. rude inclosure...made of. bushes hauing no life, which wee name a dead hedge.
1686 Plot Staffordak. 357 For a dead-fence, none... better... than those heathy-turf walls. 1728 Douglas in Phil.
Trans. XXXV. 567 The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out... Cattle. 1865 Fousyrin Beanties Scotl. 1. 524 A dead hedge is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8. Of, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, ctc., or to some one's death.
(In some cases not easily separated from the attributive use in B. 6, or from dead, northern form of Death.)

156 SIDNEY Arcadia 11. (1674) 130 (D.) The tomb... which they caused to be made for them with... notable workmanship, to preserve their dead lives. 1595 SHAKS. John v. vii. 65 You breath these dead newes in as dead an eare. 1662 R. MATHEW Unit. Alch. § 89. 140 His water [was] shewn to

two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water; and..he would die that night. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 173 It is more difficult to make Plants grow in Gaps and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W. COOMBE Devil upon Two Slicks (1817) IV. 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case..a consultation..to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 399 (Hop-growing) When a dead hill occurs in a garden..the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 399 (Hop-growing) When a dead hill occurs in a garden.. the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

† 9. Causing death, deadly, mortal. Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 1339 In a ded hate. Ibid. 11017
Pyrrus. come.. Pat doghty to dere with a dede stroke.
1606 Choice, Chance, &c. (1881) 72 Beares a dead wound but as a little stripe. 1611 SHARS. Wint. T. 1v. iv. 445 Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding mothing. (Cf. B. 4.)
1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 1. 21 b (marg.), Though the land be as riche as may be, yet yf you goe any deapth, you shall have it barren [margin Dead mould]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Serv. 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1744 Hooson Miner's Dict. Gij b. Dead [is] where there is no Ore.. Deads are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 Forsy'th Beauties Scotl. IV. 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1820 Scorrsby Acc. Arct. Reg. II. 211 The parallel of 770 to 7740 is considered a' dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead ground (Mining), a body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it.

II. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or

characteristic physical quality.

11. Deprived of or Wanting some 'Mail or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to live, as in live coal.)

1340 Ayenh, 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. 1530 PALSGR, 212/2 Deed cole, charbon. 1611 Shars, Wint. T. v. i. 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales. 1639 Hoan & Rob. Gate Lung. Unl. v. § 46 Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched.. a dead brand. 1833 H. Coleridge Sonn. xviii, The cracking embers on the hearth are dead. 1884 Illust. Lond. News 19 Jan. 66/2 Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight.

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

a. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, vapid, insipid. ? Obs.

1552 HULOET, Dead, pale, or vinewed to be, as wyne which hath lost his verdure, nucco. 1580 BARET Alv. D.

132 Dead and vusauorie salt. 1556 NASHE Saffron Walden 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1673) 430 ff.. it [Musk] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 Evelyn Pomona Advt., It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer.

b. Dead lime: opposed to quick-lime; dead steam, exhausted steam.

b. Dead lime: opposed to quick-lime; dead steam, exhausted steam.

1831 Mech. Mag. XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime.

1834 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead steam.

13. Without colour or brightness: † a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. Ohs.

13. Without colour or brightness: † a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. Ohs.

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13. Without colour or brightness: † a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. Ohs.

14. Deadly pale, wan. Ohs.

15. Table Chaucer Doctor's T. 209 With a face deed as aisshen colde. c1430 Lyoc. Bochas III. xx. 91b, With pale and dead visage. 1500-20 Dunbar Tha Maritt Wennen 420, I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1567 R. Edwards Damon & Pithias in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 98 Why is thy colour so dead? 1604 SHARS. Oth. II. iii. 177 Honest lago, that lookes dead with greening. 1668 Dryden Maiden Queen II. i, The dead colour of her face.

18. Deadle Parkinson Theat. Bot. 483 Such like flowers, but of

D. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also Dead Colour.)

1640 Parrinson Theat. Bot. 483 Such like flowers, but of a sadder or deader colour. 1720 DE FOE Capt. Singleton wili. (1840) 138 A thick moss . of a blackish dead colour. 1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. 59 The principal colours are divided into two series. bright colours, land! dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, grey, black, and brown, to the second. 1855 Brimley Ess. 87 The deader green of ordinary foliage. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dead-gold, the unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the . burnished portions. 1883 J. Millington Are we to read backwards? 39 Paper of a brown or yellow tint, with a dead or non-reflecting surface.

14. Of sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled. c 1530 Lo. Berners Arth. Lyl. Bryt. (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but. very softely, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 Baret Alv. D 131 Ones voice. neither dead in sowne, nor over shrill. 1660 Bovie New Exp. Phys. Mcch. xxvii. 209 The Bell seem'd to sound more dead. 1675 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 332 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T. Shorthand 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 1783 Blagden in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 322 A solid. .metallic mass. vjelding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 Mrs. Sherewood Fairchild Fam. III. viii. 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the ... act of falling.

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also dead-door (in D. 2), Dead-eve, Dead-Light I. DEAD well. 2)

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also dead-door (in D. 2), DEAD-EYE, DEAD-LIGHT 1, DEAD WELL 2.)

1806 FORSYH Beauties Scotl. IV. 381 A.. bridge.. over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead ... False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

III. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inactive quict dull.

inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a x000 Seafaver 65 (Bosw.) Me hatran sind Dryhtnes

dreamas Jonne Jis deade lif. c1422 Hoccleve Learn to Die 714 Where is your help now, where is your chiertee?..al as deed is as a stoon? 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 691/1 To shewe that wee are Gods true servants we must not go to work with a dead hand (as the prouerb is! 1646 H. Lawaence Comm. Angells 167 Patience without hope is the deadest thing in the world. c 1656 Mrs. Hurchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description. a 1719 Addison (]., How cold and dead does a prayer appear. when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. 1856 Embrson Eng. Traits, Race Wks. (Bohn) 11. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism.

Race Wks. (Bohn) 11. 22 Active intellect and uead conservatism.

17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also DEAD LETTER 1.) c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 22 3if it be ded feih as fendis han. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 3 Seynt Jam seih, Feih wih outun werkis is deed. 1548 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 133 Good and necessarye ordres...with-out the which, all lawes and ordenaunces...ar but baryn, ded, and vayne. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. Eng. 1. xvi, Nor was this a dead word; for the people had formerly a trick of deposing their Kings. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sernt. VI. xii. 179 To have been so earnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion. or sound; profoundly quiet or still.

motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still.

(Cf. B. 2.)
1548 HALL Chron. 107 In the dedde tyme of the night.
1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bb. (Camden) 12 It was in the deadlist time of winter. 1603 SHARS. Meas. for M. IV. ii. 67
"Tis now dead midnight. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), They came in the dead winter to Aleppo. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea (1876) I. viv. 294 The dead hours of the night.

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert.

1884 St. James's Gaz. 4 Apr. 6/1 His recovery [in rowing] is dead, but his work strong.

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade,

etc.).

1881 RICHE Farewell (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Traffique is so dead by meanes of thes foraine broiles, that [etc.]. 1615 STEPHENS Satyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 193 As much leasure. . in the most busie Terme, as in the deadest Vacation. 1665 Snrv. Aff. Netherl. 25 Complaints against dead Trade. 1676 Temple Let. to Sir W. Goodlyhin Wks. 1731 II. 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town. 1788 Johnson Idler No. 55 P 10 Some [publishers] never had known such a dead time. 1714 Foote Cozeners 11. Wks. 1799 II. 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead. 1883 FROUDE in Myr. Carlyle's Lett. I. 59 If was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or nuemoloyed unproductive.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or naemployed, unproductive.

1570-1 Gaesham Let. 7 Mar. in Burgon Life II. 421 There is yet in the Towre xxv or xxx M li. in Spannyshe monney; which is great pity should lye there dead and put to no use.

1612 Maltynes Anc. Law. Merch. 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stocke.. they must imploy it in trade. 1601 Locke Lower. Interest 7 That so none of the money.. may lie dead. 1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4410/6 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1720 Franklin Ess. Wks. (1840) II. 267 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 Sta S. Romilly in Examiner 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the Dead Fund, amounting to 9000l. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India II. i. iii. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called.

C. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

which there is no market.

NAMEL THERE IS NO MAIKET.

1669-70 DAYDEN Tyrannic Love v. i, And all your goods lie dead upon your hands. 1681 R. Knox Hist. Ceylon in Arb. Garner I. 390 And now caps were become a very dead commodity. 1879 Hisss in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles lying as dead stock in the market.

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time being), out of play.

1658 Osboan Adv. Son (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding.

1828 Boy's Own Bk. Diversions (ed. 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally... it shall then be considered dead.

1844 Laws of Cricket xxxiii, If any fieldsman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead.

1868 W. J. Whitmone Croquet Tact. 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn.

IV. Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22. Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing. (See also DEAD WATER.)

a 1000 Guomica (Exon.) 79 (Gr.) Deop deada wæz dyrne bið lengest. a 1552 LELANO Collect. (1774) II. 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banokesburne, a deade depe Water. 1601 HOLLANO Pliny (1654) I. 55 The dead and slow riner Araris. 1653 WALTON Anglery I. 48 he [the Trout] grows stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streames and the gravel. 1861 HUGHES Tom Broum at Oxf. xxxvi. (1889) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1867 BARR Nile Trib. ii. 32 The banks. had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. Mining. Having no current of air, unventilated.

1867 W. W. SMITH Coal & Coal-mining 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which

do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also dead-rope (in D. 2), DEAD-CENTRE 2, LINE I.)

1807 GAEGOAV Mechanics II. 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead...3. Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as a dead stop, a

tion of motion, action, or speech: as a dead stop, a sudden complete stop.

1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 19 Others... are at a dead stand.
1765 Sterne Tr. Shandy VII. sliii, My mule made a dead point. 1775 Mad. D'Arblan Early Diary, Lett. Dr. Burney Mar., My poor book—at a dead stop now. 1853 Lytton My Novel 1. xi, There was a dead pause. 1861 Dirkens Gl. Expect. ix, The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf. Dead Beat 36.1

1768 Herst in Phil. Trans. LII. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and scaped dead seconds. 1768 tr. P. Le Roy's Attempts for finding Longitude 29 [The escapement] of my watches is a dead one. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Deadstroke hammer, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete;

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete;

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf. 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions.

25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

continuous.
In dead level there is at once the sense 'unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous', and that of 'having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute'.

1597 BACON Coulers Good & Evil (Arb.) 143 It seemeth ... a shorter distance .. if it be all dead and continued, then if it have trees or buildings or any other markes whereby the eye may deuide it. 1670 DRVOEN Cone. Granada II. III. i, By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 POPE Dunc. IV. 268 We bring to one dead level every mind. 1860 TYNOALL Glac. I. XXII. 153, I become more weary upon a dead level. . than on a steep mountain side. 1868 VATES. Rock Ahead II. i, On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1887 LOWELL Democr. 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

† b. Flat. Obs.

+ b. Flat. Obs.

1782 Specif. Convay's Patent No. 1310. 2 The oven .. has a dead or flat hearth.

a dead or flat hearth.

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18).

1673 Lo. Shaftshuay in Coll. of Poems 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 BLAGEN in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed. 1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale 205 There was a 'dead calm'. not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 Tennyson Princ. IV. 371 We heard In the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27 Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide,

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as dead low water, dead neap: cf. 31.

1561 [see Dead-water 3]. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.)

29 The Ocean at his deadest ebbe returns to a full tide. 1626
CAFT, SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen 17 A lowe water, a dead lowewater. a 1641 SPELMAN Hist. Sacrilege (1668) 285
Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the Land at Hunstatton. 1679 Dryoen Troil. & Cr. Pref., At high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest water-mark of the scene. 1744 Lond. Gaz. No. 6290/3 At dead Low-Water upon a Spring Tide. 1809 Rennell in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 403 note, The . accident happened at dead neaps. 1857 Livinostone Trav. xxxii. 669, 1 crossed it at dead low-water.

28. In dead pull. dead strain. applied to the ab-

28. In dead pull, dead strain, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also DEAD-

LIFT.

1812-6 PLAYFAR Nat. Phil. (1819) I. 109 The weight which the animal exerting itself to the utmost, or at a dead pull, is just able to overcome. 1855 BAIN Senses & Int. III. ii. § 12 This power taking the form of movement as distinct from dead strain. 1857 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 73 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull... as at the critical instant when two nicely-matched wrestlers are balanced by the exertion of the utmost strength of each. 1850 B. L. Gildersleeve Ess. & Slud. 64 There are things that must be learned by a dead pull.

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see DEAD-WEIGHT.

1781 Cowers Truth 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved,

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, Unproductive, without returns. *Dead rent*: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge

which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc.

a 1715 Burner Own Time (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge. 1757 Jos. HARRIS Coins 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public.

1796 Burne Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1885 Scort Let.

25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will..double the rent. but is dead out lay in the mean time. 1826 Conbett Rur. Rides (1885) II.

7 Those colonies are a dead expense to us without a possibility of their ever being of any use. 1893 Sta J. W. Chitty in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 428/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton..the dead rent was 30L a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, down-

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, down-

right. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]
1660 Sharrock Vegetables 20 Till the seed. be come to a full and dead ripenesse. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xii, I had them a dead bargain. 1805 SCOTT Let. to J. Ballantyne
12 Apr., This is a dead secret. 1878 Print. Trades Jrnl.

No. 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.]. 1883 Century Mag. XXV. 372/z, I am in dead earnest.

b. Quite certain, sure, unerring. (Cf. dead certainty in prec. sense.) Dead shot, one whose aim is certain death; so dead on the bird.

a 1592 Greene Yas. IV, ni. i. 203/1, I am dead at a pocket sir. I can. picke a purse as soone as any theefe in my countrie. 1681 Chetham Angler's Vadem. x. § 4 (1689) 104 It's a dead Bait for a Trout. 2776 F. Maron in Harper's Mag. Sept. (1883) 547/2 It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word. 1826 Miss Mirrond Village Ser. II. (1863) 39.A silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House. 1848 Thackeray Bleak Ho. xxvi, With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot. 1874 Dasent Half a Life II. 227 Those who do so. are almost always dead plucks.

c. Exact.

c. Exact.

Mod. Iron bars cut to a dead length are charged a little

d. Direct, straight. Dead wind (Naut.): a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3.)
1881 Daily Tel. 28 Jan., It was a dead head-wind. 1888
Harper's Mag. July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32. Phrases. a. Dead and gone (usually

in literal sense).

in literal sense).

1482 Moule of Evesham (Arb.) 62 He founde me ded and gonne. 1523 Sellon Garl. Laurel 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone. 1602 Shars. Ham. iv. v. 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone. 1737 Pore Hor. Epist. ii. 1: 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1800 Dickers Barn. Rudge xix, When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it.

b. Dead as a door-nail, dead as a herring: com-

pletely or certainly dead.

pletely or certainly dead.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 628 For but ich haue bote of mi bale
1 am ded as dorenail. 1362 LANGL P. Pl. A. 1. 161 Fey
withouten fait is febelore ben nouşt, And ded as a dorenayl.
1593 Shars. 2 Hen. Vl. IV. x. 42 If I doe not leaue you all
as dead as a doore naile. [1598 Shars. Merry W. II. iii.
12 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I vill kill him.] 1664
BUTLER Hud. II. iii. 1148 Hudibras, to all appearing,
Believ'd him to be dead as Herring, 1680 OTWAY Cains
Marins 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Doornail.
1856 Reade Nevertoo late lx, Ugh! what, is he, is he—Dead
as a herring. 1884 Pall Matt G. 29 May 5/2 The Congo
treaty may now be regarded as being as dead as a doornail.

c. Dead horse: see Horse.

d. To wait for dead men's shoes: see Shoe.

The compar, deader and superl, deadest are in

¶ The compar. deader and superl. deadest are in use where the sense permits; chiefly in transf. and fig. senses (e.g. 4, 16, above).

B. sb.1 (or absol.)

B. sb.1 (or absol.)

1. a. sing. One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with a, and with possessive dead's (dedes, dedis).

b. pl. The dead.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 51 Al swa me dead bi be deade. c 1340 Cursor M. 180a3 (Trin.) Pat dede [Lazarus] frum deb to lif he dist. 1340 Ayenb. 28 Huanne me yzish bere ane byrie bet is tokne bet ber is wybine a dyad. 1465 Patton Lett. No. 510 II. 202 Tochyng the savaeyon of the dedys gode. 1329 S. Fish Supplic. Beggers 2 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes. 1607 Shaks. 7nl. C. II. ii. 131, 1 rather choose To wrong the dead. Then I will wrong such Honourable men. 1601 tr. Enullanne's Frands Rom. Monks 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. lxxxy, So hold I commerce with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say.
c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt, viii. 22 And læt deade bebyrigean byra deadan. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 23 To demen be quike and be deade. 1426 Audela Nover 7 Vysyte the seke... And bere the ded. 1661 Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell, The Monuments of the Dead. 1776 Adam Shith W. N. v. ii. (1869) II. 453 The transference of ... property from the dead to the living. 1843 Tennyson Two Voices lxix, Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

- to the living. 1842 Tennyson Two Voices lxix, Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

  c. From the dead [orig. tr. Lat. a mortuis, Gr. εκ νεκρῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν in N. T.]: from among those that are dead; hence nearly = from death.

  cgo Lindiff Cosp. John ii. 22 Miððy uutudlice ariseð from deadum. 1340 Ayenð, 263 þane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1557 N. T. (Geney.) Rem. xi. 15 What shal the receauing of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 GATAKER Antinom. 5 His rising from the ded. 1722 DE FOE Col. Yack (1840) 293 This was a kind of life from the dead to us both. 1862 Troutopre Orlep F. xiii, Her voice sounded. like a voice from the dead.

  2. = Dead period, season, or stage. Dead of night, of winter: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter). † Dead of neap, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27).

  1548 HALL Chron. 109 b, In the dedde of the night. he brake up his campe and fled. 1533 STANYHUST Æneis IV. (Arb.) 113 Neere toe dead of midnight yt drew. 1601 Shars. Tweel. N. 1. v. 205 Euen in the dead of night. 1613 Sherelty Trat. Persia 4 My journey was under-taken in the dead of winter. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. \$ 266 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid. 1807-8 W. Iaving Salmag. xx. (1860) 452 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm. 1840 MacQular Cive (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort.

  † 3. = DEAD HEAT. Obs.

  1635 QUARLES Entel. x. (D.). Mammon well follow'd. Cunid

† 3. = DEAD HEAT. Obs.

1635 QUARLES Embl. x. (D.), Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led; Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead.

4. Mining. Deads: earth or rock containing no

ore (see A. 10); esp. as thrown out or heaped to-

gether in the course of working.

1653 Mancove Rhymed Chron. 271 Deads, Meers, Groves.
1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2102 By Deads bere are meant, that part of the Shelf which contains no metal.

1757

Bonlase ibid. 1. 503 Noise. as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running (note, Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine). 1851 Kingsley Yeast xiii. (D.), A great furre-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts).

+5. U. S. college slang. A complete failure in 'recitation'. Obs.

recitation. Obs. a 1856 Harvard Reg. 378 in B. H. Hall College Wds. & Customs, One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1857 Harvard Mag. Oct. 332, I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my

Pride.

¶ 6. The absolute sense is also used attrib., as in dead money, money paid for saying masses for the dead; dead list, list of the dead, etc. See various

dead; dead list, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D. 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as dead meat, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1); dead wool, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep.

1476 Churchw. Acc. Croscombe (Somerset Rec. Soc.) & There is left of the ded money. .xlvi j. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 544 Some .. in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners. a 1845 MRs. Bray Narleigh xlii. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale. 1851 Mannex Lond. Labour 1. 177 'Dead salesmen'. .that is, the market salesmen of the meat sent. .ready slaughtered. 1867 SNYTH Sailor's Word.bk. S.v., Persons dying on board. .are cleared from the ship's books by a dead-ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the sixk-fikket. 1880 Victorian Rev. Feb. 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. adv. C. adv.

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as dead asleep, dead calm); to extremity, 'to death' (as dead run,

dead tired). Cf. also dead sick (in D. 2), DEAD DRUNK, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations.

[1393] Gower Conf. 111. 250 Wherof she swouned in his honde, And as who saith lay dede oppressed.] 1596 R. Linchel Diella (1877) 61 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-sluwe pace. a 1631 Laud Serm. (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep'. Yes, dead asleep. 1637 Rutherford Lett. (1862) 1. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead-sweir (as we used to say). 1727 Branley Fam. Diel. s.v. Ilart, Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 405 As dead-still as a marble man. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1842 Mas. Carlyle Lett. 1. 157 For all so dead-weary as 1 lay down. Ibid. 1. 160 Whether 1 fainted, or oxidenly fell dead-asleep. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxford vi. (1889) 3: To drive into Farringdon. both horses dead done up. 1881 Times 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion

(or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

1856 Whyte Melville Kate Cov., My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne. 1865 Diekens Mat. Fr. II. iv, He stopped dead.

C. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf.

A. 20.)

A. 29.)

1875 J. C. Wilcocks Sea Fisherman 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if 1 had booked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite. (Cf. A. 31.)

1589 Nashe Almond for Parrat 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. 62 A dead-spiteful, grey, goggling eye. 1826 Disraeli Viv. Grey 1. v, Ile cut the Doctor quite dead to-day. 1857 R. Tomes Amer. in Yapan ix. 196 Before the rice is 'dead ripe'. 1866 Hook Lives Abps. (1862) 11. ii. 39. Only one horse. which soon became dead lame. 1888 Greenwell Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb. 4 Durh. (ed. 3) 2 The small coals... are then passed over a second skreen, (to separate) the nuts... and the dead small, or duff which falls through the skreen.

3. Directly, straight. Dead against: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so

3. Directly, straight. Dead against: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so dead on end); fig. (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf. A. 31 d.)

1800 C. Sturt in Naval Chron. IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xxxiii, The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast iv. 7 We continued ruoning dead before the wind. 1851 Dixon W. Penn ix. (1879) 77 The council bors were dead against his prayer. 1875. J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman 109 Observing... that... the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a ha'porth of good'.

D. Combinations (of the adi. or \$b.).

D. Combinations (of the adj. or sb.).

1. General combs. a. With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or advb. const.) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in dead-blanched, -cold, -drifting, -frozen, -grown, -heavy, -killing, -live (cf. DEAD-ALIVE), -living, -seeming, -set, -sounding, -speaking, -wounded; b. parasynthetic, as dead-coloured, -eyed, DEAD-HEARTED; C. attributive combs, of the sb. = 'of the dead', as † dead-burier, dead-land.

1879 Browning Halbert 4 Hob 42 Temples, late black, \*dead-blanched. 1535 Coverdanke Essk. xxxix. 14 They shal ordene men also to be \*deedburiers. 1611 Beaum.

4 FL. Maid's Trag. 11. ii, Two \*dead-cold aspicks. 1611 Cotga., Blaime, pale... whitish, \*dead coloured. 1818 Keats Endym. III. 411 A swoon Left me \*dead-drifting to

that fatal power. 1570 Ane Tragedie 16 in Sat. Poems Ref. (1890) I. 83 Paill of the face... Deid eyit, dram lyke, disfigurat was he. 1594 Kyp Cornelin II. in Ilarl. Dodsley V. 190 My "dead-grown joys. 1819 Keats Somn., Picture of Leander, See how his body dips "Dead-heavy. 1593 Shars. Lucr. 540 With a cockatrice "dead-killing eye. 1594 — Rich. 111, 1v. 1, 36 This dead-killing newes. 1871 Tylos Prim. Cult. II. 281 Miclanteucll, ruler of the dismal "dead-land in the shades below. 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. iii. 945 Th'admired Adamant, Whose "dead-live power my Reasons power doth dant. 1605 Ibid. 11. iii. Latue 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his "dead-living rod. 1598 Ibid. 11. ii. Insture 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his "dead-living rod. 1598 Ibid. 11. ii. Insture 707 The 1716 Leoni Alberti's Archii. I. 42a, Of Stones, some. are heavy and sonorous; others are... light, and "dead sounding. 1598 Sylvester Die Bartas 11. ii. 1v. Columnes 717 The Guide of supplest fingers On (living-dumb, "dead-speaking) sinnew-singers. 1400 Destr. Trop 638 All hat met hym. Auther dyet of his dyntes, or were "ded wondit.

2. Special combs. dead angle (Fortif.), 'any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Steams)

unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Stocqueler Milit. Encycl.); † dead-birth; see Birth 3 b; dead-cart, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (e.g. during pestilence); dead-clothes, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; dead dipping, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brass-work (Ure Dict. Arts 18751; also dead-dipped tpl. a.; dead doors (Naut.), doors fitted to the out-side of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (Weale 1850); dead-dress = dead-clothes; deadend, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also attrib.; dead-file = dead-smooth file; dead fin, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; dea'd-fire, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; dead-flat (Naut.), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth; the midship-bend (Weale 1850); deadfreight, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; dead-hole (see quots, and cf. DEAD-WELL 1); dea'd-house, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary; dead-latch (see quot.); dead march, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, esp. at a military funeral; a funeral march; dea d-office, the office or service for the burial of the dead; dead oil, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called heavy oil; dead-plate, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; + dea d-pledge = Mortgage; dea d-ri sing (Naul.), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (Falconer, Mar. Dict. 1830); dead-room, a room in which dead bodies are kept; dead rope, (a) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (Phillips 1706); cf. A. 23; (b) a bell-rope working on a half-wheel, or. A. 23; (a) a ben-rope working on a han-wheel; for chiming; dead-share (see quot. 1867, and cf. Dead pay); dead sheave, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (Smyth, Sailor's IVord-bk.); dead-shore (see quot.); dead-sick a., (a) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; (b) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Coverdale); + dea d-slayer, one guilty of manslaughter; dead-smooth a., said of the finest quality of file; dead-space: see quot.; dead-stroke (Billiards), see quot.; dea'd-struck, + -strooken fpl. a., struck dead; fig. struck with horror, paralyzed, etc.; †dead-sweat, the cold sweat of death: = death-sweat; dead-tops, a disease of trees (see edeath-sweat; dea'd-tops, a disease of trees (see quot.); hence dead-top attrib.; dead-turn: see quot.; † dead wed (Sc. wad) = Montoace. See also following words, Dead-Alive to Dead-work.

1685 Cooke Marrow Chirurg. vii. ii. 269 The round [Birthwort] is.. more effectual in moving speedily the Menses, "dead-Birth, and after-Birth. 1722 De Foe Plague (1840) 55 Many. were. carried away in the "dead-carts. 1887 I'all Mall G. 18 Mar. 2/2 In Monte Video. the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 Ramsay Renins. Ser. 11. 5 'Those are fine linens you have got there, Janet.' 'Troth, mem. they're just the women made dead-clothes. 1886 Timmis Industr. Hist. Birmingham 300 Burnishing. furnishes a contrast to other portions of "dead dipped work. Ibid. 299 Dead dipping. has now become the recognized mode of finish where acid is employed. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 299/2 'Dead' dipping produces a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1854 H. Millen Sch. 4 Schm. vii. (1857) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a "dead-dress. 1886 Pall Mall G. 12 Oct. 2/1 There are, of corse, fire-occks and valves on "dead-ends, but these are not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes from incrustations and deposits. 1889 G. Finollar Eng. Railway 199 This is what is termed a 'dead-end' warehouse S\*-2

. the waggons come in and go out the same way, and cannot be taken through the warehouse. 1865 J. G. Bertram Harvest of Sca (1873) 38 About 1300 of these [salmon] were marked by cutting off the "dead or second dorsal in . 125 were marked with a silver ring behind the dead fin . 15th. 135 Cutting off the dead fin is not thought a good plan of marking. 1864 H. MILLER Sch. 55Am. (1853) 15 We looked up, and saw a "dead-fire sticking to the cross-trees" (folio). \*Dead Freight, the Freight a Sib ploses for want of being full, or the Freight plat by the Merchant, by agreement, tho he has not sent his full Compliment of Goods on board. 1880 Clause in Charler-Parties, Captain or Owners to have an absolute lien on the Cargo for all Freight, Dead-freight, and Demurrage due to the ship under this Charler-Party. 1865 Frml. R. Agreic. Soc. XVII. 11. Store these dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The open dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The property of the "dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The property of the "dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The property of the "dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The property of the "dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The property of the "dead-holes we would substitute esspools. The property of the "dead-holes we would substitute esspools." The property of the "dead-holes." 1874 Kniert Dick. Mech., "Dead-latch, a kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. 1603 KNOLLES Hill. The The Property of the property o

regular use with Northern writers (dede), and still dialectal in Scotch (deid, pronounced did), esp. in certain locutions, e. g. tired to dead (deid), to be the dead (deid) of any one. Also in many combinations, as dead-bell, dead-candle, dead-rattle, dead-spoke, dead-thraw, etc. For examples of the simple word, see the  $\beta$  forms under the various senses of Death sb.; for the combinations see under the standard English forms DEATH-BELL, DEATH-THROE, etc.

In some instances it is difficult to decide whether dead in combination is the sb. = death, or the ordinary adj. And it is evident that later writers have often used phrases and combinations containing the sb, with the notion that it was the adj. Thus dead-bell could easily be understood as the bell of the dead, or rung for the dead, dead-sweat as the sweat characteristic of the dead.

+ **Dead** (ded), v. Obs. exc. in local or nonce-use; replaced by Deaden. Forms: 1 déadian, 4-5 dede, 5-9 dead. [OE. déadian (also adéadian) to become dead (corresp. to a Gothic \*daudôn), f. déad, DEAD a. Branch II corresponds in sense to OE. dledan, dydan to kill (Gothic \*daudjan, Ger. tödlen); but is app. only a transitive use of the original intr. vb.]

I. intr. 1. To become dead. a. lit. To die. c950 Lindisf. Gosp. John viii. 21 And in synno incro deadageð. [c958 Rushus. Gosp., In synnum iowrum ze deodigað.] [c1050 Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 408/6 Fatescit, adeadab.] c1420 Pallad, on Husb. 1. 752 The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote. c1425 Seven Sag. 623 (P.) The bolds tre bugan to dede

holde tre bygan to dede.
b. fig. To lose vitality, force, or vigour; to be-

D. fig. 10 lose vitality, force, or vigour; to become numb; to lose heat or glow.

1384 Chaucer H. Famen. 44 Al my felynge gan to dede.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 774 Iron, as soon as it is out of the Fire, deadeth straight-ways. 1654 Fuller Ephemeris Pref.

5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees.

2. U.S. college slang. 'To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson; to declare one's self unprepared to recite' (B. H. Hall College Wds. &

Customs, 1856).

1848 Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F., Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead.

II. trans.

3. To make dead (lit. and fig.); to cause to die;

3. To make dead (lit. and fig.); to cause to die; to put to death, kill, slay, destroy.

c1340 Cursor M. 13070 (Fairf.) Herodias couet Iohn to dede. c1374 CHAUCEA Boeth. IV. iv. 127 Aftir bat be body is dedid by he debe. 1591 Spensea Teares of Muses 210 Cur pleasant Willy. is dead. With whom all joy and jolly merriment Is also deaded. 1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav. 52 Tree rootes. stubbed downe to the ground, yet were they not viterly deaded. c1624 LUSHINGTON Resurs. Scrm. in Phenix (1708) II. 480 This would murder His divinity, and dead His immortality. 1677 GALE Crt. Centiles II. IV. 140 By burning to set a marque, or to dead the fesh.

4. fig. To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: a. To deprive of sensation or consciousness: to stupefy. benumb

ness; to stupefy, benumb.

deaden: a. To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: a. To deprive of sensation or consciousness; to stupefy, benumb.

1382 Wyclif I Sam. xxv. 37 And the herte of hym with yr forth is deed [v.r. deadyd, deadid, dedid]. 1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 1. iii. O my senses, Wby lose you not you powers, and become Dull'd, if not deaded, with this spectacle? 1641 Freench Distill. iv. (1651) 66 It. quickens any deaded member, as in the palsie. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE JOSEPHIN'S Antig. vit. x, His hearing was deaded and lost.

b. To deprive of force or virgour.

1586 Epit. Sidney Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 572/2 Endlese griefe, which deads my life, yet knowes not how to kill. a 1631 Laud Serm. (1847) 13 Let nothing dead your spirits in God's and your country's service. 1653 A. Wilson Yis. I, og This. deaded the matter so, that it lost the Cause. 1687 Shadwell Javenal Ded. Aijb, In all Paraphrases upon the Greek and Roman Authors. the Strength and Spirit of them is deaded, and in some quite lost.

c. To render spiritually dead.

1656 R. Robinson Christ all 108 Carnal security deads the heart. 1676 HALE Contempl. 1. (1680) 281, I have been very jealous. of wounding. or deading my conscience.

d. To make dead or insensible to something.

1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 7 Drunkennes is. an oppressing, and deading of it (the heart) unto dutie. 1655 Gunall Chr. in Arm. (1669) 175/1 The sense of this Gospelpeace will dead the heart to the creature.

5. To deprive of its active or effective physical quality; to deaden, make 'dead', extinguish.

1611 Corca. Buffett. deaded, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath beene mingled with water. 16a6 Bacon Sytva § 138 If a Bell hath Cloth or Silk wrapped about it, it deadeth the Sound more. 1652 J. Waight tr. Canus' Nature's Paradox 100 The Ashes of Love, whose coals were deaded on a sodain. 1659. W. Coles Adam in Eden i, [Walnut oil] is better for Painters' use to illustrate a white colour than Linseed Oyl, which deaded hit. 1719 D'Uaffer. Pills (1872) V. 165 Common Prey so deads her Da

6. To check, retard (motion or force); to destroy the force or effect of (a missile, etc.).

1601 CAREW Cornwall 155 b, Great trusses of hay.. to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot.

1626 BACON Sylva & 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion.

1653 PEPYS Diary 15 Apr., Which.. in dry weather, turns to dust and deads the ball.

1670 Phil. Trans. V. 2067 The wind was at South-East; which deads the Tydes there.

7. U.S. college slang. 'To cause one to fail in reciting. Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions and thereby causes him to

with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail '(B. H. Hall College Wds. & Customs, 1856).

1884 J. Hawthoane in Harper's Mag. Ang. 386/2 Whose.. enquiry, 'What is ethics?' had deaded so many a promising

Dead, obs. form of DEED.

Dea'd-ali've, a. Also (chiefly U. S.), dead-and-alive. Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spirilless.

1501 SVINESTER D. Bartas I. v. 953 Leaving a Post-hume (dead-alive) seed behind her.

1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ety

453 The Monke that lives in pleasure, and delicacie, and idlenesse, is dead alive. 1794 Mrss Gunning Facket II. 103 A dawdling, dead-alive. drowsy subject. 1840 Hoov Up the Rhive 2 A. dead-alive, hypochondrincal old bachelor uncle. a 1863 Thorran Lett. (1865) 198, I have performed this journey in a very dead and alive manner. 1868 Holme Lee B. Godfrey xxvi. 138 This dreary. dead-alive place. Hence Pagadalivism

Hence Dead-alivism.
1887 Jessopp Arcady 170 Dismal, dull, dead alivism.

1887 Jessopp Arcady 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism.

Dead beat, dea'd-bea't, sb.¹ (a.) Watch and Clock-making, etc. [Dead a. 24 b.] A beat or stroke which stops 'dead' without recoil. Usually attrib. or adj., as in dead-beat escapement.

1768 tr. P. Le Rey's Attempts finding Longitude 29 The dead beat is made upon a part that is unconcerned with the regulator. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dead-beat Escapement. This.. was invented by Graham about 1700. 1881 Maxwell Electr. & Magn. II. 351 Galvanometers, in which the resistance is so great that the motion is of this kind, are called dead-beat galvanometers. 1882 J. Milne in Nature XXVI. 628 Pendulums, so far controlled by friction as to be 'dead-beat'.

Dead beat. dea'd-bea't. tol. a. (sb.²) [Dead

Dead beat, dea'd-bea't, ppl. a. (sb.2) [DEAD adv. 1, 2.]

A. adj. (or pa. pple.) Completely 'beat', utterly exhausted. colloq.

1821 P. Egan Tom & Jerry (1890) 34 So dead-beat, as to be compelled to cry for quarter. 1836 Hook G. Gurney I. 218, I never was so dead beat in my life. 1887 SIA R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires ii. 30 His horse lay dead beat in a ditch beside him.

B. sb. slang (U. S.). A worthless idler who sponges on his friends; a sponger, loafer.

1877 BLACK Green Past. xli. (1878) 325 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and deadbeats. 1882 B. HARTE Flip ii, Every tramp and dead-beat you've met.

Doed-hell to see Theory and the state of the

Dead-bell: see DEATH-BELL.

Dea'd-born, ppl. a. Now chiefly dial. Born dead, still-born.

dead, Still-born.

2 1330 King of Tars 914 The child ded-boren was. 1483 Cath. Angl. 93 Dedeborne...abortiums. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage viii. xiii. 812 Children which were dead-borne 1781 BLAND in Phil. Trans. LXXI. 337 The number of the children that were dead-born. 1840 K. Brenner Excurs. Denmark, etc. II. 396 The dead-born and those who long wielded the sceptre, are laid side by side.

wielded the sceptre, are made to b. fig.

b. fig.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26500 (Cott.) Pe dedis. bat forwit ded born ware, pai mai be quickend nener mare. 1725 Pore Odyss. xx. 354 A Samian Peer. who teem'd with many a dead-born jest. 1738 — Epil. Sad. 11. 226 All, all but Truth, drops dead-born from the Press. 1830 Macaulay Southey, Ess. (1848) I. 222 The History.. is already dead: indeed, the second volume was deadborn. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. v. viii. 247 Messienrs of the dead-born Broglie-Ministry.

Deadbote: see Dedbote.

Dea'd-ce:ntre. Mech. 1. = DEAD-POINT.
1874 in Spon's Dict. Engineering 161.
2. In a lathe, a centre which does not revolve:

see CENTRE 5.

1879 HOLTZAFFFEL Turning IV. 44 The dead centre with loose pulley. Ibid. 45 The dead centre lathe.

**Dea'd co:lour.** Painting. [Dead a. 13 b.] The first or preparatory layer of colour in a painting. So Dea'd-co:lour v. trans., to paint in dead

ing. So Dea'd-co:lour v. trans., to paint in dead colour; Dea'd-co:louring vbl. sb.

1658 W. Sanderson Graphice 63 First to speak of dead-colours. 1672 in H. Walfole. Vertne's Anecd. Painting (1786) III. 128, 5 June, Dr. Tillotson sat... to Mr. Lely for finin to lay in a dead colour of his picture. 1788 Sia J. Reynolds Disc. xiv. (1876) 94 That lightness of hand which was in his dead colour, of first painting. 1843 H. Greenouch in Flagg Life W. Allston (1893) 182 This dead color I paint solidly, with a good body of color.

1658 W. Sanderson Graphice 64 Pictures by a good Master, begin, and dead-coloured only. 1668 Excellency of Pen & Pencil 82 In this Dead-colouring you need not be over curious... the colours may be mended at the second Operation. 18id. 101 For a light-red Garment, first dead-colour with Vermillon. 1979 Imison Sch. Art III. 58 After the student has covered over, or as artists term it, has dead-colouring is the first or preparatory painting, and is so termed because the colours are laid cold and pale to admit of the after-paintings.

Dead-day: see Death-Day.

Dead-day: see DEATH-DAY.

† Deard-doing, ppl. a. Obs. 'Doing to death',

Thea. doing, ppt. a. Oos. Doing to death, killing, murderous.

1590 Spensaa F. Q. II. iii. 8 Hold your dead-doing hand.
1594 — Amoretti i, Those lilly hands, Which hold my life in their dead-doing might. 1632 B. Jonson Tale Tub II. i, Put up. Your frightful blade, and your dead-doing look.
1702 C. Mathea Magn. Chr. 1. ii. (1852) 53 Such dead-doing things, as powder and shot. 1778 Wesley Wks.
(1872) XI. 150 These dead-doing men.

Dead drunk, dea'd-drunk, a. [DEAD adv. 1; cf. dead-sick in DEAD P. 2.] So drunk as to be insensible or unable to move, in a state of prostration through intoxication. Hence Deaddru:nkenness.

dru:nkenness.

1599 Buttes Dyets Dry D. P vii, They .. receive .. the smoak through a Cane, till they fall doune Dead-drunke.

1604 SHAKS. Oth. II. iii. 85. 1667 DRYDEN Wild Gallant v. ii. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 5 Pt Cupid is not only Blind at present, but Dead-drunk. 1840 Mss. Carlyle Lett. I. 124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead-drunk. 1837 Hawthonse Twicz Told T., David Swan, An awful instance of dead drunkenness.

Doade, obs. form of DEAD, DELD.

Doaded ppl. a.: see DEAD v. 4.

Deaden (de'd'n), v. [f. DEAD a. + -EN 5; a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier DEAD v.]

II. trans.

2. To deprive of life, kill (e.g. the lissues).

1807-26 S. Cooper First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 145 By which
... some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. Mod. To deaden the nerve of the tooth.
b. spec. (U.S.) To kill (trees) by 'girdling', i.e.
cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear
(uround) by killing the trees in this manner.

(ground) by killing the trees in this manner.

1775 ADAIR Amer. Ind. 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark. 1855 W. SARGENT Braddock's fixted. 84 A good woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed-time will be ready for cultivation.

3. fig. To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility;

3. fig. To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to benumb, to dull.

5684-9 T. Burnet 7th. Earth (J.), We will..by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. 1712 AODISON Spect.

No. 487 r 3 That Activity which is natural to the human Sonl, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate. 1708 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) IV. 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat. 1863 Whyte Melville Gladiators II, 105 Any anodyne that could deaden or alleviate her pain. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. vi. (1877) 129 To benumb and deaden worship.

b. To render dead or insensible to.

2.660 E. Honguis Serm. 416 xxxi 38 (R.) How deaded.

a 1690 E. Hopkins Serm. Acts xxvi. 28 (R.) How deadned are they to those sinful ways, which before they much delighted in? 1874 GREEN Short Hist. viii. § 1. 447 Its [the Bible's] words. fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

4. To deprive of some effective physical quality:

4. To deprive of some effective physical quality:
a. To deprive of lustre or brilliancy; to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal,

in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc.): see DEAD a. 13 b.

s666 Pervs Diarry 24 Oct., He.. lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened. the glory of his services. 3706 Pore Let. to Walsh 2 July, In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. 3709 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 185 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1855 OWEN Anal. Vertebr. Anim. ii. (L.), [11] deadens the whiteness of the tissue.

b. To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. c. To make (sound) dull or indistinct.
d. To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the grapular state in the process of amalgamation.

make vapid. c. To make (sound) dull or indistinct.

d. To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation.

1683 Tryon Way to Health 208 Nothing. does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires. 1725 [see Deadered]. 1838 Wester, Deaden.

1. to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer.

1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxvii, To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing. 1872 [see Deadered]. 1881 RAYMONO Mining Gloss., Deadened Mercury.

5. To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion).

1665 GLANNIL Scept., Sci. (J.), This motion would be quickly deadened by countermotions.

1828 Webster, Deaden. 3.

To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind. 1867 SMYIN Sallor's Word-bk., Deaden a ship's way, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards.

Deadened (de'd'nd), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.]

Deprived of life or force; dulled, muffied, ctc.

1720 Welton Suff. Son of God I. x. 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love. 1725 Pope Odyss. XXII. 284 With deaden'd sound, one on the threshold falls. 1789 T. Wultely in Med. Commun. II. 303 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone]. 1872 Block Adv. Phacton ix. 121 The deadened tolling of a bell.

Deadener (de'd'nol). [-ER l.] One who or that which deadens: see the verb.

1846 Landor Imag. Conv. Wks. II. 60/2 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony. 1884 Goldw. Smith in Contemp. Rev. Sept. 316 Unless they are strong. Conservative institutions are...deadeners of responsibility.

Deadening (de'd'nij), vbl. sb. [-ING l.]

1. The action of the verb Deaden, q.v. 1866 Timmins Industr. Hist. Birmingham 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and inflection. 1883 League 97nl. 20 Oct. 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening.

1875 WHITMEY Life Lang. vii. 118 The deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and inflection. 1893 Knight Dict. Mech., Deadening. t. (Carpentry.) Pac

b. concr. That which deadens sound, colonr, etc. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deadening, t. (Carpentry.) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. Deafer 3]. 2. (Gilding.) A thin coat of glue .smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

2. U.S. The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; concr. a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See Deaden 2 b.)

1880 Acoison Amer. Law. Rep. 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769.

1895 W. Sargens Braddock's Exped. 83 A deadening. 1895 W. Sargens Braddock's Exped. 83 A deadening. 1895 in the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

1894 Deardening. 1891 a. [Livo.] 1895 The color.

Dea dening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deadens: see the verb.

1805 Southey Madoc in Ast. xviii, From his shield The

deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 HAMERTON Intell. Life xt. i. 402 The deadening ines of routin

+ Dearder 1. Obs. [f. DEAD v. + -ER 1.]

Tasto W. France Christ's Alarm in (1657) 26 The giving way to sin., which thing is an horrible deader of the heart.

Deader 2 (de'dol), slang. [f. Dead a.+-er 1.]

Deader ((1c'd3)), stang. [I. DEAD a. 4-ER 1.]

A dead person, a corpse.

1883 in American Newspaper), 1887 A. C. Dovte Study in Scarlet 11. i, Then mother's 11 deader 100. 1887 Cyclist 13 Apr. 640/1 The half-dozen.. troopers would have been manufactured into deaders in the twinking of an eye.

Dead-eye (dediai). [DEAD a. 15.] Naul. A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with the hales through which a larger discrete.

with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called hearts, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S EYE.)

1748 Anson's Voy. 1, viii. 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke. 1835 Sia J. C. Ross Narr. and Voy. xxviii. 398 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast. 1891 Times 14 Oct. 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead eyes are broken.

b. Crowfoot dead-eye = EUTHBOE.

1815 in FALCONER Marine Dict. (ed. Burney). 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. s.v., The crowfeet dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot.

Deadfall, dead-fall (deddol). Chiefly U. S.

1. A kind of trap used esp. for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey. with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved,

which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey.

1611 Markham Countr. Content. 1. xvi. 11663) 78 Some do use to take them with hutches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts.

1877 Cours Fire Anim. vi. 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

2. a. A tangled mass of fallen trees.

1883 Century Mag. XXIX. 195 1 Extensive 'dead-falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales.

180 (See quot.)

1874 KNGHT Diet. Mach. Dead-fall a damping platform.

D. (See quot.)
1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dend-fall, a dumping-platform at the month of a mine.
e. 'A low drinking or gaming-place. Western U.S.' (Cent. Dict.).

Dead-fallow. A complete year's fallow, i.e. rest for the land for both a summer and a winter. Hence Deard-fa'llow v.

1881 Daily News 5 Sept. 2/2 Nearly the whole of the arable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

Dea:d-hand. = MORTMAIN (of which it is a

translation'.

[c1380 Wyclif Wks, (1880) 131 Pei wolle not cesse til alle be conquerid in to here dede hondis] 1612 Br. Hall Serni, v. 64 What liberal revenues... were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church! 1670 Blouyr Law Dict. s.v. Ad quod dannum, The Land so given, is said to fall into a Dead hand. For a Body Politick dies not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do. 1879 Morley Burke (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura, who were held in dead-hand by the Bishop of Saint-Claude. 1880 A. J. Wilson in Macm. Mag. 465 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims.

## Dea dhead, dead-head, dead head.

Peardinead, dead-nead, dead nead.

1. Old Chem. = CAPUT MORTUUM 2. Ols.

1576 BAKER Jewell of Health 195 a, See whether the deadeheade be blacke. 1662 R. MATHEW Unit. Alch. § 109.

177 Take from the Dunghil at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, Caput mortuum. 1707 Curios. in Husb. § Gard. 329, I made a Lixivium with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

2. Techn. 5. Founding. The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which covains the dross formed on the molten.

which covains the dross formed on the molten metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also quot. 1574. b. Mech. The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the dead spindle (see DEAD a. 23). C. Natt. (See quot. 1867.)

186 SMYTH Sailor's Worlbk., Dead-head, a kind of doly ain (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to) also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. 1869 Eng. Mech. 17 Dec. 320/t When castings are required be particularly solid. they are generally made with what i termed a 'dead head'. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dead-head. That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. A feeding-head.

3. collog. (orig. U. S.) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

conveyance, etc.

conveyance, etc.

1833 LOWELL Mosshead Yrnl. Prose Wks. 1890 I. 10
Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are sung by thankful
deadheads. 1864 Sala in Daily Telegraph 1 Nov., A
friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say,
one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything.
180a Daily News 16 Sept. 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical
profession as 'deadheads'..who do not pay for their entertainment.

Hence (from sense 2) December 2.

Hence (from sense 3) Dea dhead v. trans., to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; intr. to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment. Dea dheadism, the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (collog., chiefly U.S.) 1854 LOWELL in Atlantic Monthly Dec. (1892) 746/3, I will not be deadheaded, 1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. ii. (1893) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since. 1885 J. Bigelow in Harper's Mag. Mar. 542/1 Mr. Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 1887 Miss Bayle's Romance III. 92, I mean to abolish dead-headism.

Dea'd-hea'rted, a. Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence Dead-heartedly adv.; Dead-

heartedness.

heartedness.

1642 J. EATON Honey-combe 378 Such dead-hearted, unbeleeving, and wrangling Sophisters. Ibid. 378 margin, Zealous against dead-heartednesse and unbeliefe. 1670 T. BROOKS Wks. (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from security. formality, dead-heartedness, lukewarmness. 1839 Standard 6 July, The callous dead-hearted sensualist.

Dead heat. Kacing, etc. [Cl. Dead a. 28, 31.] A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant.

1840 Hoop Kilmansegg, Her Accident viii, She could ride a dead heat With the Dead who ride so fast and fleet. 1878 Lever Jack Hinton viii. 54 What year there was a dead heat for the St. Leger.

Hence Dead-heat v. intr., to run a dead heat; trans. to run a dead heat with (another competitor).

Dead-heater, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 Cyclist 22 June, Ralph Temple. Dead-heated Howell in the Quarter-mile Match.

1893 Elack 4 White 19 Mar.

184 's The two clubs who dead-heated .. express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race.

1868 Daily

1861 Tel. 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Ronan, third.

1862 Tel. 29 Apr., and the decide the matter by a race.

1863 Daily

1864 Tel. 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Ronan, third.

Tel. 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the deadheaters was St. Ronan, third.

† Deading (de din), vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Dead v.]

The action of the verb Dead); deadening.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Ciruy. 293 Cancrene. comeb of dedinge of be skyn. 1607 Hieron Wks. 1. 219 To the deading of their hearts, like Nabals. 1645 USSHER Body Div. (1647) 430 A further deading of the old man.

† Dea ding, fpl. a. Obs. [-ING 2.] Deadening. 1647 H. More Yong of Soul III. I. il. Deading liquor.

Deadish (de dif), a. Now rare. [f. Dead a. +1811.] Somewhat dead (in various senses).

a 1450 Fysshynge with Angle (1883) 11 The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke dedisshe in ryuers or in other waters. 1562 BULLEVN Dial. Searnes & Chir. 10a, When thei seme to bee colde, pale, deddishe, or partelle not elded in A. Stafform Niche II. 186 (T.) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 R. Peirce Bath Mem. II. il. 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1742 Lond. & Country Brown. 1. (ed. 4)55 To recover deadish Beer. 1783 Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

Dead letter.

Dead letter.

1. a. orig. A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence

1. a. orig. A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. Rom. vii. 6, 2 Cor. iii. 6).

1599 Fuere Heskin's Parl. 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the deade letters. 1652 Sierre Eng. Deliv. North. Pressb., to This. . taken singly by it selfe, is but a breathlesse Carkasse, or a Dead Letter. 1831 Carrier is the start. Res. n. iii, First must the dead Letter of Religion own itself dead. . if the living Spirit of Religion. . is to arise on its. b. A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1663 Heath Flagellum (ed. 2: 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were uselesse, and as a dead letter. 1746 Amierst Terræ Fil. xiii. 220 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. a 1754 Fielding Voy. Liskon (1758) 145 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our stante-books. . still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament. 1848 Macallan Vilist. Eng. 11. 132 The few penal laws, . which had been made in Irelandagainst Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter. 1869 Freeman Norn. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

2. A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. Dead-letter Office: a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined and reluvered

letter Office: a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined, and returned

in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled Returned Letter Office.

7771 P. Parsons Newmarket II. 126, I sent to the Posthouse, and purchased a pacquet of dead letters. 1845 McCuttout Taxation II. vii. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz. will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, 1881 Standard I Nov. 24 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the fatuity of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead' letter with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence Dead-letterism (nonce-wd), devotion to

Hence **Dead-letterism** (nonce-wd), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see

1879 BARING-GOULD Germany II. 186 Pictism . is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

Dead lift. [See DEAD a. 28, and LIFT 5b.]

1. The pull of a horse, etc., exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to

SSSS R. ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. 11. (Arh.) 76 Oxen., they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunte, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerst Word-bk. 186 When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently

refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, '1'll warn un to pull twenty times following to a dead-lift'.

2. fig. A position or juncture in which one can

2. fig. A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase at a dead lift. (Very common in the 17th c.: now arch. or dial.)

1367 Harman Caveat 34 And to these at a ded lyft, or last refuge, they maye. repayre. 1588 J. Udall. Diotrephes (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lift, or else we are vndone. 1525-6 Shirley Maid's Rev. in. ii, Medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lift; a very active poison. 1641 J. Shutte Sarah & Hagar (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lift, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1642 Flller Holly & Prof. St. 11. xxi. 137 Then [in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lift indeed 1754 Bertilelson Eng.-Dan. Dict., He helped me at a dead lift, hand satte mig paa fired igien. 1783 Answorm Lat. Dict. (Morell) IV. S. v. Nevo, None would do the wretch (Nevo) the favour to kill him; and. he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lift. 18. Mar. Edgeworm Stories of Ireland v, It's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 18. Mar. Edgeworm Kolinchias Reason 88, I would not slip off from a dead lift, forgetting to come back to it.

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift; a supreme effort. rare.

applied to lift or move something; a sheer IIII; a supreme effort. rare, 1882 Morris Hofes & Fears for Art i. 21 It is such a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lift, you can thrust this difficulty from you.

Dea'd-light. [In sense I, f. DEAD a. 15; in 3, f. DEAD sb., or Sc. form of death-light.]

1. Naut. A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

OUISIGE a Cabin-WHIGOW OF port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

1726 Shelvocke Voy. round World 3 A sea struck us ... and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 Marayar Midsh. Easy xxvi, The water. had burst into the cabin through the windows. for the dead lights. had not yet been shipped. a 1845 Barham Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington, The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in.

2. A skylight not made to open.

188a Trade Catalogue, Skylights for which we have uo corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

3. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent

bodies, in grave-yards, etc.; a 'corpse-light' or 'corpse-candle', Sc.

1813 Hogo Queen's Wake Introd., Dead-lights glimmering through the night. 1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. ix. (1860) 85/2 The many floating Highland stories of spectral deadlights and wild supernatural sounds, seen and heard by nights in lonely places of sepulture.

† Dead dlihead. Obs. rare. [f. Deadly a. +

†Dea dlihead. Obs. rare. [f. DEADLY a. + HEAD.] Dead condition; the state of the dead. 1612 AINSWOATH Annot. Ps. xvii. 10 By the Hebrew word Sheol. we are to understand the place, estate, or depth of death, deadlihed. 1642 G. HUGHES Embalming Dead Saints 19 Some kind of losse. which this deadlyhed brings upon the soule. Ibid. 20 Deadly-head. + Dea dlihood. Obs. rare-1. = prec. 1659 Pearson Creed 476 In the state or condition of the dead; in deadlyhood, as some have learn't to speak.

Deadlily (de dlil), adv. rare. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively: = DEADLY adv.

LY 2.] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively; = DEADLY adv.

1521 LADY M. WROTH Urania 116 Musing..how hee should so farre and deadlily fall out with himselfe. 1662

J. CHANOLER Van Helmout's Oriat. 122 A young man. A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl..being deadlily pricked, thrust Loniguius thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY COMM.-PL.

26. Ser. I. 257 Dull, dull—deadlily dull. 1860 PUSEY Min. Proph. 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadlily.

1863 — Lent. Serm. 4 Deadlily delusive to the soul.

Dead-line.

Dea'd-line.
1. A line that does not move or run. [Dead

18. A line date of the scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines', and

2. Mil. A line drawn around a military prison, 2. Mtl. A line drawn around a mintary prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down.

1868 Lossing Hist, Civ. War U.S. 111. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead-line', over which no man could pass and live. 1888 Contemp. Review Mar.

449 Should he some day escape alive across the dead-line of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

762. 1889 Bauce Plant. Negro 45 The instant he sought. 100 cross the social dead-line.

Deadliness (de dlinės). [f. DEADLY a. +

NESS.]
†1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY a. 1); mortality. Obs.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 382 We beoren in ure bodie Iesu Cristes deadlicnesse. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter Ixxxiii. 2 My hert. and my fleyss. hof bai be brisel & heuy in dedlynes. 1434 Missey Mending of Life 123 Pe fettyr of dedelynes. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Dedelynesse, mortalitas.
2. The quality of being deadly or fatal. c 1450 Mirour Salvacioun 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of eendeles dedelynesse of the sinne. 1612-5 Bp. HALL Contempt. V. (T.), The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. 1863 Gro. Eliot Romola III. xii, That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 Roceas Hist. Gleanings Ser. II. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness.

Dead lock, dea'd-lock. [Cf. DEAD a. 28, 31.] 1. A condition or situation in which it is impos-

1. A condition of situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still.

1779 Sheridan Critic III, I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is afraid to let go first. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. § 11. Yrnls. (1872) I. I in Newgate Street, there was such a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them. 1888 Bayee Amer. Commus. I. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then, a deadlock results.

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock. [Dead a. 24 b.]

1866 Timmins Industr. Hist. Birmingham 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key. Hence Dead-lock v., to bring to a deadlock or stand-still; Deadlocking vbl. sb.

1880 Daily Tel. 17 Feb., An eutire population is dead locked through no fault of its own, 1892 N. Y. Nation 4 Ang.

81/2 They. have deadlocked the Legislature. 1882 N. Y. Tribune 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed.

Deadlong, a. Humorous nonce-formation after livelong (as if f. live adj.).

1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xxiv, Through half the deadlong night.

Deadly (de'dli), a. Forms: 1 déadlic. 3

**Deadly** (de dli), a. Forms: 1 déadlic, 3 dædlich, diadlich, 3-4 deadlich, 3-5 dedlich, -lych, dedelik(e, 4 dedli, dedeli, deadli, dyadich, dyeadlich, 4-5 deedli, 4-6 dedly, dedely, 5 deadlike, dedlyke, 5-6 deedly, 6 deadlie, -lye, deedely, dedlie, 6-7 Sc. deidly, deidlie, 5-deadly. [OE. déadlic, f. déad DEAD: sec -LY]. Cf. OHG. töllich, MD. doodlick.]

Cf. OHG. ibilich, MD. doodlick.]

† 1. Subject to death, mortal. Obs.

c 1000 Homilies (Thorpe) II. 186 (Bosw.) Det an deadlic man mihte ealne middaneard oferseon. c 1230 Hali Meid.
13 [bis deadlich lif. a 1300 Cursor M. 10019 (Cott.) Godd bicom man dedli. 1340 Ayenb. 244 Ne eşe dyeadlich ne may [bet] naşt ysy. c 1400 MAUNEV. (ROND.) vii. 24, I am a c reature dedly. 1477 EAAR RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 123 Thinke thou art dedely. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 67 This deidlie body sal be cled with immortalite. a 1563 BALE Sel. Wes. (Parker Soc.) 97 Many holy prophets that were deadly men were martyred. 1839 BAILEY Festus xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life Can be there, by God's leave.

† b. absol. A mortal: susually as bl. Mortals.

were martyred. 1839 Balley Festus xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deady life Can be there, by God's leave.

† b. absol. A mortal; usually as pl. Mortals, human beings. Obs.

\*\*c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2867 Pare is nane dedely. .pat suffice to serche be domes of god. 1590 Jas. I Sp. Gen. .ds-sembly Aug., I. .shall Maintain the same against all deadly. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey.. Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadly, as our only Righteous King and Soveraign.

† 2. In danger of death, like to die. Obs.

\*\*a 1300 E. E. Pealter xliii. 22 (Mätz.) For al dai dedelik er we [morte afficinur] for be. c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T.

312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn . but thy benignytee Vpon my dedly herte haue some pitee. \*\*a 1616 Beaum. & Fil. Cust. Country y. iv, How does the patient? Cod. Vou may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadly. .her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.

† b. Of or belonging to death. Obs.

1470-85 Malory Arthur xiii. xi, Not longe after that loseph was layd in his dedely bed. 1483 Caxron G. de la Tour cxxxv. 193 She.. became seke, and laye in her dedely bedde.

\*\*13 Without life inquirmete: \_\_Drang. 6 care.

† 3. Without life, inanimate; = Dead a. 6. rare.
a 1225 Juliana 22 To luten dedliche schaften as 3e schulden to godd. c 1440 Secrees 132 It is swilk a secre bat vnnethis mannys brest may it vnderstonde, how may it banne be wrete in dedly skyns?

4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal. 4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal. c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. III. viii. § 3 Forbrecon Romane heora apas..and par deadliene sige zeforan. 1207 K. Glouc. (1724) 223 Ac ouercome vas he nost, bey ys wounden dedlych were. c 1377 Chaucea Anel. § Arc. 258 The cause.. Of my dedely adversitie. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode L. xxvii. (1869) 19 Per is no wounde so cruelle; for with out remedye it is dedlych. 1562 Winset Certain Tractates Wks. (1888) I. 3 Lyke.. to ane schip in ane dedely storme. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 48 Every houre expecting the deadly blow of the hangman. 1768 Beattie Minstr. II. xii, Tho Fortune aim her deadliest blow. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces.

b. As a quality of things: Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

2 1380 Wyclip Sept. Sel. Wks. I. 361 Dedli drynke, 3if bei taken it..anoieh hem not. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 57 b, The inhabitants.. doe set the whole Groue on fire, and by that meanes the deadly Serpents.. are driven away. 1697 Dayoen Virg. Georg. iii. 447 Dire Stepdames.. mix, for deadly Draughts, the poisonous Juice. 1988 Gibbon Decl. 6 F. I. (1846) V. 3 The winds.. from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. x. (1879) 220 Many savages.. have seen.. small animals killed by the musket, without being..aware how deadly an instrument it is. 1866 Treas. Bot. 1140 To camels.. it is a deadly poison.

2. 500. In names of poisonous plants.

poison.

C. spec. In names of poisonous plants.

Deadly Carrot, the genus Thapsia of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe.

Deadly Nightshade, the Atropa Belladouna (N.O. Solanacex), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries; the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, Solanum Dulcamara, with ovoid scarlet berries.

1578 Lyte Dodoens III. XXI. 446 Of great Nightshade, or Dwale. This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum. The .. fresh leaues of this deadly Nightshade

may be applyed ontwardly. The fruite of this Solaman is deadly. 1774 T. West Antio. Furness 94 There grows the Lethal Bekan, or deadly nightshade. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXIV. 282/2 The species [of Thapsia] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1886 Pall Mall G. 27 Aug. 4/1 The plant. popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet. The appearance of the deadly nightshade, atropa belladonna of botany and medicine, is very different.

5. Theol. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal copposed to regin of the second to the

5. Theol. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to venial); esp. applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins: see Sin.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 56 He [David] dude preo vtnummen heaued sunnen & deadliche. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 3362 Thir er tha hede syns that er dedely. 1340 Ayenb. 9 Lecherie. is on of pe zeuen dyadliche zennes. Ibid. 16 Hi byeb heaued. of alle zennes, and ginninge of alle kueade, be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. c 1400 Maunoev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Pai say also hat fornicncion es na dedly bot a kyndely thing. 1483 Caxron G. de la Tour H iii, By this synne of glotonye men falle in alle the other sixe dedely synnes. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, Fornicacion, and all other deadly synne. 1633 Shaks. Meas. for M. III. 11 Sure it is no sinne, Or of the deadly seuen it is the least. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven cur'd deadly Sins. Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemp'rance, Av'rice, Ire, And Lust. 1819 Sheller Cenci IV. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

† b. Deadly sinner: one who commits deadly

+ b. Deadly sinner: one who commits deadly

† b. Deadly sinner: one who commits deadly sin. Obs.

1622 Donne Serm. i. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6. Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

1205 LAV. 8550 pine dædliche iuan. 1380 Sir Ferumb.
600 A leyde to be Sarsyn strokes smerte rizt als til his dedly fo. 1430 Freemasonry 300 Throwghe envye, or dedly hate.
1363 STANYHUAST Aeneis I. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadly requengement. 2 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III.
382 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. I. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self. 1813 Byron Br. Abydos II. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 4 The contest. becomes sharp and deadly.

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.
20. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse.

7. Kesembling or suggestive of death, death-like, a. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 869 Thisbe, Who koude wryte which a dedely chere Hath Teshe now. c 1400 Beryn 1337 His coloure gan to chaunge in-to a dedely hewe. 1561 Eden Arte Nauig. II. xix. 50 If [the Sunne] shew yealowe or deadly, tempest is like to folow. 1500 Shaks. Com. Erro. Vi. vi. 96, I know it by their pale and deadly looks. 1795 Souther Foan of Arc 289 By the flush'd check. And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 Med. Fril. x. 152 In consequence of the .. deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

prostration, 154B Hall Chron. 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare. 1562 Winger Cert. Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 6 Quhat deidly sleip is this that hes oppressit 200° 1671 Salmon Syn. Med. III. xxii. 413 Narcotick, causing deadly sleep. 1853 Lytron My Novel x1, vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

c. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness,

c. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a 1300 Cursor M. 17881 (Gött.) Pe folk in dedeli mirknes stadd. 1329 More Conf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1171/1 Continual flatigacion woulde make it [the mind]dull and deadlye. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 29 There was such a deadlie silence in the porte. 1605 Shaks. Lear v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1638 ROUSE Heav. Univ. (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. colloq. 1660 Pefys Diary 1 Nov., A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 fbid. 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1745 Mrs. Delany Life & Corr. (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter. 1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong. 1. ii, You're come a deadly deal wrong! 1843 Chalvie Past & Pr. (1858) 28 T Why such deadly haste to make money? 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) I. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat... cannot be very deadly.

9. Comb., as deadly-dinted, -handed, -headed,

to make money? 1847 J. WILSON CUT. AND THE quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat... cannot be very deadly.

9. Comb., as deadly-dinted, -handed, -headed, -like adjs.; deadly-lively a., combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (collog.); hence deadly-liveliness.

1593 SIAKS. 2 Hen. VI, v. ii. 9 The deadly handed Clifford slew my Steed. 1506 Firz-Geffrey Sir F. Drake (1881) 51 An hundred deadlie-dinted staves. 1630 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition. 1838 Direcens Nich. Nick. xii, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively nir from the jaunty style in which it was worn. 1881 Mes. OLIPHANT in Macm. Mag. XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone. 10 the deadly-liveliness. and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering. 1891 Spectator 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

Deadly (derdli), adv. Forms: I deadlice, 3-4 deadliche, 4 dyadliche, dedlyk, 4-6 dedely, 5 dedly, 6 deedly, 5c. deidly, 7 deadlie, 6-deadly. [OE. déadlice, f. déad DEAD: see LY 2.] † 1. In a way that causes death; mortally, fatally;

c to death. Obs.

c 1050 Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 436/B Loetaliter, deadlice.

a 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 33 He wonded be Kyng
dedely fulle sore. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 135 Dedely, mortaliter, letaliter. 1561 T. Nonton Catvin's Inst. 1. xiv.
(1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly. 1627 May
Lucan IX. (1431) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatall are their

teeth. c 1679 Roxb. Balt. VI. 147 Killing Beauty .. Be no more so deadly Cruel. 1816 Bynon Ch. Har. III. xxix, When shower d The death-bolts deadliest.

Theol. In a way that entails spiritual death;

† b. Theol. In a way that entails spiritual death; mortally: see DEADLY a. 5. Obs.
a 1235 Ancr. K. 58 3ifhe is ivonded so bet he sunezie deadliche. 1240 Ayenb. 223 Inc obre cas me may zenezi, ober listliche, ober dyadliche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXD.) iii. 10 Pai sny we synne dedly in bat we schaue oure berdes. 1503 HAWES Examp, Virt. xiii. 273 A dongeon longe and wyde Made for theym that do synne dedely. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Sern. Jim. 112/2 To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall: yea, & that deadly.
† 2. Implacably, mortally; to the death. Obs. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Viace (Rolls) 2644 Sheo louede mykel be slayn brober, & dedlyk [v.r. dedely] hated sche þat ober. 1393 GOWER Conf. 1. 322 Thus hate I dedely thilke vice. 1590 Ivin Eurhure (Arb.) 95, I have heard that women either lone entirely or hate deadly. 1650 S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist. 1. (1654) 44 The spitefull Devil deadly pursuing him.
3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; ns if dead; without animation.

as if dead; without animation.

3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; as if dead; without animation.

a 1300 Cursor M. 18155 (Cott.) Daa waful wras sa dedli dim, All lighted be lem bat come wit him. c 1430 Pilgr. Ly. Manhode 1. lxxxix. (1869) so Al dedliche [tout mornement] he answerde hire. 1594 Sinaks. Rich. III, III. vii. 26 They... Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale... 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 181, vii. (R.). How comes it then, that in so near decay We deadly sleep in deep security? 1865 Dickens Mat. Fr. 1. i, Seeming to turn deadly faint.

4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. colloq.

[a 1300 Cursor M. 17215 (Cott.), I bat es sa dedli dill.] 1889 Puttenham Eng. Poesse int. xviii. (Arb.) 205 He... did... deadly belie the matter by his description. 1391 Spenser Virg. Gnat 446 Judgement seates, whose ludge is deadlie dred. 1688 Mirge Fr. Dict. s.v. Slova, He is deadly slow. Il est furiensement long. 1703 Rowe Ulyss. Epil. 31 These Cups are pretty, but they're deadly dear. 1809 Scort Let. to Southey 14 Jan. in Lockhart, In this deadly cold wenther. 1865 Trolloffe Belton Est. ix. 102 It is so deadly dull.

1878 Mas. Stowe Paganue P. xiii, We were deadly tired.

5. In a dead manner; like a dead thing. rare... 1881 G. Pettie tr. Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1580) so To fall deadlie to the grounde, as a bodie without breath. 1844 Mozley Ess. (1878) II. 126 There is a helief in the Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and . rests deadly in a mere book.

† Dea'dman. Obs. = Dead man; formerly

+ Deardman. Obs. = Dead man: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. BLIND-

written and pronounced as one word. (Cl. BLIND-MAN.) Obs. exc. in names, as Deadman's Walk.

a 1300 Cursor M. 11504 (Cott.) A smetl o seleuth bitturnes, bat dedman cors wit smerld cs. (1440 Gesta Kom. lxx, 387 (Add. MS.) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the bere.

1611 Shaks. Cymb. v. iii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd With deadmen

Dead man is used in various fig. applications

and combinations; chiefly in pl.

1. pl. (dead men.) Empty bottles (at a drinking-

1. pl. (acat men.) Empty bottes (at a drinking-bout, etc.). slang or colloq.

a 1700 B. F. Dict. Cant. Crev. Dead-men, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles). 1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng., Spy 1. 151 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. 1851 Thackerank Eng. Hunn, iii. 11876/244 Fresh bottles were brought; the 'dead men'..removed.

bottles were brought; the 'dead men'. removed.

2. slang. (See quot. 1873.)

1764 Low Life 40 Journeymen Bakers... are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week.

1819 Moore Tom Crib's Mem. 16 (Farmer) Dead men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers.

1873 Slang Dict., Dead-man, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. Cards. A dummy at whist.

1786 MACKENZIE in The Lounger No. 79 ? 13 As if one should, sit down with three dead men at whist.

4. Naut. (pl.) 'The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is

4. Naut. (pl.) 'The reef or gaskel-ends care-lessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth). Dead men's bells. A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. 1848 W. Gardiner Flora Forfarthire 139 It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. 1853 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 157. † Dead man's (men's) eye(s. Naut. Obs.

= DEAD-EYE. = DEAD-EYE.

1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the closyange of dedemen yen. 1598 Floato, Morto... a pullie in a ship called the dead man he. 1636 CAPT. SMITH Acid. Ying. Seamon 15 Pullies, blockes, shivers and dead mens eyes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dead-mens Eyes (in a Ship), a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

Dead man's (men's) fingsr(s.

1 A lead neare for various Species of Orchis,

1. A local name for various species of Orchis, properly those with palmate tubers, as O. maculata and latifolia; in Shaks. prob. the Early Purple Orchis, O. mascula. Also applied to Arum naculatum, Lotus corniculatus, and Alopecurus praturii. (British & Halland)

tensis. (Britten & Holland.)

1602 Shaks. Ham. w. vii. 173 Long Purples... onr cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 193 Orchis tatifolia. The root, from its shape, is sometimes called .. Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte Alcyonium digitatum: = next 1.

1860 Dallas Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd. 54. 1865 Gossk Year at Shore 73. 1873 Dana Corals 83.

3. The finger-like divisions of the branchine or

gills in a lobster or crab. 1806-7 J. Bergespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) 1x. xlv, In eating lobster—getting.. half a dozen of the dead man's fingers into your mouth.

Dead man's hand.

Dead man's hand.

1. A zoophyte, Aleyonium digitatum, forming lobed fleshy masses: see Aleyonium.

1755 J. Ellis Corallines 83 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes. This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish. 1756 Schlossen in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 450 The aleyonium.commonly called dead-man's hand.

2. a. A local name for Orthis maculata and O. mascula (cf. prec. 1). b. Also for Nephrodium Filir. mas. and some other ferus from the appear.

Filix-mas, and some other ferns, from the appearritarinas, and some other lens, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist.'. c. Also for the seaweed Tangle, Laminaria digitala. (Britten & Iloll.) 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bort. 193 Orchis macutala. Dead-man's-hand.

† Dead man's head. Obs. A 'death's head';

a skull or figure of a skull.

1557 Bury Wills (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead manes head. 1558 J. Heywood Prov. & Frier. (1867) 66, l neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I haue sure a deade mans head in my dishe.

Dead man's thumb.

1. A local name for Orchis mascula, from the 1. A local name for Orchis mascula, from the shape of the tubers. (Cf. Dead Man's FINGER 1.)

1632 Roxh, Ballads (Britten & Holland, Each flower...

Such as within the meddowes grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew iv.r. an hearball blew. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist, E. Bord. 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburied murderer.

2. = DEAD MAN'S HAND 1.

1864 G. Rowe in Intell. Observ. Sept. 84 The swelling

1863 G. Rowe in Intell. Observ. Sept. 84 The swelling obes of the dead man's thumb.

+ Dead man's toes. Obs. = prec. 2.

† Dead man's toes. Obs. = prec. 2.

1755 [see Dead man's mand 1]. 1786 J. Ellis Nat. Hist.

200 phytes 83 Round white eggs, like those described in the

Alexonium digitatum or Dead Man's Toes.

Deadness (de'dn'es). The condition or quality

of being dead, in various senses: 1. lit.

1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1673) 481 To Pluto and to

the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token

of deadnesse. a 1716 South Serm. VII. i. (R.), Cursing

it (the barren fig. tree] to deadness with a word. 1764 Wool
comn in Phil. Trans. LX. 97 A numbness and deadness of

lis little. finger. 1881 Miss Vonce Lads & Lasses ii. 95

The man that. gets the creeping deadness in his bones.

2. fig.

1511 Binle Rom. iv. 19 The deadnesse of Saraes wombe

2. fig.

2. fig.

2. fig.

1611 Birle Rom, iv. 19 The deadnesse of Saraes wombe.

1620 Z. Boyn Zion's Florwerz (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. a 1628 Preston Saints Daily Exert. (1629) 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer. a dulnesse, and deadnesse in him. 1642 Petition in Clarendon Hist, Reb. (1843) 165/2 By the deadness of trade. 1738 Wesley Wks. (1872) 1. 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer. 1749 Br. G. Lavington Enthus. Alethodists (1754) Il. 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses. 1883 II. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W. v. (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b. The state of being dead to something. 1745 Wesley Answ. Ch. 7 Vour Deadness to the World. 1786 Mad. D'Arblaty Diary 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius. 1858 Bushrell Nat. 5. Supernat. xiv, Deadness to God and all holy things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality;

Supernat, xiv, Deadness to God and all noty things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

170-16 J. Mortimer (J., Deadness or flatness in cyder.

1705 Sarah Fielding Ophelia I. xix, I had perceived. deadness in the best complexions.

ness in the best complexions.

Dead - nettle (de'd<sub>1</sub>ne:l'l). See also Deanettle. The English name for plants of the genus Lamium (N.O. Labiata), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. L. album White Dead-nettle, and L. purpureum Red Dead-nettle; also applied to L. Galeobdolon (G. luteum) Vellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of Stachys or other labiates.

to species of Stachys or other labiates.

1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxciii. (1495) 730 Of netles is dowble kynde, one brennyth and bytyth, and another manere hyghte the deed nettyll or the blynde nettyll.

1578 Lyte Dodoens I. lxxviii. 130 There be two kindes of Dead Nettel. The one..smelleth but little, the other..hath n strong and stinking sauour. 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. iv. 43 The white dead-nettle.. has no affinity with nettles..except in the shape of the leaves. 1879 Lubbock Sci. Lect. i. 1 The Common White Deadnettle.

Dead oil: see DEAD D. 2.

+ Dead nalsy. dea'd-na:lsv. Obs. [DEAD

† **Dead palsy, dea d-pa-lsy.** Obs. [DEAD a. 2n.] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

immobility of the part affected.

1593 CONSTABLE Sonn. III. vii, Dead-palsey sicke of all my chiefest parts.

1643 FULLEA Holy & Prof. State v. vi. 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sense. 1697 R. Pence Bath Mem. 1.iv. 59 The Huenkyld, or halfstroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsie, or Palsie of one Sidel. 1702 Pervs Corr. 405 About three weeks since, Si R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot.

1712 Arbuthnot John Bull III. x, Frog was seized with a dead palsy in the tongue.

1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan Sidney Bidulph 111. 217.

+ Dead pay. Obs. [Cf. F. morte-paye.] 1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc. no longer ln

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc. no longer in active service; a soldier receiving such pay.

158 T. Washington it. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie iii.lv.

76 b, When these men. can serve no longer in the warres. they are sent as. keepers of castles and towns, whom we do cal dead payes.

1611 Cotga., Morte-payes, Dead-payes, Souldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortresse, or frontier Towne, during their lines.

168 F. Spence House of Medici 339 The citizens and Dead-payes subbid the French at unawares.

1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2196/1 Janisaries.

1681 Lines and Dead-payes nabbid the Area to unawares.

1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 2196/1 Janisaries.

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated hy the officer; a person in whose name such pay

hy the officer; a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. dead-share in Dead D. 2.)

1565 Calffill, Annu. Treat, Crosse (1846)63 Like a covetous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay, 1637 Br. Hall Gt. Impostor Wks, 507 Like to some vnfaithfull captaine that hath. filled his purse with dead payes, and made vp the number of his companies with borrowed men. 1639 Massinger Unnat, Combat tv. ii, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead pays, nor can coren The commissary at a muster. 1663 Perso Diary 13 Oct., The King. mustering the Guards the other day himself. found reason to dislike their condition. finding so many absent men, or dead pays. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Worlds. Draddpay, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears. no one appears

Dea d-point, dead point. Mech. [Dead a. V.] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull instead of turning the crank.

1836 KATER & LARDN, Mech. xviii, 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position. 1875 R. F. MARTISTE, Harver Winding Mach. 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

Dead reckoning. Naut. [Dead a. V.] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations. Hence dead LATITUDE (q. v.), that computed by dead reckon-

ing.

163 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course. 1760 Pembeaton in Phil. Trans. 1.1. 911 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. 1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast xxxii. 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark. 1891 Nature 3 Sept., The logs which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's Regiment for the Sen', which was published in 1577. fig. 1868 Lowell Witchenst Prose Wks. 1890 II. 372 The mind, when it sails by dead reckoning. will sometimes bring pin in strange latitudes.

Dead Sea. [transl. L. mare mortuum, Gr. η νεκρά θάλασσα (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the

Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe: ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.]

The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and

into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

c1350 Genesis & Exod. 1123 De swarte flum, de dede se.
c1355 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1020 Per faure citees wern set, nov is a see called, Pat ay is droug and dym, and ded in hit kynde, Blo, blubrande, and blak. Forby be derk dede see hit is demed. 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) I. 105 (Matz.) ludea. hap in pe soupe side be dede Se. 1559 W. Cunning.

RAM Cosmagr. Glasse 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not. nether can. any fishe live there. 1835 J. Neal. Bro. Jonathan 11. 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

the dead-sea itself.

b. attrib., as in Dead Sea apple, Dead Sea Fruit = Apple of Sodom: see APPLE 3.

1868 Miss Braddon (title), Dead Sea Fruit. 1869 Eng. Mech. 24 Dec. 354/1 Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mar apples. are occasionally imported from Bussorah. 1883 The Garden 1 Apr. 220/1 The Asclepias above alluded to is what has been called the Dead Sea Fruit. 1883 L. Wingfield. A. Rowe 111. vi. 119 The baked ments were Dead Sea fruit, and stuck in her throat.

Dead Set: see Set 56.

Dead set: see Set sb.

Dead-thraw (-throw), Sc. ff. Death-throe.

Dead-tongue. A name for the umbelliferous plant *Enanthe crocata*, from its paralysing effect on the organs of speech.

on the organs of speech.

1688 T. Lawson Let. in Ray's Corr. (1848) 205 C. manthe Cicuta-Jacie... about Kendal and Hiltondale, Westmoreland, ... where it is commonly called Dead Tongue. 1746 Warson in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 233 This Oenanthe in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it Dead Tongue. 1878 Cumbrld. Gloss., Deed tongue, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, Enanthe crocata.

Dead water, dead.water. [Dead a. 22.]

1. Water without any current; still water. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 240 A standing poole or dead water. 1651 T. H[Ale] Acc. New Invent. 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. 1874 Burnano My Time xxii. 197 We pulled in. and made for a quiet nook in dead-water attrib. 1792 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. Add. (1795) 29 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2. Naut. The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

a ship under way.
1627 Capt. Smrti Seaman's Gram. ix. 42 Dead water is

the Eddie water followes the sterne of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides. c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the risc

and fall are at a minimum; the neap tide. (Cf.

1561 EDEN Arte Nauig. 11. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes. dead waters, or lowe fluddes.

Dead weight, dea'd-weight. [DEAD a.

29.]
1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body.

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body.

(ii. and fig.)

1666 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxiii. 238 When the Sucker came to be moved onely with a dead weight or pressure. 1702 Saveav Miner's Friend 81 The Moving Cause, as Mens Hands, Horses, or Dead Weight. 1711 Shaftess. Charac. I. iii. (1737) I. 67 Pedantry and Bigotry are Mill-stones able to sink the best Book which carries the least part of their dead weight. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xlvi, Mrs. Gamp. . forced him backwards down the stairs by the mere appression of her dead-weight.

b. techn. (See quots.)

1858 Simmonds Diet. Trade, Dead Weight, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dead weight, a vessel's lading when it consists of heavy goods, but particularly such as pay freight according to their weight and not their stowage. 1874 Knight Diet. Mech. Pead-weight, the weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load. 1881 Lubbock in Nature No. 618. 412 The saving in dead weight, by this improvement alone, is from 10 to 16 per cent.

2 A heavy inert weight: fig. a heavy weight or

2. A heavy inert weight; fig. a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a per-

son, institution, etc.

son, institution, etc.

1721 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 282 The Scots...were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs.

1785 C. Thomas in Med. Commun. II. 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A. Young Trau. France

113 His character is a dead weight upon him.

1822 HAZ
117 Table-t, Convers. of Lords (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead-weight upon the imagination.

1876 F. E. Trollove Charming Fellow III. xviii. 229 It was extremely exhilarating...to find himself free...of the dead weight of debt.

13 'A name given to an advance by the Bank.

†3. 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-

of England to Government on account of the halfpay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army
and Navy' (Simmonds Diet. Trade). Ohs.
The debt was paid off by an anunity which ceased in 1867.
1823 Consert Rur. Rides (1885) I. 320 The six hundred
millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of deadweight. 1826 J. Hume in Hansard XVI. 184-5 The year
1822, when Mr. Vansittart brought before parliament the
notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight. The country
were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole
of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual
decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances
out of it were payable. 1827 Gentl. Mag. XCVII. 11. 13
Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list.

Dead well, deard-we'll. [DEAD a. 15, 22.] 1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also absorb-

ing well, dumb well. Cf. dead-hole (DEAD a. D. 2).

1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. 1. 5 lu some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dend wells. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 10 Dead wells, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters.

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights

of a large clock descend.

1867 Muscaave Nooks & Corners Old Fr. I. 261 A 'dead well' of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock.

Dead wood, dea'd-wood.

1. Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit trace, or the likes, hope for

of fruit-trees, or the like; hence fig.

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U.S. slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage.

1872 C. King Mountain Sierra Nev. x. 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. Natt. Solid blocks of timher fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen

those parts. 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Ship (Plate), The rising or Dead Wood. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1789), It determines the heighth of the dead-wood, afore and nbaft. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stem-

nego casseus i seenn. Eanc. 17. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings.

attrib. 1792 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts X. 225 To draw the Kelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-wood knees, the upper foremost and aftermost pieces of dead wood.

Dea'd-work, dead work.

1. Naut. (See guots V Obe

Dea'd-work, dead work.

† 1. Naut. (See quots.) Obs.
1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. xxi. 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without, 1765 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1789), Dead-work, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden. cross Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 154 Supernatant part of the ship, that part which, when alloat, is above the water; anciently expressed by the name of dead-work.

2. Mining. Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

2. Mining. Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1869 R. B. SMYTH Goldfields of Victoria 609 Deadwork, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts, 1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines 60 They will. save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3. Work in hand, not finished.

1888 Chicago Inter-Ocean (Farmer), To-night the joint

committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. [1891 Daily News 23 May 6/5 (Tailors' Strike) Another man declared.. that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e., work in hand) untit the strike was over.]

Deady (de di). slang. A name for gin, or for

Deady (de'di). slang. A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called app. from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D. Deady, Distiller and Brandymerchaut, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

[1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's max.] 1819

T. Moore Tom Crib's Mem. Congress App., To quaff Our Deady o'er some State Affairs. a 1843 Souther Doctor Interchapter xvi. (D.), Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

Deagrate - see Dea JI.

De-aerate: see DE- II. 1.

De-aerate: see De- II. 1.

Deaf (def), a. Forms: 1-3 deaf, Orm. def, (2-3 pl. deaue), 3-6 def, (3-5 pl. deue, 4 Ayenb. dyaf, dyaue, dyeaue), 4-5 deef(f, (pl. deeue), 4-6 defe, (deff(e, 5 deif, deyf(fe), 6 deefe, deaffe, (Sc. deif(f), 6-7 deafe, 7- deaf. [A Common Teutonic adj.: OE. déaf = OFris. dâf (WFris. doaf), OS. dôf (MDu., Du., MLG. doof (v), LG. dôf), OHG. toup (b), (MHG. toup, Ger. taub), ON. daufr (Sw. döf, Da. döv), Goth. daufs (b):—OTeut. \*daub-oz, from an ablaut stem dcub-, daub-, dub, pre-Teut. dheubh-, to be dull or obtuse of perception: cf. Goth. aflaubnan to grow dull or obtuse, tion: cf. Goth. afdaubnan to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr.  $\tau\nu\phi\lambda\delta s$  (: $-\theta\nu\phi$ -) blind. The original diphthong remains in north. dial.; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with relief by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (diff) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States. In many Eng. dialects the ea is still diphthongal, deaf.]

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing. tion: cf. Goth. afdaubnan to grow dull or obtuse,

widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States.

In many Eng. dialects the ea is still diphthongal, deeaf.]

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing.

c 825Vesp. Psalter xxxviii[i]. 14 Swe swe deaf ic ne ze[herde].

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 129 Alse to deue men. c 1200

ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & deefe. a 1225 St. Marher. 20

ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & deefe. a 1225 St. Marher. 20

ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & deefe. a 1225 St. Marher. 20

ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & deefe. a 1225 St. Marher. 20

ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & deefe. a 1225 St. Marher. 20

In the was somdel deef [v.r. def. defe] and bat was scathe. 1308

Trevish Barth. De P. R. xvii. clxxxviii. (1495) 720 Vynegre helpith deyf eeres. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 15 Deffe, surdus. 1538

Starkev England 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1601 Shaks. 711. C. Lii. 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deafe. 1717 Prion Alma II. 366 Till death 1718 Watts Ps. cxxxv. 7 Blind are their eyes, their ears are deaf [rime relief]. 1818 Scott Hrt. Nidl. xxxv, You know onr good Lady Stiffolk is a little deaf. 1871 B. Tavior Faust (1875) II. 1. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes yon, you are deaf.

b. absol., esp. in pl. the deaf, deaf people. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xi. 5 Blinde zeseob. deafe zehyrab. c 1200 Vices & Virtuse (1883) 75 be blinde, 3e dumbe, 3e deane, 3e halte. a 1300 Cursor M. 13107 (Cott.) De def has heriug, blind has sight. 1611 Bible Isa. xxxv. 5 Then ... the eares of the deafe shalbe vnstopped. 1855 Browning Master Ilingues xxvi, Who thinks Hugues wrote for the deaf?. 1717 again; what's the clef?

c. fg. said of things.

deaf?..try again; what's the clef?

C. fig. said of things.

a 1000 Yuliana 150 Det ic...dumbum and deafum deofolgieldum..gaful onhate. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. v. i. 81 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their secrets. 1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d. Proverbial phrases. As deaf as an adder or a post (formerly and still dialectally as deaf as a door, door-post, door-nail, etc.); none so deaf as those who

won't hear. (Deafness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (= pethen the asp); cf.

Ps. Iviii. 5, to the adder (= pethen the asp); cf. the name deaf-adder in 7.)
[a 1400-50 Alexander 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe.] 1551 Crowley Pleas, & Pain 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye not heare? 1563 I. Herwood Prox. & Epigr. (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, us he that will not heare. 1606 Bretton Mis. Mavillia Wks. (Grosart) 49 (D.) He is as deafe as a doore. 1511 Cotton., Sourd comme on tapis, as deafe as a doore-nayle (say we). a 1693 Urouhart Rabelais III. xxiv. He was as deaf as n Door-nall. 1824 Bentham Bk. of Fallacies Wks. 1843 II. 412 None are so completely deaf as those who will not hear. a 1845 Hood Tale of Trumpet iv, She was deaf as a post.. And as deaf as twenty similes more, Including the adder, that deafest of suakes.

Strakes.
 [c825 Vesp. Ps. lvii. 4 (5) Swe nedran deafe.
 Coverad. ibid., Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth hir eares.]
 Deaf and dumb: also used absol. (= Deaf-

MUTE) and thence attrib., as 'a deaf-and-dumb

alphabet?.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 108 Ich heold me al stille .. ase dumbe & deaf deð þet naueð non onswere. c 1400 Destr. Troy 4281 þóf it defe were & doumbe, dede as a ston. 1625 Sta J. Strandling Divine Poems III. xlvi. 96 The deaf-and-dumbe he made to heare and speake. 1669 Holder Elem. Speech App. 114 Now as to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness. 1774 Johnson West. 1st. Wks. X. 520 There is .. in Edinburgh .. a college of the deaf and dumb. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. ii. 17 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs.

f. In restricted sense. Learnith.

f. In restricted sense: Insensible to certain kinds

of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1784 Cowpea Task vi. 646 Deaf as the dead to harmony.
1866 Tynoall. Clac. 1. xxiii. 167 A world of sounds to which
I had been before quite deaf. 1870 Lowell Study Wind.
(1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are .. instructive
to whoever is not rhythm-deaf.

2. fig. Not giving ear; unwilling to hear or heed, inattentive. Const. to († at). Phrase. to turn a deaf ear (to).

1297 R. GLOUC, (Rolls) 7220 Hii beb deue & blinde iwys, but hii nolleb non god byng yhure ne yse.

1393 LANGL. P.

11. C. XII, 67 For god is def now a dayes and deyneb uonht ous to huyre. c 1440 Hyllon Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494)

11. XXII, Make deef ere to hem as though bou herde hem not. 1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Natt. iii. 30 Mankinde was in a manner deaffe at the law of nature. 1607 Silaks. Timon.

1. ii. 257 Oh that men eares should be To Counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1655 Jennings Elise 100 The reason that hath caused. your pitty to be deaf at my prayers. 1710-11 Suiff Trul. Stella 7 Feb., I was deaft to all intreaties. c 1780 Burns Duncan Gray, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1838 That.

WALL Greece II. Xiii. 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1887 R. N. Carev Uncle Max XXXI. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question.

† 3. Dull, stupid; absurd. Obs.

4 3. Dull, stupid; absurd. Obs.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Deffe, or dulle (K. defte, H. P. deft.) obtusus, agrestis. 1482 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 315 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1541 R. COPLANO Galyen's Terapentyke 2 Biv b, Otherwyse it shulde be a deaft thynge that ye thyuge whiche is no more beynge shulde require curacyon.

14. Numb, without sensation. Obs. rare.

15. L. Andrew Noble Lyfe III. xcii. in Babees Bk. 239
Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shalf fele no thyng.

†5. Of sounds: So dall as to be hardly or indis-

† D. Of sounds: So dall as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled. Obs. [Cf. F. bruit sound.]

7612 SHELTON QUIX. I. III. vi. 156 The deaf and confused
Trembling of these Trees. 7647 W. BAOWNE Polex. II. 106
ASSOONE AS Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe
noise among all the assembly. 1700 Davden Fables, Meleager & Atal. 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron
went. — Ovid's Mel. XII. 72 Nor silence is within, nor
voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

8. Including its essential characters or or 12.

vent. — Cond s Met. XII. 72 Nor stenee is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive; insipid. Cf. deaf nettle in 7. Now chiefly dial. c807 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past. lii. 411 Ungefynde corn. .000e deaf. 14. Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 718/36 Hee sunt partes frectuum. Hoe nauci. defe. 1528 Hulder, Deaffe or doted, as that whyche hath no sauoure, surdus. 1633 D. Rogers Treat. Sacraments 1. 180 Tremble yow for your sitting so long upon the divels deafe egges. 1788 Marshall. Yorksh. Gloss., Deaf, blasted, or barren; as a deaf ear of corn, or a deaf nut. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Deef, Deeaf. Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 Slandard 27 Aug. 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large. although a few here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 W. Somerset Word-bk., Deaf. applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. Deaf nut: one with no kernel; used fig. for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

b. Deaf nut: one with no kernel; used fig. for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1613 Br. Hall Serm. 1 Sam. xii. 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear.

1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, ns we use to speak. 1788 [see prec.]. 1808 Scorr Lett. to C. K. Sharpe 30 Dec. in Lockhart, The appointments. are £ 300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1858 De Quincey Autobiog. Sk. Wks. I. 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel.

4 a Decaf arch = blind arch. Obs. rare

+ c. Deaf arch = blind arch. Obs. rare.

1815 Ann. Res. Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge.

7. Comb., etc., as deaf-eared, †-minded adjs.; deaf-adder [cf. 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; deaf-dumb = DEAF-MUTE; deaf-dumbness, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; deaf-ear, (a) = Auricle 3; † (b) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; deaf-nettle = DEAD-RETILE.

AURICLE 3; † (b) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; deaf-nettle = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 POLWHELE Hist. Cornwall VII. 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm or "deaf-adder of authors. 1866 BARILETT Dict. Amer., Blauser, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hognosed snake.. Other popular names in New York are Deaf. Adder and Buckwheat-nosed Adder. 1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 423 A "deaf-dumb boy. Ibid. 421 The extent of Knowledge.. which the deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. Ibid. 418 Aphonia Surdorum, "Deaf-dumbness. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON Field of Disease vi. 262 Deafness, resulting.. from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1615 Caooke Body of Man 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendixe.. which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen..and therefore wee in English call it commonly the "deafe-eare, but for the similitude. Ibid. 375 The hollow veine..is received by the right deafe-eare. 1796 Mas. Glasse Cookery v. 68 Wash a large beast's heart clean, and cut off the deaf-ears. 1725 Baadlev Fam. Dict. s. v. Melon, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears of the plant, will twird or coffer. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dēaf-ears, the auricles of the beart. 1505 Golding Ozid's Met. 1x. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her "deafeard mind they spake. 1841 Masseck Bk. of Notes 149 These which are dumme and are "deafe minded. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 "Deff nettlyle, archangelus. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabeihouer's Bk. Physicke 201/1 Deafe Nettles. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dēaf-earle, the stingless nettle.

Deaf (def), v. arch. or dial. Forms: 5 deffe, 6 Sc. doif(f, 6-7 deeff(e, deafe, deaff, 7- deaf. [f. DEAF a.; or an assimilation of the earlier DEAVE v. to the form of the adj.]

† 1. intr. To become deaf. Obs. rare.
1530 Palsgr. 209/2, I deefe, I beyn to wante my hearing. 2. trans. To make deaf, to deafen.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellys of the kyrke When that clatter. 1530 PALSOR, 509/2 Thou deeffest me with thy kryeng so londe. 1595 SHAES. John II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1697 DRYDEN Æneid VII. 130 A swarm of thin aerial shapes appears, And, fluttring round his temples, deafs his cars. 1738 VANBR. & Cin. Prov. Husb. II. i, Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Deeaf, to deafen with noise.

b. fix. and transf.

deafen with noise.

b. fig. and transf.

1596 Lodge Marg. Amer. 7 Then marched forth ech squadron, deafling the aire with their cries. 1615 T. Adams Blacke Devill 13 Vet still (hel deafes himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. 1637 Naaaes Microcosm. in Dodsley IX. 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding To her suggestions. 1821 Byron Heav. 4 Earth ii. 283 No more. Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

3. To drown (a sound) with a louder sound. 1640 G. Annort Job Paraphr. xxxix. 251 Deafing their noise... with his loud and daring neighings. 1821 Claar Vill. Minstr. 11. 95 The birds. Were often deaf d to silence with her song.

Hence Deafing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

with her song,
Hence Dearling vbl. sb. and tpl. a.

1612 Two Noble Kinsm. v. iii. 9 Gainst the which there
is No deafing but to hear. 1647 H. Mone Poems, Oracle
39 The deafing surges, that with rage do hoyl.

Dearen (de fn), v. Also 7 deaffen. [f. Dear
a.: see -EN suffix 5. A later synonym of prec.]

1. trans. To make deaf, to deprive of the power

1. trans. 10 make deal, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun with noise. Also fig.

1597 [see Deafening fpl. a. i]. 1611 Cotga., Assourdir, to deafen, or make deafe. 1634 Habington Castara (Arh.)

79 We beginne To live in silence, when the noyse of the bench Not deafens Westminster. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. 1 Jan., Hunting horns. that almost deafen the Company. 1855 Macallay Hist. Eng. IV. 269 Racine left the ground. deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

2. To render (a sound) inaudible: to drown he

2. To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown by

a louder sound.

1823 CHALMERS Serm. I. v. 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men. 1827 Cooper Prairie I. vii. 102, I tarried till the months of my hounds were deafened by the blows of the chopper.

my hounds were deafened by the blows of the enopper.

3. Building. To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence Dea fening vbl. sb., material used for this purpose, pugging; deafening-board, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through

floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor.

c 1814 T. Somerville Life (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered, 1839 M. Lafever Mod. Archit. Its Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deafening board. 1864 Glasgow Herald 9 Apr., The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deafening.

†4. intr. To become deaf. Obs. rare.

1886 [see Deafening 2].

1080 [see Deafening 2].
Hence Deafened ppl. a.
1608 Shaks. Pcr. v. i. 47 She.. with her sweet harmonie
.. would. make a battrie through his deafend parts.
1678
Dayden & Lee Œdipus II. Wks. (1883) VI. 172 Methinks
my deafened cars Are burst.

Deafening (de l'nin), ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

1. That deadens or stuns with noise.

1. That deadens or stuns with deaffning Clamors, 1667 Milton P. L. 11, 520 All the host of Hell With deafning shout return d them loud acclaim.

1. That timult and the deafning in of war. 1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng. 111. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst ont.

1. Becoming deaf. Obs. rare.

1. 1680 Earl Roscom. Poems (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf ning ears.

1. Hence Deasfeningly adv., in a deafening manner.

delights our deaf 'ning ears.
Hence **Deafeningly** adv., in a deafening manner.
1827 HARE Guesses (1859) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

Deaffe, obs. form of DEAF.

De-afforest (dī, ăfφ rest), v. [ad. med.L. de-afforest-are: see De-pref. Il. 1 and Afforest v.] = DISAFFOREST.

= DISAFFOREST.

1640 Act 16 Chas. I, c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have beene or are Deafforrested. 1670 Brown Law Dict., Deafforested, that is discharged from being Forest; or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws, 1839 BALEY Festus xix. (1843) ao8 The paradise Initiate of the soul. that pleasant place, Erst deafforested.

So De-afforesta tion = DISAFFORESTATION.

2659 Anc. Land-Mark betw. Prince & People 15 [They] procured many deafforrestations for the people. 1671 F. Phillips Reg. Necess, 498 Their many deafforrestations. † Dea fhead. Obs. [See -HEAD.] Deafness. c 1350 in Archaeol. XXX. 351 For defined of hed & for dul herynge.

Deafish (defif), a. [f. DEAF a. + -ISH.] Some-

what deal,

1611 Corga, Sourdastre, dealish, thicke of hearing.

1621 Cotton Scarron. 1v. (1741) 85 For still thou dealish art to 't.

1794-6 E. Daawin Zoon. (1801) 11, 443 Ether dropped into the ears of some dealish people.

Deafly (defli), adv. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a deaf manner: a. Without hearing (lit. and fig.);

a deat manner: a. Without hearing (lit. and fig.);
b. Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the ear (J.).

1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace 5236 Bot Iulius Cesar
wold hym nought here; find deflike [n.r. defly] herde
he his preyere. 1552 Huldet, Deaflye, surde. 1626 T.

H[Awrins] Caussin's Holy Crl. 36 They might (perhaps)
deafly attend denotion in the silence of a little family. 1827
POLLOR Course T. 111. 1022 Blindly, deafly, obstinate. a 1861
CLOHGH Misc. Poems, Uranus 21 Deafly heard Were
hauntings dim of old astrologies.

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¶ Deafly deep. Of uncertain meaning. With quot. 1400 cf. devely, Devily a.

c 1400 Sowdone Bab. 265 The Dikes were so develye depe, That helde hem selfe Chek-mate. 1605 Sylvester Du Bartas u. iii. v. (1631) 184/2 Rivers the most deafly-deep.

Deafly, var. form of Deavely a.

Deafly, var. form of DEAVELY a.

Deaf-mute, a., sb. [After F. sourd-muet.]
a. Deaf and dumb. b. One who is deaf and dumb.
1837 Penny Cycl. VIII, 322/2 s.v. Deaf and Dumb, In
all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently
mute, or dumb. Hence the expression Deaf Mute, as used
in the continental languages, and Deaf and Dumb, as used
in England and America. 1865 New Syd. Soc. Year-lik.
for 1864. 470 A deaf-mute child. 1881 H. James Portr.
Lady xxv, He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's
alphabet.

Hence Deaf-muteness. Deaf-mutism the

Hence Deaf-muteness, Deaf-mutism, the

condition of a deaf-mute.

condition of a deaf-mute.

1874 H. R. REVNOLDS John Bapt. ii. 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. 1865 New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. for 1864.

18 Congenital deaf-mutism. 1874 Roosa Dit. Ear 515
Deaf-muteism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in Athensum 12 Jan. 53/2
This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf-mutism to deaf sociality.

Deafness (defnés). For forms see DEAF a.

[See -NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1208 TERVISA Barth de P. N. V. XII. (1400) 117 Y(Coleia be

Deafness (defnés). For forms see DEAF a.

[See -NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1308 TREVISA Barth. de P. R. V. xii. (1495) 117 YColeia be
wasted in deyf men, deifnes is taken awaye. c 1440 Promp.
Parv. 116 Deffenesse, surditax. 1610 SHAKS, Temp. t. ii.

206 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafenesse. 1682 J. Norris
Hierocles 138 The blindness and deafness of those Souls
which fall into Vice. 1860 TWALL Glac. t. xiii. tôf The
deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum.

Deaken, -on, deakne, obs. ff. DEACON.

Deal (dil) sh 1 Forms. 1-2 deil (1 dael).

Dearen, -on, dearne, obs. II. DEACON.

Deal (dīl), sb.¹ Forms: 1-3 dæl, (1 dael),
3-6 del, 4-5 deel, delle, 4-6 dell, 4-7 dele, 5
deyll, 5-6 deele, deill(e, 6 deyle, (daill), 5-7
deale, 6 deall, 6- deal. [A common Teut. sb.:
OE. dæl, corresp. to OFris. dêl, OS. dêl (MDn.,
Du. deel, MLG. del, deil, LG. deel, dêl), OHG.,
M11G., mod.G. teil, Goth. dail-s:—OTeut. \*daili-s:

Libh delle OSland dell part dêlit to divide cf. Lith. dalls, OSlav. dêlŭ part, dêlit to divide. Beside the form  $d\acute{e}l$  (with  $\acute{e}$  umlaut of  $\acute{a}=\mathrm{OTeut}$ . ai), OE. had also, without umlaut, dâl, whence Dole and Dale 2.]

I. A part, portion, amount.

†1. A part or division of a whole; a portion,

† 1. A part or division of a whole; a portion, fraction, section. Obs.

a 800 Corpus Gloss, 548 Conpetentes portinuculas, zelimplice daele. c 888 K. Ælfred Boeth. xxxiii. § 2 Hi. heora god on swa manize dælas todælaþ. c 1000 Agr. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 51 Dæs temples wahryft wearð tosliten on tweşen dælas. c 1205 Lav. 21125 He a fif dæle dælde his ferde. 1340 Ayenb. 164 þe filozofes. . to-delden þise nirtues ine zix deles. 1398 Tærvisa Barth. de P. K. xiv. iii. (1495) 469 Monteynes.. passe ypwarde aboue the other deale of the londe. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Dele, or parte, porcio. 1594 Carew Tasso (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht flew to th' ypper deale, And purest portion of the heanenly seat.

+ b With an ordinal number. expressing an

th vpper deale, And purest portion of the heauenly seat.

† b. With an ordinal number, expressing an aliquot part of the whole. See also HALF-DEAL.

971 Blickl. Hom. 35 We secolan . . syllan bone teoban darl nre worldspeda. c1205 LAV. 3019 pea bridde del of mine londe. c1250 Will. Palerne 128 pe furphe del of a furlong.
1393 Gower Conf. 11. 198 Be so that he the halve dele Hem graunt. c1430 Two Cookery-bks. 21 Take pe to del 30 lkys of eyron, be bridde dele Hony. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII.
c. 3 & 33 The moitie and halfe deale of enery suche pension.
1535 Coverdale. Lev. xiv. 10 Thre tenth deales of fyne floure. 1601 Hollann Pliny vu. 1, A good moity and halfe deale thereof. 1611 Biale Num. xv. 9, A meate offering of three tenth deales of flower. 1737 Whiston Josephus' Antig. 111. x. \$ 5 They. . bring one tenth deal to the altar.

† C. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as a, each, every, never a, no, some, etc. See also

† c. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as a, each, every, never a, no, some, etc. See also EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc. Obs. or arch.
2200 Oamn 1720 All wass it filledd iwhille dal purh Crist i Cristess time. a 1300 Cursor M. 20276 (Cott.) O pine ne sal i thol na dele. c. 1364 CHAUCER H. Fame 1. 331 Suche godelyhede In speche and neuer a dele of trouthe.
15. Merline 896 in Furniv. Percy Folio 450 That this woman hath told eche deale, certez I beleeue itt weele.
1531 ELYOT GOV. 1. XX. The straunge kynge. understode enery dele of the mater. [1870 Magnusson & Moaais Volsunga Saga 67 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafnir's heart. 1884]. Payne 1001 Nights IX. 166 Moreover, they ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray.]

+ d. With other. and comparative words. as

+d. With other, and comparative words, as more, most, less, better, and the like, distinguishing one of two parts, or a part from the remainder. The other deal: the other part, the rest, the remainder. The better deal (fig.): the superiority, the better. For the most deal: for the most part,

the better. For the most deal: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions. Obs.

1288 Eng. Proclant. Hen. III (Trans. Philol. Soc. 1868/9, 10), Ver rædesmen alle, oper pe moare dæl of heom.
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 752 Pe mestedel of heyemen. Bep icome of pe Normans. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 669 He., ne a-zen no man ne tok querel. Pat he ne hadde pe betere deel. 1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 219 Now for pe moste deel he fleep mannys sist. 1398 — Barth de P. R. v. i. (Tollem. MS.), Pey beb greuons to oper dele of pe body (residuo corporis). a 1400-50 Alexander 5568 Pe dregest deele of plaim died of his dukis handis. 1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 164 Whan she hys feet anoyntyd had weel ... Upon hys heed she poryd the tothir deel. 1481 CANTON Reynard xvi. (Arb.) 35 He made it so that he had the beste dele, I gate not halfe my parte. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Wherof ye moost deyle is. kyt of of the

holy Romes chyrche. 1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hathe the fourme of a little hounde.

+ e. By the tenth deal: ten-fold; by a thousand

deal: a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenih or thousandih part' (ree means 'not by the tenin or thousandin part' (see quot. 1400).

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 261 If bel now powere had of vs, wite 3c wele, Streiter we suld be lad hi be tend dele. c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame III. 405 Wozen on high. Wel more be a thousande dele Than hyt was erst. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand deelle so riche. 1407 Pol. Poema (Rolls) II. 31 Then was it better doe than is nowe. by a thousand dele.

+2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one;

† 2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one; a portion, share, dole. Obs. exc. dial.

\*\*e8a\* Vesp. Psalter cxli. 6 [cxlii. 5] Du eard hyht min del min in eordan lifzendra. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xv. 12 Fæder, syle me minne dæl minre æhte. c 1325 Coer de L. 2220 Their tresonr and their meles He toke to his own deles. 1387 TREVISA Highen (Rolls) l. 407 He deleb his mete at þe mel, And 3eueb eneriche manis del. 15.. Kyng & Hermyt 337 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 25 Every man schall have his dele. 1535 Coverdale 1 Sam. i. 5 But vnto Anna he gane one deale henely for he loued Anna. 1647 Hreater Noble Numbers, Widdowes Teares, The deale Of gentle paste and yeelding Dow That thou on wildowes didst bestow. 1806 Foasyru Beautier Scott. IV. 132 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called deals, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

b. A portion or share of land; cf. Dale 2 1 and

Dole sb.

1600 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and ancht akeris of land occupyit be be fischeris of Ferne. 1633 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814) V. 125 The tha dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haltounehill. 1851 Cumbrld. Gloss., Deail, a narrow plot of ground in a common-field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as good, great, vast, or the like; formerly, also, as poor, small, little, etc. A great deal: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (of anything), very A good deal: a considerable amount.

portion, allowance, or amount (of anything), very much. A good deal: a considerable amount. Cf. Lot (in a great lot, good lot, etc. . . 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 202 Micel dal bewylledes wateres on hunizes godum daele. 1230 Hail Meid. 29 Ha. 3isced bah after muchele deale mare. a 1300 Cursor M. 13493 (Cott.) Hai bar was a mikel dele. a 1400-50 Alexander 3793 Coupis. bai fande bot a fewe dele forged of silnir. 1430 Two Cookery-bix. 15 Safroun, & a gode dele Salt. 1570 Levins Manip. 207/37 A lyttle deale, panum. 1590 Silaks, 1 Hen. II., 11. iv. 592 But one halfepenny-worth of Brend to this intollerable deale of Sackel 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 Mace. iii. 6 The treasurie at lerusalem was ful of innumerable deale of money. 1621 J. Mayer Eng. Catech. 207 Where ignorance prenaileth there can be but a poore deale of loue. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 57 There being so wast a deal of froom, that 40,000 people may shelter themselves in it. 1685 H. Mork Some Cursory Reft. A ij b, To make such a Tragical deal ado about it. 1711 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 223 A great Deal of Lend. 1771 Farnettin Autobiog. Wks. 1840. 1. 6 He was also a good deal of a politician. 1790 Bratson Nav. 4 Mil. Mem. I. 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible deal of damage. 1874. C. GEHER Life in Woods vi. 102 A good deal of rain having fallen. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 103 There is a great deal of truth in what you say. b. absol. (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

b. absol. (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2071 Aftirwarde a litel dele, Cuthbert was prayde to karlele, Prestes to ordayne. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 451, I see no need of it. The danger is a great deal. 1711 STRELE Spect. No. 51 F 2 But there is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author. 1720 DE FOR Capt. Singleton xvi. (1840) 271 Our beef and hogs.. being not yet all gone by a good deal. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 160 A great deal depends upon the just proportions of its several parts. 1871 B. TAYLOR Fanst I. Prelude 3 They ve read an awful deal. 1891 in Law Times XCl. 233/2 Whatever may be thought of the .. propriety of a good deal that was done.

4. A deal is used pregnantly for a good ot great deal, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large

4. A deal is used pregnantly for a good or great deal, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large quantity (rarely number); a 'lot'. colloq.

15. Myluer of Abyngton 50 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 102 Of each mannes come wolde he steale More than his toledish by a deale. 1597 Gerarde Herbal. 1. xxxi. § 1. 42 Nothing else but a deale of flocks set and thrust togither. 1607 Shaks, Twel. N. III. i. 157 O what a deale of scorne lookes beantifull in the contempt and anger of his lip! 1627-77 Feltham Kespelves i. xxx. 52 What a deal of sweetness do we find in a mild disposition? 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. xxii. 34 He and Mrs. Jervis had a deal of talk, as she told me. 1777 Johnson Lel. 16 Oct., I have a deal to look after. 1780 Phil. Trans. LXX. 493 A tornado last night, with a deal of rain, thunder, and lightning. 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds v. 62 Saving us a deal of trouble. 1875 Jowett Plato 1. 331 Talking a deal of nonsense.

11. Adverbial uses.

+ 5. Connecied with the notion of 'part, bit,

+5. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit, whit': Any deal, to any extent, any whit: some what; cach deal, each a deal, every deal, ilk a deal, every bit, every whit, entirely; halfen deal, half; mesten del, for the most

entirely; halfen deal, hair; mesten des, to the most part, mostly. See also EveryDeal, HalfenDeal, SOMEDEAL, etc. Obs.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 731 Partim, sume daeli Erfurt sume deeli. a 1202 St. Marker. 17 We luneð bi þe lufte alre mesten del. a 1300-1440 [see Each 1 d]. a 1300 Cursor M. 17400 (Cott.) Your sagh es lese, euer-ilk del. e 1340

Ibid. 23532 (Trin.) Wibouten tariynge any dele. 1375-1715 [see Everypeal 2]. c 1400 Soudone Bab. 2016 Tille he were rosted to colis ilkadele. 1471 RPLEY Comp. Alch. 11. In Ashm. (1652) 138 The whych unknowen thy Warke ys lost ech dele. 1513 Duoglas Kneis II. iv. 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka deli. 1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices 106 a, Was hee any deale the richer? 1500 Spenser F. Q. III. ix. 53 The. hevenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent. 1710 PHILITS Pastorals iv. 25 Albeit some deal I pipe. + b. In the negative Never a deal, no deal, not added to present the net of the soud and the line of the soud and the soud and

a deal: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. Obs.

a deal: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. Obs.
c1250 Gen. & Ex. 230 It ne wrote him neuere a del.
c1340 Cursor M. 2332 (Trin.) Of hem shul bei rewe no del.
c1422 Hoccleve Tale Jonathas 277. Hir conpaignie be nat a deel forsooke. c1450 Sl. Cuthbert (Surtes) 4678 Pe pepill it lyked neuer a dele. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. John vii. 57 Neuer a deale moned to cum to hetter aduisement. 1569 Srockes Diod. Sic. n. xliv. 100 His father was no deale contented with the league. 1579 Towsow Calvin's Serm. Tim. 392/1 They .. are neuer a deale more acceptable to God. a 1600 Captaine Care xxvi. in Child Ballads III. vi. clxxviii. 431/2 His barte was no dele lighte.
6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': A great deal, to a great extent or degree.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': A great deal, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; a good deal, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably; a vast deal, vastly; † much deal, etc. a. as verbal adjuncts.

1562 Winset Certain Tract. i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 To lat down ane grete dele thair hie sailis. 1572 Forrest Theophilus 169 (in Angelia VII.) The inste prayer much deale for to prevayle. 1740 DE FOR Crusoe (1840) II. viii. 183, I..bled..a great deal. a 1845 Hoon Last Man xxvii, The beggar man grumbled a weary deal. 1887 SALA in Illust. Lond. News 19 Mar., I had travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

1526 Tindale Mark x. 48 He cryed the moore n greate deale. 1578 Lyte Dodoens vi. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares. do drie and stop a great deale more then the others. 1581 G. Pettie tr. Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. (1580 it. 88 b. The kitchin was a greate deale too little. 1692 Locke Educ. \$160 To have them [letters] a pretty deal bigger than he should ordinarily write. 1795 Jane Austen Pride & Pref. vi. (1813) 11 You are a great deal too apt. to like people in general. 1870 Dickens E. Drood viii, You take a great deal too much upon yourself. 1875 Jowett Plato I. 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose,

7. A deal: to an undefined but considerable

7. A deal: to an undefined but considerable

amount or extent; much. colloq.

1756 Tolderv Hist. Two Orphans III. 21 She talked a deal. 1811 LAMB Guy Fanx. The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. 1855 Mas. Gaskell. North & S. xvii, Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown I. iv, You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be.

III. 8. Comb. (in OE. and early ME.), as † del (dal) neominde, -takand, participator, sharer; † del-taking, participation; † dealsman (Sc.), a

partner, sharer.

parlner, sharer.

c825 Vesp. Psatt. cxviii[i]. 63 Daelniomend ic eam alra ondredendra dec. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 47 Ben heo dal neominde of heafene riches blisse. a1300 E. E. Psatter cxviii. 63 Del-takand I am of al be dredand. Ibid. cxxi[i]. 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. 1563 Abordeen Reg. V. 25 (Jam.) The numaris and delismen of the said schip.

Deal (dīl', sb.2 [f. Deal v.] An act or the act of dealing.

act of dealing.

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J. G. Beersam Harrest of Sea 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraes were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called.

† 2. Dealing; intercourse. Sc. Sce Dale 2.

1588 A. King ir. Canisius' Calech. 6 To have carnel deale with ane vher mans vyffe. 1594 Willouse Avisa xix, Because you love a secret deale.

3. Cards. The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (obs.).

1607 Herwoop Woman Killed with Kindness Wks. 1874 game marked by one distribution of the cards (obs.).

1607 Herwood Woman Killed with Kindness Wks. 1874

11. 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I hane lost. 1674 Cotton Compl. Gamester xi, At French Ruff you must lift for deal. 1728 Swirt Jrnl. of Mod. Lady, How can the muse. in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? 1739 Grav Let. to Mother 21 June, You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission.

1778 C. Junes Hoyle's Games Impr. 61 You risk the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only.

1860 Bohn's Handbk. Games 11. 68 If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

4. An act of dealing or purping and selling to a

4. An act of dealing or buying and selling; a

4. An act of dealing or buying and seiling; a business transaction, bargain. vulgar or slang.

1837-40 Halibuaron Clockin. (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. vi. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy [mare]. 1879 E. K. Bates Ezypt. Bonds I. iii. 51 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning.

b. spec. A transaction of an underhand or questionable netween an experience.

tionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for

commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. U. S. 1881 N. Y. Nation XXXIII. 487 [The party hoss] his power of making 'deals'. 1882 Ibid. XXXV. 411/1 The shifts and expedients and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise topolitical prominence. 1888 Bayce Amer. Commu. 11. III. Ixiii. 461 The chiefs of opposite parties. will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the

friends of the other. 1891 Boston (Mass.) Frnl. 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 1bid. 5 Nov. 12/7 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Deal (dil), sb.3 Forms: 5 dele, 6 dell, deil, 6-8 deale, 7 dale, 8 Sc. dail, 6- deal. [Introduced from Low German c 1400; cf. MLG. dele fem. plank, floor (mod.Du. deel plank, dele, delle floor), corresp. to OHG. dil, dillo m., dilla f., MHG. dil corresp. to OHG. dil, dillo m., dilla f., MHG. dil m. f., dille f. board, deal, boarding, mod. G. diele f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm); ON. hilja fem. deal, plank, planking; OE. hille stake, board, plank, Thill:-OTeut. \*heljôn- (whence hiljôn, hille: cf. Finnish teljo from Teutonic). Another OE. derivative was belu hewn wood, board, flooring: see THEAL.]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick; a plank or board of pine or fir-wood.

In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a deal is understood to be 9 inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long. If shorter, it is a deal-end; if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a BATTEN. In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (14 inches) is called vibiole deal; of half the latter (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch 15th deal.

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

1402 in C. Frost Early Ilist. Hull (1827) App. 6 Mari Knyght de Dansk. xvj deles, iji waynscots. Ibid. 18, iji dusen deles. a 1450 Rature (in Hull Trin. House Records), Item for enerie hundreth of firre deales, xijd., 1558 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) I. 183 Ffyrdells of the biggest sorte. Iitle firdells .. doble firr sparrs. 1583-4 Bk. Accts. Hull Charterhouse in N. & Q. 6th Ser. VIII. 21/1, 7 deals to seale the windows. 1505 A. Duncan Appendix Etymol., Asser, a deele or planke. 1604 Vestry Bks. (Surt. 283 For fortie firre deale a pennie, for bringing them from Hull to Parsonpooles, alledging that everie deale weighed three stone. 1762 Sterne Tr. Shandy VI. xviii, A little model of a town. to be run up together of slit deals. 1820 Scopesby Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 141 These huts, some constructed of logs, others of deals two inches in thickness. 1886 Law Times LXXX. 212/1 To there load a cargo of deals.

2 1618 Raleige Obs. in Rem. (1661) 180 The huge piles of deals.

b. (Without a or plural.) Wood in the form of deals.

a 1618 Raleigh Obs. in Rem. (1661) 180 The huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Masts, and Timber... in the Low-countries. 1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ii. 14 Laying that Decke with spruce Deale of thirty fool long, the sap cut off. 1667 Paimatt City & C. Builder 85, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1794 Builder's Price-Bk. 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado. 1876 Gwill Furyel. Archit. § 2365 The table shows that the value of 13 inch deal is 8d. per foot. Ibid. Gloss. 1796 Fir boards.. one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from.

White deal, the produce of the Norway Spruce (Abies excelsa); red deal, the produce of the Yellow Pine (P. mitis), or kindred American species.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 476 Some.. haue their boughes disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale. Ibid. I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale [abies] is commended. 1672-4 Grew Anat. Trunks 11. vii. § 2 Deal, especially the white Deal, if it be cut cross, it tears. 1765 Parsons in Phil. Trans. LV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of firs. 1833 Penny Cycl. I. 31/2 The Norway Spruce Fir... In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal. 1840 Ibid. XVIII. 170/2 The Scotch Pine... Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters. 1877 Jarp De Quincy I. vii. 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. attrib. and Comb., as ("made of or consisting of deal"), deal box, door, -shaving, table, etc.; ("cngaged in the trade in deals") deal-carrier,

143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. attrib. and Comb., as ('made of or consisting of deal'), deal box, door, -shaving, table, etc.; ('engaged in the trade in deals') deal-carrier, -merchant, -porter, -runner, etc.; deal-apple (dial.), a fir-cone; deal-end (see 1 note); deal-fish (see quots.); deal-frame, a gang-saw for cutting deals; deal-tree (dial.), a fir-tree; deal-worker, a joiner who works up deal; deal-yard, a yard where deals are stacked. Also Deal-Board, a yard where deals are stacked. Also Deal-Board, a rasa forey voc. E. Anglia, \*Deal-apples, the conical fruit of the fir-tree. 1718 Vanbr. & Cib. Prov. Hasb. I.; Four mail-trunks, besides the great \*deal-box. 1893 Daily News 26 Apr. 6/1 If the Union \*deal-carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 1893 Daily News 26 Apr. 6/1 If the Union \*deal-carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 1893 doors. 1812 J. SMNTH Pract. Customs (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide. This distinction. applies also to \*Deal Ends and Batten Ends. 1845 in Yarabell. Brit. Fishes Suppl., \*Deal-fish. 1856 J. Richardson in Encycl. Brit. XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr. Fleming as a British species. 1862 Chambers' Encycl., Deal-fish. a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. 1706 Lond. Gaz. No. 426/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth. \*Deale-Merchant. 1863 Gd. Words Aug. 543/1 Dock-labourers, \*deal-porters and coal-henvers 1889 Daily News 24 Oct. 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, \*deal run-

ners. 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 908 \*Deal-shavings or brown Paper. a 1825 Form Voc. E. Anglia, \*Deal-tree, a fir-tree. 1795 Lond. Gaz. No. 4126/4 At the Cock in the hoop \*Deal-Yard.. are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths. 1840 Evid. Hull Docks Comm. 9 There are no timber-yards.. they are deal-yards. Ibid. 12 A deal-yard is for sawn timber.

† **Deal** sb.4, **deal-wine**. Obs. Also delewine. Some unidentified kind of wine, snpposed

to have been of Rhenish origin.

to have been of Khenish origin.

1613 in Rogers Agric. & Prices V. 440 [cf. also VI. 416/3].

1616 T. Adams Souls Diseases xvi, He. cals for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessell of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. 1616 B. Jonson Masques, Mercury Vind., Paracelsus man. that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine. 1635 Shirley Lady of Pleas. v. i, To the Dutch magazine of sance, the Stillyard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else. Shall flow into our room.

Toem.

Deal (dīl), v. Pa. t. and pple. dealt (delt). Forms: Inf. 1 dælan, 2-3 dealen, 3 dælen, deale(n, 3-5 delen, 3-6 dele, (4 del, 4 daile, 4-6 Sc. deill, 5 delyn, deele), 6-7 deale, 6- deal. Pa. t., 1-3 dælde, 3 delet, 3-4 deld(e, 3-6 delt, 3-5 dalte, 4 dalt, delte, delit, 4-6 deled, -id, -yd, 5 dellyd, 5-6 dealed, -id, -yd, 6 dealte, 6- dealt. Pa.pple., 1 dæled, 3-4 i-deld, 4 ideled, 3-7 delt, 4-6 dalt, 6 dault, 4-aspa. t. [A common Teut. verb: OE. dælan = OFris. dela, OS. deljan, MDu., Du. MLG, deelen. OHG. teilan. Ger. teilen. ON.

verb: OE. dælan = OFris. dela, OS. deljan, MDu., Du., MLG. deelen, OHG. teilan, Ger. teilen, ON. deila (Sw. dele, Da. dele), Goth. dailjan, derivative of \*daili-z, OE. dæl DEAL sb.¹, part, division.]

I. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly trans. +1. trans. To divide. Obs.
c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. xxiv. 51 Dividet eum dæles hine [c 1000 Ags. Gosp. todælþ hyne]. c 1105 Lav. 21125 And he a fif dæle dælde his ferde. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 239/172 pis watur. deler þis world a two. a 1300 Cursor M. 6883 (Cott.) þe folk þat delt [Trin. dalt] war in kinrede tuelue. 1387 Tævisa Higden (Rolls) I. 45 3if we deleþ þe somme on þre and þe seuenþe parte of þe þridde. 1480 Caxron Descr. Brit. 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first deled in two prouynces. 1535 Covendalt. Dan. v. 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. 1535 Corenalt. Dan. v. 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. 1535 Corenalt.

+2. To separate, sever. Obs.

† 2. To separate, sever. Obs.
a 1000 Daniel 21 (Gr.) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wid gode dælan. c 1100 Trin. Coll. Hom. 7 He deleð þe sowle nad þe lichame. a 1300 Earth 13 in E. E. P. (1862) 1325 He. deliþ þe dai from nist. c 1325 Poem Times Edw. 11 205 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 333 1-deled from his riht spous. a 1400 Poems Vernon MS. 338 He 3af him wittes fyue, To delen þat vuel from þe good.
† b. intr. (for refl.) To separate oneself, go away, part (from). Obs. rare.
c 1000 Ags. Ps. liv. 7 [br. 7] Efne ic feor zewite, fleame dæle. c 1205 LNx. 7566 Julius þe kaisere mid alle þan Romanisce here dalden from þan fihte. Ibid. 18897 þer heo gunnen dælen. Merlin ferde riht suð.
† 3. trans. To divide (property, efc.) among a

+3. trans. To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. Obs. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xxii. 17 Onfoå and dælað betwux enw. 1002 Will of Wulfrie in Cod. Dipl. VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dælan him betweonan. c 1105 LAY. 4953 Heo wuolden al þis lond dælen heom bi-twenen. a 1300 Cursor M. 3395 (Cott.) Bitnix his childer he delt his aght. c 1460 Emare 42 He was curtays in all thyng.. And well kowth dele and dyght. 1535 Coverada F 95sh. viii. 2 Ye shal deale amonge you their spoyle & catell.

+ b. To share (property, etc.) with others. Obs. a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 2788 (Gr.) Næfre Ismael wið Isace wið min agen bearn yffe dæleð. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 219 Hn he milte delen rice wið god. a 1125 Ancr. R. 248 Uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þet god. a 1536 Tindale Exp. Matt. Wis. II. 83 If thou give us abundance. "give us an heart to use it. and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of

Exp. Matt. Wks. II. 83 It thou give us abundance. give us an heart to use it. and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; esp. to distribute in the form of gifts or alms. Now mostly fig., or with out: see b. (In 3 the main notion is the division into shares; here it is the giving away or bestowing.)

a 1000 Andreas 548 (Gr.) Hu brymlice. [bu] bine zife dalest. crooo Age. Gapt. Mark v. 26 pet wif be. Iram manegum læcum fela þinga þolode and dælde eall þæt hen ahte. cx175 Lamb. Hom. 109 pe be deleð elmessan for his drihtnes luuan. a 1125 Ancr. R. 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule and to poure. c 1300 Beket 332 A sum of pans I deld on eche side. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. v. 76 Let nat by lyft half. Ywite what bow delest with by ryht syde. c 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb). xxii. 102 He.. delez þam bis relefe in faire silner vessell. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Snrtees) 4151 Thurgh myght of god þat all gude deelys. 1588 A. King tr. Canisini Catech. 12 He.. dellis his sindrie giftis of graces. 1645 Evelyn Diary 25 Feb., There are many charities dealt publicly here. 1815 W. H. IRLLAND Scribbleomania 227 In comments they deal to the public dull diet. b. To deal out; † formerly also abroad, away,

b. To deal out; + formerly also abroad, away,

b. To deal out; † formerly also abroaa, away, forth, etc.

1382 Wyclif Luke xi. 22 He schal.. dele abroad his spnylis. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in 301 frame Alle maner of langagis fort to deele. 1535 Coveronte 2 Sam. vi. 19 He.. dealte out vnto all the people.. vnto enery one a cake of bred. 1795 Southey Yaan of Arc v. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. 1866 Rogens Agric. & Prices I. xxiv. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants.

† c. absol. or intr. To make distribution of. Obs. Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with to.

1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7866 Of his fader tresorie. He delde uor his soule. 1368 LANGI. P. Pl. A. XI. 237 We shuln ziue & dele oure enemys And alle men þat arn nedy as pore men & suche. 1465 How Wise Man Langht Son 154 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

Hazl. E. P. P. I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

5. To deliver or give (to a person) as his share; to apportion. Also with out.

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 228; Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde. c 1400-50 Alexander 3475 Dristin deyne him to dele a dele of his blis. 1563 B. Googe Eglogs ii. (Arh.) 36 For she thy sernyce nought estemes, but deales the griefe for gayne. 1667 Milton P. L. IV. 70 To me. it deals eternal woe. 1704 Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit, This Grain of Earthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1706 Goldson. Vic. W. iv, The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M. Arnold Med. Sappho, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1851 Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace (1877) 111. IV. xiii. 115 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

4. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver, Obs.

+6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. Obs.

measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

† 6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. Obs.
exc. as in b, c.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 952 He minte bet speken a sele, pan
mid wralphe wordes dele [v. r. deale]. c 1345 E. E. Allit.

P. B. 344 Penne con dryattyn lym [Noe] dele drysly byse
wordez. c 130 R. Baunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 11890
Ffaire folden, and wel enseled, And to ber maister was hit
la letter] deled. c 1400 Destr. Troy 5646 And the dom pat
he dulte [Idalte] duly was kept. c 1400 Apol. Loll. xxvii.
100 So may God delen it til an oper.

D. esp. To deliver blows.

(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in
sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters,
in all directions, now more definitely expressed by deal
about; later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his
portion' (as in 5), or simply 'to deliver')

c 1314 Gny Warw. (A.) 2210 Strokes hii togider delden,
ywis, On helmes & on bria scheldes. 1375 Barbour Bruce
111. 32 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deill. c 1400 Destr.
Troy 6547 Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge. 1470-85
MALORY Arthur XI. XI, Syr percyuale delt soo his strokes...
that there durste no man abyde hym. 1640 Rawlins Rebel.
1100 III., He's no true souldier that deales heedlesse blowes.
1700 Devden Pal. & Arc. III. 612 One with a broken
truncheon deals his blows. a 1732 GAY (J.), The nightly
mallet deals resounding blows. 1810 SOUTHEX Kehama I. v,
Rejoiced they see. That Nature in his pride hath dealt the
blow. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 337 Fortune or frand
soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

C. Hence in various expressions, apparently
arising out of prec.

1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. vii. 385 He was perfect

et l'ence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec.

1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. vii. 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn. 1697 Drypers Virg. Georg. 1. 447 By fits he deals his fiery bolts about.

1700 — Pal. & Arc. 111. 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deaths were dealt. 1703 Rowe Tamerl. 1. ii. 671, 1 would . deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frighted World. 182a Land Elia Ser. 11. Confess. Drunkard, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, iovially.

jovially.

7. Cards. To distribute (the cards to be used in a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with

out, and absol.

out, and absol.

1539 LATIMER Serm. at Camb. in Foxe A. & M. (1583)
2142. I purpose againe to deale vnto you another carde
almost of the same sute. 1564 J. Hevwood Prov. & Epigr.
(1867) 174 Were it as parellous to deale cardes at play.
21593 Martowe Mass. Paris 1. ii. Take this as surest thing,
That, right or wrong, thou deal thyself a king. 1673 Cotton
Compl. Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 345 He that deals
hath the advantage of this game. 1709 Brit. Apollo 11. 2/2
D. deals T. thirteen Cards. 1878 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 18
The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no
mistake in the cards dealt. 1891 Speaker 2 May 534/2 At
baccarat. the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.

8 +a. In Hurling. etc.: To deliver or throw

8. +a. In Hurling, etc.: To deliver or throw

(the ball). Obs.

(the Dall). Oct.

1601 CAREW Cornwall 74 a, Then must hee cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellowes. 1603 OWEN Pembrokeshire (1891) 277 The horsemen. will alsoe assault anye. that hath not the Knappan. or cudgel him after he hath delt the same from him. 1817 Hone Every-day Bk.

11. 1008 (Cornish hurling), The ball [is] thrown up, or dealt.

11. 1008 (Cornish hurling), The ball [is] thrown up.

11. 1008 (Cornish harting), The ball [is] thrown up, or death.

b. Of a horse.

1737 Bracken Farriery (1757) II. 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs. Ibid. II. 77 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well.

II. To take part in, have to do with, occupy oneself, do business, act. Mainly intr.

† 9. intr. To take part in, share or participate in

T 8. Intr. 10 take part m, share or participate in or with, be a partaker of. Obs.
c1175 Pater Noster 235 in Lamb. Hom. 67 Du agest to hatien wel his sunne, Det du ne dele noht ber inne. a 1240 Ureisun in Cott. Hom. 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wip be of bi blisse, he mot deale wip be of bine pine. c1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) too 010 oside ne of other no bing delebe. 1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 46 Ve shal be partener of my pylgremage, and dele of the pardon that I shal. feeche over the sec.

+10. To engage with in conflict; to contend.

†10. To engage with in conflict; to contend. [Cf. ON. deila vid to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend.]
93 Byrhinoth 33 Beter... Jonne we swa hearde hilde dalon. c1205 LAV. 30418 Pus heo gunnen delen bene dæi longe. c1330 R. BZUNNE Chron. (1810) 113 Steuen stontly deles. c1400 Destr. Troy 11027 Wold haue dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt long. 1377 HANNEA Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 385 How Areobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1256 HARINGTON Melam. Ajax (1814) 14 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 Millton P. L. VI. 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force.

† b. trais. To contend or fight about. Obs. c1305 LAV. 26042 Nu wit scullen delen þen dæd of mire ma3en.

11. intr. To have to do with (a person); to have intercourse or dealings with; to associate

have intercourse or dealings with; to associate with. arch. (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 Cursor M. 12249 (Cott.) Sum angels wit him deles To lede his wordes hat he meles. c 1380 Wycliv Sel. Wks. II. 404 Pei delen not wip hes newe ordris, but supposen hem heretikes. c 1400 Kom. Rose 3265 Thom delest with angry folk, wis. 1514 Banclay Cyt. & Uhlondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 26 Her name was wanton Besse. Who leest with her delt he thryved not the lesse! 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretarie II. (1625) 36 With a resolute vow never to deale with him, 1662 is 36 With a resolute vow never to deale with him, 1626 Fizeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 68 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

† b. Of sexual intercourse. Obs. c 1340 Cursor M. 1107 (Fairf.) Our lorde. bad he salde with his wyf dele. 1367 Tervisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 37 Pey etch noust, nober deleb wip hir wifes. a 1450 Kut. de la Tour 40 An ye loue ani other than youre husbonde, or an other dele withe you, sauf he only. 1662 J. Davies it. Oldarius Voy. Ambass. 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves.

12. To have business communications with; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat with; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings. arch.

times implying secret or sinister dealings. arch. (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 Cursor M. 5848 (Gütt.) Wid be eldest folk of israel, wid pharan bai went to dele. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 267 The grete clerken..com.. To tret upon this lordes hele, So longe they to gider dele lette.]. 1597 BACON Ess. Negotiating (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a thirde then by a mans selfe. 1601

B. Josson Poetaster IV. II. Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1625 Camden's Hist. Elia. 1. (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were Hawking, about the Marriage. 1625 Ussher in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his ... Persian books. a 1715 Burnet Oum Time (1823) 11. 285 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt... was dealt with to accuse him.

13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (viith a person, in an article). [1523 LD. Berners Froiss. 1. cclavii. 395 People, such as I haue dault with all in their marchandyse. 1599 Minsheu Sp. Dict., Negociar, to deale in husinesse, to follow a trade. 1611 Corten, Traffaquer, to trafficke, trade, ... commerce, deale in marchandise.] a 1627 Middleton Mayor Quinb. 11. ii, I deal in dog's leather. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety (J., Tbis is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. 1699 Dampier Vop. 11. iii. 65 Merchants care not to deal with bim. 1733 Pope Donne Sat. iv. 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor. 1833 Hr. Marthrau Manch. Strike vii. 82 A traveller who deals. with several firms in this place. 1866 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices I. xxi. 530 Such persons deal in finished goods. † b. trans. To offer for sale. Obs. rare. 1766 Foote Minor II. Wks. 1799 1. 252 Vou would not have the finits? .. Every pebble of 'em. He shall deal them as new payement. 13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do

new pavement.

14. To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to 14. To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself with.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1517 Jobal. Was first loger, and fee delt [vv. datl] wit. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Any man bat deles with sorcery or enchauntementz. 1477 Pasten Lett. 807 III. 211, Ther is no man wyllyng to del with your swanes. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lvii. 2 Youre handes deale with wickednesse. 1586 A DAY Eng. Secretarie II. (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I onely deale with such, whose actions letc.]. 1845-60 ABP. Thomson Laws of Thought Introd. 5 The mind deals with truth. 1869 HVALEV in Sci. Opinion 21 Apr. 464 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 Law Times XCV. 26/2 That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies.

15. with in: To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make

oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make use of. (Now often approaching a fig. use of 13.)

1381 Mulcaster Positions ix. (1887) 54. Among the best writers that deale in this kinde. 1597 Bacon Ess. Suitors (Arb.) 44 Plaine dealing, in denying to deale in Sues at first, is grown. honourable. 1724 Warts Logic Ded., True Logic is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute and wrangling. 1748 Chester Lett. 11. clviii. 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 Junius Lett. 11. clviii. 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 Junius Lett. 11. clviii. 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 Junius Lett. 12. coa Apoor contracted understanding deals in little schemes. 1885 Manch. Exam. 6 July 5/2 Lord E. F.—...deals in vague outlines, as if afraid of being too specific.

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to handle effectively; to grapple with; to take successful action in regard to.

1469 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 23 He said that.. he wold deele with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. a 1586 SIDNEN (J.), If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. 1661 Bramhall Just Vind. vi. 153 He so abated their power.. that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) 11. 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration. 1848 Macaulary Hist. Eng. 1. 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together. a 1859 Ibid. V. 33 The Long Parliament did not.. propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines. 1874 Green Short Hist. iii. § 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anarchy that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 Law Times XC. 462/2 Mrs. Headley.. swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage. Ibid. XCII. 93/2 Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

a 1300 Chrser M. 16461 (Cott.) Indas..be-hald and se Hu vile hat hai with him delt. c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Kint. 1661 He. .dalt with hir al in daynte. 1404 Frank Chron. vi. cxlvii. 133 In lyke maner as they had dalt with Eurdeaux. 1535 Coveadale Ps. cii[i]. To He hath not dealt with vs. after our synnes. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 360 Sore displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall. 1611 Bible R Sam. aviii. 5 Deale gently for my sake with .. Absalom. 1720 Butles R Serm. ix. Wks. 1874 H. 16 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with us we deal with others. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. \$6.51 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b. with by (= in regard 10) in same sense. 1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. Camden) 3 That he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince (1883) 305 The Venetians. have.. dealt.. honourably by him. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephen vi. 43 If we would deal fairly by ourselves. 1877 Miss Braddon Weavers 4 Weft 324 It will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon.

150. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon.

1504. Shaks. Rich. III, iv. ii. 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest... Are they that I would have thee deale vpon.

1509. B. Josson En. Man out of Hunn, viv., Mit. What, will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone? 1816. Byron Ch. Har. iii. Ixxxiii, Allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another. 1838 Scort F. M. Perth xv, 'There is a man thon must deal upon, Bonthron,' said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act. c1340. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1114. Pay dronken & daylyeden, & daiten vutystel, bese lordez & ladyez. Ibid. 1668. Per pay dronken & dallen. 1535 Coverolle Joth. 1. 7 Vi thou mayest deale wysely whither so euer thou goest. 1503 Shares. 2 Hen. VI, iv. ix. 46, 1... doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good. 1602.—Lear it. vi. 42. Let us deal justly. 1653 Needham Seldei's Mare Cl. 152 Nichaël Attaliates truly did ill... Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any letter, who [etc.]. c1680 Beverdoge Serm. (1729) 1. 446 O l.ord I have..dealt falsly before thee. 1711 Swift Jrit. to Stella 17 Dec., They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly.

+ 20. To take action, nct, proceed (usually in some matter or affair). Obs.

† 20. To take action, nct, proceed (usually in some matter or affair). Obs.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur IV. xiii, Wel said syr Vwayne go on your waye and lete me dele. 1568 Grafton Chron. II.

188 To the which the French King aunswered, that without the presence of the xii, peeres he could not deale in so weightie a matter. 1577 Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619)

144 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed.

1566 J. Hooker Grandd. Irel. in Holinshed II. 44/1 No man would medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599

Shans. Much Adov. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

† 21. trans. To treat. Obs. rare. 1586 Let. Earle Leycester 1. A late and weightie cause ealt in this Parliament.

To all the new part of the constraint of the co

blanching, bleaching.

blanching, bleaching.

1607 Torsell Serpents (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair. a 1634 Ranoolen Muses Looking-glasse iv. i, She ... hath forgot to whiten The naturall rednesse of my nose, she knowes not What 'its wants dealbation! 1698 R. R(ENSELL] Geber II. I. II. x. 59 Therefor they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation. 1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dealbation, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

1888 W. Rye Records & Record searching 29 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanched silver is in the statement of the farm [etc.].

Deal board. [f. Deal sb.3 + Board.] =

Deal sb.3 1; a thin board of fir or pine.

1589 in Burgon Life Gretham II. 284 One shippe of Brydges [Bruges] in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappe-borde, deel-bordes. 1283 in Northern N. 4 O. I. 77 A new cheste of Deal-bourd. 1667 Primatr City & C. Build. 146

Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long. 1722 De For Plague (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards nail'd over them. 1883 Reade in Harper's Mag. July 208/t He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.; see De-II. I.

Mag. July 208/t He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.: see Dr. II. I.

+ Deale, dele. Obs. Of uncertain meaning.

It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' 'mark!' or 'note!'

a 1355 Ancr. R. 276 Kumeð þerof smel of aromaz, oðer of swote healewi! Deale [v.r. Dele]. Ofta druie sprindes bereð winberien? Ibid. 362 Crist [moste] bolien pine & 9\*-2

passiun, & so habben ingong into his riche. Lo, deale hwnt he seið,—so habben ingong into his riche. *Ibid.* 286. 1330 R. Baunne *Chron.* (1810) 167 O dele, said þe kyng, þis is a fole Briton.

Dealer (di-lar). [f. DEAL v. +-ER 1.] One who deals (in various senses of the verb).

Quality (III various senses of the verb).

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

c 1000 Eleric Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 129 Dinisor, dælere.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Delare, or he hat delythe, distributor, partitor. Delare, or grete almysse yevere, rogatorius.

611 Cotgr., Distributeur, a distributor, dealer, dinider.

1879 Farran St. Paul (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

1879 FARRARS. Paul (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.
b. spec. The player who distributes the cards.
1600 ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood iii, 38 Make him but dealer. If you do finde good dealing, take his eares.
1673 COTTON Compt. Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 345
Then the dealer. shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece.
1878 H. H. Gians Ombre 19 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player.
2. One who has dealings with a person; one who deals in (a thing); † an agent, negotiator. Obs. in general sense except as transf. from next. c1000 Elephic Deut. v. 5 lc was dwlere betwix Gode and eow. 1865 St. Trials, Q. Mary (R.), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. c100 Sig. J. Mellul. Mem. (1733) 306 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell. 1611 Cotter, Agent, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator. 1727 De Foe Syst. Magic i. v. (1840) 112 A sorcerer and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil. a 1745 Swift (J.), These small dealers in wit and learning.
3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; spec.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; spec. one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination,

which he has bought them; often in combination, as cattle-, corn-, horse-, money-dealer.

1611 COTGR, Trafiqueur, a trafficker, trader, marchant, occupier, dealer in the world. 1651 DAVENANT Gondibert i. iii. (R.). Such small money (though the people's gold With which they trade) great dealers skorne to take. 1745 Dee Foe's Eng. Tradesman Introd. (1841) I.2 Avery great number of considerable dealers, whom we call tradesmen. 1793 CAPT. BENTINGR in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) 111. 48 He is supplied with horses by some dealer in Town. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. (1876) 111. xi. \$5, 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called). 1891 Pall Mall G. 29 Oct. 2/1 Costers and hucksters and those not too particular buyers who are enphemistically known as 'general dealers'.

4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in

† 4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in

74. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others. Obs.

1547-64 BAULDWIN Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) viii. i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. Hoby tr. Castigitione's Courtyer.

1. Hijj, An vntrne dealer, and a despiser of men. 1611 BIBLE Issa. xxi. 2 The trencherous dealer. 1677 Wycheraley (title), The Plain Dealer. 1840 Thackeray Catherine i, What! call Peter Brock in double-dealer?

Deal-fish: see Deal sb.3 3.

Dealing (dv ling), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Deal.

Division: distribution (of gifts, blove, cards.)

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards,

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc.); sharing.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XIX. 374 porw bedes-byddynge and .. borw penyes delyngc. 1382 WYCLIF Num. XXXVI. 4 The delynge [1388 departyng] of lottis. 1382 — 1 Cor. X. 16 The delynge or part takynge of the body of the Lord. a 1400-50 Alexander 451 In delingis of dyntis. a 1533 FRITH Disput. Purgatory 8 27 All thyne Executions dealyng, and offerying of masse pence, help thee not a myte. a 1602 W. PERKINS Cases of Consc. (1619) 347 Others that .. indge the very dealing of the cardes to bee a lotte. 1885 J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. I. I. ii. § 3. 161 If this dealing out of ideas by exigency is assigned to God. attrib. 1577-87 Hollinshed Chron. 111. 1257/2 His feeding ...all commers thrise a weeke appointed for his dealing daies. † D. Concr. A part, division. Obs. a 1300 E. E. Psatler CXXXV. 13 Pat delt the Rede See in delinges wele.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually pl.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually pl. 1538 Starkev England 1. ii. 38 To loue every man iche other, wyth al ryghtwyse and just delyng togyddur. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretarie 1. (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 1611 Bible John iv. 9 The Iewes have no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost. 1712 Abbuths of John Bull 1. viii. Hocus had dealings with John's wife. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 678 It was rumoured...he had dealings with St. Germains.
3. Trading, trafficking; buying and selling. 1664 Evelvn Kal. Hort. (1720) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Denling at Brimmpton Park. 1868 Rogers Pol. Econ. iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities.

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others;

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others; way of acting, conduct, behaviour. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour E vij b, For of good delyng and of good guydynge cam neuer but worship and bonoure. c1500 Melusine 310 His vnkynd & abhomynable deelyng, 1523 LD. Berners Froiss. I. CXXVII. 154 To ryde out to se the dealyng of thenglysshmen. 1573 G. Harver Lett., bb. (Camden) 1. A present redres of so wrongful delings. 1674 in Essex Papers (Camden) 1. 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Robb Howard. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters.

b. with with: Acting towards, treatment of. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. (1861) III. 288 What if God will use his absoluteness... in this his dealing with his children. 1718 Hickes & Nelson J. Kettlewell II. Ivi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Soveraign as they... would not have

allowed in any of their own . . Servants. 1885 Spectator 8 Aug. 1043/1 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan.

† Dealth. Obs. nance-vvd. [1. DEAL v., after wealth, growth.] Portion dealt. 1637 N. Whiting Hist. Albino 8 B. (N.), Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest dealth.

† Dea mbulate, v. Obs. [f. L. deambulāre to walk abroad see Deal 2.]

\*\*Dea mbulate, v. Obs. [f. L. deambulāre to walk abroad : see De- I. 3.]

1633 Cockera, Deambulate, to walke abroad.

\*\*Deambulation (dia mbulāre) [5] [6]. [ad. L. deambulātion-em, n. of action f. deambulāte.]

The action of walking abroad or taking a walk. a 1530 Skelton Image Hypor. 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations. 1531 Elvor Gov. 1.xi, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe. as deambulations or moderate walkynges. 1545 [ove Exp. Dan. iv. H ij b, In this kinges ydle deambulacion. 1648 W. Sclater's Malachi (1650) Ep. Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences. 1843 Neale & Webs Durandus's Symbol. Cl. p. lxvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 Lytton Caxtons: I. Ii. is, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro... In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion.

\*\*Dea mbula:tor. Obs. [L. deambulātor, agent-n. f. deambulāte (see above).] One who

agent-n. f. deambulare (see above).] One who walks abroad.

walks abroad.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Trav. Wks. III. 76 The Odcombyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntyred Traneller, Sir Tho. Coriat.

Deambulatory, a. and sb. [ad. L. deambulatori-us fit for walking in, etc., whence -ātōrium ab. class to walk in 1 sb., place to walk in.]

A. adj. Moving about from place to place;

M. adj. Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 Cowell Interfer. s. v. Eschequer, In Scotland the Eschequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatorie. a 1633 Lennago tr. Charroit's Wisd. It. iii. 8, 3 (1670) 238 In it self unequal, wavering, deambulatory. a 1659 Br. Morron Efisc. Justified 142 The deambulatory actors used to have their quietus est.

B. sh. A place to walk in for exercise; esp. a covered walk or cloister.

1430 Lyng. Chron. Trayl v. i Fresche alures. That called

covered walk or cloister,

1430 Lyog. Chron. Troy II. xi, Fresche alures. That called
were deambulatoryes, Men to walke to geder twayne &
twayne, To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne.

1447 Will
Hen. VI in T. J. Carter King's Coll. Chapel 13 Of the
which [cloistre square] the deambulatorie xiiij fete wide.

1834 Gentl. Mag. CIV. 1. 55 An inscription in a Roman
garden informed the walker, that when he had made five
turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

† Deambulatou'r. Sc. Obs. [Suffix repr. F.

The ambutation 1. St. 1005. [Sand Rep. 2. - adoir.] = prec. sb.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vii. iv. 62 Wythin the cheif deambulatour on raw Of forfaderis gret ymagis did stand. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 392 Thair suldiouris in greit cumpaneis. resortit to Sanct Geillis Kirk in Edinburgh, and maid thair commune deambulatour thairin.

Deame, obs. form of DEEM, DIME.

De-americanize: see DE- II. 1.

Deame, obs. form of DEEM, DIME.

De-americanize: see DE- II. 1.

† AMPLE.] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 REEVE God's Plea 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

Dean! (Jrn). Forms: 4-5 dene, deen(e, den, 5 deyn(e, (dyen), 6 Sc. dane, 5-7 deane, 7-dean. [ME. deen, din, a. OF. deien, dien, mod. F. doyen=Sp. and It. decano, Pg. deão, Cat. degá:-L. decan-um one set over ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. δεκάνός, explained from δέκα, dec-em ten.

Whether viewed as Gr. or L., the form of the word offers difficulties. In both languages, it had also an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a rodiacal sign': see Decan. Salmasins, De annis climactericis et antiqua Astrologia (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to δέκα, decen, in Gr. and L. As a military term, the Gr. derivative δεκονία (ccurs=L. decuria, in the Tactica of Ælian and of Arrian (both c. 120); the L. decanus occurs in Vegetins De Re Militari c. 386. The word is then used by Jerome e Ao in his translation of Exodus xviii. 21, 25, where the Old Latin had decurio; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in Cod. Theodos. xvi. 5, 30, and Cassian's Iustif. iv. 10. In later times of the empire it was applied to varions civil functionaries. From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of dean.]

† 1. Representing various uses of late L. decânus: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten. 1388 Wyclif Ex. xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes,

† I. Representing various uses of late L. decânus; A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten. 1388 Wculf Ex. xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centuriouns, and quinquagenaries, and deenys [1382] rewlers vpon ten, Vulg. decanos]. c 1440 Secrees 187 Ffolwe hame vche comandour ffoure vicaires, & vche vicaire tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche deyn ten men. 16id., With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen ten men. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 59/2 Ordeyne of them trybunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes juge the peple.

trybunes & centurones & Colling the peple.

† 2. As a translation of med.L. decānus, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the

the Laws of Edward the Confessor to the teoding-ealdor, bersholder, headhorough, or tithingman, the headman of a fribborh or teumannetale. (See Stubbs, Const. Hist. I. v. 87.) Obs. [a 1200 Laws of Edw. Conf. xxviii, Sie imposuerunt justitiarios super quosque x fribborgos, quos decanos possumus dicere, Anglice autem tyenpe heued vocati sunt, boc est caput x.] 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xxvi. (1730) 44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief

pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Hendburrough, might determine the same. 1695 KENNETT Par. Antiq. (1818) II. 338 Which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3. As a translation of Eccl. L. decānus, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery.

to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery. In the OE, transl. of the Rule of St. Benedict, c. xxi, rendered teopingeatdor 'tithing-elder'.

[a 430 Augustins De Moribus Eccl. Cath. i. 31 Eis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi.] a 1641 Be. Mountagu Acts & Mou. 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 Kennett Par. Antig. (1818) II. 339-340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine. And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cathedral deans was certainly owing to this practice. 1885 Catholic Dict. s.v., The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

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Arising out of the monastic use. 'As a cathedral officer, the decanus dates from the 8th c., when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the praepositus, or provost, who was the bishop's vicegerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the 10th or 11th c.. the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D. 1886, being the first English dean'. Dict. Chr. Antig.

1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 337 Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 65 pis freke bifor be den of poules Preched of penaunces. 1494 Fabran Chrom. vi. 327 Vs great deane of Pawlis, Mayster Richarde Wethyrshed. 1577 Harrison England II. i. (1877) 1.

14 Cathedrall churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 Termes de la Ley 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate sprituall, consisting of ... the Deane (who is chiefe) and his Prebends, and they together make this Corporation. 1850 Woon Life 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. Ch. [was] installed deane. 1714 Swift Imil. Hor. Sat. II. vi. 43 Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown. 1846 McUllicott Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days. . in every year. 1862 Mrs. H. Woon Mrs. Hallit. Xvviii, 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr. Dean?' he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called rural dean; formerly (in some cases) dean of Christianily; see CHRISTIANITY 4. (There were also urban deans (decani urbani): see Kennett Par.

anity; see CHRISTIANITY 4. (There were also urban deans (decani urbani): see Kennett Par. Antiq. II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, adiministration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c., but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See Dansey, Hora Decanica Rurales, 1835. (Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited decanus criscopi in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii; hut episcopi is an interpolation not in the original text, the decanus spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

a 1350 Cursor M. 29539 (Cotton Galba MS.) And of a prest assoylid be, Pat power has to vnbind be, Pat es he pat it first furth sent, Als dene or officiall by ingement. c 1360 Wyclip Wks. (1880) 240 Whanne bei ben falsly amendid by officialis & denes. c 1450 HOLLANO Howled 215 The Ravyne. Wasdene rurale to reid. 1456 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II.25 (With offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shew them sylver rounde. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 80 Of the negligens of denys of archedekons and of other officers. 1514 FITZHERB. Just. Peas (1538) 121 It shalbe leful to al Archedecons, Deanes, &c... to weare Sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes. 1679 Be. Gardinea Advice Clergy Lincoln 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is. yet exercised in some Dioceses. but has unhappily been disused in this, (for how long time I know not). 1712 PRIOEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far... as to name Rural Deans in every Deanry of the Diocese. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 382 The rural deans are very antient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese, or archdeaconry. 1826 Polymelle Trad. & Recoll. II. 670 On visiting the church at L. St. Columb as Dean-tural.

b. In

b. In the American Episcopal Church, the president of a Convocation (q.v., 3 h).

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

Dean of Peculiars: one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i. e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e.g. the Dean of Battle in Sussex. Such is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal in England (St. James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the Deans of the Chapel Royal are six clergymen of the Ch. of Scotl., who receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

Dean of the Arches: the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the bishop of London.

Dean of the Province of Canterbury: the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see Decan 3.] 1647 Clarennon Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 33/2 The then Bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on

his majesty, throughout that whole journey linto Scotland which, as he was dean of the chappel, he was not obliged to do. 1660 R. Coke Power 4 Subj. 203 The King shall present to his free chappels (in default of the Dean). 1746 AVLIFFE Parergon 192 The Judge of this Court. is distinguished by the title of Dean or Official of the Court of Arches. 161d. 205 There are also some Deans in England without any Jurisdiction; only for Honour so stiled; as the Dean of the Royal Chapel, the Dean of the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. 1846 M\*Cullocul Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) 11. 265 The third species of Deans are those of exculiars. Deans of peculiars have sometimes jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battle, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches, London. 1893 Whitaker's Almanack, Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
7. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: The title of one or more resident fellows appointed

The title of one or more resident fellows appointed to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them,

to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them, to present them for graduation, etc.

The office came originally from that of the monastic dean, and was disciplinary; one important function of the dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars, and in the Oxford colleges of the new foundation deans were appointed in the different faculties, e.g. at New College, two in Arts, one in Canon Law, one in Civil Law, and one in Theology, who presided at the disputations of the students in these faculties; from the end of the 16th e.g., it became customary also in most colleges for the dean to present for degrees. At present the functions pertaining to discipline, attendance at chapel, graduation, etc., are sometimes discharged hy a single dean, alone or in conjunction with a sub-warden, vice-president, or other vice-gerent, sometimes distributed among two or three deans; hence the offices of senior and junior dean, or sub-dean, dean of arts, dean of divinity, dean of agrees, existing in some colleges.

[In the Statutes of Merton Coll., 1267-74, such officers are appointed 'numero cuilibet vicenario vel etiam decenario,' but the title decauns is not used, 138a Stat, New Coll. Oxon, xiv, Quinque socii..qui sub dicto custode tanquam ejus coadjutores Scholarium et Sociorum ipsorum curam et regimen habeant, qualiter scilicet in studio scholastico et morum honestate proficiant.. Quos omnes sic præfectos Decani facultatum Juris Canonici et Civilis eligi poterunt, etc.] 1577 Harrison England II. iii. (1877) I. 81 There is moreouer in eurie house a maister or prouox, who just hander him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behavour and maners of the students there. 1847 Tennyson Prince Prol. 161 At college. They lost their weeks: they vext the souls of deans. 1853 C. Bede Verdant Green iv, He had been Proctor and College Dean there. 1807 Rashonal ruins of their respective Faculties.

8. The president of a faculty or depar

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc. In U. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary.

[127] Chartul. Univ. Paris. I. 488 Magistro J. de Racheroles tune existente decano facultatis medicine. 1282 Ibid. I. 595 Canonicus Parisiensis et decanus theologice facultatis. 1413 Juramentum Bachalariorum, St. Andrewa, Ego juro quod ero obediens facultati arcium et decano eiusdem. 1453 Jas. Il. Letter in Munim. Univ. Glasg. I. 6 Facultatum decanos procuratores nacionum regentes magistros et scholares in prelibata Universitate.] 1524 Jas. V. Letter to St. Andrews 19 Nov., Maister Mertyne Balfour vicar of Monymeil, den of faculte of art of the said universite. 1535 Ibid. 28 Feb., Dean of facultie of Theologic of the said university. 1578 Contract in Munim. Univ. Glasg. I. 119 Maister Thomas Smeitoun minister of Paslay and dean of facultie of the said Universitie. 1708 J. CHAMBERLANNE St. Gt. Brit. II. II. (1743) 438 The University of Glasgow. had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, etc. 1875 Edin. Univ. Cal. 37 The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty. 1893 Ir. Compayrés Abelard 135 The deans ... were the real administrators of their respective Faculties. They presided in the assemblies of their company, and were members of the council of the University.

b. Dean of Faculty: the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. 1664 Minutes Faculty of Advocates 4 June (MS. in Adv. Libr.), Motione being made anent the electione of ane deane of faculty. 1866 Scort Diary 7 June in Leckhart, I went to the Dean of Faculty's to a consultation about Constable.

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

1849 Minutes of Committee St. Thomas's Hosp. 23 May, The Committee having been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a Dean. it was agreed. that some one member of the Medical School shall for each year act in the capacity and with the title of 'Dean of the Medical School'. 1893-4 Prospectus St. Thomas's Med. Sch. 16 Dean of the School, G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S.

9. Dean of ouill: a in the medical school in the school of the Medical School of the Medical School of the Medical School of the School, G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S.

9. Dean of guild: a. in the mediæval gnilds, an officer who summoned the members to attend meetings, etc.; b. in Scotland, the head of the meetings, etc.; D. in Scotland, the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal brigh, who is a magistrate charged with the supervision of all buildings within the birgh.

Except in the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, where he is still elected by the guildry, this officer is now chosen by the town-councillors from among their own number.

1389 in Eng. Gilds 46 On Dene, for to warnyn alle 1º gild hrepren and sistren. 1469 Sc. Acts Jas. III (1597) 1º 29 Al Officiares perteining to the towne: As Alderman, Baillies, Deane of Gild, and wher officiares. 1754 Errans Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 43 The Dean of Guild is that magistrate of a royal borough, who is head of the merchanicompany; he has the cognisance of mercantile causes within borough.. and the inspection of buildings. 1806 Gazetter Scotl. (ed. 2) 605 Selkirk is a royal borough.. It is governed by a bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and so counsellors. 1864 Kirsk Chas. Bold 1. ii. i. 451 The deans of the guilds and the principal citizens, who had come out to meet him.

10. The president, chief, or senior member of any

10. The president, cher, of senior member of any body. [=F. doyen.]
1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2215/2 At the Boots of the Coach went the Pages. and by them the Dean or chief of the Footmen in black Velvet. 1827 HARDMAN Battle of Water-loo 15 Ah! ah! Boney, must you, or our Duke, be the chief dean? 1889 Times 25 Nov. 6 The Diplomatic Agents at Cairo. met at the residence of the dean, the Consul-Geoeral of Spain, Señor de Ortega.

of Spain, Señor de Ortega.

b. Dean of the Sacred College: see quot. 1885.

1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3921/1 The Cardinal de Bouillon will return hither.. to exercise his Function of Dean of the College of Cardinals. 1885 Catholic Dict. s.v., The Cardinal Dean is the chief of the sacred college; he is usually the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops.. He presides in the consistory in the absence of the Loren.

in the absence of the l'ope.

11. Comb.

11. Comb.

1862 Sat. Rev. XIV. 706/1 If Lord Shaftesbury is to be a Dean-maker. Ibid., The whole system of Dean-making needs reform.

Dean 2, dene (dm). Forms: 1 denu, 1-dene, 2-4 dane, 5 deyne, 6 Sc. dyne, 8-9 dean.

[OE. denn, acc. dene, valley:-OTent. \*dani., from the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. den, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Den (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Dene (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Dene (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Dene (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Dene (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene, n, Dene (:-OTent. In the same root as OE. dene (:-OTent. In the same ro and the same root as OL. acm, n. DEN (:-OTent. danj-om), q.v.] A vale: a. formerly the ordinary word, literal and figurative (as in OE. diap-denu valley of death, ME. dene of teres), and still occurring in the general sense in some local names, as the Dean, Edinburgh, Taunton Dean, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh. Dean Execut. b. power and the deep narrow and Forest; b. now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

Forest; b. now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

As a common appellative, used in Durham, Northumberland, and adjacent parts of Scotland and England; as part of a proper name, separate or in composition, occurring much more widely, e.g. Denholm Dean in Roxburghshire, Jesmond Dean or Dene near Newcastle, Castle Eden Dean or Dene and Hawthorndene in Durham, Chellow Dene near Bradford, North Dean near Huliax, Hepworth Dene near Bradford, North Dean near Huliax, Hepworth Dene near Huddersfield, Deepdone near Dorking, East Dean, West Dean, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, in deep wooded vales in the chalk downs near Brighton. The spelling dene is that now prevalent in Durham and Northumberland. In composition often shortened to den, as Marden, Smarden, Biddenden, etc. in Kent.

Casa Vest. Psalter luxxiii. 7 In dene teara [in convalle lacrimarum]. Ibid. ciii. 10 In deanum. c1000 ALIFING.

Gram. (2.) 56 Uallis, dene. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke iii. 5 AEle denu [Lindisf. dene, Hatton dane] bid gelylled. a1300 E. E. Pialter luxxiii. 7 (Mätz.), In dene of teres. c1325 E. Allit. P. A. 205 Pou says bou trawez me in pis dene. 1340 Ayenb, 59 Ich wille maki be helles and be danes. 1400-50 Alexander 5421 Pan dryues he furth. into a deyne entris, A vale full of vermyn. 1504 Batt. Balrinners in Sc. Poems 16th C. II. 355 Now must I file, or els he slaine. With that he ran ouer ane dyne Endlongis ane lytill burne. 1612 DRAYTON Polyolb. iii. 418 Tauntons fruitfull Deane. 1794 W. Hutchinson Hist. Durham III. 1 There are some deep and woody vales or deans near this mansion [at Castle Eden]. 1806 Hull Advertiser 11 Jan. 2/2 The Estate offers. ..deans for plantations, sheltered from the sea. 1816 Surtes Hist. Durham I. 11. 44 The wild beauties of the Dene at Castle Eden]. 1806 Hull Advertiser 11 Jan. 2/2 The Estate offers ...deans for plantations, sheltered from the sea. 1816 Surtes Hist. Durham I. 11. 44 The wild beauties of the Dene at Castle Eden]. 373 Mugray Handbb. Durham 13 The deep wooded dens which debouche upon the

Dean 3. As a Cornish mining term: The end

1874 in Knight Dict. Mech. 1881 in RAYMOND Mining

De-anathematize, v.: see DE- II. 1. Deand, obs. north. form of DYING.

Deane, obs. form of Din; var. of Dain sb.

Deanery (drnsri). Also 5 denerye, deynrye, 6 denry, 6-9 deanry. [f. Dean't+-err: the AFr. form denric was prob. from Eng.]

the AFr. form denrie was prob. from Eng.]

1. The office or position of a dean.

11892 Britton II. xvii. § 6 Dené [v.rr. denee, denrie], ou thresorie, ou chaunterie.] 1140 Promp. Parv. 118 Denerye, decanatus. 1483 Cath. Angl. 95 A Deynrye, decania.

1524 Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 9 Any. Priorie, Archdeaconry, Deanry... or any other benefice or promocion spirituali. 1588 J. UDALL Diotrephes (Arb.) 26 To beg the Byshoppricks, Deanries, and such great places. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 37/2 When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chappel royal. 1706 Hearns Collect. 25 Dec., Upon quitting his Deanery in the College [St. John's, Oxford]. 1724 Swift Drapier's Lett. vii, The deanries all. are in the donation of the crown. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. vi. 87 The Deanery of Christelurch became vacant.

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of

church became vacant.

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of a diocese, over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also, the jurisdiction of a dean.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's xii. 47 A Preiste.. that gouerynd the Chirche of seynt Martyn.. had receyuyd one hym.. the deynrye of nygh chirches for maters ecclesiasticall to discusse. 1587 HARRISON Engl. II, i. (1877) t. 15 Vatto these deanerie churches also the cleargie in old time of the same deanrie were appointed to repaire at sundrie seasons, there to receive wholesome ordinances, and to consult.

1642 SIR E. DERING SP. on Relig. 91 Appeale may be to the rurall Deanery. 1695 KENNETT Par. Antig. (1818) 11, 338 The bishops divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishea or churches. 1727-52 Unamers Cycl. s.v. Arches, The judge of the court of arches, is called the dean of the arches. with which officialty is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanry. 1835 Dansey Horz Dec. Rur. I. 19 The division of dioceses at that time into decennaries or deanries. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 340/1 The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1835, recommends that each parish shall be assigned to a deanery, and each deanery to an archdeaconry. 1890 By. WESTCOTT in Durham Dioc. Caz. IV. 34 Some improvements will, I trust, be made in the assignment of parishes to the several Deaneries.

3. The official residence of a dean.
1598 Shams. Merry W. IV. vi. 31 And at the Deanry,

3. The official residence of a dean.

1598 Shans. Merry W. IV. vi. 31 And at the Deanry, where a Priest attends, Strait marry her. 1727 Earl op Oxford in Swift's Lett. 12 Oct., I was in hopes. that you would not have gone to your deanery till the Spring. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 251 Late at night he was brought to Westminster, and was suffered to sleep at his deanery.

4. Comb., as † deanery church (the church of a rural dean), deanery house.

1587 Harrison England II. i. (1877) 1. 15 But as the number of christians increased, so first monasteries, then finallie parish churches, were builded in enery iorisdiction from whence I take our deanerie churches to haue their originale, nowcalled mother churches, and their incumbents archprests. 1720 Swift Poems, Apollo to Dean, That traitor Delany. seditiously came. To the deanery house.

Deaness (dēnės). [I. Dean I + -Ess.]

1. A woman who is head of a female chapter.

[L. decāna, F. doyenne.]

1759 STERNE Tr. Shandy II. xxxv, The Abbess of Quedlingberg. with the four great dignitaries of her Chapter, the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chantress, and senior canoness. 1878 Seelev Stein II. 347 Abbess v. Gilsa, Deaness wom Stein, and Canoness v. Metzsch.

2. humorous. The wife of a dean.

1884 G. Allen Philistin I. 113 Fancy little Miss Butterfly a rural deaness!

Dea -nettle. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 6-dee-Bea'-nettle. Uss. exc. dtal. Forms: 6-dee', 8-day-, 9 dea-, deea-, deye-, dae-. [Generally held to be a reduction of dead-nettle (in Trevisa dead-nettlyll); but the phonology is not clear.] A name given to the species of Lamium (DEAD-NETTLE) and other Labiates having nettle-like leaves; but in Scotland and the North of England

lenves; but in Scotland and the North of England more especially to the Hemp-nettle, Galeopsis Tetrahit, the acute calyx-segments of which, when dry and rigid, often wound the hands of reapers.

15-3 FITTHERB. Hush. § 20 There be other wedes not spoken of, as dee-nettylles, dodder, and suche other, that doo moche harme. 1788 Marshall Rur. Econ. E. Yorksh. Gloss., Dea-nettle, galeopsis tetrahit, wild hemp. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 162 Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the Deye-nettle. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Deāa, Dēca, Dee nettle, the dead nettle—Lamium album.

De-anglicize, v.: see DE- II. 1.

De-anglicize, v.: see Dr. II. 1.

De-animalize, v. [Dr. II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its animal character.

1865 Intell. Observer XXXVIII. 96 The negative evidence ...does not deanimalise it. 1887 E. P. Powell. Heredity from God 155 The tendency is to deanimalize the organs, and to create an intellectual type.

Deanship (dinfip). [f. Dean 1+-ship.]

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tenne of this office.

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tennre of this office.

1611 Corca, Depend, a Deanerie, or Deaneship.

1761 Warton Life Bathurst 214 (T.) Those [chapter-acts] that were made during his deanship. 1827 Cosbett Protestant Reform. 1. § 47 The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the Deanships.. are in fact all in their gift. 1881 New Eng.

1771. Educ. XXIV. 347 Prof. P. J. Williams to the deanship of the Normal department.

2. The personality of a dean: used humorously as a title.

as a title.

as a title.

1888 Marpret. Epist. (Arb.) 3 May it please you... to ride to Sarum and thanke his Deanship for it. 1729 Swift Poems, Grand Question xxxiii, I then shall not value his Deanship a straw. 1812 PARE Let. Dec. 12 Wks. (1828) VII. 470 His Deanship perhaps has brought from his escrutoire his old Concio for the Doctorate.

De-anthropomorphize, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its anthropomorphic character; to divest of its (attributed) human form.

So De-anthropomorph-ization, -ized, -izing,

-18m.

1874 Fishe Cosmic Philos. I. 176 A continuous process of deanthropomorphization.

1879 J. Jacobs in 1944 Cent. Sept. 499 The deanthropomorphised Deity of Maimonides.

1884 Pall Mall G. 4 Jan. 4/2 The 'de-anthropomorphising' process will continue, says Mr. Spencer.

1886 Romanes in Contemp. Rev. July 52 A continuous growth of 'deanthropomorphism'. passing through polytheism into monotheism. a progressive 'purification' of theism.

1892 De-appetize, ing: see De- II. 1.

1893 The Bear, 561 Obs. In 3-4 dere. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. \*dleru, \*ddoru = OHG. tiurt, MHG. tiure, OLG. diuri fem. preciousness, glory, high value, dearness, dearth.

1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 Gret. dere of byng beseene ser

Dearness, GLOUC. (1744) 416 Gret..dere of byng be seuene 3er me say. 1300 Havelok 824 A strong dere Bigan to rise of korn of bred. Ibid. 841, I wene that we deye mone For bunger, bis dere is so strong. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.

Wace (Rolls) 16419 In his tyme failled be corn. Of bat defante cam gret dere [et en après fu la cherté]. **Dear**  $(d\bar{1}^01)$ , a.1 and sb.2 Forms: 1 diore, déore,

Dear (diet), a.1 and sb. Forms: 1 diore, déore, dýre, 2-3 deore, 2 dære, 3-6 dere, (3 dure, digere, 4 dir, diere, dyere), 4-5 der, 4-7 deere, (4 duere, 5 deure), 5-6 deyr, 5-7 deir, 6-7 deare, 6- dear; 5-6 Sc. compar. darrer, superlat. darrest. [OE. déore, carlier diore; in early WS. diere, late WS. dýre (but also déore as in non-WS.); a Com. Teut. adj., = OFris. diore, diure (WFris. djoer, EFris. dür), MDn. diere, dûre (Du. dier beloved, diuer high-priced), OS. diuri (MLG. düre, LG. dür), OHG. tiuri glorions, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. tiure, tiur, MG. türe, Ger. teuer); ON. dýrr worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da. dyr); Goth. not recorded. These forms point to OTent. type \*deur-jo-, \*diur-jo-.] forms point to OTent. type \*deur-jo-, \*diur-jo-.]

I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. Obs. a rooo Riddles xxxiv. (Gr.), Is min modor mæzþa cynnes pæs deorestan. crooo Ags. Ps. cxvii. 10 On Dryhnes naman deorum. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 445 To-ward þe derrest on þe dece he dressez þe face. 1375 Cant. de Creatione 701 in Anglia I, I am Michel, þe angel dere Ordeyned abouen man. la 1400 Morte Arth. 1601 þe dere knygg hyme selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knygg hym selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghtes... To ryde with þe Romaynes. a 1400-50 Alexander 4644, I, sir Dyndyn þe derrest at duells in þis Ile, þe best of þe bragmeyns. c 1450 Holland Howlat 281 With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale. 1505 T. Eowaros Cephalus & P., L'Euvoy (1878) 61-2 Oh decre sonnes of stately kings. 1596 Shaks. i Hen. IV, IV. iv. 31 Corrinals and deare men Of estimation and command. 1506 — Tr. & Cr. v. iii. 27 Life enery man holds deere, but the deer man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life. † b. Often used aðsol. +1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. Obs.

† b. Often used absol.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1394 Dere drozen ber-to & vpon des metten. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. i, Wythe dukys, and with dosiperus, that with the deure dwellus.

2. Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection; held in deep and tender esteem; beloved, loved.

† To have dear, hold dear: to love [=Ger. lieb haben, Du. liefhebben].

Dn. *ite/recoent*. The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather than 'loved' (=Ger. *teuer*, not *lieb*), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their secretics.

than 'loved' (= Ger. teuer, not lieb), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation.

a 1000 Juliana 725 (Gr.) Fæder frofre gæst. and se deora sunn. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke vii. 2 Sumes hundred-mannes becowa...se wæs him dyre. c 1205 Lav. 4377 þe king haueð ane dohter þe him is swinðe dure [c 1275] þat he loueth swilpel. a 1300 Cursor M. 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue sone... bon ert mi derest barn. Ibid. 2013 (Cott.) Saint iohn hir keped & had ful dere. c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 590 Ther nas no man that Theseus hath so derre. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 931, I have a dowghttyr that ys me dere. 1326 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 291 His dere darlynges and well beloved frendes. 1525 Stewark Cron. Scot. II. 174 He that wes his darrest sone in law. 1644 Millton Educ. Wks. (1847) 100/1 Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. 1650 W. Baougu Sacr. Princ. (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. 1797 Mss. Rancuffer Idalian xili, Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 225 He was a very dear friend of mine.

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or

regard.

regard.

c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic őe, Dat sum bilseing gif őu me. c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gij. c 1340 Cursor M. 10483 (Trin.) Dere god here preyere myne. c 1489 Caxron Sonnes of Aymon xxii. 470 'Dere syre', sayd the duke Naymes, 'ye sende vs for noughte.' 1641 More's Edv. V. 12 My Lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. 1737 Pore Hor. Ep. 1. vi. 3 Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech. 1820 Shelley Œdipus 1. 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

c. In the introductory address or subscription of a letter.

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing My; but Dear Sir (or Dear Mr. A.) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing

come since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 Q. Margt. in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7 Right dere and welbeloved. 1503-4 Q. Margt. (of Scotl.) to Hen. VII

in Ellis Org. Lett. 1. 14 1M ymost dere lorde and fader.

1516 — to Hen. VIII, ibid. I. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. a 1610 Meriel Littleton to Mrs. Barnaby, ibid. II. 129 Derest Broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. a 1610 Meriel Littleton to Mrs. Barnaby, ibid. III. 1218 Deare Aunt, I ame as willinge [etc.]. 1623 Dr. Buckingham to Jas. I, ibid. III. 146 Dere Dad, Gossope, and Steward. 1628 Apr. Ushea Let. to Sir R. Cotton in Lett. Emin. Lit. Men (Camden) 138

Deare Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. 1656 Jer. Taylor Lett. in Evelyn's Men. (1857) III. 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant J. Taylor. 1656 Pervs to Lady Carteret 4 Sept., Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. 1650 Harrison to Strype in Ellis Orig. Lett. II. IV. 209 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. 1757 R. Symmer to A. Mitchell ibid. IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.].

d. The adj. is often used absol. = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest',

person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', leads to its treatment as a sb.,

for which see B.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 98 Hwo have in intertie, mi deore? 1362
LANGL P. Pl. A. VII. 241 Lere hit me, my deore. 1590 SHARS.
Mids. N. V. 286 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1611 — Wint. T.
1. ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest). Ibid. IV. iii. 15 Shall I go
mourne for that (my deere)? a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650)
14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1712
Tickell. Spect. No. 410 P 6, I therefore came abroad to
meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here.
1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH Patron. II. xxiii. 57 'Really, my
dear', answered she, 'I can't say.' 1833 HT. MARTINEAU
Berkeley I. vii. 14, Do not exhaust yourself at once,
dearest. 1879 Miss Braddon Clov. Foot xxxviii, 'I am not
in the clouds, dear; I am only anxious.'

6. Dearest friend may have suggested dearest
enemy or foe; but see also Dear a. 2.
1596 Shars. I Hen. IV. III. ii. 123 Which art my neer'st
and dearest Enemie. 1602 — Ham. I. ii. 180 Would I had
met my dearest foe in headen Ere I had [etc.]. 1818
SHELLEY Rev. Islam XI. xv, O that I..could set my dearest
enemy free From pain and fear!

† 3. The attribute is sometimes transferred to the
subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.
1602 Shars. Ham. I. ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of
Lone, Then that which deerest Father beares his Sonne.
1610 — Temp. I. ii. 179 Bountifull Fortune (Now my deere
Lady). 1653 Walton Angler Ep. Ded., Sir Henry Wotton,
a dear lover of this Art.

II. Of things.

† 4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value;
precious, valuable. Ohe

+4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value;

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. Obs.

288 K. Ælfraed Boeth. xiii, God word and god hlisa ælces monnes bib betera & deorra bonne ænig wela. 2893.

Oros. v. ii. (Sw.) 216/5 Corrinthisce fatu...sint fægran & dierran bonne ænegn oþru. 21200 Orsm/n 6732 Rihht all swa summ bord off gold Mang menn iss horde deresst. 2132 E.E. Allit. P. B. 1792 Now is a dogge also dere þat in a dych lygges, 21400 Destr. Troy 1683 Dubbed ouer with dyamondes, þat were dere holdyn. 1470-85 Mallor Arthur I. xvii, There may no rychesse be to dere for them. 1500-20 Dunbaa Thistle & Rose 101 And crownit him with dyademe full deir. 1596 Shakss. Merch. V. 1. i. 62 Yonr worth is very deere in my regard. 21600 — Sonn. xxx, And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste.

† b. Precious in import or significance; im-

+b. Precious in import or significance; im-

portant. Obs.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. v. ii. 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1596—1 Hen. IV, iv. i. 34 So dangerous and deare a trust. 1605—Lear iii. i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare...commend a deere thing to you.

to know you, And dare...commend a deere thing to you.
to. In weakened sense of 'precious'. Obs.
1530 PALSGA. 539 You have erred many a dere daye...maynt
jour. 15... Tournam. Tottenham to It befel in Totenham on
a dere day, Ther was mad a shurtying be the hy-way. 1596
SHARS. Merch. V. III. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words

5. The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached.

is greatly attached.

c 1175 Pater Noster 34 in Lamb. Hom. 57 Pis is be furste bode here, bet we agen to habben deore. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3483 His word 31 wurde digere al-so lif. Digere or eider child or wif. c 1450 St. Culthbert (Surtees) 3703 Our haly faders statutes dere. 1535 Coverbale Ps. cxv. 3 Right deare in the sight of ye Lorde is the death of his sayntes. 1593 Shaks. Rich. 17, 11. i. 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxx. 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews II. iv, Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. 1746 Herwer Medit. (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names; and property, that best of charters. 1848 Macallay Hist. Eng. II. 306 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the Honse of Stuart. 1866 Pr. Allee Mem. (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th. 1891 Anti-Jacobin 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black surtout dear to bourgeois taste.

taste.
† b. Affectionate, fond, loving. Obs. or rare.
1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. IV. iii. 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare vnto the banish'd Valentine.
21600 - Sonn. cxxxi, For well thou know'st to my dear doting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel.
1683 Pennsylv. Archives I. 70 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salue thee. a 1866 Kelse Lett. Spir. Counsel (1870)
15 My dear love to — and —.
2. Often as an attribute of life, heart, heart's blood, etc., as things dear to one. To ride (etc.)

blood, etc., as things dear to one. To ride (etc.) for dear life: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf.

next.

1591 SHARS. I Hen. VI, III. iv. 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Blond. 1602 — Ham. III. ii. 68 Since my deere Soule was Mistris of my choyse. 1604 — Oth. III. iii. 261 Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. II. i. 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever. 1703 Burns' Scots wha hae'. We will drain our dearest veins But. they shall be free. 1887 FRITH Autobiog. I. xxi. 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds. 1892 Boy's Own Paper Nov. 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her [the cutter] ready for sail.

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or re-

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or re-6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely of relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of cheap.

1044 O. E. Chron., On Sisum zere was swyde mycel hunger ofer eall Englaland and corn swa dyre.. swa bat se sester hwates eode to LX pen. 1154 Ibid. an. 1137 § 3 Da was corn dære. c 1320 Senyn Sag. 3724 (W.) Than so bifell that corn was dere. 1375 Bapbour Bruce xvin. 283 This is the derrest beiff that I Saw enir 3eit; for sekirly It cost ane thousand pund and mar. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. IV. xix, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1595 Shaks.

DEAR.

76hn 1. i. 153 Sell your face for fine pence and 'tis deere.
1668 Rolle Abridgment 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s. 4d. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman (1841) II. xxxviii. 100 Our manufactures...may be dear, though low-priced, if they are mean in their value.
1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art ii. (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are.

D. Said of prices, rates: = High. Now less usual.
10 Said of prices, rates: = High. Now less usual.
11 C 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 2247 Fruit and spices of dere pris. 1502
12 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 128 He bought the said peper at dertar price. 1582-8 Hist. Tames VI (1804) 169 And pat the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price be the weyght. 1654 tr. Martini's Cong. China 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1759 Joinson Rambler No. 46 ? 3 Privileges, which I have purchased at so dear a rate. 1801 Law Times XCI. 33/1 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it. at far too dear a price.

C. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; dear year, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.
12 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 278/25 A deore ar bare cam. 12 1400

dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.
c1200 S. Eng. Leg. 278/25 A deore ger pare cam. c1400
Maundev. (1839) v. 44 Therfore is there dere Tyme in that
Contree. 1535 Coverbale Ps. xxxii. 19 To fede them in the
deare tyme. 1596 Shaks, 1 Hen. IV, III. iii. 52 The dearest
Chandlers in Europe. 1637 Rutherford Lett. (1860) I. 216
The hard fare of the dear inn. a 1661 Fuller Worthies
(1840) II. 507 It is the dearest town in England for fuel.
1765 Mrs. Harris in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malnesbury I. 122,
have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignerelle. . In my life
I never saw so dear a woman. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commu.
III. cxiv. 640 To... send it.. by the cheapest routes to the
dearest markets. dearest markets.

d. fig. Costly in other than a pecnniary sense;

dearest markets.

d. fig. Costly in other than a pecnniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

a 1330 Otual 1680 Po alle foure weren ifere, There nere none strokes dere. a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Kvjb, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. 1535 Coverdale i Sam. iii. 1 The worde of y' Lorde was deare at the same tyme. 1553 Kenneov Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehersing, because it wes evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1576 Turbeav. Venerie 248 The experience which hath bene dearer unto me particularly than it is meete to be published generally.

† 7. Senses vaguely connected with the prec. Obs. It is possible that a was influenced by Dear a?

a. 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt). 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. II. i. I Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1596 — 1 Hen. II, V. v. 36 You Sonne John. 'Towards Yorke shall bend you, with your deerest speed. 1606 — Tr. § Cr. v. iii. 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition: Pursue we him on knees.

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind.
1502 Shaks. Rom. § 711. III. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. 1 meare] mercy, and thon seest it not.

† 8. To Ihink dear: to seem right or proper; to seem good. Const. with dative as in methinks.

10. 10 inim waar; to seem right of proper; to seem good. Const. with dative as in methinks.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 1133 Whan bis makelese man..

Hadde.. lettrus.. Endited to dindimus as him dere bonte.

1400 Destr. Tray 2391 To deme as be dere thinke.

1410-150 Alexander 1638 To do with Darius.. how so me dere thinke.

a 1400-50 Alexamer 1030 10 do with Darius... now so me dere thinke.

B. as sb. = Dear one, darling.

This comes from A. 2d, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj., although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb. with plural dears.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 9225 On suche covenannd to kepe, yf bat dere wold. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 281 Waloway! my lefe deres, there I stand in this sted. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. vii. 16 From that day forth Duessa was his deare. 1611
Shaks. Wint. 7. iv. 227 Golden Quoifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to gine their deers. 1709 Paioa Epil. to Phaedra, The Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear. 1782 Cowpea Gilpin 19 You are she, my dearest dear, Therefore it shall be done. 1824 Byson Yhan xv. lxxvi, Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. 1856 Whyte Melvylle Kate Cov. xi, Come on, there's a dear! 1880 Miss Braddon Yust as I am xlv, You are such a deveted old dear. devoted old dear.

C. Used interjectionally. Dear!, Oh dear!, Dear, dear!, Dear me!: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion. Dear bless, help, love, save us (yeu): ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (obs.

usually implying an appeal for higher help (808, or dial.). Dear knows l goodness knows, Heaven knows (I do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that dear represents or implies a fuller dear Lord! Thus dear knows! is exactly equivalent to the Lord or God knows!; cf. also the elliptical Save us! Help us! Keep us! and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive. (A derivation from It. dio, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod. Eng. pronunciation of dea(r, finds no support in the history of the word.)

pronunciation of dea(r, finds no support in the history of the word.)

1694 CONGREVE Double Dealer v. xxii, O dear, you make me blush. xii A. Ramsay Ep. J. Arbuckle 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us.) As they'd heen daft. xf69 Mad. D'Arbuckle 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us.) Bas they'd heen daft. xf69 Mad. D'Arbuckle 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us.) Bas they'd heen to dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week. Ibid., O dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week. Ibid., O dear! how a level with one of that stamp. cRiz Mrs. Sherkwood Stories Ch. Catech. ix. 65 'O, dear!' says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' 1818 — Fairchild Fam. xii. (1829)08 'Dear! how tiresome it must be to he so religious!' 1838 DICKENS O. Twist iv, Dear me!.. he's very small. 1844 — Mart. Chicx, xiv, Hers was not a finity heart. Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. 1849 Lytton Caxtons 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother..'my poor flower pot that I prized so much.' 1876 White Cross xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall

see them back.' 1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Dear bless yout.. Dear help you!. Dear knows, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows'. Dear love you! God love you, an exclamation. Mod. Sc. He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', ane after another.

† Dear, dere, a.2 poetic. Obs. or arch. Forms: I dior, déor, 3-5 dere, 6-7 deere, deare, 7-dear. [OE. déor; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.

I dior, déor, 3-5 dere, 6-7 deere, deare, 7-dear. [OE. dlor; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.

By some held to be intimately related to OE. dlor animal (see Deer). By others thought to contain the same radical firm as Deaa a., and to differ only in the stem-suffix ("deur-o.). In OE., from the levelling of o. stems and jostems, dlor was formally distinguishable from dlore only in the nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. acc. pl. neuter, which had dlor, as against dlore, dloru (o). Hence, when the final e was lost or mute in ME., the two words became entirely identical in form. But in OE., their senses appear to have been quite distinct; and, in later times, the sense of dere, dear, from dlor was highly incongruous with those developed from dlore (though intermediator connecting links of meaning also arose). This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs strong strenge, weord vierde, etc., where the two forms agree in sense. The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, Mod. Lang. Notes, 1892, 345.]

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing. In ME. poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland Genesis & Exodus, the West Midland Allit. Poems, Gavain & Green Knight, Piers Plowman, and the metrical Destruction of Troy (all these except the first being alliterative); it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived) occurs frequently in Shakspere, in 17th c. poets, and archaically in Shelley. By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of Deaa a., and there are uses in Shakspere evidently associated with both sense-groups.

1. Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. Obs.

2 too Andreas 1310 (Gr.) Se halza was to hofe læded, deor and domzeorn. — Cædmori's Salan 543 Dæt was sedeor. Pridit 76 Deorum dædum. [c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 1. 9 Duk

man's Lament 41 MIS mon in his dedum to dees deor.

16id, 76 Deorum dedum. [c 1456 Golageros & Gazw. 1. 9

Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and deir.]

2. Hard, severe, heavy, grievous; fell, dire. arch.

Beowulf (Th.) 4186 Dior dædfruma. a 1000 Cædmon's

Daniel (Gr.) 372 Deor scur. a 1000 Sal. & Sal. 122 Swenga

ne wyrnah deorra dynta. Ibid. 261 Ne mæg man foryldan

bone deoran sih. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3742 He ben smiten

in sorwes dere. c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. B. 214 Drystyn

with his dere dom hym drof to be abyme. c 1340 Gazw. &

Gr. Knt. 564 Of destines derf & dere, What may mon do

bot fonde. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XV. 171 May no derth

ben hem [riche men] dere, drouth, ne wete. c 1400

Destr. Troy 920 With-droghe the deire of his dere attor.

1590 Spenser F. Q. 11, v. 38 On him that did Pyrochles

deare disnay. Ibid. 11, xi. 34 To seize upon his foe...

Which now him turnd to disadvantage deare. 1593 Shaks.

Rich. II, 1. iii. 151 The datelesse limit of thy deere exile.

21600 — Timon v. i. 231 What other meanes is left

vnto vs ln our deere perill. 1607 Deloney Strange Hist.

(1621) 14 But this their meriment did turne to deare annoy.

a 1026 Middleston Mayor of Q. Iv. ii, Here's no dear

villainy. 1637 Millron Lycidas 6 Bitter constraint and sad

occasion dear Compels me to disturb your season due. 1819

Sheklek Cenciv. iv. 32 Now I forget them at my dearest need.

† 3. Hard, difficult. Obs.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 948 For nis him no derure for to

adweschen feole ben fewe. c 1230 Hali Meid. 21 Eauer se

deore bing se is derure to hiwitene. 1340 Hanfole Pr.

Consc. 1469 Now eese us a thyng, now fele we it dere.

Dear (div.), adv. For forms see Dear a. 1 [OE.

dlore, deore = OHG. tiuro, MHG. tiure, tiuwer,

G. teuer: in OE., throngh the reduction of the

termination to e, not distinct in form from Dear a. 1

in Anglian.]

termination to e, not distinct in form from DEAR a.1 in Anglian.]

1. At a high price; at great cost; usually with such verbs as buy, cost, pay, sell, etc. (See also Arv, 1907 v. 3, Cost v. 2 b, etc.)

Arv., Buy v. 3, Cost v. 2 b, etc.)

Aroo Boeth. Metr. xxxi. 37 Diore xecepte drihten Creca Troin burh. c 1000 Elephic Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 130 Care nendidit, deore he hit bohte vel sealde. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 213 Pe sullere loueð his þing dere and seið þat it is wel wurð oðer betere. a 1225 Ancr. R. 392 Ure luue... þet kostæde him so deorre. c 1374 CHAULER Ancl. A Arc. 2155 Ellas youre love I bie it all to dere. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wondeve. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wondeve. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wondeve. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wondeve. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wondeve. c 1

some articles...or pay dear for them.

2. = DEARLY adv. 2. (In quots 1601, 1606, perh. associated with DEAR a.2)
c 1314 Guy Warv. (A.) 152 perl him loued swipe dere, Oueral ober pat ber were. c 1400 Destr. Troy 583 If destyny me demys, hit is dere welcum. a 1400-50 Alexander 5143 All was done as scho demed & he hire dere thankis. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer 127 Through thy most dere beloued sonne. 1593 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. 11. iii. 66 Is Rosaline that thou didst loue so deare So soone forsaken? 1601 — 71. (C. III. 1. 196 Shall it not greeue thee deerer then thy death. 1606 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iv. II. 248 Let that All-Powerfull dear-drad Prince desceod.

1807 BYRON Ho. Idleness, To E. N. Long 99 The dear-loved

peaceful seat.

Dear (div), v. [f. Dear a.1]

† 1. trans. To make dear or expensive; to raise the price of. St. Obs. rare.

1424 St. Acts Jas. I (1814) 7 (Jam.) That na vittalis.. be deryt apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place. 14.1. be deryt apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place. 14.1. poo/2 Pai deir be kingis mercate and be cuntre of eggis bying. 146a Edinh. Rec. (1870) 7 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), That na neichtbour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and deir agane upoun the aychtbouris.

† 2. To endear. Obs. rare.

1603 J. Davies Microcosmos Wks. (1876) 64 (D.) He is his Sire, in nature dear'd.

3. To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to dear sir, dear cousin. nonce-use.

o. 10 audiess (a person) as dear, so to assir, dear cousin. nonce-use.

18t6 Scott Antig. v. I have no leisure to be Dear Sirring myself. Ibid. xli, He dears me too, you see. 1829 MARRYAT F. Mildmay xxiv, Don't dear me, Sir Hurricane, I am not one of your dears. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary III. iv, Their two graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

Dear, obs. form of Deer, Dere.

Dearhorn (die ubun). U.S. [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light fourwheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) 11. xlv. 81 He had purchased at St. Louis a very comfortable dearborn waggon. 1844 Blackw. Mag. LVI. 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart. 1881 Harper's Mag. 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons.

Dear-bourght, a. [DEAR adv.] Bought at

a high price, obtained at great cost.

c 1384 Chauces II. Fame III. 662 For that is dere boghte honour. 1562 J. Heywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 31 Dere bought and far fet Are deinties for Ladies. 1591 Shaks.

1 Hen. VI, 1. 1. 252 Englands deere bought Queen. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) I. xiv. 232 Dear-bought experience. 1813 Scott Rokeby III. xxii, Our dear-bought victory.

† Dearch, derch, Sc. var. duergh, obs. f. DWARF.

† Dearch, derch, Sc. var. duergh, obs. f. DWARF.

\*\*e 1500 Kennedle in Flyting w. Dunbar 33 Dreid, dirtlast dearch. Ibid. 395 Duerch [v.r. derch] I sall ding the.

\*\*Deare, obs. f. DARE v.?, DEAR, DEER, DERE.

\*\*Dearfe, var. of DERF Obs.

† Deargentation. Obs. rare. - \*\*o [f. I.. deargentare to plate with silver, f. de- (De-I. 3) + argentum silver.] 

\*\*A laying over with silver', the laying over with silver', the laying over with silver', the laying obs. The laying obs. The laying of the layer of the layer

+ Dearing. Obs. ? nonce-wd. [f. Dearsb.2 + - ING

(? for the sake of the rime).] Darling.

1601 J. Weeven Mirr. Martyrs Bvii b, The seauenth not appearing. Venus white doue, and Mars his onely dearing.

† Dear joy. Obs. A familiar appellation for Discharge.

† Dear joy. Obs. A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 Vox Cleri pro Rege 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. 1698 FARQUHAR Love & Bottle v. iii, Oh my dear Roebuck 1—And faith is it you, dear joy. 1699 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Dear Joies, Irishmen. 1710 Brit. Applied 11, Quarterly No. 3, 7/2 A Dear Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. With Usquebaugh warm'd. Dearling, obs. form of DARLING.

Dearly (distali), adv. Forms: see Dear a.1 [OE. déorlice, = OS. diurlico, OHG. tiurlihho, f. OE. déortic glorious, precious, OS. diurtic, OHG. tiurtih, f. Dear a.1: sec -LY 2.]

tiurlih, f. Dear a.1: see -Ly 2.]
+1. In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly. Obs.
a 1000 Cynewule Eleme 1159 (Z.) To hwam hio ba næglas [i.e. of the cross] selost and deorlicost zedon meahte. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 994 As derely deuysez bis ilk toun, li apocalyppez be apostel lohan. 1377 Lance. P. Pl. B. xix. 2, 1. dipte me derely & dede me to cherche. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3463 And double fest bat day derely was holdyn, With all be reuell & riolte bat Renkes couthe deuise. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour H jb, The lady. made him [Moses] to be noursyshed in her wardrobe more derely. 1606 Silans. Tr. & Cr. iii. iii. 96 Man, how dearely euer parted. Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath. but by reflection.
2. As one who is held dear: with feelings of

2. As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now

tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. love or its equivalents.)

1205 Lav. 18866 De aremite gon to weopen, deorliche he hine custe. 1306 Will. Palerne 4374 Ne to hire do no duresse, as bou me derli louest. 1488 Canton Chast. Goddes.

Chyld. 14 Loth she is to forgoo her chylde the whiche she derely louyth. 1570 T. Norton tr. Nowel's Catech. (1853) 132 The dearlier that any man is beloved of God. 1611 Tourneum Ath. Trag. 11. iv, So deerely pittifull that ere the poore Could aske his charity with dry eyes he gaue 'em Reliefe wi' teares. 1650 W. Bouton Sacr. Princ. (1659) 42 All whom Thou hast made more nearly and dearly mine. 1780 Mas. Prozzt Fourn. France I. 6 Poor Dr. James. loved profligate conversation dearly. 1856 Emesson Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 Born in a harsh and wet climate. he dearly loves his house.

b. with ppl. adj.; often hyphened as in 4. 136-24 Tindat Kom. Xii. 10 Derly beloued, avenge not youre selves. 1625 Milton Death Fair Infant iv, His dearly-loved mate. 1838 Dickens O. Twist II. Xii. 200 Dearly-attached companion. 1878 Q. Victonia Let. in Lond. Gas. 27 Dec., To call away from this world her dearly-bloved daughter, the Princess Alice.

+ 3. With reference to other feelings than love

+3. With reference to other feelings than love or affection: a. From the heart, heartily, earnestly. Obs.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxxix, Drynke to hym deorly of fol god bous. c 1340 Gave. 4 Gr. Knt. 1031 He..derely hym boakkez. a 1400-50 Alexander 2352 A doctour, and Domystyne hai derely beseke To consule baim. 1485 Caxtos Paris 4 V. 24 Prayed hir moche derly that she shold not open it. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 1V. v. 18 Most deerely welcome to the Greekes, sweete Lady.

† b. Carefully. Obs.
c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) x. 112 The Sarrazines kepen that
place fulle derely.

place fulle derely.

† C. Deeply, keenly. Obs. Cf. Dear a.<sup>2</sup>
1500 Shaks. Com. Err. II. ii. 132 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious. 1600 - A. V. L. i. iii. 35 My father hated his father dearly. 1602 - Ham. IV. iii. 43 We deerely greene For that which thou hast done.

4. At a high price; at great cost; = Dear adv. I. Now usually fig. When modifying an adj. used attributively it is usually hyphened, as 'a dearly-beauth advantage.

attributively it is usually hyphened, as 'a dearly-bought advantage'.

21489 CANTON Sonnes of Aymon xx. 454 For suche dyde folowe. that payd derely forit. a 1333 Ld. Berners Huon xciv. 305 He shal derely abye it. 1550 Caouley Epigr. 3324 Suche maner stones as are most dearlye solde. 1568 Grapton Chron. II. 264 Such hortes and dammages. should be deerely revenged. 1671 Milton Sanson 1660 Oh dearly-bought revenge, yet glorious! 1797 G. Colman Br. Grins, Lodgings for Single Gest. 1, Some flodgings! are good and let dearly. 1848 Macallay Hist. Eng. I. 611 The Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly. 1866 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xxiv. 237 All the dearly-earned documents of the expedition.

† Dearly, a. Obs. [OE. had diorlic illustrious, splendid, brave: but the later examples are app. nonce-formations from Dean a.! -LY!]

app. nonce-formations from Dear  $a_{i}^{1} + -LY^{1}$ .] Dear.

Dear.

Beowulf (Th.) 1174 Swa deorlice dæd. a 1300 Cursor M.
3700 (Cott.) Bot hend and hals es als i tru Mi dereli suns
child esan [F. my derly sone hit ys esaw, G. 4; Tr. dere
son]. 18. Ballad, 'Yamie Douglas' vi. in Child Ballads
vii. cciv. 98'i She was a dearly aurse to me.
† Dearm, v. Obs. rare=0. [ad. L. dearmāre
to disarm: see DE- 1. 5.] 'To disarm' (Bailey,

vol. II. 1727).

Dearn(e, -ful, -ly: see DERN, -FUL, -LY.

Dearn, obs. form of DARN v.

Dearness (die mês). [f. DEAR a.! +-NESS.]

1. The quality of being dear: a. of being held in esteem and affection; hence b. Intimacy, mntnal

in esteem and affection; hence b. Intimacy, mithal affection; c. Affection, fondness.

c 1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 3144 Dame, said the erl ful sone, For grete derenes esyt done. a 1440 Sir Eglam., MS. Lincoln A. i. 17 f. 138 (Halliw.) With the erle es he lent la derenes nyghte and daye. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado in. ii. 101, I thinke, he holds you well, and in dearenesse of heart. 1624 Beault. Lett. i. 40 Neither soothing vitruth for the dearnesse of your person, nor breaking charitie. 1656 Jrs. Taylor in Evelyn'r Mem. (1857) III. 72, I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection. your . most affectionate friend. a 1715 Burner Own Time (1766) II. 185 The dearness that was between them, was now turned. to a most violent enmity. 1842 Tennyson Lecksley Hallor I he child too clothes the father with a dearness not his due. 1871 T. Ersking Spiril. Order (1876) 20 The nearness and dearness of my relation to Him.

† b. concr. An expression or token of affection. 1641 Milton Ch. Geet. vi. (1851) 131 All the duties and dearnesses which ye owe to God. 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. I. ii. 26 The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual dearnesses three had appeared, was but short.

2. The quality of being dear in price; expensive-

2. The quality of being dear in price; expensive-

ness, costliness.

ness, coslliness.

1530 Palsga, 213/1 Derenesse, chiert2. 1599 Hakluyt Voy. III. 269 (R.) The want of wood and decrenesse thereof in England. 1631 Gouge God's Arronus ii. § 26. 171 Scarcity and dearenesse of corne. 1699 Bentley Vhal. Pref. 63 The dearness of Paper, and the want of good Types. 1796 Moase Amer. Geog. I. 258 The impracticability of success, arising from scarcity of hands, dearness of labour. 1891 Lecds Mercury 28 May 4/5 The withdrawal of the Treasury bills...was due solely to the temporary dearness of money.

† De-arre'st, v. Obs. rare-1. [DE- II. 1.]

† De-arre'st, v. Obs. rare-1. [De- II. 1.]
To release from nriest; = Dibarrest.

1791 J. Bree Cursory Sketch 231 A ship dearrested or released by order of Council.

De-arsenicize: see De- II. 1.

Dearth (631), sb. Forms: 3-4derpe, (4 dlerpe), 4-5 derthe, 4-6 (7 Sc.) derth, 6 darth, deerth, 6- dearth. [ME. derpe, not recorded in OE. (where the expected form would be dierou, diero, diro: cf. 14th e dierpe in Ayenb.); but corresp. formally to ON. dyro with sense 'glory', OS. diurida, OHG. tiurida, MIG. tiuride, MG. Mrde ellory honour value costliness: abst. sh f W.Ger. diurida, OHG. tiurida, MHG. tiurde, MG. turde glory, honour, value, costliness; abstr. sh. f. WGer. diuri, OE. diere, diore, DEAR a.!: see TII.

The form derke in Gen. & Exac. (bis) and Promp. Parv. seems to be a scribal error for derpe, derbe; but its repeated occurrence is remarkable.]

† 1. Glory, splendour. Obs. rare. [= ON. dyrð.] c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 99 Pe derpe perof for to denyse Nis no wy3 worpe that tonge berez.

† 2. Dearmess, costliness, high price. Obs. (This sense, though etymologically the source of those that follow, is not exemplified very early, and not frequent. In some of the following instances it is doubtfol.)

[1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. cii. 82 Ther felle grete derth and scarsyte of corne and other vytailles in that land. 1596 Bp. Baalow Three Serm. i. 5 Dearth is that, when all those things which belong to the life of man. are rated at

a high price. 1 1632 in Cramond Ann. Banff (1891) I. 67 Compleining of. the dearthe of the pryce thairof. 1644 R. Ballie Lett. 4 Ints. (1841) II. 175, I cannot help the extraordinarie dearth: they say the great soume the author putts on his copie, is the cause of it. 1793 Bentham Emanc. Colonies Wiss. 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is. made so by freedom or by force. Dearth which is matural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance. fig. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often in earlier use a time of scarcity with its account.

often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its ac-

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as in time of dearth.

\*c1250 Gen. § Ex. 2237 Wex derke [?derbe], dis coren is gon. Ibid. 2345. a 1300 Curser M. 4700 (Cott.) Sua bigan be derth to grete. \*c1400 Manney. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If any derth com in be cuntree [quant if fait chier temps]. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 119 Derthe (P. or derke), cariscia. 1256 Tindel Luke xv. 14 There rose a greate derth thorow out all that same londe. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, In the tyme of dearth and famine. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth. 1606 Shars. Ant. § Cl. II. vii. 22 They know. If dearth Or Foizon follow. 1625 Bacon Ers. Seditions (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motiues of Seditions are. Dearths: Dishanded Souldiers. a 1687 Petty Pol. Arith. (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. 1781 Gibbon Decl. § F. III. Ii. 217 The fertility of Egypt supplied the dearth of Arabia. 1841 W. Spalding flaif § It. St. I. 1367 Angustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. (1857) II. IV. ii. 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine.

b. of († for) corn. victuals, etc.

c 1400 Maunney. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Per falles oft sithes grete derth of corne [chier temps]. 1538 Starkey England II. 174 The darth of al such thyngys as for fode ys necessary. 1550 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede. 1bid. 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. 1720 Gav Poems (1745) I. 130 At the dearth of coals the poor repine. 1721 Swift Let. fr. Lady cone. Bank Wiks. (1841) III. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. fig. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack of a quality, etc.

4. fg. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack of a quality, etc.

1340 Ayenb. 255 be meste dierpe bet is aboute ham is of 20 pnesse an of trewbe. 21386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7340 Precious clothyng is cowpable for the derthe of it. 21477 CAXTON 74809 42 b, Ther is no grete derthe ne scarcete of women. 1596 Dranton Legends iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth Of happie Wits. 1667 Draven Ess. Dram. Poesie Wks. 1725 I. 55 That dearth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays 1671 C. HATTON in Hatton Corr. (1878 65 The absence of y Court occasions a grent dirth of news here. 1754 Richardson Grandison IV. xvii. 130 We live in an age in which there is a grent dearth of good men. 1815 Wordsw. White Doe 11. 8 Her last companion in a dearth Of love, 1875 C. Urris Hist. Eng. 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of labourers.

† Dearth, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

c 1440 Promp. Parr. 119 Derthyn or make dere, carisco, carioro. 1504 Zepheria ii. in Arb. Garner V. 66 Thy Worth hath dearthed his Words, for thy true praise! 1743 in Cramond Ann. Banff(1201) I. 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercat by buying up some pork.

Hence † Dearthing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 404 To susteane thowsandis of strangeris.. to the derthing of all viweris [=vivres]. 1503 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 64 This huge word-dearthing taske.

† Dearther. Obs. If. Dearth v. +-ER. 1 One

† Dearther. Obs. [f. DEARTH v. +-ER.] One Thearther. Ons. [I. DEARTH V. +-ER.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 Malvnes Anc. Law-Merch. 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corne and victualls.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. 11. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn.

† Dearthful. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DEARTH sb.

+-Ful.] Costly, expensive.

+-Ful.] Costly, expensive.

+-Ful. Costly, expensive.

+-Ful.] Costly, expensive.

+-Full.] Costly, expensiv

TICULATE a.] Divided by joints; freely articulated. Also **De-articulated** a. 1650 Bulwer Anthrofomet. vii. 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de-articulate. 1615 Crooke Body of Man v. (1616) 286 It hath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman. hath bin dearticulated. **De-articulation**, used to translate διάρθρωσιs in Aristotle and Galen.] a. Division by joints; b. 'Articulation admitting of movement in several directions; — DIARTHROSIS' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); c. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

EDIANTHROSIS' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); c. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 333 A deprticulation of the parts. 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg.vi. xlii. (1678'-165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. 1650 Bulwea Anthropomet. 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. 1651 Biggs New Disp. 198 The dearticulation of the operations of nature.

† Delartuate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. deartuāre, f. artus joint, member: see DE- I. 6.] trans. To dismember. So † Deartuation, dismember-

1623 COCKERAM, Deartuate. 1653 GATAKER Vind. Annot. Yer. 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation...of it.

† Dearworth, derworth, a. Obs. Forms: 1 décrwurpe, dyrwurpe, 2 derwurbe, derwurb, dierewurd, 2-3 decr., decre, derewurbe, 3 durewurbe, 3-5 dere-, derworpe, derworp, -worth, 4 derwurp, direwerpe, 4-5 darworth, 5 derwurthe, direworthe, dyrworth, derwarde, 4-6 derworth 6 derworth. derwarde, 4-6 dereworth, 6 dearworth. [OE. déor-, dyrwurhe, app. f. dieru, déoru DEAR sb.1 + worthy.]

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable,

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precions, costly.

\$\alpha\$ 888 K. \$\textit{Elfero}\$ Boeth. x. 28 Det is git deorwyrbre donne monnes lif. 971 Blickl. Hom. 31 \textit{Zeo on gold \textit{Zeo on deorwyrbum hræglum. } \alpha\$ 1000 Ags. \$\alpha\$ 505 Matt. xiii. 46 He funde bæt an deorwyrde [\$\alpha\$ 1160 Hatton derwurde] mreergot. \$\alpha\$ 1160 Land. Hom. 19 He.. alesde us..mid his derewurde flesse and mid his blode. \$\alpha\$ 1270 Ten. \$\alpha\$ 0011. Hom. 145 Hie mam ane box .. and hine fulde mid derewurde smerieles. \$\alpha\$ 1300 Ten \$\alpha\$ 1000 mon hine fulde mid derewurde sperieles. \$\alpha\$ 1300 Ten \$\alpha\$ 1000 ten hine fulde mid derewurde sperieles. \$\alpha\$ 1300 Ten \$\alpha\$ 1000 ten hine over the lift. \$\alpha\$ 1400 pat bet is wileynne ple arterye is ful derwarde & nedly gret kepynge. \$\alpha\$ 1422 Hoccleve \$\alpha\$ Learn to \$\alpha\$ 16 448 Of satisfaccioun the leeste deede Right dereworthe were it in this neede.

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious. \$\alpha\$ 1375 \$\alpha\$ 1600 tills. \$\alpha\$ 1375 \$\alpha\$ 1600 tills. \$\alpha\$ 1315 \$\alpha\$ 1600 mon derewurd wanninge. \$\alpha\$ 1315 \$\alpha\$ 1600 tills. \$\alpha\$ 1315 \$\alpha\$ 16

3. Of persons: Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved.

a.1225 Ancr. R. 2 Louerd! seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurðe Spus. 1382 Wyclif 2 Cor. vii. 1 Moost dereworthe britheren. c.1400 Sovudone Bab. 1512 My fader so dereworth and der. c.1422 Hoccleye Learn to Die 498 Of alle freendes thow, the derworthese. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 177 A dearworth dame.

+ Dearworthily, adv. Obs. [f. Dearworthy

+ Dearworthily, adv. Obs. If Dearworthily affection telly, affectionately.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13669 (Gött.) Ful derworthili his lauerd he gret. Pa 1400 Morte Arth. 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1410 Love Bonaveut. Mirr. iv. (Gibbs MS.), [Schel roos uppe and clypped hire derworthyly led. 1530 worthily] and tenderly. Ibid. xiv, Sche... clyppynge hym derworthyly [v.r. derworthely; ed. 1530 louyngely] in hyre armes.

Des. If as prec. +

† **Dea'rworthiness.** Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS. OE. had diorwyrpnes.] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; pl. (in OE.), valuables,

treasures.

treasures.

[c 888 K. Ælfreo Boeth. vii. § 4 Mid golde, 7e mid seolfre, 7e mid eallum deorwyrpnessum.] c 1325 Metr. Hom. 11 Than es the gret derworthines Of prechours that bers witnes. Ibid. 73 Wit lovely worde and dereworthynes.

† Dearworthly, adv. Obs. In 3-4 liche, 4-lye, -li, -ly, (derwurly). [Early ME. f. Dear-Worth a. + -liche, -LY 2.] = DearworthII. f. Dear-Worth a. + -liche, -LY 2.] = DearworthII. e. c 1205 Lav. 15151 Twa hundred cnihten. be sculen biwiten bene king, durewuröliche burh alle bing. a 1225 Ancr. R. 410 Peos beon deornwuröliche i.wust. a 1300 Cursor M. 5322 (Cott.) He.. mensked him derworthli [v.rr.derworthly, 4worpley]. c 1320 R. Brunne Medit. 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurb 39fte he wulde with be lete. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 84 Wel birs us blis the derworthely c 1413 Lvog. Filgr. Soude II. kiii. (1859) 59 Thou.. keptest me ful derworthly, that I went nought from the.

† Dearworthy, derworthy, a. Obs. [A ME. formation from Dearworthy, with assimilation of the second element to Worthy.] = Dear-

tion of the second element to WORTHY.] = DEAR-

worth.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4731 (Cott.) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes
me, For darworthi par-til es he. c 1374 Chaucea Boeth.
II. i. 31 Is present fortune derworpi to be. 1414 Baampron
Penit. Ps. vii, Helde nost thi wrethe on my frealnesse, Thi
derworthi childeryn whan thou schalt blesse. c 1430 Hynns
Virg. (1867) 52 be derworpiest oile pat euere was. c 1436
Digby Myst. (1882) III. 1086 O, bou dere worthy emperowere!

Deary,-rie (dīo'ri), sb. and a. Also 7-8 dearee.
[f. Dear a. 1 + 1E, -y 4.] Diminutive of dear.

A. sb. A little dear; a darling: a familiar term
of amatory and conjugal endeaveent

A. sb. A little dear; a darling: a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 Otway Soldier's Fort. III. i, Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby. 1705 VANBAUGH Confed. v. ii. 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! 1739 R. BULL II. Dedekindus' Grobianus 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pindariana Wks. 1812 IV. 73 He hugs and kisses his old Deary. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood I, Here's another ready for ye, deary. 1890 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister! 18 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. adj. dial. See quots.

1691 Ray N. C. Words, Deary, little. 1828 Craven Dial., Deary, an adjunct to little and equivalent to very; 'This is a deary little bit'. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. S.v., 'I never seed such deary little apples in all my tife.' 1888 EL-WORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk, s.v., 'There is a deary little gibby lamb.'

C. interj. Deary me! an extension of Dear me! usually more sorrowful in its tone.

thery. Deary me! an extension of Dear me! usually more sorrowful in its tone.

1785 Hutton Bran New Wark 343 (E. D. S.) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir. I'lt steat naa maar.. My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my ald neam, O deary me! 1815 JANE TAYLOR Display xi. (ed. 2) 132 'Deary me!' said she. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple i, O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Thense deanses obs forms of DAIR

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of Dais.

| Deasil, deiseal (dye fel, de sel), adv., sb. [Gaelic deiseil (deiseal, deasal) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, dextrorsum, f. nanowise, turned toward the right, destrorsum, t. deas right hand, south, in OIr. dess, des, Welsh dehau, cognate with Lat. dex-ter, Gr. δεξ-ιόs. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)] Righthandwise, towards the right; motion with

continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious

fluence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. ¿a: cf. Sc. breid, heid, steid (brid, etc.).]

I. 1. The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal

final cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant. a. of an individual.

971 Blickl. Hom. 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge ofcorswipele, and mid his deape urne deap. c1250 Old Kentisk Serm. in O. E. Misc. 36 Non ne wot pane dai of his diape. a7300 K. Horn 58 So fele misten plye Bringe hem pre to dipe. c1449 PECOCK Refr. 376 The wommen.. whiche after hir husbondis deethis wolden.. lyue chaast. 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. v. i. 293 The death of a deare friend. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1x. 832 With him all deaths I could endure, without him live no life, 1887 J. A. Hamilton in Dict. Nat. Biog. 1X. 370/2 He bore the scar to his death. B. c1205 Lav. 8424-6 Herigal.. sweor, pat Euclin i don daci Dad sculde polien. Euclin wes swibe of-dred, For me him dead bi-bæhte. a 1300 Cursor M. 905 (Cott.) Pou sal be slan wit duble dedd. c1400 MAUNEY. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He wald. suffer hard passionn and dede. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2577 Sho saw hir deed semed nere at hande. 1533 GAR Richt Vay (1888) 13 Sayand to ane oder god gift the ane ewil deid. 1570 BUCHANAN Ane Admonitionn Wks. 23 To revenge his faderis deid. a 1605 MONTGOMERIB Misc. Poems xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of deed.

b. in the abstract.

Misc. Poems xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of deed.

b. in the abstract.
288 K. Elfred Boeth. viii. 26 Se dead hit huru afirreh.
a 1200 Moral Ode xcviii. in E. E. P. (1862) 28 Dieö com in bis middenerd burh be ealde deofles onde. c 1340 Cursor M. 835 (Trin.) Fro bat tyme furst coom deb to man. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P.R. vi. ii. (1495) 187 Deth is callyd mors for it is bitter. 1383 Hassner Serm. Ezek. (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World. 1709 Cowfer Lett. 21 Jan., Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. 1859 SEELEY Ecce Homo iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.
B. a1300 Cursor M. 20841 (Gött.) Pat lijf, ne dede, ne

annihilation.

8. a 1300 Cursor M. 20841 (Gött.) Pat lijf, ne dede, ne wele, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi bert pe fra. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 1666 Ded es pe mast dred thing pat es. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 269 Thryddome is weill wer than deid. c1420 Sir Amadas (Weber) 152 Then com deyd.. And partyd my dere husbond and me. 1533 Gau Richt Vay (1888) 45 As S. Paul sais.. Deid is swolit throw wictore.

C. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as cheleton to see also Die my's Hambol.

C. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also Death's-Head.)

971 [see 7]. a 1300 Curror M. 18116 (Cott.) To ded i said, 'quar es bi stang?' 1504 Bury Wills (Camden) 105 A blak clothe steynyd wt an image of deth. 1506 Shaks. Merch. V. II. vii. 63, O hell! what haue we here? A carrion death, within whose emptie eye There is a written scroule. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 490 Over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook; but delaid to strike. 1839 Longe. Reaper & Flowler i, There is a Reaper, whose name is Death. 1874 J. Fowler in Proc. Soc. Antic, 19 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with mattock and spade.

2. The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity. a1000 Andreas 583 (Gr.) He.. men of deade worde awehte. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 91 Crist aras of deade. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 265 Quan al man-kinde. Sal ben fro dede

to liue broat. 1340 Ayenb. 7 Oure lhord aros uram dyabe to lyue. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 871 Rays his bryd to lyfe fra deed. 1847 POLLON Course T. 111. 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death. 1864 TENNSON En. Ard. 561 One... Lay lingering out a five-years' death-in-life. Mod. His eyes were closed in death.

¶ In preceding senses the death was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c. See also 7, 12 c, 13; To die the death: see DIE. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. viii. 26 Se dealy ne cymö to nanum oðrum þingum. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. a 1245 Ancr. K. 52 Þus eode sihðe bivoren. . & com þe deað þer efter. 1340 Hamole Pr. Consc. 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to drede. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 3 When þe dede has snadyrde oure bodyes and oure sanles. c 1430 Syr Tryam. 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd. 1513 Douglas Æneis 1. 154 Quhili hed the deid eschapit. a 1555 Lattimer Serm. 4 Rem. (1845) 3 He.. 108 again from the death. 1594 Shakss. Rich. HJ. 1. it. 179, I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly begge the death. 1599—Hen. V. 1v. i. 181 Where they feared the death, they haue horne life away.

3. transf. The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being.

cular part or tissue of a living being.

1800 Med. Yrnl. 111. 543 So great a torpor, as to produce the death or mortification of the parts. 1869 Huxley Physiol. 123 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval.

a considerable interval.

4. Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. Obs. rare. (Cf. Dead a. 2.)

1506 Sir J. Smythe in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 97 It brought sodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of an houre.

5. fig. The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead. The second death: the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death.

after physical death.

c1000 Ågs. Gosp. John v. 24 lc secze eow bæt se þe min
word zehyrð. Ærð fram deaðe to life. c1175 Lamb. Hom.
39 Þenne burejest þu here saule.. from þan ufele deaðe.
c1200 Oramin 19052 Þiss lif niss nohht rihht nemmnedd lif
Acc dæþ itt ma33 ben nemmnedd. c1235 E. E. Allit. P.
A. 651 [He] delynered vus of þe deth seconnde. 1382
WYCLIF Řez. xxi. 8 The pool brennynge with fijr and brunston, that is the secounde deeth. c1400 Maundev. (Roxh.)
Pref. 1 To by and delyner vs fra deed withouten end. 1483
CAXTON G. de la Tour Dvj. The perille of the deth of helle.
1534 Tindale Rom. viii. 6 To be carnally mynded, is deeth.
1885 S. Cox Expositions I. xx, The want of this [eternal]
life is eternal death.

D. Loss or deprivation of civil life: the fact or

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain

rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc. (Usually eivil death.)

16a2 FLETCHER Sp. Curate IV. i, This banishment is a kind of civil death. 1763 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. I. ii. 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1767 bid. II.

121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. 1772 FLETCHER Appeal Wks. 1795 I. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution. Inflict at least academic death upon [them]? 1871

MARKAY Elem. Law § 120 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

C. Of In thing: Constitute of heigh, and entire.

c. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extinc-

tion, destruction.

110n, destruction.

1113 Livro. Filer. Sowle III. x. (1483) 56 And oure deth is withouten deth for it hath none ende.

1118 WATTS Ilymns III. xxiii, Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death.

121 SHELLEY Boat on Serechio 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray.

1884 W. C. SMITH Kildrastan 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

Bloodshed, slaughter, murder.

a 1526 BACON (J.), Not to suffer a man of death to live.
1822 SHELLEY Hellas 431 The dew is foul with death,
1883 CHURCH & BRODNIBS IT. Lity XXII, II. 118 Some were
cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from
the field of death.
7. Cause or occasion of death, as in to be the death

of; something that kills, or renders liable to death;

of; something that kills, or renders liable to death; foot. a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 Blickl. Hom. 67 He cwcb, 'Eala deap, ic beo pin deap'. 1362 Wycutr 2 Kings iv. 40 Thei crieden oute, seyinge, Deth in the pott! deth in the pott! 1596 Shaks.

1 Hen. IV, 11. i. 14 Poore fellow neuer loy'd since the price of oats rose, it was the death of him. 1599 — Much Ado 11. ii. 19 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage? 16. DRYDEN [J.], Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. 1704 Pope Window For. 132

The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. 1773 GOLOSM, Sloops to Cong. 1, A school would be hisdeath. 1842 MIALL. Nonconf. 11. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. VI. 260 You might mix his draught with death.

B. c. 1314 Gny Warno. (A.) 365 pou art mi liif, mi ded y.wis...Y dye for be loue of be. c. 1500 Melusine 26 He thenne pulled out of hys brest the piece of the swerd, and knew that it was hys dede. 1725 RAMSAY Gent. Sheph. 11. ii, Her cheeks, her mouth, her cen, Will be my dead. 1790 BUNNS And Rob Morris ii, The wounds I must hide that will soon be my dead. Mod. Sc. You have been the deid o' him.

+ 8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic

+8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic

†8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. Obs. exc. as in b. [c138 Ebw. III. Let. to Pope Innocent VI in Hist. Lett. N. Registers (Rolls) 405 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus.] c1400 KNIGHTON Chron. Iv. an. 1348, Scoti... sumpsernat in intramentum... sub hac forma quando jurare volebant, Per fædam mortem Anglorum, anglice be the foul dethe of Engelond. 1480 CANTON Descr. Brit. 35 This was moche vsed to-for yº grete deth [Trevisa þe furste moreyn]. 1480-90 Chron. Vol. III.

Scots in Pinkerton Hist. Scot. 1. App. 502 (an. 148a) Thar was ane gret hungyr and deid in Scotland. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 29 Thys yere was a gret deth at the Menerys. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 961/1 in this yeare a great death of the pestilence reigned in London.

b. Black Death, the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in

Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379.

The name 'black death' is modern, and was app. introduced into English history by Mrs. Penrose (Mrs. Markbam) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babington's transl. of Hecker's Der Schwarze Tod in 1833. In earlier writers we find the pestilence, the flague, great pestilence, great death, or in distinction from later visitations the Jurste moreyn, the first pestilence; Latin chroniclers have petitis, pestilentia, epidemia, mortalitis. The distinctive magna mortalitas, great mortality' or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger. das gresse sterben, LGer. de grote dot, Flem. de groete doet, Da. den store død or mandøsth, Swed. (1402) store dødhin, later stordøden, digerdøden (thick or frequent mortality), Norweg. (14th c.) manndanði himn mikli; cf. lt. martalega grande, F. la grande pette, etc. The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere. It is first found in Swedish and Danish róth c. chroniclers (swarta dødhen, den sørte død). Hence, in German, Schlözer in 1773 used der schwarze Tod in reference to Iceland, and Sprengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation. From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (de zwaarte død) and English, and has influenced French (la peste noire). The quots. 1758 and 1780 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to the pestilence of 1348, which did not reach Iceland, but to a later visitation in tao-3, known at the time as plagan mortalitate in anglia, quæ a modernis vocatur prima pestilentia. 1758 tr. Horrebow's Nat. Hist. Iceland in Gentl. Mag. XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the Sorte død, or black death, destroyed almost all the inhabitants in the place [Iceland]. 1780 tr. Lett. from thre (17th) in Von Troit's Lett. Iceland 305 Schlozer divides the Icelandic literature into three periods. the

† 9. Hunting. A blast sounded at the death of the game; = MORT. Obs.
1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 11. i. 293 He that first gets in cries Hoo-up. and blows a Death.

10. As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also 'SDEATH.

1604 SUARES. Oth. III. iii. 396 Death and damnation! Oh! 1668 DEVDER Evening's Love IV. ii. Death, you make me mad, sir! 1766 Goldsm. Vic. B. xi, Death! to be seen by ladies. in such vulgar attitudes!

II. Phrases.

†11. In ME. the genitive was occasionally (as in 

12. To death (Sc. to deid, occas, in Eng. to

him se.

12. To death (Sc. to deid, occas, in Eng. to dead): a. lit. following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as to † stay, beat, stone, etc. to death; hence to do to (the) death (arch.), to kill, slay; to fut to death, to kill, esp. in the execution of justice, to execute.

1000 Ags. Cosp. Matt. xx. 13 Hiz ze-nyberiad hyne to deabe. a 1205 (Mill) and 62 He sloh him wid a stan to deade. a 1200 Cursor M. 6711 (Cott.) To ded [v.n. debe] bat beist man sal stan. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 127 Pe date. Pat Stenen to dede was dight. c 1400 Destr. Troy 9533 The Troiens... dong hom to dethe. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn v. (1890) 21 Wounded to deth. 1500-17 Rb. Discipl. Ch. Scot. vil. § 2 For suche.. the Civill swearde aught to punische to death. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xcix. A vengeful canker eat him up to death. 1611 — Cyntb. v. v. 235 The Gods do meane to strike me To death with mortall loy. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) 11. III. 183 Shot to death with darts. 1832 Miss. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xix, The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death. c 1314 Gny Warva. (A) 358 So mani to ded ther he dede. c 1400 Destr. Troy 11933 The knightes... The pepull with pyne puttyn to dethe. a 1400 Sir Perr. 2030 Ther he was done to the dede. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 34 Preamb, Dyvers [were] put to deth. 1570-6 Lambarder Peramb. Kent (1826) 391 lack Cade... did to death the Lord Say, and others. 1599 Shaks. Much Adov. iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. 1631 Gouge God's Arrotes iii. § 60. 205 Ministers of Justice in putting capitall malefactors to

death. 1847 GROTE Greece (1862) III. AXXIV. 225 They were all put to death. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt. II. laxx. 36 Haunted by pictures of some he had done to death. b. intensifying verbs of feeling, as hate, resent, or adjs., as sick, wearied: to the last extremity, to

the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous exhaustion, beyond endurance.

exhaustion, beyond endurance.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13070 (Cott.) Herodias him hated to ded. 1833 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior 241 Clodius is inamoured to dead of a certaine yong woman. 1613 SHAKS.

Hen. VIII, 1v. ii. 1 Grif. How do's your Grace? Kath.

O Griffith, sicke to death. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1.

1. 58 The Hereticks abbor me to death. 1670 DEVOEM Cong. Granada Pt. 11. 11. iii, I'm sad to death, that I must be your foe. 1773 MBS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind (1774) 11.

80 A gentleman who would resent to death an imputation of falsehood. 1866 BLOOMFIELD VIII Flower Poems (1845) 220 Some almost laugh'd themselves to dead. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge xxii, My stars, Simmun 1. You frighten me to death! 1850 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. II. 142, I have also been bothered to death with servants.

C. To the death formerly interchanged with to death in all senses; it is now used only in certain

death in all senses; it is now used only in certain expressions, as to pursue, persecute, wage war to

the death

the death.

1383 WYCLIF Matt. xxvi. 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deth. c1400 Three Kings Cologne iv. 12 Ezechias was syke to be dethe. c1450 Merlin 122 These shull the l=theel love and serue euer to the deth. 1563 Wisser Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wiss, 1888 I. 95 To baneis Christianis.. and condemne thame to the dethe. 1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 217 The which Castell the king hated to the death. 1580 T. B. La Frimaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 261 With such speeches he fought unto the death. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado speeches he fought unto the death. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado i. iii. 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? Corr. To the death my Lord. 1673 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode v. i, And she takes it to the death. 1842 S. LOVER Handy Andy ii, When he [an attorney] was obliged... to hunt his man to the death. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 207 Four generations of Strarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13. + To have or take the death: to meet one's death, to die. Obs. So To catch one's death; see

death, to die. Obs. So To catch one's death see CATCH v. 30. To be the death of: see sense 7. To be (or make it) death (for): i.e. to be (or make

To be (or make it) death (for): 1.e. 10 be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment.

c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1220 The kyng had wend he had the dede. c 1470 Henry Wallace xt. 837 Thronch cowatice, gnd Ector tuk the ded. fog II. Bell. Luther's Colleg. (Cassell's Ed.) 13 It should be death for any person to have ..a copy thereof. 1847 Tennyson Prine. Prol. 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. Death's door, the gates or jaws of death: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1382 Wyclif PL. cvi[i] 18 And they nesheden to the satis of deth.

1382 Wyclif PL. cvi[i] 18 And they nesheden to the satis of deth.

1550 COVENDALE Spir. Perle xviii, To bring unto deaths door, that he may restore unto life again.

1646

P. BULKELEV Gospel Coxt. To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our dores, and we are at deaths-dore.

1746 BERKELEV and Let Tar-nucter § 12 Many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death.

1855 TENNYSON Charge Lt. Brigade, Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Itell, Rode the six hundred.

1860 TROLOPE Frankley P. xliii, Poor Mrs. Crawley had been at death's door.

15. To be in at the death (in Fox-hunting): to be present when the vame is killed by the hounds.

be present when the game is killed by the hounds.

Also fig.

1800 Windham Speeches Parl. (1812) I. 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death. 1841 Lytron N. 4 Morn. v. ix, A skilful huntsman. who generally contrived to be in at the death.

16. To be death on (slang): to be eminently

capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand

capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of.

1855 Haliburton Nat. 4 Ilum. Nat. 225 (Bartlett) Women. are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. 1866 Bartlett Dict. Amer. s.v., To be death on a thing, is to be... a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping-cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar. 1884. E. Fawcert Gentl. of Leisure'. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you.. she was always death on you English chaps. 1892. Entreme Australian Word-bk. 19 Death on, good at. 'Death on rabhits', would mean a very good rabbit shot.

17. In various other phraseological expressions; as as pale as death (see Pale); and collog. as sure as death, to ride, come on, hang on, etc., like death, or like grim death.

or like grim death. 1786 Burnewin comes on like death, At every chaup. 1893 Tit Bits 23 Dec. 211/3 The haby, holds on to that finger like grim death. The baby..holds on to tha III. Combinations.

The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was for-merly freely used where we should now use of, or death- in combination, as in death's evil, sorrow, or death- in combination, as in death's evil, sorrow, sting; death's bed, day, wound (see DEATH-BED, etc.). See also DEATH'S-FACE, -HEAD, -HERB, -RING.

a 1000 Guthlac 350 Gr.) Nis me bas deabes sorg. c 1300
OBMIN 374 Par Cristess mennisscoesse Drannc deabes
drinnch. c 1330 Hall Meid. 17 Pat dreori dede ... 3100 pat
deades dunt. c 1422 Hoccleve Learn to Die 538 Thogh
thow seeke in thy bed now lye, Be nat agast, no dethes euel
haast thow. 1847 LYTE Hymn, 'Abide with me' vi, Where
is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning.
These may be formed at will, and to any extent; examples

These may be formed at will, and to any extent: examples are here given. The use of the hyphen is mainly syntactical; it usually implies also a main stress on death, as in death, grasp, deathstickness, death-pollwited.

a. attributive. [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive death's. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in déab-

a. altributive. [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive death's. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in dtabbéam, bedd, -cwealm, -dæg, -denu, -spere, -stede, etc.] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death; as death-agony, -angel, -chamber, -chime, -cry, -dew, -dirge, †-door, +-fall, -fever, -grapple, -groan, -hour, -knell, -pang, -sentence, -shot, -shrick, -sleep, -song, -stab, -sliffening, -loken, -vacancy, -wraith, etc., etc.

1440 Caperane Life St. Kath. v. 1751 Soo sodeynly onto deth for to falle. Som men wene that deth-fal were myserye. 1601 Clestere Love's Mart. (1878) 39 Many Death-doore-knocking Sonles complaine. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. II. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recovery. 1635 Comety Davideis 19. 972 One would have thought. That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been. a 1786.] Canver Trav. 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost. Ibid. 337 They are then bound to a stake. and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. 1792 R. Cumberland Calvary Poems 1803 II. 67 Christ's death-hour. 1795 Souther Yoan of Arc IV. 262 He knew That this was the Death-Angel Arrael, And that his hour was come. 1798 Sothers Vir. Wieland's Oberon (1826) II. 25 Pale as the cheek with death-dew icy cold. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas Dith. IV. 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death-vacancy of Captain Miller. 1811 W. R. Spencer Poems 66 And our death-sentence ends the book. 1813 Byron Giaour xiii, The deathshot hissing from afar. 1813 Shelley Q. Mabvil. 14 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed. Ibid. 1x. 104 The melancholy winds a death-dirge sung. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles Vi. xviii, I must not Moray's death-knell hear! 1829 Calville Misc. (1857) II. 5 He gave the death-stab to modern Superstition. 1834 Hr. Marinean Demerara ix. 183 The animal was not to be restrained. till the long death-grapple was over. 1838 Lytton Leila 1. v. The death-shriek of his agonised fat

the commonest of which are death-wraiths.

b. objective, with pres. pples. [already in OE., as déab-berende], as death-bearing, -boding, -braving, -bringing, -counterfeiting, -darting, -dealing, -subduing, -threatening, etc., adjs.

1380 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 269 The .. summons of the death-threatning trumpet. 1381 — Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 27 Death-bringing sinnes. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. III. II. 364
Death-bringing sinnes. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. III. III. 364
Death-darting eye of Cockatrice. 1593 — Lucr. 165
No noise but Owles & wolues death-boding cries. 1633
Food Braken H. I. II. Death-braving Ithocles. a1711 Ken
Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 Their Deathsubduing King. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 156
This death-dealing creature. 1381 SHELEN Fingitives iv. 7
As a death-boding spirit. 1860 Sat. Rev. X. 574/1 When
these death-dealing missiles fell among them.

C. instrumental, with pa. pples., and parasyn-

e. instrumental, with pa. pples., and parasynthetic, as death-begirt, -dewed, -divided, -laden,

thetic, as death-begirt, -derwed, -divided, -laden, -marked, -polluted, -shadowed, -sheeted, -slain, -winged, -wounded, ctc., adjs.

1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. Prol. 9 The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love. ?c 1600 Distracted Emp. n. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 192 Having his deathe-slayne mistres in his armes. 1623 Massinger Dk. Milan v. ii, Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men! 1647 H. More Song of Soul I. III. Xxi, Through the death-shadowed wood. 1787 MARY WOLLSTONECH. IV.ks. (1798) IV. 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet. 1800 Byaon To Florence viii, The death-wing'd tempest's blast. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam x. xiii, The death-polluted land. 1823 Motherwell. Poet. Wks. (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner. a 1839 MILMAN Good Friday Wks. II. 336 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow. 1871 G. Macconalo Songs Winter Days III. iv, Death-sheeted figures, long and white. 1899 Baowinso Ivan Ivanov. 30 Each village death-begirt. d. adverbial relations of various kinds, with

d. adverbial relations of various kinds, with adjs. and pples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as déap-faze, -scyldiz, -weriz, I In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as death-black, -cold, -deaf, -deep, -devoted, -doomed, -due, -great, -pale, -weary, -worthy, etc., adjs.; death-doom vb. See also Death-sick.

-worthy, etc., adjs.; death-doom vd. See also DEATH-SICK.

1614 SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue vi. 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to Life by his Death-due Behaviour. 1742 Francis Horacety.xiv.(Jod.), The death-devoted breast. 1742 Voung Nt. Th. v. 75 This Death-deep Silence, and incumbent Shade. 1776 Mickle. It. Cameers' Lusiad 350 Death-doom'd man. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc x. 596 The death-pale face. 1796 T. Townshenn Poems 105 What tho' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-cold ear. 1829 E. Elliott Village Patriarch Pref., With only one star.. in the death-black firmament. 1839 Bailey Festus ii. (1848) It Like Asshur's death-great monarch. 1863 Baring-Gould Iccland 259, I can death-doom him as I please. 1864 Lowell Fireside Tran. 24 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. 1866 Howells Venet. Life iii. 34 All the floors.. are death-cold in winter. 19. Special combs.: death-adder, a name for the genus Acanthophis of venomous serpents, esp. A. antarctica of Australia; also erron. f. deaf-adder, deaf adder: see Deaf a. I. d. 7; death-baby (U.S.), see quot.; death-bill (Eccl.), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see quot.); death-blast, (a) a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or

presaging death; (b) a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; death-cord, the rope used for hanging, the gallows-rope; death-dance, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death; death-doing a., doing to death, killing, murderous (see also DEAD-DOING); death-drake (Angling), a kind of artificial fly (see DRAKE); death-duty, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; + death-evil (dede-, deed-), mortal disease; also, the name of a specific a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot. 1559); death-feud, a feud prosecuted to the death; death-flame = Death-Fire I; death-flurry (Whale-fishery), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see Flurry); also fig.; †death-head = Death's-head; †death-ill (Sc. †dede-ill), mortal illness; death-mask, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death death-mass (see from a person's face after death; death-moss (see quot.); death-moth, the Death's-head Moth; death-penalty, the penalty of death, capital punishment; death-penny, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; death-pile, a funeral pile; death-rate, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; death-rattle, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; death-ring, a fingerthe air-passage by mucus; death-ring, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (W. Jones, Finger-rings 1877, 435); death-rope, a gallows-rope; death-ruckle, -ruttle (Sc.) = death-rattle; death-sough (Sc.), the last inspira-tion of a dying person' (Jam.); death-tick = DEATH-WATCH I; death-trance, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc. is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882); death-trangapolied to any place or struc-1882); death-trap, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; death-wave (see quots.); death-weight, a small weight placed on the eyelids of

being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; death-wave (see quots.); death-weight, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

1860 Chambers' Encycl. s.v. Adder, A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (Acanthophis tortor) is sometimes called the "death-Adder. 185 Six E. How Curry-combe 59 The gracelesse people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder. 1881 A Chequered Carer 221 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscall it. 1892 N. 17. Nation 11 Aug. 107/1 A certain fungus called "death baby". Tabled to foretell death in the family. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers II. 383 note, Abp. Lanfranc... allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these "death-bills to the precentor. 1820 Scott Abbot xxxviii, A bugle sounded loudly..' It is the "death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty", said Ambrosius. 1875 tr. Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer. 1. 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast. 1820 St. Kathteen IV. 23 (Jam.) She had for three nights successively seen a "death-candle flitting...along the cliffs. a 1851 Joanna Baillie (Ogilvie), Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran... To the "death-cord, unheard? 1865-8 F. Parama France & Eng. in Amer. (1880) 275 The ghostly "death-dance of the breakers. a 1652 Brome New Acad. Wes. 1873 II. 9 Here's the "death-doing point. 1795 Souther Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory II. 298 (Angling) "Death-drake..taken chiefly in an evening, when the May-fly is almost gone. 1881 GLAOSTONE in Daily News 5 Apr. 2/6 My attention has been turned to a much larger subject—the subject of "death duties. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 32 Sipen at Gloucestre "dede euelle him toke. 1559 Monwyns Evonym. 256 Angry byles, such as in some men legges the late wrytars call the deed evill. 1820 Scott Abbot Xi, They have threatened a "death-field if any one touches us. 1813 Hoog. Queen's Wake 65 That fays and spectres. spread

the lang drawn \*death-songh? 1879 JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C. 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the \*death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night. 1835 Brownine Paracelsus v. 128 This murky, loathsome \*Death-trap, this slaughter-house. 1889 Spectator 14 Dec. 330 II. the Board schools are death-traps. 1848 C. A. JOHNS Week at Lizard 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous. than the rest: this the fishermen call 'the \*death wave' 1886 J. MILINE Earthpuakes171 Phenomena. on the Wexford coast. popularly known as 'death waves', prohably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poet's Vow v. iv-v, They laid the \*death-weights on mine eyes.

Death a., var. of DEAF a. in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also death-adder in DEATH 19.

Death a., var. of DEAF a. in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also death-adder in DEATH 19.

a 1500 Metr. Life St. Kath. 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. 1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fann. Ep. 116 As he was death, and most dunch, 1 cried out more in spenking unto him, than I do use in preaching. 1875 Sussex Gloss., Death, deaf. "nfflicted with deathness".

So Death v. = DEAF v. to deafen.

c 1440 York Myst. xxxi. 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne!

dynne!

Death-bed (de'phed). Also 5-6 ded-, dead-; 6 death's bed. The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE. the grave.)

Beoroulf 5795 Nu is.. dryhten Geata, dead-bedde fæst. c 1400 Gamelyn 24 On his deeb bed to a-bide Goddes wille. a 1500 Childe of Bristowe 100 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 115 On his ded bed he lay. 1550 Coverolle 5pir. Perde xii, By him that lieth on his dead-bed. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 29 When as he..lay yoon his deathes bed. 1604 Shaks. Oth. v. ii. 51 Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Periury, Thou art on thy death-bed. 1732 Pope Ep. Coblum 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. 1874 Stubss Const. Hist. (1875) I. vii. 201 Canute's division of his dominions on his death-bed.

D. attrib.

b. attrib.

169-8 Norais Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 185 Such a Deathbed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to be much valued. 1816 Scorr Tales of Landlord Introd., To answer funeral and deathbed expenses.

Death-bell (de pbel). Also dead-bell (Sc.

deid-bell

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell.

1781 C. J. FIELDING Brothers, The Village death-bell's distant sound. 1784 Cowpea Task II. 51 A world that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease. 1889 E. PEACOCK in Cath. Household 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell ut night.

in Cath. Household 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell in night.

β. a 1740 Barbara Allan viii. in Child Ballads (1886) IV. 277/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing. 18. WHITTER Cry of Lost Soul iv, The guide, as if he heard a dead-bell toll, Starts.

2. A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed by the superstitious to portend a death.

1807 Hoog Mountain Bard 17 (Jam.) O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell, An' darena gae yonderfor gowd nor fee.

Dea'th-bird. A bird that feeds on dead bodies;

a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death; a popular name of a small North American

owl, Nyctala Richardsoni.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh, Unb. 1, 340.

1822 — Hellas 1025
The denth-birds descend to their feast.

1864 T. TAYLOR
Ballads of Brittany (1865) 93 Sudden i heard the deathbirds cry.

**Dea th-blow.** A blow that causes death. Dea'th-blow. A blow that causes death.

1795 SOUTHEY JOAN of Arc VII. 135 For the death-blow prepared. c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood Stories Ch. Catech. xiv.

118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after. 1876 Bancaort Hist. U. S. II. xxxii. 302

Never to receive the death-blow but with joy.

1812, 1811 BYRON Lines written beneath Picture, The death-blow of my Hope. 1838 Thistwall Greece V. 103 That event. was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spattan power.

Spartan por

Death-day: Forms: see DEATH; also

1. The day on which a person dies.

1. The day on which a person dies.

735 Bæda Death-song, Huaet his gastne, godaes aeththa yflaes, aefter deothdaege doemid uncorthae. 7362 Langi.

P. Pl. A. 11. 704 Hennes to bi deb day do so no more. 7389 in Eng. Gilds 121 At be ded day of a brober, enery couple to senyn iij. penys. e 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1540 My deed day comes at hand. a 1649 Daumm. of Hawti. Cypress Grove Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity. 1882 J. Parker Afpost. Life I. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise.

2. The anniversary of this day.

1639 Hoan & Ros. Gate Lang. Unl. xcvii. \$964 Keeping a deaths-day ns well as a birth-day. 1817 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici. as the birth-day and death-day of Plato. 1855 Thackeray Neucomes II. 332 The death-day of the founder. is still kept.

Dea th-fire.

Death-fire.

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc.: = DEAD-LIGHT 3.

1796 COLERIOGE Ode Departing Year, Mighty armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb. 1818

SHELLEY Rev. Islam x1. xii, From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung.

2. A fire for burning a person to death.

1857 T. Flanagan Hist. R. C. Church Eng. 11. 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought.. to make the death-fire.

Dasthell (de:h6il) a [See\_FRII.]

The death-fire.

Deathful (de'pfúl), a. [See -FUL.]

1. Full of death; franght with death; mortal, fatal, destructive, deadly.

a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 207 Bi his deaðfule grure and bi his blodie swote. 1580 SIONEY Arcadia (1622) 104

Manie deathfull tornents. 1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 11. ix. 362 As Homer saies of the champions in their deathfull combat. 1621 G. Sanoys Oxid's Met. II. (1626) 23 The deathfull Scorpion's far-out-bending clawes. 1742 COLLINS Ode to Mercy 7 Amidst the deathful field. 1850 BLACKIE Æschylus I. 154 The man, that dealt the deathful blow. 1878 BAYNE Purit. Rev. viii. 340 Man under sinful and deathful conditions.

2. Subject to death, mortal. arch. rare.

1616 CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Venns (N.), That with a deathless goddess lay A deathful man. 1887 MORRIS Odyss. III. 3 Unto deathful men on the corn-kind earth that

3. Having the appearance of death, deathly

1056 [see Deathfulness]. 1803 Jane Porter Thaddens viii. (1831) 74 The deathful hue of his countenance. 1850 Mrs. Browning Vision of Poets xcii, Deathful their faces were. 1831 W. Wilkins Songs of Study 97 Her.. white body spotted o'er With deathful green.

body spotted o'er With deathful green.

Il ence **Dea'thfully** adv., **Dea'thfulness**.

1800 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom. 1. xvi. Deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep.

1810 Scott Lady of L. IV. XXV, She was bleeding deathfully.

1656 Artif. Handsom. 70

To adorn our lookes, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness. a 1833 Robertson Lect. i. (1858) 116 There is nothing to break the deep deathfulness of the scene. **Dea'th-hunter.** slang. One who furnishes a newspaper with reports of deaths (obs.); a vendor of dying speeches or confessions (obs.); a vendor

of dying speeches or confessions (obs.); an under-

of dying speeches or confessions (obs.); an undertaker; see also quot. 1816.

1738 (title in Farmer), Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Pedlars.. Death Hunters [etc.].

1776 Foote Capuchin in. Wks. 1799 II. 391 When you were the doer of the Scandalous Chronicle, was not I death-hunter to the very same paper? 1816 C. James Milit. Dict. (ed. 4) 377/2 Death Hunters, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Lab. I. 228 (Farmer) The 'running patterers', or death-hunters, being men engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

Deathify (de')ifsi), v. nonce-tud. (See quot.)

21824 COLERIDGE in Remains (1836) II. 162 Warburton

a 1834 Coleanoge in Remains (1836) II. 163 Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me l'

Deathiness (de'pinès). rare. [f. Deathy a.

\*\*HANESA, The state or quality of being 'deathy'.

1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba v. (D.), It burns clear; but with the air around Its dead ingredients mingle deathiness.

1843 SARA COLERIDGE in Mem. (1873) I. 275 The recumbent figure ...Jooks deathy with too real and actual a deathiness.

1. Not subject to death; immortal.

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1. Sec -LESS.]

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1. Sec -LESS.]

1. Sec -LESS.

1. Sec -L

faith that animals have immaterial and dealiness sound.

2. fig. Of things.

1646 Crashaw Sospet. d'Her. iii, The dew of life, whose deathless spring Nor Syrian flame, nor Borean frost deflow'rs.

1667 Milton P. L. x. 775 Deathless pain.

1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. vi. 408 The deathless name

Hence Deathlessly adv., Deathlessness.

1682 H. More Annot. Glarvill's Lux O. 94 The deathlessness of the Soul. 1865 G. Mereoth Rhoda Fleming xvi. (1889) 119 Our deathlessness is in what we do, not in what we are. 1850 Mrs. Browning Vision of Poets cxi, His brown bees hummed deathlessly.

Dea th-light.

1. = DEAD-LIGHT 3, DEATH-FIRE 1.

18a3 JOANNA BAILLIE Collect. Foems 105 A death-light that hovers o'er Liberty's grave.

2. A light burning in a death-chamber.

1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. I. 146 The two candles. reserved..to be her own death-lights.

Deathlike (de'ploik), a. [f. DEATH + -LIKE; formed after the OE. déap-lie had become deathly.]

formed after the OE. déap-lie had become deathly.]
† 1. Deadly, fatal, mortal; = DEATHLY 2. Obs.
1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. John 77 h. The sickenes
was not deathlyke. 1668 SHARS. Per. 1. i. 29 Death-like
dragons here affright thee hard. 1621 LADY MARY WROTH
Urania 418 Most cruell, and the death-lik'st kind of ill.
2. Resembling death.
1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartus 11. iii. Vocation 61 A deep
and death-like Letharge. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc IV.
435 A death-like paleness. 1836 STARLEY Sinai & Pal. i.
(1858) 14 The deathlike silence of a region where the fall
of waters. is unknown.

Deathliness. [f. DEATHLY a, +-NESS.] The

of waters, 15 unknown.

Dea-thliness. [f. Deathly a. + -ness.] The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death.

1841 LYTTON N. & Morn. (1851) 249 The utter, total Deathlines in Life of Simon. 1864 Mrs. Stowe Agnes of Sorrento xviii. 215 The utter deathliness of the scene.

Deathling (de'plin). rare. [See -LING.]

1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also altrib.

1508 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. i. Imposture 374 Alas fond death-lings! 1839 Banter Festus xiv. (1848) 151 Deathlings! on earth drink, laugh and love! 1886 Way tr. Iliad XII, Zeus.. Who over the deathling race and the deathless beareth

2. pl. Young Deaths, the offspring of Death personified. (nonce-use.)
1730 Swift Poems, Death & Daphne, His realm had need That Death should get a numrous breed; Young deathlings.
† 3. Gogs deathlings: 'by God's death', an oath. 1611 Cota., Mordieune, Gogs deathlings; a foolish oath in Rabfelais].

Deathly (de'bli), a. Forms: 1-2 déaplic, 2 deathly, deschion, deplich, 6 deathlie, -lye, 6- deathly.

[OE. déablic = OHG. todlih: f. DEATH + -LY 1; cf. DEADLY.]

+1. Subject to death, mortal. Obs.
971 Blickl. Hom. 21 Bið þonne undeaþlic, þeah he ær deaþlic warre. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 þu wurst deaðlic, 3cf þu þes trowes westm 3cctst. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 9 Mid ure deaðliche line.

nre deadliche line.

2. Causing death, deadly.

citys Land. Hom. 75 Debliche atter. 1548 Udall, etc.

Erain. Par. 2 Cor. ii. (R.), Vaholsome and deathlye to such as refuse it. 1555 Cohabitacyon of Faithfull 19 The byting of deathlie serpentes. 1568 T. Howell Newe Sonnets (1879) 119 When deathly seas compels weake hart to qualle. 186a Taollope North Amer. 1. 263 That deathly flow of hot air coming up. From the neighbouring infernal regions. 1885 W. DE GRAY BIRCH Life K. Harvid v. 135 His wounds, many and deathly.

3. Of the nature of or resembling death death-

3. Of the nature of or resembling death, death-

3. Of the nature of or resembling death, death-like; gloomy, pale, etc. as death.

158 T. Howell Arb. Amilie (1879) 69 The deathly day in dole I passe. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. 11. 204 She, poor thing, looking deathly. 1865-8 F. Parkman France & Eug. in Amer. (1880) 57 A deathly stillness.

4. Of or pertaining to death. foetical.

1850 Mrs. Browning Soul's Trav. 176 That deathly odour which the clay Leaves on its deathlessness alway. 1878 Browning La Saisiaz 65 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

Dea thly, adv. In 2 dea liche. [See prec. and -LY<sup>2</sup>. Cf. DEADLY adv. 1, 3, 4.]
† 1. In a way causing or tending to death. Obs. a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 211 Herpurh ich deie bet spec er of swuche binge and deadliche suoegi.

2. To a degree resembling death.

2. 10 a degree resembling death.

1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. (1847) 1, 185 Here and thus I lay, my face.. deathly pale. 1884 C. F. Woolson in Harper's Mag. Jan. 197/1 It was 'deathly cold' in these 'stony lanes'.

† Dea'th's-face. Obs. -1 = DEATH'S-HEAD I. 1633 SHARS. L. L. V. ii. 616 A deaths face in a ring.

Death's-head (de'ps, hed). [See DEATH I c.]

1. The head of Death figured as a skeleton;

a human skull; a figure or representation of a

skull, esp. as an emblem of mortality.

skull, esp, as an emblem of mortality.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. ii. 55, I had rather to be married to a deaths head with a bone in his mouth. 1597 — 2 Hen. IV, II. iv. 255 Doe not speake like a Deaths-head: doe not bid me remember mine end. 1684 Lend. Gaz. No. 1087/4 Several Jewels and Rings, one of which was Enamelled with a Deaths-head. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 659 Hermits and holy men are described sighing over death's heads, sobbing and grouning at their being men and not angels. 18a3 Scort Pirate xl. The old black flag, with the death's head and hour-glass. 1864 Thackeray D. Duwali, His appearance. was as cheerful as a death's head at a feast. fig. 1641 May Old Couple III. ii. (1810). As the two old death's-heads to-morrow morning Are to be join'd together. † b. A ring with the figure of a skull. Obs.

death's-heads to-morrow morning Are to be join'd together, †b. A ring with the figure of a skull. Obs. (About 1600 commonly worn by procuresses.)

1605 Marston Dutch Courtezan 1. ii, Their wickednesse is always before their eyes, and a deathes-bead most commonly on their middle finger. 1607 Dekker Northward Hoe iv. Wks. 1873 III. 50 As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a death's head. 1670 Devont Commun. (1688) 8 Shall not I wear thy ring, who am so ready to wear a Death's-head to preserve alive the memorial of a dead friend? friend ?

2. A name given to a South American species of squirrel-monkey, Chrysothrix sciureus, from the appearance of its face and features.

3. attrib. Death's-head Moth, a large species

of hawk-moth (Acherontia atropos), having mark-ings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.

of a skull.

1781 BARBUT Genera Insect. 179 Death's head moth. It has a grey irregular spot upon which are two black dots which very plainly represent a death's head, whence this insect takes its name. 1816 Kirbin Sp. Entomod. (1843) II. 414
The bees. protected themselves from the attacks of the death's head moth. by closing the entrance of the hive. 1879 Lubbock Sci. Lect. ii. 50 The Death's head hawk-moth caterpillar feeds on the potato.

the polarith scales on the potato.

† Dea'th's-herb. Obs. Deadly Nightshade.

1607 Topsell Four f. Beasts (1673) 99 Dwall or Nightshade, which is also called Deathsherb.

Dea'th-sick, a. [Death 18 d.] Sick unto

death, mortally sick or ill. So Death-sickness,

mortal Illness.

1638 Bp. Hall Quo l'adis? § 19 Apparitions ... wherewith some of our death-sick gentlemen... hane bin frighted into catholickes.

1641 Petit. E. Chaloner in 7th Rep. Hist. MISS. Commission 147 During his imprisonment ... he took his death sickness.

1846 Manning Serm. (1848) II. ii. 33 After the partial cure of a death-sickness.

Deathsman (de þsmæn). arch. A man who

peathsman (de psman). aren. A man who puts another to death; an executioner.

1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his denoyre. 1605 Shaks. Lear iv. 1263. I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman. a 163a T. Taylor God's Judgeni. II. vii. (1642) 104 Loath to have any other deathsman but himselfe, he was found slaine by his owner hand. 1813 Scott Rokeby vl. xxxii, The very deathsmen paused to hear.

+ Dea th's-ring. Obs. A death's head ring.
1649 Br. Hall. Cases Consc. IV. vii. (1654) 360 The old bosic of the deaths-ring.
Dea th-struck, a. Also Death-stricken,

-strucken. Smitten with death, i.e. with a mortal

wound or disease.

1622 J. REYNOLDS God's Revenge II. vii. 83 They see her death-strooken with that Plannet, and therefore adindge

their skill but vaine. 1653 II. Moar Antid. Ath. III. ii. cheading), A strange Enample of one Death-strucken as heading, a strange Enample of one Death-strucken as heading head to struck. 1812 Byson Ch. Har. I. Exvii, Tho death-struck, still bis feeble frame he rears. 1853 Robinson Whithy Gloss. Death-strucken, smitten with death. 1887 A. Jesson in Diet. Nat. Biog. XX. 402/2 It is only when he [Cecil] is death-stricken. that we find the curtain raised.

Death-throe. Forms: a. 4 dep prowe, 6 Sc. deitht thrau, 7-9 death-throe; B. Sc. and north. dial. 4 ded thrau, dede prawe, 6 dede-deid-thraw, 7 doad-throe, 9 dead-thraw, -throw. [f. Death + Thuoe; most frequent line northern form dede-thraw, mod.Sc. deid-thraw.]

The agony of death, the death-struggle; also fig.

the northern form dede-thraw, mod.Sc. deid-thraw. The agony of death, the death-struggle; also fig. c1305 St. Christopher 192 in E. E. P. (1862) 64 Pat hire deprowes were stronge. 1849 Compl. Seot. niv. 121 Darius vas in the agonya and deitht thrau. 1849 Robertson Serm. Ser. L. xii. (1866) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 26659 (Cott.) Open ded thraus smites smer. 1535 Stewart Cron. Sect. III. 119 Sum in the deid-thraw la walterand in swoum. 1597 Montsomerie Cherrie & Slae 286 Like to an fische fast in the net, In deid-thraw undeceist. 1645 Rutherrord Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 279 In the dead-throe. 1815 Scott Guy M. ix, Ye maun come hame, sir,—for my lady's in the dead-thraw. 1826 E. Irving Babylon I. 11. 144 While it is the dead-throw, the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast. b. fig. (Sc.) 1863 Ammeson s.v., Meat is said to be in the dead-thraw, when it is neither cold nor hot. 1822 HOGG Perris Man III. 116 (Jam.) One of those ... winter days. when the weather is what the shepherds call in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.

Deathward (de') word), adv. Forms: see Death. [See -ward.] In the direction of death, towards death. n. orig. To (one's) deathward = towards one's death.

towards one's death.

towards one's death.

c 1430 Lyig. Beckas i. ix. (1544) 18 b, Kind [= Nature] to his deathward. doth him dispose. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xlvii. 202 (Harl. MS.). I sawe him go to depeward. c 1530 Lib. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 129 Ve shall not go to your dethward. 1876 Swinburne Erechth. 705 And wash to deathward down one flood of doom.

B. 1340 Hamfole I'r. Consc. 807 When he drawes to dedward. c 1400 Maunuev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 When haire frendez drawez to be deed ward.

D. without lo.

1844 Mrs. Browning Poems, Lady Geraldine's Courtship Concl. ix, So. Would my heart and life flow onward, deathward.

1887 Swinburne Lecrine Iv. i. 77 Our senses sink From dream to dream down deathward.

Dea'thwards, adv. (adj.). [See -Waribs.]

Deathwards, adv. (adj.). [See -WARDS.]

1839 BAILEY Festins v. (1848) 12/1 All mortal natures fall Deathwards, 1880 R. H. Hutton in Fraser's Mag. May 665 The 'life-wards' or 'death-wards' tendency of our

**Dea'th-wa:rrant.** Also 7-8 dead-. A w rant for the execution of the sentence of death.

rant for the execution of the sentence of death.

169a LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1887) II. 644 The dead warrant is come to the sheriffe of London for the execution of 130 of the late condemned criminally. 1757 Symme in Ellis Orig. Lett. II. IV. 398 The Lords of the Admiralty, signed the Dead Warrant appointing him to be shot. 1886 C. Bullock Queen's Resolve 51/1 Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death-warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment. 167. 1814 Scott Life of Swift's Swift's Wiks. (1824) I. 250 It was her death-warrant. She sunk at once under the disappointment. 1874. Morley Compromise (1886) 232 An institution whose death-warrant you pretend to be signing. Death-watch (de phyot). Also 8 doad.

1. The popular name of various insects which make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed

make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed by the ignorant and superstitions to portend death; csp. the small beetles of the genus Anobium, which bore in old wood, and a minute neuropterous insect Alropos pulsatorius, known as destructive to bo-

Alropos fulsalorius, known as destructive to botanieal and entomological collections.

1668 Wilking Real Char. II. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed Winged Insects. That of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch. Death Watch.

1700 ASTAVIT. Saavidra-Faxardo II. 385 The Death-watch Spiders spread their curious Hair. 1763 Goldsm. Cit. IV. x., I listened for death-watches in the wainsoct. 1888 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. II. 272 Both sexes, in the season of love, have the habit of calling one another by striking rapidly with their mandibles on the wood. This noise, similar to the accelerated beating of a watch, has occasioned. the vulgar name of Death-watch. 1881 Besant & Rice Chapl. of Pleet I. 294 Last night I heard the death-watch. comb. 1710 E. Ward Brit. Hud. 60 Thy Melancholy Tick, That sounds, alas, so Death-watch like.

2. A watch or vigil by the dead or dying.

Death-worm.

Death-worm.

Pea-th-worm.

1. = Death-Watch 1. Obs.
1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 195 No ticking death-worm told a fancied doom.
2. poet. A 'worm of death'.
1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. m. i. 16 How like death-worms the wingless moments crawl' 1850 Mrs. Browning Romannt of Margret xiv, Behold, the death-worm to his heart Is a nearer thing than thon.

Dea-th-worthy, a. Also 4 ded-. Worthy or deserving of death.

or deserving of death.

a 1300 Cursor M. 11967 (Cott.) Quat has it don his bodi,
ded workei to be? 1532 More Confut. Barnet viii. Wks.
780/2 He was death worthy ye wythdrewe from god the
mony which himself had ginen to god. 1593 Shaks. Lucr.
635 This guilt would seem death-worthie in thy brother.
10\*-2

1882 H. St. Clair Feilden Short Const. Hist. Eng. iv. 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathworthy. **Dea'th-wound.** Forms: see Death; formerly also  $\beta$ . dedes-, death's-. A wound causing death, a mortal wound.

death, a mortal wound.

c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 3490 Smiteb wib swerdes & speres
.aud if hem deb wounde. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon
xxvi. 562 He made him a grete wounde but no deed wounde.
1793 Lo. Auckland Corr. (1862) III. 122 Jacobinism is..
more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France
than in Flanders. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Deathwound, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatat leak. 1879 Farrar St. Paul (1883) 3 The
dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was
a Pharisee,
8. 13. Curror M. 1890 (CERT) Mani Redd wid doda.

a Pharisee.

B. 13.. Cursor M. 7592 (Gött.) Mani fledd wid dedes wound (a.r. depes wounde). 1489 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxliii. 290 There he caught deths wounde. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (182x) II. 465 Ane deidis wound in his heid. 1667 Milron P. L. III. 252 Death his deaths wound shall then receive. 1763 Scrafton Indostan (1770) 43 Mustapha Cann. received his death's wound from an arrow.

Deathy (debi) a god adm. If Thearm Law 1

**Deathy** (de bi), a. and adv. [f. Death + -y.]

A. adj. Of the nature or character of death;

DEATHLY a. 3, 4.

1801 [cf. Deathness]. 1820 Shelley Witch Att. lxx, A mimic day within that deathy nook. 1825 Southey Tale of Paraguay iv. 38 A deathy paleness settled in its stead. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XX. 665 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathy smack.

B. as adv. To a degree resembling death; ==

DEATHLY adv. 2.

1796 Souther Battads, Donica xx, Her cheeks were deathy white and wan. 1811 Shelley Moonbeam ii. 1 Now all is deathy still.

deathy white and wan. 1811 Shelley Moonbeam ii. 1 Now all is deathy still.

† Deau rate, a. Obs. [ad. L. deaurāt-us, pa. pple. of deaurāre (late L.) to gild over, f. De- I. 3

+ aurāre to gild, f. aurum gold.] Gilded, golden.

c1430 Lyng. Compl. Bl. Kn. I. kxxvi, And whyle the twy. lyght and the rowes rede Of Phebus lyght were deaurat a lyte. c1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) B iii, The tree of this science with brannches deaurate. 1599

Nashe Lenten Sinfe (1871) 57 Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1616 Bullokar, Deaurate, gnilded, glistering like gold.

Deaurate (diōre't), v. ? Obs. [f. L. deaurāt-, ppl. stem of deaurāre to gild: see prec.] trans. To gild over. Hence Deaurated ppl. a.

1562 Bulleyn Bk. Simples 95 a, Golde is holsome to deaurate or gilde Losinges. 1603 H. Caosse Vertues Commu. (1878) 54 To.. deaurate and gnild over his spottes and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Deaurate, to gild or lay over with gold falso in Balley (folio) and Johnson, 1818 J. Brown Psyche 62 She... to illuminate his pen, A deaurated thought inspires, But instantaneonsly retires.

Hence Deauration, the action of gilding.

inspires, But instantaneously retires.

Hence **Deaura**'tion, the action of gilding.

1658 Phillips, Deauration, a gilding over.

1706 —

(ed. Kersey), Deauration, a gilding, or laying over with
Gold: Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent
ill Tastes. 1721 in Balley. 1755 in Johnson; and mod. Dicts. **Deave** (div), v. Now Sc. and north. dial.

In 4-6 (9) dove, (4-5 dewe), 6 Sc. deiv(e, 9
deeve. [OE. déafian in adlafian (f between vowels

=v) to wax deaf. The trans. type \*dlefan, \*dyfan
to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (ga)daubjan, OHG.,
MHG. touben, töuben, Ger. (be)täuben, does not
appear in OE. and the trans. seems to be an extenappear in OE., and the trans. seems to be an exten-

sion of the intrans. use in ME.: cf. DEAD v.]
†1. intr. To become deaf. Obs. rare.
[s. 1050 Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 179/25 Obsurduit adeafede.]
13. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen,
And his eyen shullen dymmen.

13.. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen, And his eyen shullen dymmen.

2. trans. To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp. by 'dinning' in one's ears.

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. K. tt. 1286 pe dunte hat schulde hym dene. a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 348 Wyttys ben revid, Erys ben devid. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. xxii, Alle the Daseperis of Fraunse [are] with your dyn deuyt. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 285 Dewyt with speris dynt. 1500-20 KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dundar 360 Thow devis the deuil, thyne eme, wyth dyn. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 671 He grenis vs and denes vs With sophistries and schiftis. 1792 Burns Willie's Wife ii, She has.. A clapper tongue wad deave a miller. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. v, Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense. 1825 in BROCKETT, Deave. 1874 DASENT Tales fr. Fjeld 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Deave, to deafen; to embarrass, to combarrass, to combarras, the combarras, the combarras, the combarras, the combarras, the combarras, the combarras of Northumb., Cumbrid., Lanc., Cheshire, Cleveland, Whitby.

Hence Dea ving fpl. a.

1832 MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 45 The deavin' dinsome toun. 1883 READE Tit for Tat i. in Harper's Mag. Jan. 251/2 A new peal of forty church bells, mounting. from a mnffin man's up to a deaving dome of bell-metal.

Deave, obs. inflex. of DEAF a.

Deave, obs. inflex. of DEAF a.

Deavely, deafly, a. dial. [The form suggests derivation from DEAF (like goodly, sickly, weakly), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'.] Lonely, solitary and cilent

stlent.

1611 Cotga., Desolé, desolate, deavelie, desart. Lieux destournez..deanelie habitations, solitarie lodgings. 1674-91
RAY N. C. Words 14 Deafely, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Deeafly, lonely, 'They live in a far off deeafly spot,' retired from all noise, secluded. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Davely, Deavely, Deafly, lonely. 'It's a davely road.'

Hence Dea veliness.

ntence Deaveliness.

1011 COTGR., Solitude. lonelinesse... want of companie, denuelinesse. Silence, a deauelinesse, or solitarinesse.

Deavour, var. of DEVER, DEVOIR.

Deaw, y, obs. forms of DEW, DEWY.

+ De-awa rren, v. Obs. rare. [f. WARREN; cf.

de afforest.] = DISWARREN.

1727 W. NELSON Laws conc. Game (1736) 32 Deawarrend, is when a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common.

laid in Common.

† **Deba cchate**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēbacchāri, f. Bacchus: see De-I. 3.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence † **Debaccha tion**.

1623 Cockeam, Debacchate, to reuile one after the manner of drunkards.

1633 Prunne Histrio-Mr. I. V. xii. (R.), Who defile their holiday with..most wicked debacchations, and sacrilegions execrations.

1727 Ballev vol. 11, Debacchation, a raging or madness.

2757 in Bp. Lavington Enthus. Method. & Papists (1754) 111.93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debacchation. **Debacle** (dřbā·k'l). Also débacle. [a. F. débâcle, vbl. sb. from dibācler to unbar, remove a bar, f. dé-edes- (see De-I. 6) + bâcler to bar.]

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in Geol, a

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in Geol. a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.

of stone and other debris.

1802 PLANFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th. 402 Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a debacle.

1823 W. BUCKLANO Reliq. Dilnn. 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous delinge or debacle of water.

1833 Daily Tel. 1 Feb., The debacle in the United States. Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

damage,

2. transf. and fig. A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede.

1848 Thackeany Van. Fair xxxii, The Brunswickers were routed and had fled. It was a general débacle.

1887 Graphic 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly débacle [he] is often content to stand aside.

† Debaid. Sc. Obs. [Arising from mixture of

abaid, Abode with debate.] Delay.

1375 Barbour Bruce x. 222 (Edinb. MS.) Than Bonnok... Went on hys way, but mar debaid [Camb. MS. abaid].

Debait, obs. Sc. form of Debate.

Debar (d/bar), v. In 6-7 debarre. [a. F.

débarrer, in OF. desbarer, to unbar, f. des- (sce DE-

1. 6) + barer, barrer, to BAR.]
1. trans. a. To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance,

1. \*\*trans. a.\*\* To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance, or from having, attaining, or doing anything). \*\*c1430\*\* Lydg. Flour of Curtesie (R.), Man alone... Constrained is and by statute bound And debarred from all such pleasannee. \*\*a 1557\* Mas. M. Basset It. \*\*More's Treat.\*\* Passion\*\* Wks. 1394/1\*\* Viterlye to debarre from heaven all mankynde for ener. 1566\*\* W. Webbe Eng. \*\*Poetrie\*\* (Arb.) 39\*\* Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speeche. 1524\* CAFT. SMITH Virginia\*\* v. 195\*\* To debarre true men from comming to them for trade. 1633\*\* T. STAFFORD Pac. \*\*Hib.\*\* iii. (1820) 243\*\* His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775\*\* Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 42\*\* The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting. 1865\*\* SMILES Huguenots Eng. iii. (1830) 144\*\* The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices.

b. const. of. (Cf. deprive of.) \*\*arch.\*\*
1541\*\* Act 33\*\* Hen. VIII. c. 6\*\* Euery other person... be viterly excluded and debarred of their said suites. 1599\*\* Br. Hall. Sat. v. iii. 49\*\* The thred bare clients pouertie Debarres th' atturney of his wonted fee. 1670\*\* EACHABO Cont. Clergy 34\*\* Shall we debar youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? \*\*c1750\*\* Shenstone Elegies xxii. 41\*\* Tho' now debarr'd of each domestic tear. 1822\*\* HAZLITT Table-1.\* Ser. II. iii. (1860) 153\*\* [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

c. with double object.

c. 1600\*\* SHAKS. Sonn. xxviii. I... That am debard the benefit of rest. 1630\*\* Wansworth Pilgr. viii. 83\*\* My Pension... was debarred me. 1712\*\* Hearne Collect. (Orf. Hist. Soc.) III. 413\*\* He was afterwards debarrd the Library. 1754\*\* J. Hill. Hill. Hill. 11. 11. 11. 209\*\* To debar them be prayers and Sacraments. 1863\*\* H. Cox Instit. III. iii. 169\*\* Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

† d. with infin. Obs.

1600\*\* Holland Pilgr. XIII. xxv. 1120\*\* He was... deb

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action,

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc.); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1526 Skelton Magnyf, 61 Somwha I Could enferre, Your consayte to debarre. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt. v. 34 note, All superfluous othes are viterly debarred. 1597 Daayton Mortimeriados 115 Seldome aduantage is in wrongs debard. 1628 T. Seencer Logick 78 Even as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance. 1695 Wooddwan Nat. Hist. Earth III. 1 (1723) 169 Its Egress [would have been] utterly debarrd. a 1848 R. W. Hamilton Rew. & Punishm. viii. (1853) 401 Adherence to such a speculation debars all Christian fellowship.

1872 Jenkinson Guide Eng. Lakes

(1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debar the passage.

Hence Debarred ppl. a., Debarring vbl. sb.

Hence Debarred ppl. a., Debarring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1640 O. Sedewicke Christs Counsell 184 It is of singular good.. to a debarred person. 1664 Hieron Wks. 1. 503 A law for the debarring of young men from the ministery. 1655 Tarper Comm. Matt. vii. 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debarring matter, but a veil. 1709 W. Steuart Collect. & Observ. Ch. Scotl. II. IV. § 14 (1802) 89 The minister and Session having. debarred persons from the Lord's Table.. this doctrinal debarring may fear such from partaking.

+ Debarb, v. Obs.— [f. De- II. 2 + L. barba beard.] 'To deprive of his beard' (J.).

1727 Bailev vol. II, Debarbed, having his beard cut or pulled off.

Debarbarize, v. [De- II. 1.] trans. To divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous. Hence Debarbarization.

barbarous. Hence **Debarbarization**.

1822 DE QUINCEV Lett. Education v. (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they debarbarize (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous.

1857 — China Wks. 1871 XVI. 241 No Asiatic state has ever debarbarised itself.

1848 G. MEREDITH Diana II. iii. 72 Before society can be civilized it has to be debarbarized.

1848 WISEMAN Ess. (1853) III. 427 To bring.. the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization.

Debarcation, var. of DEBARKATION.

† **Debare**, v. Obs. [DE- II. 3.] trans. To strip down, make quite bare. Hence † **Deba'red**701. a. So † **Deba're** a., intensive of BARE a.

1567 DAANT Horace's Arte of Poetrie A ii, As wooddes

1567 DRANT Horace's Arte of Poetrie A ij, As wooddes re made debayre of leaues by turnyng of the yeare. c 1620. ROBINSON M. Magd. 223 Next her debared brests bewitch

Debarg(e: see next.

Debark (dibā:1k), v.1 Also 7 debarque, debarg(e. [a. F. débarquer, f. dé=des- (see De- pref. I. 6) + barque Bark sb.2, ship. Cf. DISBARK. For debarging (quot. 1692) cf. BARGE.] = DISEMBARK.

acting in the state of the stat

1694 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 349 The forces on board are to debarque. 1883 Burton & Cameron To Gold Const I. iii. 76 A strip of bench upon which I sbould prefer

to debark.

Hence **Debarking** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1357) II. 483 To row the new debarging vessells to Portsmonth. Ibid. 505 Well boates. for debarging soldiers. 1865 GARFIELD in Century Mag. Jan. (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarking friends with three more. **Debark** (d/ bā·ik), v.² rare. [f. DE- II. 2 + BARK sb.l: cf. DISBARK.] trans. To strip of its

bark, decorticate. Also fig. 174-50 ELLIS Mod. Husb. 1V. iii. 58 They de-bark their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner. 1791 E. Daawin Bot. Gard. 1. Notes 114 To debark oak-trees in the spring. 1818 J. BROWN Psyche 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debark'd of scientific chatter.

1818 J. Brown Psyche 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debark do scientific chatter.

Debarkation (dībaikē¹ ʃən). Also debarcation. [f. Debark v. + -ATION.] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarkation.

1859 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) Il. xvii. 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarkation.

1859 Lewin Inwas. Brit. 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Cassar's] debarcation.

Debarkment. rare. [f. as prec. +-MENT: cf. F. débarquement.] = prec.

1742 Jaavis (Dilx. 1. iv. xii. (D.), Our troops ought to ... have met the enemy. at the place of debarkment.

Debarment. rare. [f. Debar v. + -MENT.]

The act of debarring or fact of being debarred.

a 1655 Vines Lord's Supp. (1677) 231 It may be a cause. of his debarment, 1709 Kenner Erasmus on Folly 05 Add to this. their debarment from all pleasures. 1869 Black-More Lorna D. (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna.

Debarrance (dl'bārāns). rare. [f. as prec. +

Debarrance (dibā rans). rare. [f. as prec. + ANCE.] The action of debarring; spec. the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches: see Debarration.

1861 J. MACFARLANE Life G. Lawson II. (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to

Debarrass (dibæras), v. [a. F. débarrass-er,

Debarrass (d'bærrăs), v. [a. F. débarrass-er, f. dé- = des- (see De- I. 6) + -barrasser in embarrasser to Embarrass. To disembarrass; to disencumber from anything that embarrasses.

1789 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) III. 97 So as to debarrass themselves of this.

1792 W. Roberts Looker-ou (1794) I.

390 To debarrass its motions, and to display its attractions.

1796 LD. Sheffield in Ld. Anckland's Corr. (1862) III.

348 If the armies of France should be debarrassed from all other enemies.

1848 C. Bronte F. Egyre x, I was debarrassed of interruption.

1853 Reade Chr. Johnstone 165

Jean Carnie, who debarrassed her of certain wrappers.

The harms tion. 1972. [f. DEBAR 2.] see

**Debarration.** rare. [f. Debar v.; see -ATION.] The action of debarring; = Debarrance. 1882 G. W. Sprott Worship Ch. Scot. iii, 109 This

address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table . . its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarrations beginning thus: 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class.

Deba'rrent. rare-1. [f. DEBAR v., after de-

rerent, tet.] Anything that debars.

1884 Times 8 Aug. 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine—a great deharrent being the cost when delivered from Europe.

Debase (d/bē<sup>1</sup>s), v. Also 6 debace. [Formed in 16th c. from De- 1. 1, 3 + Base v.<sup>1</sup>; cf. Abase.] +1. trans. To lower in position, rank, or dignity; to abase. Obs.

to abase. Ohs.

1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 69 The king hath dehased himselfe ynough to the Bishop. Ibid. 11. 75 Dehasyng himselfe with great humilitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinalles. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, in. iii. 190 Faire Cousin, you dehase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it. 1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God III. xvi. (1620) 121 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city. 1648 Wilkins Math. Magick 1: 4 The ancient Philosophers. refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession unto Mechanical experiments. 1671 Johnson Rambler No. 187 P4 A man [in Greenland] will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage. 1827 POLLON Course T. v, Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears.

† 2. To lower in estimation; to deery, depreciate, villify. Obs.

† 2. To lower in estimation; to decry, depreciate, vilify. Obs.

1565 T. Stapleton Fortr. Faith 62 The Manichee.. would so extol grace, and debace the nature of man. 1600 Holland Livy Ix. xxxvii. 341 Praising highly.. the Samnites warres, debasing the Thiscanes. 1704 J. Blank in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. 1. 98, 1 have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opproblesions names of Rogue, Rascal [etc.]. 1746 Hervey Medit. (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3. To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade; to adulterate. b. spec. To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

lower the alue of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

1591 Spenser Tears of Muses, Urania iii, Ignorance... That mindes of men borne heavenlie doth debace. 1603 Fulbeure 1st Pt. Parall. 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li. 1606 State Triats, Gl. case of Impositions (R.). That these staple commodities might not be debased. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 168 P 4 Words which convey ideas of dignity. are in time debased. 1769 Trans. Soc. Eucourag. Arts 1. 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality. 1879 Froude Casar xiii. 177 Laws against debasing the coin.

Thehased (dthe 181) Apt. a. [f. Drec. + -ED 1.]

**Debased** ( $d^I b \bar{e}^I st$ ), fpl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1.] 1. Lowered in estimation (obs.), in quality, or char-

1. Lowered in estimation (ever), in quality, acter; see the verb.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. ii. vii. (1611) 76 This so much despiced and debased authoritie of man. a 1859 ΜΑCAULAY Hist. Eng. V. 3 Δ debased currency. 1863 Fr. A. Kemmle Resid. in Georgia 9 One of a debased and degraded race.

2. Her. Of a charge; Borne upside down; remainded the company of the compan

1864 in Webster.

Hence **Deba sedness**, debased character.

a 1730 W. Dunlor in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxix, 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures. 1885 L. Oldphan Symphomata xii, 189 The fettering debasedness of material cravings.

Debasement (dl'bēi sment). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased; lowering, degradation; concr. anything wherein this is involved.

concr. anything wherein this is involved.

1602 FULBECKE 1st Pl. Parall. 54 If the debasement were before the day of paiment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased.

1641 MILTON Reform. II. (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church. avoiding all worldly matters as clogs. and debasements to their high calling.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. I. XI. (1868) I. 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing. 1835 Lytton Rienzi I. viii, I weep for the debasement of my country.

† 2. Abasement. Obs.

1503 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 32 It is debasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosse of mortality. a 1711 Ken Man. Prayers Wks. (1838) 388 With what debasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) IV. vII. ii, 102 The history of Henry's debasement.

debasement.

Debaser (dibē¹səi). One who debases.

1611 Cotor, Abbaisseur, an abaser, debaser .. humbler, bringer downe of. 1631-31 Laud Serm. (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'finitice'. 1794 Sir W. Jones Laws of Menu ix. 258 Debasers of metals. 1805 J. Cartwright State of Nation x. 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 R. E. Tyrkwhitt Serm. II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

debasers of baptism.

† Debash, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De-I. 1, 3 + BasH v.] To abash.

1610 Niccots England's Eliza Induct. (N.), But sillie I.. Fell prostrate down, debash'd with reverent shame.

Debash, var. of DUBASH Anglo-Ind., interpreter.

Debasing (d/bēlsin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb DEBASE.

1891 Athensenm 3 Oct. 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the

**Deha'sing**, tpl. a. [-1NG<sup>2</sup>.] That debases. 1775 in Ash. 1837 Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer. 111. 191 The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1876 J. H. Newman Hitt. Sk. I. I. iv. 198 Mahometanism... is as debasing... as it is false.

Hence Deba singly adv.

1847 in CRAIO. 1892 Harper's Mag. Nov. 946/1 It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it.

+ Deba'sure. Obs. rare -1. [See -URE.] Debasement.

1683 CAVE Ecclesiastici 207 To propound a place that might look like a debasure and degrading of him.

Debatable (dtbelltable), a. Also 7-9 debatoable. [a. OF. debatable (Cotgr.), debattable, f. debat(t)-re + -ABLE: med. (Anglo-)L. debatabilis.] 1. Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to dispute; questionable.

dispinte; questionable.

1581 MULGASTER Positions iii. (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no proufe at all, that the matter is debatable. 1685 Loud. Gaz. No. 2021/A Committee for considering the debateable Elections. 1817 J. Scott Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 201 Observations on certain debateable points. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. II. i. 1717 Doctrines, which degraded accepted truths into debatable opinions.

2. esp. Said of land or territory, e. g. on the border of two countries and claimed by both: applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, esp. a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of

frequent contests.

frequent contests.

[1453, 1531-a See Batarle.] 149a in Rymer Fædera XII. 467/a Terras debatabiles bidem adjacentes. 1536 Bellenoen Cron. Scot. (1821). 162 Gret contentions betwix the Scottis and Pichtis, for certane debaitabil! landis, that lay betwix thair realmes. 1549 Compt. Scot. viii. 74 Neutral men, lyik to the ridars that dueillis on the debatabil landis, 1604 (title), A Booke of the survaie of the debatable and border lands. 1609 SREER Reg. Maj. 11 Quinter the defender hes any other land in the towne, quihere the debatable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 Nicolson & Burn Hist. Westin. 6 Cumb. 1. p. lxxii, The Debateable Land. became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties. c 1800 K, White Lett. (1837) 338 The debateable ground of the Peloponnesians. 1820 Scott Abbot ii, The Græmes who then inhabited the Debateable Land. 1838 Thirlwall Greece III. 120 Guarding a debatable frontier.

b. fig. Of regions of thought, etc.
1814 Chalmers Evid. Chr. Revel. i. 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debateable ground. 1870 Farrar Fam. Speech iv. (1873) 118 The. debateable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms.

+B. as sb. The Debatable Land (on the border of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also pl.

of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also pl. the residents on this land (sometimes debtatablers).

1551 Eow, VI Lit. Rem. (Roxb.) II. 389 The lord Maxwell did upon malice to the English debatables overrun them. Hild. 390 Then shal the Scottis wast their debatablers, and we ours. Hild. 497 The commissionars for the Debatable. 1568 in H. Campbell Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scotland, App. (1824) 15 The contraversy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threap-land', or 'Debatable'.

Debate (dlbēlt), sb.l. Also 4-5 debat, 4-6 debat, 5-6 Sc. debait. [ME. debat, a. F. debat (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. debat, It. dibatto, Romanic deriv, of the verb: see Debate v.1].

deriv. of the verb: see Debate v.1].

deriv. of the verb: see Debate v.I].

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel. At debate: at strife, at variance. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9684 (Cott.) Bituin mi sisters es a debat.
1340 Hamfole Pr. Cousc. 3473 To accorde bam bat er at debate. c 1386 Chaucer Friars T. Prol. 24 Ve schold been heende And curteys. In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 Canton Godfrey claxix. 263 Whan. alle the debates [had ben] appeased that were emong them. 1535 Coverdale Luke xii. 51 Thynke ye that I am come to brynge peace vpon earth—I tell you nay but rather debate. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 61 Thus rais ane schameful debait betwix thir two brethir. 1612 Rowlands Knaue of Harts 24 To .. set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1715 Pore Illiad III. 321 To scal the truce and end the dire debate. 1883 J. Prakeer Apost. Life I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love. comb. c 1440 Promp. Part. 115 Debate maker, or baratour, incentor.

† b. Physical strife, fight, conflict. Obs.

15. Felon Sowe Rokeby in R. Bell Anc. Poems Peasantry
(1857), Hee wist that there had bin debate. a 1533 Lu.
Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Rv b, Their debate was
so cruell, that there was slaine v. capitaynes. 1500 SPENSER
F. Q. II. viii. 54 The whole debate, Which that strauoge knight
for him sustained had.

+ c. To make debate: to make opposition or

resistance. Obs.

resistance. Offs.

1350 Will. Palerne 4380 Pe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche. And made no more debat in no maner wice. 1500-20 DUNBAR Freris of Bervoik 535 Se this be done and mak no mori debati. c1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2 Contradicts in argument: diepate contraverse.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; esp. the discussion of questions of

discussion; esp. the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 348 Tho was between my prest and me Debate and great perplexete. a 1450 Kint. de la Tour (1868) 21 He is of highe wordes... wherfor y praie you... that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 Hall. Chrom. 188 b, Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 11. 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1662) III. I. 58 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons. 1737 Swift Gulliver II. iii. 119 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 431 Sor-Apls had another meaning: and this

was the term in debate. 1855 Macaular Hint, Eng. IV. 155
An account ... which gives a very high notion of his talents
for debate. 1863 Gilmour Mongols wil. 207 Difficulties ...
welcomed rather as subjects for debate.
b. (with a and pt.) A controversy or discussion;

spec. a formal discussion of some question of public.

spec. a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c 1500 Three Kings Son 195 Thise debates that were made, of good wille, and by noon hate. 1648 DK. HAMILTON in H. Papere (Camden) 245, I shall not trouble your Lo. now with the debats. 1709 Stelle Taller No. 17 71
A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate. 1880 McCartin Our Times IV. Ist. 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

+3. Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection.

†3. Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection. Sc. Obs. rare. (Cf. Debate v. 3.)

1581 Sat. Poems Reform. xiii. 61 Quba findis hir [Dame Fortune's] freindship of fauonr hes aneuch. How far may Darius bragge of her debait!

† Debate, sb. Obs. [f. Debate v. 2] Lowering; depreciation; degradation.

1460 Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame 456 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 67 Vf a lady doo soo grete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate.

Debate (dlozit), v. 1 Also 4 debat, 6-7 Sc. debait. [a. OF. debatere, in Pr. desbatee, debatee, Sp. debater, Yg. debater, It. dibattere, f. Romanic batt-ère to fight (see Abate, Combat), with L. de-, occasionally replaced in Rom. by des-; the sense is rather from L. dis-: cf. discuss, dispute.]

†1. intr. To fight, contend, strive, quarrel,

+1. intr. To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. Obs.

t1. intr. To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. Obs.

c1340 Cussor M. 5913 (Trin.) For he wol bus debate on me I shal him drenche in he see. c1386 Chaucer Sir Thopas 157 His cote-armour. In which he wold debate. 1490 Caxton How to Die 9, I wyll not debate ne stryue ayenst the. 1530 Palsor, 508/1, I debate, I stryve. I wyll nat debate with you for so small a mater. 1590 Spenser F. Q. n. i. 6 Well could he tonrney, and in lists debate. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 592 The Spanish General . together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force.

fig. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 300 What shame it is to ben unkinde, Ayein the which reson debateth. c1600 Shars. Sonn. xv, Wastefull time debateth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night.

2. trans. To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). Obs. or arch.

c1480 Caxton Blanchardyn xxiii. 79, I have debated by quarelle ayenst the god of lone. 1597 T. Beard Theatre Gods Judg. (1612) 486 As though they would debate a privat quarrell before his presence. 1697 Drupen America (T.), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The marrial prizes on the dusty plain. 1813 Scott Rokeby 1. xvi, In many a well debated field. 1838 Prescott Feed. A Is. (1846)

1. Introd. 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine.

† 3. To fight for, defend, protect; also absol. (for refl.) to defend oneself. Sc. Obs.

1500-20 Dunear Poems xxi. 32 Is non so armit in-to plait That can fra truble him debate. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 46 The residew. fed to the montanis; and debatit thair miserabill liffis.. with scars and hard fide. Poid. 1. 60 Exercit in swift running and wersling, to make thaim the more abill to debate this realme. a 1609 Montgomerie 745 Now debate, if thon dow.

4. To dispute about; argue, discuss; esp. to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative.

For to debait thee. a 1605 Polwart Flyting vo. Monlegomerie 745 Now debate, if thon dow.

4. To dispute about, argue, discuss; esp. to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.) 1340 [see 5]. a 1439 in Warkwork's Chron. (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debatet. grawntyt and assentyt to the for-eyd premisses. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xxviii. 103 This matere... they sore debatyd emonge them self by many & dyuerse oppynyons. 1550 Crowley Inform. & Fettl. 2 Most weyghty matiers... to be debated..in this present Parliament. 1500 Shaks. Com. Err. nt. i. 67 In debating which was best, wee shall part with neither. 1653 Walton Angler ii. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. 1v. 302 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 7. 533 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

b. intr. To engage in disenssion or argument; csp. in a public assembly. Const. upon, on, † of. 1530 Palsage. 508! They have debated upon this mater these fiftene dayes. 1548 [see Debating vibl. 45]. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. Fl., v. i. 35 Your senerall snites Haue bin considerd and debated on. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. v. iii. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] Commission to debate of Religion. 1888 D'Israell Chas. J. 1. xi. 307 The Commons. debated in an open committee on certain parts of these speeches. 1835 W. Inving Tone Prairies 183 Beatte..came up while we were debating.

5. trans. To discuss or consider (with oneself or in one's own midd) deliberate noon.

5. trans. To discuss or consider (with oneself

5. trans. To discuss or consider (with oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate apon.

1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 2179 Debetande with hym-self, quat hit be myst. 1330 PALSCE 508/1, I wyll debate this mater with my selfe, and take counsayle of my pylowe.

1350 H. Rhoose Bê. Nurture 570 in Bahees Bê. (1688) 98

Be not hasty, aunswere to gine before thou it debate. 1633

Conway in Ellis Orig. Lett. 111. 155 These tender considerations. his Majestie debated some dayes. 1895 Tennyson Enid 1215 Enid. Debating his command of silence given. Held commune with herself.

b. intr. To deliberate, consider (with oneself).

1503 [see Debating vbl. 16.]. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, IV. 131

1 and my Bosome must debate awhile. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxix. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, letc.]. 1733 Swift Poems,

On Foctry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 1. 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that.

¶ quasi-passive const.: debating stands for a-de-

bating = in debate, i. e. the vbl. sb. preceded by

prep. a. = on, in.

168a D'Urfey Buller's Ghost 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1788 Mrs. Hughes Henry & Isab. 1. 86
This subject was still earnestly debating.

† Debate, v.? Obs. [app. f. De- I. 1, 3 + Bate, aphetic f. Abate.]

1. trans. To abate; to beat down, bring down,

1. trans. To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

c 1450 St. Culthbert (Surtees) 4727 Pai. prayed for pardoune of pat attaynt, Pair mysdede to debate. 1513 DOUGLAS

Emeis xui. iii. 35 Thir Rutilianys. Gan at command debait thar voce and ceis. c 1537 Thersites in Hazl. Dodsley 1.

414, I will debate anon. thy bragging cheer. 1564 J. Rastell Confut. Jewell's Serm. 56 That body, which was.. with fast debated.

with fast debated.

b. To depreciate, decry; = Debase 2.

1598 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. vi. viii. (1622) 134 The Parthian put his souldiers in mind of ... the renowned nobility of the Arsacides: and ..debated Hiberius as ignoble.

of the Arsacides: and .. debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c. To subtract, take away. (absol. in quot.)
1658 A. Fox Wirtz' Surg. n. i. 48 To debate from the
one, and to add to the other.

2. intr. To abate, fall off, grow less.
a 1400-50 Alexander 2506 (Dubl. MS.) pe more I meng
our maieste pe more it debates. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2548 pe werkenes of hir sekenes with in Began to
debate and blyn. 1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 94
Artes. when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and
decrease againe. 1657 Tomilison Renoi's Disp. 113 The
strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see Debatable.
+ Dehateful. a. Obs. [See.FUL]

† **Debateable**: see DEBATABLE.
† **Debateful**, a. Obs. [See -FUL]

1. Of persons: Full of strife, contentious.

1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 279 b/t Men
full of noyse & debatefull. 1557 PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth
Bijj, Sowers of dyscord and debatful. 1611 Cotgr., Litigieux...litigious, debatefull, contentions.

2. Of things: a. Pertaining to strife or conten-

tion; b. Controversial, contentious.

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 412 Her conscience.. stil nourishing this debateful fire. 1587 FLEMING Contm. Holinshed III. 1320/2 In the triall of this debateful question. Hence + Deba-tefully adv.

1611 Corga, Contentiousement, contentiously. debatefully, with much wrangling.

† **Deba'tement** <sup>1</sup>. Obs. [a. OF. debatement (later debattement), f. debat-re + -MENT.]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy,

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation.

1536 Articles about Relig. Pref. 16 Our bishops... assembled.. for the full dehatement and quiet determination of the same. 1536 A. Dav Eng. Secretary I. (1625) II The matter requireth long debatement. 1602 SHAKS, Ham. v. ii. 45 Without debatement further. 1641 MILTON Reform. I. (1851) 5 A serious question and debatement with my selfe.

2. Contention, strife. rare—1.

1500 SPENSER F. Q. II. vi. 30 He with Pyrochles sharp debatement made.

† Deba'tement 2. Obs. rare -1. [f. Debate

v.<sup>2</sup> + -MENT.] = ABATEMENT.
c 1550 BALE K. Johan (Camden) 75 Sir, disconfort not, for God hath sent debatementes. From thys heavye yoke

elyverynge yow. **Debater** (d/bē<sup>1</sup>·təɪ). In 5 -our. [a. AF. de-

delyverynge yow.

Debater (dibēlita). In 5 -our. [a. AF. debatour = OF. debateor, -eur, agent.n. f. debat-re to Debate v.l: see -ER 2 3.]

†1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person. Obs.

1388 Wyclif Rom. i. 30 Detractouris, hateful to God, debateris, pronde. 1413 Lydo. Pilgr. Sowle iv. xxxv. (1483) 83 Fyghters and debatours. c 1440 Cargaave Life St. Kath. v. 1519 A fals traytour. debater and robbour.

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. a 1773 Chesterrefield (T.), It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. 1823 Byron Yuan XIII. XX, The Lord Henry was a great debater, So that few members kept the house up later. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 611 Their debates lasted three days... Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1887 Westm. Rev. June 277 Mr. C. is a debater.

Debating (dlbēlitij), vbl. sb. [-1N6 l.] The action of Debate vb.l; discussion; deliberation.

1548 Hall Chron. 110 After long debatyng, the Commons concluded to grannte i.is. of the pound. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 274 Then childish feare anaunt, debating die. 173a Berkeley Alciphr. IV. § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. altrib., as in debating society, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

b. attrib., as in debating society, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1741 Athen. Lett. (1792) II. 18, I find myself in such a debating humour, that you must indulge me. 1792 Gentl. Mag. LXII. 11.146 Proceedings.. with respect to a debating society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 Med. Yind. XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies. 1857 BUCKLE Civilia. I. vii. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprung up among tradesmen. 1885 Leeds Mercury 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be.. weak in debating power.

Debating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That debates: see DEBATE V.

1702 Rowe Tamerl. 1. ii. 665 Debating Senates. 1749 Deity, A Poem 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all—debating man! plan, As in the lord of all—departing in Hence **Debartingly** adv. rare

1847 in Craig.

† **Deba-tive**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Debate v. 1 + -IVE. Cf. OF. debatif (14th c. in Godef.).] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion.

1606 G. W[ooococke] tr. Ivestine 25 b, They were driven into a debative meditation. 1647 FULLER Answ. Ferne 14

If this decisive faculty, after the debative had passed upon the sence of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

† **Deba-tous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. debat, Debate sb. +-ous. (Possibly in AF.)] Quarrelsome, con-

1483 Cath. Angl. 92 Debatouse, contensiosus. c 1520 Treat. Galaunt (1860) 14 Aduenture and angre ben aye so debatous.

**Debauch** (dřbōtf), v. Forms: 6- debauch; 6-7 (9 Sc.) debosh, 7 debaush, debausch, debosche, 7-8 deboash, 9 Sc. debush. [a. (c1600) F. débauch-er, in OF. destaucher (13-14th c.) to entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation. The original pronunciation after modern F., and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings debosh, debaush, debauch, debauch riming in 1682 with approach: see the sb. See also Deboise.

approach: see the sb. See also DEBOISE.

F. debaucher is, according to Littré and Hatzfeld, derived from a sb. bauche, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown; according to the former it = 'a place of work, workshop', so that desbaucher would mean orig. 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty': so Diez. Cotgr. has bauche, 'course of stones or bricks in building', baucher 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc.; also to ranke, order, array, lay euenly'; hence desbaucher might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder'. The sense 'draw away from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English.]

+1. trans. To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, from one to whom service or allegiance is due; e.g. soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. (Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead'.)

with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead'.)
Rarely with against. Obs.
a 1595 SIR R. Williams Actions Low C. (1618) 5 (T.) That
Count Egmont would be deboshed from them by the Spanish
instruments. 1614 Looge Seneca 49 Not to have such
a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her
husband. 1677 G. Hickes in Ellis Orig. Lett. 11. IV. 42
To debauch the military and gentry. from their duty to his
Majesty. 1667 Devoen Virg. Past. Pref. (1721) I. 80 He
who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her
Husband. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 72 Money debauches
children against their parents. 1712 Arbutinot Tohn Bull
IV. i, He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to
debauch my best customers from me. 1754 Hume Hist.
Eng. I. xvi. 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance. 1765 Goldsm. Ess. Taste Wks. (Globe) 315/2 Thus
debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

+ b. To entice, seduce, or gain over to a party

Th. 10 entice, seatice, or gain over to a party or course of action, or to do a thing. Obs.

1667 Pervs Diary 3 July, Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes. 1664 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 459 The five Indian nations wer now dehauched to the french interest. 1765 Goldsm. Ess. Taste Wks. (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion. 1797 Burke Regic. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles. to their principles,

+ c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance

or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. Obs. (exc. as merged in the more

general sense of 2.)

general sense of 2.)

1623 FAVINE Theat. How. 1. iv. 25 To dehosh and corrupt the subjects. 1651 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 285 Mr. John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests. 1691 Cuttrell Brief Rel. (1857) II. 204 Persons dispersing Tyrconnells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 Arbuthnot John Bull III. App. i, If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON Cieero I. II. 126 His army. debauched by his factious officers. 1807 Piec Sources Mississ, II. App. 51 The Spaniards were making such great exertions to debauch the minds of our savages. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India I. III. iv. 584 To betray their master and debauch his army.

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to persett depraye or corrupt morally.

vert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp. to corrupt

vert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp, to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence. 1603 Floring Montaigne (1673) 536 (T.) Young men, such as I imagine to be least debaushed and corrupted by ill examples. 1611 Corge., Desbaucher, to debosh... seduce, mislead; make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodnesse. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled vo. the Spirit (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner...yet he had not debauched his conscience. a 1664 TILLOTSON (J.), To debauch himself by intemperance and british sensuality. 1718 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. III. 47 The young men... had been lately so generally debauch with Rum... 1745 Fielding True Patriot Wks. 1775 IX. 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals. 1816 J. Scott Pis. Patris (ed. 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1809 LYTTON Devereux 1. ii, Their himmour debauches the whole moral system. 1879 FROUDE Casar xii. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity. (Closely related to 1: see quots. 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt'.)

1711 STELLE Spect. No. 151 P1 A young lewd Fellow... who would.. debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife. 1791 BOSWELL Johnson 20 Mar. an. 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 1039 A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter. 1843 JAMES Forest Days II. iii, Debauching a country girl.

3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement, etc.) ment, etc.)

ment, etc.).
(In first quot, perhaps=mislead, fig. of 1 c.)
[1635 Cowley Davideis III. 700 Her Pride debanch'd her Judgment and her Eyes.] 1664 Evelyn Sylva (1679) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men. till their luxurious palats were debanched, 1686 Prot Staffordsh. 131 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debanch't them) than Mankind is. 1710 Berkheley Princ. Hum. Knowl. § 123 A mind not yet debanched by learning. 1794 Godwin Cal. Williams 51 Having never been debanched with applause, she set light by her own qualifications. 1805 Med. Frnl. XIV. 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debanched by superannuated prejudice. 1816 Scott Antig. xiii, They debanch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash.

†4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. Obs.

74. 10 villy, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. Obs.

1601 Shaks. All's Well v. iii. 206 He's quoted for a most perfidions slaue, With all the spots a' th' world taxt and debosh'd. 1632 Herwoon 2nd Pt. Iron Age Iv. Whs. 1874

III. 306 Whil'st Cethus like a forlorne shadowe walkes Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosht. at 1650 Osborn Misc., Pref. (1673) Qq ib, It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was Twentv.

Twenty.

+ b. To damage or spoil in quality. Obs. (Cf.

T b. 10
DEBOIST 2.)
1633 True Trojans IV. iii. in Hazl. Dodsley XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd; This year they sprout again.

† 5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

75. 10 dissipate, spend prodigally, squander, 1632 [see Deboise v.]. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 419 To. give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 Lo. Foord in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) 399 Since her husband had debausched all, and left nothing to her.

6. intr. (formerly reft.) To indulge to excess in

sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking;

to riot, revel. ? Obs.

sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? Obs.

1644 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 1. 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch. 1687 Montague & Prior Hind & P. Transv. Aiv, 'Tis hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee. 1689 Minutes Kirk Session in McKay Hist. Kilmarneck (1880) to Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing. 1703 SAVAGE Lett. Antients cvii. 269 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) 1. 355 We, to grow hot, deboash ourselves in Beef. 1732 Law Serions C. Xiii. (1761) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his husiness. 1825 Jameson, To deboak, to indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c. fg. 1742 Young NJ. Th. viii. 557 Hatred her brothel has, as well as love, Where horrid epicures debauch in blood. Hence Debauching vibl. 3b. and ppl. a.
1645 Muron Tetrachardon (1831) 217 A most negligent and debaushing tutor. 1660 — Free Commu. 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentry both Male and Female. 1662 PETTY Taxes & Contrib. 48 If we should think it hard to giue good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

Debauch (dřbět), sb. (Also 7 deboach.)
[a. F. débauche, f. debaucher to Debauch. For the phonology, etc., see the verb.]

I. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual vlassumes es A these of acting and dividing

I. 1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual

I. I. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasnres, esp. those of eating and drinking.

1603 Florio Montaigne 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much.

1661 Pervs Diary 3 Apr., My head akeing all day from last night's debauch.

1682 N. O. Boileau's Lutrin III. 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches, 1737 L. Clarke Hist. Bible (1740) II. XII. 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches.

1839-40 W. Irving Wolfert's R. (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches.

1874 Green Short Hist. III. § 3. 126 The fever...was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; debauchery.

Nationary.

1673 Dryden Marr. à la Mode IV. i, Masquerade is Vizor-mask in debauch.

1699 — Ep. to J. Dryden 73 The first physicians by debauch were made.

1784 Cowper Task IV. 470 A whiff Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That law has licensed.

1874 Blackie Self-Cult.

3 tenuf and for

styes That law has licensed. 1874 BLACKIE Sey-Chi. 74 All debauch is incipient suicide.

3. transf. and fig.
1672 MARVELL Reh. Transp. 1. 41 He flyes out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows. 1710 SHAFTESB. Advice to Author 11. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulancy, or debauch of humour. 1752 HUME Ess. & Treat. (1777) 1. 148 The gentle Damon. inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported. 1873 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. II. 195 Such a debauch of initial assonances.

† II. 4. = Debauchee. Obs. [perh. for F. débauché, through the pl. in -és.]
1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus II. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches. 1689 Jas. Carlisle Fortune-Hunters 6 He grew the Debauch of the Town. 1719 D'Urrey Pills (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches, debauche, debauch, a. Obs. [perh. ad. F.

† **Debau'ch, debaush**, a. Obs. [perh. ad. F. débauché, with -e mute, or ?corruption of debaucht.] = DEBAUCHED.\* (Cf. DEBAUCHNESS.)

1616 R. C. Times' Whistle v. 1758 Mock them as despisde

Debauchable (d/bō't[áb'l), a. [-ABLE.] That can be debauched.

1865 MILL in Morn. Star 6 July, To spend 10,000l, in corrupting and debauching the constituents who are debauchable and corruptible.

**Debauched**  $(d^{\ell}b\bar{\varrho}^{\prime}t)_{\ell}$ , ffl. a. [f. Debauch v., or immed. after F.  $d^{\ell}bauch\ell$ , with native ending -Eb.] Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue; depraved or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures

or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures or loose living; dissolute, licentious.

1598 Florio Suiato. Also an vnthriftie, careles, debaucht in mislead man. 1634 CAPT. Smith Virginia IV. 169 To rectifie a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. 1647 R. Starylton Juvenul 18 Whose debauchter face and miene disclose His mind's diseases, 1653 Holder Precopius I. 4 He.. made love to other mens wives, and was extreamly debaucht. 1790 Pennant London (1813) 259 Bartholomew-fair. becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) H. 495 The money of strangers disappears, but their debauched morals remain. 1866 Kinsslev Rom. 3 Teat. ii. (1875) 46 Decrepit and debauched slave-nations.

1806 Penna of the debauched morals remain. 1866 Kinsslev Rom. 3 Teat. ii. (1875) 46 Decrepit and debauched slave-nations.

1807 Debauched IV. aday. [-182] In a debauched

Debau chedly, adv. [-LY 2.] In a debauched

1644 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 133 If I see a man live debauchedly in drankennesse [etc.]. 1663 Cowley Of Liberty, To live. desperately with the bold, and debauchedly with the luxurious.

Debau cheduess. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being debaunehed.

1618 Mynshut. Ess. Prison ao By being giuen to drunkennes or whoring .. or by any other debauchednes. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. III. xi. 70 Cybele, mater Deornin, the celebration of whose Rites had so much villany and debauchedness in it. 1837 New Monthly Mag. XLIX. 168 Strange pranks of humorous debauchedness.

Debauchee (dcboss). Also 7 doboichee, 8 deboshee; also debauché(o. [a. F. débauché debauched (person), sb. use of pa. pplc. of débaucher to DEBAUCH. In 17th and 18th c. also deboichee, deboshee : cf. Deboise, Deboshed.]

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sen-

sual pleasures.

sual pleasures.

a 1661 HOLYDAY Juvenal 81 Cicero, describing the debauchées [Printed -oes] of his time, says they were vina languidi. 1665 Pervs Diary 23 July, If he knew his son to be a debauchee (as many and most are now.a-dayes about the Court). 1677 B. RIVELEY Fun. Serm. Bp. of Norwich 14 A great Deboichee. 1741 tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett. xxxiii, Perhaps if the People could he Deboshees and Gluttons with Impunity, they would not be more sober there than in Europe. 1751 JOHNSON Kambler No. 17470, I never betrayed an heir to gamesters, or a girl to debauchees. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. I. 67 No man is more systematically heartless than a corrupted debauchee.

b. attrib. b. attrib.

D. altrio.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 269 A debanchee physician. 1862 Sat. Rev. 15 Mar. 305 A debanchee peer.

Debaucher (d/bots). [f. Debauch v. + -er.] One who debanches; a corrupter or sc-

ancer,

1614 B. Jonson Barth. Fair v. vi, Thou strong debaucher
and seducer of youth. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals t. 11. 47
A continual Swearer and Debaucher. 1727 BLACKWALL
Sacred Classics I. 399 (T.) Insidious underminers of chastity, and debauchers of sound principles. 1828 Scott F. M.
Perth xx, Destroyers of men, and debauchers of women.

**Debauchery** (dřbő 1fəri). Also 7 debaushery, deboshery, deboichery. [f. as prcc. +-ERY.]

debosbery, deboichery. [f. as prcc. +-ERY.]

1. Vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.
1642 Milton Apol. Smect. (1851) 309 What with truanting and debaushery.
1647 R. Stapyllon Jweenal 146 Those that excuse youth's deboichery. c 1665 Mas. Hutchisson Mem. Col. Hutchisson (R.), The nobility and courtiers, who did not quite abandon their debosheries.
1727 DE Foe Syst. Magic 1. i. (1840) 13 Noah himself. fell into the debaucheries of wine.
1838 Thirlwall Greece IV. 109 Unworthy favourites, the companions of his debaucheries.
1841 Elephinstone Hist. Ind. 11. 155 He was.. fond of coarse debauchery and low society.
† 2. Seduction from duty, integrity, or virtue; corruption. Obs.

corruption. Obs.

corruption. Obs.

1713 STEELE Guardian No. 17 P8 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1752 Joinson Rambler No. 189 P6 There are men that boast of debaucheries of which they never had address to be guilty. 1790 Buxer & Fr. Rev., 78 The republick of Paris will endeavour to compleat the debauchery of the army. 1863 H. Cox Instit. I. viii. 99 In no case was an election questioned on account of treating, or, as it was then called, debauchery at elections.

The have have the debauchery at elections.

Debauchment (dl'bō 1 ment). ? Obs. Also 7
-baush-, -bosh-. [a. F. débauchement (in Cotgr.
des-), f. débaucher to Debauch: see -ment.]

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting;

1. The action of fact of debauching of corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1606 Daniel Queen's Arcadia t. iv, These strange debaushments of our nymphes. 1611 Cotton, Desbauchement, a deboshement. 1632 W. B. True School War 64 He first outraged them by the debauchment of their Councellors and subjects. 1685 South Serm. (1843) II. xvii. 282 A corruption and debauchment of men's manners.

2. Debauched condition; debauchery; a debauchery

banch.

roas Br. Hall Quo Vadis? § 10 They are growne to that height of debauchment as 10 bold fearning a shame to nobility. 1629 Earls Microcosm., Honest Fellow (Arb.) 102 A good dull vicious fellow, that complyes well with

the deboshments of the time. 1658 CLEVELAND Ruslie Rampant Wks. (1687) 506 There is a Proneness in unruly Man to run into Debauchments.

† Debauchness. Obs. rare. [f. Debauch a. + -NESS, or corruption of debauchedness.] Debauchedness.

1640 QUARLES Enchirid. IV. RCIX, Let him avoyd De-bauchnesse. 1650 Aanway Alarm 115 (T.) Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchness. 1650 GAUDEN Tears of Church 390 Occasioned, yea necessitated, by their own debauchnesse and distempers.

+ Debaurd. Obs. [properly debord, a. F. debord. Cf. DEBORD v.] Departure from the right way;

1671 Annann Myst. Pictatis 118 (Jam.) Which verily is the ground of all our sinful dehaurds.

Debayre, Debefe: see Debare a., Langdebefe. † **Debe'l, -ell**, v. Obs. [a. F. dibell-er (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. dibellāre to subdue in fight, f. didown + bellāre to war.] trans. To put down in fight, subduc, vanquish; to expel by force of arms. Hence † **Debelling** vbl. sb.

ITence † Debolling vbl. sb.

ISSS ARP. PARKER Ps. cviii. 320 He our foes shall sone debell. a 1564 BECON Pleas. New Nosegay Early Wks. (1843) 201 Humility.. debelleth and valiantly overcometh the enemy of all grace. 1586 Warner Alb. Eng. II. viii, Spanish Cacus. Whom Hercules from out his Realine debelled at the length. 1651 Howell Venice 42 This..made him more illustrious than by debelling of Afric. 1671 MILTON P. R. w. 604 Him long of old Thou didst debel, and down from Heavin cast. 1825 Hoos Queen Hynda 202.

† Debe'llate, v. Obs. [f. I. debellat., ppl. stem of debellatire: see Debell and -ATE.] = Debell.

Hence † Dobellating 20bl sh

Hence + Dobellating vol. sb.

rience † Dobellating vol. so.

1611 Speen Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xii. 138 Though in two or three battle sinferior, yet not to have beene clearely debellated.

1612 Bacon Holy War (J.), The extipating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants.

† Debellation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. dēbellāre: see prec. and ATION.] The action of vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest subjugation. quest, subjugation.

quest, subjugation.

1346 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 180 The debellacion of the Thurkes, enemyes of Christes feith. 1533 Moke (title). The Debellacyon of Salem and Bizance. 1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. lxxvii. 118 We often let Vice spring, for wanting the andacity and courage of a Debellation. 1633 T. Adams Serm. Ps. xciv. 19 Wks. (1861) III. 281 An insurrection and a debellation; a tumult and its appeasement. 1830 Fraser's Mag. 1. 748 The internecine and flagrant debellation which I have had with. Sir James Scarlett.

† Debe'llative, a. Obs. rare! [f. as prec. +-ive.] Tending to overthrow or reduce by war. (In quot. (mutually) destructive?).

1651 Biggs New Disp. P199 Warres of debellative contraries.

† Debellator. Obs. rare-1. [a. L. debellator,

agent n. f. döbelläre.] A subduer, vanquisher.
1713 Swift Char. of Steele Wks. 1814 VI. 216 (Stanf.)
Behold .. the terror of politicians! and the debellator of

† Debe'llish, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- I. 6 + bellish in Embellish: cf. Bellish v.] trans. To rob of beauty, disfigure.

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. (1632) 59 What blast hath thus his flowers debellished?

De beno esse: see DE 1.

Debenture (dibentini). Also 5-7 debentur, 6-7 debenter. [In early use debentur, stated by BLOUNT in 17th c. to be the L. word debentur 'there are due or owing', supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness. This is, from the early use of the term, probable; though no actual examples of documents containing the Latin formula have been found.]

1. A certificate or voncher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it; a certificate of indebtedness.

a. A voucher given in the Royal household, the Exchequer or other Government office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods sup-plied, services rendered, salary, etc., and serving as his authority in claiming payment. A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance

centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance Office in payment of stores.

£ 1455 in Paston Lett. No. 264 1. 364 Owyng to the seyd Fastolf for costys and chargys that he bare when he was Lieutenant of the towne of Harflew in Normandie [1415], as yt shewith by a debentur made to the seyd Fastolf, with hym remaynyng. Cxxxiijli. vjs. viijd. Ibid. 366 Certeyn debentur contenyng the seyd sommes. 1469 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 537 Item, my master hath delyvered ij. debentures in the name of Norres, one of viij. marces fore fyshe, and nodere of vij. marces. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. 66 That none other person make suche debentures or bylles but the Clerkes of the self offyce, so that theyre wryting and hand may be certaynly knowne to them that pay in the countyng house. 1526 The clerke of the office [Accatrie] shall make out debentures to the parties of whom such provision is made. which he shall present into the Compting-house within two dayes after. 1567 R. Ecwards Damon & P. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 78 Let us rifle him so. And steal away his debenters [for coal delivered to the king's kitchen] too. 1666 W. Fielding Petit. in 10th Rep. Hitt. MSS. Comm. App. v. 6 Before he gives debentures unto your petitioner

for what creation-mony fell due unto your petitioner's said tather. 168a Lond. Gas. No. 1689/4 Two Debenters were lost.. One for Nine Months.. for the Sum of 37l. 16st. The other for Six Months.. for syl. 1697 Act 8-9 Will. 111, c. 27 (For better observation of ancient course of the Exchequer) No Teller.. shall Trust or Depart With such Money.. without an Order or Debenture for the same. 1701 Lond. Gas. No. 3608/4 Lost.. an Irish Transport Debenture, No. 191, made out the 20th of August, 1609, to Richard Haynes, for the Service of the Ann Ketch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYE SI. Gl. Bril. 1. II. ali. (1743) for The Chief Clerk [of the Kitchen] keeps all the Records, Ledger books, and Debentures for Salaries, and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), Debenture [in the Exchequer and Ang's House], a Writing given to the Servants for the Payment of their Wages, etc. 1837 Fenny Cyel. VIII. 340/2 Debentures.. are in use now in the receipt of Exchequer and Board of Ordnance, and it is believed in the king's household. the king's household.

+ b. spec. A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of hls arrears for pay:

† b. spec. A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of hls arrears for pay: see quot. 1674. Obs.

This was a regular feature of 17th e. army organization; such certificates, issued "upon the public faith of the kingdom", were given to the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, app. from November 1641 onwards, and similar bonds were also given in subsequent reigns; in some cases these certificates were secured upon and redeemed in forfeited land, esp. in Ireland.

1645 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. Iv. I. 17 That particular Committee which are appointed to..take in your Accompts, and pay you part of your Arrears at present, and for the rest you are to have a Debentur upon the Public Faith of the Kingdom. 1647 Thomasson Tracts (Br. Mus) CCCXIV. No. 26. 2 Very sensible .. how tedious .. it is for soldiers after disbanding to get their particular accompts audited, and debenters for arrears. 1679 PETTY Pol. Anal. (1691) 6 The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv'd eight years till about December 1649, comes to 1,800,001 1674 Blount Glossogy. (ed. 4), Debentur (the third person plural of deben to be due or owing) was by a Rump-act of 1649 cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Common-wealth to pay the Souldier. Creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears. 1698 FARQUINA Love 4 Bottle 1, i. 8 The merciful bullet, more kind than thy ungrateful country, has given thee a Debenture in thy broken leg, from which thou canst draw a more plentiful maintenance than I with all my limbs in perfection. 1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI, 391 In Limerick, a country, of which the greater part was... in the possessium of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, or had got debentures under Oliver Cromwell.

C. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a draw-

c. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a draw-back is allowed, or of home produce on which a bounty was granted, certifying that the holder is en-

titled to the amount therein stated.

titled to the amount therein stated.

See M. Postlethwaite, Dict, Trade & Commerce 1751-66, s.v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

1663 Act 14 Chas, II, c. 11 § 14 The Moneys due upon Debentures for such forcin Goods exported by Certificate.

1704 Dict. Rust., Debenture... as most commonly used among Merchants is the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of that Commodity, which was formerly imported. 1711 Act 9 Anne, c. 23 Any Certificate or Debenture for Drawing back any Customs or Duries. 1763 Gentt, Mag. Apr. 185 Without any suspicion of fraud, a debenture was granted, and a clearance made to Rutterdam, where a certificate was obtained for landing so many casks of rice. 1889 Whitaker's Almanac s.v. Excise, Stamps, & Taxes, Debenture or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, etc., not exceeding £10.115.

† d. transf. Anacknowledgement of indebtedness by a corporation, private person, etc. Obs. exc. as

in 3.

153 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 98 The said stipend paid at Halton is iiij" xvij\* vd Deducted viz. ffirst for a Debenter xijd Postage iiij\* xd (etc.]. 1615 Sir R. Bovie Diary (1886) I. 85, I cleered all accompts with Iustice Gosnold and took in his debenter. 1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes in, iv, 94 An Accessary... in all the pilferings, Hedge-robberies, Debenturs at Inns, and Farrier scores.

† 6. fig. Acknowledgement of indebtedness; obligation; debt. Obs.

1609 Heywood Brit. Troy xvi. ix, His Throne he fils Twenty foure yeares, then pays his last Debenter [rime aduenter] To Nature. 1658 Osnorn Adv. Son (1673) 38 If you consider beauty alone, quite discharged from such Debentur's, as she owes to the Arts of Tire-women, Taylers, Shoomakers and perhaps Painters. 1694 Steele Poet. Misc. (1714) 40 Von modern Wits... Have desperate Debentures on your Fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

+2. A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes, a government bond bearing annual interest, Obs.

nnnual interest. Obs.

The first quot. connects this with sense 1; it refers to government debentures given to the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher's to recoup them for losses sustained from the invasions of the French.

1710 Act 9 Anne c. 23 Which Debentures shall be signed by the said Commissioners of Trade and Plantations... and shall bear interest for the Principal Sums to be contained, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum.

1726 Nugart Gr. Tonr, France IV. 7 Vast sums are levied by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government-bills, and by other oppressive methods. 1810 Procton Opinions on Public Funds 8 If legal paper such as state debentures or bills had, in 1700 been of ten or fifty times their then magnitude. 1btd.

Give me a state debenture or an exchequer bill. 1811 Wetenhall's Course of Exchange 22 Oct., Irish Funds,

Government Debentures, 3½ per cent. 1813 Act 53 Geo. III., c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

3. A bond issued by a corporation or company

(under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until

particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companies raise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

Mortgage debenture: a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

1847 East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement 9 Apr., Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Debenture...

The term has now got to be applied to railway companies, municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. 1861 Larceny, &c. Act 24-25 Vict. c. 96 § 1 The term. valuable Security shall include... any Debenture, Deed, Bond, Bill, &c. 1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. III. xv. 1865 Mortgage Debenture. & 1887 CHITYY in Law Rep. 36 Chanc. Dir. 215 The term debenture has not, so far as I am aware, ever received any precise legal definition. Ibid. 215 In my opinion a debenture mans a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'. It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term 'of art'.

4. attrib. and Comb., as +debenture goods, +lands,

4. attrib. and Comb., as † debenture goods, † lands, debenture-holders; debenture-bond, a bond of the nature of a dehenture; = DEBENTURE 3; debenture stock, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest

created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 Br. Wilson in Keble Life xxvii. (1863) 903 Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wheries. 1742 Francis Horace ii. vii. (R.), Vet, prithee, where are Cæsar's bands Allotted their debenture-lands? 1863 Act 26-7 Vict. c. 118 24 The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. 1865 Spectator 1 Dec. 1331 That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. 1870 Daily News 22 Nov., Vice-Chancellor Malins. in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles. decided that. the honds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. 1887 Pall Mall C. 8 June 12/1 It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. 1893 Midl. Rail. Circular Dec. 30 They all henefited. by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

Debentured (d'Ibentitud), a. [f. prec. + 2D.]
Furnished with or secured by a debenture. Debentured goods: goods on which a custom house debentured goods: goods on which a custom house debentured goods:

tured goods: goods on which a custom house de-

1805 J. Stephen War in Disguise 60 (L.) Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

Deberry, dial. var. of Dayberry, gooseberry.

Debet(e, obs. f. Debit; var. Debite Obs.

Debet(e, obs. f. Debit; var. Debite Obs. † Debeth, v. 3rd pers. sing. Obs. App. an adaptation of Latin debet owes, oweth.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 423 And so debeth to hym stylle xx.li. 1532 Crossombe Churcheo. Acc. (Somerset Record Soc.) 40 Iohn Bolle for pewter vessells debeth ix<sup>4</sup>. Ibid. 41 Thos. Downe debeth unto the chyrch for the rente for the lamp viii.

Debile (debil), a. Obs. or arch. [a. F. debile (14-15th c.), ad. L. debil-is weak, orig. wanting in ability or aptitude, f. de- (De- I. 6) + habilis, Able, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

1536 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 372 He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 110/1 So debile, and feble of stomacke. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. L. ix. 48 For that I have not.. foyl'd some debile Wretch. 1659 BAXTER Key Cath. xliii. 308 Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. 1788 May in Pettigrew Life of Lettsom (1817) HI. 278 Shc.. was still very restless, and extremely debile. 1802 Med. Synl. VIII. 111 Causes, which induce a debile frame. 1890 E. Johnson Rise of Christendom 158 In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

b. Bot. Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an

to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Debi-litant, a. and sb. [a. F. débilitant or ad. L. débilitant-em, pr. pple. of débilitâre: see

DEBILITATE 2.]

A. adj. Debilitating.
B. sb. Med. (See quot.)

1857 DUNGLISON Dict. Med. s.v. Debilitant, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.

1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Debilit

tants, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

† **Debilitate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēbilitāt-us, pa. pple. of dībilitāre.] Enfeebled; feeble.

1552 Huldet, Debilitate, or feble, or wythout synnowes, enerus. 1737 H. Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 41 Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate. **Debilitate** (dfbi·litat), v. [f. L. dēbilitāt-, ppl. stem of dēbilitāre to weaken, f. dēbilitāt-, ppl. stem of dēbilitāre to weaken, f. dēbilitā weak.] trans. To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe (1541) 46 a, Immoderate watch...doth debilitate the powers animall. 1541 Paynel Catiline xlv. 71 To debylitate and cutte asunder theyr endeuoir and hope. a 1625 Beaum & Fl. Faithful Friends v. ii, I (you think His youth or judgment .. Debilitate his person...call him home. 1717 Bullock Woman a Riddle i. i. 8, I am totally debilitated of all power of elocution. 1715 Leon Pallado's Archit. (1742) I. 57 The Snn shining ...would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. 1829 I. Taylor Enthus. ix. 233 Whose moral sense had been debilitated. 1871 Naphers Prev. & Cure Dis. 1. i. 45 A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

† b. Astrol. Cf. Debility 4 b. Obs.
a 1635 Beaum. & Fl. Bloody Bro. Iv. ii, Venus...is...clear debilitated, reduced to debility.

**Debi-litated**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED <sup>1</sup>.] Enfeebled; reduced to dehility.

16ebled; reduced to definity.

1511 Corge., Debilité, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. 1. 3 Their debilitated posterity.

1803 T. Beddoes Hygēia ix. 175 Those who exact efforts from the debilitated.

1841 Brewster Mart. Sc. vi. (1856) 91 His debilitated frame was exhausted with

Debilitating, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] Enfeeble-

ment, debilitation.

1539 Etvor in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. II. 117, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature. 1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 237/2 The debilitating of the affected part.

1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 237/2 The debilitating of the affected part.

Debi-litating, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.
1674 R. Godfrey Inj. & Ab. Physic Pref., Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 500 A long and debilitating sickness. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi vi. 143 The. debilitating effects of the climate.

Debi-litation (dibilitäi fan). [a. F. débilitation, -acion (13th c.), ad. L. débilitation-em, n. of action f. débilitare to Debilitation; weakening.
1491 CANTON Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 2/2 Some sykenes or debylytacyon of his bodye. 1524 St. Papers Hen. VIII, IV. 93 For. the debilitation and discomfort of thenemye. 1645 Br. Hall Rem. Discont. 25 How often doth sicknesse prevent the debilitation of the subterranean forces. 1876 Douse Grimm's L. § 10. 19 An accelerated phonetic debilitation.

Debi-litative (d'bi-lite'tiv), a. [f. L. débilitat-, ppl. stem + IVE.] Tending to debilitate; causing debilitation.

1682 H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 37 The deteriorating change in the Body. is understood of a debilitative... deterioration. 1810 BENTHAM Packing (1821) 153 The morbid and debilitative influence. 1886 Lond. Med. Record 15 Mar. 131/1 The debilitative effect of these preparations.

131/1 The debilitative effect of these preparations.

† **Debilite**, v. Obs. [a. F. débilite-r, ad. L. débilitāre.] = DEBILITATE.

1483 CAXTON Cato B viij, [Drinking] debyliteth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. 1489 — Faytes of A. IV. xviii. 279 A man debylyted and nyghe dede. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 52 Ouer much heate debylitith, weakenith, and fayntith both the woman and the chyld.

† **Debilitude**. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēbili-s weak + -TUDE.] Debility, weakness; also in Astrol.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 125 From a debilitude of the womb. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies II. v. 221 Weaker Signs must be debilitudes.

Debility (d'bi líti). Also 5-6 debyli-, debilyte, -tee, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [a. F. débilité (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. debilitas, f. debili-s weak.]

1. The condition of being weak or feeble; weakness, infirmity; want of strength; esp. that condition of the body in which the vital functions gener-

tion of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 Caxton Æsop v. xii, The grete feblenesse and debylyte of thy lene body. 1404 FABVAN Chron. vii. 556 For his feblenesse or debylyte of age. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde H h vij, To help the debilite of nature with cupping glassis. 1563 Homilies II. Idleness (1859) 517 By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. 1650 BULWER Antinropomet. 105 By reason of the debility of his stomack. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. iv. 331 After full three hours ineffectual labour. the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. 1867 Kinsolev Lett. (1878) II. 260 With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. 1879 HARLAN Eyesight vi. 89 After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

† b. Weakness of a material structure. Obs. 1563-87 FOXE A. § M. (1596) 247/x Either by the debilitie of the bridge, or subtilitie of the soldiors... 3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality 2. Weakness in a inchan of moral quanty.

1474 Caxton Chesse 65 For the debylite and feblenes of corage. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xi. 197 After the debylyte of fragylyte humayne. 1758 H. Walfore Catal. Roy. Authors (1759) II. 219 This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. 1805 Foster Ess. II. iv. 176 This debility of

purpose. 1829 I. Taylor Enthus. ii. (1867) 33 A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

3. Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.
1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. cexxxviij [cexxxiv] 738 The debylyte of the realme of Englande. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII.
c. 18 1 Wylling to releue and helpe his saide subjectes in their said necessities and debilitye. 1828 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) I. 139 Which B. could not have for the debility of this estate. 1871 Morier Voltaire (1886) 722 The debility of the courts of Austria and France.

†4. (with pl.) An instance of weakness. Obs.
a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) E viij, The open honestee supplyeth many fantes and debilytees. 1654 tt. Scudery's Curia Pol. 61 They to guarde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. 1825 T. Jefferson Autobiog. Wks. 1839 1. 82 Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.
b. Astrol. Of a planet: A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc.
1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol. To Rdr. 2, I would have him .. well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every Planet. 1706 Phillips (de Kersey) s.v., Debilities are either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or Combust, etc. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said to have so many or so few Debilities.
† Debi'nd, v. nonce-wd. [De-I. 1.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the month of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 Scott Wex. xli. A prisoner of war is on no account

down. (Put by Scott into the month of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 Scott Wav. xli, A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with fetters, or debinded in ergastulo.

Debit (debit), sb. Forms: (5 dubete), 6 debitte, debette, 6-7 debet, 8- debit. [ad. I. debit-um owed, due, sb. a debt. Cf. F. debit (1723 in Hatzfeld). In early use app. a further latinization of debte, from earlier dette, det: see Debt.]

tion of debte, from earlier dette, det: see Debt.]

† 1. gen. Something that is owed, a debt. Obs.
c1450 Paston Lett. xlix. 1, 61 Of certein dubete that I owe
unto you. 1515 Plumpton Corr. p. cxxi. Be yearly worth over
all charges or debities. 1547 Ludiou Churchro. Acc. Camden)
32 Parcelle of the debet that the churche restede in his
dett. 1598 R. Quiner Let. to Shaks. in Leopold Skaks.
Introd. vo5 In helpeing me out of all the debettes I owe
in London. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 108 The
Denill tyes his Customers in the bond of Debets.
2. Book-keeping. An entry in an account of 2 sum

2. Book-keeping. An entry in an account of a sum of money owing; an item so entered. b. The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are

account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to CREDIT 56. 12.)

1776 Trial of Nundocomar 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1868, 1889 [see CREDIT 56. 12]. 1872 BAGEHOT Physics & Pol. (1876) 188 There is a most heavy debit of evil. Mod. This has been placed to your debit.

b. attrib., as debit-entry, -side (of an account). 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 83/2 The debit side of my master's account. 1887 Pall Mall G. 8 June 12/1 The year's operations show a debit halance of £42,000.

Debit (de'bit), v. [f. Debit 5b. Cf. F. debiter (1723 in Hatzfeld).]

1. trans. To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 203 He must and may debit the

thing to the debit of (a person).

1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 203 He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value.

1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) 1. 621 ACCOUNTS are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in.

1809 R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade 26, 1 have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austriache.

1892 Law Times XCIV. 105/1 The bank were not entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

2. To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit side of an account.

side of an account.

1865 Miss Baaddon H. Dunbar i. 10 Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. Mod. To whom is it to be debited?

be debited?

† **Debite**, sb. Obs. Also 5 debet, -ete, 5-6 debyte. [A corruption of Depute: cf. Debity.]

A deputy, lientenant.

1482 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 312 The Master. every Pursday to be at the common halle, or els a debet ffor hym. 1526 Trnoale Acts xxiii. 24 Felix the hye debite. 1535 Coverdade. Dan. ii. 15 Arioch being then the Kynges debyte. 1549 Alten Jude's Par. Rev. 26 The vycar and debyte of Christ.

† Debite, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. debit-us owed, due: cf. DEBT.] That is owed or due.

1678 GALE Crt. Gentiles 111. 5 Sin, as to its formal cause, is.. a privation of debite perfection.

† **De bitor.** Obs. Also 5 debytour. [a. OF. débitor (14th c.), débiteur, ad. L. débitor, agent-n. f. débère to owe. Débitor, -eur, was in French a

f. dēbēre to owe. Débitor, -eur, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being dettor, -ur, -eur: see Debtor. In English, debitor no doubt owed its 16-17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of Debtor, current from 15th to 17th c., esp. in Book-keeping.

1484 Caxton Curiall 4 Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. 1543 (title). A profitable Treatyce. to learne.. the kepyng of the famouse reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. 1583, 1660 [see Caeoitoa 2]. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. v. iv. 171 Oh the charity of a penny Cord, it summes vp thousands in a trice: you have no true Debitor, and Creditor but it. 1660 Willsform Scales Comm. 209 By Debitor or Debitors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and . so all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. 1689 G. Harvey Curing Dis. by

Expect. i. 2 The Physician .. doth commonly .. insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life. 1795 WYTHE Decis. Virginia 15 A debitor who oweth money on several accounts. attrib. 1588 J. Mellis Briefe Instr. Cv, This Debitor side of your Leager.

† Debitory. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēbit-us owed, dēbitor debtor: see -ory.] A statement or item

of debt.

1575 Kichmond. Wills (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons...Summa, vj.<sup>11</sup>. The debitorie. William Wormley for tithes xv<sup>4</sup>-x<sup>4</sup> Danie Wormley, xx<sup>4</sup>. 1580 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) 1. 42a The Resydewe of all my goodes...as well as all debitoryes to me Owinge, I doe gene and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne.

† De'bitrice. Obs. rare - 1. [a. F. débitrice (16th c.), fem. of débiteur, ad. I., dibitrix, -īcem, fem. of dèbitor.] A female debtor.

1583 J. Mellis Bricfe Instr. Fv b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

bhope.

Debitumenize, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† Debity. Obs. In 5-te, 5-6-tee, 6-tie, -tey, -bytio, -ty. Corruption of DEPUTY: cf. DEBITE.

1467 Mann. § Househ. Exp. 170, I was my lordes debyte at is dessyre. 1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 7a. Hir debitees or commissioneris. 153E Coverbale Esther. 1. 3 The Debities and rulers of his countrees. 1548 Udalt., etc. Erasm. Par. Acts ix. 38 The Lieftenaunt of the citie, who was the debytie of King Aretas. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Yack Cade xxiii, Lieutenauntes or debities in realmes.

|| Déblai (deblg). Fortif. [Fr., vbl. sb. f. déblayer for déblager, in OF, desblager, f. dec: :-1., dis- + ble

for déblaer, in OF. desblaer, f. des-:-L. dis- + blé (:-blad, blat) wheat: orig. to clear from corn, hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See

quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER Millt. Encycl., Deblat, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification. Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the deblat.

The earth has been taken represents the debtat.

Deblat, var. of DABLET Obs., little devil.

1473 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. I. 68 Item to thare ij deblatis

..xx s. 1494 Ibid. 239.

Deblaterate, v. rare. [f. l. deblaterare trans.,
to prate of, blab out, f. De- I. 3 + blaterare to

To prate. (affected.)

1633 Cockeram, Deblaterate, to babble much. 1893 R. L.
Stevenson in Brit. Weekly 27 Apr. 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot.

Hence Deblateration.

1817 Blackw. Mag. I. 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), uisquiliary deblaterations.

† Deblaze, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. DE-+ BLAZE v.]

= next.

1640 Yorke's Union Hon. Commend. Verses, Who weare gay Coats, but can no Coat deblaze.

† Deblazon, v. Obs. [f. De-+Blazon: cf. depict, describe.] = Blazon v. (in various senses).

1621 Brathwait Nat. Embass, (1871) 34 Now more amply meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vanatural maisters.

1630 — Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 33 They no sooner became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts.

1631 — Whimzies, Traveller 92 Cities hee deblazons as if he were their herald.

1160 Yorke's Union Hon. Commend. Verses, Those Coatdeblarning Windowes.

† Deblarie. Obs.— [a. OF. deablerie. now

† De'blerie. Obs.-1 [a. OF. deablerie, now diablerie, f. diable devil.] prop. Demoniacal possession: but in quot. transl. a L. word meaning 'demon'.

a 1325 Prose Psalter cv[i]. 34 Hij sacrifiden her sones and er donters to debleries [dæmoniis].

Deblet : see DABLET.

[DE- II. 2.] The re-De:blocka de. rare.

moval of a blockade.
1871 Daily News 5 Jan., General Trochn. having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris.

Deboach, -boash, obs. forms of Debauch. Deboichee, -ery, Deboicht, -ness: sec De-BAUCHEE, -ERY, DEBOIST, -NESS.

† **Deboi'se**, v. Obs. Also 7 deboyst, -boish, -boysh. [A by-form of debosh Debauch, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms: see Deboist ppl. a. The phonetic history is not clear.]

1. refl. To leave one's employment; to take recreation. [= F. se débaucher, Littré.]
1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 44 Worke-men.. whom hee helde so close to their businesse that hee would not give them any leasure to deboyst themselves nor to idle sport by no meanes.

2. trans. To corrupt morally; to deprave by sen-

2. trans. To corrupt morally; to deprave by sensuality; = Debauch v. 2. Also fig.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes II. i. 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboysing my selfe. 1654 Z. Core Logick (1657) Aiij b, Corruption of manners. doth deboish a people. 1656 in Burn Poor Laws (1764) 47 They do make it their trade... to cheat, deboyst [? deboyse]. cozen, and deceive the young gentry. 1662 J. Dayles Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle, not deboysting himself.

3. To spend prodigally; to squander; = De-BAUCH 70. 5.

BAUCH v. 5.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies III. lxxv. (1664), One part 10 cloath our price Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, ur sinful joyes.

† Deboi'se, a. Obs. [Corruption of DeBoist :

T Debot'se, a. Oos. [Contuption of Debotst: cf. Debauch a.] = next.

1632 RANDOLPH Jealous Lovers III. ii, The deboisest Roarers in the citie. 1644 Bulwer Chiron. 34 One Polemon a deboyse young man. 1667-9 Butler Rem. (1759) II. 205 (A clown) All the worst Names that are given to Men. . as Villain, Deboyte, Peasant, &c.

† Deboist, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. Forms: 7 deboist.-ovst: -ovsed: -ovste: -ovshed.-oishb.

boist, -oyst; -oysed; -ost(e; -oished, -oisht, -oyshed, -oysht, -oleht. [By-form of De--oyshed, -oysht, -olcht. BAUCHED: cf. DEROISE vb.1

EDERAUCHED.

1. = DEBAUCHED.

1604 [see DEBOISTLY]. 161a WOODALL Surg. Mate Pref. Wks. (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit. 162a F. MARKHAM Bk. War I. viii. 31 Froathy, base and deboysed Creatures. 1626 L. Owen Spec. Jesuit. (1629) 63 A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man. 1639 R. JUNIUS Sin Stigmatized 359 (T.) Our debauched drunkards, and deboyshed swearers. a 1657 W. Bradford Plymouth Plant. II. (1850) 240 This wicked and deboste crue. 1694 Crowne Married Beau III. 27 Stand off, you base, unworthy, false, deboist man. 172a Sewel Hist. Quakers (1795) III. 217 Knowing bim to be a deboist fellow.

2. Damaged. (Cf. DEBAUCII v. 4.)

1641 Herwoon Priest Judge & Patentee, The price of French and Spanish wines are raised How ever in their worth deboyst and craisd.

3. Used as a sb. = DEBAUCIIEE.

1657 R. Lucon Barbadoes (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men; and the men were the greater deboystes.

Hence Deboi stly adv., Deboi stness.

1604 T. WRIGHT Passions II. Iii. § 3, 74 A multitude of Passions. breake out debostly. 1628 PRYNNE Love-lockes 34 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like. 1647 R. STAPYLTON Juvenal 148 Nero's cruelty and deboich tenesse. 1671 Westin. Drollery 78 Tell me no more that long hair can Argue deboistness in a man.

† Debo'lish, v. Obs. [Cf. DE-ABOLISH and DE-II. 1.] trans. To demolish, sweep away. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 214 The passage was soon after debolished by assaulting seas.

Debonair, -bonnaire (de:bŏnc̄o·x), a. (sb.) Forms: 3-4 debonere, 4 -eir(e, -ure, 4-5 -ar, 4-6 -er, -ayr(e, 6 St. -are, 4- debonaire, 5-debonair, (7-9 debonnaire, 8-9 debonnair). [a. OF. debonaire, prop. a phrase de bonne aire (11th c.) of good disposition. Very common in ME., but obsolescent from the 16th c., and now a literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod.F. débonnaire.]

A. adj. + a. Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (obs.); b. Pleasant and affable in outward manner or address; often in mod. quots. connoting gaiety of

heart.

a1225 Ancr. R. 186 Auh bet debonere child hwon hit is iheaten, 3if be ueder hat hit, cussed be 3erd. 1297 R. Glouc (1724) 167 So large he was & so hende, & al so de bonere. Ibid. 374 To hem, bat wolde hys wylle do, debonere he was & mylde. c1374 CHAUCER Botth. 1. v. 22 Zepherus be deboneire wynde. c1385 — L. G. W. 276 So good, so faire, so debonayre. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce 1. 362 Wyss, curtaiss, and deboner. 1382 Wyclif Ecclus, v. 13 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God. c1430 Lydg. Chicher, & Bycorne, Pacient wyfes debonayre, Whiche to her husbondes he nat contrayre. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankyude Prol. (1634) 6 By honest, sober, debonnaire and gentle manners. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. ii. 23 Was neuer Prince so meeke and debonaire. 1685 EVELYN Mem. (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, easy of access. 1707 Collier Reft. Ridic. 379 He has too debonair and free a Deportment with the Women. 1782 COWPER Table T. 336 The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk. 1812 Mar. Edgeworth Virtian ii, In spite of his gay and debonair manner, he looked old. 1843 Lytton Last of Barons 1. vi, She became so vivacions, so debonnair, so charming. 1847 DISRAELI Tancred 11. xvi, A carriage a degree too debonair for his years.

R ét +1 [the adi. nsed absol.] Gracious being

B. sb. +1. [the adj. used absol.] Gracious being

or person. Obs. c 196 Chaucer A. B. C. 6 Help and releeue thou mihti debonayre. 1303 Gower Conf. 111. 102 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.

debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.

† 2. Gracionsness of manner; = Debonaire T.

1697 Evelyn Numism. ix. 305 A serious Majesty attemper'd with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence. 1748 Richardson Clarissa Wks. 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to personals, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonaire, and my assurance.

Debonairly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a debonair manner; meckly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adi.

debonair manner; meckly, gently, graeiously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

c1300 Cursor M. 2387a (Edin.) He bat can mar ban anober, debonerlik [2.17. de-bonerli, debonerly].. teche his hroper. c1350 Will. Palerne 730 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chast, And bere me debonureli. c1386 CNAUCER

Melib. 79 88 Whan dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with gret pacience, hadde herd at that hir housbonde liked for to seye. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhade 1. 1k. (1869) 37, 1 am ...thilke that debonairliche suffreth al pacientlich. 1483 CAXTON Cato Gviij b, Thou oughtest to bere and suffre debonayilye the wordes of thy wyf. 1597 Torte Alba Introd. (1880) p.xxvii, Hoping your Honour will. debonairly accept of these trifles. 1633 FORD Love's Sacr. It.; Your apparel sits about you most debonairly. 1785 H. WALPOLE Lett. C'tess Ussory II. 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairly. 1849 C. BRONTE Shirley viii, 'Good morning, Mr. Barraclough,' said Moore, debonairly.

Debonairness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The

Debonal Thess. [I. as prec. 4 - N&SS.] The quality of being debonair; see the adj.

138a Wyclip Ps. aliv. [xlv.] 5 For trenthe, and debonernesse, and rigtwisnesse. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 548

That there should be all Kindness, Condescending, Benginty and Debonairness in them. 1753 Richardson Grandison (1810) VI. raxi. 213 From whom can spirits, can cheerfulness, can debonairness be expected, if not from a good man? 1768 Strene Sent. Journ. (1798) II.

42 With all the gaiety and debonairness in the world.

† Debonairship. Obs. rare - 1. [f. as prec.

+-SHIP.] = next.

a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 275 Penne bi deboneirchipe mai make be eihwer luued.

† Debonairty, debonarity. Obs. Forms: T Debonairty, debonarity. Obs. Forms: 3-5 debonerte, -airte, 4 -eirete, 4-5 -airete, 5 -ertee, -ayrte(e, -airty, -arte, -arcte, 6 debonarictie, 6-7 debonaritie, 7 -airitie, -ty, -arety, -erity, -arity. [ME., a. OF. debonairet, -eretif (13th c.), f. debonaire: see -TV. Debonarity is a later assimilation to the type of similarity, etc.] Debonair character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meckness; gracionsness, kindness; contress affability

courtesy, affability.

conrtesy, affability.

a 1245 Ancr. R. 300 purph his debonerté, luue hesse ouerkumen hine. a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Ilom. 269 Debonairte of herte. c 1386 Chaucer l'ars. T. P. 466 This Ire is with deboneirete and it is wrob withoute hitternes. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode III. liii. (1869) 163 This cometh. of youre debonayttee. 1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 200 a/2 Pacyence, humylyte, debonarete, & wyllefull obedyence. 1600 Holland Livy xl. xivi. 1089 The goodnature and debonaritie [facilitas] of the two Censors. 1637 Bartwick Litany II. 3 A Prince of surpassing debonerity. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1687) I. viii. 93 The chearfull debonairty expressed therein. 1688 Br. S. Parker Eng. Reasons Abrogating Test a He quickly repents him of that Debonarity. a 06s, rare—1. [f. Debonair

+ **Debonarious**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Denonair after words in -arious, f. L. -ārius, F. -aire.] =

DEBONAIR; cf. next.

c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 447 Vour debonarius obedyanns ravyssyt me to trankquelyte!

+ De bonary, a. Obs. [f. DEBONAIR after words in -ARY, an alteration of F. -aire, e.g. ordinaire,

in -ARY, an alteration of F. -aire, e.g. ordinaire, ordinary.] = DEBONAIR.

1408 HOCCLEVE Letter of Cupid 347 They [women] ben. ful of humylite, Shamefaste, debonarie and amyable. c 1430 Lyrg, Bochas (1558) in. v. 8 To her declaring with reasons debonary [rime tary]. 1630 Tinker of Turney 46 Of a comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonary.

Debo'rd, v. ? Obs. Also 7 deboard, Sc. deboird. [a. F. débord-er, in 15-16th c. desborder, f. des:-L. dis- (DE-I. 6) + bord border.]

1 inter Of a body of water: To pass beyond its

1. intr. Of a body of water: To pass beyond its

borders or banks, to overflow.

borders or banks, to overflow.

1632 Littigow Trate, vii. 316 As the Water growth in the River, and so from it debording. 161d, 317 Violent streames do ever deface, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon. 1635 Person Varieties. 1. 24 Such as aske, why the Sea doth never debord. 1859 R. F. Buston in Jrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 194 A wide expanse. over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles.

+2. fig. To go out of bounds, deviate; to go

T2. fig. 10 go ont of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. Obs.

c1020 Z. Boyo Zion's Flowers (1855) 77 That hence I from my duety not debord. a 1658 DURHAM Ten Commandm. (1675) 362 (Jam.) It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to deboard in their cloathing. 1671 True Nonconf. 401 Debording from common methods. a 1678 WOODHEAD Holy Living (1688) 113 Least... your passions sometimes debord where you would not have them.

Hence Tabording with the proof

Hence Debording vol. sb. = next.

11ence Jeboraing vol. so. = next.
1632 Person Varieties n. 66 Great debording of waters.
1632 Urgunar Fewed Wks. (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like debordings and youthful emancipations.
† Deborament. Obs. [a. F. débordement, f. déborder: see prec. and -MENT.] Going beyond bounds excess bounds, excess.

Doumas, excess.

1603 Florio Montaigne III. ix, (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates. 1646 H. Lawrence Comm. Angelts 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind. 1659 Gaucen Tears of Church 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements fain upon Christian Religion.

Debosh, -bosche, obs. or arch. f. Debauch.

Debo'shed, ppl. a. Also 7 debosht. An early variant of DEBAUCHED, representing the pronunciation of F. debauche; connected with the main form by debaushed, debausht. Obs. in Eng. before the middle of 17th c.; retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than debauched.

debauched.

1599 James I Basila, Ampor (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous like a deboshed waister. 1605 Snaks. Lear I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1624 Herwoon Gunaik. II. 16 One Herostratus, a wicked and debosht fellow. 627-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosht ministers are tolerated. 1826 Scott Woodst. iii, Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers. 1859 Kingsley Plays & Puril. Misc. II. 109 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepit, and decaying age. 1867 Lowell. Biglow P. Ser. II. 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of ... good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

Deboshee, -ery, -ment, obs. ff. Debauchee, etc. Debost(e: see Deboist.

**Debouch** (dřbū's, debu's), v. Also debouche. [mod. a. F. débouche-r, in 17th c. desboucher, OF. desbouchier (13th c.), s. dé:-des., L. dis- (see DE-I. 6) + bouche mouth. Cf. It. sboccare 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. Milit. (intr.) To issue from a narrow or construction of the construction of the

fined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence gen. to issue or emerge from a narrower into

a wider place or space.

a wider place or space.

[1665 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French..ennui, bizarre, débouche... Let us therefore... make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens.] 1760 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain. 1812 Examiner 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the .. cavalry time to debouche. 1813 Ibid. 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand... appearing to intend debouching from Jaselitz upon the enemy's right. 1840 Barnam Ingol. Leg. Leech of Folkestone (1877) 370 The travellers debouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith. fig. 1839 Times 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere debouches upon the cabinet.

2. transf. Of a ravine, river, etc.: To issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

2. Wansy. Of a ravine, fiver, etc.: 10 issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales I, 168 This little stream that debouches from the lake. 1850 B.Taylon Eldorado xxii. (1862) 236 The ravine finally debouched upon the river at the Middle Bar. 1878 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. I. viii. 167 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream debouches.

3. trans. (causal). To lead forth into open ground;

to provide an outlet for.

1745 Duncan Forbes in Ellis Orig, Lett. II. IV. 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have heen debouched. 1844 W. H. Maxwell Sports & Adv. Scotl. xxiii. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which dibouche the waters.

Debouch, sb. rare. Also debouche. [f. prec.

vb.] = next (sense I).

1813 Examiner 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spree. Ibid. 3 May 24/2 The debouch from the Hartz. 1823 Souther Hist. Penins. Il ar I. 696 The debouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and Munguija.

|| Débouché (debuse). [Fr.: f. déboucher (sec

| Débouché (debuse). [Fr.: f. déboucher (see above).]

1. Milit. An opening where troops debouch or may debouch; gen. a place of exit, outlet, opening. 1766 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 171 The generals will take particular notice of the nine Debouche's, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1838) X. 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the débouchés of the mountains towards Vera. 1857 J. W. Croker Ess. Fr. Rev. iv. 202 (Stanf.) One gate, as an additional débouché for the crowd.

2. fig. An opening, outlet, or market for goods. 1846 Worcester cites Rawson.

Debou'chment. Also debouchement. [a. F. débouchement. f. déboucher (see Debouch v.) +

F. débouchement, f. déboucher (see Debouch v.)

-MENT.]

1. Millit. The action or fact of debouching.

1. The most of Sept., The debouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, ctc.

1. Sept. Sept., Afr. in Frul. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 42

The coast. presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

**Debouchure** (debu $\int \bar{u}$ r). [In form, French, f.

Debouchure (debuʃitr). [In form, French, f. déboucher to Debouch + -ure; but this sense is not Fr.] = Debouchment 2, Embouchure 1. 1844 Kinglake Eothen xii. (1878) 163 Towards the debouchure of the river. 1890 Spectator 11 Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect her with Zanzibar and the debouchure of the Zambesi.

Debourse, var. of Deburse.
† Debourse, var. of Deburse.
† Debourse, var. of Deburse.
† Debourse, var. of Deburse.
1619 Time's Storehouse 208 (L.) Not able enough to debout them out of their possessions. 1644 Hume Hist.
1619 Time's Storehouse 208 (L.) Not able enough to debout them out of their possessions. 1644 Hume Hist.
1620 Hume Hist.
1621 Alm.) His fraud was detected..and be debouted, and put from that authority.
† Debourtement. Obs. [a. OF. debotement, deboutement, f. débouter; see prec. and -ment.] A thrusting forth, expulsion.

thrusting forth, expulsion.

1481 CANTON Myrr. II. XXVIII. 121 Deboutemens and brekyng out of wyndes that mete aboue the clowdes.

† Debowel, v. Obs. [DE- II. 2.] = DISBOWEL, disembowel.

disembowel.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XX. 285 He debowalit wes clenly, And bawlmyt syne full rychly. 1513 Douglas Encis IV. ii. 25 The beistis costis, as thai debowalit wer. a 1547 Surrey Encid IV. 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled. Deboyse, deboyst, var. Deboise Obs. † Debraid, v. Obs. rarc. In 4-5 debreyd. [f. De. I. I + BRAID v. 1 3 to snatch.] To snatch down (rendering L. decerpere).

1388 [see Debreark].

1388 [See Debreak].
† Debrainch, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. desbranchir (Palsgr. & Cotgr.), or desbranche-r (15-16th c. Godef.), f. dé-, des- (De- I. 6) + branche branch.] trans. To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence **De**branching vbl. sb.

160t HOLLAND Pliny I. 538 After such pruning and debranching.

† **Debrea'k**, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. 1 + Break v.] trans. To break down (transl. L. decerpere). 1382 Wyclif Mark i. 26 The onclene goost debrekynge [v.r. to-hraydynge, 1388 debreidynge, to-breidinge] hym, and cryinge with grete vois.

"Debris, débris (dehrī, de brī, de brī). [F. débris, vbl. sb. from obs. débriser (Cotgr.), OF. debrisier: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: a. orig. (in Eng.) fig.; b. in Geol. applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page); thence, c. any similar rub-

animal matter (Page); thence, c. any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

1708 Collies Eccl. Hist. I. A.D. 685 To retire with the debris of the army. 1735 Swiff Lett. to Dh. of Dorset, Your Grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishoprics. 1778 H. WALFOLE Let. to W. Mason 18 July, The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the debris of an empire. 1800 Playfal Illustr. Hutton. Th. 363 A temporary receptacle for the debris of the Alps. 1849 Muschison Schuria xiv. 356 The debris of the ancient rocks. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. un. iii. 105 Accumulated rubbish and debris. 1858 Geikhe Hist. Boulder ix. 176 The sandstone cliffs. are battered down and their debris carried out to sea. 1885 Act 48-9 Vict. c. 39 § 5 The sanitary authority shall remove the same and all foundations, débris, and other materials.

Debruise (dtbrüz), v. Forms: 3-8 debruse,

Debruise (d'brūz), v. Forms: 3-8 debruse, 4 debrise, 7- debruise. [a. ONF. debruisier, debruisier, to break down or in pieces, crush, f. de- (DE- I. 1) + brisier to BREAK.] + 1. trans. To break down, break in pieces, crush,

smash. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 298 Hii..stenede hym wyb stones
As me stenede Seynt Stenene, and debrusede ys bones.
A 1300 Fragm. Pop. Sc. (Wright) 178 Tho oure Louerd. debrusede helle 3ates.
138a Wyclif Ezek. xxxiv. 27 Wban I shall debrise the chaynes of her 30c. 1618 M. DALTON
Countrey Justice 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nusans [a Weare on the Trent].

+b. intr. To be dashed to pieces. Obs. r207 R. Glouc. (1724) 288 pe flor to brac vnder hem.. And hii velle and debrusede somme anon to debe. *Ibid.* 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

2. Her. (trans.) To cross (a charge, esp. an

2. Her. (trans.) To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in pa. pple. Debruised; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by

'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body. Counter-debruised: see quot. 1830.

157a Bossewell Armorie II. 114 His fielde is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure.

1664 Moran Sph. Gentry II. in Composed of the two bodies of trees laid crosse each other: hut then one must Debruse and bear down the other: 1830 Rosson Brit. Herald III. Gloss., Counter-debruised, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other.

1848 Macaulay Hist. Engl. I. 252 He.. exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debruised in token of his illegitimate birth. gitimate hirth

De-brutalize: see DE- II. 1.

Debt (det), sb. Forms: 3-4 dete, 3-6 dette, 4-6 dett, det, deyt (e, 5-7 debte, 7- debt. [ME. det, dette, a. OF. dete, dette:-pop. L. \*debita for L. dēbitum (pa. pple. of dēbēre to owe), lit. (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt. Often made masc, in OF. after debitum, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt debte, after which debt has become the English spelling since the 16th c.]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another: a.

under obligation to pay or render to another: a. a sum of money or a material thing.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7642 Dauid.. wightli wan o bam his dete [v.r. dette, dett]. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 293 3if a trewe man teche bis pore man to paie his dettis. 14..

Merchant & Son in Halliw. Nuga Poet. 28 Then Wyllyam payde hys fadur dettys. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Offices 20 To declare his debtes, what he oweth. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocester xxiii, To paye large ysury besides the due det. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. IV. iv. 24 Hauing com to Padua To gather in some debts. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 Stephen Laws Eng. II. 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

b. a thing immaterial.

b. a thing immaterial. b. a thing immaterial.

c 13. \*Cursor M. 27808 (Cotton Galba) Rightwis es he, to gif ilk man his det. c 1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 130 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dette. c 1400 Destr. Troy 534 This curtysy he claymes as for clere det. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison II. xxxv. 343 Look upon what is done for you. as your debt to. Providence. 1832 Tennyson Milter's Dan. 227 Love the gift is love the debt.

† C. That which one is bound or ought to do; (one's) duty. Sc. Obs.

Te. I hat which one is bound of ought to do, (one's) duty. Sc. Obs. c 1450 Houland Houlat 135 The trewe Turtour has. Done dewlie his det. c 1470 Henny Wallace viii. 546 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng.

1513 Douglas Æneis 1x. iii. 184 So douchtely we schaype to do our det. 1573 Sat. Poems Reform. xxxix. 319, I haue lang forget, Quhairfor indeid I haue not done my det.

2. A liability or obligation to pay or render

something; the condition of being under such obli-

gation.

c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. I. 250/345 He with-sok be gives [= Jew's] dette and was idon to ane obe. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 18 And he. forgaf thaim thair dette bathe. 1388 WYCLIF Rom. iv. 4 And to hym that worchith mede is not arettid bi grace, but bi dette. 1533 Mose in Grafton Chron. II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beying able to pay. c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1064. I have herd say that promysse is dette. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 5 He hath for euer bound the Church vinto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance and thankefulnesse. a 1699 LADY HALKETT Autobiog. (1873) 65, I was free of that Dept. 1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India III. 513 Debts contracted .as far back as 1796. 1883 S. C. Hall. Retrospect II. 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

b. In debt: under obligation to pay something; owing something, esp. money. (See also c.) In any one's debt: under obligation to pay or render

any one's debt: under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him. So out of debt, out of any one's debt; to fall or run into (or in debt; out of debt out of danger: see DANGER, and

debt; out of debt out of danger: see DANGER, and cf. qnot. 1551.

c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 462 'Pat dint', he seyd, 'was iuel sett. Wele schal y com out of pi dett.' c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 280 Ther wiste no man that he [the Marchaunt] was in dette. 1393 Langle. P. Pl. C. xxiii. No Ne neuere shal falle in dette. 1478 Paston Lett. No. 824 III. 237 For he seythe ye be xx'is in hys dette. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. II. 770 Now unthriftes riott and runne in debt. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. II. (Arb.) 104 Men, in whose debte and daunger they be not. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay. 1515 Sin E. Hony Curry-combe 215, I see you meane not to die in labals debt for an Epigram. a 1624 Br. M. Smith Serm. (1632) 5 Being ouer head and eares in debt. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman vi. (1841) I. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt. 1763 Genli. Mag. July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs. 1812 MAR. Edderny Absente xiv, Lord Clonbrony, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of deht, and out of danger. 1845 Dissaeli Sybii (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers.

† C. Obligation to do something; duty. In

+c. Obligation to do something; duty. In debt: under obligation, in duty bound. Of or with debt: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in

debt: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. Obs. (Cf. 1c.)
c1300 Cursor M1. 23888 (Edin.) A besand he me taht to sette bat ik him ah to yeld wit dette. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help be kyng. 1330 Gower Conf. III. 52 And as it were of pure dette They yive her goodes to the king. c1425 Wyntoun Chron. III. Prol. 23 Oure Eldrys we suide folowe of det. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 2 Prelates and persons. Dat ere haldene by dett for to lere bame. 1488 Canton Chast. Goddes Chyld. to, 1. cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 33 This fatall stone.. Quhair it wes brocht in ony land or erd. Of verrie det the Scottis thair suld ring.
3. fg. Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring explation, a sin.

3. fig. Used in Biblical language as the type of an ofience requiring expiation, a sin.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 126 We sigged for if us ure dettes, al so ase we uor since to ure detturs. a 1400 Prymer (1801) 20
For sine us oure dettes: as we for sene to oure detoures. 1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 242 Whiche be our dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt. vi. 12 And for gene your debtes [Wrett] dettis, Canam. Rhemish dettes, 1611 debts] euen as we for gine our debters. 1858 Taench Parables xvi, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4. Phrases. a. Debt of honour: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to

on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling.

1646 Evance Noble Ord. 37 He is become a voluntary debitor. in a debt of honour. 1732 BERKELEY Alciphr. 1.98 He.. is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House xiii. 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

1850 Debt of (or to) nature: the necessity of dying, death is a faw the debt of (or rows debt to) nature.

b. Debt of (or io) nature: the necessity of dying, death; to pay the debt of (or om's debt to) nature: to die. [Lat. debitum naturæ.]
[1315 Shoreham 2 And his deythes dette 3elde. 1375 Barbour Bruce XIX. 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That no man for till pay may let.] 1494 Fabyan Chrom. II. xli. 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature. 1590 Marlowe Edw. 11, Whs. (ed. Rtldg.) 212/1 Pay nature's debt with cheerful countenance. 1535 Quarles Embt. II. xlii, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. II. Iii. 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 Examiner 23 Nov. 747/1 One of them has.. paid the debt of nature.

c. Action of debt: an action at law for recover-

ing a debt.

ing a GeDi.

1552 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 152 The governours
.to have an accion of dett[e] for the same. 1603 OWEN
Pembrokeshire (1891) 192 A plaintiffe in an action of debte.
1800 Addison Amer. Law. Rep. 111 The ground of an
action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by
the debtee to the debtor.

+d. Bill of debt: a promissory note, I.O.U., or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a nego-

tiable document. Obs.

1530 Palson, 198/1 Byll of dette, cedule.

1622 Malynes Anc. Law-Merch. 96 The most vsuall buying and selling of

commodities beyond the Seas, in the course of Trafficke, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatorie, which one Merchant gineth vnto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether vsed by the Merchants Aduenturors at Amsterdam, Middleborough, Hamborough, and other places. 1690 Chill Disc. Trade (ed. 4) 16 H. a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money. 161d. 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad a transference of Bills of Debt is in use.

e. National Debt: a debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs; esp. that main part of the public debt, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest; hence called *funded debt*, as opposed to the floating debt, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time.

repayable on demand or by a certain time.

1633 Chidley (title), Remonstrance concerning the Public Faith, Soldier's Arrears, and other Public Debts. 1721 A. Hutcheson (title), Collection of Treatises, relating to the National Debts and Funds. 1753 Hume Ess. Public Credit (1875) I. 364 National debts cause a mighty confluence of people and riches to the capital. 181a G. Chalmers Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit. (New ed.) 210 The most efficient measure. was to fund. the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have been begun before the Revolution of 1688. 1866 Knight Pop. Hist. Eng. VI. iii. 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions. 1878 Euth Thompson Hist. Eng. xxxix. 275 The South Sea Company. for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged. to buy up certain annotites. 1889 Whitaker's Alman. 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world. Public debt, finded £957,000,000; Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £728,372,372.

f. Small debt: a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the County Court, in Scotland in the Small

land in the County Court, in Scotland in the Small

Debt Court held by the sheriff. Also attrib.
(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in

(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6s. 8d., and in 1853 £72.)
1603.4 Act 1 7as. 1, c. 14 (title), An Acte for Reconerie of Small Debtes. 1795 Act 35 Geo. III, c. 23 (title) An Act for the more easy and expeditions Recovery of Small Debts. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 76z The Statute 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 46, commonly called the Small-Debt Act. 1bid. 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV, c. 24. 1bid. 766 The sheriffs must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. 1bid. 766 By the act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

5. attrib. and Comb.
1688 SCREIETE Exchanges 226. In mixed or Pebt Ex-

168a SCARLETT Exchanges 236 In mixed or Piebt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monyes, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor. for payment of his Debt.

1826 COBBETT Rur. Rides (1885) 11. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers.

1883 19th Cent. May 884 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes.

must go to the Debt-Deaters, or Loan-makers. 1883 1918 Cent. May 884 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes.

† Debt, ppl. a. Obs. Forms: 4-5 dett(e, 6-debt. [ad. L. dzbit-us owed (cf. Debite a.), conformed to debt sb.] Owed, due, owing.

a 1340 Hamfole Psatter Inxviii. 5 3eldand til belel dett [v.v. duwel hour. c 1440 Hyllos Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xl. That it is nedeful to the & dette for to trauelle soo. a 1555 Ridley Wks. (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt. 1576 J. Knewstub Confut. (1579) Oyia, That which is det and due on their behale. 100 Sinaks. Ilam. Itt. ii. 203 To payour selves, what oourselves is debt. † De'btable, a. Obs. rate-1. [f. Debt + -ABLE.] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable.

1516 Plumpton Corr. 217 That your mastership shold be debtable to the King for the lordship of Plompton.

† Debt-bind, v. Obs. honce-wd. trans. To bind by obligation, render indebted.

a 1608 Sackville Dk. Blockingham xliii. (D.), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.

De'bt-book. An account-book in which debts are recorded. Often fig.

**De'bt-book** An account-dook in which debts are recorded. Often fig.

a 1600 Hooker Serm. Wks. 1845 II. 609 We dare not call God to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. 1617 Heron Wks. II. 90 Forgiuenesse of sins is (as it were) the wiping out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-booke. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman xxxii. (1841) II. 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

proper method for u debt-book for u small tradesman.

† De'bt-bound, fpl. a. Obs. Also-bounden.

1. Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged.

1513 Douglas Aneis xi, iv. 62 This mysfortoun is myne
of ald thirlage, As tharto detbund in my wrachit age.

1523 Bale Gardiner's Devera Obed. Pref. A iv, All true subjectes
were dettebounden to defende... and upholde, the supreme
autoritie of the crowne.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus.

18, iiii... acknowledge myself debt bound to him.

1603 in Ellis Orig. Lett.

1. Ill. 73 note, I shall acknowledge
myself exceedingly debt-bound to your Excellency.

2. Of things: Obligatory due. bounden.

2. Of things: Obligatory, due, bounden.

188 A. King tr. Canisins' Catech, 32 And daylie giwe detbound thankes to the for sun greate benefites.

+ De bted, ppl. a. Obs. [? after OF. detd
(DETTY): see -ED; or aphetic form of an-, en-, in-

(DETTY): see -ED; or aphetic form of an-, en-, indebted (13th c.).]

1. Of things: Owed, due.
c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes 171, & gyf he 3ald dettyt
honoure Til god hat all thinge has in cure. 1388 Wysclut
Deut. xv. 2 To whom ony thing is dettid, ethir owid. c1440
Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 11. vii, The payne
detted for the synne. 1552 ABP, HAMILTON Catech. (1884)9

Obediens dettit til our natural fatheris. 1599-16. Massinger, etc. Old Law t. i, In my debted duty.

2. Of persons: Under obliggation; indebted, c. 1425 Wynnoun Cron. ix. xvvii. 267 In sic affynite Ilkane dettit wes til uthire. 1536 Bellenoen Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to thair childrin. 2590 Shaks. Com. Err. iv. i. 31 Three odde Duckets more Then I stand debted to this Gentleman.

**Debtee** (de:ti.). [f. Debt-or + -EE.] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 1. xxix. (1638) 51 To appoint the libertic and the judgement of Conscience. To the debtec then to the debtor. a 1636 Bacon Mar. 4 Uses Com. Law ix. (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debtee his executor. 1800 Adultson Amer. Law Rep. 111 The consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor.

† De'btful, a. Obs. Chiefly Sc. Also 5 dettefull, 5-7 detful(1. [f. Debt 5b. + -FUL.]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1425 Wynroun Cron. vii. viii. 13 The Kyng of Frawns Ilys Lord be detful Alegeawns. a 1440 Fottud. St. Bartholomeu's (E.E.T.S.) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettefull to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmews. 1556 Lauoer Tractate 176 And do 30w homage and reuerence. With all detfull Obedience. 16a1 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. Pref., The obligation, whereby they are bound for debtfull obedience.

2. Indulated.

obedience.
2. Indebted.

1649 LD. FOORD in M. P. Brown Suppl. Dec. I. 434 That Patrick Keir. was debtful to him in greater sums.

. Patrick Keir.. was debtful to him in greater sums. Hence 4 De btfully adv. Se., duly, dutifully. c 1485 Wyntoun Cron. vii. viii. 704 There charge that dyd nocht detfully. 1478 Se. Acts Yas. III (1814) 123 (Jim.) That oure sounerain lord. sal.. execut detfully the panys of proscripcioun & tresonn aganis the saidis personis.

Debtless (detles), a. [See -LESS.] Free from, or clear of, debt.

or clear of, debt.

1386 CHAUCER Prol. 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour detteles, but if he were wood. 1570 E. Robson in Durham Depositions (Surtees) 228 He is worth 430, debtless, of his own goods. 1590 Swindurne Testaments 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtlesse goods. 1766 G. CANNING Anti-Lucretius III. 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own. 1848 Tuit's Mag. 276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

Debtor (detai). Forms: a. 3 dottor, 3-5 det(t ur, 4-6 det(t)our, -or, 5 dettere, 6-7 dettere; β. 6-7 debter. 7-our, 6-or. See also Debitor. [ME. det(t)ur, -our, a. OF. det(t)or, -ur, -our (later detteur, debteur): -L. debitor-em, acc. of debitor (whence OF. det t re). In later OF. often artificially spelt with b, after L.; in Eng. the b was inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form Debitor. (The Bible of 1611 has detter, debter, each thrice: debtor twice, debtour once.)]

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: a.

One who owes money to one or more persons: cor-

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: a. One who owes money to one or more persons; correlative to creditor.

1390 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 465/117 An vsurer. hat hadde dettores tweyne. 1387 Thevisa Highen III. 189 (Mäiz.), be dettoures myste nough pay here money at here day. 1464 Mann. & Honsch. Exp. 102 Thomas Hoo is become detor to my sayd mastyre. 1535 Coverdale 2 Kings iv. 1 Now commeth the man that he was detter vnto. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 360 The Admyrall became debter to them all. Suche summes of money as he was become debtor for. 1611 Birle Luke xvi. 5 So he called every one of his lords detters vnto him iso all 16th c. 2v.; Wyclie dettours. 1644 Milton Areap. (Arb.) sp Dettors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 De Foo's Eng. Tradesman v. (1841) 1. 34 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1865 Dickens Mit. Fr. nt. 1, Pubsey & Coneros ostrict with their debtors. 1875 Marks Hist. Inst. ix. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor.

1. One who owes an obligation or duty.

2. 1225 Ancr. R. 126 Louerd, we sigged forzif us ure dettes, al so ase we norzined to ure detturs. 1382 Wyclif Matt. vi. 12 Forzieue to vs oure detters as we forzene to onre dettours [1388 ouris, Coverd. L. Rom. i. 14 To Grekis and barbaryns. 10 wyse men and vnwyse men. I am dettour. a 1535 More De quat. Nouriss. Wks. 91 To whom we be all dettours of death. 1593 Sharks: Lucr. 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches detter. 1645 Howell Lett. (1726) 10 of joy ingrudg'd may each Day be a Debter. 1653 Walton Angler i. 38, I must be your Debtor. for the rest of my promised discourse. a 1679 Barkow Wks. (1715) II. 140 He being . master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 Tennyson Princ. II. 334 Debtors for our lives to you. e. Poor debtor (U. S.): One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc. 1831 W. L. Garrison in Litherator I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.

1831 W. L. Garrison in *Literator* I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

2. Book-keeping. Debtor (or Dr.) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there.

to what is entered there.

[1543-1660: see Debtors.] 1774 (title), The Gentleman Accomptant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accompts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 [see Carditor al. 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 164]. Exacting. equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry.

attrib. [1588: see Debtors.] 1712 Aootson Spect. No. 549 P1 When I look upon the Debtorside, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up. 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 1641 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with. the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C. W. Hoskyns Occas. Ess. 133 Every human right, however absolute and accredited, has its corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation.

3. attrib. and Comb., as debtor law, country; debtor side, etc. (see 2); debtor-like adj. 1669 Dayden Tyran. Love v. i, Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1810 Minomin (title, A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws. 1881 II. II. Gibbs Double Stand. 68 The debtor country. will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence De btorship.

1708 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. Digest Hindu Law (1801) I. 7
The debtorship of others than women, or the like. 1859
G. MERRUITH R. Feverel I. ix. 173 Without incurring further

+ **Debu'ccinate**, v. Obs.- [f. 1. debuccināre to trumpet forth (Tertull.), prop. debūcināre, f. de-(Dz- I. 3) + būcināre to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623).

+ Debu'lliate, v. Obs.- . [Improperly f. de-(DE-I. 1) + 1. bullire 10 boil. Cf. F. débouillir.]

T Debu'lliate, v. Obs. of Improperty I. deliber I. 1) + 1. bullive to boil. Cf. F. debouillir.]

'To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656).

† Debullition. Obs. [n. of netion f. L. \*debuillir.]

\*To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656).

† Debu'rse, v. Obs. [n. of netion f. L. \*debuillire: see prec.] A bubbling or boiling over.

1727 in Balley vol. II. 1730-6—folio). Whence in Johnson, Ash and mod. Dicts.

† Debu'rse, v. Obs. Sc. Also 6 deburs, -burce,

7 debourse. [a. F. debourse-r, in OF. desbourser,

f. des: -1. dis- (see De- I. 6) + bourse:-late pop.

L. bursa purse.] To pay out, Disburse.

1529 W. Frankelleyn in Fiddes Wolsey n. (1726) 167 Vour

grace shild not deburce owt of your coffers very myche

monye. 1561 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 286

Suche.:somes as they shall deburse. c. 1605 Sis f. Meevil.

Mem. 318. 1705 Kirk-Session Rec. in Sc. Leader ca June.

1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse £11 33. 4d.

Hence Debu rsing vbl. sb. = next.

1598 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) 179 (Jam.) Necessar debursings in thair bienes, maist honorabill effairis.

† Debursement. Obs. Sc. [a. F. debourse
ment, f. debourser: see prec.] = Disburse-Ment.

1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 153 Provyding alwayes

his debursements exceed not 400 merks. 1689 R. Sinclam

in Leisure Hour (1883) 205/1 Accompt of debursements for

Debusscope (de-būskovp). [f. the name of

**Debusscope** (de běskoup). [f. the name of the inventor M. Debus + -score, after kaleidoscope.] An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 720, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative design, etc.

quesign, etc. 1862 Times Vear-Bk. of Facts 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope. The debusscope may be made of any size. c 1865. J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. 1, 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance.

| **Début** (debû). [F. vbl. sb., f. débuter to make the first stroke in billiards, etc., lead off; see Littré and Hatzfeld.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1751 CHESTERF. Lett. cexxxviii. (1792) III. 88, I find that your dibut at Paris has been a good one. 1806 Byron Oceas. Prol. 15 To-night you throng to witness the dibut Of embryo actors, to the Drama new. 1837 Ld. Beaconstell in Corr. 10. Sister (1886) 78, I state at once that my dibut [in House of Comm.] was a failure.

So Début (e. v. [cf. F. débuter], to make one's

So Début (e. v. [cf. P. acouter], to make one début; to 'come out'.

1830 Fraser's Mag. II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed.. in the principal theatres of Italy. 1885 F. ARTHUR Coparameters v. 69 The moment. is. a proud one for the debuting youth. 1889 Pall Mall G. 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son 'debuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

Débutant (debütan . [F. pr. pple. of débuter : see prec.] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So Débatante (-tant) [F. fem. of the same], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

ing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING T. Trax. I. 1822 The character was favourable to a debutant.

1836 DISRARLI Viv. Grey IV. i, Under different circumstances from those which usually attended the most political debutants.

1837 Blackw. Mag. XI.11.

243/1

Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young débutante.

Debylite, -yte: see DEBILITE.

Debylle, obs. form of DIBBLE.

Debyte, -tie, -ty, -tour: see DEBITE, etc. Dec. Abbrev. of December; in Music of December; in Med. of L. decoctum (= decoction).

Deca-, dec-, Gr. δεκα- ten, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also
1. Decacanthous a. [Gr. ἀκανθα thom], having ten spines (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). Deca-carbon a. Chem. in decacarbon series, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C10, as decane, decene, decine, decyl, q.v. || Deca cera sh. pl. Zool. [Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called Decapoda. Deca cerate (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882), Deca cerous a., ten-horned, pertaining to the Decacera. Decada ctylous a. Zool., having ten rays or fingers (Syd, Soc. Lex.). Decadi anome Math. [Gr.

διανομη distribution, DIANOME], a quartic surface (dianome) having ten conical points. **Decafid** a. [L. -fidus -cleft] = Decempio (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Decalet** nonce-wd. [after triplet], a stanza of ten lines. **Deca-lobate** a. [Gr. λοβός lobe], ten-lobed. **Deca-merous** a. [Gr. μέρος part], consisting of ten distinct the standard of the parts or divisions, decempartite (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Decameter nonce-wd. [Gr. μέτρον measure], a verse consisting of ten metrical feet.

Decampular a. [L. angulus, corner], having ten angles = DECA-GONAL. Decarntherous a. Bot. [ANTHER], having ten anthers. Decapa rtite a. = decempartite : see DECEM-. Decape talons a. Bot. [PETAL], having ten petals (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Decaphy'llous a. Bot. [Gr. φύλλον leaf], ten-leaved. Decaptery gious a. Ichth. [πτερύγιον fin], having ten fins; so Decaptery gian a. and sb. Decase mic (-sī-mik) α. [cf. the Gr. comp. τεσσαρεσκαιδεκά-σημος, f. σῆμα mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon'. Decase palous a. Bot. [SEPAL], having ten sepals. Decaspe rmal, -spe rmous a. Bot. [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having ten seeds.

seed], having ten seeds.

1874 SALMON Analyt. Geom. Three Dim. (ed. 3) 507 Decadianome. 1861 BENTLEY Man. Ect. iv. § 4. 274 A flower with Ten carpels or Ten styles is Decagynous. 1882 VINES Sachs's Bot. 654 Whorls dimerous to octamerous. or pentamerous and decamerous. 1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 327 They might bave appeared as decameters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor. 18. Lee (cited by Webster 1828) Decangular. 1879 Sin G. Scorr Lect. Archit. 11. 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided. making in all a decaparitie vault. 1793 Maatvn Lang. Bot. s.v., Decaphyllus calyx, a decaphyllous or ten-leaved calyx; as in Hibiscus. 1847 Canig. Decapterigians, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins. 1bid., Decaspermal, Decaspermons, containing ten seeds, as the berry of Psidium decaspermun.

2. esp. in the nomenclature of the French metric

2. esp. in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question. (Cf. Dect-.) Hence, Decagramme, -gram (F. décagramme), the weight of 10 grammes (=154.32349 troy grains, weight of 10 grammes (=154.32349 troy grams, or .353 oz. avoird.). **Decalitre** (de'kalīta), [F. déca-], a measure of capacity, containing to litres (=610.28 cubic inches, or a little over 2½ gallons). **Decametre** (-de'kāmītə1), [F. déca-], a lineal measure of 10 metres (=32 ft. 9.7079 inches Eng.). **Decastere** (de'kāstē1), [F. décastère], a solid measure of tore a contract and the second sure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † Decare

sure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † **Decare** (obs.), a measure of 10 ares=1000 square metres. 1810 Naval Chron. XXIV. 301-2. [Has decagram, decalittre, decameter, decar.] 1828 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 417 Decametre signifies ten metres. Ibid. 419 Kiliare .. Hectare .. Decare. 1860 All Year Round No. 69, 448 A decalitre .. would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat]. 1830 Daily News 10 Dec, 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one. † **Decarchinnate**, v. Obs.— [f. L. decachinnare (Tertull.) to deride (DE-I. 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram. 1622).

(Cockeram, 1623).

Decachord (de kăkρıd), a. and sb. Also 6 corde. [ad. L. decachord-us, -um, a. Gr. δεκά-

χορδ-os, -ον, ten-stringed, f. δέκα + -χορδή string.] **A.** adj. Ten-stringed (cf. Ps. xxxii. 2 ἐν ψαλτη-ρίω δεκαχόρδω). **B**. sb. A musical instrument with ten strings.

ριφ οκαχοροφ). B. sb. A musical instrument with ten strings.

c 1325 Skelton Replyc. 340 Dauid, our poete, harped... melodiously..in his decacorde psautry. 1555 ABP. PARKER Ps. (1356) Aij, In Lute and Harpe rejoyce to sing, Syng Psalmes in decachorde. 1609 Doulano Ornith. Microl. 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as ... a Decachord which hath tenne. 1659 Hammond On Ps. Wks. 1684 IV... or Dechacord or instrument of ten strings, is ... a Decachord decachord saltery. 1828 Neale Bernard de M. 33 Whose everlasting music 1s the glorious decachord. † Decachordon. Obs. (In 7 -cordon.) [a. Gr. δεκάχορδον: see prec.] = prec. B. Also fig. 1602 W. Warson (title), Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State. 1613 R. C. Table Alph., Decacordon, an instrument with tenne strings. † Decacuminate, v. Obs. [f. I. decacuminate to deprive of the top (De- I. δ).] 1656 Blount Glossogr., Decacuminate, to take off the top of any thing. 1727 Balker vol. 11, Decacuminated, having the Tops lopped off. (So in J. and mod. Dicts.)

Decad (de'kad). [ad. Gr. δεκάς, δεκαδ-, collective sb. from δέκα ten.]

1. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans).

Pythagoreans).

Pythagoreans).

1616 in Bullokan. 1655-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701)

179/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion. 1865 Grote Phalo 1.i. in The Dekad, the full and perfect number. 1881 tt. Zeller's Presocratic Phil.

1. 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them (the Pythagoreans) to be comprehended in the decad.

2. Music. A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

possible without a modulation.

1875 A. J. Ellis tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad.

3. An earlier spelling of DECADE, q.v.

Decadactylous: see Deca- prefix 1.

Decadal (de kădăl), a. [f. L. decas, decad-em, a. Gr. δεκάs, δεκάδ-α Decade + -al.] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or

lating to the number ten; belonging to a decade of period of ten years.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s. v. Arithmetic, Decadal Arithmetic, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher.

1881 M. L. Knapp Disasters 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

Decadarch. Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. δεκάδαρχ-ος, f. δεκάδαρ Decade + άρχδς chief.] A commander

of ten, a decurion.

of ten, a decurion.

1794 T. Taylor tr. Pausanias III. 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

Decadarchy, deka-. Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. δεκαδαρχία: see prec.] A ruling body of ten. Cf. DECARCHY.

DECARCHY.

1849 Gaote Greece II. lxv. V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among hispartisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy.

1852 Ibid. II. lxxvii. X. 137 The oppressions exercised by the Spartan harmosts and the dekadarchies.

Decadary (de kaderi), a. [f. L. decad-cm Decade + -ARY, after F. decadare.] Relating to a

CADE + -ARY, after F. décadaire.] Relating to a decade or period of ten days (in the French Republican calendar of 1793).

1801 Duraé Neolog. Fr. Dict. 71 Décadaire.. A decadary festival dedicated to the Eternal.

1823 SOUTHEY in Q. REV.

XXVIII. 508 For the purpose of giving a religious character to the Decadary fêtes.

1876 G. F. Chambers Astron. 454
The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept, as secular festivals.

Decada tion. Music. [f. Decad 2 + -Ation.]

The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc. 1875 A. J. Ellis tr. *Helmholtz* 665 This change of one decad into another is called *decadation*.

Decade (de'kéd). Also 7-9 decad. [a. F. decade (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. decas, decad-em, a. Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδα, a group of ten, f. δέκα ten. Cf. DECAD.

Cf. DECAD.]

1. An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.
1504 PLAT Jewell-ho. 111. 81 Your subjectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman.
1612 R. Sheeldon Serm. St. Martin's 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdome Decades of thousands. 1679 T. Plerge (title), A decad of Caveats to the people of England.
1725 Pope Odyss. XVI. 265 Can we engage, not decads, hit an bost? 1830 Godwin Cloudesley III. XV. 298 His prisoners were divided into two decads. 1830 D'ISRAEL Chas. I, III. XIV. 391 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decade of propositions. 1872 O. Shipley Gloss. Eccl. Terms s.v. Beads 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic.
2. spec. Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

2. spec. Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

1605 T. Hutton Reasons for Refusal 121 So many tens or decads of yeares. 1709 J. Palmer Latter Day Glory 112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased. 1869 Rawlinson Anc. Hist. 296 The war. might still have continued for another decade of years.

1605 T. Dugard in S. Ashe Fun. Serm. (1655) 71 His smoother brow.. made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century. 1827 Hallam Hist. Lit. 1. i. § 19 In the second decad of the 12th Cent. 1864 Tennyson Aylnuer's F. 82 Since Averill was a decad and a half His elder. 1878 Dowden Stud. Lit. 1 The last decade of that century.

b. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

1798 Anti. Jacobin in Spirit Public Yruls. (1799) 11. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1801 Dupag Neolog. Fr. Dict. 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

3. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

1475 Ek. Noblesse 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade. 1555 Eden (title), The Decades of the newe worlde or West India. 1504 (title), Diana: or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. Clonstable]. Denided into viij Decads. 165x Walton Relig Wotton. (1672) 46 'Tis the first Epistle in his Printed Decads. 1789 Mas. Prozzi Yourn. France I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads. 1840 Macaulay Ranke Ess. 1831 II. 139 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. 1882 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 726/t (Livy), The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century.

4. Comb. † decade-day = Decadi; decadering, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs

ring, a larger-ring having ten projections of knobs for counting the repetition of so many Aves.

1798 Anti-Yacobin in Spir. Public Frils. (1799) 11. 134
When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work).

1861 C. W. King Ant. Gems (1866) 296 The decade rings of medieval times .. are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many Aves, whilst the round head, engraved with L.H.S., stands for the Pater Noster.

† Deca de, decaid, v. Sc. Obs. [ad. L. dēcad-ère Decay.] To fall down, fail.

TDecarde, decard, v. Sc. Oos. [ad. L. ae-cadere DECAX.] To fall down, fail.

15. Aberdeen Reg. (Jamieson).

Decadence (de kādēns, di kērdēns). In 6-7
Sc. decadens. [a. F. decadence (1413 in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. decadentia, Sp., Pg. decadencia, It. decadenza 'a declyning, a decaying' (Florio), f. decadere to decay, f. de-down+cadere to fall (the

Comm. Romanic repr. of L. cadère to fall; cf. Sp. caer, F. chéoir). The prevalent accontuation has been deca dence, perh. after decay (see the dicde cadence is now considered more tionaries); scholarly.]

scholarly. The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.); decay; impaired or deteriorated condition.

1549 Compl. Scot. vii. 71 My triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens. 1623 FAVINE Theat. Hon. 11. xii. 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine. a 1734 North Exam. 11. v. \$ 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the Good be had hoped, or could hope for, in the World. 1762 Goldsm. Cit. W. xl, Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. 1815 Scott Giy M. ii, The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence. 1847 LD. LINDSAV Chr. Art 1. 114 The eleventh century, commonly conwhere the family lived in their decadence: 1847 Lb. Lindsav. Chr. Art 1. 114 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art, 1871 J. B. Mayoa in Trnl. Philol. 111. 348 Decadence seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when. it came into fashion, apparently to denote decline, and connote a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user.

b. spec. Applied to a particular period of de-

cline in art, literature, etc.
e.g. the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French
use); in Art, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael

e.g., the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use); in Art, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

1822 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Madonna Introd. (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence. 1874 Stubbs Const. Hist. 111. xxi. 615 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning.

1812 Sta R. Wilson Diary I. 136. I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence. 1884 Birm. Weekly Post 15 Nov. 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair.

1812 Decadency (de kädénsi, dlkēldensi). Also 7 decaydency. [f. as prec. with suffix -Ency.]

1823 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 132 The infirmitie and decadency of the King. 1895 F. Spence House of Medici 239 During the decaydency and restauration of the Roman empire. 1777 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire. 1779 Swinbuane Trav. Spain kin. (T.), Burgos. long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency, 1812 W. Tayton in Monthly Mag. XXXIV. 14 Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a paralytic man the decadency, is sensible. 1844 Fraser's Mag. XXII. 313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency.

1820 Decadent (de kădent, dlkēldent), a. [f. Decadent (Hatefal)]

Decadent (de kăděnt, dłkēl děnt), a. [f. DE-CADENCE: see -ENT. So mod.F. décadent (Hatzf.).]

1. That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of ex-

on or deteriorating from a prior conductor of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 1. 1. ii, Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? 1872 Blackte Lays High!, Introd. 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it. 1885 MME. Darmesterer in Mag. of Art Sept. 47/1 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy.

2. Said of a French school which affects to

| 2. Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art. Hence sb. A member of this fraternity.

[1885 Figaro 22 Sept., Le décadent n'a pas d'idées. Il n'en veut pas. Il aime mieux les mots. C'est au lecteur à comprendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s'y refuse généralement. De là, mépris du décadent pour le lecteur.] 1888 Sat. Rev. 6 Oct. 417/2 M. Darmesteter has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and overelaborate. 1890 Ibid. 22 Nov. 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France. naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not. 1886 Daily News 8 Nov. 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible.

Hence De cadently adv. 1893 Sat. Rev. 23 Apr. 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written.

Decadescent (dekăde sent), a. nonce-wd. assumed L. type decadescere, inceptive from med.L or Romanic decadere: see Decadence and -ESCENT.]

Beginning or tending to decay.

1858 National Rev. Oct. 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescent virgins sigh so affectingly.

| Décadi. [Fr.: f. Gr. δέκα ten + -di day in Lundi, etc.] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sundard Applications of the Control of the Con

day as a day of rest.

1795 Buare Let. to W. Elliot Wks. VII. 358 Annulling the Calvinistick sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states. 1801 H. M. WILLIAMS Sk. Fr. Rep. 1. xxii. 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi.

Decadianome: see Deca-prefix.

Decadic (drkædik), a, [a. Gr. δεκαδικός, Gr. δεκαδικός + -Ic.] Belonging to

f. Gr. δεκαδ· (see DECADE) + -IC.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xxvi. (1866) II. 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration. 1877 E. Cauro Philos. Kant II. vi. 293 The decadic system of numbers. 1883 Times 5 July 7/3 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic.

1848 Decadist (de-kādist). rare. [I. Gr. δεκαδ-DECADE + -IST.] One who writes in decades.

1857 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Decadist, a Writer of Decads, such was Titus Livius.

Decadrachm, deka-(de kadræm). Numism. Decadracinin, dega- (de kadrein). Numism. [f. Gr. δεκάδραχμος of the value of ten drachime, f. δέκα ten + δραχμή Drachma.] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

1856 Sat. Rev. 11. 735/1 Pre-eminent amongst them was a decadrachm of Syracuse.

Decæsarize, etc.: see De- H. 1.

Decasiarize, etc.: see 19ε-11. 1.

Decasid: see Deca-prefix 1.

Decagon (de kagsn). Geom. [ad. med.L. decagonum sb., -us adj., a. Gr. δεκάγωνον, -os, f. Gr. δέκα ten, and γωνία corner or angle, -γωνος angled. Used at first in Latin form. Cf. F. decagone, 1652.

Used at first in Latin form. Cf. F. décagone, 1652 in Hatzfeld.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also attrib.

[1571 DIGGES Panton. IV. XXV. II h iij h, The superficies of an equiangle Decagonum.] 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 46 A Circle without and Decagon within. 1704. I HARRIS Lex. Techn. s.v., If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle. 1838 Murray's Handbk. N. Germ. 226 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227. 1881 Trans. Victoria Inst. XIV. 1951. I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

Decagonal (d/kw/gōnāl). a. [f. med.l., de-

195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

Decagonal (dłkærgönāl), a. [f. med.l.. decagon.um+-AL.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon; ten-sided.

1571 Digges Pantom. iv. ix. Y jb, The decagonall corde of that circle wheron loosadron is framed.

1717 Berkelley Tour in Italy Wks. 1871 IV. 526 What remains is a decagonal building.

1839 Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit. II. 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal.

Decagram: see Deca-prefix 2.

Decagynous (dłkædzinos), a. Bot. [f. mod. Bot.l. decagyn-us, f. Gr. δίκα ten + γυνή woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagy nia**, a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnæan Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus Phytolacea: see Linnæns Spec. Plant. ed. 1, 1753, Colin Milne Bot. Dict. 1770.

Decahedral (dekă hi drăl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Having the form of a decahedron; ten-sided.

1811 Pinkerron Petral. I. 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

**Decahedron** (dekā,h $\bar{r}$  dr $\bar{r}$ n). Geom. [Representing a Gr. \*δεκάεδρον, neuter of \*δεκάεδρον, on the model of εξάεδρον, f. δέκα ten + έδρα seat, base. Cf. F. decaedre, Hauy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Decaid: see Decade v. (Sc.).

Decairt, var. of DECART Sc. Obs., to discard.

Decality, var. of Piccari Sc. 003., to discard.

Decalcation (dīkādikāl·sīn). [f. L. dē-down (De-l. 1) + calcāre to tread, to trample: see

-ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1827 STEUARY Planter's G. (1828) 204 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decalcation of the surface.

**Decalcify** (drkw lsife), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Calcify.] trans. To deprive (e.g. bone) of its lime or calcareous matter. Hence **Deca lcified** ppl.a.; Decarleifying vbl. sb.; Decaleifica tion,

pfl. a.; Decalcifying vbl. sb.; Decalcification, the action of decalcifying.

1847-9 Todo Cycl Anat. IV. 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell.

1859 Ibid. V. 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'.

1859 Dental Surg. (1873) 397 Decalcifying a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid.

1875 DARWIN Insectiv. Pl. vi. 105 The normal appearance of decalcified bone.

1864 Decalcing Surgery Color in Fr. form. Ind.

Decalcoma nia. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod.F. décalcomanie, f. décalquer to transfer a

mod.F. décalcomanie, f. décalquer to transfer a tracing +-manie mania, craze.] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in vogue about 1862-4. Also attrib.

1864 The Queen 27 Feb. 164 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomanie.

1865 Morn. Star 25 Aug., The potichomania.. assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world. 1869 Eng. Mech. 12 Nov. 215/1 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the Decalcomania process.

Decalcoma niac, one who practises this process.

Decalcomania process.

Decalcoma'niac, one who practises this process.

1866 Miss Braddon Lady's Mile 116 The most timid of the décalcomaniacs.

Decalet, -litre, -lobate: sec Deca-1, 2.

Decalogist (d/kæ/lödsist). rare. [f. L. decalogus Decalogue + -1sr.] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 Gregory's Posthuma Life 3 M° Dod the Decalogist. 1738 NEAL Hist. Purit. IV. 452. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE Hist. Prestyt. Eng. 11. V. 241 John Dod (Surnamed the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

Decalogue (de kălog). [a. F. décalogue (15th c. in Hatzi.), ad. L. decalog-us (Tertullian), a. Gr. δεκάλογος (orig. adj. ή δεκάλογος, sc. βίβλος), in Clemens Alexand., etc., from the phrase οἱ δέκα λόγοι the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob. directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1563. The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenœus adv. Hæres.; and was probably in the Greek original.]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

1382 Wyclif Rom. Prol. 299 The noumbre of the firste maindementus of the decaloge.

1363 Man Musculus' Commandments.

1364 Huwell For. Trav. (Arh.) 84 They be leeve the Decalog of Moses.

1570 J. Goodwin Filled with the Spirit To Rdr. A iij a, The Second Table of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1755 Young Centauri Wks.

1757 IV. 111 Both the tables of the decalogue are broken.

1847 H. Miller First Impr. iv. (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decalogue of old, on tables of stone.

1731 IV. 101 Both the decalogue of old, on tables of stone.

1732 Onew and ever till now concealed decalogue! a 1861

CLOUGH Poems (title), The Latest Decalogue.

+ Decalvation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. de-

+ Decalvation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. dēcalvāre to make bald, f. dē- (De- I. 3) + calvus bald.] A making bald by removal of hair.

1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 48 All those wayes of Decalvation practised by the Ancients. 1737 L. CLARKE Hist. Bible (1740) I. vi., For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

Decalvinize: see De- II. I.

Decalvinize: see De-II. 1.
Decamalee = Diramali, an Indian gum.
Decameron (d/κωτοτρη). [a. It. Decamerone, f. Gr. δέκα ten + ἡμέρα day, after Hexāmeron, mediæval corruption of Hexahemeron or Hexarmeron, Gr. ξεάἡμερον. The Greek form would be δεχήμερον or δεκαἡμερον.] The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in tenday; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence Decameronic a., tharacteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

acteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B. Jossos Sil. Wom. 1. iii, Cler. When were you there? Daup. Last night: and such a Decameron of sport fallen out! Boccace never thought of the like.

Decamerous, Decametre: see Deca-1, 2.

Decamerous, Decametre: see Deca-1, 2.

Decamp (d/kæ·mp), v. [a. F. ddeamper, earlier descamper (Cotgr., 161); f. des-, dé- (see DE-1.6) + camp. Cf. It. scampare = discampare, DISCAMP.]

1. intr. (Mil.) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 PHILLIPS, To Decamp, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of lncampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 169a Siege Lymerick 2 Here we incamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd. 1785 De Foe Voy. round Wordt (1840) 312 The Spaniards' gentleman caused then to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again.

1803 Wellington in Owen Desp, 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had Norm. Conq. (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.
b. Const. from, etc.

b. Const. from, etc.

1676 Row Suppl. Blair's Autobiog. x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse-law. 1695 Blacknore Pr. Arth. vi. 420 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain. the fertile Plain. 1836 W. Invino Astoria 111. of They were fain to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2 To go away promptly or suddenly; to make

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of crimi-

off at once, take oneself off: often said of criminals and persons cluding the officers of the law.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. civ., He ordered them (servants] to decamp without further preparation.

1764 Sierne in Traill Life 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London.

179a Gentl. Mag.

17/2 Probably the rascal is decamped; and where is your remedy?

1828 D'ISRRELL Chas. I, l. iv. 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain.

1885 Manch. Exam.

29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

162.

1806-7 J. Beressorn Miseries Hum. Life (1826) IX.

1811, Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped.

1871 Rossetti Poems, Yenny 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

+3. trans. To cause to break up a camp. rare. +3. trans. To cause to break up a camp. rare.

1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. v. 120 The next day decampt his
whole Army and followed them. 1733 MILLIER Compend.

7rnl. 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelle.

¶ 4. catachr. To camp. Obs.

1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 42 They... being beaten from
their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off
St. Thomas. 1745 POCOCKE Descr. East II. II. II. 120 It
leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes
were decamping.

Hence Decamped Opl. a.. Decamping vill sh

were decamping.

Hence Decamped fpl. a., Decamping vbl. sb.

1689 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 567 We have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry.

1770 LANCHORNE Plutarch (1879) II. 780/1 Cæsar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops.

1887 Pall Matt G. 14 Nov. 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt... and his associates.

**Decampment**, sb. [a. F. décampement (16th c.), f. décamper: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of decamping; the raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

departure.

1706 Prillirs (ed. Kersey), Decampment, a Decamping, or Marching off.

1733 Millinger Compend. Iral. 300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward.

1736 Eliza Stanley tr. Hist. Pr. Titi 122 Having by some few Decampments. drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain.

1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1779) IV. xc. 86 In consequence of this decampment, the borrower had withdrawn hinself.

1809 W. Irving Knickerh, (1861) 259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

Decan (de kan). Also 5-6 decano. [ad. L. decānus, Gr. δεκανός; cf. DEAN.] +1. A chief or ruler of ten. Obs.

1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 130 a, Moses did then appoint them .. Centurians, Quinquagenarians and Decans.

2. Astrol. The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself. Cf. Decanate 1.

1586 J. HARVEY Discours. Probl. 103 The great Conjunction of Saturne and Impiter in the last Decane of Pisces, 1651 J. F[REARE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos. 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. Iv. 317 (transl. Porphynius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets. . their decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 1812 Buchan in Singer Hist. Cards 361 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees.

† 3. = Dean 1. Obs.

138-50 DEAN 1. OOS, 1438-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) VII. 477 Symon .. decan [1387 TREVISA deen] in the same churche. 1496 Will of Hawarden (Somerset Ho.), Decane of the Arches. 1538 Leland Hin. 11. 40 Wallingford .. There is also a Collegiate Chapel .. There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers.

Decanal (dtkelmal), a. [f. L. decân-us Dean

+AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4386/3 Libraries of 3 degrees, viz. General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial. 1862 Sat. Rev. XIV. 705/2 The specially Decanal virtues.

1868 MILMAN St. Paul's xi. 271 The decanal and prebendal estates.

2. Applied to the south side of the whoir of a

cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits.

1792 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 67/1 The Pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantorial side. 1877 J. D. CHAMAERS Div. Worship 4 On the Decanal or Southern side.

Hence Decamally, also Decamically, advbs.

(nonce-wds.), as a dean.

1882 PLUMPTRE in Spectator 8 Apr. 465/1 The twin-brother
Deans, bora decanally on the same day. 1893 A. K. II.
Boyno 25 Years of St. Andrew's I. 286 A great Welsh
preacher, though as Stanley said, a habe decanically, a very

young dean.

† De'canate!. Astrol. Obs. [f. Decan + -ATE.]

= Face sb. 11c: see quot. 1696.

1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. viii. 58 He [Saturn] hath also these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1653 Gatarer Find. Annot. fer. 21 tis in the last degree of the Decanate of Aries. 1666 Phillips, Decanate, by some called Decurie, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

De'canate? [ad. med. L. decānātus, f. decānūs Dean.] = Deanery 2.

1835 Dansey Hore Dec. Rur. 1. xxxiv. (Contents., Deanerural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of their decanates.

† Decander. Bot. Obs. [See next.] A plant having ten stamens; a member of the decandria.

1828 in Webster.

Decardria. Bot. [mod. Bot. L. (Linnæus) f. Gr. δέκα ten + ἀνδρ- man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'.] In the Sexual System of Linneus, the class of plants having ten stamens.

1775 in Asn. 1794 Martin Rousseau's Bot. ix. 89 Decandria, which has ten stamens.

Hence Deca indrian a. = next. 1828 in Webster.

Hence **Deca'ndrian** a. = next. 18.88 in Webster. **Decandrous** (d/kærndrəs), a. Bol. [f. as prec. + -0vs.] Characterized by ten stamens. 1808 J. E. Smith in Trans. Linn. Soc. 1X. 244 (title) Specific Characters of the Decandrous Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bol. 11. 148 In some exotic allies the stamens are decandrous. **Decane** (deˈkē/n). Chem. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon C<sub>10</sub> II<sub>22</sub>; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar. 1875 in Watts Dict. Chem. VII. 42a. **Decane**, obs. form of Decan, Deacon.

† **Deca'nerv**. -arv. Obs. [f. L. decān-us

† Decame, ods. form of Decam, Deacen.
† Dearnery, -ary, Obs. [f. L. decan-us]
Dean+ery.

1538 Lelano Itin. 11. 29 The Chirch ... is impropriate onto the Decanerie of Sareshyri.

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govi. L. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferiour Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries, the chief of which was wout to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus. called Decanus.

Decangular: see Deca-prefix 1.

† Decani (dlkā'nəi). [L., genitive of decānus Dean.] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases decani side, stall (of a choir): = Decanal 2. In Music used to indicate the decanal side of the choir in anti-

phonal singing.

1760 Boyce Cathedral Music I. 8. 1866 Direct. Angl.
353 Decani Stall, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1864 J. T. Fowker (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed.

the Decani and Canton's sides are reversed.

Decanonize, -ation: see DE-II. 1.

Decant (d'kæ'nt), v.¹ [a. F. décanter, ad. med.L. dēcanthāre (a word of the alchemists), f. a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. κάνθος corner of the eye (Darmesteter).]

trans. To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution)

by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; esp. in Chem. as a means

turb the fees or sediment; esp. in Chem. as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate.

1633 Worron Let. in Rem. 454 (T.) Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice. 1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual., Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently siz'd Retort. 1799 Fornyce in Phil. Trans. LXX. 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that. none of the copper be carried along with it. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. sv. Decantation, It is only .. from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted. (fg.) 1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-t. iv. 21 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks.

b. To pour (wine, etc.) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table; also, loosely, to pour out (wine, ale,

use at table; also, loosely, to pour out (wine, ale,

use at table; also, loosely, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

1730 Swift Poems, Market-hill 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. 1780 Mrs. Plozzi Yourn. France II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxii, A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler. 1873 Mas. Alexander The Wooing o't ix, Claret..ah, you decant it; that is a good sign.

C. transf. To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

C. transf. To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

1742 Young M. Th. iii. 339 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1843 Blackew. Mag. XIV. 586 He... used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily. 1871 M. Collins Mrg. & Merch. II. vi. 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

Hence Decanted ppl. a.

1788 Cavenoish in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII. 169 The decanted and undecanted parts. 1793 Beddoes Sea Scurvy of The decanted water is to be boiled down.

† Decant, v. 2 Obs. [ad. L. decantare: see next.] = Decantanter. 1874 Blooms [absolute canting, recanting, recanting, or rather double canting.] 1674 Blooms Glossoger, (ed. 4), Decant, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant. 1711 Foades in M. P. Brown Suppl. Dec. (1824) V. 79 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country.

† Decantate, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. L. decantatel., pa. pple. of decantare: see next.] Decantated.

cantated.

1620 E. BLOUNT Horae Subs. 105 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decantate vtilities and praises of History.

1675 BAXTER Cath. Theol. 11. 11. 10 Augustines saying so much decantate by Dr. Twisse and others.

† Decantate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēcantāre to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f. De I. 3 + cantāre

1. trans. To sing or say over and over again; to

1. trans. To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often.

1542 Becon Pathw. Prayer Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises.
1611 Convat Crudities 99 The very Elysian fieldes, so much decantated and celebrated by the Verses of Poets.
1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH Usurped Pawers 14 That late so much decantated Aphorisme, All Power. is from the People.
2. intr. To sing or speak often.
1659 Gaunen Teurs of Church 99 These men. impertinently decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church.

Decantation (dikente fon.) [ad. med.L. dicanthatio, in Fr. decantation, n. of action f. Decant v.1] The action of decanting; esp. of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit. off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1641 Faench Distill. i. (1651) 9 Decantation, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setling, by inclination.

1057 G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind. 196 This [sedimen] to be severed from the other juyce by decantation, and dried.

1758 Elaboratory 377 The earth. will. form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary.

1837 HOWITT RIV.

Life vi. ii. (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation. 1833 Hardwick's Photogr. Chem. 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off.

1. One who decants.

1. One who decants,
1758 Dyche, Decanter, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other yessels.
1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: spec. a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled. [The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view:

1715 Kersey, Decanter, a Bottle made of clear Flint-Glass for the holding of Wine, etc. to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass.

1725 Johnson, Decanter, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

1775 Asia, Decanter, the vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted.

1818 Todd, Decanter, a glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.]

1712 Lond, Gaz, No. 5041/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value.

1713 Addison Guardian No. 162 F 5 The Barmecide. then filled both their glasses out of an empty decanter.

1725 Dz For Voy. round World (1840) 237 We lad.. water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber.

1823 J. BAOCOK Dom. Anusem.

1849 Lytton Caxtons 46 In virtue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters.

1862 G. Macdonald. D. Elgistbrod I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand.

1870 DICKENS E. Drood II, A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich-coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence Decarater v. nonce-wd., to put wine in a

decanter.

1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Spy II. 117 While the wine was decantering. 1885 Punch 16 May 230/2 They're catering and de-cantering.

Decantherous, Decapartite, -petalous,

-phyllous: see DECA- 1.

Decapi:llated, ppl. a. rare. - o [f. pa. pple, of late or med. L. dēcapillāre to cut off the hair, f. DE I. 6 + capill-us hair of the head.]

1727 BALLEV vol. II, Decapillated, having the Hair pulled or fallen off.

Decapi latory, a. nonce-wd. [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the

nead or face.

1839 New Monthly Mag. LVI. 30 A primitive array of decapillatory conveniences or rather necessaries.

Decarpitable, a. rare. [f. late or med.L. decapitare to Decapitate + -ABLE.] That can be decapitated.

1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. (1858) 198 Thou,—not even natural'; decapitable.

Decapitalize (dika-pităloiz), v. [f. De-II. I + CAPITAL + -1ZE.] trans. To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city. Hence Decapitaliza tion.

1871 Daily News 13 Apr. 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalise her. 1889 The Voice (N.V.) 26 Dec., Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism.

Decapitate (dIkæpitēlt), v. [f. F. décapiter

(1320 in Hatzf.), also desc- (14th c.), = Pr. de-, descapitar, It. decapitare, late or med.L. decapitare, f. DE- I. 6 + caput, capit head. See - ATE 3.]

1. trans. To cut off the head of (a man or animal); to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to

poll a tree, etc.

poll a tree, etc.

1611 Corca., Decapiter, Descapiter, to decapitate, or behead. 1661 Arnway's Tablet Advt. (T.), Charles the First... murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall. 1776 Evelyn's Sylva. I. vii. § 2.154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used. 1867 Smiles Huguenots Eng. iii. (1880) so They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true; but the Guises had decapitated the living men. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions.

b. Math. In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants: To remove the highest

culating seminvariants: To remove the nignest number of the symbol.

1884 CAYLEY in Amer. Frnt. Math. VII. 1. 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number.

2. U.S. politics. To dismiss summarily from office. 1872 Daily Tel. 5 Jan., At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic employes have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democrats get the upper hand again. 1889 in Farmer Americanisms s.v.

Hence Decarpitated ppl. a., Decarpitating vbl. sh. and vbl. a.

Hence Decarpitated ppl. a., Decarpitating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1796 Ess. by Soc. of Gentlem. Exeter 228 A very antient decapitated pillar.

1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys. 1. ii. 8 67
A decapitated Fing. remains at rest until it is touched.

1827 STEURAT Planter's G. (1828) 76 The decapitating of them Irrees] is utterly destructive of their health and growth.

1830 Athenaum 8 Mar. 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions.

Decapitation (dlkæpitēl·jon). [a. F. décapitation = med.L. decapitation-em, n. of action f.

decapitare: sec prec.]

1. The action of decapitating; the fact of being decapitated.

decapitated.

1650 Arnway Alarum, etc. (1661) 76 (T.) His decapitation for the clear truth of God. a 1794 Sta W. Jones Suhridbheda (R.), It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1830 James Louis XIV, IV. 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family ... was decapitation.

b. Obstetr. Med. of the foetns.

1876 LEISHMAN Midwifery XXX. (ed. 2) 565.

C. Math. (See DECAPITATE v. 1 b.)

1884 CAYLEY in Amer. Irnl. Math. VII. 1. 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

tion we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

2. Zool. The spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882.)

3. U.S. politics. Summary dismissal from office. 1869 N.Y. Herald 5 Aug. (Farmer). The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H. Davis Amer. Const. 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

Decapitator (d/kæpitelta). [f. Decapitate

Decapitator (d/kæ·piteltəx). [f. Decapitate -oR, alter L. type.]

1. One who decapitates.

12. One who decapitates.

12. Examiner No. 630. 290'1 Disgust at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded.

1890 Ecolumbus (Ohio) Dispatch 2 Feb., Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth-class postmasters under President Cleveland.

Med. An obstetric instrument for decapitation

of the feetus.

1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM Obsteir. Med. (1851) 371. 1882 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

| Decapité (dl'kæ pite), a. Her. [F. décapité,

decapitated.] (See quot.)
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Decapité (in Heraldry) signifies that
the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from
erazed.

Decapod (de kăpęd). Zool. [a. F. décapode (Latreille 1806), ad. mod.L. Decapoda: see next.]
A. sb. A member of the Decapoda; a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod; in pl.

1835-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. I. 520/2 The Decapods are .. characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle. 1885 C. F. Hotora Marvels Anim. Life 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [Spirula] alive.

B. adj. Belonging to the Decapoda.

1835 Kirsh Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xv. 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms. 1847 CARFENTER Zool. § 892 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods].

Lepnalopods.
H Decapoda (d²kæ pödä), sb. pl. Zool. [mod.L. (Latreille 1806), prop. adj. pl. neuter sc. animalia, a. Gr. δεκάποδα, neut. pl. of δεκάπουs ten-footed.]
1. The highest order of Crustacea, having ten feet

or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, cray-fish,

shrimp, etc.

[1806 LATREILLE Gen. Crust. et Ins. 1, 9 Crustaceorum Distributio generalis . Legio Secunda Malacostraca . Ordo I. Decapoda, Décapodes.] 1878 Bell Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat. 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased.

2. The ten-armed Cephalopoda (order Dibranchiata), distinguished from the Octopoda. Called also

Decacera.

1851 RICHARDSON Geot. viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods,

called decapoda.

Hence Deca podal a.; Deca podan a. and sh.;

Deca podons a.; Deca poda a. and so,;
Deca podons a.; Decapo diform a., having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean.

1852 Dana Crust. 11. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradecapodan.

1835-6 Tood Cycl. Anat. I. 525/2
The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Crustaceans.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life for The Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapterygious: see Deca- prefix 1.

† Deca-pulate, v. Obs.— o [f. L. \*dēcapulāre, f. dē- away + capulāre to pour off (f. capula small

CESSEL') 1633 COCKERAM, Decapulate, to poure out from one thing o another. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Hence † Decapulation. 1681 tr. Weilis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Decapulation, pouring off.

n pouring off.

Decarbonate, v. rare. [Cf. F. décarbonater

Decarbonate, v. rare. [Cf. F. décarbonater and Carbonater] = Decarbonize.

1831 J. Holland Manuf. Metal I. 270 They [forks, common snoffers, etc.] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree. 1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Decarbonated, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarbonization. [f. next: see -Ation.]

The action or process of decarbonizing.

1831 J. Holland Manuf. Metal I. 276 To subject the cast steel. to the process of decarbonisation.

1835-6 Tond Cycl. Anat. I. 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

Decarbonize (d'kā:lbŏnəiz). v. [f. Dr. II. r.

Decarbonize (dlkā ibŏnəiz), v. [f. De-II. i + Carbonize.] trans. To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence Decarbonized ppl. a.,

+ CARBONIZE.] trans. To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence Decarbonized ppl. a., Decarbonizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1825 E. Turrell in Philos. Mag. LXV. 421 Engravings upon decarbonized steel plates. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 493/2 The liver is .. the true decarbonising organ in the animal kingdom. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 197 In Bessemer's process, liquid crude iron is decarbonised by forcing air through it by machinery.

Decarburize, v. [Cf. F. dicarburer and Carburized, ppl. a.; Decarburized, v. [Cf. F. dicarburer and Carburizel] = prec. So Decarburized ppl. a.; Decarburization; Decarburization; Decarburization in Encycl. Brit. XII. 553/2 The crude iron is .. decarburised by the action of a blast of air. Ibid. 553/1 Difficulties have attended the decarburisation of iron containing so much carbon. Ibid., Converted into malleable iron .. by decarburation in the refinery. 1881 J. Resse in Metal World No. 22. 344, I first decarburize and desiliconize the cast iron. 1886 W. C. Roberts Introd. Metallurgy 33 For determining the point at which decarburization has ceased in the Bessener converter.

Decarch, dek- (de kaik), sb. Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. δεκάρχ-ηs or \*δέκαρχ-οs, f. δέκα ten + -αρχηs, -αρχοs ruler.] One of a ruling body of ten.

1856 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decarch, the same with Dearch [a Captain or Governor of ten ]. 1849 GROTE Greece II. Ixxii. (1862) VI. 350 As at Athens.. the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

Decarch, dek- (de kaik), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + -αρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from ten distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1864 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 350 In the two

xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phancr*. 350 In the two species mentioned [*Lycopodium clavatum*, *Alpinum*] the xylem is hexarch to dekarch, very often heptarch.

Decarchy, dek- (de kaiki). Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. δεκαρχία: see prec. sb.] = DECADARCHY.

a 1638 Mede Ep. Dr. Meddus Wks. IV. 781 The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'monthed' Horn with that Decarchy of Horns subject to him. 1838 Thirlwall Greece IV. 155 A council of ten a decarchy, as it was commonly called nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of polity. 1849 Grote Greece II. lxy, The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian dekarchies in the other cities.

† Decard, v. Obs. [f. De- II. 2 + CARD; cf. OF. descarer and DE- I. 6.] = DISCARD.

1. trans. To throw away or reject (a card) from 1. Wans. 10 throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also absol. Hence Decarded ppl. a. is 1550 Manif. Detect. Diceplay C viii a, Stealing the stocke of the decarded cardes. 1668 Macuis Dumb Knt. in Hazl. Dodsley X. 187 Can you decard, madam?

2. gen. To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss. 1665 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. viii. § 5. 34 That. they bee from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued. 1621 Fletcher Pilgrim IV. ii. (ed. 1647) You cannot sir; you have cast those by; decarded 'em.

Decardinalized decassualize: see De. II. I. Decardinalized decastualize: see De. III. I.

Decardinalize, decasualize: see DE- II. 1.

Decarrate (dłkā·inėt), a. [ad. L. dēcarnātus divested or stripped of flesh, f. De- prep. I. 6 + carn-em flesh.] Divested of incarnation, no longer

incarnate. So **Decarnated** ppl. a.

1865 Reader 16 Dec., Logic Comte never liked, but it became to him at last a sort of devil decarnated. 1886 Ch. Times 42/1 The idea.. that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

† **Decarnation.** Obs. [f. as prec. with reference to incarnation.] Deliverance from the flesh or from carnality.

1648 W. Mountague Devout Ep. II. i. 13 Gods incarnation inableth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.

† Decart, v. Sc. Obs. Also decairt. [a. OF.

† **Decart**, v. Sc. Obs. Also decairt. [a. OF. descarter, f. des., de- (DE-I. 6) + carte CARD.] = DECARD, DISCARD.

a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war; 'I Referr: Decarte yow' [etc.]. a 1603 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems xxxii. 27 3011 vter ansneir courteously I crave, Quhom 3e will keep, or vhom 3e will decairt. 1641 R. Baillie Lett. § Yrnts. (1841) I. 303 Ite hes such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decairt him.

Decay to the second second

Decart v., to turn out of a cart : see DE- II. 2. † Deca's. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. \*decas, ad. med. L. dēcāsus falling down, decay.] Decay, ruin.

1303 Gowea Conf. I. 32 The walle and af the citee withinne Stant in ruine and in decas [rime was].

Decasemic, -sepalous, -spermal, -sperm-

ous: see Deca- 1.

† Deca'ss, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. decasser, desquasser to break or beat down, f. de-, des- (De-I. i, 3) + casser to break: see CASS v.] trans. To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

Decastellate (d/kæstělet), v. rare. [f. med. L. dēcastellare, f. De- I. 6 + castellāre to Castellate. Trans. To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of.

1830 A. Th. Drane Hist. St. Cath. Siena 356 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellating of one of the fortresses. Decastere: see Decastellating of one of the fortresses. Decastech (deckăstik). rare. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + στίχος verse.] A poem of ten lines.

[1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 402 This Decasticon.] c 1645

HOWELL Lett. 6 Oct. 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastic.

Decastvle (deckăstoil). a. Arch. Imod. ad. Decastellate (d/kæstěleit), v. rare. [f. med.

Decastyle (de kăstəil), a. Arch. [mod. ad. L. decastylus, a. Gr. δεκάστυλοs having ten columns, f. δέκα ten + -στυλος column. Cf. F. décastyle (1694 in Hatzf.), décastile (1762 in Acad. Dict.).] Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also sb. A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

nade of ten columns.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. Decastyle, in the antient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in front.—The temple of Jupiter Olympius was decastyle. Ibid.

s.v. Hypachtrons, Of hypathrons, some were decastyle, others pyenostyle. 1727 Baller vol. II. Decastyle, that has to Pillers. 1832 W. Wilkins in Philol. Museum 1. 543 We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypathral decastyle species.

Decasyllabic (dekăsilæbik), a. (sb.) [f. Gr. δέκα ten + SYLLABIC. Cf. F. décasyllabique (1752 in Hatzf.).] Consisting of ten syllables. b. sb. A line of ten syllables.

Inne of ten syllables.
a 1771 Ganv Observ. Eng. Metre Wks. 1843 V. 242 Spenser has also given an instance of the decasyllabic measure. 1837—9 Hallam Hist. Lit. 1. viii. § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic. 1854 Emesson Lett. § Soc. Aims, Poet. § Imag. Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1836 S. Lang-Poole in Macm. Mag. No. 264. 698 Over four thousand lines of decasyllabics have not stifled his fervour.

Decasyllable (dekăsi lăb'l), sb. and a. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + SYLLABLE. Cf. F. décasyllabe adj. and sb.] sb. A line of ten syllables, adj. Of ten syllables.

1837-9 HALLAM Hist Lit. 1. viii. § 28 The normal type, or decasyllable line. 1859 THACKEAAV Virgin. IXXIX, I had rather hear Mrs. Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr. Warrington's decasyllables. 1892 Academy 17 Sept. 230/2 The decasyllable couplet.

| Decasy Habon. Obs. [a. assumed Gr. δεκασύλλαβον, neuter of -os adj.: cf. prec. and Gr. δισύλλαβον, -oν, etc.] A ten-syllable verse.

1889 NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubilitie of a drumning decasillabon.

† Decate ssarad. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. late Gr. δεκατέσσαρες = τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα fourteen +

-AD.] A poem of 14 lines.

1600 J. Melvill Diary (1842) 437 In memoriall wharoff this Decatessarad was maid.

**Decatholicize**, v. [De- II. 6 + CATHOLICIZE.] trans. To deprive of catholicity or Catho-

CIZE.] trans. To deprive of eatholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 Barrnel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev. (1795) 63 But then France would not have been decatholicised. 1867 Ch. Times 18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer may be decatholicised. 1889 Catholic Union Gaz. 27 note, If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholicise her.

Decatyl (de kåtil). Chem. [I. Gr. &kar-os tenth + -YL.] A synonym of DECYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical C10 H21.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 333 We.. consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the anyl group.

Decaudate (dIko de't), v. [f. De- II. 1 + L. canda tail + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of the tail.

1864 N. & Q. V. 165 The P. was originally an R. which has had the misfortune to be dacaudated.

So Decaudalize v. nonce-vod.

So Decau dalize v. nonce-wd.

1840 New Monthly Mag. LVIII. 273 Puss..was decau-

1840 New Monthly Mag. LVIII. 273 Puss. was decaudalized.

Decay (dIkē¹¹), sb. For forms see the verb. [f. Decay v. Cf. med.L. decheium in Du Cange.]

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline; the condition of one who has thus fallen off or declined.

c 1460 Fortescue Abs. f. Lim. Mon. xvi, The estate off be Romans. hath fallen alwey sythyn, into suche decay, bat nowe [etc.]. 1558 Br. Watson Sev. Sacram. i. 2 He repayerth all our decaies in grace. 1587 Mirr. Mag., Albanact lxvi, Discord brings all kingdomes to decay.

1611 Biale Lev. xxv. 35 If thy brother bee waxen poore, and fallen in decay with thee. 1718 Histers & Nelson J. Kettlewell III. § 103. 439 Perceiving .. a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the University of Paris... had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

† b. Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; poet. fall, death. Obs.

† b. Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; poet. fall, death. Obs.

1535 Coverdale Ps. cv(i). 36 They worshipped their ymages, which turned to their owne decaye. 1500 Spenser F. Q. i. vi. 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay. Itid.

11. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 516 To kill thine honour with thy lines decaie. 1505 — John iv. iii. 154. a 1724 Battle of Harlaw xxv. in Ramsay Evergreen, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sae unhappylie was slain.

† 2. Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.); dwindling, decrease. Obs.

1636 Blunt Voy. Levant (1637) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers. 1661 Stillinger. Orig. Sacr. III. iv. § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather. 1660 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 39 The shadows. being cansed by the decay of the light. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. p. lxxiv, Complaints were brought to the Council-Board, of the great Decay of that River. 1816 J. Smith Pawerama Sc. & Art 11. 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away,

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

o. Of material times: Washing of wearing away.

disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

1523 Fitzhear. Surv. 1 Those castelles.. that be fallen in dekay and nat inhabyted. c 1600 Sharks. Sonn. xiii. 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1756 7 tr. Keyster's Trax. (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins. 1839 Keightley Hist. Eng. II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices.

† b. pl. Dilapidations; concr. ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus. (Rarely in sing.) Obs.

1582 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 427 The Bayliffs.. shall.. make relation unto this howsse what the decayes are. 1615. G. Sambys Trax. 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church. 1632 Lithgow Traz. v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to.. the stomy heapes of Jericho. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 26. 82 Jehoida was careful to amend the decayes of the Temple.

1777 G. Forster Voy. round World I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decays.

fig. 1605 Sharks. Lear v. iii. 291 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be appli'd 1662 South Serm.

L. ii. Gen. i. 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable.

C. fig. The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

phonetic elements in language.

1874 SAVE Compar. Philot. i. 18 Contraction and decay may be carried so far as to become an idiosyncracy of a particular language.

1877 PAPILLON Man. Comp. Philology iv. 56 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through

disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with pl.), effect, mark,

or sign of physical decay.

or sign of physical decay. 2161 B. Josson Catiline. 1, She has been a fine lady.. and paints, and hides Her decays very well. 1720Woorow Corr. (1843) II. 498 Notwithstanding my great age and decays, I am able to preach.. in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 203 7 12 In the pains of disease, and the

languor of decay. 1860 Hook Lirex Abps. (1869) I. vil. 421 The archbishop... had begun to show symptoms of decay. † b. spec. Consumption, phthisis; 'a decline'. 1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick 150 A perfect Heetic, which inseparably accompanies Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions. 1746 Berkeley Let. Tar-Writer § 23 Dropsies, decays, and other maladies. 1818 Scort Hrt. Midt. aviii, Her son that she had left at hame weak of a decay.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissae; rotting.

1504 PLAT Tewell-ho. 11. 42 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire.

1748 F. SMITH Voy. 1. 138 Soci Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten. 1771 J. HUNTER Hist. Tech 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay. 1775 HARBE Phillos. Arrangem., The body ceases to live, and the members soon pass into putrefaction and decay. 1860 RUSNIN Mod. Paint. V. VIII. 1. 159 The decay of leaves. 1878 L.P. MERROTH Teeth 125 The tech will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

† 6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. Obs.

†6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. Obs.

1563 Homilies 11. x. Pt. i, Som worldly witted men think it a great decay to the quiete and prudent gouernynge of their commonwealthes to gene eare to the simple and playne rules.. of our Sauiour. 1584 Power Lioyd's Cambria 21 This partition is the very decaie of great families. ε1600 Sinaks. Sonn. Ixxx, My loue was my decay. 1674 Wood Life (O. II. S.) II. 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are coffy houses. 1690 Child Diac. Trade (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

†7. Failure of payment or rent; arrears. Obs. [med. L. decasus reddiins, decatum.]

1546 in Eng. Gilds (1870)\*199 The possessiones of the Guyld, wyth the decayes, ben yerly valued at letc.]. Ibid., Decayes and defautes of Rentes. 1546 Mem. Kipon (Surtees) III. 31 One Annuall Rent.. in decay and not payde.

Decay (dTkēl'), v. Forms; 5- docay; also 5-6 dekay(e, dekey, 6-7 decaye, -aio. [a.

5-6 dekay(e, dekey, 6-7 decaye, aio. [a. OF. decair, dekair (subj. pres. decaie), var. of decaoir, dechaoir, decheoir, now dechoir - Sp. decaer, Pg. decahir, 1t. decadere, a Com. Rom. compound of de-down + cadere = L. cadere to fall. type, those in -ir in OF. and Pg. have passed over to the -ire conjugation.]

I. intr.

to the -ire conjugation.]

I. intr.

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing

condition.

quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 Farvan Chron. v. xcv. 69 The seruyce of God.. by mean of yo Saxons was greatly decayde through all Brytayne. 1511-2 Act 3 Hen. Fift, c. 3 Preamb., Archerie.. is right litell used, but dayly mynessheth, decayth and abateth. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Abn. 11. (1882) 73 Whereby learning greatle decaieth. 1602 ROWLANDS Kind Gorsip's (1609) 18 His lone to me now daily doth decay. 1677 Varranton Eng. Improv. 49 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay. 1718 Pope Dunc. 1. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay. 1812 J. Wilson Isle of Palms 11. 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fear decays.

b. To decline from prosperity or fortune.

1483 Act 1 Rich. III. c. 12 \$ 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme. ben greatly empoveresshed and dailly dekeyn.

1483 Canton Cato Hij. It is seen selde the juste to dekaye to haue nede. 1535 Coverdale Prov. xi. 11 When the iust are in wealth, the cite prospereth: but whan the vagodly hane the rule, it decayeth. 1663 Perrys Diary 15 May, The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1816 Scott Old Mort. i, Ancient. families. decayed into the humble vale of life.

† 2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. Obs.

+2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. Obs. 1489 Act 4 Hen. VII., c. 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 Bialk (Bishops') Job xiv. 11 The fludde decayeth and dryeth vp. 1634 Sirt. Hearbert Trat. 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. H[ALR] Acc. New Invent. p. xc. The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part. 1698 Fayra Acc. E. Ind. 67 The Water drank is usually Rain-water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1725 Fore Odyst. xii. 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. c. 1790 Imson Sch. Art. 1. 126 The candle will hurn a minute; and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out.

3. To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

wear out, become ruined.

wear out, become ruined.

1494 FABYAN Chron. 11. Ivi. 36 Aruiragus.. with great dilygence Repayred Cyties and Townes before decayed. 1570-6 LAMAABOE Peramb. Kent (1826) 283 This house, by that time.. was decaied, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 MiLTON On Hobbaron ii, Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay. 1694 Coll. Serv. Late Voy. (1711) I. 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F. Smith Voy. I. 31 The 1se being inseparable, as it was very little decayed.

b. To suffer decomposition; to rot. 1580 BARET Alv. D 178 That soone is ripe, doth soone decaie. 1737 Pope Hor. Efist. 11. ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay. 1771 J. Hunten Hist. Teeth 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay. 1851 CAPPENTER Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development.. dies and decays.

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and

strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health.

1538 STARKEY England 1. ii. 48 Wythout the wych hys helth long can not be maynteynyd; but, schortly, of necesstye hyt must dekay. 1635 Culteffer Riverius 1. xi

38 His Imagination began to decay. 1712-14 Pope Rape Lock v. 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay. 1795 Souther Joan of Arc vii. 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay.

II. trans.

+5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. Obs.

152. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. Obs.

1520 Mone Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1200/2 For feare
of decaying the common wele, men are driven to put malefactors to pain. 1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 362 We have
decaied no mans Power or right. 1665 Mankey Grottius'
Low C. Warres 209 His last five years had much decayed
his Reputation. 1691 Locke Lower. Interest Wks. 1727 II.
38 A High Interest decays Trade.

† 6. To cause to fall off (in number, amount,

38 A High Interest decays Trade.

† 6. To cause to fall off (in number, amount, etc.); to reduce, cause to dwindle. Obs.

1550 Caowley Epigr. 734 Yet can there nothynge My flocke more decaye, Then when byrelynges suffer My shepe go astraye. 1600 HOLLAND Livy 1. klix. 35a, When he had decaied the number of the nobles. a 1626 Bacon Max. 45 Uses Com. Law iv. (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby there is no Deere.

† 7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. Obs.

1536 Exhort. North in Furniv. Ballads from MSS. I. 306 Downe streght to the grownde Many are besy them [abbeys] to dekay. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. I. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 Palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished. 1636 Sia H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant. 1(1627) 46 Where there were any raine, it would settle. and decay the building. 1703 MONON Mech. Exerc. 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks.

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.

1616 B. Jonson Divell an Asse Iv. iii, [11] decayes the fore-teeth. 1626 Bacon Sykwe § 995 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 210 Line and Wood are insociable, the former very much corrodeing and decaying the latter. 1803 Mas. A. Aanold in Westin. Gaz. 27 Feb. 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

1540-54 Croke Ps. (Percy Soc.) 24 Ther is no tyme can the decaye. 1568 E. Tilney Disc. Mariage Cjb, Wine. if it be abused. decaying womens bewtie. a 1668 Denham Of Old Age 217 'But Age', 'tis said, 'will memory decay'.

1713 Addison Guardian No. 120? 7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 Lany M.W. Montagu Let. to Cless of Mar 10 Mar, She had the remains of a fine face. more decayed by sorrow than time.

Decayable (dikāiābi), a. [f. Decay v. + -Able. Cf. OF. decheable.] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

to, decay; perishable.

The Carlo F. decheable.] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

1617 Moryson Itin. 11. 11. 1. 243 Such victuals as are decatable. 16.. T. Adams Wks. (1861-2) III. 111 (D.) Were His strength decayable with time there might he some hope in reluctation. 1640 Br. Hall Episc. 11. 11. 252 His truths are. not changeable by time, not decayable by age. 1889 Voice (N. V.) 14 Mar., 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

Decayed (dlkēl·d), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED.]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality, condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc. 1513 Douglas Eneis xi. Prol. 148 To have bene in welth and hartis blys, And now to be dekeit and in wo. 1563 Homilies 11. Idleness, To reliefe such decayed men in syckenes. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 1v. (1586) 190 b. For the comforting. of a decayed memorie. 1605 Verstegan Dec. Intell. Pref. Ep., A restitution of decaied intelligence. 1677 Varranton Eng. Improv., 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing. 1711 Acoison Spect. No. 164 F 1 Theodosius was the younger Son of a decayed Family. 1766 Forder Serm. 1718, Wom. (1767) II. viii. 29 A decayed beauty. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1 viii. 97 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to be disfranchised. 1893 Bookman June 83/1 A decayed civilization with many repulsive features.

2. Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; rnined. 1528 Garonea in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. xivi. 89 The pope lieth in an old palace. ruinous and decayed. 1599 BUTTES Dyets Dry Dimer D vb, Walmuts. repaire decaied teeth. 1632 Lithigon Tran. vi. 247 Thence wee came to the decayed lodging of Caiphas. a 1716 Blackall Wks. (1723) I. 147 Wine, the it be decayed. is nevertheless useful as Vinegar. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 80 Formed of decayed or rotten leaves. 1883 Daily News 17 May 6/1 Decayed gooseberry—a sickly, bluish lilac.

Decayed (d'Rel-a). [-EER.] One who, or that which, causes decay: a waster.

Decayer (dikēliai). [-ER.] One who, or that

Decayer (d\*kē¹·aɪ). [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay; a waster.

a 1541 Waatt in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 63 The enmy of life, decayer of all kinde. 1602 SHARS, Ham. v. i. 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body. 1691 T. Halal-Acc. New Invent. 81 This Sheathing is an extraordinary decayer of the Iron-work. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol.

Decaying (d\*kē¹·in), vbl. sb. [-ING¹]. The action of the verb DECAY.

1530 PALSCR. 212/1 Decayeng of a thyng, ruine, decadence, decline. 1632 Massinger City Madam 1. i, These la leg and foot], indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayings as the face. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 396 This. has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times.

Decaying, ppl. a. [-INO²] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing. 1530 PALSCR. 309/2 Dekayeng. ruyneux. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI, II. Y. I Kind Keepers of my weake decaying

Age. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. ii. 5 Imagination. . is nothing but decaying sense. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1772. 4 The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1V. 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 Law Reports 16 Q. Bench Div. 65 A house. . situate in a decaying borough. Mod. An odour of decaying leaves.

Decay-less, a. rare. [f. Decay sb. + -LESS.]

Not subject to decay, undecaying.

1828 Moir Castle of Time Wks. 1852 II. 399 For shadows. .Left not a trace on that decayless sky. 1864 Neale Seaton. Poems 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed.

Decayue, obs. form of Deceive.

Dece, obs. form of DAIS.

Deceaph, -ue, Deceat, obs. ff. Deceive, DECEIT.

**Decease** (disis, sb. Forms: a. 4 deces, deses, dises, 4-7 decess(e, 5 decez, dicese, 6 dicesse, Sc. deceis, 7 deceyse, 5- decease.  $\beta$ . 4 desces, Sc. desceiss, 4-5 dessece, 5 desseyse, discese, -cees, -sese, -sees, dysces, -sees, -seys,

4 desces, Sc. desceiss, 4-5 dessece, 5 desseyse, discese, -cees, -sees, -sees, dysces, -sees, -sees,

slaughter. Obs.

153 Douglas *Eneis* xn. ix. 5 Sa feill and divers slauchteris as war thair, And gret deces of dukis. **Decease** (disi's), v. Forms: a. 5 decess, -sesse, 5-6 -cesse, 5-7 -ceasse, 6 -cese, -sece, dicesse, Sc. deceiss, 6- decease.  $\beta$ . 5 disceas, ceyse, -sese, -sease, 5-6 -cess(e, -cease, 6 de-scece, -cess, -sece, disceasse, dyscess, -cece, -scesse, -sese, -sesse, discase. [f. Decrase sb. Taken as the Eng. repr. of L. dēcēdere and F. dé-céder. In L. dēcēdere and discēdere were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away', and in med.L. discēdēre, discessus, were also used for dēcēděre, dēcessus in senses 'die, death'; hence OF. deseès = decès, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in des., dis., dys., some of which were identical with varient sendlings of discay.

OF. deseès = decès, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in des., dis., dys., some of which were identical with variant spellings of discase. Cf. the sb.]

intr. To depart from life; to die.

a. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 123 Yf the saide Iohn decesse withoute heires. 1513 More Rich. III Whs. 36/2 So deceased.. this noble Kynge. 1623 Favine Theat. Hon. 1x. i. 356 Deceassing without children. 1639 Fuller Holy War III. x. (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who deceased of the plague. 1777 Life Abp. Abbot 4x He deceased at his palace of Croydon. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. IV. 103 If the good fat easy man. decease. being childless.

B. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 123 If he discesse without heires. 1463 Bury Wills (1882) 28 As God disposit for me to dissese. 1530 Palsgr. 517/2, I discease, I dye or departe out of this worlde. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 41 Thys yere the good qwene Jane dessecid the xxii). day of October.

+ b. To decease this world (cf. to depart this life). Obs. rare.

1515 Epitaph in Wood Ath. Oxon., James Stanley. who decessed thys transytory wourld the xxii of March.

c. fig. To come to an end, perish; CEASE.

1528 Lichfield Gild Ord. 8 Bring the parties together that ther may be made a good end, and discord clene desecedd. 1591 Stivester Du Bartas I. vii. (1641) 60/2 How often had this world deceaset, except Gods mighty arms had it upheld and kept. 1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor deceaseth.

Hence † Deceasing voll. sh., death, decease.

1591 Percivall. Sp. Dict., Finamiento, the dieng, the deceasing, death. 1691 E. Tarloa Behmen's Threefold Life xviii. 313 At deceasing of the Body.

Deceased (disist, poet. disisted), ppl. a.

Forms: see Decease v.; also 7 deceast. [f. Decease de-and dis-, and of the letters c and s, it was frequently written diseased.]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed'; sp. lately dead, 'late'.

c 1489 CANTON Sounces of Aymon ix. 227 After that a man is ones decessed. 1523 Lo. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxliv. 364
The bysshop of Wyuchestre discessed. was chancellour of England. 1564 Gainolf Fin. Serm. Pr. Ferd. Wks. (1843) to [He] highly commended the parties discessed sp86 A. DAN Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 63 The deceased ghost of him that loved you. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 111. XXXVIII. 242 Those deceased Giants. 1762 GOLOSM. (It. W. XII., There. I. I shall see justice done to deceased merit. 1810 Wordow. Ess. Epitaphs Wks. (1888) 814/1 The character of a deceased friend. 1893 Law Times XCY. 82/1 The heir of a deceased friend. 1893 Law Times XCY. 82/1 The heir of a fecased licence-holder.

holder.

fig. 1507 Shars. 2 Hen. IV, itt. i. 81 Figuring the
nature of the Times deceas'd.
b. Deceased wife's sister question: the question of a
widower's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such
a marriage heing legal in some countries and illegal in
others.

2. absol. † a. pl. The deceased: those who are dead, the dead (obs.). b. The person (lately) dead,

dead, the dead (obs.). b. The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question.

1625 Massinger New Way v. i, It might have argued me of little love To the deceased.

1648 Milton Ps. laxxviii.

182 Shall the deceased arise? 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. civ, He.. sealed up all the papers of the deceased.

1840 C. Pelham Chron. Crime (1886) II. 349 An inquest was held upon the remains of deceased at the Dog and Gnn.

1841 Lytton Nl. & Morn. 1. i, Mr. Jones.. promised to read the hurial-service over the deceased.

1 Deceasure. Obs. rare. [f. Decease v. +

-URE; corresp. to a L. type \*dicessiva.] Decease.

1580 LODGE Forb. & Pric. (Shaks. Soc.) 97 To lament my deceasure and her froward destinie.

Deceave, ctc., obs. form of Deceive v.

deceasure and her froward destinie.

Deceave, ctc., obs. form of Deceive v.

† Dece'de, v. Obs. [ad. L. dædder to go away, depart, remove, f. De- I. 2 + cēdere to go.

(French has had décéder in sense 'to die' since

(French has had deceder in sense 'to die' since 15th c.).] intr. To depart; to secede; to give place, yield.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. v. iii. \$25 To justifie the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had 1. Just cause for which, 2. True authority by which they deceded from Rome. 1658 J. Webs tr. Cleopatra viii. Ii. 63 That violent passion. deceding to the pitty she conceived. 1697 J. Sergeant Solid Philos. 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and deceding to the Individuum.

Decedent (d'sī dčnt), sb. (a.) [ad. L. dēcēdent-em, pr. pple. of dēcēdere to depart, die.]

A. sb. One who retires from an office (obs.),

deceases, or dies; a deceased person. U.S., chiefly

deceases, or dies; a deceased person. U.S., chiefly in Law.

1599 Caaufuad Hist. Univ. Edinb. (1880) 52 Mr. Andrew Young .. was appointed to succeed to the next decedent. 1730 Br. Wilson in Keble Life xxi. (1863) 724 Taking care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1828 Webster, Decedent, a deceased person. Laws of Pennsylv. 1884, Boston (Mass.) 77nl. Jan., In North Andover last year there were 65 deaths. Twenty-two of the decedents were more than 70.

+ B. adj. (See quot.) Obs.—0
1727 Bailey vol. II, Decedent, adj. departing, going away.

Deceife, Deceipt, Deceis(s, obs. ff. Deceive, Deceive.)

DECEIT, DECEASE.

DECEIT, DECEASE.

Deceit (disēt). Forms: a. 4 deseyt(e, 4-5 -sait(e, 4-6 -ceyt(e, 4-7 -ceite, 5 -sayte, -sate, 6 -ceat, -seite, -seytte, -saitte, -sette, 4- deceit. β. 5 deceipte, 5-7 -ceipt, 5-6 -cept(e. γ. 4-6 desceit, -sayte, 5 desseit, -seyt(e, -sait, -sate, 6 desceyt. δ. 4 disseyte, -saite, -sayte, Sc. dissat, 4-5 disseit, -ceite, 5 dissayet, dysseyto, -sayt, 5-6 dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt(e, 5-7 disceit, 6 -ceat(e, -sayt(e. ε. 6 dis-, dyscept, -ceipte. [ME. deceite. deseyte. desaite. etc..a. OF. -ceipte. [ME. deceite, deseyte, desaite, etc., a. OF. deceite, -eyte (later deçoite): sb. fcm. from pa. pple. of deceveir, decevoir, with assimilation of vowel, as

of deceveir, decevoir, with assimilation of vowel, as in decevie. (Cf. Concett.)

In ME, and early mod. Eng. with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng. change of Of. ei to ai, ay, and consequent interchange of e and s, whence arose such forms as desait, Sc. desate. In OF, the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin decepte, as decepte, whence in Eng. deceipte. But in both langs, the p was mute; the oldest Gower MSS. have deceipte, deceite, but the word rimes with streite (strail); the ordinary ryth c. pronunciation rimed it with ait, as in Wither a 1667 bait deceit; cf. the common 16th c. spellings in sait, sate, ecat. The narrowing of ē to ī came later. In OF, the prefix dewas sometimes changed to des- (see De- I. 6), which became very common in ME., and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form des- back to the Latin dis-, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15-16th c., such odd spellings as dis-ceat, dis-sait, dis-sate (all meaning digst): cf. Decerve.]

ment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, frand, cheating, false dealing.

1300 K. Alis, 6157 By queyntise to don, other deseyte, 1366 Chaucer Pars. T. P703 Deceipt bitwixe marchaunt and marchaunt. 1393 Gowen Conf. II. 318 And that he dide for deceipt, For she began to axe him streit. 146 Audelm Poems 6 Dysseyte ne theft loke thou do non. 483 Cath. Angl. not Dissate, vbi dessate. 1535 Coverdale Mal. iii. 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceate with God? 1552 Lyndesay Monarche 5780 Leif 3 our dissait and crafty wylis. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 243 By violence? no.. But by deceit and lies. 1794 S. Williams Vermont 170 The deceit,

knavery, and fraud of the European traders. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps ii. § 6, 32 Gilding, which in architecture is no deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold.

b. in Law.

D. in Law.

[1a75 Act 3 Edw. I, c. 29 Nul manere deceyte on collusion.]

1495 Nottingham Rec. III. 285 Accion of desseyte flor brekynge off promyse. 1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. xili. (1638) 135 A false returne whereupon an action of disceit lyeth. 1672 Cowell., Deceit. is a subtle, wily shift or device, having no other mane. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 294 All manner of deceit is hereby avoided in deeds.

+ c. Phr. In deceit of: so as to deceive; so to the deceil of, upon d., under d. With no deceit, without deceit: without mistake, assuredly, cer-

without deceit: without mistake, assuredly, certainly. Obs.

[1a75 Act 3 Edw. I, c. 29 De fere la en deceyte de la Court.]
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 3814 He durst come onte on no party Of all be twelve monbe wybno deseyt. c 1350 Will.
Palerne 2041 Wiboute disseyte, I wold alle hire werk do 30u wite sone. 1303 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1. 77 Hus sele sholde nost be sent in deceit of be puple. c 1425 Hamfold's Psalter Nlett. Pref. 32 Between dancastir and Poumefreyt this is be way..euen streygth wib out deseyt. 1534 Indictm. Elis. Backing in Hall Chron. (1550) 221 To the great deceit of the prince and people of this realme. 1535 Covernate and example of the sent of the mine adhersaries. — 1 Macc. vii. 10 Speakinge vnto them with peaceable wordes: but vnder discente. a 1636 Bacon Max. G. User Com. Law (1656) 8 Selling .. things unwholsome, or ill made in deceipt of the people.

2. (with a and pl.) An instance of deception; nn act or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagen, wile.

stratagem, wile.

stratagem, wile.
c1340 Cursor M. 807 (Fairf.) For bi dissayte at bou dede.
c1340 Cursor M. 807 (Fairf.) For bi dissayte at bou dede.
c1360 Welle Wks. (1880) 104 be deuelis disceitis. 14...
Piers of Fulham 05 in Hazl. E. P. P. 11. 5 The fowler
with hys descyttes bryngeth The gentyll fowles in to hys
false crafte. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litlany, Al
the deceytes of the worlde, the fleshe, and the deuill. 1559
Cectt. in Robertson Hist. Scall. II. App. i, To avoid the
decepts and tromperies of the French. a1667 Wither
Stedfast Shepherd i, Thy painted baits, And poor deceits,
Are all bestowed on me in vain. 1713 SWIT Cadenus & V',
Venus thought on a deceit. c1793 Coleride Autumnal
Evening ii, O dear deceit! I see the maiden rise.

3. The quality of deceiving: deceitfulness.

3. The quality of deceiving; deceitfulness.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 12494 What doust bou byfore be prest and hast deseyt yn by brest? c 1400 Destr.

1709 3788 Ulexes. was . full of disseit. 1326 Thomale Rom. i. 29 Full of envie, morther, debate, disseyte. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 20 The care of this world and the deceipt of riches. 1845 Manning Serm. I. ix. On Jas. i. 22 It is a vain and hurtful thing, full-of deceit and danger, to bear and not to do. to hear and not to do.

+ Deceit, v. Obs. rare. Hence 5 desetyng vbl. sb. [f. Deckit sb.] To construct deceitfully, to forge (a document).

1484 in Surtees Misc. (1890) 43 Declaracion concernyng the disetyng of a fals testimoniall [called p. 42 the forsaid forged, false testymonyali].

+ Deceiteous, a. Obs. rare. [f. Deceit, with suffix fashioned after righteous, courteous: see
-EOUS 3.] Descritful. Hence Deceiteonsly adv.
1481 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 332 And all other ware.. whiche
is descryteously wrought.

Deceitful (disitful), a. Forms: see Deceit. [f. Deceit + -ful.] Full of deceit; given to deceiving or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious.

ceiving or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious. (As said of things often = Deceptive.)

1483 Cath. Angl. 97 Destatefule, whi false. 1500-20 Duna Flyting 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentis tung, vistable. 1513 Douglas Æneis ix. vii. 52 Throw the dern wood dyssaitfull and onplane. 1584 Powel Lloyd's Cambria to A Deceptfull and Subtile man. 1641 Wilkins Math. Magick 1. iii. (1648) 19 Such deceitfull ballances may be discovered. by changing the weights. 184a Lution Zanont 29 Appearances are deceitful. 186a Lio. Broughlam Brit. Const. ix. § 1. 113 They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind.

Const. ix. § 1. 113 They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind.

Deceitfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive. (In first quot.: By deceit or treachery.)

1340 Henry Wallace VII. 34 Desaitfully I may nocht se thaim hang. 1533 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII, c. 2 Workemanship.. falsely and disceitfully made. 1611 Bible 2 Cor. iv. 2 Not walking in craftines, oor handling the word of God deceitfully. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety viii. r 1 If this foundation be deceitfully laid, the superstructure must necessarily sink and perish. 1873 Synonus Grk. Poets viii 265 Ilis allegory.. must always show them [the clouds] deceitfully beautiful, spreading illusion over earth and sky.

Deceitfulness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; deceptiveness.

1500 Braclay Shy of Folys (1874) II. 223 Beware disceytfulnes, All fraude and gyle take hede that thou despyce.

1567 Granvill, Disc. M. Stubbe 21 The deceitfulness of Telescopes. 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. 64 O, the deceitfulness of the heart of manl 1870 Anderson Missions Amer. Bd. III. xv. 238 The deceitfulness of the people.

Deceitless, a. rare. [f. Deceit + LESS.]

Deceitless, a. rare. [f. DECEIT + -LESS.]

Free from deceit.

1630 Br. HALL Old Relig. § 2 (L.) So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts deceitless!

Decei:vability. rare. [f. next + -ITY. OF. had decevablete.] Capacity of heing deceived, 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON Andi Alt. III. cxlix. 142 The deceivability of the masses.

Vol. III.

Deceivable (disivabil), a. Forms (about 40 variants): a with de- 4-,  $\beta$  with des- 4-5,  $\gamma$  with dis- 4-6; variations of the stem as in Deceive. [a. OF. decevable, f. stem of decevoir to Deceive + -Ant.E.]

[a. OF. decevable, f. stem of decevoir to DECEIVE +-ARLE.]

†1. actively. Having the quality or limbit of deceiving; deceitful, deceptive. Obs. (or arch.)
(Obs. since c1688; exc. as used after the biblical deceivableness.)

1303 R. Hrunne Handl. Synne 471 So ben dremys deseyuable. 1368 Weller Prov. xiv. 17 The desseyuable man is hateful. c1400 Maunorev. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 A fantom and a dessayuable thing to be sight. 1488 Surtees Misc. (1890)

4 John Lyllyng had salde mykell swylk deceyvable tyn to bellemakers. 1503-4 Act 10 Hen. PH. c. 6 Deceivable and untrewe Beames and scales. c 1510 Denam Poems lxviii, 1 seik abowte this warld onstable, To find..it is dissavable. 1535 Covernale 2 Pet. i. 16 We folowed not deceaneable fables. 1536 Knox First Blast App. (Arb.) 59 V I should flatter your grace I were no freind, but a deceavabil trater. 1688 Blunna Holy War 55 Deceivable speech. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 305 A wicked deceivable person, who indeavouring to chate others, chats himself. 1860 Transcurfes and deceivable a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and to a flure.

2. passively. Capable of being, or liable to be, deceived fallible. Now rare.

1646 St. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. i, Man was not only deceiveable in his integrity, but the Angels of light in all their clarity. 1658 Il Nole Duty Man iv. § 4. 38 As deceivable, and easie to be deluded. 1705 Syannore Paraphr. 111. 559 To deal with him, as if he were such a deceivable Creature as our selves. 1841-4 Empsaon Ess., Politics Wks. (Bohn) 1. 239 With such an ignorant and deceivable majority.

Deceivableness. Now rare. [-NESS.]

**Deceivableness.** Now rare. [-NESS.] +1. The capacity of deceiving; deceitfulness,

†1. The capacity of deceiving; deceitfulness, deceit; deceptiveness. Obs. (or arch. after N. T.)

1526 Tindale 2 These. ii. 10 In all deceavablenes of unrightewesnes [1611 with all deceivableness; 1881 R.V. with all deceit. 1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Desceptablenesse, decenableté. a 1653 Gotter Comm. I/ch. iii. 14 Sin prevails the more by the deceivablenesse thereof. 1671 Glanvill. Disc. M. Stubbe 26 The Discourse about the deceivableness of Opticks. 1886 E. laving Babylon II. 439 They are deceived into false security by that mystery of deceivableness. 1853 I. Williams Serm. Epist. (1875) I. xvii. 193 With all deceivableness and power of seduction.

2. Liability to be deceived, fallibility.

1674 Govd. Tongue viii. 11 Ilis negligence and deceivableness.

1674 Govd. Tongue viii. 711 His negligence and deceivableness.
† Deceivably, adv. Obs. or arch. [-LY 2.]
Deceitfully, fraudulently, falsely.
1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 109 Aftirward he [Edwyne] was reconsiled desceyvably and i-slayn. 1428 Surtees Misc. (1890) 4 Castyng of fals tyn menged with lede and pewtre, and sellyng of yt deceyvably for gude tyn. 1532 3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 1 Hydes. vntruly, insufficiently and deceivably tanned. 1637 Declar. Pfaltegraves Faith 3 When the one shall. deceiveably lay imputations of errour on the other. 1865 Nicinus Britton v. i. 33 If dower be deceivably (descrivablement) established.
† Deceivance. Obs. Forms: see Deceive.
[a. OF. decevance, f. decev-ant: see next and ANCE.] Deceit, deception.
c 1330 R. Baunne Chron. (1810) 133 Pe Kyng sister of France Henry allied him to, Here of a desceyuance beconseild him to do. c 1430 Lyde. Bochas 1. i. (1854) 4. a. Beware the serpent, with his disceivance. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 120/1 Ayenst the deceyuances of the feend. 1486 Surtees Misc. (1890) 57 Set[h] yat it is your citie not filld with dissavaunce.
† Deceivant, n. a. and sb. Obs. rare. (In 4-nunt.) [a. F. decevant, pr. pple. of decever, -oir

Tueceivant, a. and sh. Ohs. rare. (In 4-aunt.) [a. F. decevant, pr. pple. of deceveir, -oir:—I. decipient-cm.] A. adj. Deceiving, deceitful, deceptive. B. sh. A deceiver.

1903 Gower Conf. I. 82 That bou ne be noght deceiuant.

18id. 1. 222 The fourthe deceivant, The whiche is eleped fals semblaunt.

18id. 11. 72 This Achelous was a Geaunt,
A subtil man, a deceivant.

Deceive (disiv).

A subtil man, a deceivaunt. **Deceive** ( $d\vec{s}\vec{s}\cdot\vec{v}$ ),  $\vec{v}$ . Forms: a. 4 deseue, -sayue, -saife, -ceife, -cayue, dicayue, 4-5 deseyue, 4-6 deceue, 4-7 deceyue, 5-6 desaye, ( $S\epsilon$ ,-sawe), 6 deceaph, 6-7 deceaue, 5-deceive. (Sc. -sawe), o deceaph, 0-7 deceaue, 5-deceave, 8. 4 desoeiue, 4-5 -ceyue, -sayue, 5 -saue, -sayfe, 5-6 -seyue. 7. 4 (Sc.) dissaf, 4-5 disceyue, -seyue, dysceue, -saue, 4-5 (6 Sc.) dissaue, 4-6 dyssayue, 5 disceue, -saiue, -sayue, (Sc. -sayf, -sawe), dysseyue, 5-6 dysceyue, -seue, 6 disceiue, -ceaue, Sc. -saif. [a, OF. -seue, 6 disceiue, -ceaue, Sc. -saif. [a, OF. decev-eir (stressed stem deceiv-), mod. F. decevoir:I. decipère, f. De- I. I or 4 + capère to take. Cf. Conceive. CONCEIVE.

CONCEIVE.

The stem was subject in ME. and 16th c. to the same variations as those mentioned under Deceit, and the prefix varied in like manner as de., des., dis., whence came such curious spellings as discave, dissaw, dissaw; the stem vowel has passed through the stages \(\tilde{e}\), \(\t

(Fairf.), & queber he was bus dessayuid, sone ofter his creature he resceyuid. 1398 They is a Barth. De P. R. Kit. vii. (1495) 418 Somtyme a tame culnoure is..taughte to begyle and to dysceyue wylde coluoures and ledyth they in to the fonlers nette. c 1450 Merlin 4 The deuelt..devised how he myght best disceyve the thre doughtres of this rich man. 1594 WILLOME Avisa L. j. h, Apply her still with dyvers thinges (For giftes the wysest will deceave). 1611 Connat Crudities 2 A certaine English man. was deceived by those sands: for .he was suddenly overtaken and outerwhelmed with the waters. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 35 He it was whose guile.. deceived The mother of mankind. 1741 Richardson Famila 1. 170 As we deceived and hooked the poor carp, so was I betrayed by false baits. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. The mother of mankind, who was deceived by the serpent.

2. To cause to believe what is false; 10 mislead 2. To cause to believe what is false; to mislead

as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon,

delude, 'take in'.

delude, 'take in'.

c1320 Senyn Sag, (W.) 109, I wald noght he decayued ware. 1375 Barbour Bruce iv. 237 Thai mak ay thair answering Intill dowbill undirstanding, Till dissaf thame that will thame trow. 1382 Wyclip Matt. xxiv. 11 Many false prophetis schulen ryse, and disceyue many. c1460 Tauntley Myst. (Surtees) 124 Or els the rewlys of astronomy Dyssavys me. c1480 Caxton Somnes of Aymon xxi. 462 Soo dysguysed for to dysceve us. a 1533 I.n. Berness Huon xxiv. 69 By hys fayr langage he may dyssayue vs. c1600 Shaks. Sonn. civ, Mine eye inay he deceaued. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 189 Who [can] deceive his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view? 1781 Girnon Decl. 4 F. xxx. III. 179 Two statesmen, who laboured to deceive each other and the world. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 38 Wolsey. was too wise to be deceived with outward properity. 1862 Mrs. II. Wood Mrs. Haltib. II. xix, He denied it. and I believed he was attempting to deceive me. b. absol. To use deceit, act deceitfully. c1340 Hambour Prose Tr. (1866) 3 If bon will nowthire be

b. absol. To use deceit, act deceitfully.

1340 Hamford Prose Tr. (1866) 3 If you will now the be dysayuede ne dysayue. 1500-20 Dunbau Poem (1893) xxi. 102 Quhair fortoun, disavis With freyndly smylingis of ane hure. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. xv. § 4 He can neither erre nor deceive. 1769 Junius Lett. xxxv. 163 A moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive. 1868 Scott Marm. vi. xvii, Ah, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to deceive! 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 160 The makers of household implements, should be ashamed to deceive in the practice of their craft.

C. reft. To allow oneself to be misled; to declude oneself. If the set tramber!

e. reft. To allow oneself to be misted; to delude oneself. [F. se tromper.]

1382 Wyclif 7as. i. 22 Be 5e doors of the word and not herers onely, deceyuying you silf. 1535 Coverdate Bel. pp. 7. Daniel smyled, and sayde: O kynge, disceaue not thyselfe. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Kom. Forest ii, I can no longer deceive myself. 1884 GLADSTONE in Standard 29 Feb. 2/7 Do not let us deceive ourselves on that point.

d. In pass. sometimes merely: To be mistaken, hein careful.

d. In pass, sometimes merely: To be mistaken, be in error.

1315 Shoreham 93 Ac many man desceyved hys.. And weyneth that he be out of peryl. 1325 Poem temp. Edw. II Percyl Iv, Forsoth he is desegved, He wenyth he doth full wel. 1450 Km. de la Tour 33 We are foule deceined in you the tyme passed. 1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. Arb. 141 He was not deceaued in his opinion. 1596 Shaks. Merch. II. v. i. 111 That is the voice, Or I am much deceived, of Portia. 1603 — Meas. for M. III. i. 193 How much is the good Duke deceived in Angelo. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones xiv. vi, I am very much deceived in Mr. Nightingale, if.. he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom.

Tom Jones xiv. vi, I am very much deceived in Mr. Nightingale, if. he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom.

† 3. To be or prove false 10, play false, deal treacherously with; to betray. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1804 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh. hat his rauen had him deceueid, Lete vt a done. c 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 480 Thai swor that he had dissawit thair lord. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptyble rychesse of this worlde. forsaketh and deceyueth hym whan he weneth best. 1596 Stakes. I Hen. IV, v. i. 11 You have decein'd our trust. 1605 CMDEN Rem., Epitaphs 34 Fame deceaues the dead mans trust. 1658 Whole Duty Man xv. § 26. 125 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, deceives his trust.

b. fig. To prove false to; †to frustrate (a purpose, etc.) obs.; to disappoint (hope, expectation, etc.). 1571 Act 13 Eliz. in Bolton Stat. Frel. (1621) 360 Which good meaning of that good lawe. is daylic. deceyved by diverse evill disposed persons. 1666 Dryoen Ann. Mirab. Inviii. Till. doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. 1697—Firg. Georg. 11. 190 The weak old Stallion will deceive thy Care. a 1700—1], Nor are my hopes deceiv'd. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brill. India 11, v. ii. 89 Never was expectation more completely deceived.

† A. To cheat, overreach; defrand. Obs.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 219 Pat mad be Tresorere pou has desceyued him. 1382 WCLIF I Thers. iv. 6 That no man one go nether disceyue his brother in chaffaringe. 1481 in Eng. Gills (1870) 332 Desceteously wrought as in tannyng, where-thingh the kynges lege peopell scholde be discenyd. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 16 Thay that sellis ald and ewil guidis for new and thair throw dissauis oders falslie. 1635 Bacon Ess. Gardens (Arh.) 563 That the Borders. be. Set with Fine Flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they Deceive the Trees. 1626—Sylva § 479 Where two Plants draw (much) the same Juyce, there the Neighbourhood hurteth; for the one deceiveth the other.

† b. with of: To cheat out of. Obs.

a 1300 Curror M. 8636 (Cott.) Sco parceni

† 5. To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc.). Obs. (Cf. CHEAT v. 5.)

1591 FLORIO Sec. Fruites 65 Let us do something to deceaue the time, and that we may not thinke it long, 1663

Br. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr. ii. (1668) 5 To deceive the tediousness of the pilgrimage. 1697 DRYOEN Virg. Past. x. (R.), This while I sung, my sorrows I deceived. 1784 Convert Task III. 362 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) II. xxxvii. 36 Amusements to deceive away the time.

Deceived (directly beat directly)

**Deceived** (d/srvd, poet. d/srved), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Deluded, imposed upon, misled, mistaken, etc.: see the verb.

b. absol. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. Camns' Nature's Paradox 158 The Deceived, as well as the Deceivers. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON Let. to De Morgan 5, I was wrong. in presuming you to be a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

Deceiver (disi voi). Forms: a. 4 deceiuour, 4-5 deceyuour(e, -or, 5-6 -ar, 6 deceyuer, deceauer, 7- deceiver. B. 4-6 dis-; see Deceiver. [a. AF. decevour = OF. deceveur, earlier deceveor, f. stem of decev-oir; subsequently taking the form of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE v.: see -ER 1 2.]

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat, impostor.

impostor.

1382 Wyclif 2 John 7 Many deceynours [1388 disseyueris]
wenten out in to the world. c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. i,
What are all temporale binges but deceynours. 1483 Cath.
Angl. 101 A Dissaner, deceptor. 1535 COVERDALE Job Nil.
16 Both the deceaver, and him that is deceaved. 1555 Eoen
Decades 313 An Italian deceauer who had before deladed
the kynges of Englande and Portugale. 1634 Milton Comis
596 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
1832 Lytton Eugene A. I. v, The passions are at once our
masters and our deceivers.

2. Comb.

1624 W. Hall Man's Gt. Enemy in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 199 Deceiver-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye. Deceiving (dřsīvin), vbl. sb. [ING 1.] The

Deceiving (ds. rin), vol. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Deceive; deception.

- 1400 Rom. Rose 1590 Withouten any deceiving. 1523

Lo. Beaneas Froiss. I. xviii. 25 Than the Englisshe lordes
. for doubte of deceyang. . kept styll the two trompettis
prynely. 1568 Bible (Bishops) 2 Pct. ii. 13 Delighting
them selues in their deceivings. 1833 Mrs. Browning
Prometh. Bound Poems 1850 I. 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

Deceiving, /pl. a. [-ING 2.] That deceives;
deceitful, misleading, fallacious.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xlvii. 87 This fals dissavand warldis

deceitful, misleading, fallacious.

150-20 DUNBAR Peems xlvii. 87 This fals dissavand warlds bliss. 1603 SUAKS. Meas, for M. III. ii. 260 Manie deceyning promises of life. a 1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a deceiving sim. c 1793 Telegraph in Spir. Publ. Yruls. (1799) 1. 26 The most deceiving tongue. Hence Deceivingly adv.

14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 143 Hydynge decynnundly wikke wip medelynge of good. c 1440 Vork Myst. xiii. 140 At carpe to me dissayuandly. 1888 Harber's Mag. Oct. 806 To listen appreciatingly even if deceivingly. Decelticize, etc.: see De-II. 1.

Decem-L. decem ten. used in combination as

**Decem-,** L. decem ten, used in combination, as decemjugis ten-yoked, decempedālis ten feet long, decemplicatus ten-fold, etc.; hence in various techten ribs. **Decemce state** a. [Costa], having ten ribs. **Decemde ntate** a. [L. dens tooth], having ten teeth or points (Smart 1836). **Decemfid** a. [L. -fidus cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, [L. -fidus cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, or lobes (ibid.). **Decemforous** a. [L. -flor-us, -flowered], 'having ten flowers' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). **Decemfo'liate**, -fo'liolate [L. folium leaf, foliolus leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets. **Dece mjugate** a. [L. jugāt-us yoked], 'having ten pairs of leaflets or of other organs' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). **Decemlo'cular** a. [L. loculus little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). +**Decemnovenal** a. [L. decemnovem nineteen], of nineteen years = DECENNO-WENNAL. **Decemnovenarian**, a man of the De:cemnovena rian, a man of the Nineteenth Century; hence Decemnovena rianism, the characteristics distinctive of a man of the Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovena rianize** v., to act the decemnovenarian. **Decempedal** a. [L. decempedalis, f. pes, ped feet], (a) ten feet in length decempedālis, f. pes, ped-feet], (a) ten feet in length (obs.); (b) having ten feet. Decempedate a. = prec. b (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). Decempennate a. [L. penna wing], having ten flight-feathers on the pinion-bone. Decemplex a. [L. plex-fold], tenfold (S.S. Lex.). Decemplicate a. [L. plicatus plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds' (ibid.). Decempunctate a. [L. punctum a point], 'having ten points or spots' (ibid.). Decempentate a. [L. striātus grooved], 'having ten striæ' (ibid.).

Strice (thid.).

1858 Bentham Handbk, Brit. Flora 7 Decemdentate.. Decemfid.. Decemfoliate.. 1888 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 95 The Golden, decemnonenall, or Lunarie

circle, 1698 Wallis in Phill. Trans. XX. 187 That is, this is the Eighth Year of such Decem-novenal Cycle, or Circle of Nineteen Years. 1863 [De Morgan] From Matter to Spirit Pref. 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we nre, have been so nourished on theories. that most of us cannot live with an unexplained fact in our heads. 1890 F. Hall in N. V. Nation L. 316/1 Though a decemnovenarian, as some would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenarianize in language. 1864 Miss Cobbe Studies New & Old (1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'Decemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his formidable cognomen. Phild. 379 Is it Steam which has made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism' which has created Steam? 1827 G. S. Fabea Sacr. Cal. Proph. (1844) I. 48 A yet future decempartite division of that Empire. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decempedal, of ten foot, or ten foot long. 1708 Mortreux Rabelais IV. Ixiv. (1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal.

December (d/sermbar). Also 4-6 bre, 4-bir, descembre, 5 decembyr, 6 desember. Abbreviated Dec. [a. OF. december, dezembre, at. I.

viated Dec. [a. OF. decembre, dezembre, ad. L. December, f. decem ten, this being originally the tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of -ber in this and the names of the three preceding

months is uncertain.]

The twelfth and last month of the year according to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[a 1000 Menologium 220 (Gr.) Panne folcum bringo morgen, to mannum monao to tune Decembris... arra Jula.] 1297

R. Glouc. (1724) 408 Pe endlefpe day of December pe toun hii wonne so. a 1300 Cursor M. 24916 (Cott.) Pat moneth pat man clepes... Decembre [v.r. -ber, -bir, desembre]. 1460 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 20 Written at London 9 of December. 1573 Tusser Husb., December's husbandrie, O dirtie December For Christmas remember. 1593 T. Morlev Madrigats, 'Aprill is my mistris face', Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold December, a 1643 Cartwagathr Ordinary. Ii, Don't you see December in her face? 1775 N. Weanall. Tour N. Europe 88 The weather, which...was become in a few hours as cold and piercing as our Decembers. 1805 Scort Last Minstr. I. xxi, Alike to him was time or tide, December's snow or July's pride. 1841 T. H. Kev in Smith Dict. Antig, s.v. Calendar, Roman, The winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 h.c., occurred on the 24th of December of the Inlian Calendar. 1886 Miss Baaddon Under Red Flagvi, The Man of December and Sedan it was thus Blanquists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napoleon III]—was dethroned.

attrib. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iii. 298 Or wallow naked in December snow. a 1679 Earl Orders Guzman III, Were our Hearts as much mortified as those December-Lovers Looks! 1863 Kinssley Water Bab. iv. (ed. 2) 160 Pleasant December days.

Ilence December v. nonce-wd., (a) trans. to give the character of December to: (b) intr. to

Hence December v. nonce-wd., (a) trans. to give the character of December to; (b) intr. to celebrate December (as the time of Christmas festivities). Decemberish a., † Decemberly a., resembling December in dreariness and darkness. Decembrist, one connected in some specific way

with this month; see quot. 1882.

1876 J. Ellis Cresar in Egypt 332 Now balls are deserted, and plays unremember'd, And all the May joys prematurely December'd. 1888 Times (Weekly Ed.) 7 Dec. 7/1 The Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembering'. 1795 Burns Let. to Mrs. Dunley 15 Dec., As I am in a complete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid. 1765 Stenne Tr. Shandy VIII. ix, In the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood. 1882 H. Iansbell Throngh Siberia II. 2 Certain of them called 'Decembrists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a revolt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his throne.

| Decemvir (disermvar). [L., sing. of decemviri,

originally decem viri 'the ten men'.

Rom. Antiq. (pl.) A body of ten men acting as a commission, council, college, or ruling authority; esp. the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B.c. to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the time, entrusted with the supreme government of

Rome.

[1579 North Plutarch (1612) 864 Cicero .. did one day sharply reprone and inneigh against this law of the Decemuiri.] 1600 HOLLANO Livy in .xxxii. 109 Agreed it was that there should be created Decemvirs above all appeale 1788 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. xliv, The Decemvirs, who sullied by their actions the honour of inscribing, on brass, or wood, or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws. 1838 Annoto Hist. Rome I. 253 A commission invested with such extraordinary powers as those committed to the decemvirs. 1868 Smith Sm. Dict. Rom. Antig. 121/2 Decemviri Litibus Indicandis .. Augustus transferred to these decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri. b. transf. A council or ruling hody of ten. as

b. transf. A council or ruling body of ten, as the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic.

1615 R. Cocks Diary 2 Aug., I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery.

1821 Byron Two Foscari 1. 183. I look Forward to be one day of the decemvirs. 1832 tr. Sismondi's Ital. Ref. ix. 202 The decemvirs dared unblushingly propose to their colleagues, etc.

ngty propose to their colleagues, etc.

C. sing. A member of such a body.

1703 Rowe Fair Penit. IV. i. (Jod.), He slew his only daughter
To save her from the fierce Decemvir's list. 1744 tr. Lity
1. a72 (Jod.) C. Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for
taking his trial. 1849 Grotz Greece II. Ixxii. (1862) VI. 351
Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.
Hence Decemvirship, the office of decemvir.

1600 HOLLAND Livy 115 (R.) The decemvirship, and the
conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed.

**Decemviral** (dise inviral), a. [ad. L. decemvirāl-is, f. decemvir: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

to the decemvirs.

1600 HOLLANO Livy 127 (R.) The decemvirall lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables).

1651 HOWELL Venice 13 Three Senators.. have power to summon the Decemvirall Colledg.

1833 Thialwall in Philol. Museum 11. 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral form of government.

1852 GROTE Greece 11. lxxiv. 1X. 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

**Decemvirate** (dise mvireit). [ad. L. decemvirāt-us, f. decemvir: see -ATE 1.] The office or government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

1620 E. BLOUNT Hora Subsec. 233 After the Decemvirate, they returned againe to Consuls. 1704 Hearne Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both sorts. 1838 Arrolo Hist. Rome I. xv. 302 The decemvirate maintenance of the certain the considerable of an aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several.

b. transf. A body of ten rulers, councillors, ctc., at ht. Version Council of Tags.

b. transf. A body of ten rulers, councillors, ctc., as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also attrib.

1651 Howell Venice 13 They read the letters addressd to the Decemvirat Colledg. 1653 Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers (Camden) II. 12 The room. is now possessed by the Decemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely than ever any King did in England. c 1776 Sir W. Jowst. Let. Ld. Atthorpe, If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

**Decenary,** improp. **decennary,** a. and sh. [ad. med.L. decēnārius (decennārius), f. med.L. decēna (decenna) a tithing: see Decener.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a decēna or tithing.

1732 Fielding Causes Incr. Robbers § 5 (R.) To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place. was one great point of the decennary constitution.

B. sb. = med.L. decēna, a tithing: see Quot. 1881.

Apparently taken by the 17th c. antiquaries as formed on decenner Decener+-v, and so accepted by later writers.

[c 1250 Bracton III. II. x, Diligenter erit inquirendum si llatro] fuerit in franco plegio et decenna, et une erit decenna in misericordia coram justitiarios nostros.] 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. Vivili. (1739) 84 View of free Pledges must be, to see that the Decennaries be full. c 1670 Hobbs Dial. Com. Laws 201 The whole Land was divided into Hundreds, and those again into Decennaries. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 114 No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary. 1881 T. S. Frampton Hundred of Wrotham 36 All males. . should. be enrolled in a tithing, or decennary, which originally consisted of ten free families. [Cf. 1866 Rogens Agric. 4 Prices I. 66 He was registered in the decenna before he reached adolescence.]

† Decence. Obs. [a. F. décence (13-14th c.

decenna before he reached adolescence.]

† Decence. Obs. [a. F. décence (13-14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. decēntia: see next.] = next.

1678 Sprat Serm. Gal. vi. 10 In good works..there may be goodness in the general; but decence and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. 1683 W. Clagett Answ. Dissenter's Object. 7 When the Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. 1697 Dryoen Virg. Æneid x. 96 And must I own. my secret smart—What with more decence were in silence kept. [As confessed! Fr.: 1836 Greville. Diary 94 (Stanford) To the opera to see Taglioni dance.. Her grace and décence are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her.]

Trecency (direchs).

**Decency** (drsensi). [ad. L. decentia, f. decentem becoming, fitting, DECENT.] The quality or fact of being decent.

+1. Appropriateness or fitness to the circum-

stances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemliness, propriety: a. of speech, action, or behaviour. 1567 Drant Horace, Arte of Poetrie (R.), Of sortes and ages thon must note the manner and the guyse, A decensie for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Poesie III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 Ton popmo. . we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [decencie] our owne Saxon English terme is [seemelymesse]. Ibid. 271 Your decencies are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances accompanying our writing, speech or behaulour. 1636 Hyales Epictetus Manuallix. 79 Thou neglectest another [function] which thou mightest execute with full decency. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 33/1 The king was always the most punctual observer of all decency in his devotion. 1719 WATERLANO Vind. Christ's Divinity 107 Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Interpretation? 1725 WATTS Logic II. v. § 4 The great Design of Prudence.. is to determine and manage every Affair with Decency, and to the best Advantage. 1762 Hume Hist. Eng. 111. liv. 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of decency and courage.

† b. What is appropriate to a person's rank or stances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemli-

cency and courage.

† b. What is appropriate to a person's rank or

dignity. Obs.

dignity. Obs.

1584 Powel Lloyd's Cambria 364 Reserving two things, that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his state. 1649 MILTON Eikon. 17 With Scholastic flourishes, beneath the decencie of a king. 1661 Morans Sphere Gentry IV. V. 78 According to the Decency of the said Name of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his.. estate.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry III. xiv. (1660) 170 Neither can Art forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath done on the Stage. 1667 Primart City 4 C. Builder's For decency it will be requisite not to have the girders altogether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth Story.

12. Decent or orderly condition of civil or social life. Obs.

life. Obs.

1651 Hobbes Govil. & Soc. x. § 1. 148 In [the state of civill Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decency, society, elegancy [etc.]. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 89 Decencie and order must presup-

pose laws and directions. 1705 STANHOTE Paraphr, 11. 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc.].

3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due

regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of

haviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.

1647 CLAMENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 23/2 He [Wm. Earl of Pembroke]... lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1628 Norms Hierocles 39 To bear ... the loss of our goods with mildness and decency. 1702 Eng. Theophrastus 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty. 1733-3 SWIFT Let. Mrs. Piłkington 1 Jan., I cannot with decency shew them, except to a very few. 1749 FIELONG Tom Tomes. X. viii, If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decornm. 1798 Wordsw. Old Cumbrid. Beggar, Many, I helieve, there are Who live a life of virtuous decency. 1853 Lh. Houghton in Life (1891) I. xi. 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep. 1883 GLALSTONE in Times 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

1862 be 259. Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

b. esp. Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

1639 tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman F iv, Peradventure they would.. accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein.. Is there one sole word in all this worke.. to make one hlush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Transl. Versc. lumnodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense. a 1715 BURNET Oun Time(1724) 1. 137 Sir Elisha Leightoun.. maintained an outward decency.. yet he was a very vicious man. 1886 H. II. Johnston Krilmanjaro Exp. ii. 28 The black glistening forms of the hurly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency. Ibid. vix. 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness.

C. Conformity to the standard of living becoming

c. Conformity to the standard of living becoming

any impropriety in nakedness.

C. Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.

1751 Joinson Rambler No. 166 P.2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency.

1785 Paley Mor. Philos. In. ix, There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and node of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency).

4. pl. Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely sing.)

1667 Milton P. L. viii. 601 Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow From all her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance, 1673 Dwyden Marr. à lit Mode Ep. Ded., They have copied . the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship. 1700—Sigismonda & G. 701 O ever faithful heart, I have perform d the ceremonial part, The decencies of grief. 1723 De For Col. Jack (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies. 1735 Pore Ep. Lady 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever. 1827 MacAullay Machiavelli Ess. (1854) 49/2 He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

b. pl. The ontward conditions or requirements of a deavet life.

tinguished in the literary and political world.

b. pl. The ontward conditions or requirements of a decent life.

1798 Malthus Popul. (1878) 375 He may be .. better able to command the decencies .. of life. 1832 Lewis Use & Al. Pol. Termix xiii, 111 In this sense the poor are those who .. severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessaries.

1842 S. Lover Handy Andy xxiv. 213 The little man was huttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command. 1894 II. Singwick in Times 13 Jan. 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other.

Decend, cle.: see Descend, etc.

Decend, (direct). Chem. If Gr. Skeaten + ENE.

Decene (dī·sīn). Chem. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + -ENE.] The olefine of the decacarbon or Decylseries, C10 H20.

Also called Decylene. 1877 WATTS Fowner Chem. 52. + Decener. Obs. Forms: 6 decenier, disener, 7 deciner, -or, 7-8 decenner. [a. AngloFr. decener = OF. decenier, mod.F. dixenier, dizenier, dizenier, in med.L. decenārius (improp. decenarius), f. decēna, in OF. dizenie, -aine, Pr. desena,

dizainier, in med. L. decēnārius (improp. decennārius), f. decēna, in OF. dizeine, -aine, Pr. desena,
Sp. decena, a group of ten, a tithing.]

1. One in command of ten soldiers.

1555 Watrieman Fardle Facions II. x. 211 Their capitaines
ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borowed of the Frenche, we
calle Diseners.

1580 Ive tr. Du Bellay's Instr. 80 The
Souldiers [should exercise] by themselues euerie holie day,
with their Deceniers [chefs de chambre] Chiefs of squadrons,
and Corporals.

1627 S. Ward Serm., Tethro's Justice,
From the Gouernour of the thousand to the Centurion, from
him to the Tithing-man or Decinor.

2. a. The head of a decena or tithing; a tithingman or borsholder; b. A member of a tithing.

1607 Cowell. Interfr., Deciners. signifieth .. such as
were wont to have the oversight and check of ten friburgs
for the maintenance of the king's peace.

1642 Termes de
la Ley s.v., Deciner is not now used for the chiefe man of a
Dozein, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace.

1647 N. Bacos Dite. Geatt. Eng. 1. xxvi. (1739) 43 All Free-men
were Decenners, that is, ranked into several tens.

1752 FIELDING Causes Incr. Robbers § 5 (R.) In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one
and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.

[1869 W. MOLYNEUX Burton on Trent 105 There was a staff
of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was
in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the
peace of the manor and borough. The name commonly
given to these officers was dozener, and under it at the
present day they are associated in many instances with
municipal boroughs.]

Decennal (dise'năl), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. decen-

māl-is of ten years, f. decem + ann-us. Cf. F. decemnal (16th c. in Hatzf.).] = DECENNIAL.

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' Plea for King 26 They.. appointed Archons, or Decennal Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years. 1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais (1737) V. 235 A Decennal Prescription.

† Decenna lian, a. Obs. = prec.
1704 T. Taylor Pansarias 1, 376 The Medontidæ still held the decennalian government.

Decennary (d/senări), a. and sb. [f. L. decenn-is of ten years + -ARY: cf. Decennal.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a period of ten years; DECENNIAL.

DECENNIAL.

1855 Trnl. R. Agric. Soc. XVI. 11. 577 The average home produce of wheat. during each of these decennary periods.

B. sb. A period of ten years; a decennium.

1822 W. R. Hamilton in Parr's Wki. (1828) VIII. 34 The awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary.

1826 H. C. Robinson Diary (1869) II. 322 The fifth decennary of the nineteenth century.

1873 C. Robinson N. S. Wales.

22 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be found that. during the earlier five years [etc.].

Decennary: sec Decenary.

Decenniad. [irreg. f. L. Decennium +-AD, after triad, chiliad, etc.] = DECENNIUM.

1864 Soc. Science Rev. 239 The increase... was found in the ten years ending in 1851 to he less than it had been in any previous decenniad.

1882 Athersens 3 June 692/1

During three decenniads of the latter half of the present century.

Decennial (disemil), a. (sb.) [f. L. decennium (see next) + -AL: cf. centennial. The L. adj. was decennal is, whence Decennal.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a period of ten

years.

1636 Blount Glossogr., Decennial, belonging to or conteining ten years. 1685 H. More Paralif. Prophet. 91 At a complete decennial interval. 1798 W. Tavios in Monthly Mag. IV. 111 The interest of a majority of the house... illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial. 1866 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices 1. xxv. 625 A table in which decennial averages may be stated. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. iii. 52 The decennial return of income to be made by each college.

D. Of persons: Holding office for ten years. 1738 Newton Chronol. Amended 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 Felton Anc. 4 Mod. Gr. Il. v. 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till n. c. 683.

B. sb. A decennial anniversary or its celebration. U. S. 1889 in Century Dict.

Hence Decemnally adv., every len years.

tion. U. S. 1889 in Century Dict.

Hence Decemnially adv., every len years.

1874 Daily News 16 Feb. 5/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts.

| Decemnium (discribm). Pl. -ia. [l., f. decemning of the years.

| Jecennium (d/sc/ni\tilde{m}). 1'l. -ia. [l., f. decenn-is of ten years, f. decem ten + annus year; cf. biennis, biennium, and Centennium.] A space of ten years, a decade (of years).

1685 H. More Paralip. Prophet. 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums. 1801 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. X11. 590 To unteach all their lessons of the last decennium. 1864 Pusta Lect. Daniel i. 8 In the last decennia of the last century. 1881 Census Eng. 4 Wales Prelim. Report p. xii, The decrease of the population of Ireland.. in each succeeding decennium.

† Decennoval (dřsc noval), a. Obs. [ad. L. decennoval-is, f. decem-novem nincteen: see -AL.]

Of or pertaining to nincteen (years).

1681 Hooke Phil. Collect. X11. 28 Dionysins Exiguus introduced the Decennoval Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter. 1694 House Disc. Time 75 Meton...constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years.

Meton...constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years.
So † Decennovary, † Decennove'nnal, = proc.
1694 Holder Disc. Time 79 In this whole Decennovary
Progress of the Fpacts. 1697 Carr Chronol.1. II. II. ii. 57 An
Interval of 1257 Years, which make 66 Decenovenal Cycles,
and somewhat more. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 425 Through
the whole Decennovennal Cycle.
Decension, sor, obs. Descension, sor.
Decent (dreint), a. [a. F. idecent (15th c. in
Hatzf.), or ad. L. decent-em, pr. pple. of decere to
become, to be fitting. It is used etymologically
by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in
1495 Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v. xxix., The fyngres
highte digiti... of this worde decent [Bodt. M.S. decere], to
saye in Englysshe semely, for they ben semely sette.]

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case; seemly, fitting. Obs. or arch.

1530 [see b]. 1547 LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. V.I. (Arb.) 33 It was not decent that the kings horsses shald be kept in them [abbeys]. 1580 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesse till xxiii. (Arb.) 230 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1661 Evelun Diary 20 Dec., The fineral of the Bishop of Hereford. was a decent solemnity. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Matt. i. 20 (Wks. 1716) II. 257 Decent it was that as man did approve so man also should condemn sin in the flesh. 1695 Daviden Parall. Poetry & Paint., Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be deeent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 231 F2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridegroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1740 FIELDING Ton Jones V. III, So total a change. that we think it decent to communicate it in a fresh chapter. 1837 POLLOK Course T. In. Showing, too, in plain and decent phrase. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained

episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient ecclesiastical polity, but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution.

† b. Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity.
1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII, c., 5 Å goodly.. manour, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 33 God teacheth what honoure is decente for the kynge. 1640 YORKE Union Hon. 77 The Tombe.. is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved. 1657 J. SHITH MYSL. Rhet. 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTACUE Hasset Table 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank. a 1794 GIBBON Autobiog. 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy.

† 2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit

+2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste; comely, band-

Some.

1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa 11. 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden.

1616 BULLOKAR, Decret, comely, handsome. 1625 HACON Ess. Buildings (Arb.) 552 An Inward Court.. Which is to be. Cloistered on all Sides, ypon Decent and Beautifull Arches, as High as the first Story.

1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 4. It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symetrical measure of the parts orderly united.

1725 Por Voy. round World (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house...two of them were very large and decent.

3. In accordance with or satisfying the general

3. In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action; esp. conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy;

precens of action; esp. comormatic to or satisfying free from obsecuity.

1545 Joye Exp. Dan. vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of vitwarde deuccion. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, iv. ii. 145 For vertue, and true beautie of the soule, For honestie, and decent carriage. 1625 Bacon Exs. Praise (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases. 1712 Hearne Collect. 20 Oct., Twill not be decent for me to inquire into yt Affair. 1733 Berkeley. Alciphr. ii. § 10 The regular decent life of a virtuous man. 1734 Chatham Lett. Nepheni iv. 20 Be sure to associate. with men of decent and honourable lives. 1770 Gibbon On Encid vi. Misc. Wks. 1796 11. 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages; and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Eneas with infamy. 1830-2 Carleton Traits Irish Peasant. (Tegg's ed.) 375 Are you ladin' a dacenter or more becominer life? 1855 Macallay Hist. Eng. IV. 265 Much more than they had any decent pretence for asking. 1865 Mill in Morn. Star 6 July, Would it have been devent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

10 of persons.

1731 Swift Poems, Strephon & Chlee, Women must be decent. And from the spanse each blemish hide.

1731 Swift Poems, Strephon & Chloe, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide. 1886 H. H. Johnston Kilimanjaro L. p. xix. 437 The Wa-Caga cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's

position or circumstances; respectable.

haviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's position or circumstances; respectable.

772 STEELE Spect. No. 443 r. 7 Honestus... makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family. 1728 Pone Fpil. Sat. n. 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert: Secker is decent. 1771 Mrs. Harris in Prin. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury I. 219 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor... a decent well-behaved man. 1807 Cranbe Par. Reg. 1. 403 Neat, with their boy a decent couple came. 1831 I. 1. Pracock Crotchet Castle iii, Captain F.—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means. Lady C.—Decent families and interest is the distinction from respectable. Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 Geo. Eliot Theo. Sm. hi. 27 Most of us who have had decent parents. 1882 Serit. Ballantine Exper. Rearrite's Life I. xxiii. 200, I remember a pantaloon. He was a very sober decent fellow.

b. of appearance, dress, ctc.

1696 tr. Din Mont's I'oy. Levant 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 De Fee's Eng. Tradesman (1841). xxii. 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside. 1773 Johnson Let. Mrs. Thrade 6 Sept., In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. I. 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. Crawforn Rom. Singer I. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable,

decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer 1. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable'; good enough in its way. Distinct examples of this sense are late; within brackets are given some earlier quots, which may belong to it. [c 1642 Twyne in Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. 1697 Dwyden Fire, Georg. Ded. (1721) 1. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour.]

1711 Addison Spect. No. 34 F 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution. 1772 J. Berridge Chr. Il orbit Unmasked (1812) 29 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot. 1836 Conbett Rur. Rides (1885) 11. 27 The locusts..appeared..to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoots. 1863 F. A. Kemale Resid. in Georgia 123 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 Miss Brandon Just as I am xi, She had just learnt enough English to write a decent letter. Mod. (Oxford Tutor) He ought to be able to write decent Latin prose.

6. quasi-adv. Decently. 1715-20 Pope Hiad vii. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And deceot on the pile dispose the dead. 1761 Eliz. Bonnore Rambles of Frankly (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

7. Comb., as decent-lived, -looking.

1800 Miss. Hervey Monrtray Fam. 11.152 A small but 12\*-2

tolerably decent-looking house. 1892 Pall Mall G. 5 Apr. 6/1, I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole.

6/1, I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole.

Decentish (disentif), a. collog. [f. prcc. + -1811.] Somewhat decent, pretty decent.

a 1814 Diboin 'Tom Tough' in Univ. Songster (1825) 83 Laid up at last in a decentish condition. 1820 Blackw.

Mag. VII. 298 The Jenkinsops had maintained a decentish sort of character. 1854 Motley Corr. 8 May, I have a decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop.

Decently (disentif), adv. [-1x 2.]

1. In a decent manner; with decency + suitably; fittingly; becomingly; respectably.

1852 Hulder, Decentlye, decenter. 1856 Lauder Tractate of To rewie his ryng in Godlie maner, decentile. 1611.

1810 To rewie his ryng in Godlie maner, decentile. 1612.

1810 To rewie his ryng in Godlie more, the woman. 1620 Bl. Cont. Prayer, Churching of Women, The woman. shall come into the Church decently apparelled. 1723 De Foe Col. 9ack (1840) 221 My wife. treated me more decently than she had been wont to do. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 170? 2 My father was burthened with more children than he could decently support. 1814 Southey Roderick in, There upon the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire noticed, the peasant is decently clad.

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

186 Miss. Carlier Latt. 1, 268, I cannot even steady my

ably, passably.

1846 Mrs. Carly Lett. I. 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently.

1850 Darwin in Life § Lett. (1887)

1. 151 If I keep decently well.

† Decentness. Obs. [-NESS.] The quality

of being decent; decency, propriety.

150 Veron Hunting of Purg. 37 Shall they [our dead] be caried forth, wythout any decentnesse, as we be wont to cary forth dead horses? 1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxviii.

(1887) 178 There is a comlynesse in eche kinde, and a decentnesse in degree. 1670 Everyn Diarry 6 Feb., The lawfulnesse, decentnesse, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men.

**Decentralization** (discentraloizēi fən). of action from next. So mod.F. décentralisation (1878 in Acad. Diet.).]

The action or fact of decentralizing; decentralized condition; esp. in Politics, the weakening of the central authority and distribution of its functions

among the branches or local administrative bodies.

1846 Bastiat & Porter Gen. Interest 40 An irresistible power of decentralization. 1872 M. D. Corway Republ. Superst. 1. i. 10 The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralisation in a republic furnished by the history of the United States.

Decentralize (disemtrăloiz), v. [f. DE- II. I + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod.F. décentraliser (1878 in Acad. Dict.).]
trans. To undo the centralization of; to distribute

administrative powers, etc., which have been concentrated in a single head or centre. Hence De-

centrated in a single head or centre. Hence Decentralized, Decentralizing ppl. adjs.

1851 Nichol Archit. Heav. 91 These unconcentrated, or rather decentralized masses of stars. 1859 Bright Sp. India 1 Aug., What you want is to decentralize your Government. 1866 Sat. Rev. IX. 803/2 Decentralizing influences wax faint and few. 1875 Merivale Gen. Hist. Rome Ixx. (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized.

† Deceper, v. Obs. [Illiterate spelling of desepare or dessepare, a. OF. desseparer, deseparer, ad. late L. dis-sēparāre, f. dis-asunder + sēparāre to Separate, Sever.] trans. To dissever. Hence † Deceperation [OF. deceperacion (Godef.)], separation, severance. separation, severance.

1547 BOORDE Brev. Health 13 b, The one decepered from the other. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the loue be twene hem.

Decephalize (dise fălaiz), v. Biol. [DE- II. 1: cf. Cephalization (Gr. κεφαλή head).] To reverse the cephalization of; to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal). Hence Decephalization, the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts; reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body; decephalized condition.

With the rest of the body; decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited.)

1863 Dana in Amer. Finl. Science & Arts and Ser. XXXVI. 3 Examples of cephalization. by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of members from the locomotive to the cephalization by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of Vertebrates and Articulates. Ibid. 5 The Entomostracans exemplify decephalization by degeneration.

generation.

Deceptation, obs. f. DISCEPTATION, discussion. † **Decerptible**, a. Obs. [? a. obs. F. déceptible or directly f. L. type \*dēceptibilis: see -BLE.] Apt

to be deceived.

1646 St. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. r. Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition. perhaps there should not need any other eviction. Ibid. 1. iii. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people; as being the most deceptible part of mankind. Hence Deceptibl lity.

1665 CLANVILL Scepts 11ty.

1665 CLANVILL Scepts. Sci. 1. 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses. 1837 CARVILE Diam. Necktace Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 162 A fixed idea. has produced a deceptibility. that will clutch at straws.

**Deception** (description). Also 6 dis- [a. F. deception (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. deception-em, n. of action from deciption to Deceive.]

n. of action from decipies to Deceive.]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating.

1. The action of deceiving or cheating or cannot be deception.

1. The action of deceiving or characteristic or characteristic or characteristic or characteristic or characteristic or cheating or characteristic or conveying their thoughts.

1. The action of deception.

1. The action of deception.

1. The fact or condition of being deceived.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. in iv. 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception. 1769 Funius Lett. xxxi. 144 The public has fallen into the deception. 1836 Hor. Smith Tin Trump. (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness.

2. That which deceives; a piece of trickery;

a cheat, sham.

a cheat, sham.

1794 Mrs. Radelife Myst. Udolpho xx, There is some deception, some trick.

1833 Ritchie Wand. Loire 176
Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception.

1841 Miss Mifford in L'Estrange Life III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception.

Hence Dece ptionist, one who performs feats of

illusion; a juggler.

1883 Society 20 Jan. 22/1 'The American Deceptionist'...
with his marvellous juggling tricks.

Deceptional, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deception; deceptive.
1830 GALT Lawrie T. v. vii. (1849) 224, I played a deceptional part.

**Deceptious** (disepsos), a. Now rare. [a. obs. I'. deceptious, -cieux, in med.L. deceptios-us (Dn Cange), f. deception-em: see -ous.] Of the nature of or characterized by deception; that tends

nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead.

1606 Shaks, Fr. & Cr. v. ii. 123 An esperance. That doth inuert th'attest of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptious functions. 1789 Bath frul. 20 July Advt., To puff off an old stock in a deceptious manner. 1824 BENTHAM Ek. Fallacies Wks. 1843 II. 437 Peceptious terms. I. In the war department,—honour and glory. 2. In international affairs, honour, glory, and dignity. 1829 Examiner 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptious demonstrations. 1843 Tait's Mag. X. 622 Stripped of its deceptious summer verdure.

+ Decerptiously, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a way characterized by deception; in such a way as to deceive.

7797 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptionsly in the bath house. 1817 BENTHAM Plan Parl. Reform cxv, Circumstantially but deceptionsly evidentiary.

Deceptitious (disepti fes), a. rare.

Deceptitions (disepti') si, a. rare. [1. L. stem dēcept- (see next) + -itious (from L. -ēcius).]

Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 Bentham Ration. Evid. Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Any deceptitions representation of psychological facts.

Deceptive (diseptiv), a. [a. F. dēceptif, -ive (1378 in Hatzf.), in med. or mod.L. dēceptīvus, f. dēcept- ppl. stem of dēcipēre to deceive; see -IVE. In English a recent word (not in Shaksp.), which has taken the place of Deceptions 1. Ant or tendhas taken the place of DECEPTIOUS.] Apt or tend-

ing to deceive, having the character of deceiving.

Deceptive cadence (Music): false or interrupted cadence:

see FALSE a. 2 h.

see False a. 2b.
1611 COTGR., Deceptif, deceptine, deceitfull, deceining.
1626 in BLOUNT Glossogr. c 1780 V. Knox Remarks Gram.
Schools (R.), It is to be feared..that this mode of education
.is ultimately deceptive. 1787 HARGRAVE Tracts, Case of Impositions (R.), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes (1858) 295
A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity. 1874 Morley
Compromise (1886) 171 We see the same men.kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity.

† b. as sb. Deceiving faculty. Obs.
1632 Gaule Magastrom. 263 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art.

Deceptively (diserptivel), adv. [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

18a5 COLERIDGE Aids Refl. (1848) I. 104 If he use the words, right and obligation, he does it deceptively. 1863 BATES Nat. Amazon 11. 58 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little Nemeobius Lucina.

Deceptiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of

Dece ptiveness. [-NESS.]

being deceptive.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. v. vi, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead'. 1873 BURTON Hist. Scot.VI. Lxx. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must bave comprehended self-deceit.

Deceptivity (diseptiviti). [f. as DECEPTIVE +-ITY.] = DECEPTIVENESS; also concr. a thing of deceptive characters.

deceptive character.
1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Sham-

† **Dece ptor.** Obs. In 5 -our. [ad. (through Fr.) L. deceptor-em deceiver, agent-n. from decipere to deceive. Cf. later F. decepteur (Littré).] A deceiver.

1484 CANTON Æsop IV. XI. (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and deceptours of god and of the world.

† Dece ptory, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēceptōri-us deceitful, f. dēceptōrem deceiver: see -(RY. In obs. F. déceptoire.] Apt to deceive.

c 1430 Lydo. Bochas I. XI. (1554) 25 a, See how deceptorye Been all these worldly revolucions. 1727-30 in Balley vol. II, and folio; whence 1755 in Johnson.

Dece ptress. rare. [fem. of Deceptor, answering in sense to L. dēceptrix: see -ESS.] A female deceiver. female deceiver.

1880 M. CROMMELIN Black Abbey II. viii. 139 The pretty deceptress woke refreshed.

deceptress woke refreshed.

+ Decepture. Ohs. [f. L. deept- ppl. stem of decipere + -ure.] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell).

Decerbrize, v. [f. Dr. II. I + CEREBR-UM + -1ZE.] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith.

Decern (dis5 in), v. [a. F. decerne-r (1318 in Godef.), ad. L. decernere to decide, pronounce a decide.

decision, f. De-I. 2 + cernère to separate, distinguish, decide: see CERN v. In OF. décerner was confused in form with descerner, discerner; the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c.; hence, in English also, decern is found with the sense DISCERN.]

with the sense DISCERN.]

I. To decide, determine, decree.

†1. trans. To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful). Obs.

a. with simple obj.

r1425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. in to Be be Text had decerne all Tha casis. 1555 Eden Decades 80 The contronersie shulde bee decerned by the bysshope of Rome.

b. with inf. or object clause.

1491 Canton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) ii. 220 a/1 Holy faders.. decerned & concluded that it sholde be buryed with theyr mayster. 150a Arnolde Chron. (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince.. had decerned to send me bis oratour to France. 1523 Stewart Cron. Scot. I. 531 This ilk Donald.. Decernit hes thairfoir richt suddantie To gif battell. 1547 Ilomilles I. Charity I. (1859) 69 He shall not be deceived, but truly decern and judge. a 1619 Fotherry Alheom. I. v. § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God.

C. intr.

1533 Kenneov Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844)

1553 KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 105 The Apostolis and Eldaris convenit to dispute and decerne upoun the questioun.

2. trans. To decree by judicial sentence. Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a Decree: see quot. 1774 in d.

a Decree: see quot. 1774 in d.

a. with simple obj.

c 1555 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 182 She..

was denounced.. contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1637 Gillespie Eng. Poβ. Cerem. III. viii. 181 But onely pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned. α 1850 Rossetti Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decern Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice.

b. that something be done.

1460 Capgraye Chron. 274 The lordis of this present Par-

b. that something be done.

1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 274 The lordis of this present Parlement [1399] decerne and deme, That the dukes.. schal lese.. her dignite. 1515 R. SAMISON in Strype Ecct. Mem. I. i. 17 A commission to some men.. to decern [that] the same one exception and process.. were of no strength. 158-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 21 It was decernit that.. show sould be transport to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

sould be transportit to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

C. a person, ctc. to be or to do something. † To decern in: to mulct in by decree of court.

1526 Sc. Acts Jas. V (1814) 306 (Jam.) Decernit to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said actis. 1559 Diurn. Occurr. (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down. 1568 Grafton Chron. Rich. II an. 23 II. 405 We. by the power, name, and authoritie to us.. committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 Fabyan dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard.. to be.. unworthy to the rule and governaunce. 1640-1 Kirkendör. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun. for his contumacie in not coming to the Committee.. is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne. Ibid. 43 Decerns Alexander Gordoun. to content and bey to George Glendonyng.. the soume of xxij lib. xiijs. iiijd. 1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Insticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1753 Stevart's Trial. 283 They.. decern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison. 1754 Erskine I'rinc. Sc. Law (1809) 438 If a bastard might be decerned executor as next of kin to his mother.

d. intr.

1541 PAYNEL Catiline xvii. 29 b, Whan they suffre, they deceme: whan they hold theyr peace, they crye aloude. 1588

A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 52 Authoritie, in gouerning, indging, and decerning. 1774 Interlocutor in A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock (ed. 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters simpliciter, and decerns. 1817 Blackw. Mag. I. 4791 The court below. decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 Chambers' Encycl. s.v. Debts, if the sum decerned for ... do not exceed, etc.

6. transf.

16 the sum decerned for ... to he cases, e. transf.

1850 Tait's Mag. XVII. 106/1 One has said, 'It is not this': another avers, 'It is not that': one decerns it [a book] too elaborate.

II. To discern.

† 3. trans. To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing from another). Obs.

a 1535 [see Decerning]. 1546 Bp. Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye 16 b, That belefe was a condicion which decerned them that shall enjoye the fruite of Christes passion, and them that shall not. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 l. 188 We

must decerne the immaculat spotts of Jesus Christ, frome the Mother of confusioun. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. t. 99 That rule.. whereby.. he decerneth and chooseth good from had. a1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Disc. Imfresa's Wks. (711) 228 Things which cannot he decerned from others; as fawls like to others.

b. intr. To distinguish, discriminate between.
a1535 Sta T. Morr Wks. 528 (R.) To deserne between the true doctrine and the false. 1894 A. R. Watson Geo. Gilllanii, 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature.
4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact): to discern.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 9 Then all that we ether by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive. 1595 Blanchardine Pt. 11. Ded., You may well decerne, that my willing minde dooth bewrale my good meaning. 1610 Sta J. Melvit. Mem. (1735) 94 A Princess who could decern and reward good Service. a 1638 Meine Apothasie Wks. (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned. 1891 H. S. Constance Horses, Sport, & War 37 Differences. that cannot be decerned by the eye.

11 ence Decerning vbl. sb., † Decernment.

1235 Sia T. Moar Wks. 528 (R.) The decerning of the true woord of God. from the countrefet woorde of man.

1551 Robinson tr. More's Ulop. 11. (Arb.) 125 marg., The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the majerates. 1586 A. DAN Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 142 Judge by your owne decernment, how much. a 1679 T. Goodwin Vks. 111. 1488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment.

or decernment.

Decernable, var. of Discernable.

† Decernent, a. Obs. [ad. L. decernent-em, pr. pple. of decerner to Decenn.] Decerning; = Decretory 1.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. IV. 341 The reasons of good and evil extrusic to the Divine Essence are al dependent on the Divine Wil either decernent or legislative.

Decerniture (d/sāunitius). Sc. Law. [f. De-CERN v. (or its source); the formation is irregular,

Decerniture (drss-initiar). Sc. Law. [f. Drcenv v. (or its source); the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as invest, investiture. Cf. Cernture.] The action of decerning; a Decree of a (Scotch) court of justice.

163a Lithgow Trav. 1x. 38o Being urged to it by Captaine Wairds decernitour, I freely performed his Direction. 166 in Brown Supplt. Morrison's Decisions (1826) 1. 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors. 1885 D. Beverndor Culross & Tulliallan I. iv. 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur. 1885 Ld. Selnorns in Law Rep. 10 Appeal 500 The first question. . is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is..correct.

† Decerp. v. Obs. Pa. pple. decerped, decerpt. [ad. L. dicerp-ère to pluck off, crop, cull, f. De- I. 2 + carpère to pluck, etc. With the pupple. decerpt, cf. L. dicer pl-ns. (Cf. Discerp: the two were often confused.)]

trans. To pluck off or out; to extract, excerpt. 1531 Elvor Gov. 10. xxiv, Tulli saieth. Mannes soule, beinge decerpt or taken of the portion of divinite called Mens, may be compared with none other things. . but with god hym selfe. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. Ded. I. 2 Out of whom I decerped and chose (raptim) sondry proper and commendable Histories. 1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disk. 255 Plums, decerped from. different trees. 1678 Cuworth Intell. Syst. 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerped or cut out.

¶ for Discerp, to pull to pieces, divide.

1531 Elvor Gov. 1. ii, Howe this most noble Isle of the worlde was decerped and ent in pieces.

† Decerpt. v. Obs. [i. L. dicerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte v. see prec. Cf. Excerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte v. see prec. Cf. Excerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte ve. see prec. Cf. Excerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte ve. see prec. Cf. Excerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte ve. see prec. Cf. Excerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte ve. see prec. Cf. Excerpt-, ppl. stem of dicerpte

† Decemptible, a. Obs. rare. o [f. L. ppl. stem decepted. ee prec.) +-IBLE: cf. contemptible.]
† That may be cropped off '(Bailey, vol. 11, 1727. † Decemption. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. decepter, decepte: see Decempt and -ION.] 'A cropping off, or pulling away' (Phillips 1657); that which is plucked off that which is plucked off.

that which is plucked oil.

166a Glanvill. Lux Orient. iii. (1682) 25 If our souls are but particles and decerptions of our parents.

† **Decertation.** Obs. [ad. L. dēcertātion-em, n. of action f. dēcertāre to fight it out, contend, f. DE-I. 3 + certāre to contend.] Contention, strife,

contest; dispute. contest; dispute.

1635 Heywood Hierarch. vi. 334 Great hath the Decertation Bin mongst the Learned men, 'bout the Creation of blessed angels. 1646 Sta T. Browne P'scud. Ep. tv. xii. 213 A decertation between the disease and nature. 1661 Arswar Tablet 213 (1.) The day of decertation, 'pro aris et focis'.

Deces, decesse, decess(e, ohs. ff. Decease.

Tage (desert). rare. Tad, L. decessus going

Deces, decese, decess(e, ohs. ff. Decease.

Decess (discs). rare. [ad. L. dēcēssus going down, decrease, f. dēcēdēre to go down, depart, etc.: cf. Decease, f. Decease, diminution.

1854 Syn. Dobell. Balder iii. 17 Whatever.. from below Receives nor of accession or decess. bid. xxiv. 167.

Decession (disc [sn]. Now rare. [ad. L. dēcēssion-em, n. of action from dēcēdēre (see prec.). (Cf. OF. dēcession 15th c.)] Departure, withdrawal; secession; deviation from a given standard (coming down), decrease diminution (onn. dard, 'coming down'; decrease, diminution (opp. to accession).

1606 WARNER Alb. Eng. xv. xcvii. (1612) 387 The Brittish

Church in primatine Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughter make therein n forst Decession. 1611 Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.

18. avi. § 36 By rebellious decessions, and absentments of himselfe. 1621 T. Scort Highto. God 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection. 1635 W. Scort Fiss. Dragery 7 (T.) By the accession and decession of the matter. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 48 By this.. decession of the Jews. 1848 Souther Lett. (1856) III. 336 In the event of Gifford's decession, or decease, a new Quarterly Review has been talked of.

11cnee Decessionist, an advocate of secession. 1866 Morn. Slar 20 Aug. 6/3 The Democrats, and .. the decessionists.

12 Decessor. Obs. In I. decessor one who

† Decessor. Obs. [a. L. decessor one who retires, a retiring officer, in late 1. (Augustine, etc.) predecessor, agent-n, from decedere to depart, retire.] = PREDECESSOR.

11re.] = PREDECESSOR. 1647 Jez. Taytos L.ib. Proph. vii. 128 The Popes may deny Christ as well as their Cheife and Decessor Peter, 1767:3 — Sern. for year 1, iv. 42 David .. humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors.

Deceue, -eyue, Deceyt(e, obs. ff. Deceive, DECEIT.

Deceuer, Decez, obs. ff. DISSEVER, DECEASE. † Decharm, v. Obs. [a. F. décharmer, in Cotgr. descharmer 'to vncharme, vnspell', f. dé-, des-, L. dis- (see DE- I. 6) + charmer to charm.] trans. To undo the effect of (a charm or spell); to disenchant.

16.. HARVEY (J.), He was.. cured by decharming the witcheraft.

† **Dechay**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. decha-eir, decha-ir: see Decay.] By-form of Decay v. 1540 Compl. Scot. i. (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechaeis, and e cummis to subuersione.

† **Deche**, v. Obs. [OE. décan : app. not known in the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear, to lute.

to lute.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC \*\*Ilom.\*\* (Thorpe) 11. 260 Hi bewundan his lic mid linenre scytan zedéced mid wyrtum. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 1. 150 Déc bonne anne claö pæro f. leze to ðam sare. Hbid. 1. 182 lxxviii. Cnuca mid rysle, and zedec anne claö bærmid [cf. lxxix, Smyre bonne anne clað bærmid, leze to bære miltan]. c 1420 Pallad. on Ilusb. 1. 1124 Al thees comixt wol deche Every defaute, and all the woundes leche. Ibid. 1x. 185 Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal scyment, Thenne ysels myst with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsom instrument.

† Decheerful, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [See De-H. 2.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.

II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.
1607 Mindleton Five Gallants iv. vii, O decheerful prentice, uncomfortable servant.

Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, deciceronize: see DE- 11. 1.

Dechenite (de xënoit, de k-). Min. [Named after the geologist von Dechen: see -ITE.] A vanadate of lead and zine, occurring in red or reddish-yellow masses.

1851 Amer. Trul. Sc. Ser. II. XII. 203 Dechenite comes from .. Bavaria. 1884 in DANA Min. 604.

De-christianize, v. [De-II. 1 (OF. had deskrestianer.] trans. To deprive or divest of its deskresstaner. I trans. To deprive or divest of its christian character; to make no longer Christian. 1834 Fraser's Mag. X.17 The Jew bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 Dean Burgon in Pall Mall G. 11 Dec. 1, 2 To de-Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals.

Hence De-chri-stianized ppl. a., -izing vbl. sb., De-christianization.

De-christianiza tion.

1869 D. P. Chass in Standard 27 Oct., The De-Christianising of the Colleges of Oxford.

1882 Church Q. Rev. July
434 A dechristianized nation.

1882 W.S. Lilly in Speciator
25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation
of that country [France] are proceeding pari passu.

Deci- (dcsi), shortened from L. decimus tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. DECA-.) Thus Déciare, Décigramme, -gram, Décilitre, Décimètre, Décistère, the tenth part of the are, gramme, litre, mètre, and stère respectively. (The

gramme, litre, mètre, and stère respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 Dupak, Neol. Fr. Dict. s. v., In dry measure, the... décilitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1809 Naval Chron. XXII. 363 It was about three decimetres in length.

1810 Ibid. XXIV. 303 Deciar = 2-63 square toises. Ibid., Decimeter .. decilitre = -263 square toises. Ibid., Decimeter .. decilitre = -6102338 cubic inches.

1833 Daily News 13 July 3/Catridges of one decimetre in length each. 1890 Ibid. 14 Nov. 6/a A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2. Rarely in technical terms. as † decl-duodeci-

2. Rarely in technical terms, as + decl-duodecimal a., (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends (six at each end).

(SIX at each end).

1805-17 R. JAMESON Char. Min. (ed. 3) 206 Sex-decimal, when the planes that belong to the prism. and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number or vice versa. In the same manner, we say, octo-decimal. octo-duodecimal, and deci-duodecimal.

Decidable (d/səi'dăb'l), a. [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being decided.

1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits v. (1596) 52 What the vse. of them may be.. is not easily decideable. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prof. t. ii. \$ 156. 115 Controversies. about Faith, are either not at all decidable.. or they may

be determined by Scripture, 1708 J. Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. vi. (1743) 396 All cases of trade ... are there decidable. 1851 Cartyle Sterling III. (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

†2. To be decided, open to decision. Obs.

1611 Streed Hist. Gt. Brit., 1x, 2v. (1632) 788 It was a question decideable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt

Decide (d/səi'd), v.1 Forms: 4-7 descide, 5 deside, 5-6 decyde, 6 dissyde, discede, 7 discide, 6- decide. [a. F. décider (1403 in Halzf.), ad. L. décidère to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f. DE- 1, 2 + -cadere to cut. OF. also des-cider, in Eng. des-, dis- : ef. DE- 1. 6.]

1. trans. To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a

other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense).

c1380 Wyclif Scl. Wks. 111. 420 Bifare bis cause were descided bytwere wyse men. 1484 Caxton Fables of Alfonce (1889) 4. The cause came before the kyng to be decyded and pletyd. 1539 W. Cunstroham Cosmogr. Glasse 43 There is great controversic touching the Earthes fourme: which must be descided... or we can safely procede further. 1594 Hoorer Eccl. Pol. 1v. x. (1611) 146 Till it be ... decided who have stood for truth 1597 Shares. 2 Hen. II', iv. 1. 182 Either end in peace... Or to the place of difference call the Swoods Which must decide it. 1667 Millor I. L. vi. 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'in. a 1677 Bharow Wks. (1830) 1. 363 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them. 1860 Tyndall Glac. t. xxiv. 170 The proper persons to decide the question. Mod. This day will decide his fate.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

1710 Sterle Tatler No. 141 P 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment. 1836 Souther Lett. (1836) IV. 463 This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was besitating.

3. absol. or intr. To settle a question in dispute;

3. absol. or intr. To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement. Const. between, in favour of, against; also with clause (or its equivalent).

equivalent).

173a Pope Ef. Bathurst i Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree?

1749 Smollett Regicide II. ii, Let heaven decide Between me and my foes.

175 judge and tu decide on the authority of historical monuments.

1844 Marryar Privateersman avii. 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable.

1852 T. D. Hardy Mem. Ld. Langdale to His father. had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession.

1863 Gro. Eltor Romela II. xxii, Muments when our passions speak and decide for us.

4. int. To come to a conclusion, make up one's

4. intr. To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind; determine, resolve. Const. inf., on, upon,

against.

1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, III. i. 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament. 1887 C. J. Abber Eng Ch. 4 its Bps. 11. 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity. Mod. Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course.

+5. trans. To cut off, separate. Obs. rare.

1579 in Fuller Holy & Prof. St. II. xix. 122 Again, our eat denies us traffick here, The sea too near decides us + Deci de, v. Obs. rare. [ad. I. decid-tre to

fall down or off, f. De- I. 1 + cadere to fall.] intr.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks.

Decided (dissi ded), ppl. a. [f. Decide v.1]

1. Settled, certain; definite; unquestionable.

1790 Impartial Hist. War in Amer. 319 Such various accounts have been given that it is difficult to form any decided opinion. 1858 Dicrems Lett. (1830) II. 61 It was a most decided and complete success. 1879 Roop Chromatics xviii. 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches.

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating.

1790 PALEY Horz Paul., Rom. ii. 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1826 Scott F. M. Perth vii, Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice. 1840 Alison Hist. Europe VIII. xlix. § 13. 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

Decidedly (dissi dedli), adv. [-1.1 2.] 1. Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt.

question of doubt.

1790 IIA., More Kelig, Fash, World (ed. 3) 46 The balance technos will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times. 1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. 1st. 1. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and .. some are decidedly ugly. 1860 Tynnall Glac. II. xxvii. 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated.

2. In a determined manner, with decision, un-

hesitatingly.

180a Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) l. xiv. 117 He decidedly answered, No. 1884 Sir J. Stephen in Law Reports 12 Q. Bench Div. 281 If the House had resolved ever so decidedly that [etc.].

Deci dedness. [-NESS.] The quality of being

decided; see the adj.

1804 W. Taylor in Aun. Rev. 11, 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which always accompanies clearness of intellect. 1827 J. Aikman Hitt. Scot. IV. vii. 21 Decidedness of principle.

T Decidence (de sidéns). Obs. [f. as Decident: see -ence. Cf. Decadence.] 1. Falling off. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. in 127 The decidence of their [deer's] hornes.
2. Falling off in strength, vigour, etc.; decline. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. vi. 165 If the bloud, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc.]. Ibid. xviii. 611 When Children are in a neutral state of decidence.

\*Decidency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: sce-ENCY.] Falling, failing, subsidence.

1651 Biggs New Disp. 7 238 Flowes not, till the ebb or If. as prec.: see

decidency.

† Decident, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēcident-em, pr. pple. of dēcidēre to fall down or off, f. De. I.

1, 2+cadēre to fall: cf. Decadent.] Falling.

1674 Durant in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 223 Decident lapidescent Waters.

Decider (dřspirdat). [f. Decide v. + -er l.]

One who or that which decides (a controversy, prestien etc.)

question, ctc.).

1502 Wyrley Armorie 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controversies. 1764 Foote Patron 1. Wks. 1799 I. 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste. 1862 WILBERFORCE Let. in Life III. 106 The. danger of having, the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine.

b. spec. in Racing. A final race or heat which decides the contest; esp. an extra one run for that

purpose, e.g. after a dead heat. 1883 Standard 18 June 2/4 He. disposed of Egerie in the decider. 1887 Daily News 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year. and in the decider Button Park proved. the

Deciding (dissirdin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The

action of the verb DECIDE; decision.

1576 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 382 For the decyding of the same matter. 1650 Locke Hum. Und. II. xiii. § 20 In deciding of Questions in Philosophy.

Deciding, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decides;

1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. vni. vii. 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life.

Hence **Decidingly** adv., decisively, by way of decision.

decision.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. xiii. 366 Herodotus.. hath cleared this point.. and so decidingly concludeth.

|| **Decidua** désidiu<sub>1</sub>ă). [mod. or med.L. for membrana décidua deciduous membrane: see DE-CIDUOUS.]

1. Phys. A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane; it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is

forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name).

1785 Anat. Dialogues (ed. 2) 356 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr. [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles membrana caduca or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery.

. The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion.

1794 J. Hunter Wks. 1837 IV. 57 The enlargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity. sufficiently prove conception to have taken place. 1841 E. Riosy Syst. Midwifery 1. iii. 27 To Dr. W. Hunter are we indebted for the first correct description of the decidua.

attrib. 1875 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. X. 335 The so called decidua cells.

2. Path. The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dys-

pregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhæa.

1864 F. CHURCHILL Dis. Women II. iv. (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua. 1869 New Syd. Soc. Biennial Ketrospect 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual

Decidual (disirdiual), a. Phys. [f. Decidu-A

+-AL.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

1837 Owen Note in J. Hunter's Wks. IV. 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals. 1859 Taoo Cycl. Anat. V. 653 These two decidual coats. 1859 W. S. PLAYFAIR Treat. Midwifery I. n. ix. 264 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size.

PLAYARA I Trail Milliograms of the deciduary a. rare. [f. as Deciduous + ARY: not on L. analogies.] Deciduous.

1871 DARWIN Desc. Man 11. xiii. 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

|| Deciduata (dfsi:diufēltā), sb. pl. Zool. [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. animālia) of deciduāt-us: see next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia which passess a decidua or deciduate placenta; with which possess a decidna or decidnate placenta: with some systematists the Deciduata and Non-deciduala

are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.

1879 tr. Hacchel's Evol. Man II. xix. 161 All Placental Animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as Deciduata.

together as Deciduata.

Deciduate (dřísi diu<sub>l</sub>žt), a. Zool. [ad. med. L. dēciduāt-us, f. Deciduat. see ·ate 2 2.] a. Possessing a decidua; belonging to the Deciduata. b. Of the nature of a decidua: said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition.

1868 Owen Anat. Vert. 111. xxxviii. 724 The deciduate type of lining substance.

1875 tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.

273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate. 1881 MIVART Cat 474 The placenta is deciduate.

**Deciduity** (desidiā iti). rare. [f. L. type \*dēciduitās, i. dēcidu-us: see -1TY.] Deciduous-

1846 Worcester cites Keith.

T846 WORCESTER CITES KEITH.

Deciduous (d'si'diu<sub>1</sub>98), a. [f. L. dēcidu-us falling down, falling off (f. dēcid-šre: see Decident) + -ous. Cf. mod.F. décidu.]

+ 1. Falling down or off. Obs.

1556 H. Mone Enthus. Tri. (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Estival Stare.

Æstival Stars

† b. Sinking, declining. Obs. rare.
1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 16 You round deciduous day,
Tressed with soft beams.

2. Bot. and Zool. Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc.): Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of

or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of growth. Opposed to persistent or permanent.

1688 R. Holme Armoury it. 115/1 Decidious leaf. 1690
BOYLE Chr. Virtuoso II. II. § i, Which some anatomists therefore call decidious parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fectus. 1704
J. Harris Lex. Techn., Decidious, is that which is apt or ready to fall. Thus the Botanists say, in some Plants the Perianthium or Calyx is decidious with the Flower, i.e. falls from off the Plant with it. 1766 Pennant Zool. I. p. xxii, Upright branched borns, annually decidious. 1784 Cowper Task III. 468 Ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf Decidious. 1872 Hunkley Plys. xii. 290 The first set of teeth, called decidious or milk teeth. 1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. xv. 353 The decidious. scales of the leaf buds.

150 Dat Task Stage St

b. Bot. Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves

cvery year; opposed to evergreen.

1778 Br. Lowin Transl. Isalah Notes (ed. 12) 144 The oak [and] the terebinth. being deciduous; where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an evergreen. 1816 Krish & Sr. Entomol. (1842) I. 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. 1. II. xix. 459 The deciduous cypress.

C. Zool. Of insects: That shed their wings after completions at the first land of acts with the second completion.

copulation, as the females of ants and termites.

d. Phys. = Dectional.

1829 Bell Anat. Hum. Body (ed. 7) 111. 445 That the ovum. upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane. 1868 Owen Anat. Vert. 111. xxxviii. 725 note, The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance.

mulated deciduous substance.

3. fg. Fleeting, transitory; perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose.

1811 W. R. Spencer Poems Ded., E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Lone Wks. (Bohn) I. 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together ..was deciduous. 1870 Lowell. Among my Bks. Ser. 1. (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books.

Hence Deciduously, Deciduousness.

1868 Owen Anat. Vert. 111. xxxviii. 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb. 1727 BALLEY vol. II, Deciduousness, aptress to fall. 1871 EARLE Philol. viii. 395 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun.

Decigram, -gramme: see DECI-.

Decil, decile. Astrol. [Corresponds to F. décile (also dextil, Littré), prob. med.L. \*decilis, app. f. decem ten, after quintīlis, sextīlis.] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.

1674 S. Jeake Arith. Surv. 1. (1696) 11 Aspects. Semi-quintil or Decil. 1686 Goao Celest. Bodies 1. xi. 39 The Quintile. the Biquintile. the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, etc., We hope. we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects.

Decilitre : see DECI-.

**Decillion** (disilyon). [f. Deci-, L. decem ten, on the analogy of million: cf. billion.] The tenth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 60 ciphers. Hence **Deci** 1-Honth a. and sb.; Deci llionist (nonce-wd.), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homoeopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.

a 1845 Hooo To Hahnemann xii, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works. 1880 Beale Slight Ailm. 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains. 1865 Athenxum 11 Mar. 345 If the homeopathists should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenuer and Holland quacks?

+ De'cim. Obs. [ad. L. decima: see next.] A

tenth part, tithe,
1638 Sin R. Corron Abstr. Rec. Tower 19 It was so. in
the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions
and Decims to the Publicans.

|| Decima (de simă). [L., for decima pars, tenth

part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess.]

1. A tenth part; a tax of one-tenth, a tithe.

c 1630 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) 1. App. 14 Subsidies,
Fifteens, and such like..are fit to be released..in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Maiesty
more. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. VIII. 299 Giving
up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport.

2. Mus. a. The interval of a tenth. (Common in med.L. but rare in Eng.) b. An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch; called also a double-tierce. rare. 1819 in Rees Cycl. XI.

Decimal (de'simal), a. and sb. [ad. mcd.L. decimāl-is of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f. L. decima tenth, tithe; whence sense 2, and F. décimal in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c. in Godef.); in mod. use, treated as derivative of L. decimus tenth, or decem ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.] 1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten;

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens.

Decimal arithmetic: the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or decimal notation is used; in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b). Decimal numeration, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which 10 forms the basis; i.e. in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required. Decimal coinage or currency, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it; so decimal system of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French metric system.

so decimal system of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French metric system.

1608 R. Norton tr. Stevin (title) Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Decimalt Arithmetike, teaching how to performe all computations whatsoever, by whole numbers without fractions, by the foure principles of common Arithmeticke. Invented [1585] by the excellent Mathematician Simon Stevin.

1619 H. Lyte Art of Tens or Decimalt Arithmeticke 44 Here followeth two Tables of Decimall accounts for money.

1659 T. Pecke Parnassi Puerp.

154 Some Magistrates, void Cyphers we may call: Uselesse, but to make others Decimal.

1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1985 4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick: Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions.

1788 Gouv. Moares in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) 1. 273 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio.

1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind.

1. 245 The Hindús are distinguished in arithmetic by the acknowledged invention of the decimal notation.

1864 COLENSO Arithmetic (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage. has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons.

b. Decimal fraction († number): a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); spec. a fraction expressed (by an ex-

1000, etc.); spec. a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the decimal point), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. The number of decimal places († parts) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

etc. The number of decimal places († parts) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

† Decimal thirds: the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i.e. thousandths; so d. fourths, etc. (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions, the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W. W. R. Ball, Short Hist. Mathem. (1888) 176.)

1616 E. Wright It. Napier's Logarithms by Logarithms. to fall upon decimal numbers. which are easie to be added or abated to or from any other number. 1660 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. 60, 600 / which decimal fraction is 1s. 103d. Ibid. 69, 1.060000. Is a mixt decimal fraction. Ibid. 70 To finde Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as moneths, weeks. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 222 So 0,003125 divided by 0,125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. S.v. Decimal, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. 1706 W. Jones Introd. Math. 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, etc. times less than if it were an Integer. 1840 Laronea Geom. 61 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places. 1873. J. Hamblin Smith Arith. (ed. 6) 79 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please. Ibid. 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction.

c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc.

system of weights and measures, etc.

1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/2 The decimal project. Ibid.,
During the progress of the decimal agitation.

During the progress of the decimal aguation.

† 2. Relating to tithes, Obs.

1641 'SMECTYMNUIS' Viud. Answ. § 10. 106 Can one Bishop. discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary and decimall causes and suites? 1653 Milton Hirelings Wks. (1851) 373, I see them still so both to unlearn their decimal Arithmetic, and still grasp thir Tithes. a 1662 HEVLIN Hist. Presbyterians (1670) 469 (D.) The jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimal, and matrimonial. and matrimonial.

B. sb. + 1. A tenth part. Obs.

1647 WILKINS Math. Magick I. XIII. (1648) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth. 1665 HOOKE Microgr. Cj b, And the inches ... I subdivide into Decimals. 1669 STURNY Mariner's Mag. IV, IIJ. 136 If you keep your Account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts.

2. A decimal fraction (see 1 b); in pl. often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arith-

metic' (see 1): cf. Conics.

metic' (see 1): cf. Conios.

Recurring decimal: one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures; called repeating when one figure recurs as 111 etc., written i (= \frac{1}{2}\), and circulating when two or more recur as 14285; (= \frac{1}{2}\), 1651 R. Jagra (title), Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals. 1660 Willstono Scales Comm. 83, I find the decimal. 971286. Ibid. 87 According to the rules of Multiplication in Decimals. 1706 W. Jones Introd. Italia. 107 When a Decimal. is to be multiplied by an Unit with Cyphers. 1805 Syo. Smith Elem. Mor. Philos. (1850) 180 The decimal of a farthing. 1816. J. Smith Pavarorams 2c. § Art II. 41 The force of the wind on a square foot, would have been 20 pounds and a decimal. 1858 LARDNER Handlik. Nat. Phil. 23 A portion. expressed by the decimal 0036065.

b. fig. A 'fraction'; a (small) portion or part. 1869 Blackmore Lorua D. (1889) 265 Beholding.. faintest

decimal of promise. 1892 W. W. PEYTON Memorab, Jesus I. 1 Fractions of doubts and decimals of guesses. Hence **Decimalism**, a decimal system or theory.

Decimalist, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures). De cimalization, the process of decimalizing. Decimalize v., to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system,

v., to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system, divide into tenths 'trans. and absol.', 1864 Weisster, Decimalism. 1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/2 The ranks of the decimalists. 1887 Ibid. 11 June 831/1 The decimalists. pester the general community with mils .and dimes and half dimes. 1855 R. S.L.TER (1title). Inquiry into the Principles involved in the Decimalisation of the Weights, Measures, etc., of the U.K. 1887 Longm. Mag. Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimalisation. 1856 Leisure Honr V. 231/2 If we begin with the sovereign, and decimalize downwards, we come first to the florin. 1859. Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/2 The decimalizing opinions of the 'Standard' Commissioners. 1867 Contemp. Rev. IV. 19 There would be no advantage in decimalizing the penny; the halfpenny and farthing are all we want.

Decimally (decimali), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths.

Decimally (de'simāli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s.v. Decimal, As Cyphers set on the right Hand of Integers do increase the Value of them Decimally, as 2, 20, 200, etc. So when set on the left Hand of Fractions, they decrease their Value Decimally, as 5, 105, 100, etc. 1828 HUTTON COURSE Math. 11, 82 The edge of the rule is commonly divided decimally, or into tenths. 1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/1 To have weights and measures decimally divided.

b. In the form of a decimal form.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

1692 in Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. II. xvi. 125 The Weight. is 7 Pound 5 Ounces, (or Decimally) 7.31.

† **Decimate**, sb. Obs. [ad. med.L. decimāt-us tithing, area whence tithe is collected, f. L. decimāt-us nāre to tithe.] Tithing, tithe.

1641 Heywood Reader here, etc. 1 That not with their due Decimates content Both Tythe and Totall must encrease their rent?

**Decimate** (desime t), v. [f. L. decimā-re to take the tenth, f. decim-us tenth; see -ATE 3. Cf. F. decimer (16th c.).] +1. To exact a tenth or a title from; to tax to

the amount of one-tenth. Ohs. In Eng. Hist., see

the amount of one-tenth. Ohs. In Eng. Hist., see DECIMATION 1.
1636 in Bloom Glossogr. 1657 Major-Gen. Desbrowe Sp. in Parls. 7 Jan., Not one man was decimated but who had acted or spoken against the present government. 1667 Drydden Wild Callant 11. 1, I have heard you are as poor as a decimated Cavalier. 1690 Penn Lib. Consc. Debated Wks. 1736 I. 447 The insatinble Appetites of a decimating Clergy. 1738 Neal Hist. Purit. IV. 96 That all who had been in arms for the king. should be decimated; that is pay a tenth part of their estates. a 1845 [see DECIMATED].
† 2. To divide into tenths, divide decimally. Obs. 1749 Smethuser in Phil. Trans. XLVI. 22 The Chinese ... are so happy as to have their Parts of an Integer in their Coins, &c. decimated.
3. Milit. To select by lot and put to death one

3. Milit. To select by lot and put to death one in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny

in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny or other crime): a practice in the ancient Roman army, sometimes followed in later times.

1600 DYMMOR Treal. Ireland (1843) 42 All. were by a martiall courte condemned to dye, which sentence was yet mittigated by the Lord Lieutenants mercy, by which they were onely decimated by lott. 1651 Reliq. Wotton. 30 In Ireland. he [Earl of Essex] decinated certain troops that ran away, renewing a peece of the Roman Discipline. 1720 OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep. 1. 111. 185 Appins decimated, that is, put every Fenth Man to death among the Soldiers. 1840 NAPIER Penins. War VI. XXII. v. 293 The soldiers could not be decimated until captured. 1855 MAGNILAY Hist. Eng. 1V. 577 Who is to determine whether it be or be not necessary... to decimate a large body of mutineers?

4. transf. a. To kill, destroy, or remove one in

4. transf. a. To kill, destroy, or remove one in every ten of. b. rhetorically or loosely. To destroy or remove a large proportion of; to subject to

or remove a large proportion of; to subject to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1663 J. Spencer Prolifices (1665) 385 The ...Lord .. sometimes decimates a multitude of offenders, and discovers in the personal sufferings of a few what all deserve.

1812 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. LXXIX. 1812 An expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility.

1848 C. Broner Let. in Mrs. Gaskell Life 276 Typhus fever decimated the school periodically.

1875 LYELL Princ. Geol.

11. III. xili. 466 The whole animal Creation has been decimated again and again.

1877 FIELD Killarney to Golden.

1807 This conscription weighs very heavily on the Mussulmen., who are thus decimated from year to year.

1883 L. OLIPHANT Haifu (1887) 76 Cholera. was then decimating the country. mating the country.

mating the country.

Hence Decimated, Decimating ppl. adjs.

1661 Middle Mayor of Q. Pref., Now whether this magistrate feard the decimating times. 1667, 1670 [see 1].

a 1845 SND. SMITH WES. (1850) 688 The decimated person.

Decimater: see Decimator.

fad. L. decimā-Decimation (desime 1. fon). tion-em the taking of a tenth, tithing, n. of action from decimare to Decimare.]

1. The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth;

the tithe or tax itself.

Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655: see Calendar Domestic St. Pap. 1655, 347.

Coll. (1659) I. App. 14 The first means.. to increase your

Majesty's revenues. I call it a Decimation, being so tearned in Italy. importing the tenth of all Subjects Estates to be paid as a yearly Rent to their Prince. 1655 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 327 This day came forth the Protector's Edict, or Proclamation. with the decimation of all the royal party's revenues throughout England. 1657 Majoa Gen. Desprowe, Sp. in Partl. 7, Jan., I think it is too light a tax, a decimation; I would have it higher. 1669 Worldon Syst. Agric. vii. § 1 (1681) 111 One that would not improve a very good piece of ground. with Fruit-trees, because the Parson would have the decimation of it. 1738 Neal Hist, Puril. IV. 123 To sequester such as add not pay their Decimation. 1827 Pollok Course T. 11. 669 The priest collected tithes, and pleaded rights Of decimation, to the very last. 1869 W. Molyneux Burton on Treat 40 This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV. 2. Millit. The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of

to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of

to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of mutiny or other offence by a body of soldiers, etc. 1580 North Pittarch (1676) 768 Antonius..executed the Decimation. For he divided his men by ten Legions, and then of them he put the tenth Legion to death. 1617 Cottains Def. Bp. Ely 1, ii. 99. 1717 DE FOE Mem. Ch. Scot. III. 75 After the Decimations and Drafts made out of them for the Gibbet and Scaffold were over, these were sentenced to Transportation. 1827 MacAulan Machiavelli Ess. (1854) 39/2 Whether decimation be a convenient mode of military execution.

The execution of nine out of every ten. rare. 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 674 A systematic decimation of the surviving male adults. By decimation is here meant the slaying, not of one out of ten, but of nine

+ c. The selection of every tenth member for

any purpose. Obs. rare.

any purpose. Obs. rare.

163a J. Lee Short Surv. 36 The foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth.. by decimation, or taking every tenth man. 1742 Warbuaton Wks. (1811) XI. 135 Of a hundred arguments from reason and authority. he has not ventured so much as at a decimation.

3. transf. a. The killing or destruction of one in every ten. b. lossely. Destruction of a large proportion; subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mostality.

proportion; subjection to severe 1955, stauguest, or mortality.

168a Sig T. Browne Chr. Mor. 65 The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the signals of His justice. But the inadvertency of our natures not well apprehending this merciful decimation, etc. 1856 J. H. Newman Callista 267 The population is prostrated by ... pestilence, and by the decimation which their riot brought upon them. 1871 Daily News 21 Sept., In situations where their decimation by smart rile practice would be almost a foregone conclusion.

Therimator. er (dc sime to). [a. mcd.l.

Decimator, -er (de'sime'to). [a. med.l. decimator tithe-taker, n. of action from decimare to Decimate; or f. Decimate + -er 1. In F. deci-

maleur.

+1. An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes

to the amount of one-tenth. Obs.

1673 RUDVARD & GIBSON Tythes ended 13 Why then do not the Decimators take their Tenth themselves? a 1716 SOUTH Serm. 30 Jan. (T.), We have complained of ... sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

2. One who decimates: see DECIMATE v. 3, 4, 1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimater of the Senale.

186a Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimater of the Senate.

† Decime! Obs. [ad. med.L. decima tenth, tithe, tithing. Cf. next.] A tithing as a division of the hundred in the English counties.

1611 Speec Theat. Gt. Brit. 11. 3/2 Elfred ordnined Centuries, which they terme Hundreds, and Decimes, which they call Tithings. c 1630 RISDON Surv. Decon Title in orig. MS., The Decimes or a Corographicall description of the County of Devon.

|| Décime 2 (desi'm). [F., ad. L. decima tenth.] A French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

18 to Naval Chron. XXIV. 302 Decime = 2 Sols. 0,3

Decimestrial (desime striăl), a. rare. decimēstri-s, var. reading of decemmēstris (f. decem

decimestris, var. reading of decemmestris (1. decemment of the n-neistris, deriv. of mensis month; ef. menstruus monthly) + -1.1.] Consisting of ten months.

1842 SMITH Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antis. s.v. Calendar, The decimestrial year still survived long after the legal government had ceased. 1862 G. C. Lewis Astron. Ancients i. 9 Varro is also stated to have accepted the decimestrial year of Romulus.

Decimeter, -metre: sec Deci-

**Decimo-se:xto.** ? Obs. [for L. sexto decimo, ablative case (due to original occurrence with in) of sextus decimus sixteenth.] A term denoting the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixteenth of a full sheet; properly Sexto-Decimo (usually abbreviated 16mo.). Also

SEXTO-DECIMO (usually abbreviated 16mo.). Also applied fig. to a diminutive person or thing. 1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. I. i, How now! my dancing braggart in decimo sexto! charm your skipping tongue. 1698 Mindleton Five Gallants I. i, Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 75 Our stature .. if shrunk to a dwarfishnesse and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1659 D. Peta Impr. of Sea 286 The little decimo sextos that be both in the Sea and Land. the small fish.. as well as .. the great folios of the Whate, and Elephant. 1706 Hearne Collect. 4 Feb., As in Octavo's and Decimo-Sexto's.

Pecina-Sexto's.

† De cinary 1, a. Obs. Properly decenary.

[f. med.L. decenari-us, f. decena body of ten; cf. decener, var. of Decener.] Divisible by ten.

1650 ASHMOLE Chym. Collect. 88 That so in a Decinary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. Ibid. 92.

Decinary 2, -ner: see Decvi.
Decine, Chem.: see Decvi.
Decipher (d/soifoi), v. Forms: 6-7 des-,
dlscipher,-cypher, (6 discifer,-sipher, 7 decyfor', 6 decipher, -cypher. [f. CIPHER, ssier I', déchiffrer, in 15th c. deschiffrer, f. des., de- (De-I. 6) + chiffre cipher. Cf. 11. deciferare (Plorio).]

1. trans. To convert into ordinary writing (what is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a

is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a communication in cipher) by means of the key.

1545 FARL HERFORD Let. Hen.VIII in Tytler Hist. Scotl.

(1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher... which we have deciphered.

1552 Ascham in Lett. Lit. Men. (Camden) 12 Seeing our letters fittly dissiphered.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. in. xvi.

\$ 6 The virtues of them [ciphers]... are... that they be impossible to decipher. a 1674 (Clarendon Hist. Reb. x. (1843)

595/2 The following letter was sent him by the Lord Jermyn, in whose Cipher it was writ, and deciphered by his lordship. 1709 Hearn Collect. 24 Nov., Mr. Blincoe, being Let Majesty's Officer in decyphering Letters, when there is occasion.

1839 JAMES Louis XIV. 1. 9 The Queen was too closely watched to put the correspondence in cypher herself, nr to decypher the answers she received. [See also Cipher 3. 5 and v. 2.]

2. transf. To make out the meaning of (characters as difficult as those of a cipher): a. of ob-

acters as difficult as those of a cipher); a. of ob-

acters as difficult as those of a cipher); a. of obscure or badly-formed writing.

1710 Steele Tatler No. 104 P 5 With much and I deciphered another Letter, 1799 C. Durnsorn Willes' Rep. Pref.

4 The necessity of decyphering and transcribing myself the manuscripts of the learned Chief Justice which are in a character peculiar to himself. 1855 Bain Senses & Int. 111.

11. § 21 In deciphering bad hand-writing there is scope for identifying sameness in diversity.

12. b. of hieroglyphics, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also for

b. of hieroglyphies, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also fig. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 264 When our Saviour came into the World he unveiled the Jewish Religion, and deciphered all those mystical Characters wherein its spiritual Sense was expressed. 1750 Jonson Kambler No. 19 P. 11, I have found him. decyphering the Chinese tanguage. 1794 SULLIVAN Pieto Vat. II. 361 Coins... with legends in a character not to be decyphered by the antiquaries of Europe. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico (1850) I. 175 He deciphered the hieroglyphics. 1848 F. Hat. in Trul. Asiatic Soc. Bengal 217 The Khaira inscription... has been partially deciphered.

3. To make out the meaning of (anything obscure

To make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace): a. of things

or difficult to understand or trace): a. of things fir, treated as writings; b. of other things.
a. 1605 Daniel Philotas, These secret figures Nature's message beare Of comming woes, were they deciphered right. 186a C. P. Honcson in Guardian 30 Apr. 424 The history of the 'Ainos' also is a singular book to decipher. 1855 Livingstone Zambesi xxv. 535 Attempting to decipher the testimony of the rocks.
b. 1669 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. vi. 33 Learned Bochart.. does thus decipher this riddle. 1788 Rein Aristotle's Log. vi. \$2. 141 We may at last decypher the law of nature. 1874 Spurgeon Trees. Dat. Ps. lxxxiv. 6 Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never now be deciphered. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 367 A structure which at the first glance is difficult to decipher.
4. To find out, discover, detect. Obs.

at the first glance is difficult to decipher.

† 4. To find out, discover, detect, Obs.

15a8 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. 1. 104 To the intent
we might the better discipher the very lett and sticking.

1574 Dee in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 37 Yf by such a
secret. Threasor hid may be deciphered in precise place.

1588 Shaks. Tit. 21. 11. 11. 181 you are both decipherd,
thats the newes, For villaines markt with rape.

1598 Shaks. Rotne in Ellis Orig. Lett. II. III. 181, I have
appoynted sum especialt spyall of them to be wray them and
to know them..and I hope in time to have them discifared.

† 5. Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal,
make known, indicate; to give the key to (a

† 5. Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal, make known, indicate; to give the key to (a person's character, etc.). Obs.

1529 More Suppl. Soulys Wks. 329'1 If he would nowe. belieue those iij. or iiij. noughty persones, against those iij. or iiij. C. good and honest men: he then should well decypher himselfe, and well declare therby, etc. 1529 Shaks. Merry W. v. ii. 10 What needes either your Mum or her Budget? The white will decipher her well enough. a 1649 Drumm. or Hawth. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 143 Crosses serve for many uses, and more than magistracies decipher the man. 1793 Holcroft Lavater's Phyliog. xxxviii. 197 Each man has his favorite gesture which might decypher his whole character.

† b. Of persons: To reveal. Obs.

1504 J. Dickenson Arisbas (1878) 37 I haue a secret to disclose, a sorrowe to disciphre.

† 6. To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict; = CIPHER v. 3.

+ 6. To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depici; = CIPHER v. 3, a 157a Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846). 191 Thane begane he to dissipher the lyves of diverse Papes, and the lyves of all the scheavelynges for the most parte. 1579 Gosson Sch. of Abuse (Arb.) 19 Whether he were better with his art to discifer the life of ye Nimphe Melia, or Cadmus encounter with the Dragon, or [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 145 First 1 will discipher the medicinable vertues of trees. 1607 Torsell. Foursf. Beasts (1658) 112 Those Painters which could most artificially decipher a Dog. were greatly reverenced among the Egyptians. 1636 Massinger Rom. Actor 1. i. On the stage Decipher to the life what honours wait Oo good and glorions actions. 1714 ADDSON Spect. No. 613 P.8 Decyphering them on a carpet humbly begging admittance. 1753 L. M. tr. Du Boscq's Accompt. Woman 1 The fancied Loves which these romantic Tales decipher. † 7. To represent or express by some kind of character, cipher, or figure; = CIPHER v. 2. Obs. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Scerelary 1. (1625) 144 One tearmed by the name of Friendship, and this other challenging onely to be deciphered by Love. 1644 Bulwara Chiron. 15 The ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques. used to decypher

n distinct and articulate voyce by a Tongue. 1720 WATER-LAND 8 Serm., The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters. 1727 SWIFT Gulliver, Brob-dingnag vi, Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, ...with her majesty's name decyphered in gold letters.

Hence Decirphered ppl. a. 1845 Graves Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop. 776/1 A copy of he decyphered text.

Deci pher, sb. [f. prec. vb.] The decipher-

Decipher, sb. [f. prec. vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher.

1245 EARL HERTFORD Let. to Hen. VIII in Tytler Hist.

Scotl. (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher. which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith. 1591 State Triats, Dk. of Norfolk (R.), Baker brought me a decypher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots. a 1570 HAGKET Abb. Williams. 1 (1602) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 Wellington in Gurw. 1X. 280, I wish that the Marques had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1878 N. Pocock Harpfield's Divorce Hen. VIII Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decypher given by Mr. Brewer.

† b. Description, delineation. Obs.

The North The North Age of the Grant State of the G

Hence Deci pherably adv. nonce-wd., in a de-

cipherable manner.

1890 Temple Bar Mag. Ang. 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

Decipherment.

Decipherage. nonce-wd. Decipherment. 1851 H. TORRENS I'ml. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 42 This is due the decypherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

Decipheration. nonce-wd. = prec. 1838 Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 235 Our strongest microscope and concentrated powers of decipheration.

Decipherer (d'soi forai). [f. Decipher v. + -er: cf. F. déchiffreur (16th c. in Hatzf.).] One who deciphers; one who makes out the meaning of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or unknown characters.

known characters.

Formerly the title of a government official.

1887 Golding De Mornay Pref. 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature; such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xv. § 6 Suppose that cyphars were well managed, there bee multitudes of them which exclude the discypherer. 1715 Hist. Register, Chron. Diary 63 John Keil, Esq.; appointed his Majesty's Decypherer.

1863 Kinclake Crimea II. xvi. 100 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was, beyond all the power of the decipherer.

Deci-pheress. rare-1. [See -ESS.] A female decipherer.

a 1763 Byrom Astrologer 6 And thon, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decypheress.

Deciphering (dissi forin), vbl. sh. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Decipher in various senses.

1522 Ascham in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 13 And bicause
I perceyve this in siphering, I think other may perhaps light npon the same in dissiphring. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Orf. Hist. Soc.) III. 439 He. understood the Art of Decyphering tolerably well.

1883 Altherwam 17 Nov. 629/3 Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

Decipherment (dissiforment). [Decipher v. + -MENT: a modern word, not in Craig 1847. Cf. F. déchiffrement (16th c. in Hatzi.).] The

CI. F. dechiffrement (16th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of deciphering; esp. interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in Worcester [who cites For. Q. Rev. and notes it as rare]. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) H. Iv. Iv. 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment. 1862 Max Müller Chips (1880) I. v. 122 His later decipherments of the Cunciform inscriptions. 1874 Sayer Compar. Philot. App. 392 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

**Decipium** (distrpiom). Chem. [mod. irreg. f. L. decip-ere to deceive, with ending of sodium, polassium, cerium, etc.] A supposed rare metallic ele-

ment of the cerium earth group.

Its oxide, Decipia, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1878 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared. On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 390, is Dp. O1, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171. (See Comptes Rendus LXXXVII. 632 and XCIII.63, and Watts Dict. Chem. (1831) VIII. 2156.)

Deciple, -peI, obs. forms of Disciple.

+ **Decircinate**, v. Obs. [f. L. dēcircinā-re to round off, f. De- 1. 2, 3 + circin-us circle.] To round off, form into a circle.

round on, form into a circle, ross in Blouns Glossogr. [but wrongly explained]. 1686 Goao Celext. Bodies 1. v. 14 He [the Sun] imprinteth his Face on the Roscid Clond, and decircinates the Iris with his Pencil. Ibid. 1. xiii. 337 If the D decircinates the Circle. 1721 Balley, Decircinate, to bring into a compass or roundness: to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

· Hence † Decircination.

+ Deci se, v. Obs. [f. L. dēcīs-, ppl. stem of dēcīdēre to Decide: cf. excise, incise.] = Decide

decidère to Decide: cf. excise, incise.] = Decide v.1 Hence Deci-sed, Deci-sing ppl. adjs. 1538 Bale Brefe Comedy in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 210 Soch vertuouse men to despyse As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse. 1551 Recorde Pathw. Knowl. II. Pref., In decising some controuersy of religion. 1570 Levins Manif. 148/11 To decise, decidere, discutere. 1641 R. Balllie Lett. 4, Frails. (1841) I. 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in decising the differences of a Province, as [etc.]. Deciser: see Decisor.

Decision (d'si'zən). Also 5 decysion, 6 -syon, decisioun, desision. [a. F. decision (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dēcīsion-em cutting down, decision, n. of action from decid-ere to Decide.]

n. of action from decid-fre to DECIDE.]

1. The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.); settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON Encydes vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made ony decysion. 1538 Starrer England II. ii. 172 Thys causyth sutys to be long in decysyon. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xviii. 91 The decision of Controversies. 1769 Junius Lett. i. 9 In the decision of private causes. 1833 HT. Martineau Manch. Strike vii. 73 For the decision of questions daily arising.

1. The final and definite result of exampling a question; a conclusion indegement.

of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement:

of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement: esp, one formally pronounced in a court of law. 1552 Abb. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsallis. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 11 Then his word were an Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 Hobbes Levitath. III. xlii, 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions. 1827 JARMAN Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. I. ili, 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity.

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or 2. The making up of one's mind on any point or

21. The making up to the simulation and point on a course of action; a resolution, determination.

1886 St. George Stock tr. Aristotle's Ethics III. i. 43 It is hard at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose, and still harder to abide by one's decisions. Mod. Let me know your decision. Decision for Christ.

3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidelines of the state.

cidedness of character.

cidedness of character.

1781 BURKE Corr. (1844) II. 438 We want courage and decision of mind. 1805 Foster Ess. ii. (title), Decision of Character. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

4. Cutting off, separation. Obs.

1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. IV. ii. 59 Without decision of seed. 1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. X. IVI. (1612) 246 By... decision of the Lymme whence all the bayne did floe. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea...there be decisions pass ofsome parcels and small fragments. 1659 Pearson Creed I. 221 Human generation. is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent.

Decisional. a. rare. If, prec. +-Al. Of, or

Decisional, a. rare. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of, or

Deci sional, a. rare. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a decision.

1883 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

Decisive (dissirsiv), a. (sb.) [ad. med. L. dēcīsīva-us, f. dēcīs-, ppl. stem of dēcīdēre: see -IVE.

Cf. F. dicisif, -ive (1413 in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. Having the quality of deciding or determining (a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determinative

native.

1611 COTGR., Decisif, decisiue, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controuersie.

1621 CRASHAW POEMS 147

That sure decisive dart.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. 1.255

Notions... unsupported by decisive experiments.

1835

THIRLWALL Greece I. vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle.

1893 L. W. CAVE in Law Times Ref.

LXVII. 199/2 The case.. is really decisive of the point raised.

2. Characterized by decision; unhesitating, reso-

10. Chalacterized by decision, uniteshating, resolute, determined; = Decided 2.

1736 Butler Anal. II. vii, 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1848 Max Müller Chips (1880) III. iii. 68

The age. was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. v. 20 The serjeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot

5. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = Decided 1.

1794 S. Williams Vermont 160 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force. 1835 I. Tayloa Spir. Despot. ii. 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible. 1886 L. Stephen Pope iii. 71 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals.

[ellipt. as 36.

a 1734 North Exam. 1. ii. § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man.

Decisive Tyles (dřspi sivli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a

decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.
1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.
1631 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 121 The Authority of Synods in
matters of Faith is. declarative, and not decisively judiciall.
1756 WATSON in Phil. Trans. X LIX. 491, 1. cannot determine
decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging.
1854 MAURICE Mor. 4 Met. Philos. (ed. 2) 5 Seneca disposed
rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.
1809-10 Colender Friend (1865) 129 Major Cartwright
has expressed himself as decisively, and with as much
warmth, against [etc.]. 1870 Anderson Missions Amer.

Ed. II. xii. 95 It was now time... to act decisively.

3. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmis-

3. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unimistakeably, decidedly.

1791 Voung Tran. France 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season.
1800 FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 126 Decisively Calvinistic.
1803 Britisk Weekly 8 June 105/5 Poe is decisively the first of American poets.

Decisiveness (d/soi-sive). [-NESS.] The unality of hoing decisive, conclusioned to the contract of the contract

quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resolute-

ness, decision.

quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resoluteness, decision.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1797 Hist, in Ann. Reg. 45/2 They knew the decisiveness of his temper. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. II. vi, The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, annihilated the incipient treason.

† Decisor, -er. Obs. [a. med.L. dēcīsor, agent-n. from dēcīdēre to decide.] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter.

1563 Foxe A. 4 M. 68 b, Thys King [Hen. II], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to their arbitrer and deciser.

1564 Haward Eutropius 1. 9 Two whome they called Tribuni plebis .. to be peculier decisers and determiners of their causes. 1888 B. Pick in Libr. Mag. Mar. 245 They were called Saboraim, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'.

† Decisori-us, f. dēcīsor : see prec. and -ORY. In F. dēcīsori-us, f. dēcīsor : see prec. and -ORY. In F. dēcīsori-us, f. dēcīsor : see prec. and -ORY. In F. dēcīsori-us, f. dēcīsori-use. 1755 in Johnson.

Decistere: see Dect.

Decistere: see Dect.

Decistere: see Dect.

Decistore: see Dect.

Decivilize: see De- II. 1.

Decivilize (d/sivilaz), v. [De- II. 1: in mod.F. déciviliser (Littré).] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition.

Hence Decivilized ppl. a., Decivilizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Decivilization, the process or conditions of lesing spillation.

dition of losing civilization.

dition of losing civilization.

a 1850 De Quincey has decivilized (F, Hall). 1876 H.

Spencer Prine, Sociol. § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves de-civilized. 1802 Sat. Rev. 27 Aug. 246/1 He was barbarized, de-civilized, and enslaved. 1889 Ch. Times

5 Feb. 159/1 The decivilising effect of the wars. 1878 N.

Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 E. W. Benson in Law Times
LXXVIII. 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation.

Deck (dck), sb. Also 5 dekke, 6-7 decke.

[In sense 1, app. of Flemish or LG. origin.

In sense 1, proh. a. MDu. dec (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app. from decke:—OTeut. pakjo<sup>m</sup>, from same root as Deck v.): cf. Kilian' decke operimentum, lodis—deckes/operimentum, opertorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen,

as Deck v.): cf. Kilian 'decke operimentum, lodix = decksel operimentum, opertorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum'; also mod. Du. dek bed-covering, horse-cloth. But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du. before 1675-81, when dek (neuter) appears as a synonym of verdek, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velmen'. Thus, deck in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng. 160 years earlier than in Dutch. It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more inmediately from the MDu. sense 'roof.']

I. † 1. A covering. Obs.

In quot. 1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. dek 'horse-cloth'.

1466 Maun. & Househ. Exp. 348 My mastyr paid to John Felawe, for xij, yerdes of dekke for the spynas, iijs. 1509 Barclav Ship of Polys 1874! I. 38 Do on your Decke, Slut, ... I mean your Copyntanke. 1712 Lond, Gaz. No. 4997/4 A red Saddle with 2 Ovals in the Skirt, and the under Decke edg'd with blue.

edg'd with blue.

2. Naul. A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor': see quots, 1550 and 1624, and cf. 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spynas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like. In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c. writers sometimes use deck as equivalent to poop. In Elyot (1338), whence in Cooper, Huloet, and Baret, deck is erroncously made the equivalent of prora, instead of puppis.

1513 Echyscham to Wolsey 5 May (MS. Cott. Calig. D. vi. If. 110), And bycause I hade no Rayles upon my dek I coyled a cable rounde a [boute the] dek brest hye and likwise in the waste. 1531 C. Moares Inv. Great Bark (Cott. MS. App. xxviii), In primis, the shype with oon overlop. Item, a somer castell & cloos tymber deck made from the mast forward whyche was made of laet. Item aboue the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward. 1550 NICOLLS Thucyd. (tr. Seyssel's Fr. version of Valla's Lat. 191 They couered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their deckes [Fr. la plns part du couvert de leurs navires] we copper [F. cuir, leather]. c1585 ? J. POLMON Famous Battles 192 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1528) Philippino. levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the Emperiall Admirall, passed from the stemme to the decke, slaying thirtie men. Ibid. 193 The Moore hitting the decke, strake off the rudder. Ibid. 230 (Battle of Lepanto) The decke of this galley. chequered and wrought marvellous fayre with divers colours and hystories. .ingraned and wrought in golde. 1589 W. BOURNE Art of Shoating 59 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port. 1602 Shaks. Temp. 1, ii. 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in enery Cabyn. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia in. 63 In a broad Bay, out of danger of their shot. we vntyed our Targets that conered vs as a Deck. 1602 a Capt. 1602 our Targets that conered or as a some content of 3 Decks. 1720 De For C

DECK.

b. With qualifying words.
The largest ships of the fine had main-deck, middle and lower deck; also the upper or spar-deck, extending from stem to stern over the main-deck, and the orlop deck (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a poop-deck, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a forecastle deck, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the lop-gallant forecastle. See also Half-deck, Hurricott, Hurricott, Quarter-deck, etc. 1508 Florio Dick. To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to pricke my carde, to watch vpon the viper decke. 1600 Z. Bovo Zion's Flowers (1855) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1607 CAPT. SMITH Scaman's Gram, ii. 6 A Flush Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft. 1637 Hewwoon Royal Skip 45 She hath three flush Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. a 1642 Sin W. Mosson Naval Tructs III. 346/1 They make close the Forecastle and Half-Deck. 1836 Marray Midsh. Easy xii, Easthupp would constantly accost him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck. 1bid. xxii, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck. 1bid. xxii, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck.

c. In phrases, as above deck (also fig.), Between

c. In phrases, as above deck (also fig.), Between-DECKS, on deck, under deck(s; to clear, sweep the

decks (see CLEAR v., SWEEP v.).

On deck fig. (U.S.): at hand; ready for action; in Base-ball, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting

next.

1598 Shars. Merry W. II. i. 94 F. Ile be sure to keepe him aboue decke. P. So will 1: if hee come vnder my hatches, Ile neuer to Sen againe. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships... where they were kept under decks. 1659 D. Pell Impr. of Sea 419 Nowhang the lighted Lanthorns betwist decks and in the Hold. a 1679 Gurrall. in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxv. 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck. 1780 De Foe Capt. Singleton xi. (1849) 194 The rest ran. down between decks. 1857 R. Tomes Amer. in Japan iv. 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who. soon cleared the decks.

3. Minime. (See quot.)

his officers and men, who, soon cleared the decks.

3. Mining. (See quot.)

1888 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durk. (ed. 3) 31 Deck, the platform of a cage upon which the tabs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit.

4. In U. S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (Standard Dict.).

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J.); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt.

Since 17th c. dial, and in U.S.

Since 17th c. dial, and in U. S.

1593 Shars. 3 Hen. VI, v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1594 Greene Selimas Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 251 II chance but once to get the decke, To deale about and shuffle is I would. 1594 BARNIELD Sheph. Cont. viii, Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card. 1609 Arain Two Maids Moreclacke (N. 1 Ill deal the cards, and cut you from the deck. 16. Grew (J.), The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. 1777 Brand Pop. Antig. (1849) 11. 449 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called to this day... a deck of cards. 1860 in Bartlett Dict. Amer. 188a Bret Harte Gentl. La Porte in Fifty, etc. 1351, I reckon the other fifty-one of the deck ex as pooty. 1884 Chesh. Gloss., Deck o' cards, a pack of cards. 486 Century Mag. XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards.

1885 Century Mag. XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards.

† 6. A pile of things laid flat upon each other.

16a5 F. Markham Bk. Hon. It. vi. § 5 Any whose Pedigree lyes so deepe in the decke, that few or none will labour to find it. 1631 Celestina xix. 185 Subtill words, whereof such as shee are never to seeke, but have them still ready in the deck. 1634 Sanderson Serm. 11. 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe. 1673 Marvell Reh. Transp. 11. 394 A certain Declaration ... which you have kept in deck until this season.

+7. Of a cannon: see quot. Obs.

167a W. T. Compleat Gunner 1. iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel or Deck.

III. attrib. and Comb. (from sense 2), as deck-chair, -cleat, -flat, -officer, -passenger, -plank, -pump, -seat, -stool, -swabber, -transom, -watch; also, deokbeam, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; deek-bridge, (a) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships; = BRIDGE sb. 5; (b) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp. to a through bridge); deck-cargo = deck-load; deck-collar (U.S.), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf. deck-plate; deck-flats (see FLAT sb.); deck-hand, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; deck-head, a name for the slipper limpet (Crepidula); deok-hook, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the *breast-hooks'* (Smyth Sailor's Wordbk.); deck-house, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship; deck-light, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabin below; deck-load sb., hence deck-load v., to load with a cargo upon the deck; also fig.; deck-nail, 'a kind of spike with a snug head, commonly made in a diamond (Smyth); deck-pipe, 'nn iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (Smyth); deok-plate (see quot.); deck-Vol. III.

sheet, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (Smyth); deck-atopper, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also

stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also abaft the windlass or bitts to prevent more cable from running out' (Smyth); deck-tackle, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc.

1828 Simmonos Dict. Trade, 'Deck-beams. 1876 Davis Pol. Exp. i. 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in.

1861 Chambers' Encycl. s.v. Cargo, The term "deck-cargo is given to the commodities ou the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance. 1886 J. H.

M'Carthy Doom 9 The group comfortably arranged on "deck-chairs. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., 'Deck-cleats, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects in bad weather. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 60/t Wood ships with wood beams have their "deck-flats formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams. 1885 Gen. Grant Pers. Mem. xxi. 1. 288 From captain down to "deck-hand. 1881 Scribners' Mag. XXII. 65/t Beds of jingles or amber-shells... "deck heads... limpets, and other rock-loving mollusks. c. 1856 Radim. Navig. (Weale) to The breast-hooks that receive the ends of the deck-planks are also called "Deck-Hooks. 1856 Kane Artl. Expl. 1. x.

106 Ohlsen and Petersen huilding our "deck-house. 1882 Daily Netw 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is ... provided for second-class passengers in a commodious 'deck-house. 1840 Longrellow in Life (1891) 1. 357 Horrible negligence,—a "deck-load of cotton! 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-5k, Deck-load, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels. Plank for the deck passengers there was a man and his wife with seven children. c. 1866 II. STUART Seaman's Catech. 55 The hawse boxes, or "deck house, 1883 G. R. J. Reed in Contemp. Rev. Nov. 60 The steel decks. being ... covered with "deck-plank of teak or of pine. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., "Deck-plate, a plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to keep the same from contact with the wood of the deck. c. 1866 H. STUART Seam

Deck (dek), v. Also 5-7 decke, 6 dek, dekke. [Not known before 16th c.; app. then of recent adoption from Flem. or Low Ger.; cf. Du. dekken, MDu. deken, decken to cover. The latter is = MLG., MHG. decken, OHG. dachjan, decchan :-OTent. bakjan (whence ON. þekja, OFris. thekka, OE. þeccan to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stein *fek-*, *fak-*, Indog. *teg-* to cover, whence ON. *fak*, OHG. *dah*, Ger. *dach* covering, roof, OE. *fac*, Thatch. In branch II a derivative of DECK sb.: cf. to roof, floor, etc.]

I. +1. trans. To cover; esp. to cover with

garments, clothe. Obs.

garments, clothe. Obs.

1513 Douglas Æneis x. xiii. 106 Ene, That. hys sovir targe erekkit. And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt. Ibid. xi.v. 92 Queyn Amatha. Dekkis nnd defendis hym with wordis sle. 1513 Barclay Ægloges iv. (1570) C iij/r This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne And doble decked with huddes one or twayne. 1536 Skelton Magnyf. 750 Decke your hofte. 1535 Coverdale Haggai i. 6 Ye decke [1611 clothe] youre selnes, but ye are not warme. 1594 Carew Tasso (1881) 91 No place is vnder sky so closely deckt, Which gold not opes. 1600 Superlett Countrie Farme in. xviii. 461 Take away the barke. and after innest and decke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments: to

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, allorn. 1514 Baeclax Cyt. 4. Uplandyshm. (Percy Soc.) lxvii, Then is he decked as poet laureate. 1535 Coverdale 2 Kings ix. 30 She coloured bir face, and decked hir heade. — Ps. ciii. 2 Thou deckest thyself with light as it were with a garment. 160a Shaks. Ham. v. i. 268, 1 thought thy Bride-bed to haue deckt (sweet Maid). And not it haue strew'd thy Graue. 1628 Prynke Love-locker 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously decke our Haire. 1633 G. Herrier Temple, Tordan i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention, Decking the sense. 1808 Scott Marm. I. xxvii, The scallop shell his cap did deck. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. 11. 63 Daisies deck the green. 1885 Manch. Exam. 9 July 4/7 The shipping .. was profusely decked with flags.

b. with out. + up.

4/7 The shipping .. was profusely decked with flags.

b. with out, +up.
1587 Harrison England 11. vii. (1877) 1. 169 In decking up of the body. 1640 Sir R. Barris in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxvi. 11-15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman v. (1841) I. 34 Decked out with long wigs and swords. 188a B. D. W. Ramsay Recoll. Mil. Serv. 1 I. xv. 64 Every vessel being gaily decked out with flags.

gauly decked out with mags.

† 3. To array, fit out, equip. Obs.

† 15. Aginconrt 90 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 97 The wastes decked with serpentynes stronge, Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede. 1548 Hall. Chron. an. 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 798 The kyng... decked and vitailed dyuers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his exhibited.

II. 4. Naut. To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck; to deck in, over, to cover in

with the deck, in ship-building.

1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia v. 175 At last it was concluded, to decke their long boat with their ship hatches.

1700 S. L. II. Frypk's Voy. 6 Flat Boats. . tho's small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the

waves and retain no water. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VI. 256 The five-men-boat is decked at each end, but open in the middle. 1874 J. Deady in Law Times Rep. XXXI. 231/2 The vessel. was .. decked over, fore and aft. 1893 R. Kifling Many Invent. 121 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and decked in.

5. Mining. To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See Deck 56. 3.) Chiefly U.S. 1883 Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining 76 Decking, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a shaft.

† Deckage. Obs. rare. [f. DECK v. + -AGE.]

Adornment, embellishment.

164a Lightroor Observ. Genesis i. Wks. 1822 II. 333 The
Earth. had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and

deckage.

Decked (dekt), ppl. a. [f. DECK + -Ei).]

1. Adomed, embellished, set out: see the verb.
?a1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) I. 4 See that you fourth bringe In well decked order, that worthie storie Of Balaam and his asse. 1503 Q. ELLY. Boeth. 16 The decked wode seak not whan thou violetr gather. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM Harvest of Sea (1873) 307 The well-decked and well-plenished dwellings.

b. Her. Applied to an eagle or other hird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tinclure.

the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture.
In mod. Diets.
2. Having a deck, or decks (as in two-decked).

2. Having a deck, of decks (as in rawo-decked 1793 k. Young Trav. France 78 By the passage-packet, a decked vessel, to Honfleur. 1837 Markvar Dog-frend iii, On board of a two-decked ship. 1879 Butcher & Lang Odrssey 28 Such tackling as decked ships carry.

Decker 1 (de kəi). [f. Deck v. + -er 1.] One

Who decks or adorns.

1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions II. viii 167 The Yndians are.. greate deckers and trimmers of them selves.

1597 PERCIVALL. Sp. Dict., Afeytador, a barber, a trimmer, a decker.

1803 Pic Nic No. 2 (1806) 1. 53, I am but a sort of table-decker.

**Decker** <sup>2</sup> (de kəz), [f. Deck sb. + -ER<sup>1</sup> 1.] 1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in two-decker, three-decker, etc., q.v. b. transf.

as in two-decker, three-decker, etc., q.v. b. transf.
Applied to a kind of oven: see quot, 1884.
1795 Hull Advertiser 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotham's large
ships, that is, the three deckers. 1805 in Naval Chron. XV.
204 The Santissima Trinidada, the Spanish four-decker.
1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 120/2 Mason's Patent Hot-Air
Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven. 1884 I'all Mall
Gaz. Extra 24 July 3/2 Patent continuous-baking' decker'
ovens—i.e., ovens piled upon each other, which are healed
by one furnace.

by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in lower-decker, a gun belonging to the

lower deck.

1781 Archer in Naval Chron. XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers, 1809 Ibid. XXII. 344 Having only four-teen of her main-deckers mounted.

3. a. A workman employed on the deck of a

hip. b. A deck-passenger. collog.

1800 Colouroun Com. Thames iv. 180 The Deckers, or the colours (Belize) s May 2/1 Passengers urrived. In the Packet—Mr. and Mrs. D. .. and 79 deckers.

Decking (deckin), vol. sb. [f. Deck v. and sb. vol.]

1. The action of the verb DECK; + concr. that with which something is decked (ols.); adornment,

with which sometimes is decked (bis.), additionally, embellishment, ornament.

1531 Elvot Gov. It. iii, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour.

1562 J. Shutte Cambine's Turk. Wars 38 Somtuouse and magnifique ornamentes and deckings. c1650 Z. Boyo Zion's Fioneur 1855)

157 Spending on decking many precious houres. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. § 1 P 26, to Their most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice.

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship;

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flooring forming a deck.

150 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong., Le tillac d'une navire, the decking of a ship. 1879 Buttler & Lano Odyssey 81. Fashion a wide raft. and lay deckings high thereupon.

1887 Daily News 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid breeze concrete.

Deckle (de'k'l). Also deckel. [a. Cer. deckel in same sense, prop. 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of decke cover.]

in other technical applications, dim. of decke cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet : a. in hand paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed; b. in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as ' 50-inch deckle

na mensure of the width of paper, as 50-then deckle paper, and short for deckle-edge.

1810 [see Deckle-strap in 2].

1816 Specif. Cameron's Patent No. 4002. 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould.

1858 Simmons Dick. Trade, Deckle... also the rough or raw edge of paper.

1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V. 227 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge.

and even edge.

2. Comb. deckle edge, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also attrib.

=next; deckle-edged a., having a rough uncut
edge, as hand-made paper; deckle-strap, see 1 b.
1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v., The uncut edge of paper is
known as the \*deckle edge. 1884 Beokseller 6 Nov. 1176/2
13\*

The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut. 1887 Nimmo's Catal. Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle-edge royal 8vo paper. 1810 Trans. Soc. Encourage, Arts XXVIII. 193 The \*deckle-straps... are made perfectly smooth and true. 1875 Uar. Dict. Arts III. 490 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps... which regulate the width of the paper.

Deckless (de kles), a. rare. [-LESS.] With-

1823 BENTHAM Nol Paul but Jesus 328 In a deckless vessel. 1890 Harper's Mag. Mar. 558/1 Deckless and cabinless.

cabinless. **Declaim** (dřklē<sup>i-</sup>m), v. Also 5-7 -claime, 7 -claime, -claime Hatzf.).]

I intr

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject

and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation. b. To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1552 HULDET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in pleadynge, vsed among lawers called mooting.

1553 When you and I declamed together last.

1641 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 11, I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent: and upon the 11th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom 1748 J. MASON Elocut. 11 A Weakness of Voice; which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, First First Wks. (Bohm II. 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me. like a schoolboy declaiming.

2. To declaim against: to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or con-

sioned oratorical manner in reprobation or con-

sioned oratorical manner in reprobation of condemnation of; to inveigh against.

1611 B. Jonson Catiline iv. ii, What are his mischiefs, consul? You declaim Against his manners, and corrupt your own. 1646 Six T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1, vi. 21 Thus is it the humour of many heads to extoll the dayes of their forefathers, and declaime against the wickednesse of times present. 1855 Prescort Philip 11, I. ii. ix. 239 They loudly declaimed against the King's insincerity. 1886 L. STEPHEN Pope viii. 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the growth of luxury.

3. To great aloud in an impassioned oratorical

3. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than

manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience; to harangue.

1735 Berrelev Def. Free-thinking Math. § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 Sterre Tr. Shandy I. xl, Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject. 1833 Ht. Martineau Brooke Farm ii. 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued. 1884 R. Glover in Christian World 9 Oct. 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

b. quasi-trans. with extension.

1755 Monitor 16 Aug. 72 Some late patriots. declaimed themselves into power.

II. trans.

+4. To discuss aloud; to debate. Obs. rare-1. (The early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is

Otherwise known in Eng. of French, as well as the sense, is notable.)
CHAUCER Troylus 11. 1198 As bey declamede [4 MSS. 1410-25; Harl. 3943 declarid] bis matere, Lo Troylus...
Come rydende.

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical

b. To speak of utter aloud with studied ractorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. n. (1586) 49 Weriyng you with the declaimyng of my poore skill in the tilling of the feelde. a1716 South Serm. VIII. 82 (T.) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. i, He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis. 1888 R. L. Stevenson in Contemp. Rev. 555 In declaiming n so-called iambic verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

† 6. = Declaim against; to decry, denounce. Obs.

1614 T. Aoams Devil's Banquet 42 This Banket then . . is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden.

1623 Cocreram, Declaime, to speake ill of.

11 cnce Declaiming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1577[see 5]. 1603 Hollano Phitarch's Mor. 931 He used otherwhiles to goe downe to the water side. for to exercise himselfe in declaming. 1636 Artif. Handsom. 95 Humane fallacies and declaymings. 1701 Rowe Amb. Step-Moth.

17. i. 1634 Vield much matter to declaiming flatterers. 1735

Berkelev Def. Free-thinking Math. § 11 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation.

**Declaimant.** rare -1. [f. prec. + -ANT, after claimant, etc.] = DECLAIMER.

a 1763 SHENSTONE Ess. 28 The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

Declaimer (diklei mai). [f. Declaim + -er 1.] One who declaims; one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned

1970cc.
1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declamer. 1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Declamateur, a Declaimer, a mooter. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. 1v. ii. (R.), A certaine declaimor against sciences. 1712 Streele Spect. No. 521 P.4 The Declaimers in Coffeenouses. 1712 Streele Spect. No. 521 P.4 The Declaimers in Coffeenouses. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 202 P.2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse

with fallacies. 1848 Mill Pol. Econ. 1. iii. § 2 Such.. is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter.

**Declamation** (deklămē<sup>1</sup> fən). [ad. L. dēclā-māltön. em, n. of action from dēclāmāre to Declaim, or ad. F. déclamation (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action or art of declaiming; the repeating or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intona-

or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intonation and gesture.

1522 Huloff, Declamation often heard, and tedious to the hearers, erambe repetita.

1539 Morley Introd. Muss.

86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descant as it were your declamation.

1776 GIBBON Decl. § F. I. xxiv.

880 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation.

1834 Macaulay Pitt Ess. (1684) I. 294 That which gave most effect to his declamation was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said.

that he said.

attrib. 1806 Byron Thoughts College Exam. 25 The declamation prize.

b. Music. The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music.

words set to music.

1876 in Staine & Barrett.

2. A public speech or address of rhetorical character; a set speech in rhetorical elocution.

1523 Skriton Garl. Laurel (R.), Olde Quintillian with his declamations; Theocritus with his Bucolicall relacions.

1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 11 Theams more fit for schollars declamations.

1603 Holland Plutarck's Mor.

155 The Orations and declamations... of these Sophisters, who make shew of their eloquence. 1782 J. Warton Ess.

Pope II. Xiii. 381 Able to compose Essays, Declamations, and Verses, in Greek, in Latin, and in English. 1830 Daura in Moore Life Byron (1866) 20/1 He suddenly diverged from the written composition... I questioned him, why he had altered his declamation?

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals

to the audience.

to the audience.

1614 T. Aoams Devil's Banquet 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them: where wickednesse is the subject, all speech is declamation. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 172 F 3 [Not so universal] as some have asserted in the.. heat of declamation.

1780 BENTHAM Princ. Legisl. i. § 1 But enough of metaphor and declamation. a 1794 Gibbon Antobiog. 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science.

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers:

feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers;

feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue.

1594 Honge Eccl. Pol. III. viii. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations preuaill so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselues to be deluded.

1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 23 But this was but one of Cæsars rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1688 PENTON Guardiaus Instr. 47 The constant Declamations against us of those intruding members. a 1715 Burner Joun Time (1766) II. 216 It was only an insolent declamation. full of fury and indecent invectives. 1856 Emeson Eag. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism.

+ **Declamator.** Obs. [a. L. dēclāmātor, n. of action from dēclāmāre to Declam.] One who

action from declaimare to DECLAIM.] One who practises declaimation; a declaimer.

1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallio...was [the] best declamator of alle. 1530 ELVOT Gov. 1. xiii, They whiche do onely teacher reteorike..ought to be named rhetoriciens, declamatours, artificiall spekers...or any other name than oratours. 1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 590 Sir Declamator, you vsurpe Radamanthus his office. 1690 Bentley Phal. Introd. 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 Stelle Tatler No. 56 F! Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

Declamatory (Alkleymětavi) a. (ch.) Iad I.

peclamatory (d/klæ-måtəri), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dēdāmātōri-iis, f. dēcdāmātōre-m: see prec. and orr.] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaiming; of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation. 1581 Mulcastre Positions x. (1887) 57 To pronounce. Orations and other declamatory argumentes. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. n. ii. v. iii, To leave all declamatory speeches in praise of divine Musick. a 1630 Wotton (J.), This. became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age. 1795 Mason Ch. Miss. i. 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory. 1880 Chalmers Caledonia I. iii. viii. 393 note, This pretended charter is very suspicious: its style is too declamatory. 1880 L. Stephens Pope iii. 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best.

+ b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory. Obs.

† b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory. Obs.
1589 Nashe Greene's Menaphon Ded. to Least in this declamatorie vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.
† B. sb. A declamatory speech. Obs.
1688 L'Estrange Brief Hist. Times in. 12 Then's the Time for Declamatoryes, and Exaggerations.
Hence Declamatoriness, the quality of being

declamatory.

declamatory.

1844 Foreign Q. Rev. XXXIII. 351 The general characteristics of Linguet's orntory are declamatoriness and paradox.

† Declarable, a. Obs. [f. L. declarare + -BLE; viewed also as f. Declare + -ABLE.]

Capable of being declared, shown, or made known.

1646 Str. Browne Pseud. Ep. nt. iv. 112 This is declareable from the best and most professed Writers. Ibid. iv. xiii.

1678 Cordownt Intell. Syst. 23 Right Reason is of two sorts. Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declarable.

Declarant (d'klē "rănt"). [f. F. déclarant or L. declarant-em, pr. pple. of declarare to Declare: see -ant.] One who makes a declaration: esp. in Law.

esp. in Law.

1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus II. 296 Declares, that [etc.]. and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism.

1752 J. Stewart in Scots Mag. June (1753) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh.

1818 Scott Rob Roy vii, The declaration farther set forth that. he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description.

1828 Times 29 Oct. 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations.

Declaration (deklărē¹-ʃən). Also 4-5-acioun, 4-6-acion.

18 F. declaration or ad. L. dēclārātion-em, n. of action f. dēclārātevē to Declare.

19 The action of making clear or clearing up

tion-em, n. of action f. dēclārāre to DECLARE.]
†1. The action of making clear or clearing up
(anything obseure or not understood); elucidation,
explanation, interpretation. Obs.
c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. III. x. (Camb. MS.) 71-2 Thyse
geometryens whan they han shewyd hyr proposiciouns ben
wont to bryngen in thinges pat they clepyn porysmes or
declaraciouns of forseyde thinges. c1391—Astrol. 1. § 4
And for the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 1527
R. Thoanse in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 253 For more declaration
of the said Card [= map). 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 5
For the declaracion of the whiche ambyguitee and doubte.
1656 H. Phillips Purch. Patt. (1676) 57 This Table is so
plain, that it needs no declaration.
†2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic;
exposition, description, relation. Obs.

†2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. Obs. 1382 Wyclif Deut. xvii. 18 He shal discriue... a declaracion of this lawe [deuteronomium legis hujus] in a volym. 1460 Careakve Chron. 17 The childrin of Noe... of whos issew here schal be a declaration. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1619 Mirr. Mag. Title.p., With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne. 1642 Praxins Prof. Bk. v. § 437.189 Of Dower' ad ostium ecclesiæ' a good declaration hath beene made by Master Littleton in his first book.

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms.

or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 2606 Pan sal he demeilka nacyon, And mak a fynal declaracyon Of alle be domes byfor shewed. 1426 in Surtees Misc. (1890) 9 Apon bis declaracion made. 1547 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 161 Crosses to be sett ypon mens dores for the declaracion of the plage. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. ii. (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men. 1651 Hospes Leviath. 11. xxi. 114 If he dye.. without declaration of his Heyre. 1751 Johnson Rambier No. 152 7 3 Declarations of fidelity. 1796 Jane Austen Sense & Sens. (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 Faodde Hist. Eng. (1858) 1. iii. 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute. 1881 Bacenor Biog. Studies 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady.

4. 8. Declaration of var: formal announcement

4. a. Declaration of war: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power. Also declara-

of hostilities against another Power. Also declaration of peace.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 243 When be Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schulde oon goo... and clerefiche declare... be matire and cause of the werre, and bat declaracioun was i-cleped clarigatio. 1548 Halt. Chron. 207 She was sent... with a plain overture and declaracion of peace. 1762 Univ. Mag. Feb. 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January. 1803 Edin. Rev. Jan. 389 Declarations of war and peace, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc.]. 1828 Napier Hist. Penins. War I. 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced a friendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace. 1845 Polson in Encycl. Metrop, 728/1 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans.. Since, however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories.

b. Declaration of the poll: the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence attrib. in declaration

didate at an election. Hence attrib. in declaration

day.

1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. viii. 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll.

1892 Daily News 14 Oct. 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large.

5. The action of declaring for or against (see

DECLARE v. 8).

DECLARE v. 8).

1736 Butler Anal. 1. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 The natural fear
. which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of
nature against them.

6. A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument, or public act.

bodied in a document, instrument, or public act. Declaration of Indulgence: see Indulgence. Declaration of Rights: the Parliamentary declaration of 1689; see Richt. Declaration of Independence: the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain; the document in which this is embodied. Declaration of Paris: a diplomatic instrument signed by the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856, settling and defining important points of maritime law affecting belligerents and neutrals in time of war.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 208 A petition from some Lords in England, conformable in the main points to n

Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army. 1660 Manuell Corr. vi. Wks. 1872-5 11. 25
To-morrow the Bill for enacting his Majestye's Declaration in religious matters is to hance its first reading. 1776 Ann. Reg. 261 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4. 1780 Impartial Itist. War Amer. 335 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies. 1816 Scott Old Mort. xxxvii, The declaration of Indegence issued by Charles II. 1846 of Collocation of Indegence issued by Charles II. 1840 of Collocation of Endergon Collocation of Indegence issued by Charles II. 1840 of Collocation of Registrical Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 200 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns.

7. Law. a. The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action; the writing or instrument in which this

an action; the writing or instrument in which this

is made

1483 Act 1 Rich. III, c. 6 § 1 The Plaintiff .. [shall] make 1483 Act 1 Rich. III, c. 6 § 1 The Plaintiff.. [shall] make Oath.. that the Contract... comprised in the same Declaration [etc.]. 1579 W. RASTELL Termes of Law, Declaratyon is a shewinge forth in writing of the griefe and complaynt of the denaundant or pleintife, against the tenant or defendant. 1642 Perkins Frof. Bk. ii. § 151. 67 The declaration shall abate. 1672 Wycherler Law in Wood Decl., No man with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet; no, not a lawyer with his declarations. 1768 Blackstone Comm. 111. 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration. 1817 W. Stewen Law Nist Prins 11, 783 The first count in the declaration.

b. A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemula affirmation cases, instead

certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirma-

tion.

1834 Act 5-6 Will. IV, c. 62. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex.
164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary
oaths, any justice.. is empowered to take volontary declarations in the form specified in the act. And any person
wilfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

C. In the Custom-house; sec DECLARE v. 10 c.
1853 Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107 \$ 186 The master of the ship
in which such goods shall be laden shall before clearance
make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer
of customs. 1876 Act 39 % 40 Vict. c. 36 § 58.

d. The creation of a cknowledgement of a trust
or use in some form of writing, any writing

or use in some form of writing; any writing whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to

exist.

a 1616 Bacon Max, & Uses Comm. Law xiv, (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures, 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) I. 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles .. under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery. Ibid. 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing. 1827 JARMAN Pawell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir.

wife, it resulted to the heir.

6. Scots Law. 'In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken

down in writing' (Bell Dict. s.v.).

Dying declaration: a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution

for homicide.

Judicial declaration: the statement, taken down in

Judicial declaration: the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action.

1818 Scott III. Midl. xxiii, It.. usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial.

8. In the game of bezique : see quot.

1870 Mod. Hoyle 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table. Ibid. 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn.

Declarationist. nonce-wd. One who joins in or signs a declaration.

189a Times 7 Jan. 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

Declarative (diklæ rativ), a. (sb.) [a. F. déclaratif, -ive, or ad. L. déclarativus, f. ppl. stem of déclarare to Declare: sec-ive.] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).
† 1. Making clear, manifest, or evident. Obs.
a1536 Tinnale Wks. 67 (R.) Notwithstanding yo some is the cause declaratine wherby we know that the other is a father. 1644 Bulwer Chirol. 1 All the declarative conceits of Gesture. 1646 P. Billekeley Gaspel Courl. IV. 337 These kind of promises... are declarative, making manifest who be those true beleivers to whom the life promised... doth belong, a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 329 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts... of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God.
1778 Fletcher Logica Gener. 43 The declarative evidences... whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness.
† b. That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation. Obs.

festation. Obs.

festation. Obs.

x64a T. Honesse Glimpse 36 Every thing whereby the declarative highnesse of this great God is advanced. a 1679 Gurnall in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cii. 16 His declarative glory then appears, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation.

2. Characterized by making declaration; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion. Declaration of the control of the

clarative act, statute, etc. = Declaratory act, etc.

1628 T. Spencer Logick 153 A declarative, or pronouncing sentence. 1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 136 Ministerial, declarative, subordinate Judges. 1661 Brammall First Vind. iii. 37 Whether the Act or Statute... were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right. 1602 Br. Patrick Ausw. Touchstone 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 Carte Hist. Eng. IV. 335 It was a declarative law. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) 1. 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases... is, to turn them into declarative expressions.

\*\*D. Const. of.\*\* b. Const. of.

\* D. Const. of.

1642 Chas. I Answ. Declar. Both Houses I July, According to the Common Law tof which the Statute is but declarative. 1774 Pennant Tour Scott. in 1772, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church. 1866 Grosakt in Lismore Papers Introd. 12 Much of the record. is declarative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity.

† 3. Of a person: Declaring oneself, declaring or Metring one's opinion.

ttering one's opinion; communicative, Obs.

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Gart. Eng. t. vi. (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. xli. 240 He was still more declarative afterwards.

B. sb. A declaratory statement or act.

t651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. II. x. (1739) 57 Not as an Introduction of a new Law, but as a Declarative of the old. 1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr. III. i. 201 As declaratives of natural consequence.

Decla ratively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a declarative manner, by way of declaration or

a declarative manner, by way of declaration or distinct assertion; + by way of manifestation.

1635 Ussuer Answ. Tesuit 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgivenesse of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively.

1652 Englands
Commonw. 20 A man whom .. this State had declaratively disclaimed.

1671 FLAVEL Fount. of Life xii. 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation.

1848 R. W. Hamlton Kew. 3 Punishm. iv. (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told.

1852 Partlement of the Control of th

† De'clarator, sb.1 Obs. [a. L. declarator. agent-n. from declarare to Declare.] One who

declares or makes manifest; an informer.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commer. Eng. (1633) 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer.

Declarator (dklæratoi), sb.2 Sc. [representing F. déclaratoire (acte, sentence déclaratoire), med.L. déclaratoirus, a, um: see Declaratory.] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic de-claration' (Jam.). (Action of ) declarator (Sc.Law): a form of action in the Court of Session, in which something is prayed to be declared judicially, the legal consequences being left to follow as a matter of course.

of course.

1567 Sc. Acts Yas. FI (1814) 28 (Jam.) Desyring our souerane lord, etc., to gif declaratour to the said William Dowglas... that he has done his detfall diligence.

1599 Jas. I Bασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences, or declaratour of your will in judgement.

1746-7 Act 20 Geo. II., c. 50 § 3 The citation in the general declarator of non-entry.

1864 Daily Tel. 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons.

1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scall. II. i. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School.

1884 Law Reforts 9 App. Cases 305

The present action was brought. for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

Declaratorily (dlkkerātorili), adv. [f. De-

Declaratorily (diklæratorili), adv. [f. De-CLARATORY + -LY 2.] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration.

1588 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 103 The resolution of Cyprianus Leonitius. . is declaratorily deliuered in the end of this Prognosticon. 1616 Jas. 159; in Starre-Chamber 20 June 10, I tooke this occasion. here in this Seate of Indgement, not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to giue those directions. 1646 Sig T. Browne, Pseud. F.b. VII. xvii. 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

Declaratory (diklas rătəri), a and sb. [ad. L. type dēclārātōri us, a, -um, f. dēclārātōr-em a declarer: see -ouv. Cf. F. déclaratoire (16th c.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

Declaratory act or statute: one which declares or explains what the existing law is. Declaratory action (Sc. Law) = Action of DecLarators. Declaratory action (Sc. Law) = Action of DecLarators. Declaratory action (Sc. Law) = 6. The property of the opinion of the court as to what the law is.

1587 Fleming Contin. Holinshed III. 1362/2 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fift against Elisabeth. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification. 1648 in Clarendon Hist. Reb. xi. (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being. 1690 Burnet 39 Art. xxv. (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory. 1787 J. Bar-Low Oration 4 July 7. That declaratory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire. 1845 Polson in Encycl. Metrop. 852/1 Actions known to Scottish law. Declaratory actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender. 1857 Gladstone Glean. VI. xliii. 74 The case is not one of divorce at all, but of a declaratory process where the marriage had been originally null. 1884 A. R. Pennington Wichif viii. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. Const. of.

1660 R. Coke Power & Suly. 227 That the Statute...should be hut declaratory of the nuclent and common Law of this Land.

1791 MACKINTOSI Vind. Gallica Wks. 1846 111. 26 Resolutions declaratory of atherence to their former decrees.

1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. 111. x. 431 The decision was declaratory of the boundary.

1884 Law Reports 9 App. Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882... is declaratory of the prior law.

of the prior law,

†B. sb. A declaratory order; a declaration. Obs.

1571 State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk (R.), A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed. 1691 Agreement w. Denmark (MS. Treaties 96), Ilis Majesty. has though fit to issue out a Declaratory or Ordonnance... concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

The larature. Obs. rarc. [f. ppl. stem of L. declarature to Declare + URE.] = Declaration.

1759 Wodrow Corr. (1843) HI. 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiesce and harmony if possible in the declarature.

Declare (drklév1), v. Also 4-5 declar, 6 do-clair, ayre. [a. F. déclare-r, ad. L. déclàrâ-re to clear up, make clear or evident, f. Dr. I. 3+ clàr-us clear, clàrâre to make clear. OF. had desclairier, f. des., de- (Dr. I. 6) + clair clear, which was gradually brought, through declairir, declairer, into

conformity with the L. type.] +1. trans. To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood; to clear up,

T2. 10 manifest, snow forth, make known; to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc.); to describe, state in detail; to recount, relate. Obs.

c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. 23, I shalle telle and declare to the a litille of this more opynly. c 1400 M windley. (1830) v. 53 For to declare you the other weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. 1526 Pilger, Perf. (W. de W. 1511). The caose. shall be more playidy declared in the seconde boke. a 1533 Lid. Berners Huon klii. 140 He declared to them the dethe of his brother. 1582 N. T. Rhem.). detx xx. 27 For I have not spared to declare vito you all the counsel of God. 1606 Hot. Land Sucton, 76 He wrote. Somewhat of his owne life; which hee declared [L. exposult) in thirty books. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 237, I will declare their Method of Working. † 3. intr. To make exposition or relation of. 1393 Gover Conf. III. 128 Of other steres how they fare. I thinke hereafter to declare. c 1400 Maundey. (Roxh.) Avi. 72 Here hafe I tailed 30w and declared of he Hally Land and of contreez her about. c 1470 Herry Brallace v. 528 He.. To thaim declarde off all this payiful cas. 1366 Tindala and of contreez her about. c 1470 Herry Brallace v. 528 He.. To thaim declarde off all this payiful cas. 1366 Tindala and contreez her about dayes declared of the scriptures unto them. a 1533 Lid. Berners Huon caxv. 453 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne.

4. trans. Of things: To manifest, show, demonstrate, prove.

strate, prove.

In later quots, there is association with 5.

18 286 Chaucra Kint.'s T. 1498 The fires which that on myn auter brenne Shulle thee declaren. Thyn aucnture of lone, 1331—18170. It. § 6 5 if any degree in thi zodiak be dirk, his nadire shal declare him. 1533 Elyot Cast. Helthe (1539) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption. 1535 Covernale Ps. xviii. [xix ] 1 The very heauens declare the glory off God. 1568 E. Tilker Pisc. Marriage Ciij, Much babling declareth a foolishe head. 1669 Milton P. L. IV. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1668 Culterren & Colle Barthol. Anal. IV. ii. 338 Many Sceletons. declare that the Cartilago scutiformis. is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxv, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or

in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson be pape, be right for to declare. 1397 Rolls of Parli. 111. 378/2 As it is more pleynleche declared in the same Commission. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2147 Qwen the kyng had its counsell declaret to the ende. 15. . TDURBAR WES. (1803) 264/3 His name of confort I will declair, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurair! 1648 Dr. Hamtton in H. Popers 1Camden 234 You shall declare in name of this kingdome that they not their forces will not admitt. the excepted persons. 1827 JAMMAN Fortell's Devises (ed. 3) 11. 165 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt. pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms.

would resist any attempt.

b. with compl.: a person, etc. (to be) something.

1538 Starkey England 1. iv. 124 To declaye peoptent
heartys. to be absoluyd from the faute therof. 1640 State
Trials, Earl Strafford (R.), No man hath ever been declared
a traitor, either by king or parliament, except fetc.] 1659
B. Harris Parival's Iron Agr 260 The Chanceller declared
him Major, as being entred into the fourteenth yeare of his
age. 1667 Milton P.L. vi. 728 That thou io me well pleas'd
declaret thy will Fulfill'd. 1765-9 Blackstone Comm. 1. xvi.
(1793) 1. 578 When a woman. declares herself with child. 1848
MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 115 [He] declared himself a member
of the Church of Rome. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 4.
312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation.

e. To declare war: to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities against († to) another

power.

1552 Huldet, Declare warres, arma canere, bellum indicere. 1681 SALGADO Symbiosis 6 Of Angels, some declared war against God. 1761 CHESTERF. Lett. IV. ccclx. 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us. 1763 Gentl. Mag. Mar. 108 Before the war just dow concluded was declared. 1827 Examiner 422/1 France. has formally declared war against Algiers. 1831 Ibid. 321/1 Cd. To declare a dividend: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

d. To declare a dividend: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

6. To state emphatically; to affirm, aver, assert.

1709 Steele Tatler No. 135 \* 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company.

1752 Johnson Kambler No. 195 \* 15 One young lady. declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts.

1841 D'Isaael Amen. Lit. (1867)

136 Spenser. declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English.

1860 Tyndall Glac, 1. x. 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary.

h Used as a mere asseveration.

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

1811 L. M. Hawrins C'tess & Gertr. i. 8, I declare to goodness.

1839 CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House xv. 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick!

1849 LONGE. Kavanagh! Prose Wks. 1886 II. xxix. 408 Well, I declare! If it is not Mr. Kavanagh!

1839 EARL OF DESART Lit. Chatelaine 11. xxiii. 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. To declare oneself: a. to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity,

one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; D. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence; also fig. of things.

\*\*respo Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1.11.5 So declarying your sylf therin that the world may perceive [etc.]. \*\*a 16a26 Bacon (J.). In Cressr's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. \*\*a 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) I. 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near. \*\*a 1719 Additional Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and rear Whatever ventures to come near. \*\*a 1719 Additional Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves not represent the sections of which his Party was composed. 1883 Standard 7 Sept. 4/6 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without. alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed. 1884 Weekly Times 7 Nov. 2/4 Wherever a spark fell. a little fire promptly declared itself.

C. with for or against, etc. Cf. 8.

1631 Beaulied Let. in Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) II. 155
The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him. 1697 Dampier I'ey. I. Introd. p. vi, 1. .now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted. 1840 Timeswall Greece VII. 303 Alexander. declared himself for Cassander. 1867 Smiles Haguenots Eng. ix. 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents.

8. intr. (for refl.) To declare for (in favour of), or against: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against. 16.. Jer. Taylon (J.), The internal faculties of will and

or against: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against.

16. Jer. Tayloa (J.), The internal faculties of will and enderstanding, decreeing and declaring against them. 1659.

B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament. declared against them. 1706 Hearne Collect. 3 Apr., A Man. for siding with both Parties... and not declaring... for either. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephew iv. 23 The adhering.. to false and dangerous notions, only because one has declared for them. 1823 Lamb Etia Ser. 11. Poor Ret., He declareth against fish. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 642 Wexford had declared for King William. 1881 Heary Cornet of Horse xvii. 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris.

† D. To declare for the declare coresists.

†b. To declare for: to declare oneself a candidate for; to make a bid for. Obs.

1666 Perys Diary (1879) VI. 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for. 1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Kome 385 These Fancy's led one Severus. to declare for the Empire. 1766 Gollban Hist. Rome (1786) 11. 456 Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne.

9. To declare off: to state formally that one is 6 off:

9. To declare off: to state formally that one is off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc.; to withdraw, back out. colloq. (Rarely trans.)

1749 Firlding Tom Jones xv. ix, Propose marriage. and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 Golosm. Vic. W. Xiii, No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 Gov. Morais in Sparks Life & Writ. (1823) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 188 Many declared off their bets. 1876 G. Eliot Dan. Der. viu. Ixiv. Sy3 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. Law. a. intr. To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also

statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also

with that.

with that.

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 § 2 If. eny of theym be nonsute in any of the said Appelis after they have appered and
declared in the same. a 1626 BACON MAX. § USE Com. Law
iii. (1636 20 Her demand is of a moity, and shee declares
upon the custome of the Realme. 1642 PERKINS Prof. Bk.
ii. § 151 If an action of debt be brought by administrators
and they declare that [etc.] 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111.
113 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by
the court to declare in prohibition.

b. trans. To make a formal statement constiunting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

toting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 Act 29 Chas. II, c. 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences..shall be..proved by some writing, signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. 11. 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called

deeds to lead the uses; if subsequent, deeds to dectare them. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared.

c. To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty); to name (such and such

dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. trans.

dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. \*\*rans. and \*intr.\*

1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to. \*1962 Univ. Mag. Feb. 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish...shall... declare the same and deliver an account thereof. 187a Howells Wedd. Yourn. 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things'...'1 won't declare a thread!' Mod. (Revenue Officer)' Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique: To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this dutions. \*Irans. or absol.\*

the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. trans. or absol.

1870 Mod. Hople 147 (Besigne) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare.

†12. trans. To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation. Obs.

1460 Paston Lett. No. 347 I. 508 [We were] mistrusted to our grete vilanye and rebuke, wheche muste be answerd the causes why, and we declared. 1463-4 Plumpton Corr. p. lxx, Our welbeloved William Plompton Kt. hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excussed & declared.

1802-1804 (d/klēv.id). tpl. a. [f. Drec. + -ED.]

**Declared** (dlkle al), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]
Openly or formally made known by words or

Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent; openly avowed, professed. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxviii. 163 Harme inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1722 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 661, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men. 1781 Gibbox Decl. 6 F. III. 92 Declared and devout Pagans. 1828 Scorr F. M. Perth xxv, A declared lover. 1884 Pall Mall G. 2 Sept. 8/1 The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable.

Declaredly (d/kle-redli), adv. [f. prec. + 172] In a declared manner: with formal declara-

LY 2.] In a declared manner; with formal declara-

164 J. Goodwin Inno. Triumph. (1645) 44 Many by heing declaredly ingaged for such or such an opinion. 1644 More Myst. Inio. 1714 and the runce of the such an opinion. 1645 More Myst. Inio. 1614 and the runce of th

Declaredness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The state of being declared. 1846 WORCESTER cites MORE

† Declarement. Obs. [f. Declare v. + Ment. Cf. OF. declarement (desclairement, declairement) 14-15th c.; but this was app. obs.

when the Eng. word was formed.]

1. The act of showing or setting forth; exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1, i, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declarement hereof. 1665 GLANVILL Scepts. Sci. xiv. 78 For the Declarement of this, we are to observe [etc.].

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring againss anything.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 3 When by our comfortable declarements, we have testified our assurance of blessedness.

1679 Tom Ticklefoot' Trial Wakeman 7 A declarement against shedding innocent blood.

Declarer (d/klevto). [f. Declare v. +-ER.]

1. One who declares: † a. One who expounds, explains, or interprets. Obs.

1527 R. Thoane in Hakluy Voy. (1589) 258 That 1 be the declarer or gloser of mine owne worke.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Declarer, exposevv. a 1714 J. Shape Serm. VII. iv. (R.). To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world.

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known; one who proclaims or publishes.

publishes.

publishes.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xviii. (R.), He became ... an open declarer of Gods goodness. 1632 State Trials, W. Prynne (R.), He is not the declarer of his intentions. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy of Such as are His peculiar servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine. 1870 Ruskin Lect. Art iii. (1887) 89 The declarer of some true foctor or increase president. facts or sincere passions.

lacts or sincere passions.

2. One who makes or signs a declaration.

1649 C. Walker *Ilist. Independ.* in 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government. 1817 Cobsert *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 173 This is declaration for declaration. But, my worthy Declarers, 1 am not going to stop here.

3. One who declares at bezique.

1870 Mod. Hoyle 153(Besique) The declarer cannot declare Sequence and Royal Marriage at a blow.

Declaring (dikleorin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Declare in its various senses; declaration.

declaration.

\*\*r 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. x. (Camb. MS.) 72 Clepe it as thow wolt, be it porisme..or declaryinges. \*\*c 1386 — Monk's 7. 94 Lo, this declarying ought y-nough suffise. \*\*r530 PALSGR. 212/2 Declarying of armes, blason. \*\*tota Bible 2 Macc. vi. 17 And nowe will wee come to the declaring of the matter in few words. \*\*1612 Bereewood Lang. \*\*Relig. xii. 108 For the better declaring of which point. \*\*1667 J. Corbet Disc. Relig. Fig. 40 Their hazardous declaring against the designed Death of our late Soveraign.

Declaringly, adv. rare. In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates.

1881 Nowell. & Dav in Confer. I. (1584) E iv, Fides justificat apprehensine, faith doth instific apprehendingly, opera instificant declarative, workes doe instific declaringly.

Declass (dfklars), v. [a. mod.F. déclasser, f. dê., des- (see De- I. 6) + classe class, classer to class.] trans. To remove or degrade from one's class. Hence Declarsed ppl. a. (= F. déclassé).

1883 Pall Mall Budget 5 July 30/2 Mrs. E, who declasses herself once for all by painting her face.

1891 New Review June 563 The declassed Judith Marsett.

Declassicize, declassify: see De- II. 1.

Declension (dfklenfon). [Represents L. dēclinātion-em (n. of action f. dēclīnāre to Decline), F. dēclinaison (13th c.). The form is irregular, and its history obscure: possibly it came from the F. word, by shifting of the stress as in comparison, F. word, by shifting of the stress as in comparison, orison, benison, and loss of i, as in venison, ven'son, giving declin's on (cf. 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long colloquial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print. Cf. CONSTER.]

I. 1. The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position; slope, in-clination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of

position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needle (= Declination 8 a). ? Obs. 1640-4 Ld. Finch in Rushw. Hist. Cell. in. (1692) I. 13 To make us steer between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security. a 1659 Osborn Q. Eliz. Epist. D div b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension. 1684-90 T. Burket Th. Earth (J.), Allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea. 1764 Grander Sugar Came 1. iii. note, The declension of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492 by Columbus. 1799 W. Tooke View Russ. Emp. 1. 67 The northern part. has a sensible declension towards the White Sea. 1803-3 tr. Pallas Trav. (1812) Il. 201 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions. towards the sea.

2. fig. Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.

2. fig. Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.

1504 Shars, Rich. III, III. vii. 180 A Beautie-waining... Widow... Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1647 Clarendow Hist. Reb. vii. (1843) 432/1 A declension from his own rules of life. c 1665 Mrs. Hurchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 336 All their pradent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others. 1814 Cary Daute, Parad, iv. 69 That ... is argument for faith, and not For heretic declensions of Israel had not checked the ontward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped.

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition; gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay; falling off, decline.

decline.

decline.

1602 Shaks. Ham. II. ii. 149 He .. Fell into a Sadnesse. . thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues.

1660 Jer. Taylog Worthy Commun. ii. § 1. 115 In the greatest declension of Religion. 1677 Gout. Venice Ep. Ded. 1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension. 1734 It. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) l. Pref. 1 The causes of their declension and fall. 1874 Maurice Friendship Bks. ii. 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

b. Sunken or fallen condition.

1642 Jea. Tayloa Ερίες. (1647) 214 It hath..come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VII. xvII. 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. I. xi. 1. 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly included.

imagined.

II. 4. Gram. a. The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see Case sô. 19); case-inflexion. b. Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflexions. c. The action of declining, i.e. setting forth in order the

action of declining, i.e. setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun.

1565-78 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Substantives may be perceyved by their gender and declenson. 1569 J. Sanford It. Agrippa's Van. Artes to Rules of Declensions. 1598
Sinaks. Merry W. vi. 76 Show me now (William) some declensions of your Pronounes. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 58
The seneral terminations of enery case in euery Declension.
1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. vi. i. (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like. 1845 Stoddart in Encycl. Metrop. 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations. 1871 Roby Lat. Gram.

I. 113 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions. 1bid. 116 § 344 Ordinary declension of \$\phi\$ stems.

-o stems. +d. Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf. note under Case sb. 9.) Ohs. rare. [So L.

declinatio in early use.]

1678 Cudworm Intell. Syst. 524 The God.. was called not Bellum but Belluma.. not Cuna but Cunina.. At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all.

III. 5. The action of declining; courteous

refusal, declinature. rare. 1817 BYRON Let. to Murray 21 Ang., You want a 'civil.. declension' for the.. tragedy? 1886 Echo 13 Nov. 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension. Declensional (d/kleinfənăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical declension. 1856 Sat. Rev. II. 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections. 1875 WHITHEY Life Lang. x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence Declensionally adv.

1888 Ruys Hibbert Lectures 69 This taran does not correspond declensionally to Taranis.

Declinable (drkloimábil, a. [a. F. déclinable (14th c.), ad. L. declinabilis (Priscian), declinārio declinārio (14th c.), ad. L. declinābilis (Priscian), f. declinārio (14th c.), ad. L. declinārio (14th c.), ad. de to DECLINE: see -BLE.] Gram. Capable of being declined; having case-inflexions.

1530 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong. 1659 PEARSON Creed (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable. 1891 Ronv Lat. Gram. 1. § 795 Declinable adjectives of number.

Declinal (d/kloināl), sh. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Decline v. (scnse 13): cf. denial and -AL.] The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature.

1837 Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor uncomplimentary.

† Declinal, a. Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. De-

TDECHMAI, a. Obs. rare—1. [HTGG. 1. DE-CLINE.] = DECLINABLE. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas, v. xxvii, A nowne substantyve wyth a gender is declynall [rime subtancyal]. Declinant (decklinant), a. and sb. [a. F. dé-clinant, pr. pple. of décliner to DECLINE.] A. adj. 1. Her. 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, Brit. Herald, 1830).

1873 Norm Lives II. 64 The aspirant dealt with all imagnable kindness and candour to the declinant.

Declinate (de klinet), a. Bot. [ad. L. declināl-us, pa. pplc. of dēclināre to bend away or down.] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side. 1810 W. Roxburgu in Asiatic Res. XI. 346 Zinziber Zerumhet. Stems declinate. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 235 Stamens. erect or declinate.

† **Declinated**, a. [f. as prec. +-ED.] = prec. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans*. L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stannina.

Declination (dekline fan). [a. OF. declina-cion, ad. L. declination-em, n. of action f. declinare to DECLINE. In some senses perh a direct adaptation of the L. word.] The action of declining. +1. A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); fall-

standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); falling away; = Declension 2. Obs,
1533 More Answ. Poysoned B& Wks. 1035/2 Declinacion into foule and fithy talking. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11,
128 The declinations from Religion. 1695 Ilamosus On Ps. ci. 3. 496 The least declination from the rules of justice.
1673 Lady's Call. 1. § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual. 1814 Souther Roderick x. Poems IX. 94 The slight hias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line, With fatal declination, swerve aside.

† 2. An inclination or leaning (away from or towards anything); a mental bias, Obs.

†2. An inclination or leaning (away from or lowards anything); a mental bias. Obs.

a 1605 Srow O. Eliz. an. 1581 (R.), Letters..signefying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's mwillingness to match that way. 1622 Donne Serm. (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal

position.

slope, inclination from the vertical or liorizontal position.

1594 Plat Jewell-ho. n. 16 Let it settle, then by declination poure away the cleerest. 1616 Bullokar, Declination, a bending downeward. 1662 Stilling L. Orig. Sacr. 11. ii. 16 16 Put his purpose he invented a motion of declination. he supposed. the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little. a1742 Benthey (1). This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. 1816 Scott Antiq. xiii, A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backhone acknowledged the preference. 1846 Jovee Sci. Dial. x. 23 A small declination. would throw the line of direction out of the base.

† 4. A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting; = Declining vbl. sb. 4. Obs.
1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. i. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the lefe Whan phehus made his declynacyon. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Trav. Wks. III. 34/2 Beeing a man famous through Europe, Asia, Affricke, and America, from the Orientall eshaliation of Titan, to his Occidental declination. † 5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline; decay. Obs.
1533 More Afol. xviii. Wks. 878/2 In this declination of the worlde. 1589 Putternam Eng. Poesie v. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then aboutes began the declination of the Romain Empire. a 1638 Meso View Afoc. Wks. v. (672) v. 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun. 1673 H. Stubbe Vind. Dutch War & The declination of antient Learning. 1799 Washinston Let. Wirit. (1893) XIV. 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for. good health. v. yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects.

† 6. The withholding of acceptance; non-acceptance, modest or courteous refusal; declinature. 1 Obs.
1613-5 Br. Hall Contempl. O. T. xii. v, A modest declination.

161a-5 Bp. Hall Contempl. O. T. xu, v, A modest declina-tion of that honour, which he saw must come. — Contempl. N. T. IV. x, A voluntary declination of their familiar con-

versation. 1884 Pall Mall C. 21 Aug. 5 i [The author] must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural.

7. Astron. The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body: corresponding to terrestrial latitude. Formerly also the angular distance from the celiptic.

nlso the angular distance from the ccliptic. (The earliest and now most usual sense.)

Circle or parallel of declination: see Circle 2 a, PARALLEL 1386 Chaucke Frankl. T. 518 Phebus. That in his hoote declynacion Shoon as the burned gold with stremes brighte.

1391 — Astrol. I. 8 17 In this heused of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the Sonne. Hid. 11. \$ 17 Al be it so plat fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion of the latitude of any body celestial be rikned. riht so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne. be rekned fro the Ecliptik lyne. 1549 Compl. Sect. vi. 47 The monyng, eleuatione, and declination of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 11. (cd. 7) 113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees, 25%. 1704 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 330 In consequence of the different declinations of the sum and moon at different times. 1816 Playmar Nat. Phil. 11. 7 The arch of that circle intercepted between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star. 1872 Proctor Ess. Astron. i. 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination. declination.

8. Of the magnetic needle: +a. Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (obs.); b. the deviation from the true north and south line, esp. the angular measure of this deviation; also

called VARIATION.

called VARIATION.

1635 N. CARPENTER Goog. Del. 1. iii. 66 The Declination is a magneticall motion, wherehy the magneticall needle connerts it selfe vnder the Horizontall plaine, towards the Axis of the Earth. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ef. n. ii. 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone; that is, the descent of the needle below the plaine of the Horizon. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi vi. 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle. 1878 Hulley Physiog. i. 10 The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation.

9. Dialling. Of a vertical plane (e. g. that of a wall): The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the

wall): The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

1593 [see Decling v. 2 b]. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. vii. vi. 11 The Declination of a Plane is the Azimuthal Distance of his Poles from the meridian. 1793 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of a Plane. 1737-52 Chambers Cycl., Declination of a plane, or wall, in dialling.

† 10. Gram. = Declension 4. Obs.

1440 Capgrave Life St. Kath. 1. i. 250 To teche hir of retoryk and gramer the scole.. The declynacions, be personys, the modys, be tens. 1530 Palisca. Introd. 29 Pronownes of the fyrst declynation. 1603 Florio Montaigne

1. xxv. (1632) 85 We did tosse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1779) I. xii. 105 A perfect ignoramus, who scarce knows the declination of musa.

11. attrib. and Comb., as declination-circle, -necale.

11. attrib. and Comb., as declination-circle, -needle. 11. autro, and come, as accumation content, management and come, as accumation content, management and the series which pass round the heavens from one pole to the other. 1870 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called declination needles or declinometers.

Declina tional, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to declination.

1881 J. G. Barnard in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310, 15 Absence of right ascension and declinational motions of the attracting body.

**Declinator** (de klinē (1911). [agent-n. on L. type f. l., dēclināre to Decline. F. dēclinateur.] †1. One who declines or refuses; a dissentient;

180 = DECLINER 2. Obs.

1606 Bp. W. Barlow Scrm. (1607) Aiva, Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunall. α 1670 Hacket Alexander Milliams 11. (1692) 65 The vetes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

2. Dialling. An instrument for determining the

declination of planes.

declination of planes.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Declinator or Declinatory, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined.

† Declinator 2 (dl/kl)rintus), a. and sb. Sc. Law. Obs. Also 7 -our. [Sc. repr. of F. déclinatoire: see Declinatory.]

A. adj. In exception declinatour = B. B. sb. A written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

judge or court.

1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 113 Exceptions declinatours against the Judge. 1639 (title), Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland. 1681 Lond. Gaz. No. 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act gainst Protections, An Act against Declinators. 1733 Neal Hist. Puril. II. 324 The Bishops Declinator being read, was unanimously rejected.

Declinatory (dlkloi natori), a. and sb. [ad. med.l. declinatorius (f. ppl. stem declinator exception declinatoria, in F. exception declinatorie. French

declinatoria, in F. exception declinatoire. French has also the sb. use (1381 in Hatzl.).]

A. adj. That declines (sense 13); expressing refusal. Declinatory plea (Law): a plea intended

to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of the law; abolished in 1826.

law; abolished in 1826.

1673 MARYELL COPT. CCRI. Wks. 1872-5 II. 412 Return an answer. in a civill but declinatory way.

1769 BLACKRYONE Comm. IV. 327 Formerly... the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea.

1848 Wharton Law Lex., Declinatory plea, a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

18. sb. 1. Law. A declinatory plea.

B. sb. 1. Law. A declinatory plea.

a 1693 Urgourder Rabelais III. XXXIX. 326 Declinatories
[Fr. declinatoires]. Anticipatories. a 1724 North Lives
(1826) I. 342 They had a declinatory of course: vir. "That
matters of Parliament were too high for them".

† 2. Dialling: = Declinatori 1 2. Obs.
1703 Moxon Mech. Exer. 311 If the Simation of the
Plane be not given, you must seek it. the readiest and
easiest (way) is by an Instrument called a Declinatory.
1727-51 [see Declinatore (dlklaiphtiúi). If I. type dir-

Declinature (d/klaimătiŭi). [f. L. type de-Declinature (dikibinalul). L. Lype acclinatūra, f. ppl. stem dēclināl-; sec-ure. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of Declinator 2.]

1. Sc. Law. A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; spec. 'the

privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited '(Bell): = Declinator', DECLINATORY sb. 1.

DECLINATORY sb. 1.

1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 321 He had given in a declinature, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be hawfull. 1639 Fallet Let. to W. Spang 28 Sept., To passe from his declinature of the Generall Assemblie. 1754 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 19 The defender pleads a declinature, which is repelled. 1861 W. Bell. Diet. Law Scot. 258/2 The relationship of the judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declinature. 1883 Gardiner Hist. Eng. 1. 60 Black. having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that .. the Court refused to admit the declinature. 2. gen. The action of declining or refusing;

courteous refusal.

courteous refusal.

1842 ALISON Hist. Europs (1853) XIV. xcv. § 20. 104 This second declinature irritated the government in the highest degree. 1832 A. B. Bruce Parab. Teaching (1889) 504 It was nothing more than a declinature to be burdened with their neighbours affairs. 1885 Manch. Exam. 15 June 5/5 The reported declinature of office by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Decline (dlkloin), sh. Also 4 declyn, 5 declyne. [a. F. declin, f. decliner to Decline.]

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay,

vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. On the decline: in a declining state; declining, falling off.

a 1347 in Pol. Songs (Camdent 154 Al bit cometh in declyn this gigelotes geren. c 1430 Lying. Theles in. (R.), The high noblesse shall draw to decline Of Greekes blood. 1638

C. ALENY ITST. Hen. I'Il, 138 When Bodies cease to grow, 'tis the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age. 1711

SIEELE Spect. No. 38 14 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1766

Goldinsh. I'e. Bl. Axvili, The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 Girbon (Fitte), History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 1844 II. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Mahrattas. 1892 Law Times XCII. 128 1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline.

b. Fallen or sunken condition. rare.

1705 Standove Faraphy. I. 108 In the lowest Decline of Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

c. A gradual failure of the physical powers, as in the later years of life.

11770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 85 1 Numa.. wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline. 1801 Med. Iral. V. 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun. d. Any disease in which the bodily strength gradually fails; esp. tubercular phthisis, consumption.

110n.

1783 Gentl. Mag. I.111. ii. 1066 [Died] at his brother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay Diary Dec., A general opinion that I was falling into a decline. 1845 S. Austin Kanke's Hist. Kef. 1. 28; He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown ii. i, She said one of his sisters was like to die of decline. 1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Decline. applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis. Also, a term for the condition formerly called Takes.

e. Comm. A downward movement or gradual

6. Comm. A Gowing in the relation of grand fall in price or value.

1885 Manch. Guardian 20 July 5 5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property. 1887 Daily News 23 Feb. 2/6, 560 bags Demerara syrups at 6d decline. 1893 Hid. 25 Dec. 7/3 The market was weak, but declines were unimportant.

2. Of the sun or day: The action of sinking towards its action or alone.

2. Of the sun of day; The action of sinking towards its setting of close.

14. Epiph, in Tundale's Vis. 103 Westryng of drawyng to declyne. 1590 Greeke Orl. Fur. (1861) 111 Where Phoebus. kieses Thetis in the days decline. 1667 Micros P. L. IV. 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd. 1827 Pollok Course T. x, At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

b. In the decline of life there is a mixture of

senses I and 2.

1711 STEELR Spect. No. 275 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1, 269 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age. Both were approaching the decline of life.

3. A downward incline, a slope. rare.

1538 Leland Hin. II. 46 Farington, standing in a stony
Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1844 Mech. Mag. XL.
397 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a
decline. 1859 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Iral. Geog. Soc.
XXIX. 237 § 1 On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss
terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly.

Decline (dřkloin), v. Also 4-6 declyne.

[a. F. décline-r (Chans. Roland 11th c.), ad. L.

dřediněry to turn or bend away or saide from the

The course of the sense development the prefix de-has also been the straight course, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + -clīnāre (in comb.) to bend, cognate with Gr. κλίν-ειν to bend, and Teut. \*klīnôjan, OSax. klīnôn to lean. In the sense-development the prefix de-has also been taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little trace in L. declinare.]

I. Intransitive senses. \* To turn aside, deviate. +1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the

1. Intransitive senses. \* 70 turn aside, deviate. † 1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the straight course); to turn away. Obs.

cx325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 333 Now rech I nener for to declyne, Ne how fer of folde pat man me fleme. 14. Epiph. in Tundale's I'is. 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thyne eye declyne ne astart. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 65/4 Dauid said what hane I doo. and declyned fro hys brother to other of the peple. 1555 EDEN Decades 1 Colonus directynge his visage towarde the weste . declining somwhat towarde the left hande, sayled on forwarde xxxiii. dayes. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. VI. 291 Againe night we declined towards Gaza. 1691 RAV Creation I. (1704) 62 A line. much declining from the Object. 1703 MAUNORELL Journ. Jerus. (1732) 57 Here we began to decline from the Sea-Coast. 1718 Br. Lowth Transl. Isaiah (ed. 12) 55 Turn aside from the way; decline from the straight path. 1839 LINGARO Hist. Eng. (ed. 4) XI. 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad. when they met, declined on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other. † b. To turn aside from (anything) so as to avoid it: cf. the trans. sense in 12. Obs.
1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, We can not beare ye presence of our neyghbour. but declyne from his company. 1563 Foxe A. & M. 723 b, Naturally euery creature declineth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it. † 2. a. Astron. and Geog. To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have Declination sall fat the Zedical

TZ. A. ASTON. and GEOG. To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). Obs. c 1391 CHAUCER ASTOL. 1. § 21 pat on half [of the Zodiac] declinith sowthward, & bat other northward. Ibid. 11. § 17 The Ecliptic lyne: fro which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declinen north or south. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Tran. 200 Java is an Ile. .declining seven degrees from the Æquator towards the Antarctique Pole. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 331 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declines from the Equator towards the South 69 7.

† b. Dialling. Of a vertical plane: To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DECLINATION (sense 9). Obs. 1593 Fale Dialling 4 The East and West are not said to decline, because the declination is accounted from the south and North to the direct East and West points. 1669 Sternaw Mariner's Mag. vin. x. 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declining East. .so much as the Wall bendeth from the East Azimath, so much doth his Pole at P decline or bend from the Meridian. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

† C. Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. DECLINATION 8. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olcarius' Voy. Ambass. 180 In thal place the needle declinid 22 degrees from the North. to-

the true north and south line; ct. DECLINATION 8.

1662 J. DAVIES IT. Olcarius' Voy. Ambass. 180 In that
place the needle declin'd 22 degrees from the North, towards the West. 1674 BOYLE Excell. Theol. II. v. 215 The
magnetick needle not onely declining in many places from
the true points of N. and S. but. varying in tract of time
its declination in the self-same place.

† 3. fig. To turn aside in conduct; esp. to swerve
or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, intractions at a conduct of the conduct

or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). Obs.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. vii. 145 Of hem bat eschewen and declinen fro vices and taken be weye of vertue. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione I. XX. 24 Ner lete hem not lightly decline to outwarde consolacions. 1495 Act II Hen. VII., C I & 2 Persones.. which shall hereafter declyne from .. their seid alliegeanuce. ?1507 Communyc. B iii, Alas why.. so unkyndly from hym declyne That is our god so gracyous. 1558 KNOX First Blast (Arb.) 31 Frome the highest to the lowest, all were declined frome the. a 150 Farrant's Anthem, 'Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake', Give us grace to amend our sinful lives, to decline from sin and incline to virtue. 1611 RIBLE Fs. CXIX. 157 Yet doe I not decline from thy testimonies. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended vi. 352 They declined from the worship of this Eternal Invisible God. 1740 F. SMITH Voy. II. 201 He had formed a Design.. of declining from his Instructions.

† D. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. Obs.

\*\*pb. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. Obs.

154 Phare Regim. Lyfe (1560) N vb, Here I have declined by occasion, but now to our intent. 1600 Holland Livy ix. xvii. 325 a, I have nothing lesse sought. than to digresse and decline [declinarem] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie.

† C. Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc.) from. Obs.

1615 G. Sandnys Fran. 12 There is a Bannia, which little declines from the state of a Temple. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eronneas 174 Nor doth thy last allenged excuse... decline any whit from thy other reasons.

† 4. fig. To incline or lean to. Ohs.

1541 R. Copland Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg., It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declynynge to one parte more than to another. 1580 Frampton Monardes' Med. agst. Venoma 177 The Bezaar stone is. full of spottes, declining to the colonr of a sad blewe. — Dial. Fron 151b, Yron..dot more decline to be hot than colde. 1590 Shars. Com. Err. Int. ii. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine.. Farre

more, farre more, to you doe I decline. a 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple luster. declineth in the end to the color of wine. 1671 tr. Palafox's Cong. China xi. 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declined.

¶ Not to consent or agree (to do something); to

refuse. See sense 13.

\*\* To slope, incline, or bend downward.

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant

or slope downward.

position; to have a downward inelination, to slant or slope downward.

1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 298 On south and este se that it [the land] faire enclyne. But from the colde Septemptrion declyne. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 159 Some plain place..declining by the space of some four or five furlongs. 1665 Str T. Herrer Trav. (1677) 152 The ground on each side declining gently. 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 258 The way..having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declined again. 1843 Parscort Nexico (1850) I. 5 Table land which.. gradually declines in the higher latitudes of the north.

6. To bend down, bow down, droop.

a 1400-50 Alexander 2289 (Dubl. MS.) 'My louely Lord', quod be lede, and law he declynes. 1598 Rowlands Betraying of Christ 4 As a fruitfull tree the more it is fruitladen, the more it declineth. a 1612 Donne Biathan. (1644) 190 Our heads decline after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles. 1632 Lithigow Trav. 11. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declining to their rest. 1749 Freedom Sophia, and hers declining towards the ground. 1891 T. Hardy Tess I. 10 Declining from his sitting position.. (he) stretched himself. among the dusies.

+ 7. To come down, fall, descend, sink. Ohs.
a 1400-50 Alexander 2714 (Ashm. MS.) He pat enhansis him to hese, be heldire he declynes. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 11. 150 Christ Sword Which was declining on the Milkie head of Reuerend Priam, seem'd i' the air to stick.

+ b. To descend in lineage. Obs. rare.

+ b. To descend in lineage. Obs. rare.

1598 Yong Diana 98 On th' one side Dukes most excellent decline, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne.

8. Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend

in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting. in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting.

1430 Lydd. Compl. Bl. Knt. xcii, Er that thy hemes go np to declyne, And er that thou now go fro us adoune. 1513 Douglas Æneis x. xiv. 194 Be this the son declynyt was almost. 1607 RowLands Fann. Hist. 22 The Sun declines, day ancient grows. 1812 Woodhouse Astron. xxx. 299 As the Moon, having passed the meridian, declines. 1837 Disrable Venetia. 1. ii, The sun was beginning to decline. b. transf. Said of the day (evening, etc.), also fig. of one's life: To draw towards its close. Often with mixture of sense 10.

Often with mixture of sonse 10.)

1697 [see Declining fpl. a. 3]. 1704 F. Fuller Med. Gymn. (1711) to 8 When People decline in Vears, there are some extraordinary Means requisite. 1724 DE FOE Men. Cavadier (1840) 146 The day declined. 1770 Lanchorne Plutarch (1879) I. 1524; The summer was now declining. 1871 R. Ellis Caintline in 94 The day declines. Forth, fair bride.

9. fig. To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (to evil courses, etc., or to an unworthy object). (Now only literary, and after Shaks.)

(Now only literary, and after Shaks.)
[c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxiv.279 (Add. MS.) But that in no wise from hens forward he declyn to synne agayn. 1579 Fulke Heskins' Parl. 485 Many of the elect do decline to vices.] 1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. v. 50 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there, From me, whose loue was of that dignity .. and to decline Vpon a wretch, whose Naturall gifts were poore To those of mine. 1667 Milron P. L. xu. 97 Yet somtimes Nations will decline so low From vertne. 1691 E. Taylor Behnen's Theos. Philos. xx. 30 The direful shameful state Adam declined into. 1708 Swirt Sent. Church of Eng. Man, He declines .. from his office of presiding over the whole, to be the head of a party. 1842 Tennyson Locksley Hall 43 Having known me—to decline On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart than mine!

10. fig. To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall

10. fg. To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate.

1530 Palsor. 508/2 Whan thynges be at the hyghest, than they begyn to declyne. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 515 After the subursion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to decline. 1597 Moreley Introd. Mus. 182 Vour health, which I feare is already declining. 1607 Shans. Cor. 1. i. 197 Who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declines. 1687 Waller (I.), That empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. 1697 Devdew. Virg. Georg. 11. 435 When Autumnal Warmth declines. 1728 Young Lovie Fame v. 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may decline (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine. 1818 Jas. MILL. Brit. India II. v. viii. 675 The net territorial revenues.. instead of increasing, had actually declined. 1852 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xxvi, Eva after this declined rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M. Robertson Lombard St. Myst. iv, Mr. Alldis had declined considerably in his estimation.

II. Transitive senses.

To cause to turn aside, to avert; to turn aside from, avoid, refuse.

from, avoid, refuse.

† 11. To turn aside (lit. and fig.): a. To avert.

130 Lyoo, Bochas v. iv. (1554) 151 a, For remedies.

Was prouided theyr malice to declyne. 1606 Holland

Sueton. Annot. 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to
decline suspicion. 1638 Cowley Love's Rilidle v, Thanks
to the juster Deities for declining From both the Danger,
and from me the Sin. a 1661 FULLER Worthics (1840) III.

422 Here Johnson lies: could physic fence Death's dart,
Snre death had been declined by his art. 1750 Johnson

Rambler No. 31 P5 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to
decline the pressure of resistless arguments.

† b. To turn (a person) aside from or to a course

of conduct, from duty, etc.; to divert. Obs.

a 1555 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 230 Of them which decline their ear from hearing the law of God. 1610 DONNE

Pseudo Martyr 185 The immensnesse.. auerts me from beleeuing it to bee just, so doeth this also decline me that they will not bee hrought to tell vs. et. 1617 BEADM. & The Valent. III. i, Nor any way decline you to discredit. 1633 BE. HALL Hard Texts 175 When I w doe good I am in the meane while declined to evill. c 1634 STRAFFORD in Browning Life (1890) 129 This alliance shall not decline me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master. 1658 SLINGSBY Diarry (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to decline my opinion.

+c. In physical sense: To cause to deviate, de-

Te. In physical sense: 10 cause to deviate, deflect (from a straight course, etc.). Obs.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. ii. 50 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the South, and the like decline each other, as the North the North. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. ii. 71 A Byas, that may decline it a little from a straight Line. Ibid. 137 How can he conceive, that any parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and decline it self from the line of its motion.

+d. refl. To withdraw oneself, turn away. Obs.

†d. refl. To withdraw oneself, turn away. Obs. a 1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 49 Rawleigh...undertook a new peregrination, to leave...the Cont...and, by declining himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies.
†12. To turn aside from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun. Obs. (or merged in 13.) a 1400-50 Alexander 4263 All hat ouire mesure is to mekill emell we declyne. 1256 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)9 What company to vse, & whome to declyne and eschewe. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot decline the Beast, nor the Beast the Man. 1656 Trape Comm. Matt. vii. 13 Certain dangerous rocks...carefully to be declined. 1705 PURSHALL Mech. Macrocosm 145 In Antimm, when the Sun declines us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere. a 1711 KEN Preparatives Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemn'd, Despairing to decline their Fate. 1761 New Companion Fest. & Fasts xx. § 2. 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to decline it.

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in; to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action:

withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action: to decline a discussion, contest, challenge, etc.: cf. c. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 58 That St. Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence.. St. Arthur declyned this acknowledgement. 1643 Str. T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion, and have often thought it wisedome to decline them. 1672 Petty Pol. Anat. (1691) 320 Declining all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. c. 1750 Johnson, Melissa... gained the victory by declining the contest. 1754 Richardson Grandison I. xxviii. 266 What must the man bave been that had declined his aid in a distress so alarming. 1786 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 1. 87 Bristow, declining the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings. 1793 — Conduct of Minority ibid. 1. 617 To throw an odinm upon those who were obliged to decline the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve. 1866 Sura Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) I. 11 The fisherman... at one moment was on the point of setting ont for Brighton immediately, and the next declined it till the morning. 1824 T. Jeffenson Writ. (1830) IV. 407, I decline all newspaper controversy. 1848 Macaumander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one.

b. Not to consent or agree to doing, or to do (something suggested, asked, etc.); hence, practically = Refuse: but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word,

repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr. vbl. sb., inf.; also absol. or intr.)

a 1691 Boyle (J.). That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to decline rendering any. 1696 tr. Dn. Mont's Voy. Levant 288, I cannot reasonably decline giving Credit to a Thing. so often confirm'd. 1751
Johnson Rambler No. 143 P 14 Provided he declines to tread in their footsteps. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. VI. xvi. xv. 314, I declined satisfying his curiosity. 1891 Pall Mall G. 12 Jan. 3/2 The Archbishop. . declined to accept their apology. Mod. He was invited, but declined. Shall we accept or decline?

6. Not to accept (something offered): implying

c. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite or courteous refusal.

polite or courteous refusal.

cyp12 Addison (J.), She generously declined them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph.

Cl. (L.), The squire said they could not decently decline his visit. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike vii. 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declined the gift. 1838 Thirkwall Greece IV. xxxiii. 312 Arizuns declined the offer of the Greeks. 1884 G. Allen Philistia III. 18 Writing magazine articles. which were invariably declined with thanks.

† 14. Sc. Law. To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf.

object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf.

object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATURE 1. ? Obs. c 1430 Henryson Tale of Pog 49 Thairfoir as juge suspect, I yow declyne. 1638 Short Kelat. State Kirk Scotl. 11 The Supplicants declined the Bishops from being their Indges, as beeing now their parties. a 1715 Burnet Oun Time (1823) I. 193 He would not appear, but declined the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine. 1754 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 18 A judge may be declined, i.e. his jurisdiction disowned judicially. 1. ratione causes, from his incompetency to the special cause brought before him. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. s.v. Declinature, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declined in a question where the interest of that company is concerned.

† 15. To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice).

1672 PETTY Pol. Anat. 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English.. so as to decline their language. 1679 PENN Addr. Prot. II. 47 The Christians had declind the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 317 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic, etc. had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones XIV. viii, Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his husiness. husiness.

\*\* To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his husiness.

\*\* To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.

160-50 Alexander 5322 And hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. a 1547 Suraey Aeneid iv. 239 Ne doth decline to the swete sleepe her eyes. 1583 Stubers Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 55 As they can verie hardly eyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the grounde. 1697 Potter Antie, Greece iv. v. (1715) 202 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands. 1814 Southey Upon his hreast. 1856 Bayant Poems, Summer Wind 11 The clover droops. and declines its blooms.

† D. To move or direct obliquely downwards.

15. Spenser [J.], And now fair Phebus 'gan decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. 1725 Poet Odyss. iv. 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps.

† 17. To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase. lit. and fig. Obs.

12. 1400-50 Alexander 2334. I bar pompe and baire pride to pondire declined. 1599 Danei Let. Octavia Wks. 1717. 1. 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declind. 1621 Flexicher 1st. Princess 1. i, A dull labour that declines a gentleman. a 1649 Daumm, of Hawth. 11st. 73s. I, Wks. (1711) 15 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 131 The more they run Northward, the more they. raise the Septentinional Pole, and decline the Austral. c1790 Imison Sch. Art 1. 236 To clevate or decline the glass according to the sun's altitude. 187 Do cause to slant or slope, incline downwards. 1578 Banister Hist. Man 1, 30 Those partes beying also flat. but somewhat inward declined with all. 1812 J. J. Henry Camp. agst. Quebec 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street. 1840 Ruskin Scv. Lamps iv. 22, 113 The uprightness of the form declined against the marble ledge.

marhle ledge.

† 19. To undervalue, disparage, depreciate. Obs.
1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xt. ix, She can not declyne The
noble science, whiche, after poverte, Maye bryng a man
agayne to dignitie. 16a6 Shirley Brothers 1. i, Unless you
disaffect this person, or decline his education. 1649 She E.
Nicholas in N. Papers (Camden) I. 143 What is here said is
not with intencion to undervallue or decline yo Preshiterians.
\*\*\* To inflect grammatically.

\*\*\* To inflect grammatically.

20. Gram. To inflect (a noun, adjective, or pro-

20. Gram. To inflect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun) through its different cases; to go through or recite in order the cases of. (Cf. Declension 4.)

Also used more widely, or loosely, of verbs (for which the proper word is Conjugate).

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 327 (Matz.) 3if pon canst declyne pilke tweye names and speke Latyn. 1398—Barth.

De P. R. Xviii. xc. (1495) 839 Rinoceron is declined, hic Rinoceron, huius Rinocerontis. 1330 Palsgr. 65 Of whiche [ix partes of speche] v be declined, that is to say varie their last letters: article, nowne, pronowne, verbe and participle. 1613 Brinsley Lud. Lit. vi. (1627) 56 Of these eight parts, the foure first onely are such as may be declined. 1654 Trape Comm. Ps. xvi. 41 twas the Serpents grammar that first taught man to decline God in the plurall number. a 1843 Souther Dector (1862) 40 That verb is eternally being declined. 1837 Roby Lal. Gram. I. § 330 The substantive stems in -a (chiefly feminine), and the feminine form of those adjectives which have stems in -a, are declined alike.

† b. transf. To say or recite formally or in definite order. Obs.

† b. transf. To say or recite formally or in definite order. Obs.

1594 SHARS, Rich. III, IV. iv. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou art. 1606 — Tr. 3. Cr. 11. iii. 55 He declin the whole question. 1627 DRAYTON Agincourt 201 That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.

Declined (diklaind, poet. diklained), ppl. a.

[I. DECLINE v. + -ED 1.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close; see the verb.

1591 Declar. Gl. Troubles in Harl. Misc. (Math.) II. 210
Now in his declined yeeres. 1593 SHARS. Lucr. 1705 My low declined Honor to advance. 1667 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 10 Their declined Motions. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH Desmond 1. 129 Ecclesiastics. whose declined authority. you regret. 1798 Washington Let. Writ. (1893) XIV. 38 My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years.

Hence Declinedness.

My carnes.

Hence **Decli nedness**.

1648 Br. Hall Select Thoughts § 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declined-

+ MENT.] = DECLINATURE.

1680 Privy Council Proc. Edin. in Cloud of Witnesses
(1810) 30 The causes of his declinement are, because they
have usurped the supremacy over the church. and have
established idolatry, perjury, and other iniquities.

Decliner (d/klai'nai). [-ER 1.] One who or

that which declines.

+1. One who turns uside, deviates, or falls away

(from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). Obs.

7601 DENT Pathw. Heaven 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians. 1651 BAXTEA Inf. Bapt. 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous. 1684 Renwick Serm. iv. (1776) 41 All that join with decliners in an ill time.

2. One who refuses or waives; in Se. Law. one

who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1639 R. Baillie Lett. I. 161, A chief declyner of the Assemblie.

1641 Evelyn Diary (1871) 20 My Father...who was one of the greatest decliners of it. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) III. liv. 301 Do not. be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish feel in the greatest decliner. for is in your power.

3. Dialling. A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through

prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.

11669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. vii. xvi. 25 For these East Recliners be in very deed South Decliners to those that live 90 deg from us Northward or Sonthward, 1 1684 Ibid. (ed. 3) vii. vi. vi. 18 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth. 1703 Moson Mech. Exerc. 31 Of Decliners there are infinite; and yet may be reduced into... The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

The Allingian of Allingian of the South I Tho.

Declining (dlkloinin), vol. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Decline, q.v. (Formerly frequent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)

quent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)

1. Turning aside, falling away; = Declension 2.

1. Tarning aside, falling away; = Declension 2.

1. Tarning aside, falling away; = Declension 2.

1. Tarning aside, falling away; = Declension of Ecclension, and of the Declension of Ecclensatical Discipline and off the Declining off the Churche off Englande, 1646 P. Bulkeley Gospel Covil. 10. 347 In times of general declining, 1659 R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powert 39 Partialls and temporary declinings in men from their said integritie.

2. Avoidance (obs.); non-acceptance; refusal.

1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they hite him not; taking that declining for submissive pacification.

1636 Massinger Bashf. Lover v. i, There is now No contradiction or declining left: I must and will go on. 1786

Man. D'Arrelay Diary 7 Aug., To save myself from mure open and awkward declinings.

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope or declivity.

or declivity.

or declivity.

1601 Cornwallyes Disc. Seneca (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling until they come to the bottome of unhappinesse.

1602 Carew Cornwall 145 b, Upon the declyning of a hill the house is seated.

1612 Brerewood Lang. 4 Kelig. xiii. 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding. a 1703 Pomper Poet. Wks. (1833) 9

A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

A snort and dubtous bits On the declining of a precipice.

4. Of the sun, etc.: Descent towards setting; hence of the day, one's life, etc.: Drawing to its close; = DECLINE sh. 2.

1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. I viii, Ye hicht and declyning of ye sone. a 1610 Healey Theophrastus xxvii. (1636) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age. a 1662 Heyein Laud 1. 64 In the declining of the year 1616.

5. Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.;

= DECLINE sb. 1.

DECLINE sh. 1.

1481 CANTON Myrr. 111. i. 131 Yf the sonne and therthe were of one lyke gretenesse, this shadowe shold have none ender, but shold be all egal without declynyng. 1881 MULGASTER Positions xxxvii. 17887 159 All that .. write of the declining and ruine of the Romain Empire. 1622 DANTON Polyechb. xix. (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rne. 1645 MILTON Tetrach. (1851) 201 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law.

6. Gram. = DECLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Intlexion, including conjugation.

1565-78 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by their declining. 1599 MINSHEU Span. Gram. 35 The verbes Irregular (in which is found hardnes and difficultie to the learner for their declining). 1612 BRINSLEY Pos. Parts (1669) 108 There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings. both in us and is. 1740 J. CLARKE Educ. Youth ed. 3) 82 The Article is of no Manner of Use for the Declining of Nonns.

Declining, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That declines: see the verb.

1. Having a downward inclination, sloping down-

1. Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique.

1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declyning.

1571 DIGGES Pantom. 11.

Q. b. This perpendicular... in directe solides falleth within the body, and vppon the base, but in declyning solides, it falleth without the bodies and bases.

1655-66 STANLEY Illst. Philos. (1701) Q/2 The height of the great Pyramid. is by its perpendicular...499 Feet, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet.

1792 Copper plate Mag. No. 1 The mansion. is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn.

1802-3 tr. Pallus Trav. (1812) I. 61 The Volga, which flows through a gradually-declining valley.

1803-1811.

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1805-1811.

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b. Dialling. Deviating from the prime vertical

or meridian : see DECLINATION 9.

or meridian: see DECLINATION 9.

1893 FALE Dialling 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining. The quantity of their declination is found out thus, 1640 WILKINS New Planet ii, (1797) 105 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. vi. 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir. 1703 MOXON Mech.

2. Bending or bowing down; drooping.

1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. i. 119 With. tempting kisses,
And with declining head.

1776 Witherank Brit. Plants

1776 Witherank Brit. Plants

1816 Byron Siege Cor. xix, Declining was his attitude.

3. Of the sun: Sinking towards setting; trausf. of the day: Drawing to its close.

c 1620 T. Roanson M. Magd. 375 The Sun peep'd in with his declininge raye. 1627 DEVDEN Virg. Georg. 18, 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day. 1833 It. Martineau Vanderphi & S. lx. 133 The beams of the declining sun glistering on the heaving surface. 1834 S. Rogkes Peems 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shouts a crimson ray.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity: becoming weaker or worse; failing, maning.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity; becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.); in a deeline, 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 11. i. 240 In this declining Land. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks Introd., The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonweale. 1745 De Foe's English Tradesman (1841) I. vii. 53, I speak it to every declining tradesman. 1776 Ginbox Decl. 4: F. I. 401 The declining health of the emperor Constantius. 1876 J. II. Newman Hist. Sk. I. 1. iii. 121 This desolution is no accident of a declining empire.

b. Of a person's age, life, years, etc. (Mixlure of senses 3 and 4.)

of senses 3 and 4.)

1615 LATHAM Falconry (1633) 31 Towards their declining age. 1697 Dayden Æneid 1x. 638 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! 1786 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrade 18 Apr., Declining life is a very awful scene. 1875 Jowart Plato (ed. 2) V. 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to

accent, etc.

1639 BAILLIE Lett. & Truls. I. 155 A present excommunicating of all the declyning Bishops.

Declinist. nonce-wd. [f. Decline sb. +-181.]

(See quot.)

1831 Whewell in Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Writ. (1876)

11. 122 [Dr. Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all banded together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Babbage, the leader of the Declinier.

Declinograph (d/klainograf). [irreg. f. L. declinare (as etymon of declination) + GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the de-

clination of stars with a filar micrometer.

1883 D. Gill in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of ±09'.

Declinometer (dekling mriss). Magn [irreg.

f. as prec. + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.]

1. Magn. An instrument for measuring the varia-

tion of the magnetic needle.

1858 in Simmonus Diet. Trade. 1870 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers. 1881 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. 11. 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant.

2. Astr. An instrument for observing and regis-

tering declination.

1883 D. Gill in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 255 Bond's mica [Declinous, Declivant: see List of Spurious

Declivate, a. [irreg. f. L. decliv-is: see Declive.] 'Descending; declining; inclining downward' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1881).

+ Declive (d'klaiv', a. Obs. [a. F. déclive (Paré 16th c. in Surg. sense), ad. L. déclivis sloping downward, f. De- I. 1 + cliv-us slope,

Sloping downwards,

710pping uownwards, 1643 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those declive and bottomic places where the said Sea is. 1644 Digny Nat. Fedies xx. (1658) 228 An easier and more declive bed. 1669 W. Simson Hydrol. Chym. 284 Declive currents out of brooks.

† Declived, a. Ohs. [f. I. declivis (see prec.)

or ? error for declined.]

1575 Banister Chyrurg. II. (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place.

Declivitors (dtklivitss), a. [f. L. type \*dc-clivitōs-us, f. declivitās: see Declivity and -over factors and cf. Acclivitous.] Having a (considerable) de-

clivity or slope; steep.

1799 R. Warner Walk (1800) 94 The approach to Culbone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and . declivitons. 1802 Bray Iral. in Mrs. Bray Deser. Deser (1835) I. 237 The declivitons sides of this tor. 1882 Proc. Berry. Nat. Clmb IX. 454 In descending the next declivitons bill

Declivity (dřkli vřtí). [ad. L. děclivitát-em, f. děclivis: see Declive and -ity. Cf. F. déclivité

(Dict. Acad. 1762).]

(Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.).
1612 Breemood Lang. 4 Relig. xiv. 147 It is the property
of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity.
1666 Phil. Trans. I. 361 With what declivity the Water
runs out of the Enxine Sea into the Propontis.
1818 Byron
Ch. Har. IV. Ixvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill.
1860
Chawthons Fr. 4 It. 5 rmls. II. 301 The declivity of most
of the streets keeps them remarkably clean.
2. concr. A downward slope.
1605 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth VI. (1723) 280 They
will not flow unless upon a Declivity. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe
Myst. Udolpho i, A grove which stood on the brow of a
gentle declivity. 1860 Tyndal. Glac. I. viii. 58, I could see
the stones. Jumping down the declivities.

Declivous (d'kləi vəs), a. [f. L. dēclīv-us, rare var. of dēclīv-is (see Declive) + -ous: cf. Acclivous.] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting. (Now rare exc. as in b.) 1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compit. v. 141 Pus.. may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening. a 1722 LISLE Husb. (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun. 1786 GILFIN Pict. Beauty Cumbrid. (1868) I. xiv. 211 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two monutains. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous.

b. spec. in Zool. Sloping downwards.

b. spec. in Zool. Sloping downwards.
1847 Johnston in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous. 1877 Coues Fur Anim. iv. 99 Frontal profile..strongly declivous.

10. 99 Frontal profile..strongly declivons.

† **Declivy**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēclīvi-s: cf. CLIVY.] Sloping downwards.

1609 Heywood Brit. Troy vn. xii. 143 There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe.

† Declo'se, v. Obs. rare. [See DE- I. 6.] =

T Declo'se, v. Oos. rare. [See DE-1. 6.] = Disclose.

14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 115 It may not be perceyued bat she holdith be sacramente in hir moupe... or swolowes or declosely hit in her moupe.

† Decoct, sb. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. dēcoct-um]

sb., prop. neuter of pa. pple. decoct-us: see next.]

A decoction.

1531 Tunnen Herbal 1. (1568) Oij a, To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke.

† **Decoct**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēcoct-us, pa. pple. of dēcoqu-ēre to boil down or away. In earlier use, both as pple. and adj., than DECOCT v., after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa. pple., till gradually superseded by the regular decocted.]

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.:

see the verb.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 650 Puls decoct and colde.
1505 FISHER Penit. Ps. Wks. (1876) 177 The hete of thy
charyte whereby we may be decocte and made harde as
stones. 1533 Elyot Cast. Helth (1541) 9a, Matter decocte
or boyled in the stomacke. 1545 Raynold Byrth Mankynde
I. vi. (1644) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort. 1671
SALMON Syn. Med. 111. xxii. 434 The root decoct in water
purgeth Flegm and Choller.

2. Bankrupt. [L. decoquere to run through one's
estate, become bankrupt.]
1520 Wolsey To Ambassadors at Rome (MS. Cott. Vit.
E. xi. f. 83). The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned
by Anthony Vinalde for viij<sup>m</sup> ducates is decoct.

Decoct (dlkp/kt), v. [f. Decoct ppl. a. or L.
decoct-, ppl. stem of decoquere to boil down or
away, f. Dm- I. 3 b + coquere to boil, cook.]
† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by
boiling. Obs.

† I. To boil down or away; to concentrate by boiling. Obs.

1538 Leland Itin. IV. 111 The Wychmen use the Commodity of their Sault Springes in drawinge and decocting the Water of them onely by 6 Monthes in the Veare. 1548 Vicany Englishm. Treas. (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope. 1620 Venner Via Recta (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted. 163. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. ii. 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words.

† 2. fg. To diminish, consume, waste. Obs. [So L. decognière.]

1629 N. Carrenter Achitophel III. 54 To have decocted his fortunes and an ancient family. 1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 130 Had he wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot. a 1677 Barrow Sern. Wks. 1716 I. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

somewhat decocted.

+3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire; to boil, cook. Obs.

c1420 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1547 Boord Brev. Health cccxxxv. 108 b, As the fyre doth decocte the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liner vnder the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body. 1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit.

by transf. To warm up as in cooking. Obs.

† b. transf. To warm up, as in cooking. Obs.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, in. v. 20 Can sodden Water. Decoct
their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a

their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking; cf. Concoct v. 4.) Also fig.

1533 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1542 Boodde Dyetary ix. (1870)
250 A surfyt is whan..the lyner, whiche is the fyre vnder the potte..can not naturally nor truely decocte, defye, ne dygest, the superabundaunce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the potte or stomacke. 1547 [see prec.]. 1522 Davies Immort. Soul xii. ii. (1714) 64 There she decocts, and doth the Food prepare. 1608 S. Hieron 2nd Pt. Def. Ministers?

Reas. Refus. Subscription 121 More gredly disposed to devoure and swallowe..then to decocte and reteine.

† 5. To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. Concoct v. 2.) Obs.

1505 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1610 Guillim Heraldry III. (1605) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly living, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth. 1653 H. Cogan Diod. Sic. 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they divide into pieces.

† 6. fig. To prepare, devise, Concoct. Obs. rare. 1602 Marston Antonio's Ren. iv. iii, What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. Milles Treas. Anne. & Mod. Times 118/1 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, woorking upon some sudden and unexpected thing.

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of.

principles; to prepare a decoction of.

1545 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1509 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 79/1 Decocte a vivificente Eele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietye of the Eele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time. 1664 Evelin Sylva (1679) 29 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gargle for a sore mouth. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. II. (ed. 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health. Hence Decocted ppl. a. a 1593 Marlowe Ignoto, To do thee good, I'll freely spend my thrice-decocted blood [cf. Concocnon 1 h]. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle vi. 2710 Fine gellies of decocted sparrowes bones. 1725 Baanler Fann. Dict. s.v. Sallet, Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted.

Decoctible, a. rare—0. [f. L. dēcoct- ppl. stem: see Decoct and -BLE.] Capable of being decocted.

decocted.

decocted.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decoctible, easie to be sodden or boyled. 1730-6 in Balley (folio). Hence in Johnson, etc.

Decoction (d\*kp\*kson). Also 4-5 -cyon, 5-6 -cioun, 6 decokcien. [a. OF. decoction, -cocciun (13th c.), ad. L. decoction-em, n. of action f. decoquire to Decoct.]

1. The action of decocting; esp. boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

principles of the substance.

principles of the substance.

21430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 82 (Mätz.) The coke by mesour sesonyth his potages. By decoccioune to take theyr avauntages. 1502 Arnolde Chron. 165 Moysted w water of the decokcien of benes. 1505 Timme Quersit. 1. vi. 24 The airey. parts. are separated by decoction. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) II. 357 Catechu. is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India.

India.

† b. Digestion. Obs.

1533 Ervor Cast. Helth (1541) 8 b, By insufficient decoction in the second digestion. 1658 A. Fox Wurtz' Surg.

1. ix. 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on.

† 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; esp. of metals or mineral area. Obs.

†2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; esp. of metals or mineral ores. Obs.
(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals: cf. Concoction 2.)

1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy iv. xxxiii, To white he tourneth with his beames shene Both sede and graine by decoction. 1555 Edd. 234 By the belpe of fermentacion and decoction of the minerall heate. 1577-87 Haraison England it. xi. 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksiluer being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth.. becommeth gold. 1671 J.
Webster Metallogr. iv. 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms.

+3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling

†3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; fig. reduction. Obs.

1550 Fuller Pisgah 1. II. viii. 174. The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction. 1555 — Ch. Hist. III. v. § 34. Four and twenty prime persons were chosen. which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three.

4. A liquor in which a substance, usually animal variance than the more coverable, here been boiled and in which the

or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved; spec. as

a medicinal agent.

na medicinal agent.

1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. ciii. (Tollem. MS.), Pis ston [lapis lazuli] schal not be geue with decoccyon.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 216 Waische be place wib a decoccion of camomille. 1563 T. Gale Antidot. 11. 8 Decoctions. be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1673) 332 A 'decoction' is. the broath of certain hearbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed. 1741 Berkelev Let. Wks. 1871 IV. 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux. 1833 J. Rennie Alph. Angling, Lines. tinted by a decoction of oak bark.

Decoctive, a. rare-o. [f. L. dēcoct- ppl. stem +-ive.] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting.
1727 Ballev vol. II, Decoctive, easily sodden. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† Decoctor. Obs. rare. [a. L. dēcoctor, agent-n. f. dēcoquère to Decoct.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift.

n. f. dēcoquère to DECOCT.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruincd spendthrift.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 37 Wee. may worthily be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together. 1622 MALYNES Anc. Law Merch. 224 The Cuilians. have attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor. otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of trafficke.

† Decocture. Obs. o [ad. L. dēcoctūra, f. dēcoct: see DECOCT, and -URE.] = DECOCTION 4.

1727 BALLEY vol. 11, Decocture, a Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled. Hence in Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† Decognize. v. nonce-wd. [f. DE- I. 6 +

and mod. Dicts.
† De-cognize, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- I. 6 + Cognize.] trans. To cease or fail to recognize.

158-9 Enrion's Diarry (1828) III. 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it. . I can decognize Charles Stuart and that family, but recognize I cannot

cognize Charles Stuart and that tamily, but recognize a cannot.

Decoir, -ment, variants of Decore, -ment.

Decoit, Decoity: see Dacoit, -y.

† Decoil, v. Obs. [a. F. décolle-r, or ad. L. dēcollā-re.] trans. To behead; = Decollate.

Hence Decoiling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1648 Parliamentary Hist. (R.), By a speedy public dethroning and decolling of the King. 1649 Paynne Vind. Liberty Eng. 19 In the King's own case, whom they decolled. 1653

E. CHISENHALE Cath. Hist. 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power.

† **Decollate**, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. L. dēcollāt-us, pa. pple. of dēcollāre: see next.] Beheaded: in early use as pa. pple.

c 1470 HARDING Chron. LXX. iii, He was heded with swerd and decollate. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. XII. 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death. he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanged decently and in order. **Decollate** (dikoleit, de'koleit), v. [f. L. dēcollāt-, ppl. stem of dēcollā-re to behead, f. Dæ I. 6+collum neck. As adaptation of L. dēcollāt-us, decollate as pa. pple. Was in use before any other

6+collum neck. As adaptation of L. decollat-us, decollate as pa. pple. was in use before any other part of the verb: see prec.]

1. trans. To sever at the neck; to behead.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 30/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1635 Herwood Hierarch. VII. 474 A statue with three heads. two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much bruised but not decollated. 1656 H. Phillips Purch. Patt. (1676) 257 Sir Walter Rawleigh decollated. 1782 W. F. Maryin Geog. Mag. 1. 720 The murderer... is instantly decollated. 1814 Southey in Q. Rev. XII. 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated.

2. Conch. To break off the apex of (a shell).

1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 96 The inner courses of

2. Conch. To break off the apex of (a shell).

1844 Woodward Molliusca (1856) 96 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth.

Decollated (see prec.), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Severed at the neck; beheaded, decapitated.

1650 OGILBY King's Coronation 3 A Trophy with decolated Heads. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. Introd. 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor. a 1845 Barham Ingol. Leg., Yerry Jarvis's Wig, Speaking of the decollated Marty St. Dennis's walk with his head under his arm.

2. Canch. Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the

2. Conch. Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the

2. Conch. Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex.

This occurs normally in some univalve molluses; in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off.

1847 Carenter Zool. \$900 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be decollated. 1854 Woodwan Mollusca iv. (1850 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated.

Decollation (dīkplēt fan). [a. F. décollation (13th c. in Hatzleld), ad. L. dēcollātion-em, n. of action f. dēcollāte: see prec.]

action f. dēcollāre: see prec.]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the

action 1. decountre: see prec.]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; spec. in Obstetric Surg., severance of the head from the body of a feetus. Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist: a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, observed on the 20th of August.

1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 345 Ober men telleb bat it is noust be feste of be decollacioun. Ibid. V. 49 (Mätz.) Of the decollacioun of Seint John. 1485 Caxton St. Wenefr. 13
The lyf whiche she after hyr decollacion lyued by the space of 15 yere. 1404 Fabvan Chron. 111. 62 In this xxx. yere, aboute the feast of the Decollacion of Seynt John Baptyst. 1647 Whaaton Ireland's War Wks. (1683) 262 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 Vilvain Epit. Ess. vii. 31 A fourth is added of King Charls decollation. 1793
W. Hoddes Trav. India 91 The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decolation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar. 1848 Mas. Jameson Sacr. 4 Leg. Art (1850) 131 The decollation of St. Paul. 1884 Sala Journey due South 1. i. (1887) 13 [He]strennously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine. 15g. 1646 Sia T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy.

2. Conch. The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell: see Decollated 2. The decellation of the part of the control of a spiral shell: see Decollated 2. The decellation of the dece

of a spiral shell: see DECOLLATED 2.

1866 TATE Brit. Mollusks iv. 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells.

Decollator (dī kpletta). [agent-n. in L. form from dēcollāre to DECOLLATE.]

1. One who decollates; a decapitator.

1843 Blackw. Mag. LIII. 522 The Sans-culottes.. would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family.

2. Surg. An obstetric instrument for performing

decollation of the feetus; a decapitator.

1871 BARNES Lect. Obst. Oper, 217-8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to

| **Décolleté** (deko lete), ppl. a.; fem. -6e. [Fr., pa. pple. of décolleter to expose the neck, etc., f. de-, des- (DE- I. 6) + collet collar of a dress.]

pa. ppie, or metable.

de-, des- (DE- I. 6) + collet collar of a dress.

a. Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; lownecked. b. Wearing a low-necked dress.

1831 Gaeville Mem. Geo. IV (1875) II. xiii. 106 The Queen
is a prude, and will not let the ladies come décolletées to
her parties.

1848 Thackeray Van. Fair xiviii, A stont
countess of sixty, décolletée.

1884 West. Daily Press 16
Dec. 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in
..the excessively decolleté bodices. they patronise.

Taccolorant (dékorlorant), a. and sb. [a, F.

**Decolorant** (dřkv lərănt), a. and sb. [a. F. décolorant, pr. pple. of décolorer, repr. L. decolor-ant-em: see Decolour.]

ānt-em: see Decolour.]

A. adj. Decolorizing.
1886-8 in Encycl. Dict.

B. sb. A decolorizing agent.
1864 in Webster.

Decolorate (dřkv'lorč), a.
us, pa. pple. of dēcolorāre.]
colour' (Syd. Soč. Lex. 1882). [ad. L. dēcolorāt-'Having lost its

**Decolorate** (drkwlore't), v. [f. ppl. stem of I. dēcolorāre to Decolour.] + a. = Discolour (obs.). b. To deprive of colour, decolour.

(008.). D. 10 deprive of colour, decolour.

1623 Cockeann, Decolorate, to staine. a 1846 Phil. Mag. (cited in Worcester). In mod. Dicts,

Decoloration (dikplarëlijan). Also -colour.

[a. F. décoloration, ad. L. décoloration-em, n. of action from décolorare to Decolour.] Depriva-

action from decolorare to Decolour.] Deprivation or loss of colour; † discoloration.

1623 Cockeram, Decoloration, a staining.

1640 E. Childen of the English of the Median of the Medi

Decolorimeter (dlkwləri mitəl). [f. L. dē-colōr-em deprived of colour + Gr. μέτρον measure:

see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863-72 in Watts Dict. Chem. II. 308.

Decolorize, -ourize (dtkwlərəiz), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + COLORIZE.] trans. To deprive of colour.

1836-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. II. 503/2 Chlorine passed through a solution of hamatosine decolorizes it. 1870 P. M. Duncan Transform. Insects (1882) 170 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolorized. fig. 1889 F. Rominson New Keitg. Med. 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolourizing present and future.

Hence Decolorization, -izing, the action of deoriving of its colonr; Deco lorizer, an agent that

priving of its colon; **Decolorizer**, an agent that decolorizes; **Decolorizing** fpl. a.

1871 Atheneum 19 Aug. 251 The decolourization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges. c1865 Letheray in Circ. Sc. L1 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decoloriser and disinfectant. 1861 HULMEIT. Moquin-Tandon 11. 111. 160 Its decolorizing properties. **Decolour, -or** (dikv'laj), v. [a. F. décolore-r, or ad. L. decolorare, to deprive of its colour, discharge in the colour. Character of the colour.

or ad. L. aecolorare, to deprive of its colour, discolour, f. De-I. 6 + colorare to colour. Cf. Discolour.] +1. trans. To discolour; fig. to stain. c 1618 E. Bolton Hypercritica (1722) 210 That Herb, with which the Britanns are reported to have painted and decolour'd their Bodies. 1630 Bartinvati Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 198, I remember with what character that proud Cardinall was decoloured.

2. To denrive of colour decolorize Hence

was decoloured.
2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence Deco louring ffl. a.

1832 G.R. Porter Porcelain & Gl. 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances.

1861 Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon II. III. 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids.

† Decoloured, ffl. a. Obs. rare - 1. [For decollared.] Cut low in the neck; low-necked.

2 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. civ. (1869 113 To nekke and breste white a coote wel decoloured [escolletees] to be wel biholde.

**Decomplex** (drkpmple:ks), a. [f. De- I. 5 + Complex, after decomposite, decompound.] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which

peatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex.

1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. i. 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 De Quincey Style i. Wks. 1890 X. 130 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations .. is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

† Decompone, v. Sc. Obs.—1 [ad. med.L. dēcompōnēre, back-formation from dēcompositus: see Decomponent = Decomponent v. 1. Hence

accomponere, Dack-formation from decompositus: see Decomposite.] = Decompound v. 1. Hence † Docompount ffl. a. = Decompound a. = 15a2 Vaus Rudinent. Dd iiij b (Jam.), How mony figures is there in ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane simple, & ane componit, and ane decomponit. The simple as is, the componit as idem, the decomponit as identidem.

Decomponent (dīkēmpānnent). ? Obs. [Formed on a L. type dē-compōnent-cm, f. dē-compōnent-cm, f. dē-compōnent-cm, f. dē-compose, decomposition: see DE- I. 6.]

A decomposing agent.

1797 Henay in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 409 That the decomponent of the water. is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

Decomponible, a. rare. [f. assumed L. decomponers.]

Decomponere (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements.

1859 H. COLERIDGE in Philol. Soc. Trans. 19 The word is decomponible in that language into simpler elements.

**Decomposability** (dīkompoazābi līti). Also ibility. [f. next + -171.] The quality or pro--ibility.

perty of being decomposable.

1864 Ansted Channel 1st. 1. iv. (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock.

1881 LOCKYER in Nature.

No. 617. 397 This decomposibility of the terrestrial elements.

Decomposable (dīkomposzabl'), a. Also-ible. [f. next + ABLE; so F. decomposable (1790 in Hatzf.).] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually

separated into its constituent elements. (Usually in reference to chemical decomposition.) 1784 Kirwan in Phil. Trans. LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800 Ilensy Epit. Chem. (1808) 410 Decomposible substances. 1831 Barwstra Optics vii. 73 This white light will possess Vol., III.

the remarkable property of .. being decomposable only by absorption. 1872 HUNLEY 1'hys. iv. 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character.

a nignty decomposable character. **Decompose** (dīkompouz), v. [a. F. decompose (16th c. in Littre), f. de-, des- (De- I. 6) +

composer to Compose.]

1. trans. To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements. (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours; also of force or motion.

into its constituent colours; also of force of motion. Cf. Decomposition 2.)

a 1751 Bolingasoke Ess. i. Hum. Knowl. (R.), The chemist who has., decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies. 1805 Med. Trnt. XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile. 1831 Barwster Optics vii. § 66, 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue. c 1866 Faradday Forces Nat. i. 28, I can decompose this marble and change it.

change it.

b. To disintegrate; to rot.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Ist. 1, 19 The sensons decompose its cliffs.

compose its cliffs.

c. fig. of immaterial things.
1796 Burke Lett. Noble Ld. Wks, VIII. 61 Analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization. 1816 Scort Antiq. i, Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend. 1846 Min. Legie Introd. § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements.

† d. Printing. To distribute (type that has been set up or composed). Obs.

1816 Singer Hist. Cards 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them.

2. intr. (for refl.) To suffer decomposition or

2. ther. (for reft.) To suffer decomposition of disintegration; to break up; to decay, rot.

1793 Beddoes Calculus, etc. 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1865 Sact. Rev. 11 Mar. 269/1 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders. 1872 Huxley Phys. vii. 156 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them. Moc. Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose.

o decompose.

Decomposed (dikompōwzd), ffl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1.] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 Nonconf. VI. 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be nore objectionable than decomposed partridges?

Decomposer. [-ER 1.] Something that de-

composes; a decomposing agent.

18a1 Examiner 10/1 The turn for parody seems. .to be, in its very essence, a decomposer of greatness. 1850 Iral. R. Agric. Soc. 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure.

Decomposiblo, -ibility: see Decomposable, -ABILITY.

**Decomposing**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decomposes; usually intr. undergoing decomposition,

composes; usually *intr*, undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay.

1833 Thialwall in *Philol. Museum* 11, 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work.

1862 Ansted Chaunel Isl. II. x. (ed. 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone. 1870 H. Macmillan Bible Teach. viii. 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould.

posing remains a rich and territe mond. **Decomposite** (dēkρ mpēzit), a. and sh. [ad. late L. dēcompositus, a Latin rendering of Gr. παρασύνθετος used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediæval and modern L. writers as 'further or more deeply compounded'. Cf. DECOMPONE. Hence a series of senses, found also in decompound, decomposition, in which de- is used differently from the more ordinary A. adj. Further compounded; formed by adding

another element or constituent to something already composite.

1655 GOUGE Comm. Heb. Epist., Simple, compound, or decomposite notions. 1869 LATHAM S.V., The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

B. sb. A decomposite substance, word, etc.; a compound formed from something already com-

posite.

1622 T. Jackson Judah 48 That elegant metaphorical decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothie [2 Tim. i. 6, & ara@mngroup\* 'rekindle']. a 1626 Bacon Minerals Wks. 1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 Pullliffs, Decomposite, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as Indisposition. 1706—(ed. Kersey), Decomposite (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as Indisposition; also, a Term 18'd by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is encreas'd. 1848 LATHAM Eng. Lang. \$ 299 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites, 1863 W. Smith tr. Curtius' Gr. Gram., Eng. Index, Decomposites, Augmlent] in, \$ 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compound nouns (Decomposition), have the Augment at the beginning].

Decomposition (dikpmpozicion). [n. of action]

Decomposition (dikempozifon). [n. of action f. DECOMPOUND and DECOMPOSE, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf. decomposite. Mod.F. has décomposition in sense 2, of date 1694 in Acad. Dict., whence perhaps the English

For the adventitious association of compose and composi-tion, see these words.]

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE- I. 5.

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE- I. 5.
† 1. Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite. (Cf. DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND.) Obs.

1659 O. WALKER Instruct. Oratory 52 The English..hath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets]..in a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together. As: Tast-pleasing-fruits, 1674 Boyle Corpusc. Philos. 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps eaceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 Locae Ilum. Und. tv. iv. § 9 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE - with DE- I. 6

II. Allied to Decompose: with De- I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. a. Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours. Decomposition of forces, in

prismatic colours. Decomposition of forces, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of lorces.

1762 Univ. Mag. Jan. 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistery.

1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos.

1V. xii. 119 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms.

1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. 1. 53 Hydrogen gas.. is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water.

1828 HUTTON Course Math. II. 142 Called the decomposition, or the resolution of forces.

1831 Barwstra Optics vii. 66 In the decomposition and recomposition of white light. 1860 Thomson in Bowen Logic x. 348 Chemistry

. the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth.

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of or-

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

1777 PRIESTLEY Mat. 4 Spir. (1782) I. xvii. 200 Death, with its. dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. 1. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition.

1845 DERWIN Voy. Nat. (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles.

1855 Lubance Preh. Times iv. (1869) 91
The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebrae crumbled into dust.

2. fig. of immaterial things.

c. fig. of immaterial things.

1762-71 II. Walfole Vertne's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 81
Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature.

1793 Burke Policy of Allies Wks. 1842 I. 599 In France. in the decomposition of society.

1874 Savet Compar. Philol. vi. 240 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition.

Hence Decompositionist, an advocate or supporter of decomposition, e.g. that of an empire, confedention, etc.

1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 756 'But,' say the decompositionists,' we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition.'

not for its abolition.

† **Decomposure.** Obs. rare. [f. Decompose; see-ure.] Decomposition, resolution (of forces).

1740 Stack in Phil. Trans. XLI. 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

Decompound (dī komponend), a. and sb. DE- I. 5 + COMPOUND a.: after late and med.L. decompositus Decomposite in same sense.]

A. adj. Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound; spec. in Bot. of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (L. decompositus, Linnæus).

Linnœus).

\*\*a 1691 Boyle (I.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decompound bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 Martyn Lang. Bot. s.v., Decompound leaf, Folium decompositum, when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. 1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) 11. 360 Decompound, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xv. (1866) 1. 275 Erroneous to maintain .. that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decompound whole, made up of concepts. 1870 H. Macmillan Bible Teach. vii. 145 The lobed leaf passes by various stages into the compound, decompound, and supra-decompound.

\*\*B. sb. A decompound thing, word, etc.; a com-

B. sb. A decompound thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or

more elements are themselves compound. more elements are themselves compound.

1614 Br. Andrewes 96 Serm. (1641 473 Super-exaltarit is a de-compound. There is, Ex and Super both) in it.

1622 HEYLIN Cassagr. (1627) 469 That the English language is a decompound of Dutch, French, and Latine, I hold. 17. Arauthhot, etc. (J.), No body should use any compound or decompound of the substantial verbs.

1836-7 Sira W. Hamilton Metaph. xxi. (1859) II. 19 To use the word to cognise in connection with its noun cognition, as we use the decompound to recognise in connection with its noun recognition. 1881 Chandler Gr. Accent. § 429 Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two factors.

Decompound (dēk pmpan nd), v. [f. De- I. 5, II. 1 + Compound v.: cf. prec., and Decompose.]

I. Connected with Decompound α. and Decom-

+1. trans. To compound further; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound. Obs.

1673 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6110 The resulting White..was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two. 16..—(J.), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* 11t. ix. § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decompounded. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv. The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

II. Connected with Decomposite.

II. Connected with Decompose.

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements of; to Decompose.

Johnson 1755 says.—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE Ess. I. Hum. Knowl. (R.), If we consider that in learning. the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them. 1766 Cavendish in Phil. Trans. LVII. 102 To decompound as much of the solution of chalk as contains 161 grains of earth. 1793 J. Bowles Real Ground War w. France (ed. 5) 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded. 1830 Herschell. Stud. Nat., Phil. 11, ii. (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be decompounded and resolved into others.

Hence Decompoundable a., capable of being

decomposed.

1797 Brit. Crit. Jan. IX. 58 Discoveries . which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decompoundable into fluidity.

Decompounded, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

I. 1. Further compounded; made up of com-

pound constituents: spec. in Bot. and Zool. = DE-COMPOUND.

COMPOUND.

1674 BOYLE Corpusc. Philos. 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin.

1794 MARYN Roussean's Bot. xix. 268 The leaves being decompounded.

1825 DANA CYUST. 1. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areolets not decompounded.

11. 2. Separated into its constituent parts, decomposed

composed.

1707 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXVII. 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gaz of the decompounded water. 1807 Vancotver Agric. Devon (1813) 22 Composed of the decompounded shale. 1841 Hor. Smith Moneyed Man II. ix. 309 The very dust. may consist of decompounded human hearts.

† Decompt. Sc. Obs. -1 [Cf. F. ' descompt, an account ginen for things receaued; a backe-reckon-

ing' (Cotgr.).] Account, reckoning.

1584 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 325 (Jam.) Thair obligationis and decompt respectiue, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie.

Decon, obs. form of Deacon.

Deconcatenate, Deconcentrate, -ation,

etc.: see DE- II. 1.

† Deconce rt, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. déconcerter (16th c.), f. dé-, des- (DE- I. 6) + concerter.] trans. To put out of concert or agreement, dis-

arrange; = DISCONCERT I.

1715 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. I. 322 A more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union

and Interest.

† Deconcoct, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONCOCT v.] According to earlier physiological notions: To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf.

CRUDITY 2. (In quot. fig.)

x655 Fuller Ch. Hist. vi. 1. 267, I doubt not but since
these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted,
and have been drawn out into more slender threds of sub-

Deconsecrate (dikensikret), v. [f. De- II. I + Consecrate v.] trans. To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence Decornsecrated ppl.a.; Deconsecration,

the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 Ch. & St. Rev. 16 Feb. 150 The last new..word 'deconsecration'. intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the .. title of 'desecration'. 1876 City Press 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thursday. 1882 Q. Rev. Oct. 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God.

Theoconstider of the state of

**Deconsi der**, v. rare. [a. mod. F. déconsidérer: see DE-II. 1 and CONSIDER.] trans. To treat with too little consideration. Hence **De**-

consideration.

1881 Med. Review Apr., Med. Profession & Morality, In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly deconsidered, now haughtly claim equally unreasonable precedence. 1882 Miss Cobbe Peak in Darien 219 Women are ..actually much deconsidered by men. 15td., Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

Deconstruct, v. [f. De- II. 1 + CONSTRUCT, after F. déconstruire.] trans. To undo the construction of, to take to pieces. Hence Deconstruction [also in F.].

1882 McCarrier in 19th Cent. 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction.

+ Decontract, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. 3 or 5]

TDECONTRACT v.] trans. To contract further.

1647 FULLER Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 93 This also seems too long: I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea..too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

Deconventionalize, decopperize, -ation:

† Deco ped, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. OF. decopé, mod.F. découpé, cut down, minutely cut, slashed.] Cut in figures; slashed; cf. Cour v.<sup>2</sup> I. c 1400 Rom. Rose 843 And shode he was with grete maistrie, With shoon decoped.

maistrie, With shoon decoped.

| **Decor** (de kot). Obs. [a. L. decor (decor-), seemliness, comeliness, grace, beauty. Earlier Eng. had decur, decour, decore app. through French: see Decore sb.] Comeliness, beauty, ornament.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decor, comeliness or beauty. 1664 EYELYN tt. Freart's Archit. 117 For the apt Distribution Decor and fitness. 1681 H. Mone Exp. Dan. vi. 179 Riches are the Political glory and decor of any Kingdom.

Decorable (de korab'l), a. rare. [f. L. de-(Littré).] Capable of decoration.

(Littré).] Capable of decoration.

1889 Pall Mall G. 9 Jan. 6/1 The 'decorable' parts of the church were still adorned with..evergreens.

**Decorament** (de korament). rare. [ad. L. decorament-um (Tertull.), f. decorare to Deco-

RATE: see -MENT.] Decoration, ornament, 1747 BALLEY Vol. 11, Decorament, an Ornament, an adorning. 1730-6—(folio). 1755-73 in Johnson. 1826 Scott Frnl. 24 Mar., It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decoraments. [1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gloss. 189 'Thick there thing idn no decriment.']

**Decorate** (de kŏrčt), ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. L. decorāt-us adorned, beautiful, pa. pple. of decorare: see next. For some time after the adoption of the vb., decorat, -ate continued to serve as the pa. pple., until superseded by decorated, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as

which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective.] Adormed, decorated; ornate.

1460 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorate! 1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. XIVIII. 92 b/2 They sawe a chirche decorate and ornate aboue alle puyssaunce humayne. 1513 Bandshaw St. Werburge 1. 3248 The place was decorate with myracles many. 1550 J. Coke Eng. & Fr. Heralds (1871) § 203 Considre the magnifique and decorate churches [of London]. 1876 J. Ellis Casar in Egypt 56 Rigg'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers. 1886 Burton Arab. Nts. (abr. ed.) 1. 102 A fair hall and richly decorate.

Decorate (de koreit), v. [f. L. decorāt-, ppl. stem of decorare to adorn, beautify, f. decus, decorgrace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. pple was first adapted as a ppl. adj. (see prec.), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb.]

1. trans. To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace,

1. trans. To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour. Obs. or arch.

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, je decore. You have decorate our assemblye with your presence.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 37 The same .. with goodli and parkely parks. to beautifie adorne and decorite.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Scot. Chron., Malcolm (R.), His familie. .. is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland.

1642 W. Ball. Caveat for Subjects 15 The name of the House of Austria decorates their dominions. 1781 Ginnon Decl. & F. Ixviii. VI. 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess. 1856 Fauue Hist. Eng. (1858) II. viii. 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures.

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental acces-

sories: a. said of the personal agent.

1782 MAO, D'ABBLAY Diary 26 Oct., I., was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. I. 81 The head was decorated with a cocked hat. 1874 PARKER Goth. Archit. I. vi. 207 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b. said of the things serving as ornaments.

1870 E. Peacock Raif Skirl. III. 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 Times 7 Mar. 9/3 In ages ...more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates.

3. To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of

honour, or the like.

1816 [see Deconated]. 1878 Print. Trades Jrnl. XXIII. 7
Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in

dominions

Hence De corating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1877 Athensum 3 Nov. 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver. Mod. In the decorating of the church.

Decorated (de köre'ted), ppl. a. [f. Decorate v. + - Ed.] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

1237 Baller vol. 11. Decorated, beautified, adorned. 1816
J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Disturbances.. caused
by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry

Vive l'Empereur. 1834 Bourettl. Arms & Arm. v. 76 The
least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour.

b. Archit. Applied to the second or Middle

style of English Pointed architecture (which prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c.),

wherein decoration was increasingly employed and
became part of the construction.

wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction.

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called Geometrical Decorated], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker Gloss, Archit.).

1812 RICKMAN Styles Goth. Archit. (1817) 44 Decorated

English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377. Ibid. 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style. 1847 Hand. Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of Decorated). 1848 POOLE Eccl. Archit. 245 Geometrical or very early Decorated. 1849 FREEMAN Archit. 1. v. 161 The cavaistic Decorated church of Wymmington in Bedfordshire. 1874 PARKER Goth. Archit. 1. v. 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was. v. very gradual.

Decoration (dekŏrēi Jon). [ad. late L. decorātion-em, n. of action from decorāre to Decorate: perh. a. F. décoration (1393 in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of decorating: embellishment.

1. The action of decorating; embellishment,

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

Decoration day (U.S.): the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers.

1585 Jas. I Ess. Poesie (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoration of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1589 — in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. III. 29 Ornamentes requisit for decoration of our mariage. 1611 Coroa., Decoration, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing. 1725 Johnson Rambler 189 7 is 5be. applied all her care to the decoration of her person. 1844 Embason Lett. Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 295 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings. 1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery.

b. The fact or condition of being decorated.

c. † The quality of being decorated; ornateness. 1633 J. Dona Hist. Septuagint 68 Amazement. for the manner and decoration of one thing and another. 1bid. 43 The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hierusalem. 1838 Lytron Letla 1. iv, The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; esp. an ornament temporarily put

embellishment; esp. an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion; formerly used (after

up on some special occasion; formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

a 1678 Maryell Wks. II. 208 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations. 1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Decoration, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as The Decorations of the Stage. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Pope 14 Sept., No loperal house could hold such large decorations. 1760 tr. 3/man 4 Ulloa's Voy. (1772) 1.63 Mariposas or butterflies. differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations. 1760 mas. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 199 A pretty decoration for a grand table. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) 1. 17 Basilicas..more remarkable for the richness of their decorations than for beauty of architectural proportions. 1864 Burton Scot. Abr. I. i. 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations.

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

and worn as a mark of honour.

RIG J. Scott Vis. Paris ied. 5) p. xiii, To sport the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Ibid. 294 All the young men who had not military decorations. 1882 CUSSANS I/er. 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert. The Decoration of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort.

Decorationist. [f. prec. + -IST.] A profes-

sional decorator.

1828 Carlvie Misc. (1857) I. 192 Which the more cunning Decorationist. may have selected. 1829 Ibid. I. 276 If the tailor and decorationist do their duty.

Decorative (de körétiv), a. [f. L. ppl. stem decorāt. (see Decorate v.) + - IVE. Cf. F. décoratif, -ive in Academy's Dict. of 1878, but also occurring in OF. in 15th c.] Having the function of decorating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature

ot decoration.

1791 SIR W. CHAMBERS Civil Archil. (ed. 3) 17 The orders ... may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part of architecture. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 130 note, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with decorative engravings. 1849 FREEMAN Archit. 237 A decorative arch is formed on the west wall. 1855 BAIN Scries & Int. III. iv. \$ 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has very little place.

Hence

Hence **Decoratively** adv., in a decorative manner, in reference to decoration; **Decorative** 

manner, in reference to decoration; Decorativeness, the quality of being decorative.

1883 SALA America Revis. (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers. 1847 Canafo Decorativeness. 1890 Times 5 Feb. 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

Decorator (de'kōreltat). [agent-n. in L. form from decorāre to Decorate! see -or. In F. décorateur (c1600 in Hatzf.).] One who decorates; spec. one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

1755 in Johnson. 1787 Sta J. Hawkins Life Johnson Wks. I. 373 note, James and Kent were mere decorators.

1836-9 Dickens Sk. Boz (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman. 1885 Law Reports 14
Q. Bench Div. 600 They carried on .. the business of upholsterers, house painters, and decorators.

Decoratory (de'kŏrātəri), a. rare. [f. L. decorāt- ppl. stem (see Decorate) + -ora ] Pertaining to decoration; decorative.

corât-ppl. stem (see Decorative) +-oky | Fertaining to decoration; decorative.

1889 J. Hirst in Archael. Inst. No. 181. 34 Creations of the decoratory and representative Arts.

+ Decore, 5b. Obs. Also 6 decur, decoure. [app. a. AngloFr. \*decour, ad. L. decor, decorem: see Decor. Littré has mod.F. décor, in 16th c.

decore masc., as a deriv. of decorer to DECORATE.]

Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment.

1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge ii. 337 With great worship, decoure and dignite. She was receyued. 1bid. ii. 1925 In worship, praisyng, beaute and decur. 1506 Dalewhele the Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1885) 49 Quhais decore cheiflie does consiste in Nobilitie of gentle men, etc. 1516 LANE Sqr.'s T. 43 He fraught thear minde with faire decore Of truith, instice (twins), groundes of virtues lore.

+ Decore, a. Sc. Obs. Also 6 decoir. [ad. L. decore, d. st. cos. Also decore. [ad. L. decor, -ōrem becomingness, f. decore to become.] Comely, beautiful.

1500-20 Dundar Ballat of our Lady 49 Hail, more decore, than of before, And swetar be sic sevyne.

1501 Douglas Pal, Hon. 11. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir.

† Decorre, v. Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 Sc. de-

† Decore, v. Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 Sc. decoir. [a. F. décore-r (14th c.), ad. L. decorā-re to Decorate.] To decorate, adorn, embellish.

1490 Caxton Eneydos vi. (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royalme of Fenyce hath be moche hiely decored by merucyllous artes and myryfyke. 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 59 To decore and beautifye the House of God. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna vse to colour their faces ... whereby they think their beautie is greatly decored. 1639 Philotus xivii. Deck vp and do thyself decoir. 1634 Rutherform Lett. (1862) I. 129 Decored and trimmed as a bride. a 1661 Fuller Worthies it. 6 Which Church he decored with many Ornaments and Edifices. 1818 Scott Br. Lammix, 'Without the saddle being decored with the broidered sumpter-cloth!'

We the produced sampler-closs:
Hence + Decorring vbt. sb.
1618 Jas. 1 Decl. Lawful Sports in Arb. Garner IV. 515
Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it.
+ Decorement. Obs. Also 6-7 Sc. decoir.,
decor. [a. OF. decorement (15th c.), f. décorer to DECORATE: rcpr. L. decoramentum.]

a. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. concr.

a. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. concr. An ornament, an embellishment.

1887 Sc. Acts 7as. VI (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and convenient for the decoriment of bis realme. 163a Lithigow Trav. 1. 41 The decorements of their beautiful Palaces. 635 Hewoon Lond. Stinus Salutis Wks. 1874 IV. 288 The Decorements that adorne the Structure, I omit. 1681 Jas. Stewart in Cloud of Witnesses (1810) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decorement. c1720 W. Gibson Farrier's Guidet. 1. (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop. of a Horse... are a suitable Decorement to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle.

Decorist. nonce-wd. [6]. Decorum + -IST.]

One attached to artistic proprieties.

1839 Por Assignation Wks. (1864) I. 381 Proprieties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent. Once I was myself a decorist.

Decorous (děkō ros, de kŏros), a. [In form ad. late L. decorōs-us clegant, beautiful (It. decoroso decorous, decent), f. decus, decor: see Decorate; but in sense corresp. to L. decor-us becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f. decor, decor-em becomingness, f. decere to become, befit. In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce

this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce decorous. Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have decorous; Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.] +1. Scemly, suitable, appropriate. Obs.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 225 That decorous emtellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed. 1680 – Apocal. Apoc. 75 So decorous is the representation. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (1704) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferiour or subordinate minister.

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

mity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc. [1673 Rules of Civility 144 It is not decorous to took in the Glass, to comb, brush, or do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room.] 1792 V. KNOX Serm. ix. (R.). Individuals, who support a decorous character. 1795 Bunke Corr. (1844) IV. 291 Their language... is cool, decorous, and conciliatory. 1821 Byson Vis. Judg. xcv. Some grumbling voice, Which now and then wilt make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1858 Ilanthouse Fr. & It. Struts. 1. 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life. 1874 Helps Soc. Press. iii. 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous.

b. Of language: Exemplifying propriety of diction.

diction.

1873 LOWELL Among my Bks. Ser. 11. 224 A treatise of ermanent value for philosophic statement and decorous

1873 LOWELL Among my BKS, Set. II. 224 A MURILS OF Permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English.

¶ Explained in the sense of L. decorôsus.
1737 Bailev vol. II, Decorous, Decorôse, fair and tovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

Decorously (see prec.), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decorous manner; with decorum.
1809 HAN. More Calebs I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew... with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously.
1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 566 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation.

Decorousness (see prec.). [-NESS.] The

**Decorousness** (see prec.). [-NESS.] The quality of being decorous; + seemliness, fitness (obs.); propriety of behaviour.

1678 Cuoworn Intell. Syst. 1. v. 874 The wilt of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness.

1834 CAMPBELL Life Mrs. Siddons II, iii. 72 The decorousness of the national character.

† Decorporate, v. Obs. [De- II. 1 + L. corpus, corpor- body.] (See quot.) Ilence Decorpora tion.

1660 HEXHAM, Ontlijven, to Decorporate, Kill or make dodylesse .. een Ontlijvinge, a Decorporation, or a making

†**Decorre**, v. Obs. Also decourre. [?a. Of. decourre, decorre 'to runne downe, to haste or hy apace' (Cotgr.):— L. dēcurrère to run down.] intr. To run or flow away, pass or haste away.

intr. To run or flow away, pass or haste away.
(But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain.)
1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIV. 133 Of pompe and of pruyde be
parchemyn [of bis patent] decorreth [v. r. decourret] And
principalliche of alle peple, but bei be pore of herte.

Decorrugative, a. [f. Dr. II. 1 + Corrugative, a. 1876 M. Collins Pen Sketches (1879) II. 175 Seeing that
wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth
inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorrugative effect.

Decorticate, a. [ad. L. dēcorticāt-us, pa.
pple. of dēcorticāre: see next.] Destitute of a
cortex or cortical layer: spec. applied to those
Lichens which have no cortical layer.
1872 Leightfon Lichen-Flora Gt. Brit. p. xxiii.

Lichens which have no cortical layer.

1872 Leighton Lichen-Flora Gt. Brit. p. xxiii.

Decorticate (dłkō tikełt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. decorticare to deprive of its bark, f. Dr. I. 6 + cortex, cortic-em bark.] trans. To remove the bark, rind, or husk from; to strip of its bark.

1611 CORVAT Crudities 472 Decorticating it [hemp] or as we call it in Somersetshire, scaling it with their fingers.

1620 Vennea Via Recta v. 90 Wheate decorticated, and boyled in milke, commonly called Frumentic. 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 163 Black and white Pepper .. are the same, only the latter is decorticated. 1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Cork, The Manner of decorticating, or taking off the Bark of the Cork-tree. 1860 Beakeley Brit. Fungol. 8 An oak-trunk. felled and decorticated.

b. fig. To divest of what conceals, to expose. c. To 'flay'.

oak-trunk. telled and decorrecals, to expose.

b. fig. To divest of what conceals, to expose.

c. To 'flay'.

1660 WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm. 18 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 London Rev. 16 Aug. 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.

'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.

d. intr. To peel or come off as a skin.

1805 Med. Irnl. XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp.

Hence Decorricated ppl. a.

1798 W. Blais Soldier's Friend 12 Decorticated oats, cut greats, dried peas.

1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. viii. (1872) 208

A cement .. with which he had covered decorticated trees.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce.

Decortication. (dlkputker). [ad. L. decortication. n. of action from decorticate (see

cortication-em, n. of action from decorticare (see

cortication-em, n. of action from decorticare (see prec.).] The action of decorticating.

1633 Cocrearm, Decortication, peeling. 1657 Tomeinson Renou's Disp. 119 They do ill that extract oil out of almonds before decortication. 1816 Keith Phys. Bot. 11, 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark.

Decorticator (dłkρtikelto). [agent-n. in L. form from decorticare to Decorticate: see -OR.]

He who or that which decorticates; a machine, tool, or instrument for decortication.

1874 KNIGHT in Dict. Mech. **Decorum** (d/kōortōm). [a. L. decorum that which is seemly, propriety; subst. use of neuter sing, of decor-us adj. seemly, fitting, proper. So mod.F. décorum (since 16th c.).]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity.

+a. esp. in dramatic, literary, or artistic composi-

tion: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity,

tion: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping. Obs.

a 1568 Aschan Scholen. (Arb.) 130 Who soeuer hath bene diligent to read aduisedlie ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace. he shall easelie perceive, what is fitte and decorum in euerie one. 1576 Foxe A. 4, M. 990/1, I. .lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poeticall booke, for not kepyng Decorum persona, as a perfect Poet should haue done. Ibid., Some wyll thinke.. maister More to haue missed some part of his Decorum in makyng the enill spirite. to be messenger betwene middle earth and Purgatory. 1621 Buston Anal. Mel. In. it. vi. iv, If that Decorum of time and place.. be observed. 1644 Milton Educ. Wks. 1738 I. 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1686 Actionary Painting Illust. ii. 67 Simon Sanese began to understand the Decorum of Composition. Ibid. iii. 113 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece. 1704 Illeans. Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 133 Neither is a just Decorum always observed, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers. 1756 J. Waston Ess. Pope 1. i. 5 Complaints. (which] when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, have a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd.

b. That which is proper to the character, posiion, rank, or dignity of a real person. arch.
11589 Putternam Eng. Poesie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 303 Our soueraign Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a Princely person) at her first comming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J.

DICKENSON Arisbas (1878)87 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humanitie becomes monstrous. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. v. ii. 17 Maiesty to keepe decorum, must No lesse begge then a Kingdome. 1683 CAVE Ecclesiastici, Athanasins 171 He was a Prince of a lofty Mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire. a 1715 Busnet Oun Time (1766) It. 130 He..did not always observe the decorum of his post. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. It. 180 It was necessary to the decorum of the character that she should admonish her erring children.

c. That which is proper to the circumstances or

c. That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case: seemliness, propriety, fitness; = DECENCY 1. arch.

1.86 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. 171 A waie how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemely, which the Latinex call decerum. 1598 J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc. (1878) 147 She deemd it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not auailing sorrow. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles 11. 11. 10 Temperance formally consistes in giving al persons and things their just decorum and measure. 1809 MATHIAS in Gray's Corr. (1833) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading. 1858 TERNCH Parables (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc.

2. Qualities which result from sense 1: † a. Reauty arising from fitness. or from absence of the

Peauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the

2. Qualities which result from sense 1: Ta.

Reauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comcliness; grace; gracefulness.

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3). Decorum, comelinesse.

1618 Dekker Oules Almanacke, A coloured cloute will set the stampe of decorum on a rotten partition. 1635 Swan Spec. M. vii. § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure. 1720 Shelvocke Artillery v. 334 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct.

† b. Orderly condition, orderliness. Obs.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God xii. xxv. 442 Whose wisedome reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate decorum. 1614. Xxii. xxiv. 847 And brings the potential formes into such actuall decorum. 1684 T. Busket Th.

Earth i. 132 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observed afterwards.

† c. Orderly and grave array. Obs.

1634 Sir T. Ilkerert Trav. (1638) 238 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence [at a funeral].

3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting or proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding; the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

manner.

manner.

1572 tr. Buchanan's Detect. Mary M iij a, To observe decorum and comely convenience in hir pairt. sche counterfeiteth a mourning. a 1638 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex. 1668 Drayder Evening's Love Epil. 19 Where nothing must decorum shock. 1704 F. Fuller Med. Gymn. (1711) 143, I can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady. should ride on Horse-back. 1791 Mrs. Radeliffer Kom. Forest iii, The lady-abbess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion. 1803 Med. Yrnl. IX. 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject. 1814 Jane Austen Mansf. Park (1851) 81 My father.. would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays. His sense of decorum is strict. 1866 G. Macdonalu Ann. Q. Neighb, xxvii. (1878) 475 If the mothers.. are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy.

4. (with a. and pl.) † a. A fitting or appropriate act. Obs.

4. (with a. and pt.) The A. A. Intering of appropriate act. Obs.

1601 A. C. Answ. to Let. Jesuited Gent. 114 (Stanf.) It had bin a decorum in them, to have shewd themselves thankful unto such kind office. 169a Dayden St. Euremont's Ess. 37a The Laugh, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums. 1117 Beakley Tour Italy 21 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other decorums, Harlequin .. was very familiar with the Emperor himself.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; 2 decorous observance: chiefly in pt., proprieties.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorous observance; chiefly in pl., proprieties.

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commin. (1603) 245 The Spanish nation..using a certaine decorum (which they call an obeysance or..a compliment or cerimonious curtesie). 1676
Wycherlew Pl. Dealer 1, i, Pl. Inot me.. of your Decorums, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies. 1706 Estcourf Fair Examp. 1, i, My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums: She expects the first from you. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxx, No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven. 1865 Merivale Rom. Emp. VIII. Ixvi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

Decount, obs. form of Deacon.

Decoun, obs. form of DEACON.

† **Decount**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE-+ Count v.: cf. depict, describe.] trans. To set down in a reckoning or account; to reckon.

176a tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizeo, and the correspondent duties were required of him.

† Decount.

required of him.

† Decourple, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. decouple-r to uncouple: see DE. I. 6.] To uncouple.
1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another
company of houndes. had their couples cast off and we
might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Auant.

| Découplé. Her. [F.: see prec.] (See
ouples)

quois.)
1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Decouple, in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i.e. parted, or severed. Thus, a chevroo decouple is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other. 1830 in Roason Bril. Herald.

Decoure, Decourre, var. Decore, Decorre. | Decours. Her. [F.: see next] = Decrement I c.
1727-51 in Channers Cycl., A moon-decressant or en decours.

14\* - 2

† **Decourse**. Obs. [a. F. décours (12th c.):-L. décurs-um a running down, f. décurrère to run down: cf. Decurse and Course.] Downward

course, descent. Also fig.

1885 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie iv. xx.
134 b, The Euphrates. in the channell and decourse whereof
are founde many pretious stones. 1597 J. King On Jonas
(1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

(1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

† **Decourt**, v. Obs. [f. DE- II. 2 + COURT sb.]

trans. To expel or banish from court.

c 1610 Str J. Melvil. Mem. (1683) 198 He was accused...
and. for a time decourted. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter
ii. 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished.
1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

\*\*Topo W. Row Comm. Biary \*\*Antoniana \*\*An

decoy is the game. **Decoy** (d/koi'),  $sb.^2$  Also 7 decoye, dequoy, de quoi, duckquoy, 7-8 duckoy, duck-coy, duccoy. [*Decoy*, in all its senses (exc. 4a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form Coy  $sb.^1$  (known in 1621), a. Du. kooi of the same meaning. Thus represent and a residential with x and ing. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of Cov; sense 2 is a fig. use of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 3. The combinations decoy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man, etc., were preceded generally by the forms coy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man, etc. It is thus evident that de-coy is a derivative, compound, or extension, of Coy sb.; but the origin of the deis undetermined.

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix De., the Dutch article in de kooi 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of Du. eende in eende-kooi' duck-coy', and an obscuration of duck itself in duck-coy, which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the sb., but as the vb. (see below). Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of oppular etymology. The likelihood that decoy is the Du. de kooi has been forcibly urged by C. Stoffel in Englische Studien X. (1887) 180. But direct evidence is wanting. And, since Decoy 36. appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or coy itself, and was probably still in use when coy was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into decoy under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term; if so, it may also have influenced the change of coy to decoy.]

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which will a large as charter of the contrivances into which will a large as charter of the contrivances into which will a large as charter of the contrivances.

or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may

or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

1625 [see Decoy-duck 2]. [1626-41 Spelman in Payne-Gallwey Bk. Duck Decoys (1886) 2 Sir W. Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James 1., 1603-25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a koye.] 1641 Evelyn Diary 19 Sept., We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle. 1665 — 29 Mar, His Majestie was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke. 1676 Worlidge Bees (1678) 23 Allured.. as Ducks by Dequoys. 1678 Ray Willughty's Ornith. (1680) 286 Piscinas hasee cum allectatricibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoys seu Duck-coys vocant, allectatrices coy-ducks. 1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II (Camden) 82 A kennell for the dogs, and a new ducquoy in the park. 1714 Flying-Post 4-7 Dec., Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckoy there. 1750 R. Pococke Trav. (1888) 94 The duckoy close to the Flect, where the swans. breed, as well as wildfowl. 1830 Stonehouse Axholme 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl. 1846 McCullocu Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) 1. 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc. were... at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 Payne Gallwey Bk. Duck Decoys 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfowl, such as Wigeon, Mallard, and Teal, are canght alive.

2. fg. A place into which persons are enticed to

caught alive. 2. fig. A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 OTWAY Friendship in F. IV. i. (R.), You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothell, a 1839 PaAEO Poems (1864) I. 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy!' 3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap. 1661 Humane Industry 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoyes, to intice and betray their fellows. 1663 COWLEV Verses & Ess. (1669) 132 Man is to man... a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture. 1774 Goldsk. Nat. Hist. (1862) II. VII. XII. 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT Ceylon II. VIII. v. 366 A display of dry humonr in the

manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants].

4. Applied to a person:

4. Applied to a person:

† a. A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. Obs. (It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this helongs to this word. In the 'character' by Brathwait (quot. 1631), there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when coys and coy-ducks were introduced into England, and as if coy-duck were changed into decoy-duck with allusion to this.)

1638 Mynshun. Ess. Prison 30 Iaylors.. are .. indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoyes, Bum-bayliffes, disgraced Purseuants, Botchers..and a rabble of such stinkardly companions.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Wks. 1. 71/1 To Sharkes, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes. 1631 Brathwatt Whimsies, Char. Decoy 25 A Decoy Is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give. Ibid. 31 Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b. One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; =

into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = DECOY-DUCK 2.

1638 FORD Lady's Trial v. i, I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To ent my throat for pillage. 1656 Earl Monn. Adv. fr. Parnass. 186 These were the true de quois, or call-ducks, which ticed in the scum of the city. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety viiil. P. 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family. 1744 BERKELEY Siris § 108 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes. 1843 DICKENS Mart. Chia. Xii, I want you, hesides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of. 1849 JAMES Woodman XXXII, I have the pretty decoy[a girl] in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure.

5. Anything employed to allure and entice. 5. Anything employed to allure and entice,

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. iii. § 24 Intending onely a short Essay, and to be (let me call it) an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject, to draw others into the compleating thereof. 1679 Penn Addr. Prot. II. 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India § P. 45 Antilopes, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1705 Hickeringell Priest-cr. (1721) I. 27 [By] the Dinckoy of a Wedding. trepan'd to Death and Murther'd. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times xiv. (1860) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1883 A. K. Green Hand § Ring xx, The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. altrib. and Comb., as decoy-bird, -dog, goose, -place; decoy-man, decoyman, one whose busi-

-place; decoy-man, decoyman, one whose busi-

note nad peen sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. altrib. and Comb., as decoy-bird, -dog, -goose, -place; decoy-man, decoyman, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

1643 Soveraigne Salve 39 Some dequoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1711 King tr. Naudé's Refined Pol. v. 195 The Bird.catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 Epit. in Birm. Weekly Post 17 Jan. (1891) 1/1 Andrew Williams...lived under the Aston family as Decoyman 60 years. 1778 Sportsman's Dict., Decoy-duck... by her allurement draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place. 1799 W. Tooke View Russ. Emp. 111. 83 The Ostiaks... placed nt some distance several decoy-geese. 1839 Stonshouse Axholme 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up... to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. Ibid., The decoy birds resort to... the mouth of the pipes, followed hy the young wild fowl. 1883 G.C. Davies Norfold Broads xxii. (1884) 164 The decoy-dog... was a retriever of reddish colour. 1887 Daily News 21 Nov. 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls.

Decoy (drkoi'), v. [See prec.
The vb. is considerably later than the sh., and its earliest examples are spelt duckoy; it was evidently formed directly from the sb., of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling.]

1. trans. To allure or entice (wildfowl or other animals) into a snare or place of capture: said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 3003 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twee duckoy'd into a lodge with trap-doors. 1697 Dampier Voy. I. 168 Their Hogs. at night come in. and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other. 1735 Sportsman's Dict., Decoyhirds .. are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoybirds into the nets. 1788 Reio Act. Powers in. ii. iv. 565 The arts they use. 10 d

cunning and deceitful attractions, into a place or situation, away, out, from a situation, to do some-

situation, away, out, from a situation, to do something.

1660 Hickeringhl Jamaica Pref. (1661) A ij b, To allure and Duckoy the unwary world. a 1674 Clarendon Hist. Reb. xi. (1888) § 195 Rolph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence..and then be might easily be despatched. 1709 Steele Talter No. 59 F: That they may not be decoyed in by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. II. v. I. 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for. 1833 Ht. Marineau Fr. Whus iv. 63 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm. 1865 Baring-Gould Werewolves vi. 81 This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.

Hence **Decoy'er**, **Decoy'ing** vbl. sb.

1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxii. (1884) 162 Decoying was the only item of the wild life still existing in the

Broad district with which we had not made ourselves

Decoy-duck (dikoi dr.k). [f. Decoy sb. +

Duck. Cf. Du. kooieend in same sense.]

1. A duck trained to decoy its fellows.

1651 C. Walker Hist. Independ. 111. 34 These. are rewarded like Decoy Duckes for their paines. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxii. (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they. hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. fig. A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

or mischief.

1625 FLETCHER Fair Maid IV. ii, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1688 SHADWELL SQP. Alsatia Dram. Personae, Shamwell .. being ruined by Cheally, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1887 Daily News II July 3/I At Monte Carlo. he was employed as a decoy duck.

Decra'ssify, v. rare. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. crassus thick, gross + -FY.] trans. To divest of what is

us thick, gross + -FY.] trans. To divest of what is crass, gross, or material.

1855 Browning Bp. Blongram's Apol. Wks. IV. 267, I hear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decrassify my faith. 1885 COULAND Spirit Gothe's Faust vi. 202 Our attempt to decrassify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain.

186 Decrease (dlkrī's, dl'krīs), sb. Forms: 4 decrease for decrease for decrease for decrease for decrease.

crees, 4-7 discrease, 5 decresse, 6- decrease. [a. OF. decreis, descreis (later des-, de-crois, now décroît), verbal sb. f. stem of de-, descreis-tre

décroît), verbal sb. f. stem of de-, descreis-tre (de(s)creiss-ant) to Decrease.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this. (Opposed to Increase sb.)

1383 Gower Conf. 111. 154 That none bonour fall in decrees [v.r. discrease]. 1488-9 Act 4 Hen VII, c. 1 To decresse and destruction of your lyvelode. 1555 Eden Decades 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1655 Pervs Diary 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1654 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. vii. 24 Notes of Diminution or Decrease. 1742 Young Nt. Th. v. 177 While man is growing, life is in decrease. 1874 Green Short Hist. iv. § 2. 168 The steady decrease in the number of the greater nobles.

+ b. spec. The wane of the moon. Obs.

7 D. Spec. The want of the moon. Oct.

1626 BACON Sylva § 626 Such Fruits. you must gather
...when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661
LOVELL Hist. Anivn. & Min. 20 The same taken in the decrease of the moon. helpeth the fits of quartans. 1746
HERYEY Medit. (1818) 266 The moon in her decrease prevents the dawn.

Decrease (dikris), v. Forms: a. 4-5 disperses disperses of the moon of the decrease prevents the dawn.

**Decrease** (d/ktr's), v. Forms: a. 4-5 alscresse, 5 discrease, -creace, dyscres, -crece, 6 discresse, dyscrease; β. 4-5 decreesse, 4-6 decresse, 5-crece, -creace, 5-6-cresse, 6 Sc. dicres, 6-decrease. [f. OF. de-, descreiss-, ppl. stem of descreistre (later descroistre (Cotgr. 1611), now décroître) = Pr. descreisser, Cat. descrexer, Sp. descrecer, It. discre-scere, which took in Romanic the place of L. decrescere, decreose to grow: see De- I. 6. Under the influence of the grow: see DE- I. 6. Under the influence of the L., decreistre was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence, de-crese, found beside descrese in ME., eventually superseded it. An Anglo Fr. decresser, influenced by Eng. decrese or L.

Anglo Fr. decresser, influenced by Eng. decrese or L. decrescere, is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI.]

1. intr. To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc.); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, ahate. (Opposed to Increase v.)

a. 1303 Gower Conf. II. 188 Knowend how that the feith discresseth. a 1400 Cov. Myst. (1841) 224 Oure joy wylle sone dyscres. 1490 Caxton Eneydos Prol. 2 The mone ...ener wauerynge, wexynge one season and waneth & dyscreaseth another season. 1526 Skellton Magnyf. 2545 Now ebbe, now flowe, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 Palson, 518/2, I discresse, I growe lasse or dymynysshe. B. 1382 Wyclif Gen. viii. 5 The watres geden and decreesseden [1388 decresiden] vnto the tenthe moneth. c 1400 Maunoev. (Roxh.) vi. 23 Pan begynnes Nilus to decreesse. 1833 Cath. Angl. 92 To Decresse (A. Decresse), decrescere. 1530 Palson, 509/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 Thonate John iii. 30 He must increace; and I must decreace. 1608 Shaks. Per. 1. ii. 85 Tyrants' fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. iii. (1838) I. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased. 1854 Brewster More Worlds iv. 68 The temperature... decreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2. trans. To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

diminish.

diminish.

c 1470 Harding Chron. xvi. vii, For couetyse his brother to discreace. 1587 Mirr. Mag., Cordila xlv, He first decreast my wealth. 1596 Siaks. Tam. Shrew II. 119 His Lands and goods, Which I have bettered rather then decreast. 1651 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreased its strength. c1718 Pracos An Epitaph 42 Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 Mill. in Even. Star 10 July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh. Hence Decreasing vbl. sb. and ppl. a., Decreasing lands.

crea singly adv.

cree singly adv.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. ii. (1495) 298 In the whyche waters..it makyth encreasynge and decresynge.

1591 Precivall Sp. Dict., Descrecimiento, decreasing. 1633 FLETCHER Purple 18.1 18.1. 134 Which yet increases more with the decreasing day. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 27 (Quakers) hold that.. baptism with water belonged to an inferior and decreasing dispensation. 1822 Examiner 219/1

Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground. Mod. Food was decreasingly scarce.

† Decreation (dīkri,ēi·ʃən). Obs. [f. Dr. 1, 6 + Creation. (In sense of 'diminution' décréation is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence; annihilation.

1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 47 As he is a creature, hee feares decreation. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. i. § 37. 45 More Reasonable. then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the sonls of Brutes.

† Decreator. Obs. [f. Dr. 1. 6 + Creator, implying a vb. decreate: see prec.] One who uncreates or annihilates.

creates or annihilates.

16/8 Cloworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 25. 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also the Decreator of

Decrece, obs. form of Decrease. Decree, ons. form of Decrease.

Decree (drkrr), sb. Also 4-6 deere. [a. OP. deere, var. of deeret (in pl. deerez, deeres) = Pr. deeret, Sp., It. deereto, ad. L. deeretum, subst. use of neuter of deeretus, pa. pple. of deerenere to deeree: see Decenn.]

An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having

the force of law.

the force of law.

c 1315 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1745 Pen watz demed a de-cre hi be duk selven. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 121 At London bei wer atteynt, decre was mad for bate. 1483 Cath. Angl. 9a A Decree, decretum. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. i. 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice. 1637 (title). A Decree of the Starre-Chamber concerning Printing. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 111. 7 The dire Decrees Of hard Euristhens. 1796 H. Hunner Hr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) III. 639 The Constituent Assembly. abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst. 111. (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly. 1831 Tennyson To the Queen ix, To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 1. 1899 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. Eccl. An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in pl. the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part

collection of such laws and decisions, forming part

collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (Cf. Decretal.)

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 4640 Hyt ys forbode hym, np be decre, Myracles for to make or se. 1377 Langl. P.

171. B. xv. 373 Doctoures uf decres and of diunnite Maistres.

1303 Gower Conf. 1. 257 The pope. hath made and yove the decre. 1531 in W. H. Turner Sciect. Rec. Oxford 95 Master Morgan Johns, bachelor of decrees, 1564 (title), A godly and necessarie Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent. 1691 Wood Alth. Oxon. 1. 20 He was .. admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach. of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law. 1726 Antiffer Parergon p. xxxvii, A Decree is an Ordinance which is enacted by the Pope himself, by and with the advice of his Cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXV. 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised. that they would accept the decrees of the Council [16] Trent.. 1803 P. T. Possytti in Faith & Criticism 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself. there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees.

3. Theol. One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are forcordained.

3. Theol. One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are forcordained.

1570 B. Googe Pop. Kingd. 1. (1880) 1 All the Deuils deepe in hell, at his decrees doe quake. 1648 Assembly's Larger Catech. Q. 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time. a 1711 Ken Hymnarium Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 Her Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free. 1860 MOTLEY Netherl. (1868) I. i. 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of ... possessions far and near.

4. Jayu. A indicial decision. In various specific.

4. Law. A judicial decision. In various specific uses: a. Rom. Law. A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judi-

2176-81 GIBBON Decl. & F. xliv, The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple link. 1880 MURRHEAO Gains 1. § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of

been disputed that I have a lext.

b. Eng. Law. The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and

Due since the Indicature Act of 1873-5, Divorce. But since the Judicature Act of 1873-5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity

powers.

powers.

Decree is still used in Admiralty cases. In Divorce cases, a decree is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties. Decree nivi: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute. In Ecclasiastical cases, decree is a special form of citation of the party to the suit.

1622 CALLIS SIAL Sewers (1647) 231 A Decree is .. only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there. 1735 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. IV. 30 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. 451

When all are heard, the court pronounces the decree, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex. S. v., Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies. whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment. 1873 Act 36 3 37 Vict. c. 66 \$ 100 In the construction of this Act. the several words herein-after mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following: (that is to say)... Judgment 'shall include Decree. 1873 PHILLIMORE Ectels. Law 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court. 1893 GEARY Law of Marriage 354 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution. 1893 BARNES in Law Ref. Probate Div. 154 The decree I make will be: that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings. Mod. Newspr., A decree uisi was pronounced. The decree was made absolute.

C. Sc. Law. The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. DECENNITURE.

Decrees are said to be condemnator or absolutior according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender. A decree in absence is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law. Decree of Registration is a decree fictione juris of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him. Decree arbitral: an award by one or more arbiters: see Arbitral: an award by one or more arbiters: see Arbitral: an award by one or more arbiters: see Arbitral. Decree afterior indge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session and their anthority interposed to it by a new decree. 1861 W. Bell. Diet. Law Soot. s. v., The decree of Locatily, Modification,

Decree (d!kr!), v. Also 6 decre, decrey. [f. Decree sb.: cf. F. décréter, f. décret.]

1. trans. To command (something) by decree;

to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, or-

dain.

1399 Rolls of Parlt. III. 424/1 [Their] Commissaries. declared and decreed, and adjugged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved. of the Astate of Kyng. 1538 Starker England 1. i. 20 No partycular mean by cyuyle ordynance decred. 1590 MaRlowe Edv. II, Wks. (Riddg.) 194/2 The stately triumph we decreed. a 1627 Middle Middle Parlor of Q. iv. ii, Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreen. 1637 Decree Star Chamber § 11 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller. shall imprint. any English bookse [etc.] a 1718 Rowe [J., Their father., has decreed His sceptre to the younger. 1858 Faoude Hist. Eng. III. xii. 13 The English parliaments were. decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. I. iii. i. 309 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours.

15. fig. To ordain as by Divine appointment, or

b. fig. To ordain as by Divine appointment, or

by fate.

c 1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps. (1823) CXIX. B. iii, What thou dost decree. 1594 Hooker Earl. Pol. i ii. (1611) 4 Wherewith God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be. 1601 SIAKS. Tavel. N. I. v. 330 What is decreed, must be: and be this so. 1795 Souther Yoan of Are v. 168 For Heaven all-just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end. 1841 Lane Arab. Nts. I. 111 Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thou decreest.

2. Law. † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), the decide judicially (obs.); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; absol. to give indrement in a cause.

judgement in a cause.

judgement in a cause.

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noone. 1570 Levins, 46/39 To Decree, decernere. 1621 Elesing Debates Ito. Lords (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one wytnesse. 1818 CRUSE Digest (ed. 2) I. 469 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. bid. VI. 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly. 1891 Law Reports Weekly Notes 43/1 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service.

3. To decide or determine authoritatively: to

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1571 Ewell Serm. Haggai i. 4 Our fathers in the Councill holden at Constance.. have decreed.. that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresic. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxii. 116 Whatsoever that Assembly shall Decree. 1837 Carlleff. Rev. I. v. ii, The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly.

† b. To decree (a person) for: to put him down as, pronounce him to be. Obs. rare.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. Scornful Lady IV. i, Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here.

+4. To determine, resolve, decide (to do something). Obs. or arch.

thing). Obs. or arch.

1536 Pigr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Decreyinge with
them selfe.. to beare and suffre all thynges. 1599 Shaks.
Bluch Ado i. iii. 35, I have decreed not to sing to my cage.
1697 DRYOEN VITE, GEOFF. IV. 333 When thou hast decreed
to seize their Stores. 1754 Fielding Jon. Wild IV. viii,
Here we decreed to rest and dime. 1891 R. Ellis Catullus
viii. 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. absol. or intr. To decide, determine, ordain. 1591 SPENNER Rubnes of Rome vi. 11 So did the Gods by heavenly doome decree. 1600 Shaks, A. Y. L. I. ii. 111 As the destunies decrees. 1647-8 COTTEREL Davilla's Hist. Fr. (1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields [0 battle]. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 172 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed. Hence Decree d ffl. a., Decree ing vol. sb. and

ffl. a.

1548 UDALI, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil. ii. (R.), Suche was the decreed wyll of the father.

1591 Stenser Ruins of Time 35 Bereft of both by Fates vnius decreeing.

1648 Bolton Florus nt. xxi. 242 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment.

1876 Stelley Stein II. 133

The decreeing and executing Power not being combined.

Decreeable (d/krFab'l), a. rare. [-ABLE.]

Capable of being decreed.

1846 Worcester cites Vernon.

† Decreement. Obs. [-MENT.] A decreeing, a decree.

a decree.

1503-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 5/1 These..expresse decreements of general conncels. 1601 Br. W. Barlow Defense 197 The sole.. indge of all writings and decreements.

Decreement, obs. (erron.) f. Decreement.

160 II. More Myst. Godl. vii. ii. 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreer. 1664 — Myst. Int. p. 285 A Decreer of Idolatrous practices. a 1679 T. Goodwin IV ks. I. iii. 103 (R.), The first decreer of iit.

Decreee, decreesse, obs. forms of Decreers.

Decreet (dikrīt), sb. Obs. or arch. Forms: 4-5 decret, 5-7 decreit, decrete, 6- decreet.

[a. F. décret, or ad. L. dēcrēl-um: sec Decree sb.] + 1. An earlier form of the word Decree, entirely +1. An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely

†1. An earlier form of the word Deckee, entirely Obs. in English, and in Sc. retained only as in b. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. iv. 17 porus her decretz and hire iugementys. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. v. 172 He gert bame bare decrete retrete, And all tyl windo baire sentens. 1483 Caxion Gold. Leg. 108 b/1 Lyke as it is had in the decrete. 1552 Abs. Hamilton Catch. (1884) 5 The decreet maid in our provincial counsale. 1571 Sat. Poems Reform. xxviii. 78 Aganis thair Cannoun Law thay gaif decreit. a 1605 Montomerie Misc. Poems xxxiii. 10 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decreit.

b. Sc. Law. = Decree 4 c. (The vernacular form in Sc.; now arch.)

form in Sc.; now arch.)

form in Sc.; now arch.)

1491 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1897) § 30 Within twentie daies after the decreet of the delinerance be given there vpon.

1584 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1897) § 139 All decreetes given be quhatsumener Judges. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 21 The effect of ane decreit given be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quhither it be just or nocht. 1752 in Scots Mag. June (1753) 287/2 He had procured a sist. against the decreet. 1812 CHALMERS Let. in Life (1851) 1. 272 The only effect of this decreet of the Court of Teinds. 1824 Scott Redgauntlet ch. ii, It went. just like a decreet in absence. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

warrants.

† 2. A decision, determination. Obs. rare.

c 1400 Apol. Loll. 101 Chaunge bi decret, & do not bis bat bu hast vowid unwarly. c 1470 Henny Wallace viii.

630 This decret that wit amang thaim fand; Gyff Wallace wald apon him tak the croun, To gyff battaill thai suld be redy boun.

† **Decreet** (d'krît), v. Obs. Forms: see prec. [a. F. décrét-r, f. décrét Decree. Only Sc. after

1. trans. To decree, order, ordain.

15th c.]

1. trans. To decree, order, ordain.

1. trans. To decree order. The Decretyd hym par Kyng to be. 14fg Sc. Acts Jas. II (1814) II. 48/1 II is decreted by sentence dynne.

1. trans. To decreted by sentence dynne.

1. trans. Sept. (1728 of 2 It is also. decreeted that all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of thir common enemies.

1. To decide, determine, resolve (to do something).

1. 152-8 Ilist. James VI (1804) 138 He decretit to pas hame, and to leane the Regent's company.

3. intr. To pronounce a decision or judgement.

1. 153 Winger Wks. (1890) II. 30 Paraduentuir he. hes brestit out erar of a manlie passioun, than decretit be heuinlie ressoun.

1. 1957 Montromeric Arrive & Stan 1924 Since 32 30ursells submit To do as I decreit.

1. trans. To pronounce a decision or judgement.

1. 160 Skene Reg. Maj. 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may decreit as they please. Ibid. 65 Arbiters. may not decreit vpon ane halie day.

1. Hence Decree'ted ppl. a., decreed.

172. Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 558 A Decreeted Non-juror.

1761 Huma Hist. Eng. II. xxx. 168 The more to pacify the king he showed to him. the decreted bull.

1. Decrement (de kitment). [ad. L. decrement
1. 16 decree see Aug. 2

um, f. decre- stem of inceptive decre-sc-ere to DE-CREASE: see -MENT.]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing gradually less, or (with pl.) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Op-

posed to increment.)

posed to increment.

16a1 MOUNTAGU Diatribæ 310 The decrements of the First-fruits.

16a1 Brathwait Whimziez 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his iocrements small: his receits come farre short of his disbursements.

1660 BOYLE New Extp. Phys. Mech. xxi. 151 The greater decrement of the pressure of the Air.

1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth v.

1743) 253 Rocks..suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower.

1774 J. BRYANT Mythology I. 339 A society ...where there is a continual decrement.

1840 J. H. Green Vital Dynamics 8 is Signs of the decrement of vital energy.

4 b. spec. Bodily decay, wasting away.

1646 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. vi. iv. 289 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last dayes precipitate

into our graves. 1692 Ray Dissol. World III. v. (1732) 340
There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.

c. The wane (of the moon); spec. in Heraldry.
1610 GUILLIM Heraldry III. iii. (1611) of Her divers denominations in Heraldrie, as her increment in her increase
...her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her
change and eclipse. 1822 T. Taylor Apuleius 292 The
Moon...defining the month through her increments, and
afterwards by her equal decrements.

d. Decrement of life: in the doctrine of annuities

and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of

d. Decrement of life: in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death.

1752 Phil. Trans. XLVII. liii. 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age. 1755 Brakenange bid. XLIX. 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life. 1851 Heaschel Stud. Nat. Phil. II. vi. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

e. Crystallography. 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced' (Webster).

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 146 The decrements on the edges concur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form. 1833 H. J. Baooke Introd. Crystallogr. 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a decrement. 1858 Buckle Civilia. II. vii. 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement.

2. The amount lost by diminition or waste; spec. in Math. a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (e. g. in a given small time).

1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual., [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of y. 1816-6 Playeral Nat. Phil. (1891) I. 227 The decrements of heat in each second. 1846 H. Rogeas Ess. (1860) I. 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements. 1883 Economist 15 Sept., If the unearned increments is to be appropriated by the State. The undeserved decrement. as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation.

† 3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. Obs.

+3. Applied to certain college expenses at Ox-

†3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. Obs.
[1483 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 271 Item in decrementis, iij. li, vij. s'. i. d'.] 1726 R. Newton in Reminiscences (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fnel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessaries: originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, decrescere, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

† Decrepidity. rare—1. [f. decrepid, variant of Decrepit, after timidity, etc.] = Decrepidity.

TUDE.

1760 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepidity in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

fortable shelter of a fire-side. **Decrepit** (d'kre'pit), a. (sb.) Also 6 decrepute, decreaped, 6-7 decrepite, et, 7 ate, 7-9 decrepid, 8 decripid, ed, decripped. [a. F. décrépit (16th c.), in 15thc. descrepy, ad. L. décrepitus very old, decrepit, f. de-down + crepit-, ppl. stem of crepare to crack, creak, rattle. The final -it has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples., adjs. in -id, etc.]

1. Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities; old and feeble.

with infirmities; old and feeble.

c 1450 Henryson Praise of Age 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 151-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 3 § 1
Every man .. not lame decrepute or mayned. 1550 CrowLey Inform. & Petit. 465 To sustayne they parents decrepet
age. 1666 Warner Alb. Eng. Xiv. Ixxxix. 361 A fourth
farre older decrepate with age. 1689-90 Temple Ess.
Health & Long Life Wks. 1731 I. 273 With common
Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 Fielding Amelia
(1775) X. 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of
getting a livelihood by work. 187a Black Adv. Phaeton
Xx. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed.
B. decrepid, etc. a 1616 Beaum. & Fi. Lit. Fr. Lawyer
I. j. Thou shalt not find 1 am decrepid. 1696 Davden Let.
Mrs. Stewart 1 Oct. Wks. 1800 I. 11. 66 How can you be so
good to an old decrepid man? 1710 D'URFEY Pills (1872)
IV. 317 Decripped old Sinners. 1820 W. Irving Sketch
Bk. I. 216 A poor decrepid old woman. 1845 G. E. Dav tr.
Stimon's Anim. Chem. I. 204 An old, decrepid...animal.

Simon's Anim. Chem. 1. 204 An old, decrepid. animal.
2. fg. of things.
1504 NASHE Unfort. Trav. 23 The decrepite Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 Str T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. xxi. 264 Decrepite superstitions. 1780 Burke Sp. Econ. Reform Wks. 111. 267 The poor wasted decrepid revenue of the principality. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL My Farm of Edgewood 124 The decrepid apple trees are rooted up. 1878 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. I. i. 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

B. sb, One who is decrepit. Obs. or local.

B. sb., One who is decrepit. Obs. or local.

1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 25 In men full of dayes, and such decrepittes as old age hath long arrested. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Decrippit, a cripple, lame person.

† Decre pit, v. Obs. [f. prec.] To make decrepit (see quot.).

1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 310/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepiting, that is benumming the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball.

† Decrepitage Decrepitages Obs.

+ Decrepitage, Decrepitancy. Obs. Irregular

ropo G. H. Hist. Cardinals 11. 11. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitage [bontà e decrepità]. Ibid. 111. 11. 302 His age.. his infirmities, and decrepitancy.

**Decrepitate** (dikre pitelt), v. [f. med. or mod.L. decrepitare, f. de-down, away + -crepitare to crackle, freq. of crepare to crack. Cf. F. décréto crackle, freq. of crepare to crack. piter (1690 in Hatzf.).]

1. trans. To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 Sir T. Browner Pseud. Ep. n. v. 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated. 1684 Boyle Perousn. Anim. § Solid Bod. viii. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had heen very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 370 Decrepitate them, i.e. dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel. 1823 G. R. Poater Porcelain & Gl. 83 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased.

2. intr. Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied

2. intr. Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles. This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminæ which compose them. Watts Dict. Chem.

1679 PLOT Oxfordsh. 54 Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. 1.331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency. 1849 DANA Geol. v. (1850) 324 note, It decrepitates. but does not fuse.

Hence Decrepitated ppl. a., Decrepitating vbl. sb, and ppl. a.

Hence Decrepitated ppl. a., Decrepitating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1661 R. Mathew Unl. Alch. § 101. 165 Let thy salt stand meanly red til it wil crack no more, and that is called decrepitating. 1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 84/2, I..take equal parts of decrepitated salt and nitre. 1819 H. Busk Vestriad v. 53 Decrepitating salts with fury crack. 1874 Grove Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitating noise.

Decrepitation (dikrepitēl sn.) [n. of action f. Decrepitaties see Ation. Also mod.F. (1742 in Hatzf.), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin.] The action of the verb Decrepitate: a. The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with

of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat. b. The crackling and disintegration of

the heat. b. The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 142 Unless the hydropick moisture. be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation.

1685 Phil. Trans. XV. 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt. 1827 FARADAY Chem. Manip. v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1630 Linnier Nat. Syst. Bot. 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shewn by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire.

1886 Theoremitly (dikremitli). adv. [-LY 2.] In a

Decrepitly (džkre pitli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decrepit manner.

1848 Lowell Sir Launfal II. i, And she rose up decrepitly
For a last dim look at earth and sea.

For a last dim look at earth and sea.

† Decrepitness. Obs. Also 7-8 decrepid.

[-NESS.] = DECREPITUDE.

\*\*r6or\* Cornwallyes Ep. x, Before decrepitness and death catch me. 1677 Wycherley Pl. Dealer II. i, Won'dst thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepidness? 1703 J. SAVAGE Lett. Antients viii. 49 The Decrepidness of extream Old Age.

Decrepitude (dikre pitiud). [a. F. decrepitude (14th c.), prob. repr. a med.L. \*decrepitude, f. decrepitus, or on the model of similar formations: see -TUDE.] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, esp. that

crepit; a state of feebleness and decay, esp. that due to old age. lit. and fig.

1603 Florio Montaigne 1. xix. (1632) 37 She... dies in her decrepitude. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 15171 The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude. 1784 Cowper Task 11. 489 Praise from the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxi. 161 Still when hoary decrepitude. Nods a tremulous Vesto all. 1875 MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome lxxv. (1877) 627 Paganism thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again.

† Decrepitude.

never rose again.

† Decre pity. Obs. [a. OF. décrépité (15-17th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. dēcrepit-ās, -tātem (Du Cange), f. L. dēcrepitus.] = DECREPTUDE.

1576 Newton tr. Lenniés Complex. 30 a, The firste enteraunce and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighboure to decrepitie and dotage. 1598 FLORIO, Decrepità.. olde age, decrepitie. 1503 — Montaigne II. xxix. (1532) 394 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity. 1605 CHAPMAN All Fooles Plays 1873 I. 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity.

Decreptone (d'Ivrosèns). ram. Iad. L. dē-

Decrescence (dikresens). rare. [ad. L. decrescentia decreasing, waning, f. decrescere to Decrescentia decreasing, waning state or condition. 1872 Contemp. Rev. XX. 899 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescence.

| Decrescendo (dēkresendo). Mus. [It. = decreasing.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = Diminuendo. As sb.: A gradual diminution of loudness of tone. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. s.v., A decrescendo of 48 bars from

Decrescent (dikre'sent), a. and sb. Also 7-8 decressant. [ad. L. decrescent-em, pr. pple. of decrescere to Decrease: see-ent. For the earlier spelling, cf. Crescent.]

A. adj. Decreasing, growing gradually less.

Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in Her. represented with the horns towards the In Bot. applied to organs which de-

in Her. represented with the holms towards the sinister side. In Bot. applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards.

1610 Guillim Heraldry III. iii. (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper. 1674 Jeake. Arith. I. (1660) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Decrement, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decressant. 1811 PINKERTON Petral. II. 167 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1872 Tennyson Gareth & Lyn. 518 Between the increscent and decrescent moon.

B. ch. The moon in her decrement or wane: used

B. sb. The moon in her decrement or wane: used

B. so. The moon in her decrement or wane: used in Her. as a bearing. (Opposed to increscent.) 1616 BULLOKAR, Decressant, the Moone in the last quarter. 1650 FELTHAM Resolves xxviii. (1st ed.) 83 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1651 Lond. Gaz. No. 2674/4 A Cross Moline between 2 Increscents and 2 Decrescents. 1851 J. B. HUME Poems, Glenfinlas 162 The wandecrescent's slanting beams.

Decrese, decresse, obs. forms of Decresse.

Decresion, var. of Decretion Obs., decrease.

Decretal (dřkrītál), a., sb. Also 4-7 -ale, -all(e, (7 decretal)). [a. F. décrétal, -ale (13th c.), ad. L. dēcrētālis of or containing a decree, whence med.L. decrêtales (sc. epistolæ) papal letters containing decrees, decretale a decree, statute, conslitu-

med.L. dēcrētāles (sc. epistolæ) papal letters containing decrees, dēcrētāle a decree, statute, constitution.] A. adj.

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees.

2. Pertaining to the papal decrees: see B. 1. † Decretal right: canon law. 1480 Caxton Faytes of A. III. v. 175 After the decretall and cyuyll tyght. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. v. vii. 43 The decretall epistles heaped together by Gregorie the i.x. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) \$/1 Decided by certeine new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 18 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost; not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional. 1682 Bubnat Rights Princes v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are .. rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 Linoaran Hist. Eng. VI. 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bull to him and his minister.

3. Dertaining to, or of the nature of, a decree of Chancery or other civil court.

1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 253 Persuant to a Decretall order of yo Provinil. Judges. 1714 Lond. Gaz. No. 5253/4

A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1819 Swanston Reports (Chancery) III. 238 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course. That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause. 1884 Weekly Notes 20 Dec. 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment.

† 2. Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative. b. transf. of the person who commands. Obs.

a 1610 Healey Epictetus' Man. lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe

who commands. Obs.

a 1610 Healey Epictetus' Man. lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall lawes, never to bee violated. 1610—
St. Aug. Citie of God xxi. viii. (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid vpon nature. 1679 J. Goodman Penit.

Pardoned II. ii. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty] .. seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

to have been most peremperly and decretal mind enings.

+ 3. Decisive, definitive. Obs. rare.

1608 CHAPMAN Byron's Trag. Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's a most decretall end of me. 1697 EVELYN Numism. vii. 252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. Eccl. A papal decree or decretal epistle; a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. b. pl. The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law.

1330 R. Baunne Chron. (1810) 337, & if be decretal ne were ordered for pis, be clerkes ouer alle ne routh to do amys. 1377 LANGL. P. P. B. v. 428 Ac in canoun ne in be decretales I can nouste rede a lyne. 1487 CANTON Myrr. 1. v. 26 They... goo lerne anon the lawes or decretals. 1555 HARPSTIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 191 That.. the Pope would sign a Decretall drawn out for his purpose. 1645 Millton Collast. Whs. (1851) 387 to uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals. 1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. 1. v. 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1841) I. vii. 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1856 Frouns Hists. Eng. II. ix. 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 Lit. Churchman VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

The sing. was occasionally used instead of the pl. in sense b above. Obs.

1531 Dial. Laws Eng. II. xxvi. (1638) 110 They that be learned in the law. hold the decretal bindeth not in this

1531 Dial. Laws Eng. 11. xxvi. (1638) rio They that be learned in the law.. hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) III. 307 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Romes Law, to bind me to answer.

Law, to bind me to answer.

2. transf. A decree, ordinance.

1588 GRENNE Pertinedes 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentacions, and such medicinall decretals. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. v. 171 Which are not the eternal dictates and decretals of the divine nature. 1888 J. MARINEAU Stud. Chr. 86 A repeal of the decretals of Eternity.

† Decretaliarch. Obs. [F. decrétaliarche.] A word of Rabelais: the lord of decretals, the Pope. 1656 in Blount Glassogr. [from Cotgrave]. 1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais IV. Ilv., The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.

+ Decretaline, a. Obs. [f. Decretal + -INE.]

of or belonging to the Decretals.

1600 O. E. Repl. Libel n. iii. 59 They have .. received a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God. Ibid. n. iv. 90 Their decretaline doctrine is neither sound, nor holy. 1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais IV, xlix. (1737) 199 Our old Decretaline Scholiasts.

Decretalist (d/kri²tálist). [mod. f. Decretal. (B. I) + 18T: cf. l'. décrétaliste (14th c.), and Decretaist.] One versed in the Decretals. † b. One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees

of God (cf. Degretal a. 2).

1710 D. Whither Disc. Five Points vi. i. (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbists and the Fatalists may do the same.

1872 R. Jenkins in Archwol, Cant. VIII, 66 note, Apostacy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime.

Decretally, adv. [-LY 2.] In a decretal way,

Decre'tally, adv. [-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a decretal way, by way of decree.

1621 W. Sclatter Tythes (1623) 215 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, its deliuered by Vrban. 1626—Expos. 2 Thess. (1620) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally stablished for catholique doctrine? 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. II. To Rdr. 43 The Supream Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally Pre-existing in the Hypostatick Union.

† Decre'tary. Obs. [f. L. decret-tum Decrete +-ARY.] One versed in the Decretals.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Oser. 358 b, For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries.

Decre'te. 1. = Decrete 4a. [A special adaptation of L. decretum.]

ration of L. decretum.]

1832 Austrin Jurispr. (1879) 11. xxviii. 534 The most important .. of these special constitutions were those decretes and rescripts which were made by the Emperors .. a decrete being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal.

2. Obs. var. of Decrete.

† Decretion. Obs. Also 7 decresion. [n. of action from L. decret-, ppl. stem of decrescere to Decrease; cf. accretion, concretion. (Not used in L., which had a different decretio from decernere to

DECREASE; cf. accretion, concretion. (Not used in L., which had a different decretion from decerne're to decree.)] Decrease, diminution.

1635 Swan Spec. M. iv. § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds... by descending make no greater augmentation then the decresion was in their ascending. 1659 Pearson Creed (1839) 73 By which decretion we might guess at a former increase.

Decretist (d/kr?tist). [ad. med.L. decretista, f. decretum Decree! see -IST. So OF. decretiste (1499 in Godef.), earlier decretistre (see next).]

One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

1409 in Godef.), earlier decretistre (see next).

One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

1409 in Godef.) pearlier decretistre (see next).

One versed in the Decretals; a student, or one that studies the Decretals. 1726 Arliffer Pareryon xx. The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1871 Vacquan Life St. Thomas 352 To attend the lectures of the decretists.

† Decretistre. Obs. [a. OF. decretistre (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. decretista: see -ISTRE: later decretiste (see prec.).] = prec.

1303 Langl. P. Pl. C. xvi. 85 This doctor and dininour, and decretiste of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure.

Decretive (dikritiv), a. [f. L. decret-, ppl. stem of decreting; = Decretor Xi.

1609 B. W. Bardow Answo. Nameless Cath. 170 Either discretiue... or directive... and thirdly decretive, which is in the Prince, either affirmatively to binde those within his compasse [etc.]. 1651 Baxer Mr. Bast. 269 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1770 Wester Wrs. (1872) XIV. 195 Both the choice of the former, and the decretive omission of the latter were owing... to the sovereign will... of God. 1874 H. R. Reynld Solar Processing of the former, and the decretive omission of specific and too decretive in their essence.

Hence Decretively adv.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 808 The thousand

Hence **Decretively** adv.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the devills bondage onely.

+ Decreto rial, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. decretorius Decretory + -AL.]

1. = DECRETORY 3.

1. 88 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 25 The great Climactericall, Hebdomaticall, Scalary, Decretoriall yeere. Ibid. 93 Is it therefore impossible.. that any of those should see as far into Decretoriall numbers 7 1646 Str. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 19. xii. 212 The medicall or Decretoriall month.

the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner.

† **Decreto rian**, a. Obs. [f. as prcc. + -AN.]
Decisive, critical; = DEGRETORY 2, 3.

1679 J. GOODMAN Penit. Pardoned in. ii. (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push. 1716 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. in. Diss. Physick 54
The ancient Greek Physicians made . Astrology or Astronmy, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies.

Decretorily, adv. ? Obs. [f. next + -LY ².] In a decretory manner; positively, decisively. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11. ii. rule vi. § 33 All which speak... decretorily and degmatically and zealously. 1684 J. Goodman Wint. Ev. Conf. 11. (T.), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought... to the point you drive at.

Decretory (dl'kritori), a. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dēcrētori-us, f. dēcrēt- ppl. stem of L. dēcrērere to determine, Decree: see -ory.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a 1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 83 We banish .. all imaginary fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp. 11. vii. 37 Those decretory and finall words of S. Paul: He that defiles a Temple, him will God destroy. 1673 Baxter Let. in Answ. Dodwell 83 You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch; and communicate only the executive. 1737 J. Clarke Hist. Bible (1740) II. v. 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him. 1807 Roanson Archaol. Graca 1. xvi. 77 The decretory sentence was passed.
† b. Of persons: Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement: positive, decided.

a definite decision or judgement; positive, decided.

1651 Jem. Taylon Serm. for Yearl, xi. 256 They that with

1 loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciative of speedy judgement. 1655 — Unum Necess. vii. § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it. 1680 H. Doowell. Two Lett. Advice (1691) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

+ 2. Such as to decide the question; decisive,

determinative. Obs.

† 2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. Obs.

1674 Evelin Navig. & Comm. Misc. Writ. (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 169a M. Morgan Poem on Victory over Fr. Fleet 7 In which was struck this decretory Blow. 178 Br. Huteinsson Witcheraft (1720) 172 They tried.. their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel. 1737 Wilston Fosephus Diss. 105 There is one particular Observation.. that seems to me to be decretory. † 3. Old Med. and Astrol. Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, ctc.; also fig. of a course of life; = CRITICAL 4. Obs. or arch.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1586) 78 b. The third of Maie (which is the laste decretorie daie of the Vine). 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 500 The foure decretorie or criticall daies, that gine the doome of Oliue trees, either to good or bad. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. XII. 213 The medicall month; introduced by Galen.. for the better compute of Decretory or Criticall dayes. 170a C. Mather Magn. Chr. III., V. VII. (1852) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you. 1890 E. Joinsson Rise Christendom 104, 1 look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour [of death].

† Decrew', v. Obs. rare. [f. OF. decreut, now decru, pa. pple. of decreistre, deroitre to Decrease: cf. Accrue.] To decrease, wane.

1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. VI. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed.

Decrial (deriving): open disparagement.

1711 Shurfesh. Charac. Misc. v. 1. (1737) III. 266 The

Decrial (d/kroi'al). rare. [f. Decry v. +-AL 5.]
The act of decrying; open disparagement.
1711 Shaftesh. Charac. Misc. v. i. (1737) III. 266 The
Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit
and Letters absolutely depend. Ibid. v. ii. (R.), A decrial or
disparagement of those raw works.

Decried (d/kroi'd), fpl. a. [f. Decry v.+-ED.]
Cried down, disparaged openly, etc.: see the verb.
1655 H. Vauchan Silex Scint. I. (1858) 36 Prayer was such
A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1783 Burke
Report Affairs India Wks. 1842 II. 6 A suspected and decried government. 1818 J. C. Honnouse Indy (1859) II. 372
A decried effort since the edict of Dr. Johnson.
Decrier (d/kroi'oz). One who decries.
1638 Freer Acc. E. India A iiij b, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers. a 1716 South Serm.
VII. ii. (R.), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of
human learning. 1881 Saintsbury Dryden v. 103 Dryden's
principal decrier.

Decriminate, v. Obs. rare. [f. med.L.

† Decriminate, v. Obs. rare. [f. med.L. dēcrīmināre (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + crīmināre to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal,

to accuse. Hence **Decriminating** ptl. a. 1690 Tryal Rudyard, etc. in Phenix (1721) 1. 398 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms. + **Decrott**, v. Obs. nance-wd. [a. F. décrotter,

in 12th c. descroter, f. de-, des- (DE- 1. 6) + crotte

in 12th c. descroter, i. de-, des- (DE- 1. 6) + erotte dirl.] trans. To clean from dirt, remove dirt from 1653 Urquhar Rabelais 1. xx, To decrott themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes.

Decrown (dl'kroum), v. ? Obs. [f. DE- II. 2 + Crown sb. Cf. F. découronner 'to vncrowne' (Cotgr.), OF. descoroner (12th c.); also dethrone.] trans. To deprive of the crown, to discrown.

trans. To deprive of the crown, to discrown.

1609 Br. W. Bartow Answ. Nameless Cath. 153 Authoritie
to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. 1624 F. White Repl.
Fisher 56 Throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them. 1778 Phil. Surv. S. Irel. 322 If the Pope had
not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrown Kings. 1835
Lytton Rienzi I. iii, How art thou decrowned and spoiled
by thy recreant and apostate children.

Hence Decrowning vol. 5b.

a 1613 OVERBURY A Wife (1638) 212 The decrewning of

Decrustation (dikrostel fan). rare of action f. L. decrust-are to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f. De- I. 6+ crusta Crust, crustare to Crust: see-ATION.] The removal of a crust or

incrustation.

1611 Cotgr., Decrustation, a decrustation, or vncrusting;

1011 Cotge, Decristation, a decristation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the vppermost part, or outmost rind. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1658 in Phillips. 1721 in Ballev; and in mod. Dicts. 1882 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Decry (d'kroi'), v. Also 6-7 decrie. Pa. t. and pple. decried. [a. F. décrier, in 14th c. descrier, f. des-, de- (see DE-1.6) + crier to cry. In Eng. the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down': see DE-I. 4.]

1. trans. To denonnee, condemn, snppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = cry down (CRY v.

17 a); chiefly sald of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the atterance or circulation of statements.

the niterance or circulation of statements.

1617 Moryson Itin. 1. II. vi. 285 Having a singular Art to draw all forraine coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they have got abundance thereof, by decrying the value. 1637 I. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. iv. (1821) 267 The calling downe, and decrying of all other Moneys whatsoever. 1697 Evelyn Numism. vi. 204 Manyothers [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life. 1710 Whitworth Acc. Kussia (1758) 80 Next year. the .. gold .. was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats. 1765 BLACK-STONE Comm. I. 278 The king may .. decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1844 Act 7-8 Vict. c. 24 § 4 Spreading .. any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods.

2. To cry out against; to disparage or condemn openly; to allack the credit or reputation of; = Cry down (CRY 17 b).

Cry down (CRY 17 b).

= Cry down (CRY 17 b).

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1.75 We goe...to law one with another (which S. Paul so decryed). 1660 R. Соке Justice Vind. Pref. 1 All men.. have with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice. 1665 Perys Diary 27 Nov., The goldsmiths do decry the new Act. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. Pref., 'Who is this', says one, 'that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 Lewes Hist. Philos. II. 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 371 The zeal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury. Hence Decry'ing vibl. sb.

1633 [see 1 above]. 1637 State Trials, John Hampden (R.), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it. 1863 Kinglake Crimea (1876) I. vi. 84 A general decrying of arms. † Decry', sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. vb.] The decrying (of money); decrial.

1686 tr. Chardin's Traw. i. 9 The English were the Procures of this Decry. For had that Money continu'd Currant, their Trade had been min'd.

Decrystallization (dikristăleize John). [f.

their Trade had been muid.

Decrystallization (dikri:stăləizē<sup>1</sup>·ʃən), [f. De- II. 1.] Deprivation of crystalline structure.

1860 Sat. Rev. X. 83/1 The decrystallization of ice by the solar rays. 1878 Huxlxv Physiogr. 56 Developed by the breaking-down or decrystallisation of the ice.

Decryptation. Observator in of action f. I.

† Decubation. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. dēcubāre to lie away (from one's own bed), taken in sense of L. dēcumběre to lie down.] The action

of lying down. of lying down.

1664 Evelyn Sylva (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrist seems to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543-5).

Decubital (drkiā bitāl), a. [f. next + -AL.]

Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus.

1876 Braithwaite Retrospect Med. LXXIII. 4 Dr. Handfield Jones on decubital inflammation.

| Decubitus (d/ki/r/bit/s). Med. [mod.L. f. dēcumbēre to lie down, after accubitus and other parallel forms. Used also in French from 1747.]

1. The manner or posture of lying in bed.

1866 A. Finnt Princ, Med. (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained; changes of position are important.

1879 J. M. Duncan Leel, Dis. Women xxx, (1883) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side.

2. 'Also, a synonym of Bedsore' (Syd. Soc. Lex.; see BED 36. 19.

See BED sb. 19.

† Decurleate, v. Obs. - ° [f. late I.. deculcare + ATE 3: cf. inculcate.] (See quots.)

1633 COCKERAM, Deculcate, to tread somthing under foot.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deculcate... to tread or trample upon.

† Decurlt, v. Obs. - ° [ad. I.. decultare (rare and doubtful) = valde occultare.] (See quot.)

1633 COCKERAM, Decult, to hide prinity.

Decultivate: see DE-II. 1.

Decuman (de'kiumăn), a. Also 7-8 -ane.

[ad. I.. decumān-us, var. of decimānus of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, decim-us tenth: see -AN: also, by metonymy, condecim-us tenth: see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense.]

1. Very large, immense: usually of waves.
(As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, fluctus decumanus, is greater and more dangerous than any other: see Sir Thos. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. xvii. 2, De Quincey Pagan Oracles Wks. 1862 VII. 182)
1659 GAUDEN Tears of Church 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billowes as those small vessels have no proportion to resist. 1708 Morteux Rabelais v. xxiii. (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft. 1838 Fraser's Mag. XVII. 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation. 1870 FARRAR With. Hist. i. (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism it (the Church] shall remain immovable.

2. Rom. Antiq. Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy ( forta decumana).

raffect from the enemy ( porta decumana).

1852 Wright Celt, Roman, & Saxon (1861) 148 The decu-

† Decumanal, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

AL.] = prec. I.

1652 URQUHART Yewe! Wks. (1834) 229 The decumanal wave of the oddest whimry of all.

Decumbence (d'kprmbens). [f. DECUMBENT:

see ENCE.] Lying down; = next.

1646 Sin T. Browne Pseud. Ep. Itt. i. 105 If.. they lye not down and enjoy no decumbence at all. 1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., Decumbence, the state or attitude of lying down.

Decumbency (dřkv mběnsi). [f. as prec.:

1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition

1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition or posture.

76,65 IR T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. vi. 244 Theophylact...

not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, imputed this gesture of the beloved Disciple unto Rusticity. 1877 Roberts Handbi. Med. (ed. 3) II. 32 The mode of decumbency is generally on the back, with the head higb.

2. Taking to one's bed; = DECUMBITURE 2. In quot. 1820 humorously for 'going to bed'.

1651 C. Walkea Hist. Independ. In. 52 One peece of cure... must be Phlebotomy, but then you must begin before Decumbency. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 240 The hour of decumbency. 1820 L. Hunt Indicator No. 15 (1822) I. 117 Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

Decumbent (dikwmbent), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dēcumbent-em, pr. pple. of dēcumb-ere to lie down, f. DE-I. 1+-cumbère to lie.]

1. Lying down, reclining. Now rare or Obs. 156 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decumbent, that lyes or sits down; or dyes. a 1692 Ashmole Antiq. Berksh. I. 2 (R.) The decumbent portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. i. 46 The decumbent Posture which is common to Animals in Sleep. 1798 W. Yong in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. Knowledge (1799) 303 The advantage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. Obs.

tage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. Obs.

1689 G. Harvey Curing Dis. by Expect. xv. 114 An elder
Brother decumbent of a Continual Fever. a 1732 ATTERBURY (T.), To deal with .. decumbent dying sinners.

2. spec. a. Bot. Lying or trailing upon the ground,

but with the extremity ascending: applied to stems,

but with the extremity ascending. Approvalents, branches, etc.

1701 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. II. 24 note, This species of Fern. with a decumbent root.

1836 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.

184 M. C. Cooke Fungi 249 The fertile flocei were decumbent, probably from the weight of the spores.

185 D. Nat. Hist. Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on

b. Nat. Hist. Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on the surface, instead of growing out at right angles. 1836 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. III. xxxiv. 308 The covering of hairs is silky and decumbent. Ibid. III. 645 Short decumbent hairs or bristles.

† B. as sb. One lying ill in bed: cf. 1 b. Obs. 1641 J. Jackson True Exang. T. 11. 138 When the Christian decumbent growes near to the grave. 1699 'Misauaus' Honour of Gout (1720) 10 He tells the Decumbent a long story of the .. Misery of Life.

Hence Decumbently adv., in a decumbent In mod. Dicts.

**Decumbiture** (dřkv mbitiúx). ? Obs. [An irregular formation from L. dēcumběre; the etymological form being decubiture: see Decubitus.]

logical form being decubiture; see Decubitus.]

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Spec. Mannara of decumbiture, the body must lie easie.

1. Spec. 1. Spec. Whaaton

1. Crises Dis. Whs. (1683) 115 The time when the Sick-party

1. Takes Dis. Whaaton of the Decumbiture.

1. Trans. XLI. 565 The Band.. is to be

1. Spec. Spec.

illness, b. Astrol. A figure creeted for the time at which this happens, and affording prognostics of

at which this happens, and affording prognostics of recovery or death.

1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol. xliv. 255 At the hour of Birth, at time of Decumbiture of the sick.

1671 BLAGRAVE Astrol. Physic 23 The Moon being returned unto the place she was in at the decumbiture. a 1700 Daviden (1). The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decumbiture she takes.

1707 J. Frader Disc. Second Sight 4 The boy died. the eleventh night from his decumbiture.

1819 J. Wilson Dict. Astrol., Decumbiture, a horary question or figure, erected for a sick person. It should be made to the time when the patient first perceives his disease.

+ Decumbition. Ohe = 2 [cf. Cupper. Cupper.

first perceives his disease.

† Decupelation. Obs.—o [cf. Cupel, Cupel-Lation.] 'The same as Decantation.'

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey); hence 1721 in Balley, etc.

† Decuplate, a. Obs. [ad. L. decuplāt-us, pa. pple.: see Decuple v.] Multiplied by ten.

1690 Leybound Cursus Math. 339 There remains .. Root Decuplate. b = 20. uplate, b = 20

Decuplate (de kiuple't), v. [f. L. dēcuplāre: see Decuple v. and -ATE 3.] = Decuple v.

1690 Leybous Cursus Math. 340 The first Root decuplated, b = 30. 1889 19th Cent. Aug. 152 All this decuplating our production.

Hence + Decuplation, multiplication by ten,

increase tenfold.

1690 LEYBOURN Cursus Math. 340 The Decuplation of the Roots.

Decuple (de kiup'l), a. and sb. [a. F. decuple (1484 in Hatzí.), ad. L. decuplus tenfold, f. dec-em ten +-plus, as in du-plus, tri-plus, etc.]

A. adj. Ten times as much; tenfold.

[1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. 1. xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesserial, Sesqui altera, and decuple aresortis.] 1613 M. Ridley Magn. Badies 87 Sometimes decuple or ten times as much againe. 1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 192 Man, whose length.. is sextuple unto his breadth.. and decuple duple his profundity. 1771 Rapes in Phil. Trans. LXI. 534 Reckoning.. the value of gold decuple that of silver. 1817 COLEBBOOKE Algebra, etc. 4 Increasing regularly in decuple proportion. 1843 Fraser's Mag. XXVII. 461 Double, treble, and more than decuple the amount.

B. sb. A number or quantity ten times another; a tenfold amount.

a tenfold amount.

c 1425 Craft Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 20, 20 is be decuple of 2, 10 is be decuple of 1. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (R.), If the same proportion holds .. (that is, as I guess, near a decuple). 1864 PUSEY Lect. Daniel 623 During a period of years, which was to be a decuple of their own number. 1885 Times 12 Dec. 9/5 To abolish one or two of the doubles, trebles, and decuples which afflict postmen and cabmen [in street nomenclature].

**Decuple** (de kiup'l), v. [ad. L. decuplāre (only in pa. pple. decuplātus), f. decuplus tenfold: see prec.: cf. F. decupler (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

trans. To increase or multiply tenfold.

trans. To increase or multiply tenfold.

1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 201 The Square of 1 decupled is 10. a1687 Petity Pol. Arith. (1690) 9 (I France hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs. 1837 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) IV. 253 If the demand for muscle were decupled at every commercial and manufacturing station.

Hence Decupled ppl. a.
1854 H. H. Wilson tr. Rig-veda II. 5 To partake of the decupled (libation).

Decuplet (de kiuplet). Mus. [f. L. decuplus Decuplet - et in triplet, etc.] 'A group of ten notes played in the time of eight or four' (Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms).

Decup, var. of Decore Obs.
Decupe. obs. form of Decuply.

Decure, obs. form of DECURY.

+ Decuriate, v. Obs. o [f. ppl. stem of L. decuriare to divide into decuria: see Decury.] (See

quot.) So † Decuria tion [L. decuriatio].

1623 Соскевам, Decuriate, to divide into bands, to separate.

1721 in Balley. 1623 Cockeram, Decuriation, a making of Knights or Captaines.

Decurion (d'kiūs riģn). In 4-5 -ioun. [ad. L. decurio, -ōnem, f. dec-em ten, after centurio CENTURION: see DECURY.]

1. Rom. Antiq. A cavalry officer in command of a decuria or company of ten horse. Also gen.

a accurra or company of ten norse. Also gen. A commander or captain of ten men.

1382 WYCLF 1 Mac., iii. 55 Decuriouns, leders of ten. 1533
BELLENDEN Livy IV. (1822) 361 Sixtus Tempanius, decurion of horsmen. 1581 STYWARO Mart. Discipl. 1. 61 He shall charge euerie decurion or Captaine of ten men vpon their othes. 1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome v. 83 He had got away, if a Decurion had not fallen upon him. 1838 AENOLD Hist. Rome I. 75 The poorest citizens... followed the army... acting as orderlies to the centurions and decurions.

b. transf. An overseer of ten households, a

b. transf. An overscer of the least state of the tithing-man.

1591 G. Fletcher Russe Commerce. (Hakluyt Soc.) 43 The constable hath certaine.. decurions under him, which have the oversight of ten households a peece. 1689-90 Tempele Ess. Heroic Virtue 83 Wks. 1731 I. 207 He (Mango Capac) instituted Decurions thro' both these Colonies, that is, one over every Ten Families.

2. Roman Hist. A member of the senate of a

2. Roman Hist. A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town; a town councillor.

In later times the capacity for the office became hereditary, and the decurions formed an order charged with heavy financial and other responsibilities to the imperial government.

138 Wyclip Mark xv. 43 Ioseph of Armathie, the noble decurion I Vulg. decurio, Gr. Roulevirjó. 1606 Holland Sheton. 60 A new kind of Suffrages which the decurions or elders of Colonies gave every one in their owne Towneshippe.
1635 Pagitt Christianger. 111. (1636) 2 loseph of Arimathea, that noble Decurion. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. II. 63 The laborious offices, which could be productive only of envy and reproach, of expence and danger, were imposed on the Decurions, who formed the corporations of the cities, and whom the severity of the Imperial laws had condemned to sustain the burthens of civil society. 1872 E. W. Roberston Hist. Ess. 23 note, The Decurio, and filius Decurionis, the Plebeius, and the Servus of the law of Constantine, answer exactly to the Noble, Free, and Servile orders of the Germanic codes.

3. A member of the Great Council in modern

3. A member of the Great Council in modern

Italian cities and towns.

Italian cities and towns.

1666 Lond. Gas. No. 97/1 The Colledge of the Jurists, the sixty Decurions [at Milan]. 1708 Ibid. No. 4448/1 After these came eight Trumpeters.. preceding the 60 Decurions, the great Chancellor, the Privy-Council, and Senate. 1841 W. Spalonog Italy § It. Isi. III. 343 In Genoa, whose municipality was constituted by laws of 1814 and 1815, there is a Great Council of forty decurions (half nobles, half merchants and other citizens), who were named in the first instance by the crown, but have since filled up their own vacancies. 1865 MAFFEI Brigand Life II. 47 At one time a syndic, a decurion, profited by his post to persecute his private enemies.

4. Astrol. = DECAN 2.
1652 GAULE Magastrom. 87 Their houses.. thrones, decurions, faces, joys.

Etron. for DECURY, a company of ten.
1555 EDEN Decades 23 A company of ten.
1555 EDEN Decades 23 A company of armed men divided into .xxv. decurions, that is, tenne in a company with they capitaynes.

capitaynes.

Decurionate. [ad. L. decurionāt-us, f. decurion-em: see -ATE<sup>1</sup>] The office of a decurion.

1840 Milman Hist. Chr. II. 382. 1863 Drafer Intell. Devel. Europe ix. (1865) 209 Exempting the priesthood from burdensome offices such as the decurionate. 1880 Mulankad Gaius I. § 95 note, Not only the magistracy but also the decurionate was a stepping-stone to citizenship.

**Decurionship.** [See -SHIP.] = prec. 1873 WAGNEA tr. Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit. II. 340 Exemption . from the decurionship and military service.

Decurrence (drkvrens). [f. Decurrent: see

-ENCE.]
+1. The act or state of running down; downward flow or course; lapse (of time). Obs.

r659 Gauden Tears of Church 536 The errata's which, by long decurrence of time, through many mens hands have befaln it, are easily corrected. 1677 P. A. Pref. Peem in Cary's Chronol., The Course Of Humane Beeing even from the Source Of it's Decurrence.

2. Bot. The condition of being Decurrenc (q.v.). 1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 228 The decurrence of the fibres. 1883 G. Allen in Nature 29 Mar. 517 There will be a strong tendency towards the long pointed ribbon-like form, and also a marked inclination towards decurrence.

Decurrency. [f. as prec. +-ENCY.] = prec. 1651 J. Goodwin Redemption Red. ii. § 17 The flowing of Rivers from their Fountaines together with the decurrency of their Waters into the Sea. 1828 Syd. Soc. Lex., Decurrency, the condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

Decurrent (dikurent), a. [ad. L. decurrentem, pr. pple. of decurrere to run down, f. De- I. 1 + currière to run.] † 1. Running or flowing down. Obs.

† 1. Running or flowing down. Obs.

14. Running or flowing down. Obs.

14. Funning or flowing down. Obs.

15. Funning or flowing down. Obs.

16. Funning down. Obs.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Decurrent leaf. a 1704 SIR W. JONES Bot. Obs. in Asiat. Res. (1795) IV. 259 [Leaves] downy on both sides, mostly decurrent on the long hoary petiols. 1870 Hookea Stud. Flora 260 Verbascum Thapsus... leaves very decurrent ... anthers of long stamens slightly decurrent. decurrent.

Hence Decurrently adv.

1807 J. E. Smith Phys. Bot. 178 [Pinnate] decursivè, decurrently, when the leassets are decurrent.

Decurring, ppl. a. = Decurrent (in Bot.).
1889 in Cent. Dict.

† Decurse. Obs. [ad. L. dēcurs-us, f. ppl. stem of dēcurr-ēre: cf. Decourse.] Downward course,

1593 BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch. 237 By degrees, in decurse of time. 1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 225 Nor that the decurse of years would work some change in it.

† **Decursion** (dǐkỡ 15m). Obs. [ad. L. dē-cursiōn-em, n. of action f. dēcurr-ĕre (ppl. stem dēcurs-) to run down.]

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing downwards; also fig. of time, etc.

c 1630 Jackson Creed vi. x. Wks. V. 277 The perpetual ascent of springing waters into the hills, their continual decursion from them into the sea. 1664 H. Moar Myst. Iniq. 206 In the decursion of . twelve or thirteen hundred years. 1680 — Apocal. Apoc. 24 The whole decursion and succession of the church to the end of the world.

2. Antiq. A military manœuvre, exercise or evo-

lution, performed under arms; a solemn procession

Iution, performed under arms; a solemn procession round a funeral pile.

[1623 Cockeram, Decursion, a running of souldiers on their enemies.] 1658 W. Burton Itin. Anton. 68 His body. was laid on the Rogus, or Pile.. and honored with the περιδρομή, decursion, or running round it by his Sons and Souldiers.

1637 Porter Antig. Greece IV. vi. (1715) 211 In this Decursion the Motion was towards the Left hand. 1702 Addison Dial. Medals i. 19 Charged .. with many Ancient Customs, as sacrifices .. allocutions, decursions, lectisterniums.

Decursive, a. Bot. [ad. mod. Bot. L. dēcurstant of I. dēcurs. Treet of June 1878 and 1

sterus, f. L. decurs-, ppl. stem of decurr-ere to run down: see -IVE.] = DECURRENT.

1828 in Webster.

Hence Decursively adv., as decursively-pinnate

Hence Decursively adv., as decursively-pinnate [mod.L. decursive pinnatūs: cf. Decurrently].

1833 Crabb Technol. Dict., Decursively-pinnate, Bu epithet for a leaf having its leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole. 1866 in Treas. Bot.

1 Decurt, a. Obs.—o [Cf. Curt and De. II. 3.]

1633 Cockeran, Decurt, short.

1 Decurt, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēcurt-āre to cut off, curtail, f. De. I. 2 + curtāre to shorten: see Curt v.] trans. To cut down, shorten, dock, curtail, abridge. Hence Decurted ppl. a.

1550 Bale Apol. 147 Your decurted or headlesse clause, Angelorum enim, et cet. 1631 J. Done Polydorou 88 [It is] plain Roguerie to Decurte or mispoint their Writings. 1648 Heaack Hesper., Julia's Churching (1869) 307. To him bring Thy free, and not decurted offering.

Decurtate, a. rare. [ad. L. dēcurtāt-us, pa. pple. of dēcurtāre: see prec.] Cut down, shortened, abridged, curtailed.

2 1538 Mede Ep. to Hayn Wks. (1672) IV. 755 The preposition? being decurtate of [12] inter. 1859 F. Hall Vásavadattá Preface 8 Bána...lopped off his own hands and feet In this decurtate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēcurtāte. 1860] Itans e Decurtate.

hundred couplets.

† Decurtate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. decurtare: see prec. and -ATE 3.] trans. = DECURT v. 1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe Ep. Ded. A ij b, Hee sendes for his barber to depure, decurtate, and spunge him. 1633 COCKERAM, Decurtate, to shorten. 1676 Cole in Phil. Trans. XI. 607 Those, which had been decurtated by the unequal cutting of the knife.

+ Decurtation. Obs. [ad. L. decurtation-em, † Decurtation. Obs. [ad. L. decurtation-em, n. of action f. dēcurtāre: see Decurt v. So in mod.F.] Shortening, abridging, or cutting down. 1622 Gaule Magastrom. To Rdr., Ambiguous equivocations, affected decurtations, sophisticated expressions. 1622-62 Heylin Cosmogr. in. (1682) 38 By the like decurtation we have turned Hispania unto Spain. 1700 Phil. Trans. XXII. 568 The Contraction. is performed by the decurtation or shortening of the Fleshy Fibres.

Decurvation (dīkvivē! [ən). [n. of action f. L. de down + ppl. stem of curvare to bend, Curve: see -ATION.] The action or process of decurving; the condition of being bent downwards.

1881 A. Newton in Encycl. Brit. XII. 358/2 There are Trochlidae which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

Decurvature (dřk v v v tiňu). [f. as prec. +

-URE: cf. curvature.] = prec.

1887 E. D. Coff Orig. Fittest 376 Constant jarring. would tend to a decurvature of both inferior and superior adjacent

end walls.

Decurve (d/k\vec{v}\_1v), v. rare. [f. L. d\vec{e} down + curvdre to Curve.] To curve or bend down. Hence Decurved fpl. a., curved downwards.

1835 Kirsy Hab. \( \vec{g} \) Inst. Anim. I. ix. 274 An incipient decurved spire.

1892 Athenxum 18 Jane 795/2 The upper mandible lof a parakeet] was so abnormally decurved.

Decury (de kiŭri). Also 6 decure. [a. OF. decurie or ad. L. decuria a division or company of the forcem ten after centuria Centuria.

ten, f. dec-em ten, after centuria CENTURY.

Rom. Hist. and Antiq. A division consisting of ten men, a company or body of ten; applied also to larger classes or divisions (e. g. of the judices,

to larger classes or divisions (e. g. of the judices, scribre, ctc.).

1533 Bellender Livy 1. (1822) 30 The faderis, quhilk war and lundreth in nowmer, devidit thaimself in ten decuris, ilk decure contening ten men in nowmer. 1563 -7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal. assigne thayine place in hys classe dimidit in decuriis. 1566 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 643 The Pretors. 100ke a certain number of Indges. who. were distributed by decuries or tens. 1695 Kennerr Par. Antig. (1818) II. 340 In the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence. 1847 Grote Greece II. xxxi. IV. 189, 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten pannels or decuries of 500 each.

Decus (dr.kbs), slang. [From the Latin motto

Decus (drkös). slang. [From the Latin motto decus et tutamen on the rim.] A crown-piece.

1688 Shanwell. Sgr. Alsatia n.Wks. (1720) IV. 48 To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges. 1822 Scort Nigel xxiii, 'Vou see', he said, pointing to the casket, 'that noble Master Grahame. has got the decuses and the swift.' and the smelts.

Decuss (dikws), v. rare. [ad. L. decues-āre to divide crosswise, or in the form of an X, f. decussis the number ten (X), also a ten-as piece, and so supposed to be f. dec.-em.assis.] = De-CUSSATE T.

1783 A. Monno Compar, Anat. (ed. 3) 25 A double row of ... fibres decussing one another.

† Decu'ssant, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. decussant em, pr. pplc. of decussare: see prec.] Decus-

sating, intersecting.
1685 H. More Para. Prophet. 462 Placed on those produced decussant Lines.

Decussate (dikv set), a. [ad. L. decussat-us,

pa. pple. of decussare: see Decuss.]

1. Having the form of an X.

1835 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 1538 The letter X, styled a cross decussate. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. I. 85 The decussate cross now known as the cross of St. Andrew.

2. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: Arranged on the stem

in successive pairs, the directions of which cross each other at right angles, so that the alternate pairs are parallel.

pairs are parallel.

1835 Linolev Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 382 Decussate, arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other. 1834 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 250 The stem has four angles, and bears decussate pairs of opposite leaves.

Hence Decussately adv., in a decussate manner. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 320 Folia. transversely coalescent or intersecting one another (decussately aggregated).

Decussate (de'köse't, d'kwse't), v. [f. L. decussāt-, ppl. stem of decuss-āre: see Decuss.]

1. trans. To cross. intersect. lie across. so as to

1. trans. To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X.

form a figure like the letter X.

1638 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 53 The right and transverse fibres are decassated by the oblick fibres. 1665-6

Phil. Trans. I. 221 These Rainbows did not..decassate one another at right angles. 1737 Braken Farriery Impr. (1756) 1. 83 The inner [fibres] always decassate or cross the outer. 1835-6 Toop Cycl. Anat. I. 583/1 Their medallary fibres. converge and decussate each other.

2. intr. To cross or intersect each other; to form a figure like the letter X.

1713 Derham Phys. Theol. IV. vii. 153 The Fibres of the external and internal Intercostals decassate. 1835-6 Toop Cycl. Anat. 1. 251/1 Sometimes they [figaments] cross or decussate with each other. 1875 Blake Zool. 198 Optic nerves, commissurally united, not decassating.

Decussated (see prec.), fpl. a. [f. prec. + ED l.] Formed with crossing lines like an X; crossed, intersected; having decussations or intersections.

sections. sections.

1658 Sia T. Browne Gard. Cyrus i. 37 The decussated characters in many consulary coynes. 1686 PLot Staffordsh.

430 A decussated cross. 1755 Johnson, Network, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with intersections. 1841 Johnsson in Proc. Bervo, Nat. Club I. 267 Shell. spirally ridged with fine decussated strize in the interstices.

1841 Part Consisting of or share-trained by the consistence of th

b. Rhet. Consisting of or characterized by two pairs of clauses or words, those in each pair correponding to those in the other, but in reverse order;

chiastic. Vol. III.

r828 Webster s.v., In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

Decussating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Crossing,

intersecting.

intersecting.

1839-47 Toon Cycl. Anat. 111. 680/1 These decussating fibres.

1855 Holden Hum. Osteol. (1878) 9 Arranged in decussating curves like the arches in Gothic architecture.

Decussation (dekvsei-fon). [ad. L. decussation-em, n. of action f. decussare: see Decuss and

tion-em, n. of action f. decussare: see Decuss and ATION.] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like the letter X; intersection. 1656 in Blount Glotogy. 1658 Sig T. Browne Gard. Cyrus i. 37 The Letter X; that is the Eniphatical decussation, or findamental figure. 1662 Evelun Chaloger (1760) 90 Performed in single and masterly strokes, without decussations, and cross hatchings. 1672 Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 244 By the iterated decussations of the rays, objects will be rendered tess distinct. 1713 Derrham Phys. Theol. vs. ii. 95 A Coalition or Decussation of the Optick Nerves. 1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anal. III. 480/t The point at which the decussation of nerve-fibres in the brain] takes place is about ten lines below the margin of the pons Varolii.

b. Rhet. An arrangement of clauses, etc. in

b. Rhet. An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order;

chiasmus.

1841 Tait's Mag. VIII. 561 They have, become weary of these pretty grammatico-metrical cuttings and decussations. It Erroneous use, app. for DECUSSION, striking off. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. J (1655) 117 He yeided his head to de-cussation, to the striking off.

head to de-cussation, to the striking off.

† **Decussative**, a. Obs. rare. [I. L. decussāt-,
ppl. stem of decuss-āre + -tVE.] Characterized by
decussation; crossing. Ilence **Decussatively** adv.
1658 Sta T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 56 By decussative
diametrals, Quincuncial Lincs and angles. Ibid. i. 38 The
High-Priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of
a X.

† Decu ssion. Obs. rare. [ad. L. decussion-em, n. of action f. deeutere to shake down, beat down, etc., f. De-I. 1 + quatere to shake.] A shaking down or off.

1664 EVELYN Fomona (1729) 94 Making a Quantity of Cider with Windfalls, which he let ripen in the Hoard, near a month interceding between the time of their Decussion, and that which Nature intended for their Maturity. 1674 BLOUNT Glossopr., Decussion, a striking or shaking off; a heating down

Decussorium, Surg. [mod.L. f. dēcuss-, ppl. stem of decutere; see prec. and obside. In mod.F. decussive.] 'An instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of mat-

trom injury, and to facilitate the discharge of matters from its surface' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882).

† Decu'te, v. Obs. o [ad. L. dēcutēre (scc above).]

1623 Cockeram, Decute, to cut off.

† Decu'tient, a. Obs. o [ad. L. dēcutient-em, pr. pplc. of dēcutēre (sec above).]

1656 Blount Glossogr., Decutient, that shakes or beats down.

**Decyl** (de sil). Chem. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + -YL.]
The tenth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula  $C_n$   $H_{2n+1}$ ; the monatomic alcohol radical  $C_{10}$   $H_{21}$ ; also called *Decatyl*. Used attrib. in decyl series, compounds, chloride,

Hence derivatives as Decylene, the olefine of the decyl series  $C_{10}$   $H_{20}$ ; **Decy lic**, of or pertaining to decyl, as in *decylic alcohol*, *hydride*, etc. So **Decine**, the liquid hydrocarbon  $C_{10}$   $H_{18}$ , the ethine or acetylene member of the decyl series.

Cf. Decane, Decene.

1868 Watts Dict. Chem. V. 1000 Decyl, Rutyl, Capryl, ... C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>21</sub>. Hydride of Decyl. Chloride of Decyl. 1872 Ibid. VI. 542 Decylic compounds. derived from the fundamental hydrocarbon C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>22</sub>, decyl hydride. Decylene, C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>20</sub>. 1875 Ibid. VII. 423 Decene and Decine.

Decypher, obs. form of Decipier.

Ded, obs. form of DEAD, DEATH, DEED, DID (see

Dedain, early form of DISDAIN.

Dedal, Dedalian, etc.: see DEDAL, etc. Dedane, var. of Dedeign v.2

| Dedans (dødan'). Tennis. [F. dedans gallery of a tennis court, special application of dedans inside, interior, subst. use of dedans adv. inside, f. de of, from, by, with, etc. + dans within:-OF. denz, itself f. de + ens:-L. intus inside, within.] open gallery at the end of the service-side of a

open gattery at the end of the service-side of a tennis-court.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1878 J. Marshall Ann.
Tennis 36 At Lord's..the net, instead of being equidistant from each end of the Court, is nearer to the dedans than to the other end by 1 ft. 1885 Pail Mail G. 12 May 11/1 The forcing for the dedans and the stopping were magnificent.

1890 Athenxum 21 June 794/3 Let any young man..go into the 'dedans' of a tennis court while a good match is ming on.

Dedayn, -e, early forms of DISDAIN. Dedbote, var. of DEEDBOTE Obs. Dedd(e, dede, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

Dede, obs. ps. t. of Do.

† Dede corate, a. Obs. [ad. L. dedecorat-us. pa. pple. of dedecorare to disgrace; see next.] Disgraced, disgraceful.

Disgraced, disgraceful.

15. \*\*Phyloganus io Skelton's Whs.(1843)\*I. p. cxvi, O poet
. Dedecorate and indecent, Insolent and insensate.

Dedecorate (d'Ide-Körelt), v. [f. L. dêdecorāt-,
ppl. stem of dēdecorāre to disgrace. f. dēdecus, dēdecor-disgrace, f. De- I. 6 + decus, decor-, grace,
etc. In sense 2, f. De- II. 1 + Decorate.]

† 1. trans. To disgrace, dishonour. Obs.

1600 I. Davies Hole Rode (22 (D.)) Wy. lett'st weake

1609 J. Davies Holy Roode 13 (D.) Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head dedecorate With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes? 1632 COCKERAM, Dedecorate, to dishonor, or shame one.

flesh-transpiercing thomes: 1003 Cockeram, Bentalmy, to dishonor, or shame one.

2. To disfigure; to do the opposite of decorating. 1804 Svn. Smith Mor. Philos. 21. (1850) 137 If a tradesman. were to slide down gently into the mud, and decorate a pea green coat. 1887 Spectator 25 Jnne 867/1
The vulgar and misleading caricatures which de-decorate these admirable chapters.

Dedecoration. rare = o. [ad. L. dedecoration-em, n. of action f. dedecorare: see prec.] 'A disgracing or dishonouring' (Phillips 1658); hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† Dede corous, a. Obs. - ° [ad. L. dēdecorōs-us, later synonym of dēdecērus disgraceful, f. De-I. 6 + decorus : sec Decorous.] Disgraceful, un-

becoming. So † Dedecorose a.

1727 Balley vol. II, Dedecorose, full of shame and dishonesty. Dedecorous, ancomely, unseemly, dishonest. 1755, Jourson, Dedecorous, disgraceful, reproachful, shameful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

+ Dedeign, -dein, -deyne, sb. and v.I Early form of DISDAIN.

+ Dedeign, v.2 Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-6 dedeynje, dedeinje, 5 dedyne, 6 dedeyne, dedenye, dedenye, dedene, dedane, deding. [A derivative of Deion v., in which the prefix de-appears to be taken in the sense 'down' (De-I. 1), so as to strengthen the notion of condescension; or which may have arisen by confusion of dedeign (= disdain) with deign. It seems to be confined to Scotch,

dain) with deign. It seems to be confined to Scotch, and to have no analogies in French or Latin.

1. = DEIGN v. 1. (In first quot. impers.)

1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 376 He wes in all his dedis tele; For him dedeynjeit nocht to dele With trechery. 1423

Jas. I Kingis Q. Claviii, Madame. bot that jour grace dedyne, Off 3 our grete myght, my wittis to enspire. 14. Hoccleve Mother of God 51 For Christ of the dedeynyt [Ph. M/S. bath deyned] for to take Bothe flesche and blood. 1500 Lancelot 240 And in his body. The tronsione of o brokine sper that was, Quhich no man out dedenyt to aras, 1533 Stewart Cron. Scot. I. 618 That wald deding with his anctoritie Ws to support in our enecessitie. 1513-53 Douglas Emisi 1. vi. 53 (ed. 1553), I dedeinze [v.r. denze] not to ressane Sic honour.

2. To lower.

1536 BELLENOEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 123 The Romains wald nocht dedenye thair majeste, to satefy the desire of barbar pepill.

Dedely, obs. form of DEADLY.

Deden(e, var. of DEDEIGN v.2; obs. pa.t. pl. of Do. Dedentition (didentifon). Phys. [f. De-II. + DENTITION.] The shedding of the teeth; esp. 1 + DENTITION.]

1 + DENTITION.] The shedding of the teem, esp. of the first set.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Esp. iv. xii. 216 In the first [Septenary] is Dedentition or falling of teeth. 1857 Dunglison Dict. Med. s. v. Dentition, Dedentition begins about the age of 6 or 7. 1882 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dedenye, dedeyn(e, etc., var. Dedeign v.2, and early fi. DISDAIN.

Dedicant (de dikant). [ad. L. dedicant-em, pr. pple. of dedicare to Dedicate.] One who dedicates.

pr. pple. of dedicare to DEDICATE.] Une who dedicates.

1881 Hübber in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 127 (Rom. Inscriptions). The proper form of the dedication... also the name of the dedicants... and the formulæ of the offering.

† De dicate, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. or arch. Also 4-6 dedicat. [ad. L. dedicat-us consecrated, formally devoted, pa. pple. of dedicare (see next). Used both as pa. pple. and adj., hut now only as an archaic synonym of dedicated.] Dedicated.

c1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P890 In chirche, or in chirche-have, in chirche dedicate, or noon. 1494 Fabvan Chron. 1. ii. 9 An old Temple dedycat in the honoure of .. Diana. 1535 Conerdale Ezek. xliv. 29 Euery dedicate thinge in Israel shall be theirs. 1565 Calphill. Answ. Treat. Crosse (1846) 5 You have dedicate your book to the Queen's highness. 1643 MILTON Divorce vii. (1851) 35 Every true Christian .. is a person dedicate to joy and peace. 1646 P. Bulkeley Gaspel Cov. III. 275 The dedicate things which should have been to the honouring of God. 1796 Collegion Nightingale, Like a Lady vow'd and dedicate To something more than Nature in the grove. 1814 Southev Roderick x, I vow'd, A virgin dedicate, to pass my life Immured.

Dedicate (de'diket), v. [f. L. dedicat-, ppl.

Dedicate (de diket), v. [f. L. dedicat-, ppl. stem of dedicare to declare, proclaim, devote (to a deity) in a set form of words, to consecrate, f. DE-+ dicare to say, proclaim, make over formally by words, a weak vb. from stem die- of dieere to say, tell; cf. the adj. formative -diens -saying, -telling; also abdicate. For the pa. pple., dedicate (see prec.) has been used, and in 16th c. the same

form was used for the pa. t., as if short for dedicated.]

1. trans. To devote (to the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites; to surrender,

set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.

set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.

(The leading sense, which more or less colours the others.)

1530 PALSGR. 509/L, I dedycate a churche. 1748-9 (Mar.)

1820 PALSGR. 509/L, I dedycate a churche. 1758-9 (Mar.)

1820 PALSGR. 509/L, I dedycate a churche. 1758-9 (Mar.)

1820 PALSGR. 509/L, I dedycate a churche. 1758-9 (Mar.)

1820 PALSGR. 509/L, I dedycate a churche. 1758-9 (Mar.)

1821 PALSGR. 509/L, I dedycate a charell and an altare. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. xxxix. 247\* Any Edifice dedicated by Christians to the worship of Christ. 1659

1822 PARSOR OFCREd (1839) 223 Many are the enemies of those persons who dedicate themselves unto his service. 1822

K. Digby Broadst. Hon. (1846) II. 337 (Tancredus), The 29th of September has been dedicated to St. Michael and all Angels ever since the fifth century. 1885 Pall Mall G. 2 Jan. 10/2 The precedent set by the Bishop of St. Albans in dedicating a cemetery, in lieu of consecrating it in a strictly legal way.

1826 PALS Men. V, IV. Chor. 37 Nor doth he dedicate one tot of colour Vnto the wearie and all-watched Night. 1666 — Tr. 3 Cr. III. ii. IV. Well Vnckle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1678 SALMON Lond. Disp. 578/1 A Pectoral Decoction ... is Dedicated to the Lungs.

2. transf. To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose;

2. transf. To give up earnestly, serionsly, or wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne.

1559 Spenser Cot. Clout 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate.

1653 WALTON Angler Ep. Ded. 3 When you. devest your self of your more serious business, and .. dedicate a day or two to this Recreation.

1718 Print Spenson In. 1818 It bid her .. dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife.

1711 Junius Lett. xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement.

1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) I. 504 The dukes of Savoy were .. completely dedicated to the French interests.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. I. 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated. 3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving,

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) to a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection. 1542 Boorde Dyctary Pref. (1870) 227 And where I have dedycated this boke to your grace [etc.]. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. ii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1737 Fielding Hist. Reg. Ded., Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons. 1832 W. L. Garrison Thoughts African Colou. p. iii, I dedicate this work to my countrymen. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair, To B. W. Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) to. Obs. rare.

† D. 10 address (a letter or other communication) to. Obs. rare.

1688 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to y's proprietor, by himself.. to which he helieved he should receive his Answer by y's ffirst Shipping hether. 1776 Black Lett. to Adam Smith 26 Aug., I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4. Law. To devote or throw open to the use of

4. Law. 10 devote of throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space).

1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugu-

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public.

1892 Times (Weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair.

Dedicated (de dike'tèd), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc.; inscribed (as a book).

1800 Shaks. Sonn. lxxxii. 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book. 1611 Bible 2 Kings xii. 4 All the money of the dedicated things. 1651 Bovle. 5tyle of Script. Ep. Ded. (1675) 2 In the dedicated book. 1805 Wordsw. Prelude v. Wks. (1888) 261/2 That I should be .. A dedicated Spirit.

Dedicatee (de:dike'ti"). [A modern formation from Dedicate v. + EE, correlative to dedicator.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. 1. Introd. iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicator and the dedicatees. 1802 SMITH in Edin. Rev. 1. 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1881 SAINTSBURY Dryden 108 Assiduos visits to patrons and dedicatees.

Dedicating (de dike'tin), vbl. sb. [-ING I.]

**Dedicating** (de dike tin), vbl. sb. [-ING I.] The action of the verb DEDICATE; dedication.

1335 COVEROALE Dan. iii. 3 The dedicatyng of y ymage.
1611 Bible Num. vii. 11 The dedicating of the Altar.

De dicating, 191. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dedicates.
1655 J. Sergerant Let. Thanks 32 He is Mr. Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend.

Dedication (dedikē<sup>1</sup>/5n). [a. OF. dédication, -cion (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. dēdicātiōn-em, n. of action from dēdicāre to DEDICATE.]

1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the

dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solernn rites.

1382 Wyclif Num. vii. 88 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the auter, whanne it is anoynt.

1387 Taevisa Higden VII. 351 Kyng William...commanndede nyh alle þe bisshoppes of Engelond þat þey schnlde come to þat dedicacioun þe fiftenþe day of May.

1460 Capgane Chron. 165 William... aftir tyme that he had biggid the Cherch ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld com to the dedicacion.

1633 Burroughes Exp. Hosea viii. (1652) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I can

not make use of for any thing again. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 296 The Monks.. shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Laity and for dedication. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. xvii. 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city.

b. The form of words in which this act is ex-

pressed.

pressed.

1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 1v. 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the chirche every yere sholde be sayd.

1620 Torsell. Four-f. Beasts (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian raised two porches. without inscription or dedication.

C. The commemoration of such an act; the day

or feast of dedication (of a church).

Feast of the Dedication: the annual commemoration of the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Macca-

the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccabeuns.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When grete festez commez. . as be dedicacioun of be kirk. 1483 Cath. Angl. og Dedicacion, dedicacio, encemia. 1530 PALSGR. 2124 Dedication a feestfull day, dedicace. 1695 Kennett Par. Antio. (818) 11. 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October.

2. fig. The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. v. i. 85 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My lone without retention or restraint, All his in dedication. 1611. Wint. T. Iv. iv. 574 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnpath'd Waters. 1841-44 EMERSON Ess., Experience Wks. (Bohn) 1. 177 We need change of objects. Dedication to one thought is quickly odious. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellow citizens.

3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedi-

cated to some person.

cated to some person.

1598 Florio Dict. Ep. Ded. 1 This dedication ... may haply make your Honors muse. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. iii. § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 136 F 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication. 1887 Bowen Virgil, Ecloque vi. Argt., The Ecloque opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus

Vauus.

†4. Special appropriation. Obs.

1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name [Sheppey], that this llande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the fleese.

5. Law. The action of dedicating (a highway,

etc.) to the public use.

etc.) to the public use.

1809 Tomlins Law Dict. s. v. Highway, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the public has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage.

1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words.

1883 E. P. WOLSTENHOLME Settled Land Act 28 Dedication the public is a term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public.

6. attrib. and Comb., as d. feast, festival; dedication cross, a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; dedication day, the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed

as a festival.

1881 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 323 b, The feastes...
of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1695 Kennerr Par. Antig. (1818) II. 306 The
primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide,
because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual
church. Pid. 308 The dedication feasts fell on those days.
1848 B. Webb Continent. Ecclesiol. 57 Remains of .. a dedication-cross. 1882 BLONAM Gothic Arch. II. 155 We
sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses
imbedded in the external walls of churches.

Dedicational. a. If prec. +-At... Of or per-

Dedicational, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or per-

taining to dedication.

1884 Spring field Wheelmen's Gaz. Nov. 103/2 The members...met at the new rooms...to witness the dedicational

Dedicative (de dike tiv), a. [ad. L. dēdicātīv-

Dedicative (de dike tiv), a. [ad. L. dedicative us, f. dēdicāt-, ppl. stem of dēdicāre to DEDICATE: sce-IVE.] Having the attribute of dedicating.

1655 tr. Francion xi. 14 Which is .. not dedicative, but it is rather a negative Epistle. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817)

11. 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription.

1825 COLERIDGE Aids Refs. (1848) 1. 28 The religious nature and dedicative force of the marriage vow.

Dedicator (de'dike'tə1). [a. L. dedicator, agent-n. f. dedicare to Dedicate.] One who dedicates; esp. one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron.

or patron.

1596 W. Barlev New Bk. Tabliture Aij b (Stanf.), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator. 1663 DAVENANT Siege of Rhodes Ded., The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1709 POPE Ess. Crit. 593 Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful Satyrs, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators. 1763 H. WALFOLE Lett. Montagu clxxxi, It is usual to give dedicators something. 1855 Lewis Cred. Early Rom. Hist. I. ix. 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls. with the names of the dedicators.

Dedicatorial (de:dikčtō\*riǎl), a. [f. as DE-DICATORY + -AL.] = DEDICATORY. 1844 J. W. DONALDSON Varronianus 131 Tuscan inscrip-tions .. of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character.

Dedicatorily (de dikétərlli), adv. [f. Dedicatoria raser. Adv. [f. Dedicatory a. + -1x<sup>2</sup>.] In a dedicatory manner.
1821 Blackw, Mag. X. 200 The Thomas Hope, who writes so dedicatorily to Lonisa from Duchess Street.

Dedicatory (de dike tori, -këtori), a. and sb. [f. L. type \*dēdicātōri-us, f. dēdicātōri-em Dedicator: see -onv. Cf. mod. F. dédicatoire.]

A. adj. Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as

to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in epistle dedicatory.

1563 Randolphes Phantasey (in Satir. Poems Reform. (1890)

1.), The Epistle dedicatorie... to Mr. Thomas Randolphe.
1604 Dekker Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 11. 121 Whose face is as civill as the outside of a Dedicatory Booke. 1611 Bille, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To the Most High and Mightie Prince, lames, etc. 1913 Berkeley Tour in Italy Wks. 1871 IV. 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope. 1846 Ellis Elgin Mark. 11. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible.

† B. 5h. A dedicatory inscription or address.
1508 Yong Diana, As Collin in his French dedicatorie to the Illustrous Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smect. (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Passion Sermon with a formall Dedicatory in great letters to our Saviour. 1674 Hickman Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) Ep. A v. Commended in the Dedicatory as being [etc.].

Dedicature (de dike tiŭi), rare, If. L. dedicat-.

Dedicature (de dike tiŭ). rare. [f. L. dēdicāt-, ppl. stem + - tue.] The act of dedication.

c1850 Mrs. Browning Sabbath Morning at Sea viii, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature.
†Dedie, v. Obs. [a. F. dédie-r (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dēdicāre to DEDICATE.] To dedicate.

c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode i. xv. (1869) 12 Whan thou dediedest and halwedest and blissedest the place. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 16 Yf thou haddest dedyed hym to my goddes he were now alyue. 1549 Compt. Scot. Ep. 7 The quhilk tracteit i hef dediet ande direckyt to 30ur nobil grace.

The diffy, dedefy, v. Obs. [app. a confused form from F. dédier, or L. dedicare, to Dedicate, and edify († edefy), F. édifier, L. wdificare.] To dedicate (a building). Hence De diffying vbl. sh. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 30 The awter that is dedifyed and halowd in the worschipe of seynte laurence. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 194/2 Saynt remyge dyd halowe and dedefye hit. 1483 Cath. Angl. 93 Dedyfye, dicare, dedicare, sanctificare. 1494 Fabyan Chron. v. cxxxii. 115 Any forther busynesse touchyng the dedyfying of y sayd Churche. † Dedignation. Obs. [a. OF. dddignation (Godef.), ad. L. dedignation-em, n. of action from dedignare, -ārī to reject as unworthy, Disdain, f. De- I. 6 + dignārī to think worthy, f. dienus

I. 6 + dignārī to think worthy, f. dignus worthy.]

Vortny.]

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

1. Liston Lanfranc's Cirurg. 298 Manie men have dedignation for to worche wijh her hondis. 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. Ixiii, Wo to hem bat haue dedignation to meke hem self wilfully wijs smale children. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers. 1716 M. Davies Ath. Brit. 11. 270 The Sociaians reject the Imputation. with the utmost Horror and Dedignation.

2. Displaying anger (= DISPAIN sh 2) thas

2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN sb. 2); pass., state of being under a person's displeasure, dis-

favour.

1538 Leland Itin. IV. 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the vi, wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the iv.

+ De digne, v. Obs. - o [ad. L. dedignare (see

† De'digne, v. Cos. | [ad. D. aeaignare (see prec.)]
1633 Cockeram, Dedigne, to disdaine.
† Dedignify, v. Obs. [f. De- II. 1 + DIGNIFY v.]
1 trans. To deprive of dignity or worthiness; to disparage, flout.
1654 Gavron Pleas. Notes III. xi. 151 What greater affront could he put upon himselfe, then to dedignifie his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.
|| Dedimus (de dimvs. Law. [From the words of the writ dedimus patestaten. Lat. 'we have

|| **Dedimus** (de dimbs). Law. [From the words of the writ, dedimus potestatem, Lat. 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

180-30 Plumpton Corr. 02 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of dedimus. 1712 Abburthon John Bull. vii, He talks of nothing but . Writs of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, Precipes et Dedimus.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. II. 26 June, He . found means to obtain a Dedimus as an acting justice of peace. 1800 Ebntham Method of Census Wks. (1843) X. 333/1 Acting justices. . who have taken out their respective dedimuses.

Deding, var. of Dedeign v. 2 Sc.

Dedir, obs. form of Didder v., to tremble.

Dedir, obs. form of DIDDER v., to tremble.

Dedist, obs. form of didst : see Do v.

Deditician (dediti făn), sb. and a. Rom. Law. Also -itian. [f. L. dēdilīci-us, orig. an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. dedit-, ppl. stem of dedere to surrender: see -1CIOUS and -AN.]

A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also

not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also attrib. or as adj. 1880 MURHEAD Ulpian i. § 11 Those freedmen are ranked as dediticians who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-school or into prison, and have afterwards been manumitted, no matter how. Ibid. vii. § 4 A woman of deditician condition.

Hence Dediticiancy, the condition or state of

Dedition (didi fan). Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dedition-em, n. of action from dedere to lay

L. dedition-em, n. of action from dedire to lay down, give up, f. DE-1. 3+ dire to give, to put.] Giving up, yielding, surrender.

1533 St. Papers Hen. VIII, VI. 135 For dedicion of their places townes and strengthes to the Kinges subjection.

1659 Hammon On Ps. cx. 7, 566 Eastern Princes. in token of dedition exacted from subjugated provinces Earth and Water.

1657 Decay of Chr. Piety xiii. § 1. 334 [They] make an entire dedition of themselves, and submit to the severest and ignoblest vassalage. 1705 Stanhore Paraphr. IV. 508 Ile disputes not the. Dedition made by his Faction.

1851 Gallenga Italy 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition.

1 Dedititions an exact?

+ Dedititious, a. rare-o. [f. L. deditici-us,

-itius (see above) + -018.] (See quot.)
1737 Baller vol. II. Dedititious, yielding, or delivering himself up into the power of another.
Dodly, obs. form of DEADLY.

† **Dedoctor.** Obs. nonce-wd. [cf. De- 11. 3; agent-n. f. L. dēdocēre to cause to unlearn, to teach the contrary of, f. De- 1. 6 + docēre to

to teach the contrary of, I. DE-I. 0 + active to teach: cf. Doctors.]

1656 Horres Six Lessons vi. ad fin., Dedoctors of morality.

Dedoggerelize, dedogmatize: see DE-II. 1.

Dedolation (didolālifon). Med. [in. of action from L. dedolāre to hew away, f. DE-I. 2 + dolāre to chip, hew.] 'The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1857 Dunglison Med. Dict. s. v., It is commonly on the head that wounds by dedolation are observed.

† Dedo'leate, v. Obs. • [irreg. f. L. dēdolēre:

see DEDOLENT.]
1623 COCKERAM, Dedolente, to end ones sorrow or griefe.

† **De**: dolence. Obs. [ad. L. dēdolēntia abandonment of grief, ceasing to grieve, f. dēdolēre: see Denolent.] Absence of grief or sorrow; insensibility, callousness.

166 Birnie Kirk-Buriall (1833) to Our Heroik burials...

\*\*\* too Branz Kirk-Buriall\*\* (1833) to Our Heroik burials... wherein the toutting of trumpets, trampling of steades, and trouping of men, may sufficiently testifie the dedolence of men. 1633 Rogeas Treat. Sacraments 11. 127 This chases away the cloudes of dedolence and impenitency. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 15 There is a dedolence, to be in pain and not to feel it.

† De'dolency. Obs. [f. L. dēdolēntia: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

\*\*\*a 1617 Bayne On Colost.\*\* (1634) too That is n blockish head which can... goe on in a Stoicall dedolency. 1655 GUNNALC (Arr. iv. Arm. v. (1669) 33/2 Riches & treasures in their Coffers, numness and dedolency in their Consciences.

† De'dolent, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēdolēnt-em, pr. pple. of dēdolēre to give over grieving, f. De- 1. 6 + dolēre to giveour That feels sorrow no more; feeling no compunction; insensible, callous.

+ dolere to grieve.] That feels sorrow no more; feeling no compunction; insensible, callous.

1633 Rogers Treat. Sacraments 11. 23 With an insensible, dedolent heart, with a dead benummed spirit. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 20 Men. accursed with indelible infamy and dedolent impenitency. 1698 R. Fergusson View Eccles. 46 His Forehead is Brass double gilt and his Understanding. Callous and Dedolent.

Deducate (de dizkēl), v. (See quot.) So De ducated, Deducation, De ducator.

286 Figuryal Legal to Hympus to View Expline viii Many.

De ducated, Deducation, De ducator.

1867 FURNIVALL Pref. to Hymns to Virgin p. viii, Many educated (or deducated) persons. Note, We sadly want some word like this deducate, deducation, &c., to denote the wilful down-leading into prejudice and unreason. Let any one think of the amount of deducation attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws. &c., and then see how hard the deducators still are at their work!

Deduce (drdin's), v. Also 6-7 erron. diduce. [ad. L. deducere to lead down, derive, In med. L. to infer logically, f. De-I. 1, 2 + ducere to lead. Cf. Deduct. In 16-17th c. there was frequent confusion of the forms of deduce and Diduce. d. v.

Cf. Deduct. In 16-17th c. there was frequent confusion of the forms of deduce and Diduce, q. v. (The sense-development had already taken place in Latin, and does not agree with the chronological data in English.)

1. lit. trans. a. To bring, convey; spec. (after Lat.), to lead forth or conduct (a colony). arch.

1578 Banistea Hist. Man v. 71 If any of the wayes deducying choler, come vnto the bottome of the ventricle.

1618 Selden Hinstr. of Drayton § 17 (R.) Advising him he should hither deduce a colony. 1685 STILLINGEL Orig.

Brit. i. 5 The Romans began to deduce Colonies, to settle Magistrates and Jurisdictionshere. 182a T. Tavloa Apuleins 340 Sagacious nature may from thence deduce it (the blood) through all the members. 1866 J. B. Rose Virgil's Georg.

28 Still Ausonian colonists rehearse, Deduced from Troy, the incoherent verse.

29 the To bring or draw (water, etc.) from. Obs.

160a Feldercke and Pt. Pavall. 54 By that meane he deduced water out of the earth. c 1630 Risdon Surv. Deton from out of the fields.

20 To bring or draw down. Obs.

from out of the fields.

† c. To bring or draw down. Obs.

16ar G. Sampys Orid's Met. xii. (1626) 244 Orions mother

Mycale, eft-soone Could with her charmes deduce the

strugling Moone.

† 2. fig. a. To lead, bring. Obs.

1545 Joyn Exp. Dan. Ded. A. iv, Christ himself doth.

deduce us unto the readinge of thys boke.

1585 J. Hitton

in Fuller Ch. Hist. ix. vi. § 27 That. we be..made partakers

of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his

godly will.

1706 Collies Refl. Ridic. 25 He continually

deduces the conversation to this topick.

† b. Law. To bring before a tribunal.

161a BACON Ess. Judicature (Arb.) 458 Many times, the thing deduced to Judgement, may bee meum et thum[etc.].

thing deduced to ludgement, may be menm et trumm [etc.].

† C. To lead away, turn aside, divert.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 32 The vicar.. wolde deduce them from their said most accustomable parishe church of Whitegate, vnto his said church of Ouer. 1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. Cavil. 720 The force of a Direction may continue many yeers, until the Significator is deduced to another Promittor.

† d. To bring down, convey by inheritance.

1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 483 If Abraham.. had this tand given to him for his inheritance, how much more may wee, his seed, to whom it is deduced). challenge a due interest in it. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Answ. § 6 (1653) 32 How this should have beene deduced to us in an uninterrupted Line, wee know not.

3. To draw or obtain from some source; to derive. Now somewhat rare.

1505.78 Coopen Thesaurus Introd., Whether the word be

derive. Now somewhat rare.

1565-78 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Whether the word be a Primative or derivative deduced of some other. 1596

11. Clapham Briefe Bible 1. 15 He, of Nothing, created Something ... whereout, Al other Creatures were to be diduced. 1634 S18 T. Herrighem 1638 y 23 A ceremony diduced from the Romans. 1665 Ibid. (1677) 181 Rivers that deduce their Springs near each other. 1790 Cowper My Mother's Picture 108 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth. 1869 Farrah Fam. Speech i. (1873) 20 The attempt to prove that all languages were deduced from the Hebrew.

1866 J. B. Rose tr. Ovid's Fasti Notes 240 The former notion of a bird. may deduce from the eastern word Gaph. 1889 Courtney Mill 20 The very first principles from which it deduces, are so little axiomatic that, etc.

4. Irans. To trace the course of, trace out, go

4. trans. To trace the course of, trace out, go through in order (as in narrative or description);

through in order (as in narrative or description); to bring down (a record) from or to a particular period. † Formerly, also, To conduct (a process), handle, treat, deal with (a matter).

1538 Gardinea in Pocock Rec. Ref. 1. 1.15 Considering how the process might be after the best sort deduced and handled. cr645 Howell Lett. vi. 61, 1 will deduce the business from the beginning. 1659 Br. Walton Considered 259 These things are largely deduced and handled in the same Prolegomena. 1685 Stillingert. Orig. Brit. iii. 88 Having deduced the Succession of the British Churches down to. the first Councel of Arles. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 577 Lend me your song, ye nightingales. while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1776 Girbon Deal. 3: Fall 1.296 The general design of this work will not permit us..to deduce the various fortunes of his private life. 1818 J.s. MILL. Brit. India 1. (1840) I. 2 To deduce to the present times a history of. the British transactions, which have had an immediate relation to India. 1865 J. Martinean Ess. 1.149 Alt the optical history. is elaborately deduced.

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived from.

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived from.

a 1536 Tindale Wks. 21 (R.) Deducing the lone to God out of fayth, and the lone of a man's neighbour out of the lone of God. 1570 W. Fulke Ref. Rastel 715 They could not deduce the beginning from ye Apostles. 1658 USSHER Annals 593 They deduced themselves from the Athenians. 1676 Hodgson in Phil. Trans. XI. 766 Those. who deduce the Scurvy from the use of Sugar. 1767 Blackstonk Comm. II. 114 He cannot deduce his descent wholly by heirs male.

6. To derive or draw as a conclusion from something already known or assumed: to derive by a

thing already known or assumed; to derive by a process of reasoning or inference; to infer. (The

chief current sense.)

chief current sense.)

1529 More Dyaloge in. Wks. 215/2 Y' case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very surelye. 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 87 It must be [known] rationally by deducing it from some premises. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth II. (1722)

184 The knowledge of Causes is deduced from their Effects. 1788 Reid Aristotle's Log. iv. § 4. 83 Rules. deduced from the particular cases before determined. 1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. p. viii, It was deduced from an indirect experiment. 1849 Murchison Siliuria i. (1867) 2 This inference has been deduced from positive observation. 1885 Leudesdoor Cremoni's Proj. Geom. 277 From this we deduce a method for the construction.

b. Less commonly with obj. clause.

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 461/2 We deduce thermon that he wil not suffer his church fal into ye erronious belief of anie damnable vntrouthe. 1646 Six T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. vi. 243 That the custome of feasting upon beds was in use among the Hebrewes, many diduce from the 23. of Ezekiel.

† 7. To deduct, subtract. Obs.

+ 7. To deduct, subtract. Obs. † 7. 10 deduct, subtract. Use.

163-7 Buchann Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 14 The principal sat deduce sa mekle of hys gagis. 1614 Br. Hall. Recoil. Treat. 514 The more we deduce, the fewer we leave. 1632 B. Jonson Magn. Ladyll. i, A matter of four hundred To be deduced upon the payment. 1662 STILLINGEL Orig. Sacr. 1. v. \$3, 1117, which being deduced from 3940 the remainder is 2823.

remainder is 2823.

† 8. To reduce (to a different form). Ohs.
1886 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed 11. 10/18 by
these meanes the whole land, which is now divided into five
provinces or portions, maie be deduced and brought into
one. 1654 GATAKER Dirk. Apol. 36 After that my Morning
Lecture was reduced, or deduced rather, to the ordinarie
hour in most places. 1749 J. Min.Lan (title), Coins, Weights,
and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, deduced
into English on above 100 Tables.

Hence Deducing vbl. sb., deduction.
1830 PALSOR, 212/2 Deducyng, discours. 1832 More Confut.
Tindale Wks. 461/2 Termes. of drawyag oute & deducinges
and depending vpon scrypture. 1651 Hobaes Leviath. 11.
xxv. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt
that may arise, etc. 1827 Whately Logic (1837) 258 The
deducing of an inference from those facts.

Deduceable, obs. var. of DEDUCIBLE.

+ Deducement. Obs. Also 7 (erron.) diducement. [f. 1) EDUCE + - MENT.]

mont. [f. DEDUCE + -MENT.]

1. A deduction, inference, conclusion.

1. A difference of the Schooles.

1. A tracing out (see DEDUCE 4).

1. A tracing out (see DEDUCE 4).

1. A tracing out (see DEDUCE 4).

1. A difference of the Batavian line through all the varieties of place and fortune.

1. Deducible (didin'sb'l), a. Also 7 (erron.)

1. A diducible 3-8 deduceable.

diducible, 7-8 deduceable. [f. L. deducere to DEDUCE + BLE.]

DEDUCE + BLE.]

1. That may be deduced or inferred.

1. There is not any difference or ground for it visible in the Teat, or deduceable from it.

1. These are consequences justly deducible from our principles.

1. That which is deducible; an inference that may be drawn be deducible.

that may be drawn.

that may be drawn.

1654 WHILOCK Zootomia 511 Yet since it is from Truth, and her Secretaries (the Casuists), heare their deducibles.

1861 J. MARTINEAU Ess. etc. (1891) 11. 435 As if they were deducibles from the primary spiritual truth. 1881 Casey Sequet to Euclid 16 A large number of deducibles may be given in connexion with. Prop. xlvii.

† 2. That may be or is to be deducted. Obs. rare.

+ 2. That may be or is to be deducted. Obs. rare.

1613 F. Robarts Revenue of Gospel 94 Before I come to define the charge diducible.

Hence Deducibility, Deducibleness, the quality of being deducible.

1846 WORCESTER cites COLERIOGE for deducibility. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOST Grk. N. T. Introd. \$67 The easy deducibility, direct or indirect, of all their readings from a single text. 1272 Balley vol. 11, Deducibleness, capableness of being deduced.

Deducive, a. rare. [f. Deduce + -1ve: ef. conducive.] (See quot.)

1755 Jonnson, Deducive, performing the act of deduction. Dict.

† Deduct. tpl. a. Obs. [ad ] deduct we recommended.

† **Deduct**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. l., dēduct-us, pa. pple. of dēductre; see next. After the formation of deduct vb., used as its pa. pple. till superseded by

of deduct vb., used as its pa. ppie. In superscaled deducted.] Deducted.

1439 Rolls of Parl. 5 Aftur the summes in the seid Commissions to be deducte. 1495 Act in Hen. VII., c. 61 § 1 Aftir all ordinary charges deducte. 1532 Frith Mirror or Glass (1820) 273 The poor, which have the owners, under God, of all together, the minister's living deduct.

Deduct (d/dv/kt), v. [f. l. deduct-, ppl. stem of l. deduc-ère to lead or bring down or away, lead off, withdraw, f. De- I. 1, 2 + ducère to lead, draw. Cf. Deduce: the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differentiated in use, by the restriction of this to sense 1.]

I. trans. To take away or subtract from a sum

I. trans. To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.)

Now said usually of amounts, portions, etc., while subtract is properly said only of numbers; but deduct was formerly used also of the arithmetical operation.

1524 Ch. Accts. Kingston-on-Thames in Lysons Environs of London 1. 226 Rec<sup>d</sup> at the Church Ale and Robyn-hode, all things deducted, 3d. 10s. 6d. 1530 PALSOR, 500/t, I deducte, I abate partyculer sommes out of a great somme, Yerabats. 1542 Record Cr. Artes (1575) 107 Deducte the digit from the figure that is oner him, and write the remayner. 1621 Gouge God's Arreaus V. § 18. 430 His Master might buy him bow, and arrowes, and deduct the price out of his wages. 1646 Sir T. Browse Pseud. Ep. 1V. ii. 182 Deducting the waight of that five pound. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 108 Pa When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep. 1850 PRESCOTT Peru II. 115 The royal fifth was first deducted, including the remittance already sent to Spain. 1874 Masson Milton (Gold. Treas. ed.) I. p. xi, If we deduct the two Psalm Paraphrases.. Milton siterary tife may be said to begin exactly with the reign of Charles I. absol. 1844 Examiner 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers. deducts from the value of their property.

reign of Charles 1.

absol. 1824 Examiner 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers. deducts from the value of their property.

† 2. To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = DE-

DUCE 1 a. Obs.

DUCE 1 a. Obs.

1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. Phil. Argt., A people deducted oute of the citie of Philippos. 158a [see Deducting].

1600 HOLLAND Livy Pref. 3 Venice was a Colonie deducted and drawne from thence. 1627 [see Deducted].

† 3. To draw or convey (a streamlet) aside (from the main stream). Obs. rare.

1621 BURTON Anal. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. to Which as a rillet is deducted from that maine channell of my other studies. e 1626 Dick of Deron. 11. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 31

A rivolet but deducted From the mayne Channell.

4. To derive: to trace the derivation or descent

A rivolet but deducted From the mayne Channell.

† 4. To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of; = DEDUCE 3, 5. Obs.

1530 Palsgr. 17 All suche wordes as be deducted out of Latin wordes. 1565 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith 94° For more safety to deduct that succession from the See of Rome.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. II. 9/1 Touching the name Ibernia, historiographers are not yet agreed from whence it is deducted. a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts 4, Mos. (1642) 108 Indeducting the Maccabees from Iudah. 1648 GAGE West Ind. xx. (1655) 174 From whence commonly in the Church of Rome the Texts and subjects of Sermons are deducted.

1660 R. Sheringham King's Suppem. Asserted ii. (1682) 10 All authority... is derived and deducted from the King's Majesty.

15°-2

peductible.

† 5. To trace out in order; to bring down from or to a particular period; = Deduce 4. Obs. rare.

1545 Lelano New-year's Gift in Strype Eccl. Men. 1.
App. exviii. 330 The first boke, begynnyng at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the comyng of S. Augustyne.

1586 Many Q. Scots Let. to Babington 12 July in Howell St. Trials (1800) I. 1177 For divers great and importunate considerations which were here too long to be deduced.

† 6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. Obs.

1563 Foxe A. § M. 850 b. This parte he deducted and proued by sundry ensamples, and similitudes. 1609 Sir E. Hony Lett. to T. Higgins 37 Which by Logical consequence is not Necessarily deducted out of the Premisses. 1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 1. iii. 32 A conception. deducted from sober influence of reason. 1889 Cape Law Irnl. 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom. the act of desertion.

† 7. To reduce. Obs. (Cf. Deduce 8.)

1599-16. Massinger, etc. Old Law III. i. Clerk. Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many. Gnotho. Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious.

Hence Deducted ppl. a., Deducting vbl. sb.

158a Divers Voy. (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) o The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile partes of America. 1596 Spenser Hymn Love of Man. haning yet in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heauenly fyre. 1598 Yong Diana Ded., It befell to my lot.. to performe the part of a French Oratour by a deducted speech in the same toong. 1627 May Lucan 17. 434 Though no deducted colony.

Deductible (dtdr/ktbl), a. rare. [f. L. deduct- (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being

**Deductible** (dřdvktřb'l), a. rare. [f. L. deduct- (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being deducted.

1856 Mrs. Browning Anr. Leigh II. (1888) 71 Not one found honestly deductible From any use that pleased him.

Deductile, a. rare 0. [ad. L. type deductil-is,

f. deduct- Deduct.]
1727 Bailey vol. II, Deductile, easy to be deducted.

Deduction (d/dv/k∫on). Also 5 deduction, 5-6 deduccion, 6 deduccoun. [In some senses a. F. déduction (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. dēduction-em, n. of action from L. dēdūcēre: see DEDUCT, DEDUCE.] The action of deducting.

1. The action of deducting or taking away from

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement.

1483 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 110 The sayde Ri. shall be chargeable for the hoole somme.. wythot ony deduxion.

1496-7 Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 12 § 4 Any deduccion or abatement befortyme allowed.

1646 Sta T. Browne Frend.

1649. IV. Xii. 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduction justly accomplished the year of eighty one.

1776 SMITH W. N. I. VIII. (1869) I. 68 His rent.. makes the first deduction from the produce of the lahour which is employed upon land.

1827 JARMAN Powell's Devises II.

155 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum.

1868 FREEMAN Norm. Comp. (1876) II. vii. 33 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions.

15 That which is deducted or subtracted.

with certain deductions.

b. That which is deducted or subtracted.

1546 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 197 Wyth the yerely Resolutes and deduccious goyng out of the same. 1557 RECORDE Whetst. X j, For subtraction your nomhers are sette downe after the common maner, firste the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

2. A leading forth or nway (spee. of a colony); conduct. Now rare or Obs.

\*\*r615 Chapman Odyss.\*\* vi. 455 Take such way, That you yourself may compass. Your quick deduction by my father's grace. \*\*r677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. n. x. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations.

\*\*xXXXI. 574 The solemn deduction (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

†\* b. fig. A leading up to something, introduction. Obs. rare.

\*\*xxxXII. 574 The Solemn deduction (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

r513 More Rich. III, Wks. 61 (R.) He sodainly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto. began to repete those wordes again.

+3. The action or result of tracing out or setting

†3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed marration or account. Obs. (Cf. DEDUCE 4, DEDUCT v. 5.)

a 1532 Remedie of Love (R.), Ordinately behoveth thee first to procede In deduction thereof [this werke]. 1603
FLORIO Montaigue 1. ix. (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie. 1670 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 222
Asolemn deduction and true state of all affairs and particulars. 1748 Chestreff. Left. II. clix. 71 lt. . gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time. 1826 C. Butler Life Grotius 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles.

†4. Mus. The succession of notes forming n Hexachord; the singing of these in order. Obs.

HEXACHORD: the singing of these in order. Obs.

1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 7 Now for the last tryall of your singing in continual deduction sing this perfectly. 1509 DOULAND Ornith. Microl. 26 There are... three Deductions of this kinde. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms.

† 5. The process of deducing or deriving from

some source; derivation. Obs.

some source; derivation. Obs.

1612 Danton Poly-oll. ix. Notes 145 Affirming that our
Britons from them. had deduction of this nationall title.
1650 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. ii. 12 The deduction of the
Greek Leters from the Hebrew. 1755 Johnson Dict.,
Grammar Eng. Tongue, Etymology teaches the deduction
of one word from another.

10. concr. That which is derived. rare.

a 1835 Rickman Archit. 30 There may be some doubt,
whether the modern lonic capital is not rather a deduction
from the Composite than the contrary.

6. The process of deducing or drawing a couclusion from a principle already known or assumed;

spec. in Logic, inference by reasoning from generals

spec. in Logic, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to Induction.

1594 Hookes Eccl. Pol. 1. xiv. (1611) 42 And show the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessarie. 1651 Hobbes Govt. 4. Soc. iii. 226 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that letc.]. 1736 Butles Anal. II. vi. 308 A matter of deduction and inference. 1789 Belsham Ess. 1. i. 4 It follows by easy and irrefragable deduction. 1860 Abp. Thomson Laws Th. 8 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes. a 1862 Buckle Livilia. (1869) III. v. 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b. transf. That which is deduced; an inference, conclusion

conclusion.

conclusion.

1532 More Conful. Tindale Wks. 461/2 Yet if he would ...neither vse false deduccions of hys owne, nor refuse our deduccions yf we deduce them wel. 1671 J. Webster Metallogr. 1. 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as n Matter of Experience. 1876 Freeman Norm. Cong. V. xxii. 21 The whole evidence. bears out the general deductions which I have made. † 7. Reduction. Obs. rare. (Cf. Deduct 7.) 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excrescencie.

Deductional, a. rare. [f. prec. +-Al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction. 1683 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deductional, these are (world !) without end.

Deductive (didorktiv), a. [ad. L. dēductīv-us,

Deductive (dřdvktiv), a. [ad. L. dēductīv-us,

Deductive (dřdwktiv), a. [ad. L. džductīv-us, f. džduct, ppl. stem of dždūcčre to DEDUCE: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. dčductif, -ive.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; spec. in Logic, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to inductive.

1656 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xxiii. § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive. 1665 Hooke Microgr. D, The rational or deductive Faculty. 1846 MILL Logic II. iv. § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science. a 1862 Buckle Misc. Wks. (1872) 1. 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive.

1. Of persons: Employing the method of de-

b. Of persons: Employing the method of de-

OI persons: Employing the method of deduction; reasoning deductively.

1861 Tulloch Eng. Purit, iii. 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive.

1867 Lewes Hist. Philos. 11. 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy.

12. Derivative.

1 4. Delivative. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud*, *Ep.* 1. x. 38 Helabours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheisme, that although they concede there is a God, yet should they deny his providence.

\*\*The standard of the standard

-LY 2.] In a deductive manner, by deduction, inferentially; † by derivation or descent.

a 1642 Be, Mountagu Acts § Mon. (1642) 132 Holinesse..
deductively passed from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mysticall. 1646 Six T. Browne Pseud.

Ef. i. x. 39 Yet doth it diductively and upon inference include the same. 1857 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 114
Which trace deductively the results. 1864. I. Spencer First
Princ. 11. viii. § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed.

Deductions (Afamktori), a. rare. Ind. L. de-

Deductory (dřídvíktri), a. rare. [ad. L. dēductōri-us, f. dēductor, agent-n. from dēdūcěre to Deduce: see -ory.]

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 1x. viii. § 3 A consequential and deductory felonie. 1889 J. D. Hunting in National Rev. XIV. 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

+ Deduit, sb. Obs. Forms: 3-4 dedut, 4 dedute, dedwt, 4-5 deduit(e, 5 deduyt(e. Scealso Dute. [a. F. déduit (12th c. in Littré):-L. dēduct-um, subst. use of pa. pple. of dēducere in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. desduch, desdui, from desduire, desdure = F. déduire, L. dēducere.]

desduire, desdur? = F. déduire, L. dēdūcere.]
Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure.

1297 R. Grod. (1724) 564 [Hy] were in hor dedut, iwend an hontinge. c 1350 Will. Palerne 4998 pan driue bei forbe day in dedut and in murbe. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 371 In which the yere hath his deduit of grass, of lefe, of floure, of fruit. c 1450 Merlin 307 This Dionas loved moche the deduyt of the wode and the river. 1480 CANTON Ovids Met. xi. xiii, I [Venus] am lady of all courtosye and of al deduyt. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 119 b/r All the delytes and deduytes of the world.

† Deduit, -e, tpl. a. Obs. rare. [a. F. déduit, -ite, pa. pple. of déduire:—L. dēdūcēre: see DEDUCE.] Drawn out.

1485 CANTON Chas. Gt. 26 He had the face deduyte in lengthe.

Deduplication (didiāplikē fon). Bot. [a. F. déduplication, latinized deriv. of F. dédoubler (desdoubler, 1429 in Hatzf.) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f. des-, de· (De· I. 6) + doubler to double.] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = CHORISIS.

1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word deduplication,

and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. Ibid. 333 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence. 1850 Grav Lett. 1. 365. 1860.—Struct. Bot. vi. § 3, 202 Chorisis or Deduplication...the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one.

Dedux, obs. form of DIDDER v.

Dedukto deduxto.

Dedut(e, deduyt(e, var. Deduit Obs.
Dedye, Dedyne, var. Dedie v. and Dedeign v.²
Dedyn, obs. pl. of did, from Do v.

**Dee** (dī), sb. Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the

parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle: cf. D I. 2.

1794 W. Felion Carriages (1801) II. 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through; there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated. 1880 Blackw. Mag. Feb. 164 (Bush Life Queensland) The pommel was also furnished with strong fron dees driven firmly into the woodwork. 1884 W.WESTALL in Contemp. Rev. July 69 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain. 1888 Elwornty W. Somerset Gloss., Dee, an iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains.

b. Comb. dee-look (see quot.)

1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Gloss., Dee-lock, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

the other.

Dee (di), v. Pronunciation of d --- , euphem-

Lee (a1), v. Fronunciation of d —, euphemistic for dann (see D I. 3); usually in pa. pple. decd (also decdeed) = d — d, damned.

a 1845 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., The Poplar, We'll be Deed if it isn't an O! 1859 READE Love me little iii. 23 Your three graces are three deed fools. 1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 6: A satirist. whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deedeed to boot.

**Dee.** d'ee, earlier way of writing d'ye = do ye?

MOYOUT TO THAPMAN May Day Plays 1873 11. 344 And how dee Sir? 1625 FLETCHER Fair Maid III. 1, De'e forsooth? 1632 BROME Northern Lasse, I, II, Dee hear? Dee, var. of DEY; obs. or dirl. f. DIE. Deea-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Deca-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Decd (dīd). Forms: 1 W.Sax. dæd, Anglian déd; 2-3 dæd, 2-5 ded, 2-6 dede, (3 dead, dade, 4-5 dide, 4-6 deid(e, 5 deyd(e), 5-7 deede, (6 deade), 5-deed. [OE. dæd, déd = OFris. déde, OSax. dâd (MDn. daet (dâde), Du. daad), OHG., MHG. tât (Ger. that, tat), ON. dáb (Sw. dâd, Da. daad), Goth. dêds:—OTeut. \*dædi-z:—\*dhētis, f. verb root dhēi dhā. OTeut. dædi-z:—see Do z. The verb root dhē:dhō, OTeut. dæ:dô; see Do v. The second d from original t, is in accordance with

verb root dhē:dhō, OTeut. dæ:dô; see Do v. The second d from original t, is in accordance with Verner's Law; cf. DEAD.

The early ME. was dede, from the OE. acc. dæde, déde. The OE. pl. dæda, déda, regularly became dede in 12-13th c. But this was identical with the sing., whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE. types, viz. deden in the south, dedes in the midl. and north; the former was still used e 1320 (Castel of Lone), but, as in other words, the -s form (found c 1200 in Ormulum and Trin. Coll. Hom.) eventually prevailed.]

1. Thut which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; nn act. c825 Vesp. Psalter lxiii. to [lxiv.9] And ondreord oxhwelc mon, & sexdun were godes, & dede his onzetun. 97x Blickl. Hom. 23 We secolon ... paet ondzit mid gódum dædum zefyllan. rrs4 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 5 Pe land was al fordon mid suitee dædes. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 9 Hit is rith pat we forleten and forsaken mithtlehe deden. Ibid. 15 To done be six dede. Ibid. 131 Godes paões ben ure gode dedes. c1205 Lav. 7024 His deden [c1775 deades] weoren for-cuõe. c1205 Lav. 7024 His deden [c1775 deades] weoren for-cuõe. c1205 Lav. 7024 His deden [c1775 deades] weoren for-cuõe. c1205 Lav. 7024 His deden [c1775 deades] hone. his deden hou beo beob diht. 1340 HAmpole Pr. Consc. 2498 Our gud dedis pur gud er noght. 1335 Barbour Bruce v. 278 He had done mony thankfull deid. c1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Dede, or werke, factum. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 2 § 4 The seid Warrant is not the dede of hym that is named to be the maker of the seid Warrant. 1570 Sc. Sativ. Poems Reform. xviii. 5 O cursit bour! O deid of fellonie! 1607 Shaks. Jul. C. III. ii. 216 They that have done this Deede, are honourable. 1607 Milron P. L. xi. 256 And one bad act with many deeds well done Mayst cover. 1809-10 Collember Friend ix. (1889) 37 What are noble deeds but noble truths realized? 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 52 Their deeds did not agree with their words.

b. An act of bravery, skill, etc.; a feat;

c 1380 WYCLIF IVks. (1880) 195 Peter saib in dedis of

apostlis... bat to him neiber was gold ne siluer. 1382—
Acts (title), Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes. 1533 Gau
Richt Vay (1888) 37 In ye xx c. of the dedis of the Apostlis.

2. (without a or pl.) Action generally; doing,
performance. (Often contrasted with word.)
c 1000 ALPRIC Gram. xix. (Z.) 122 Deponentia verba significant actum ba alecgendlican word getacnjað dæde. c 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom. 187 pe man þe nis stedefast ne on dade ne on
speche ne on þonke. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 501 Ower dede
ne may be no wors, than ower word is. a 1300 Curtor M.
A402 (Cott.) His suns dughti ware o dede. c 1386 Chaucer
Pars. T. P 282 panne wol 1 sle him with my hond in dede of
synne. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 1 At the begynnyng of oure
dede Make we heuen & erth. c 1500 Melusins 371 In som
cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede. 1667
Milton P. L. v. 549 To be both will and deed created
free. 1871 Rusrin Fors Clan. 1. ii. 5 The strength of
Hercules is for deed not misdeed.
b. collect. Doings; ado, to-do. dial.
1788 W. Masshall. E. Yorks. Gloss., Deed, doings;
whent deed, great to-do. 1838 Craven Dial., Deed, doings;
"There's sad deed, I'll uphodto." 1855 Romsson Whittor
Gloss., 'Here's bonny deed! great to do.. 'Great deed
about nought', large stir about trifles. 1867 Waugh Home
Life Factory Folk xvi. 145 (Lanc. Dial.)' Aw consider we in
had as hard deed as amybody livin.

† 3. Thing to be done, work (in contemplation);
the task or duty of any time or person. Obs.
c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 354 On to brenge berburge
[a city] watt bre dayes dede. c 1400 Destr. Troy 274 Sone
he dressit to his dede & no dyn made, And made vp
a mekyll ship. c 1400 Towneley Myst. 57 Todyke and delf,
ber and draw, and to do all vnhonest deyde. 1580 Norm
Plutarch (1676) 812 Yon shall.. set the poor distressed City
of Syracusa again on foot, which is your deed.
4. Lavo. An instrument in writing (which for this
purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal dispositi

Finitarch (1676) 812 You shall...set the poor distressed City of Syracusa again on foot, which is your deed.

4. Law. An instrument in writing (which for this purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties.

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions outside England where English law or legal forms prevail, signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to sealing. Delivery (1,w.) is naw a moribund formality. Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property inter vivos, may be made by deed, and in common practice are often so made.

Cayoo R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 69 Edward... store... to me... this heyre suld I be. Perof he mad me skrite... & for to sikere his dede, set ber to his seale. \*bid. 259 Bituex him & be was mad a prine dede ... Forto feffe him ageyn in bat tenement. \*1362 LANGL. P. Pt. A. n. 81 n be Date of be deuel be Deede was a-selet, Be siht of sir Symoni and Notaries signes. \*1438 Nottingham Rec. II. 338 For ye exchange of Heyberd Stener be a ded undder ye seel of his arms. \*c. 1500 MARHOWE Faust. v. 35 And write a deed of gift with thine own blood. \*1596 Shaks. Merch. V. iv. ii. Enquire the lewes house out, glue him this deed, And let him signe it. \*1613 Barry Wills (Camd. Soc.) 162 As I and the said Edmond lange agoe did give vnto her by a jointe deed of guift. \*1642 PRERINS Prof. B&. ii. \$130.58 A writing cannot be a deed if it be not sealed. \*1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 295 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by the parties... it is called a deed. because it is the most solenn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform, with relation to the disposal of his property. \*1844 WILLIAMS Read Prof. (1877) 143 The sealing and delivery of a deed are termed the execution of it. \*1693 Sir J. W. Chittry in Law Times Ref. Livilla 130 (1975) and property. \*184

6. Comb., as + deed-doer, +-doing; deed-achieving, -worthy adjs.; deed-box, a box, usually of tin-plate, for keeping deeds or other documents in; deed-offering, Coverdale's word in some instances for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also

for the 'peace-offering' of the 1011 version. Also DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL.

1607 SHARS, Cor. II. i. 190 By 'deed-atchieuing Honor newly nam'd. 1835 MARRYAT Jac. Faith, axxi, Taking with him the tin-box (it was what they called a 'deed-box 1836 LD. St. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Lave xiv. 85 It is advisable to keep your own securities in your own dead box at home. 1548 HALL Chron. 20 b, Thei would be lokers on and no "dede doers. 1563 Spaloing Troub. Chas. 1

(1792) I. 272 (Jam.) But the deed doer was fled. c 1380 Wyclif Wkr. (1880) 70 Pe "dede doynge is proff of loue, as gregory seip. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 430 One of his horse-keepers. taking him at the deed doing. bestowed so many blowes on him. that he left him half dead. 1535 COYREGALE 2 Sant. vi. 17 And Dauid offred burnt offerynges and "deed offerynges before ye Lorde. 1865 J. GROTE Treat. Moral Ideas viii. (1876) 103 "Deedworthy conduct, or the faciendum.

Daad (did.) 20 U.S. If Deedword?

or the faciendum.

Deed (did), v. U.S. [f. Deed sb.] trans. To convey or transfer by deed. Also fig.

1816 J. Pickering Vocabulary 76 To died.. We sometimes hear this word used colloquially; but rarely, except by illiterate people.. None of our writers would employ it.

1818 Webster Deed, to convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son. 1865 Morn. Star Sept., A. complete farm.. in Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife. 1890 Century Mag., Jan. 475/1 The act of 1864, deeding to that state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Deed. adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of t deed.

Deed, adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of i'deed,

Deed, adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of i'deed, INDEED; now chiefly Sc.

1547 COVERDALE Old Faith Prol. A vij a, Let ve be true scolers of the same; and dede, let ve euen entre in to the nature and kynde therof. 1816 Scott Antig. xxxvi, 'Deed, sir, they hae various opinions.' 1848 THAKERAY Van. Fair 235 'Deed and she will', said O'Dowd. 1868 RAMSAY Kemin. 183 'Deed', said the laird..' I wad ha' wondered if ye had.'

Deed, -e, obs. forms of DEAD.

† Dee dbote. Obs. Also dædbote, dead-, ledbote. [OE. dæd dced + bét, Boot sb.1 10, dedbote. amends, expiation.] Amends-deed, penance, re-

penlance. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. iii. 2 Dod deed bote. c 1160 Hatton G, ibid., Dod deadbote. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 21 Mid sodde dedbote his sunne bi reowsumesse. c 1200 OBMIN 0191 Sanut Johan. bigann to spellenn ha Wihh fallaht off dædbote. a 1225 Ancr. K. 372 Bireousunge and dedbote nor sunne. 1340 Ayenb. 33 Amendinge and dedbote. 13. Verses Palm-Sunday in Kel. Antiq. II. 243 Wyth sorwishe of herte and schryft of mouthe, Doth deedbote this tyme north

nouth.

† **Dee'ded**, a. Obs. [f. DEED sb. + -FD<sup>2</sup>.]

Characterized by deeds (of such a kind).

1606 WARNER Alb. Eng. 377 Well educated of the king, and proving nobly deeded.

Deedeed: sce DEE v.

Deedful (di'dful', a. [f. DEED sb. + -FUL.] Full

DeedTul (drdiil', a. [I. DEED 38. + FUL.] Full of deeds, active, effective.

1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 150 He is a trusty and deedfal friend to that bold..insurgent. 1843 Tennyson To—, A deedfal life. 1879 J. Tonunner Aleestis 3. That fair past, Bright with our deedfal days, is all our own.

Hence Deedfully adv., actively, effectively.

1615 T. Adams Lycanthropy 9 It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

Deedily (draili), adv. dial. [f. DEEDY+-LY 2.]

Deedily (drdili), adv. dial. [f. DEEDY+-LY 2.]
Actively, busily.

1813 JANE AUSTEN Lett. 11. 173 They are each [basy]
about a rabbit net, and sit as deedily to it, side by side, as
any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — Emma (1870)

II. x. 204 Frank Churchilli. most deedily occupied about her
spectacles. 1859 BURTON in Jant. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 241
They row in 'spirts', applying deedily to their paddling,
† Deedding, vbl. sb. Obs. raye-1. [f. DEED sb.
+-ING I.] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.
1606 Warner Alb. Eng. XVI. ciii. 407 And in the Deeding
none more tough.
† Dee'dle. Obs. or dial. An alteration of devil.
1653 Urquurar Rabelais I. xii, Wbata deedle [que diantre],
you are it seems but had horsemen.

Dee'dless, a. Without action or deeds.

Dee dless, a. Without action or deeds, 1598 Rowlands Ectray. Christ 28 Thy deedlesse words, words vnconfirmed by truth. a 1625 Fletcher Biloody Bro. iv. iii, Th' undaunted power of Princes should not be Confin'd in deedless cold calamity. 1890 Blackie To Mr. Cladstone in Pall Mall G. Mar., And to dull length of deedless days retire.

b. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing D. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing nothing, inactive; also dial., incapable, helpless.

1606 Shars. Tr. & Cr. IV. V. 93 Firme of word, Speaking in deedes, and deedelesse in his tongue.

1621 G. Sandys Orid's Met. VII. (1626) 140 The generous Horse. Grones at his manger, and there deedlesse dyes.

1738 Pore Iliad V. 756 What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around?

1825 Robinson Whithy Clost., Deedless, helpless, indolent. 'A deedless sort of a body.'

1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. II. 503 As deedless men they there must sit.

1884 Deed not I deed not I deed not lead to the contraction of the contraction.

sort of a body.' 1870 MORRIS Earthy Par. I. II. 503 As deedless men they there must sit.

Dee'd poll, deed-poll. Also 6 poll deed.
[See Poll.] Law. A deed made and executed by one party only; so called because the paper or parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

[1523 FITHERB. Surv. 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented.] 1528 FRAUNCE Lawiers Log. II. iii. 89 b, The nature of a deede indented and a deede polle. 1628 COKE On Litt. 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 296. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) IV. 357 George Everinden by deedpoll. did give, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters, all the rents and profits of two tenements. 1847 C. G. Addison Law of Contracts 1. i. § 1 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

Deeds, dial. form of deads (see DEAD a. B. 4), waste material from an excavation.

1802 C. Finlater Agric. Surv. Peebles 131 (Jam.) What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the deeds) (to be) thrown behind this facing to support it. 1805 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Deeds, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deed-sicke, -eleyer: see DEAD a. D. 2.

De-educate: see DE-II. 1.

De-educate: see DE- II. I.

Deedy (dī'di), a. dial. [f. DEED sb. + -Y1: found first in the combination ILL-DEEDY.]

found first in the combination ILL-DEEDY.]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active.
[2:1460 Towneley Myst. 320 Riche and illededy, Gederand and gredy. 1335 Lyndesay Saftyre 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deidie.] 1615 T. Adams Lycauthropy 7 In a messenger. is required. that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and that he be deedy. 1623 Bingham Nemophon 72 The horse of that Country are...more deedy, and full of metall. 1721 Cibars Dombit Gallant III. i, If she is not a Deedy Tit at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey. 1787 Gross Provinc. Gloss, Deedy, industrious, notable. Birkh. 1876 J. ELLIS Casar in Egypt 135 A deedy couclave were we. 1883 G. MACDONALD Castle Warlock I. xvii. 256 grizsie was live as the new day, bustling and deedy. [Also in Glossaries of Mid-Yorks., Whithy, Berkn., Itampshire, etc.]

+ 2. Actual, real. Obs. rare.

1781 Cowper Let. to Newton 18 Mar., There are soldiers quartered at Newport and at Olney. These... performed all the mancures of a deedy battle, and the result was that this town was taken. 1788—Let. to Lady Hesketh 27 June, Retirement indeed, or.. what we call deedy retirement.

Deof(f, deefe, obs. forms of Deaf. + Deeful, defull, var. of, or error for delful, DOLEFUL.

c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 4208 'Alas!' said he..' bis is a deeful byng!' c 1460 Emare 606 Sertes this ys a fuwle case, And a defull dede.

Deeken, obs. form of Deacon.

Deel, e, obs. ff. Deal, Deil (Devil), Dole. De-cleetrify, de-electricize: see DE- II. 1.

Deem (dīm), v. Forms: 1 deman, 1-2 deman, 2-4 demen, 2-7 deme, (3-6 deame, 4-5 dem, deyme, 5 dyme, 6 Sc. deim, 7 dim), 4-7 deeme, 5-deem. Pa. t. and pa. pple. deemed: 1 démde, démed, 3-7 dempt. [A Common Teut. derivative vb.: OE. déman, déman = OFris. déma, OS. vo.; Or. deman, deman = Ortis. dema, toman a-dômian (Du. doemen), OHG. tuomian, tuomen (MHG. tücmen), ON. dêma (drma), (Sw. dôma, Da. dômne), Goth. dômjan:—OTeut. \*dômjan, f. dômo-z, Goth. dôm-s, judgement, Doom. Cl. Deme sb., Doom v.]

+1. intr. To give or pronounce judgement; to act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's deci-

act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's decision, sentence, or opinion; to arbitrate. Obs.

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pronounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the trans, sense in 2.

c 825 l'esp. Psalter ii. 10 Alle 5a 5c doenna9 eorðan. 971

Blickl. Hom. 11 He cymeb to demenne cwicum & deadum. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. vii. 2 Witodlice 5am ylean dome be ge dema6, cow by Sedemed. — John viii. 15 Ge dema6 æfter flusse, ic ne deme nanum men [c 1160 Hatton G., 1ch ne deme nane nenl. a 1200 Curror M. 147415 (Cott), If yee pan rightwisli wil deme, Yeild vs ioseph bat yee suld yeme. 1303 Gower Conf. 1. 304 They. toke a juge therupon. And bede him demen in this cas. c 1440 CARGRAVE St. Kath. III. 1464 She... Spak and commaunded, bothe dempte and wrot. 1556 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 262 To arbytrate, deme, and judge betwixt the said Citie and... John Wayte. 1579 SPERSEE Sheph. Cat. Aug. 137 Neuer dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida that indged beauties Queene.

† 2. trans. To judge, sit in judgement on (a person or cause). Obs.

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbion and VIE. the place of the OE. const. with dative in the construction with a

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbrian and ME, the place of the OE, const. with dative in 1.

c 950 Lindisf, Gosp. Matt. vii. 2 In &cm dome zie doemes ze bidon zedoemed [Rushu. Cl. ze beob doemde]. — John viii. 15 le ne doemo zenizne monno. c 1200 Prin. Coll. Hom. 171 Ure drithen cumeo al middeneard to demen. 1bid. 225 Pat sal deme be quica and be deade. a 1300 Cursor M. 21965 (Cott.), In be first he com dempt to be. 1383 Wyclif John xvi. 11 The prince of this world is now demyd. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 59/2 Moyses satte & 1928 demed the peple fro moryng vnto euenyng. 1596 Spenser F. Q. Iv. iii. 4 At th' one side sixe ludges were dispos'd, To view and deeme the deedes of armes that day. 1605 Herwood 1st Fl. If you know not me Wks. 1874 1. 203 Deeme her offences, if she have offended, With all the lenity a sister can. 1605 Shens Reg. Maj. 111 Thou Judge be ware, for as ye deme, re sall be demed.

† D. To rule (a people) as a judge. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7283 (Cott.), Fourti yeir dempt he israel. c 130 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 280 Edward now he wille, bat Soctlond be wele 3emed, And streitly in skille borgh wise men demed.

C. To administer (law). arch.

e. To administer (law). arch.

c. To administer (law). arch.

1393 LANGL P. Pl. C. v. 175 By Icel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be demyd. 1718 Br. Wilson in Keble Life aii. (1863) 307 That . the 24 Keys may be called, according to the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly. 1887 Hall Caine Deemster viii. 54 The Deemster was a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

† d. To decide (a quarrel). Obs.

1494 FABYAN Chron. v. CXV. 105 To suffre his quarell to be demyd by dynt of swerde atweep them two.

be demyd by dynt of swerde atwene them two. + 3. To sentence, doom, condemn (to some penalty, to do or suffer something). Obs.

a 1000 Elene 500 (Gr.) Swa he.. to cwale monize Cristes folces demde, to deabe. \$\varepsilon\$ 1175 Lamb. Hom., 73 He wird idemed to bolien wawe mid dovelen in helle. \$\varepsilon\$ 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom., 223 Pe sulle ben to deade idemd. \$a\$ 1300 Cursor M. 15343 To-morn dai sal i be dempt On rode tre to hang. \$\varepsilon\$ 236 Chaucen Somfon. T. 316 For which I deme the to deth certayn. \$\varepsilon\$ 436 For which I deme the is a lyere, his dedis that done hym deme. \$\varepsilon\$ 12 Leve he is a lyere, (1811) 243 For whiche rebellyon they were there demyd to dethe. \$\varepsilon\$ 150 in J. Mill Diary (1889) 180 John Sinelair. is dempt to quyt his guddis.

+ b. fig. To pass (adverse) judgement upon; to

† b. fig. To pass (adverse) judgement upon; to condemn, censure. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 28148 (Cott.) Ober men dedis oft i demyd. 1488 CAXTON Chast. Goddes Chyld. 21 Many thynges they deme and blame. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xviii. 36 Wist thir folkis that vthir demis, How that thair sawis to vthir semis. 1555-86 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxvii. 33 Do quhat 3e dow, detractouris ay will deme 301. 1598 D. Fergusson Scot. Prov., Dame, deem warily; ye watna wha wytes yersell.

† 4. To decree. ordain appoints to decide determined.

wha wytes yersell.

† 4. To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing to a person).

c 900 tr. Bæda's Hish. v. xxix [xxxiii.] (1891) 368 Ne wess δa hweðre sona his halgunge zedemed. a 1000 Exter Bh. vii. 16 Næfre God demeð þæt ænig eft þæs earm zeweorðe.

c 1175 Lannb. Hom. 95 He demað stiðne dom þæm forsunesede. c 1275 Lav. 46 He habbeð idemed þæt ich am duc ofer heom. tbid. 2216 He hæhte alle cnihtes demen rihte domes. a 1200 Curvor M. 21445 (Cott.) þe quen has biden us to deme To þe al þæt to right es queme. c 1386 Chaucea Dæctor's 7. 199, I deme anoon this clerk his servaunt haue. 1399 Rolls of Pærlt. 111. 452/t The Lordes. deme and ajuggen and decreen, that [etc.]. c 1400 Destr. Troy 606 Whateuer ye deme me to do. 1464 Paston Lett. No. 493 II. 166 Fynes therefore dempt or to be dempt. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 72/2 In demyng of rightful domes. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII., c. 38 Preamb., It was enacted stablisshed ordeyned demed & declared. that [etc.]. 1568 Grarron Chrom. II. 13 The Epistle, in the which Gregory. demed that the Church of Yorke and of London should be even Peres. a 1605 NONTOMERE Flyting 373 Syne duelie they deemde, what death it sould die.

† b. To decide (to do something). Obs. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1089 3e han demed to do þe dede þæt I bidde.

† 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate on. to judge judge of estimate.

+ 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate

+ 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate on; to judge, judge of, estimate. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 290 Euer bilold hire wurð þet he paide uor hire, and dem þerefter pris. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. (A.)
312 To leue no tale be true to tryze, Bot þat hys one skyl may dem. 1388 WCLIF Matt. xvi. 4 Thanne 3e kunne deine the face of heuene, but 3e moun not wite the tokenes of tymes. c 1400 Rom. Rose 2200 A cherle is demed by his dede. 1533 Elvor Cast. Hellthe Proem (1541) A iv b, I desyre men to deme well myne intente. 1596 Spensea Hymne Love 168 Things hard gotten men more dearely deeme.

+ b. To judge between (things), to distinguish,

+ b. To judge between (things), to distinguish, discern. Obs.

1530 PALSGE. 511/1 A blynde man can nat deme no coulours.

1581 Rich Farewell (1846) 67 He is not able to deeme white from blacke, good from badde, vertue from vice.

1596 Spenser F. Q. v. i. 8 Thus she him taught In all the skill of deeming wrong and right.

+ C. intr. To judge of, to distinguish between.

1340 Ayenb. 82 Pet hi ne conne yknawe þane day uram þe ny3t, ne deme betnene grat and smal. a 1542 Wyar Of Courtiers Life 94 Nor Flaunders chere lettes not my syght to deme Of blacke and white. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1623) 27 Here, by judging of our estate, thou maist accordingly deeme of our pleasures. Ibid. 11. 111 Conversing among such as have discretion to deeme of a Gentleman.

6. To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge,

6. To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge, conclude, think, consider, hold. (The ordinary current sense.)

a. intr. or absol. (Now chiefly parenthetical.) a. intr. or absol. (Now chiefly parenthetical.)
a 800 Corpus Gloss. 410 Censeo, doema. c 900 tr. Bæda's
Hist. 1. xxi. [xxxii.] (1800) 86 Dess þe ic deme [nt arbitror].
c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxi. (Z.) 155 Censeo ic deme oððe ic
asmeagc. c 1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 1244 (Dido) And demede
as hem liste. c 1386 — Clerk's T. 932 For sche is fairer, as
thay demen alle, Than is Grisild. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr.
Thornton MS. (1867) 20 To fele and with resone to deme.
1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 15 He is not. here in
the countrey, but as I deeme and you have enformed, about
London. 1725 Pore Odyss. III. 61 He too, I deem, implores
the power divine.
b. with obj. and complement (sb., adj. or pple., or
infin. thrase: + formerly often with for. as)

the power divine.

b. with obj. and complement (sb., adj. or pple., or infin. phrase; † formerly often with for, as).

c 1205 Lav. 22140 Pene be king demde for-lore. a 1225 Ancr. R. 120 Pet tu schalt demen bi sulnen wod. a 1300 Cursor M. 26814 (Cott.) It mai nan him for buxum deme. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 218 Oure doctourns dere, demed for wise. c 1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 102, I demede him for deed. c 1450 St. Culthert (Surtees) 5163 Pai demed it better all't to dye. 1548 Hall. Chrom. 191, What so ever jeoperdy or perill might bee construed or demed, to have insued. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 35 A vertue which you deeme yourselfe to have. 1688 Dichy Voy. Medit. 51, I deemed it much my best and shortestway. 1681 P. Rycaut Critick 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver. 1697 Dayden Virg. Past. 1. 9 For never can I deem him less than God. 1754 Shebbeare Matrimony (1766) I. 45 Deemed as very unjust in Gaming. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises II. 293 A general permission. appears to have been deemed sufficient. 1852 Miss Yonge Cameas I. xxxii. 277 Harold. deemed it time to repress these inroads. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 398 Works.. which have been deemed to lindli their design fairly.

c. with that and clause.

c 1205 Lav. 24250 Nen gunnen demen pat nes i nane londe.

C. with that and clause.

c 1205 LAY. 24250 Men gunnen demen bat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende. c 1386 Chaucea Man of Law's T. 940, I ought to deme. That in the salte see my wyf is deed. c 1430 LYDO. Bochast. ii. (1544) 5a, Nembroth. Dempt. He transcended al other of noblesse. c 1450 Merlin 10 She demed that it was the enmy that so hadde hir begiled. 1897 Hoosen Eccl. Pol. v. i. (1611) 184 Wee may boldly deeme there is neither, where both are not. 1739 Melmoth Fitzask. Lett. (1763) 201 Nor dempt he, simple wight, no mortal may The blinded god. when he list, foresay. 1887 Bowen Virgil Æncid 11. 371 (1889) 126 Deeming we come with forces allied.

7. intr. To judge or think (in a specified way) of

a person or thing.

c 1384 CHAUCEA H. Fame 11. 88 Thow demest of thy selfe anys. c 1400 Rom. Rose 2198 Of hem noon other deme I can. c 1440 Generydes 4710 Wele I wote in hym ye demyd anys. 1581 SIONEY Afol. Poetrie (Arb.) 24 Let vs see how the Greekes named it [Poetry], and howe they deemed of it. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 146, I shall. give you so good occasion to deeme well of me. 1667 MILTON P.L. VIII. 599 Though higher of the genial Bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. 1763 BLACKSTONE in Gutch Coll. Cur. II. 362 These capital mistakes. occasion'd the Editor. 10 deem with less reverence of this Roll. 1814 Scott Wav. 1xi, Where the ties of affection were highly deemed of, 1860 J. P. KENNEOY Horse Shoe R. 1x. 105, I cannot deem otherwise of them.

† 8. To think to do something, to expect, hope. c 1400 Afol. Loll. 51 Symon Magus. was reproud of

TO. 10 think to ao something, to expect, hope.
craoo Apol. Loll. 51 Symon Magus.. was repround of
Petre, for he demid to possede be 3et of God bi money.
1819 Braon Juan 11. claxii, A creature meant To be her
happiness, and whom she deem'd To render happy.
†9. trans. To think of (something) as existent;

† 9. trans. To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine. Obs..

Laoo Destr. Troy 328 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert, pof I put me bus pertly my purpos to shewe.

Lapo 85 Maloay Arthur x. xxxi, As Kynge mark redde these letters, he demed treson by syr Tristram. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 114 Your imaginations doe already deeme the matter I must utter. 1598-9 Parismus 1. (1661) 15 All the companie began to deeme that which afterward proued true.

D. intr. To think of, have a thought or idea of. 1814 Casy Dante (Chandos) 302 The shining of a flambeau at his back Lit sudden ere he deem of its approach. 1818 Byaon Ch. Har. v. cxxxvii, Something unearthly which they deem not of.

† 10. trans. To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter. Also intr.

†10. trans. To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter. Also intr. with of. [An exclusively poetic sense, found already in OE., probably derived from sense 4. Cf. also ON. dema in poetry, to talk.]

a 1000 Fal. Apost. (Gr.) 10 Per hie dryhtnes & deman sceoldon, reccan fore rincum. a 1000 Guthlac (Gr.) 498 Pet we &festra dede demen, secgen dryhtne lof calra para bisena. c 1205 Lav. 23059 Ælles ne cunne we demen [c 1275 telle] of Arônres deden. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 119 Dyngne Dauid. þat demæd þis speche, In a psalme. c 1330 R. Baunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 154 Alle Þer lymmes, how bai besemed, In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece. c 1350 Will. Palerne 151 Hire deth was neight digt, to deme þe sobe. a 1400-50 Alexander 1231 Þan he dryfes to þe duke, as demys [Dubl. MS, tellys] þe textis. a 1454 Susaev Aeneid 11. 156 Then some gan deme to me The cruell wrek of him that framde the craft [crudele canebant artificis seclus].

† b. with double obj. To celebrate as, style, call, name. poetic. Obs.

T. B. Will addite boy. To Geterhate as, style, carl, name. poetic. Obs.

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1020 Forby be derk dede see hit is demed euer more. Ibid. 1611 Baltazar. pat now is demed Danyel of derne coninges.

† Deem (dēm), sb. Obs. [f. DEEM v.] Judge-

ment, opinion, thought, surmise.

1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1986 And he quhylum was borne pure of his deme. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. IV. IV. 61 How now? what wicked deeme is this? 1629 GAULE Holy Madn. 163 Honour what is it; but an imposed. Hight, and Deeme? 1648 SYMMONS Vind. Chas. 1, 292 Much wrong should they have in the world's deem.

Deeme, obs. form of DIME.

Deemed (dimd), ppl. a. [f. DEEM v. + -ED.]

Judged, thought, supposed.

1667 H. More Divine Dial. II. XXVIII. 346 Then with pure Eyes thou shalt behold. That deemed mischiefs are no harms. 1671 MILTON P. R. I. 21 And with them came From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed.

Deemer (dīməi). Forms: I deemer, I-5 demere, 3 demare, 3-5 demer, 5-6 demar, 5-deemer. [OE demere, f. deman to DEEM: see

deemer. [OE. démere, -ER 1.] One who deems.

+1. A judge. Obs.
c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xii. 27 Da doemeras [iudices]
bidon inera. a 1225 Aucr. R. 306 Let skile sitten ase
demare upon be dom stol. 1382 Wyczte Ps. vii. 12 God
riztwis demere [1388 iust iuge]. c1440 York Myst. xxiii.
142 So schall bothe heuen & helle Be demers of bis dede.
c1440 Promp. Parv. 118 Demar (P. or domes manh, judicator. c1580 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. cxix. V ii, Then be my
causes demer.

causes deemer.

2. One who deems, judges, or opines; † one who

2. One who deems, judges, or opines; Tone who censures or (unfavourably) criticizes others.

1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) pat bowe be not a presumptuouse and temerarye deemer of oper men.

1500-20 Dunbaa Poems xviii. 42 To wirk vengeance on an edemar. 1557 Sia J. Cheke in T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer (1561) ad fin., Counted ouerstraight a deemer of thinges. 1610 Barrough Meth. Physick Ep. Ded. (1639) 2 Plato that most grave and wise deemer of the state tyrannical. 1854 Tarket Synon. N. T. xi. 44 Our profound English proverb, Ill doers are ill deemers'.

+ b. One that distinguishes or discriminates. Obs.

+b. One that distinguishes or discriminates. Obs. TO. One that distinguishes or discriminates. Obs. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 29 Ne be skyn of be fyngris endis ... ne schulde nougt be a good demere in knowynge hoot, cold [etc.]. 1548-77 Vicany Anat. ii. (1888) 23 The Skinne ... is made temperate, because he should be a good deemer of heate from colde.

Deeming (di min), vbl. sb. [-1NG 1.]

† 1. Indging, indgement Obs.

†1. Judging, judgement. Obs.

†1. Judging, judgement. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 1495 3yf he demeb pytyfully At hys demyng getyb he mercy. c 1440 Promp. Parv.

118/1 Demynge or dome, judicium. c 1450 Mirour Saluatioum 4197 This wise shalle crist. the day of his demyng.

2. The forming or expressing of a judgement or opinion; thinking, opining; † censure; † a surmise or suspicion.

1340 Ayenb. 27 De venimouse herte of be enuiouse zene3ep.. ine ualse demynges. 1476 Sir J. Paston in Lett.
No. 771 III. 152 Iff I had hadde any demyng off my lordys
dethe iiij howrs or he dyed. 1500-20 Dubrah Poems xviii.
25 God send thame a widdy wicht, That can not lat sic
emyng be. 1513 Dougtans Enets x. ix. i Nane incertant
rumor nor demyng, Bot sovyr bodword cam that. 1580
HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Souspeçon, suspition, deeming.
1607 J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 418 Doubts, Deemings, and
Uncertainties. 1821 Byron Sardan. 11. i. 379 You may do
your own deeming.

Deemster (dimstal). [One of the modern
representatives of ME. demestre, in form fem. of
demere Deemer, judge; the other (and, phonetically, more regular form) is Dempster, q. v. The
form deemster is that proper to the Manx judges,

form deemster is that proper to the Manx judges, and has been used in the general sense as a historical archaism by some modern writers.]

1. A judge. Obs. or arch. in general sense. [a 1300 Cursor M. 5,88 (Fairf.) Prest & demestre [v. rr. demister, demmepster, domes man] forsothesay I.—Forother examples see Dempster.] 1748 Richardson Churissa (1811) VI. zlix. 206 The deemster, or judge, delivers to the woman a rope, a sword, and a ring. 1820 Eddin. Rev. XXXIV. 192 King Sigurd.. craved that the deemsters should pronounce sentence of outlawry. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng. 11. 258 The decree was the Deemster's 'Preastlaw'.

2. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom has jurisdiction over the southern, the other over the northern division of

the island.

1611 SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit. xlvi. (1614) 91/1 All controversies are there [Man Iland] determined by certaine judges..and them they call Deemsters and chuse forth among themselves. 1656 J. Chaloner Deers. I. of Man in Dr. King Vale Royall'iv. 30 There are four Merchants..chosen..and sworn by the Deemsters. 1863 Keble Life Bf. Wilson v. 163 The steward was assisted in these trials by one or both of the Deemsters. 1883 Birm. Weekly Post 15 Dec. 3/5 His honour Richard Sherwood, her Majesty's Northern Deemster, or second judge of the island. Deemster Sherwood was appointed one of the judges of the island in March last.

Deemle obs forms of Dean! Div.

Deen(e, obs. forms of DEAN I, DIN. Dee-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

uepper. Superi. aeepest; in I aeopost, 4 depperste, 4-5 deppest(e, 5 deppist, dyppest. [A Com. Tent. adj.; OE. diop, diop = OF is. diop, diap, diep, OS. diop, diap (MDn., Du., LG. diep), OHG. tiof (MHG., mod.Ger. tiof), ON. djupr (Sw. djup, Da. dyb), Goth. diups: -OTent. \*deuporz, -d., om, belonging to an ablant series deuth. diups. Da. dyb), Goth. dutps:—Ofeut. \*deupo-z, 'd., 'o'', belonging to an ablaut series deup-, daup-, dup-, whence OE. dyppan (:-dutpjan) to Dip; pre-Teut. root dhub: dhup. The regular early ME. form was dēp; the forms dipe, düp, düpe, dyep, correspond to an OE. by-form diepe, dype, with ablaut; perh. taken from diepe, dype, DEEF sb.]

I. Literal senses.

1. Having great or considerable extension down-

ward.

854 Chart. in Cod. Dipl. V. 111 Of lusan borne to deopan delle. c1000 Ags. Gosp. John iv. 11 Pes pytt is deop. c1205 LN. 647 He lette makien enne dic be wes wnderliche deop [c1275 swipe deap]. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 6 Grantshrugge and Hontyndone [have] mest plente of dup fen. c1300 St. Brandau 574 Ich caste him in a dupe dich. 13.. Peems fr. Vernon MS. 578 Schip is more siker in hitel water Pen in be deope see. 1240 Ayenb. 264 Helle is. dyep wyb-oute botme. c1420 Avow. Arth. xvii, In a dale depc. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1679 Twa bestes come fra be depe see. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosnogr. Glasse 44 The greate deepe valleis. 1594 SHARS. Rich. III, 1. i. 4 In the deepe bosome of the Ocean buried. 1632 LITHGOW Traw. v. 232 Wee buried the slayne people in deep graves. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) 1. 380 Holes...so deep as not to be fathomed. 1819 SHELLEY Fragm. Serfent 4 Through the deep grass of the meadow. 1866 Tyndall. Glaciers I. vii. 55 [The stream] had cut a deep gorge in the clean ice. b. Having great or considerable extension inward from the surface or exterior, or backward from the

from the surface or exterior, or backward from the

from the surface or exterior, or backward from the fromt.

a 1000 Riddles lvii. 4 (Gr.) Headoglemma feng, deopra dolga. c 1250 Fol. Rel. § L. Poems (1866) 214 His wund dop ant wide. a 1300 Curson M. 12932 (Cott.) He., yode in-to depe desert. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1876 Depe woundes to the dethe. 1513 Douglas Æneis vii. viii. 2 Mony wild beistis den and deip caverne. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 88 She presented me a Handkercher.. with a deep frindge. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 181 Adeep Convex-glass. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 127 Make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower. 1775 Weaxall Tour North. Europe 303 Very deep and gloomy woods, of twenty English miles in length. 1820 SHELLEY Summer & Winter 12 When birds die In the deep forests. 1841 Tennyson Morte D'Arthur 5 His wound was deep.

2. Having a (specified) dimension downward. The depth is sometimes indicated by prefixing a word giving the equivalent of a measure, as ankle, knet-deep, a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 1398 (Gr.) Fiftens stod deop ofer dunum flod elna. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 207 Two foote depe is good for corne tillage. 1576 in W. H. Turner Select. Rea. Oxford 386 He penned the water but one foote deepe. 1608 Middle 1608 Middle 1609 for the seven foot deep; my grave. 1696 Whiston Th.

Earth it. (1722) 221 The Waters might cover the Earth in general about 50 Miles deep. 1836 Scott Woodst. xxviii, Long grass... almost ancle-deep in dew. 1832 Examiner 44/2 The ditch... was eight feet deep. 1875 F. Hatt. in Lippincott's Mag. XVI. 750/2 The mud was everywhere ankle-deep. Mag. xvii. 750/2 The mud was everywhere b. Having a (specified) dimension inward from

the surface, outer part, or front; spec. (with simple numeral prefixed) of persons, chiefly soldiers, having (so many) ranks standing one behind an-

other.

other.

1646 II. LAWRENCE Comm. Angells 63 The pleasure is but skin deepe. 1698 Faver Acc. E. India 107 The first File.. was as deep as the Street would admit. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 127 The Front-Room is 25 Foot, and the Backer Room 15 Foot deep. 1780 LANGTON in Boswell Johnson (1848) 646/2 The company began to collect round him.. four, if not five deep. 1835 Burnes Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 133 Five regiments..drawn up in line, three deep. 1838 THREWALL Greece 111. xxiii. 280 The Thebans..stood five and twenty deep.

3. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance)

3. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance) down or beneath the surface; of a ship, low in the water. b. Far in from the margin, far back.

water. b. Far in from the margin, far back.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. cxiv. 8 pu mine sawle... ofer deopum deape
gelaxidest. a 1340 HANDOLA PSAIder ix. 8 pai pat has synned
mare sall be deppest in hell. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxiv.
255 This Lond of Cathay is in Asye the depe. 1641 Br. of
LANCOLN in Cobhett Parl. Hist. 1807 11. 793 Yet shall you
find St. Paul... intermeddle, knuckle deep, with Secular
Affairs. 1669 STUMW Mariner's Mags. 1. i. 19 It is a hot
Ship, but deep and foul... a Prize worth fighting for. 1697
DAYDEN Virg. Georg. 111. 548 The frozen Earth lyes buried
there... seven Culitis deep in Snow. 1720 De Foe Capt.
Singleton xiv. (1840) 246 We were now a very deep ship,
having near two hundred tons of goods on board. 1842 E.
WILSON Anat. I add M. 334 The deep veins are situated
among the deeper structures of the body. 1885 GEN. Gann
Personal Mem. I. xxi. 297 A portion of the ground... was
two feet deep in water.

Personal Mem. I. xxi. 297 A portion of the ground .. was two feet deep in water.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or coming from a depth; also transf. of agents.

1483 Caxton Cold. Leg. 437 b/t He maketh a depe enclynacion. 1589 R. Ilarwey P. Perc. 15 To be compted high fliers and deep swimmers. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondis Eromena 106 Fetching a deepe sigh. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 150 + 81, here fetched a deep sigh. 1784 Cowper Task v. 64 Fearful of too deep a plunge. 1866 Huxley Physiol. iv. (1869) 102 In taking a deep inspiration.

+5. Of ground or roads: Covered with a depth of mud, sand, or loose soil. Obs.

c1366 Chaucer Friar's T. 243 Deep was the way, for which the carte stood. c1470 Henry Wallace v. 285 His hors stuffyt, for the way was depe and lang. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII, c. 6 Many other common waies... be so depend noyons, by wearyng and course of water. 1632 Litherow Tran, v1. 253 We. incountred with such deep sandy ground. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. viii, To walk upwards of three hundred miles through deep roads. 1828 C. Caorer Fairy Leg. 167 The roads were excessively deep, from the heavy rains. [We now say 'deep in mud, dust, etc.']

11. Figurative senses.

\* Of things, states, actions, etc.

II. Figurative senses.

\* Of things, states, actions, etc.

6. Ilard to fathom or 'get to the bottom of'; penetrating far into a subject, profound.

c1000 Ags. Ps. vci(i). 4 Weram dine gepancas pearle deope. c1000 Oamin 5501 Off all be boc i Godess hus Pe deope dishellnesse. Ibid. 7205 Bisshopess off dep lare.

c1345 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1609 For his depe diminité & his dere sawes. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1553 Pai left all depe questyouns. 1535 Courbone Ps. vci(i). 5 Thy thoughtes are very depe. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11.

315 A man of deepe learning. 1611 BIULE 1 Cor. ii. 10.
1798 FERSHAR Illustr. of Sterne i. 5 They suppose a work to be deep, in proportion to its darkness. 1806 RUSKIN Mod. Painters V. VII. iv. 150 A deep book . for deep people. 1875 Helps Anim. & Mast. iv. 86 In this work..hopful that I should find something very deep, and very significant.

b. Lying below the surface; not superficial; profound.

profound.

1856 EMERSON Eng. Trails, Char. Wks. (Bohn) II. 60 It is in the deep traits of race that the fortunes of nations are written. 1871 Mortey Voltaire (1886) 6 In all that belongs to its deeper significance. 1874 — Compromize (1886) 28 () f these deeper causes, the most important .. is the growth of the Historic Method.

+7. Solemn; grave: a. of oaths, protestations, etc. Obs. (In OE. also of divine messages, etc.:

ctc. Obs. (In OE. also of divine messages, etc.: Awful, dread, stern.)

a 1000 Cecdmon's Exod. 518 (Gr.) Moyses sæzde halige spræce, deop ærende. a 1000 Guthlac 641 (Gr.) Purh deopne dom. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cxxxi. 11 Pes deopne 4b Drihten aswor. 1agy R. Glouc. (1224) 323 Grettore op non nys, Pan by be olde chyrche of Glastynbury [h]wo so dep op nome. 1587 Turreav. Trag. T. (1837) 117 To sweare by deepe And very solemne othes. 1646 S1R T. Browne Pseud. Eb. I. vii. 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments. of any force to perswade. 1649 Bp. HALL Cases Consc. 59 Beleeving the sellers deepe protestation.

1649 Bp. Hall Cases Consc. 59 Beleeving the sellers deepe protestation.

† b. Of grave consequence or effect; grave, scrious, weighty, important. Obs.
1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, 1 iii. 190 He reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. 1605 – Macb. 1. iii. 126 The Instruments of Darknesse. Winne vs with honest Trifles, to be tray 's In deepest consequence. 1643 Milton Divorce 1. vi, This is a deep and serious verity. 1711 Aodison Spect. No. 26 7 6 A View of Nature in her deep and solemn Scenes.

8. As an attribute of moral qualities or of actions in which sinking or abasement is present.

a. Of sin, crime, guilt (into which one may fall or sink): Grave, heinous.

a 1000 Guthtac 830 (Gr.) Onguldon deopra firena. a 1000 Juliana 301 (Gr.) Puth deopne zedwolan. c 1200 Trin. Cott.

Hom. 73 Panne be sinfulle man beoð bifallen on depe sinne.
a 1400-50 Alexander 1866 A depe dishonoure 3e do to 3 oure name. 2594 Shaks. Rich. III, 11. il. 28 And with a vertuous Viror hide deepe vice. 1605 — Mach. 1. vii. 20 The deepe damnation of his taking off. Mod. He is in deep disgrace.
b. Of humility, or of things humble or lowly.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 246 Anh habbe 3e dope dich of deepe edmodnesse. 1340 Ayenb. 211 He ssel to god grede mid dyepe herte. 1843 CARLYLE Past 4: Pr. (1838) 159 Letters ...answered with new deep humilities.]
9. Deep-rooted in the breast; that comes from or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings: that

or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that

or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that affects one profoundly.

a 1400-50 Alexander 265 With depe desire of delite. 1594
Shaks. Rich. III., iv. 69 If my deepe prayres cannot appease thee. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1, 451 Deep Horrour seizes evry Humane Breast. 1698 First Acc. E. India 389 A deep sense of Honour. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 107 F 1, 1 saw in his Countenance a deep Sorrow. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc 1x. 13 Through every fibre a deep fear Crept shivering. 1832 Ht. Marinkau Demerara i. 7 Alfred. yet entertained a deep dislike of the system. 1855 Macaullay Hist. Eng. III. 107 The matter, they said, is one.. in which every Englishman.. has a deep interest. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon II. 72 John's feelings were too deep for words.

10. Said of actions, processes, etc. in which the

10. Said of actions, processes, etc. in which the mind is profoundly absorbed or occupied.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 127 From the deep consideration and hard suppose of my present evils.

1588 Sia T. Browne Hydriot. Introd., In the deep Discovery of the Subterranean World.

1791 Mrs. Radeline Rom. Forest v, Gazing on her with that deep attention which marks an enamoured mind.

1841 Lane Arab. Nts. 1. 85

He passed the next night in deep study.

† 11. Said of things involving heavy expenditure or liability: expensive: heavy. Obs.

† 11. Said of things involving heavy expenditure or liability; expensive; heavy. Obs.

1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 616 Ye Merchants lode them with deepe and unreasonable prices. 1649 — Cases Consc.

13 The deep expence he hath beene at. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. II. vi. § 5 The people paid deep Taxes. 1710 Swift Trul. to Stella 29 Sept., I have the first floor, a dining-room and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week; plaguy deep. 1738 Vanne. & Cib. Prov. Hust. II. vi. vojoy'd for winning n deep Stake. 1781 Cowpen Expostulation 608 Chargeable with deep arrears.

D. Of drinking, gaming, or other practices.

1571 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1590) 131 Deep swearings, not only needlesse, but also hurtfull. 1709 Swift Adv. Relig., That ruinous practice of deep gaming. 173a Berneley Alciphr. ii. § 4 She took a turn towards expensive Diversions, particularly deep Play. 1847 Scott Trnl. 8 Jan. IIe could not resist the temptation of deep play. 1837 Tutatwall. Greece V. xiii. 220 Deep drinking was customary among the Thracians. [Here there is a mixture of senses.]

nong the Thracians. Here there is a mixture of senses,

12. Of conditions, states, or qualities: Intense,
profound, very great in measure or degree. Of
actions: Powerfully affecting, mighty, influential.
1605 Br. Hall Medit. 4: Vous 11. § 50 Without a deepe
check to my selfe for my backwardnes. 1616 tr. De Dominis'.
Motives 13 This consideration. hathindeepe measure seized
upon mee. 1642 Rogers Nauman 11 If the Lord having
man at a deepe, yea infinite advantage. 1873 Morley
Rousseal 1. 183 That influence. 1gave] a deep and remarkable bias, first to the American Revolution, and a dozen
years afterwards to the French Revolution, 1889 J. M.
Duncan Dis. Women xx. (ed. 4) 162 And in order to their
examination, the deep influence of an anæsthetic is necessary.

b. Said esp. of sleep, silence, and similar conditions, in which one may be deeply plunged or
immersed.

immersed.

immersed.

1547 Boorde Brev. Health (1587) 34 a, The 83. Chapter doth shew of a terrible and depe slepe. \$\varepsilon\$ 1585 ? J. Pol.Mon Famous Battles 262 They maye be wrapped in deepe silence. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 84 Drowned in deepe and thick darkenes. 1611 Bible 2 Cor. viii. 2 Their deepe pouertie abounded vito the riches of their liberalitie. 1734 tr. Rollin's Ana. Hist. (1827) VII. xxii. 345 Which at last ended in deep consumption. 1805 Words Waggower 1. 6 In silence deeper far than that of deepest noon. 1853 Kane Grisnell Exp., xxxii. (1856) 279 Now comes the deep stillness after it.

c. Used of the intense or extreme stage of winter, night, etc., when nature is 'plunged' in

winter, night, etc., when nature is 'plunged' in darkness or death.

a 1555 Latimer Serm. & Rem. (1845) 323, I would be very loth, now this deep winter... to take such a journey. 1593 Shars. 2 Hen. VI, I. iv. 19 Deepe Night, darke Night, the silent of the Night. 1607 Torsell Four! Flessis (1658) 459 In the deepest cold weather he cometh into the Mountains of Norway. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. To Rdr. 3 In her deepe and declining age. 1797 Mrs. Radeliffer Italian vii, It was deep night before he left Naples. 1806-7 J. Berespor Mikries Hum. Life (1826) v. iii, During the deepest part of the tragedy. 1821 Joanna Raillie Met. Leg., Columbus xiis, But when the deep eclipse came on. 1851 Hawthorne Wonder Bh., Gorgon's Head (1879) 87 It was now deep night.

13. Of colonr (or colonred objects): Intense from the quantity of colour through or on which one

the quantity of colour through or on which one looks; highly chromatic. The opposite of faint,

thin.

1555 Eoen Decades 236 Iacinthes.. are best that are of diepeste colour. c 1600 Shaks. Soun. liv. 5 The cankerblooms have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 74 All manoer of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. 1bid., As the liquor grew thicker and thicker, this tincture appear'd deeper and deeper. 1668 Excell. Pen 4 Pencil 81 In putting the deep and dark shadows in the Face. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 304 According as you would have it deeper or lighter. a 1839 Praned Poems (1864) I. 6 Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1873 Black Pr. of Thate x. 164 Deeper and deeper grew the colour of the sun.

b. Qualifying names of colours.

Orig. with sbs. of colour, as 'a deep blue' (F. un blen fonce); when the colour word is used as an adj., deep tecomes functionally an adv., and is sometimes hyphened: ef. Deep adv. 2, 3 b.

1597 SIAKS. Lover's Compl. 213 The deepe greene Emrald.
1605 Hooke Microger. 73 Of a deep Scarlet colour. 1776
WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) II. 483 Petals. deep orange.
1831 Brewstram Optics xi. 90 Deep crimson red. 1883 L'pool
Courier 25 Sept. 4/6 Glittering on the deep blue dome.

e. Deep mourning: complete or full monraing: that which symbolizes deep grief

that which symbolizes deep grief.

1722 Lond, Gaz. No. 6084/6 The Coachman in deep Mourning. 1762 GOLDSM. Cit. W. xviii. 16 A lady dressed in the deepest mourning. 1863 Mas. CARLYER Lett. 111. 167 [She] was very tall, dressed in deep black.

[She] was very tall, dressed in deep black.

14. Of sound (or a source of sound): Low in pitch, grave; full-toned, resonant.

1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI, 11. iv. 12 Between two Dogs, which hath the deeper mouth. 1610 — Temp. 11. iii. 98 That deep and dreadfull Organ-Pipe. 1629 MILTON Ode Nativity 21 ii. And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow. 1704 Pore Antunna 20 And with deep nurmurs fills the sounding shores. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth ii, 'Why, so I can'...said one of the deepest voices that ever answered question. 1886 Pall Mall G. 28 Sept. 14/1 He possesses a very fine deep bass voice.

b. with mixture of senses. Cf. 7, 9.

1605 Shars. Macb. v. iii. 27 Curses, not lowd, but deepe.
1818 Shelley Rev. Islam vii. vii, They began to breathe

+15. Far advanced (in time), late. Obs. rare.
1509 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. w. i, I marle how forward
he day is...'slight, 'tis deeper than I took it, past five.
\*\*\* Of persons, and their faculties.

16. 'Having the power to enter far into a subject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound

ject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound knowledge, learning, or insight.

c 1200 Ormin 7084 Patt haffdenn dep innsihht and witt.

c 1200 Ormin 7084 Patt haffdenn dep innsihht and witt.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 9237 Of wit noble, Depe of discrecioun.

1577-87 HOLINSHED (hron. II. 43/2 A deepe clerke, and one that read much. 1594 Sinars. Rich. III, u. vii. 75 Meditating with two deepe Dimines. c 1610 Midneton, etc. Widow.

11, I shall be glad to learn too, of one so deep as you are.

1640 Br. Hall Episc. 1. v. 20 Wise Fregivillans (a deephend, and one that was able to cut even betwist the league, the Church, and the State). a 1661 Fuller Worthie (1840)

111. 212 He was no deep seaman. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones.

xv. vi, The deepest politicians, who see to the bottom. 1781

Cowera Convertation 741 The World grown old her deep discernment shows, Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose.

1856 Emerson Eng. Truits i. Wks. (Hohn) II. 9 He [Carlyle] was clever and deep, but he defied the sympathies of everybody.

1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) V. 19 There is none of Plato's writings which shows so deep an insight into the sources of human evil.

17. Profound in craft or subtlety; in mod. slang,

17. Profound in eraft or subtlety; in mod. slang,

17. Profound in eraft or subtlety; in mod. slang, profoundly counting, artful, or sly.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568: II. 758 He was close and secret and a depe dissimuler. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 776 Oh depe and wretched dissimulation. 1594 Shares. Kich. III. u. 138 Deepe, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile. 1663 Butler III.d. 1.1. 743 There is a Machiavelian plot. And deep design in 't. 1688 Shares. Abatia iii. (1720: 63 Fools! nay there I am sure you are out! they are all deep, they are very deep and sharp. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 483 r 8 Which is the deeper man of the two. 1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. xxxii, You're a deep one, Mr. I'ip. 1877. N. W. Line. Gloss. s.v., 'He's as deep as a well', and 'He's as deep as Wilkes', are common expressions to indicate subtility and craft.

18. Of an agent: Who does (what is expressed) deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 242 b, Amonge the most depe synners.

1504 Sharks. Rich. Hl., IV. ii. 73 Two deepe enemies, Foes to my Rest.

1615 Stephens Satyr. Ers. (ed. 2) 378 Vet she is a deepe Idolater.

172a De Foe Col. Yack (1840) 279 She had been the deepest sufferer by far.

1865 M. Arnolo Ess. Crit. i. (1875) 9 Shakspene was no deep reader.

1884 A. R. Pennington Wielif ii. 28 A great favourite with deep thinkers.

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (in

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (in debt, guilt, ruin, drink, etc.); far advanced, far on. Often passing into the adverh.

156 Pamon A. P. in Hazl. Doddley IV. 76 For all their high looks, I know some sticks full deep in merchants' books.

187 R. Hovenden in Collectanca (Oxford Hist. Soc.) I. 215 Being., deepe in your Lordships debt.

1594 SHARS. Rich. III, t. iv. 220 For in that sinne, he is as deepe as I. 1600—A. V. L. Ivi. iz 220 How deepe I am in loue.

1638 Junius Painting of Anc. 58 Comming from a drink feast demmage some thousands of pounds deep.

1791 T. Hull. Sir W. Harrington (1797) I. 53, I shall be at as great a loss, being that sum deep with my banker already.

1788 Cowfea Boadicea 16 Rome shall perish. Deep in ruin as in guilt.

1784 — Task v. 494 The lage of virtuous politics is past, And we are deep in that of cold pretence.

1856 Macleon in Crump Banking i. 9 The Plebeians...got deeper and deeper into debt.

186 Greatly immersed, engrossed, absorbed (in some occupation).

some occupation).

1735 Pors Ep. Lady 63 Now deep in Taylor and the Book of Martyrs. 1746 Gaav Lett. to 7. Chute Wks. 1884 II.

131, I was in the Coffee-House very deep in advertisements. 1820 Byron Mar. Fal. 1. i. 3 Still the Signory is deep in council. 1855 Browning By the Fireside iii, There he is at it, deep in Greek.

111. Examples of the comparative and super-leting. Cf. also Dyranger.

atte. Cf. also Deepmost.

a 1000 Cadmon's Exad. 364 (Gr.) Done deopestan drencfloda. c1330 R. Baunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 6567 Ia deppest fod. c1360 Wyclif Sci. Wks. III. 344 Pc depperste place of helle. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. lv.

(Tollem, MS.), pe depper [1495 deper] be diche is withinne. c1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 21 To be deppest place. 1503 HAWES Examp. Virl. xiii. 278 Then went we downe to a depper vale. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage viii. v. 760 Still waters are deepest. 1652 Honses Levialh. III. xxxviii. 242 As well the Grave, as any other deeper place.

b. The superl. is used absol. = deepest part. a 1400-50 Alexander 712 Into be dyppest of be dyke bothum. c 1480 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon iv. 115 They wente and dwelled in the deppeste of the forest of Ardeyne. 1556 Aurelio 3 Isah. (1608) C, From the depest of the earth unto the greatest height of the heaven. a 1861 CLOUGH Song of Lamech 92 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld on father Cain.

IV. Comb. a. Attributive uses of phrases, as deep-

IV. Comb. a. Attributive uses of phrases, as deepmouth (= DEEP-MOUTHED), deep-water, DEEP-SEA.

1795 J. PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navig. 324 A deep-water canal at this place would be essentially useful. 1806 Sporting
Mag. XXVIII. 292 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890
Nature 10 Apr. 541 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives,

Mature 10 Apr. 541 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, as deep-bellied [deep belly + -ed], having a deep belly, brained, -browed, -chested, -coloured, -ditched, -eyed, -flexued, -nosed, -piled, -sighted, -thoughted, -throated, -toned, -vaulted, -voiced, -waisted, etc.

1682 Lond, Gaz. No. 1744/4 A dark brown Mare. .fat, and deep-bellied.

1997 Shars. Lover's Compt. 200 Deep-brained sonnets. a 1821 Keats Sonn, Chapman's Homer, \*Deep-browed Homer.

1828 James Robber i, He was both broad and \*deep-chested.

1770 Hamilton in Phil. Trans.

LXI. 22 \*Deep-coloured flames burst forth.

1548 Hall. Chron. 56 No stronger walled then \*deep ditched.

1826 Shellev Rev. Islam I. Ii, Sculptures like life and thought; immovable, \*deep-eyed.

1735 Someeville Chase I. 286 The \*deep-flew'd Hound Breed up with Care.

1846 J. Baxten

Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 219 All light sharp-nosed dogs will always be much more inclined to riot than deep-flewed dogs.

1859 Yarrell Brit. Fishes (ed. 3) II. 406 The \*Deep-nosed Pipe-fish is immediately recognised by the compressed form of the face.

1877 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. III. (1566 128 A long, a large, and \*deepe sided body.

2 a 1862 Long.

2 a large, and \*deepe sided body.

2 a 1797 H. Walpole Mem.

2 Geo. 111 (1845) I. viii. 117 Wholesome and \*deep-sighted ndvice. 1668 Lond. Gaz. No. 271/4 R \*deep skirted Saddle of red Cloth.

1882 Times 27 June, English wools... of the \*deep-thoughted lines.

1843 Hass. Baowning The Dead Fan xii, The hoarse \*deep-throated ages Laugh your god-ships unto scorn.

1780 Cowper Progr. Err. 605 Strike on the \*deep-toned chord the sum of all. 1876 Geo. Elior Dan.

Der. 111. xxxvi. 36 With deep-toned decision.

1842 Tenny.

2 Street and Tenny.

2 Compressed to a laugh your god-ships unto scorn.

2 Geo. 2 Lior Dan.

2 Der. 111. xxxvi. 36 With deep-toned decision.

1842 Tenny.

2 Street Long.

2 Deep (dip), sb. Forms: I déop, dépe, 4 deope, 4-6 depe, 4-7 deepe, 5-6 Sc. deip (e, 8 dip (sense 8

Deep (dīp), sb. Forms: 1 déop, dýpe, 4 deope, 4-6 depe, 4-7 deepe, 5-6 Sc. deip(e, 8 dip (sense 8)), 6- deep. [OE. déop, neuter of déop a., used subst.; also diepe, dýpe, in non-WSax. déope depth, deepness = OS. diupi, diopi, OHG. tinfi (Ger. tiefe), ON. dýpi, Goth. diupei:—OTeut. deupin-, diupin-, i. deupo-z DEEP.]
†1. Depth, deepness. Obs. rare.
c 2000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 5 Hig natdon bære eorþan dypun [e 1160 Hatton G. deopan]. 1624 Bacon New Atlantis Wks. (1676) 259 Caves of several deeps. 1635 L. Foxe N. W. Voy. 128 Hee lessed his deepe 3 fathom.
2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to shallow); deep water; a deep place.

Foxe N.W. Voy. 128 Hee lessed his deepe 3 fathom.

2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to shallow); deep water; a deep place. a 1000 Cadmon's Exod. 281 (Gr.) Ic sloh garsecges deop. c 1000 Ags. Ps. lxviii. 14-15 Ado me of deope deorces wateres. Ne me huru forswelge sæ-grundes deop. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 58/2 And sancke donn in to the depe of the see. c 1500 Melwine 273 They had take the deep of the see. c 1500 Melwine 273 They had take the deep of the porte. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 325 The Frenchmen. passed by and tooke the deepe of the Sea. 1681 CHETHAM Angler's Vadeon. xxxiii. § 1 Dib in the still deeps. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. 265 Till we were quite out of the deep, and in full sight of the Land. 1831 CARIVLE SArt. Res. 1. iv, Some silent, high-encircled mountain-pool, into whose black deeps you fear to gaze. 1855 Kingslev Herves v. ii. (1868) 155 They sailed on through the deeps of Sardinia. 1865 J. G. Beetram Harvest of Sea (1873) 108 The best places for this kind of fishing are the deeps at Kingston Bridge, Sunbury Lock. Mod. A ship crossing Boston deeps.

3. The deep: a. The deep sea, the ocean, the main. poetic and rhetorical (without pl.)

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke v. 4 Tech hit [scip] on dypan [c 1160 Haiton G. deopan]. c 1315 Suorenam 146 Fisches ine the deepe. c 1360 Chaucer Man of Law's 7. 357, 1 schal drenchen in be deepe. 1500 Suaks. Mids. N. III. i. 161 They shall fetch thee lewels from the deepe. 1644 Bp. Hall. Recoll. Treat. 442 The swelling waves of the Deepe. 1662. Sh. Com. Prayer, Burial at Sea, We therefore commit his body to the Deep. 1713 Steele Englishman No. 26. 171 Monsters of the Deep. 1802 CAMPERLI Mariners of Eng. iv, Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep. 1870 BayAnn Iliad 1. 16 5 Barks To cross the dark blue deep.

† b. Formerly also in pl. in same sense. Obs. 1508 Chapman Iliad 1. 310 They. cast The offal of all to

blue deep.

† b. Formerly also in pl. in same sense. Obs.

1508 Chapman Iliad 1. 310 They .. cast The offal of all to
the deeps. 1650 D. Pell Improv. Sea Ep. Ded. A iij h,
Among the Lords wonders in the Deeps. 1725 Pope
Odyss. II. 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries. Ibid. III.
410 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

c. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes
a fig. use of a.)

a fig. use of a.)

1596 SHARS. 1 Hen. IV, III. i. 52 Glend. I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepe. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. 1794 BLARE Songs Exper., Tiger 5 In what distant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1820 SHELLEY Skylark 9 The blue deep thou wingest. 1830 TENNYSON Poems 114 And thunder through the sapphire deeps. 1877 E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith iv. 192 That boundless deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth etc. 12 deep pit.

less deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, less deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 200 They go by night unto the mine. A wilde fire into the depe Thei caste amonge the tymber-werke. c.1470 Henry Wallace vi. 719 A thousand in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungyt in the deipe.

1396 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 189 Newendene is such, as it may likely enough take the name. of the deepe and bottome. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide. 1855 Singleton Virgit I. 331 The madding prophetess... Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chaut. 1891 Corres 2 Girls on Barge 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the curious pensive face.

b. Cornish Mining. 'The lower portion of a vein; used in the phrase to the deep, i.e. downward upon the vein' (Raymond Mining Gloss. 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths'. rare. c 1400 Maundey. (1839) vii. 79 He wan. all the othere with the sum of the deep of Ethiope. 1879 Browning Ivan Vanovitch 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village from out the woods Emerged.

† 6. The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the 'depth'. Obs.

depth '. Obs.

'depth'. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 543/ In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded duyte awaye. 1598 Suaks. Merry W. IV. iv. 40 Many that do feare In deepe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake. a 1661 HOLVDAY Juvenul 13 An hour at the deep of winter, being but a twelfth part of their shortest day. 1682 Bunyan Holy War 80 The Captains also, in the deep of this Winter, did send... a summons to Mansoul.

7. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathom-

able, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being;

able, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. poet. and rhet.

7614 BP. Hall Recoll. Treat. 631 Hee is happily waded out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceites can finde no bottome. 1632 Litheow Trav. x. 485 Low plunge my hopes, in dark deepes of despaire. 1781 Cowper Retirement 135 To dive into the secret deeps within. 1820 Shelley Ode Liberty ix, From the human spirit's deepest deep. 2832 Tennyson Palace of Art lvi, God, before whom ever lie bare The abysmal deeps of Personality.

8. Naut. A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the

intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also dip.

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms; the deeps' or 'dips' are therefore 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16,

18, 19.
2709 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1783) M m iv, As there is no mark at 4, 6, 8, &c., he estimates those numbers, and calls, 'By the dip four, &c.'. e1860 H. STUART Scaman's Catech. 42 How many marks and deeps are there in a 20-fathom lead line? Nine marks and eleven deeps. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bbs. Hand-line, a line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20. 1882 NARES Scamanship (ed. 6) 17 If he judges that the depth corresponds with a deep, [the leadsman calls] by the deep 8 or 9, etc.'

9. Comb., as deep-commanding.

9. Comb., as deep-commanding, c 1590 Greene Fr. Bacon xi. 112 Hell trembled at my deep-commanding spells. **Deep**  $(d\bar{z}p)$ , adv. Forms: I diope, déope, 3 diep, 3-6 depe, 4 dep, dipe, 5-7 deepe, 6- deep. Comp. deeper, superl. deepest; also 2 deoppre, 4 deppere, 4-5 depper, 5 deppir; 4 deppest, depperst. [OE. diope, diope = OS. diopo, diapo, OHG. tiufo (MHG. tiefe, Ger. tief).]

OHG. tiufo (MHG. tiefe, Ger. tief).]

1. lit. Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc.

a 1000 Riddles liv. 6 (Gr.) Deope zedolzod, dumb in bendum. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 49 Heo delued deinwamliche heore put deoppreand deoppre. a 2300 Cursor M. 494 (Cott.) Pan fell pla idepe. c 1380 WCLIF Sel. Wis. III. 344 Jes ben depperst dampned in helle. c 1489 Caxton Aymon IV. 116
They. wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, sore deepe in it. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 130 Waters of the same seep as they flow. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 201
That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. 1727 Swift Guiliver III. i. 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she sailed very slow. 1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl. I. 33 His hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches.

b. transf. in reference to time: Far on. 1822 Scott Nigel xviii, The Abbess. died before her munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's time. 1837 Dixon Tower III. xx 211 The three men sat up deep into the night. 1890 W. C. Russell. Ocean Trag. III. xxx, 137 The work rau us deep into the afternoon.

c. In to lie deep and the like, the adv. approaches the adj.

the adj.

the adj.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it. 1803 Woansw. Ode Intim. Immort. xi, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1812 Mrs. HEMANS Graves of Househ. iv, The sea, the blue lone sea hath one, He lies where pearls lie deep. Prov. Still waters run deep.

2. fgr. Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly intensely earnestly, heavily, etc.

profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc.

As qualifying an adj. (cf. quots. 1600, 1602) deep is obs. (exc. with words of colour, as 'deep-red stain', where deep is is historically an adj.: see Deep a. 13 b); qualifying a verb, it is generally superseded in prose use by deeply, although still used in particular cases; cf. quots. 1810-75.

a 1000 Desc. Hell 103 (Gr.) Nu ic be halsie deope. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cvi. 26 Gedrefede da deope syndam. a 1300 Cursor M. 826 (Cott.) Ferr and depe he wmbi-thoght, Hu bat hus it suld be wroght. c 1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 1234 Dido, And swore so depe to hire to be trewe. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1532) 15 b, Anone they ouertbrowe hym as depe in aduersite. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. II. vii. 31 That Fooles should be so deepe contemplative. 1600 Ahaston Andonio's Rev. IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 127, I am deepe sad. 1621 Elsing Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 90 That for honour's sake Yelverton be fyned deepe. 1700 Pope Ess. Cril. 216 A little learning is a daugerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. a 1715 Bursher Own Time (1823) I. 436 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1762 Goldsm. Nash 53 To tie him up. from playing deep. 1870 Goldsm. Nash 53 To tie him up. from playing deep. 1870 Goldsm. Nash 25 Lama Elia Ser. II. Old Margate Hoy, The reason. scarcely goes deep enough into the question. 1833 Thirkwall in Philol. Mus. II. 538 Moral inquiries. were those in which he engaged the deepest. 1866 Kingsley Hereward iii. 77 They drank deep of the French wine. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 417 The thoughts of Socrates have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world.

3. Comb. Frequent in combination with pres. and pa. pples. (in which deeply, not hyphened, may

pa. pples. (in which deeply, not hyphened, may usually be substituted); as deep-going, -lying, -questioning, -reaching, -sinking, -trenching; deep-cut, -felt, -grown, -sunk; DEEP-DRAWN, -LAID, -SET, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e.g. deep-affected, -affrighted, -biting, -brooding, -bured, -crimsoned, -damasked, -discerning, -drawing, -drumk, -dyed, -engraven, -laden, -persuading, -searching, -sunken, -sworn, -throbbing, -worn, -wounded; Deep-Rooted, DEEP-SEATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of

DEEP-BEATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as deep-vaulted: see DEEP a. IV. b. 1898 Sylvester Du Bartas II. i. Imposture 305 Sweet, courting, "deep-affected words. Ibid. II. i. Fruries 581 \*Deep-affrighted Sadnesse. 1647 H. More Song of Soul App. III. ix, By Nemesis "deep-biting whips well urged. 1776 Mickle tr. Cannoens' Lusiad 339 "Deep-brooding silence reign'd. 1855 Singleton Virgil I. 142 Wealth... broodeth over his "deep-buried gold. a 1826 Longe, Autumn 19 The., woods of ash "deep-crimsoned. 1860 Tyndall. (Jac. 1. viii. 59 Streams. rushing through "deep-eut channels. 1820 Keats St. Agnes xxiv, The tiger-moth's "deep-damask'd wings. 1844 Maro. Fuller Wom. in 19th C. (1862) 51 Deep-eyed "deep-discerning Greece. 1666 Shars. Tr. & Cr. Prol. 12 The "deep-drawing barks do there disgorge. 1893 — Lucr. 1100 She, "deep-drenched in a sea of care. 1703 Rowe Ulyss. II. i. 954 Mounting Spirits of the "deep-druk Bowl. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. xxviii, Gently flows The "deep-dyed Brenta. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 47 "Deep-eingrauen and indelible characters. 1808 L. Barkow Columb. 1. 52 "Deep felt sorrows. 1893 L Taylon Logic in Theol. 178 A "deep-going error. 1883 Daily News 17 Sept. 2/3 "Deep-grown English wools are still out of fashion. 1845 Longe. Belfry Bruges xii, With "deep-laden argosies. 1864 Maasu Mara & Nature 430 The "deep-lying though not obtrusive difference. 1894 Barnfled Compt. Chastitie vii, Gold is a "deep-perswading Orator. 1871 Morkey Voltaire (1886) 213 Moods of egotistic introspection and "deep-questioning contemplation. 1899 Marston Sco. Villanie II. v. 176 For Flavus was a knaue, A damu'd "deep-reaching villain. 1873 M. Annold Lit. & Dogma 362 The truth is really. more wide and "deep-reaching than the Aberglaube. 1776 Mickle tr. Cannoens' Lusiad 125 "Deep-sured villain the deep-sunken wells Of darksome mines. 1862 E. Arnold in Fraser's Mae, July 113 Utto us, thy "deep-swort votaries. 1768—74 Mae, July 113 Utto us, thy "deep-swor

(see 2), and these were (or are by editors) sometimes hyphened (to make the grammatical con-struction clear), as deep-naked, deep-sore, deep-sweet: cf. deep contemplative in 2. So still sometimes with

adjs. of colour, as 'deep-blue sea', 'deep-green grass': see DEEP a. 13 b.

1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Adon. 432 Ear's deep-sweet music, and heart's deep-sore wounding. a 1618 SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered 377 Chaprones... with broad deep-naked Brests.

c. with another adov., as deep-down adv. and adj. 283 TENEWOON Laterature at His value was thin And

C. with another adv., as deep-down adv. and adj.

1832 TENNYSON Lotos-eaters 35 His voice was thin. And licebergs move, he dashes a foot against the deep down stones.

1876 TENNYSON Harold n. ii. (1877) 55 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day. 1890 Daily News 3 Feb. 5/3 These deep-down curtseys are reported to be now coming into common use abroad.

1. d. with verbs (rare), as deep-fish [t. deep fishing, fisheries], to fish in the DEEP SEA (q.v.).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scotl. xvi. (1855) 148

A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish.

Deep (dip), v. rare. [OE. deepan, dypan trans., OFris. diupa (Du. diepen), MHG. tiefen, Goth. ga-diutjan. The intr. would correspond to an OE. \*déopian, Goth. \*diupôn to be deep, but is app. an analogical form of later age.]

† 1. trans. To make deep, deepen. Obs.
c30 Laws of Ethelstan iv. § 6 We ewedon be dam blaserum, dat man dypte done at be pryfealdum. c1305 Lav.
15473 Pa be die wes idolnen & allunge ideoped. 1616 MS.
Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., For the deping of it, ilijd.
2. intr. To become deep, deepen. rare.
1598 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 436 Vse your leade oftener. noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deeping and sholding. 1849 KINGSLEY Misc., N. Devon II. 254 Nature's own glazings, deeping every instant there behind us.
† 3. To go deep, penetrate. Obs.
a1355 Ancr. R. 388 Per waxed wunde & deoped into be soule.
† 4. trans. To plunge or immerse deeply (lit. and fig.); to drown. Obs.

fg.); to drown. Obs.
c1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 13 It is noo nede to depe ns in his story more han be gospel tellith. a1541 more and more. 1598 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851) 444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them.
Deep-drawn (dFpidron), ppl. a. [Deep adv. 3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (esp. of the

breast).

1813 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh. 1860 Tynnall. Glac. 1. xvi. 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn sure 1870 Buyant Itiad II. xvi. 114 With a sigh Deep-drawn.

Deepen (dr'p'n), v. [Like most verbs in -en, a comparatively modern formation from DEEP a.,

taking the place of the earlier DEEP v. See -EN 5.]

1. trans. To make deep or deeper in various

1. Irans. To make deep or deeper in various senses); to increase the depth of.

a 1605 Stow O. Eliz. an. 1601 (R.) He... heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches. 1612 Pracham Gentl. Exerc. xxiii, 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1605 Hooke Microgr. 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of. 1785 J. Prittins Treat. Inland Navig. 45 To widen and deepen the River Stort. 1886 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 226 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms. 1670 Ruskin Leet. Art ii. (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.

2. intr. To become deep or deeper.
1609 Dampier Voy. New Holland (R.), The water deepened and sholdned so very gently 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 234 We shall find., the shades gradually to deepen. 1880 Campaell. Hohenlinden, The combat deepens. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air. 1803 Gro. Eliot Romola i. xx, The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

Deepened (der p'nd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

xx, 'The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

Deepened (dr'p'nd), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.]

Made deep or deeper: see Deepen 1.

1598 Chapman Iliad 1. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast.

1873 Tristram Moab Pref. 4 Read with deepened interest.

Deepener (dr'p'nol). [f. as prec. + -ER l.]

One who or that which deepens.

1823 Blackw. Mag. XIV. 487 A deepener of her sorrows.

1845 6 Trench Iluls, Lect. Ser. II, ii. 168 The deepener of the curse.

Deepening (dr.p'nin), vbl. sb. [-1NG 1.]

Deepening (dip'nin), vol. st. [-180].

1. The action of the verb DEEPEN, q.v. 1965 J. Phillips Treat. Inland Navig. 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same.. expence. 1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th. 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet. 1884 Athenxum 1 Nov. 558/1 The gradual deepening of the mystery. attrib. 1969 Specif. Downes Patent No. 872 A certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool.

† 2. Painting. The process of intensifying colour or shadow: a shaded part of a picture. Obs.

natriment or tool called a deepening tool.

†2. Painting. The process of intensifying colour or shadow; a shaded part of a picture. Obs.

1632 Peacham Compt. Cent., 114 White Lead for the heighting, and Smalt for your deepning, or darkest shadow. 1638 Junius Painting of Anc. 275 To adde anto their workes some shadowes and deepnings. 1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 34 The strong touches and deepnings.

3. A depression in a surface.

1859 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Frail. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is .. not without a deepening in the interorbital portion. 1880 J. Catso Philos. Relig. vii. 192 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations.

Dee pening, ph. a. [-ING 2] That deepens; becoming deep or deeper: see DeEpen 2.

1765 FALCONEA Shiptur. I. (R.), Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail.

1791 Mrs. Radelfer Rom. Forest ii, the deepening gloom. 1867 Mrs. Brandon Aur. Floyd i. 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky.

Hence Dee peningly adv.

1876 Grosar in H. More's Poems, Introd. 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading More .. and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry.

Deep-fetched, +-fet (dr p.fettft, -fet), phl. a.

as you ponder his Poetry.

Deep-fetched, †-fet (dip<sub>1</sub>fe:tft, -fe:t), fft. a.
[Deep adv. 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom, or from far below the surface of things; far-fetched.

1562 Coopea Answ. Priv. Masse (1850) 130 Oprofound and deep-fetched reason.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. 11. iv. 33 To see my teares, and heare my deep-fet groanes. 1504 Meeting of Gallants 20 Vomiting out some two or three deep-fetch Oaths. a 1568 Sylvesser Panaretus 465, And sending forth n deep-fet sigh.

1647 H. More Poems, Resolution 109 By deep-fetchd sighs and pure devotion.

1708 Ozell. tr. Boileau's Lutrin 10 With deep fetch'd Bellowings the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits.

Deeping (dipin). [f. Deep v. + -1Ng 1.] Each of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishing-

1615 E. S. Britain's Buss in Arb. Garner III. 629 Each net must be in depth seven deepings. Each deeping must be a fathom, that is two yards, deep. 1879 E. ROBERTSON in Encycl. Brit. IX. 251/a They [twine drift-nets] are.. netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called deepings, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth.

Deep-laid (di'p<sub>1</sub>|I<sup>2</sup>·d), ppl. a. [DEEP adv. 3.] Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) 11. 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun nrtifice. 1783 Miss Baltimores 1. 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women. 1846 Grove Greece 1. xv. (1862) I. 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus. 1869 Trollore He Knew xxiii. (1878) 130 He himself had had no very deep-laid scheme in his addresses to Colonel Osborne.

Deeply (dr pli), adv. Also dep-, depe-, diepe-,-lie. [OF. dioplice, deoplice, adv. f. deoplic adj., deriv. of deop, Deep: see -Ly 2.]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far down-

Hio. [OF. dloplice, dloplice, adv. f. dloplic adj., deriv. of dlop, Deep: see -LY 2.]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

a 1400-50 Alexander 1306 (Dubl. MS.) Pai. Dryves dartez atowt dukez deply baim wounden. 1573 Tussex Husb. xlviii. (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock... set deeplie and strong. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. i. (1671) 2 Preiudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1597 Gerrande Herbal 1. xliv. (1633). They... who have deepliest waded in this sea of simples. 1657 May Lucan vii. 735 All people there Are deeplyer wounded than our age can beare. 1707 Sloane Jamaica I. 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. a 1317 Paanell. Gift of Peetry (R.), I. sink in deep affliction, deeply down. 1845 M. Pattison Est. (1880) I. 3 It is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age. 1860 Tysdoll. Glac. 1. xvi. 118 The glacier was deeply fissured. b. In reference to drinking; also to sighing. (Here other notions than the literal enter in.)

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Mark viii. 12 Then he syghed diepely in his spirite. 1695 Lo. Parston Boeth. vi. 176 They deeply tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1697 Driven Virg. Georg. 11. 610 When the Kids their Dams too deeply drain. 1813 Scott Roberts. xxv. § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dioplice spirigan æfter tyhte. e 1000 Ælfbit Colloquiy (Wright's Vocab. 12), Pearle deoplice [bu] spirics. a 1185 Ancr. R. 154 Isaac... uorto þenchen deoplich]e souhte onlich stude. e 1400 Mandropev. (1830) xiii. 144 He preched & spak so depely of Dyvynyty. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. Vill C. 5 Persons. lerned, and depely studied in Phisicke. 1561 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. in. 232 To search depelier of vnknowen things. 1605 Shaks. Mach. II. ii. 30 Consider it not so deeply. 1798 Ferrara Rilustr. Sterne ii. 35 He was deeply read in Beroalde. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeply. b. With profound craft, subllety, or cunning. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. iv. iv. 42 Both dissemble. Mod. The plot was deeply laid, bu

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; esp. in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the

being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

1382 Wyclif Hos. ix. 9 Thei synneden depely. 1576
FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 343 F.G. who is so deepely in your bookes of accountes. 1586 Let. Earl Leyester 13 For which I count my selfe the deeplyest bounde to give him my humblest thankes. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 6 Commerc. (1603) 17 Henry. left the kingdome deepely indebted. 1621
Sanderson 12 Serm. (1632) 51 And stoutly maintaine Gods truth, when it is deepeliest slandered. 1700 S. L.tr. C. Fryke's Voy. 56 Now the other Buffel was deeply engaged too. 1848
Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was. . the most deeply criminal. 1883 Fround Short Stud. IV. 1. ix. 103 The archbishop had committed himself so deeply that he could not afford to wait.

† b. In reference to fines: Heavily. Obs.
1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deepely. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. Ix. vii. § 20 The Starr-Chamber deeply fined Sr. Richard Knightly. . for entertaining and receiving the Press Gentelmen.

5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc.; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1673 Sire, bis I depely disire, durst I it neuvn. Ibid. 1698 Summe. . depely bam playnt Quat. euill bal suffird. 1568 Grabron Chron. II. 111 With them the sayd Pope had bene so depely offended. 1611 Shaka. Winl. T. II. iii. 14 He straight declin'd, droop'd, tooke it deeply. 1781 Cowera Hope 333 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply who abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply who abhors it not. 1851 Dixon W. Penn xv. (1872) 131 All this was deeply interesting to Penn. 1852 Buckle Civilise, Lxiv. 850 Ofthese shortcomings I am deeply sensible.

6. Of physical states or qualities: a. Profoundly, soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties. b. With deep colour, intensely. C. With a deep.

soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties.
b. With deep colour, intensely. c. With a deep,

D. With deep colour, intensely. C. With a deep, grave, or sonorous voice.

1632 J. Haywaso tr. Biondi's Fromena 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe. 1693 BLACKMORE Fr. Arth. III. 706

Some deeply Red, and others faintly Blue. 1820 SHELLEY Vision of Sra 77 Smile not, my child, But sleep deeply and sweetly. a 1845 Hood Ruth ii, On her cheek an autumn flush Deeply ripened. 1883 Jlarper's Mag. Nov. 948/2

A pack of hounds came.. baying deeply.

7. Comb. Deeply (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a pple. is now usually hyphened when the pple.

n pple is now usually hyphened when the pple is used attributively, preceding its sb., but not

when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated'.

when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated',
'a deeply-serrated leaf',
1816 J. Scott Viiit Varis Pref. 35 Deeply-bottomed bravery,
1884 J. S. C. Asbott Napoleon (1855) I. xavii. 424 Deeplyrooted popular prejudices. 1866 Howells Venet. Life xix.
205 That deeply-serrated block of steel. 1879 Sta G. Scott
Lect. Archit. I., 166 Lofty and deeply-receding jambs.

Deepmost, a. (superl.) rare. [f. Deep a. +
-MOST. Cf. topmost, immost, etc.] Deepest.
1810 Scott Lady of L. II. xx. From her deepmost glen.
1841 Lady F. Hastings Poems 233 Shout, echo I from thy
deepmost cell.

Deepmounthed (JER, mannon)

Deep-mouthed (dr.p.mauod, -maubt), a. [f. deep mouth + -ED 2.1

deep mouth + -ED 2.]

1. Having a deep or sonorous voice: esp. of dogs.
1595 Shars. John v. ii. 173 And mocke the deepe mouth'd
Thunder. 1599 — Hen. V, v. Prol. 11 Out-voyce the deepmouth'd Sea. 1662 Dayders Wild Gallant in. i, A Serenadof deep mouth'd Univ. 1696 Lond. Gas. No. 3204/A Pack
of deep mouth'd Hounds to be sold. 1715 Pope Udyss. NIX.
oy. Parnassus .. With deep-mouthed hounds the huntertroop invades. 1818 Byron Juan I. carill, 'Tis sweet to
hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy ii, The sound... swoke
the deep-mouthed dogs around the house.
2. It. Having a deep or capacious mouth. rare.
1844 Mas. Browning Wine of Cyprus ii, Some deepmouthed Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus
wine.

Deepness (di pnes). Now rare; displaced by Depth. Forms: see Drep a., and Ness; in ME. 4-5 depnes(se. [OE. diopnes, diopnes, f. diopnes).

1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards;

depth.

1382 Wyclip Matt. xiii. 5 For thei hadde nat depnesse of erthe. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 89 pous bat bei acorden togidere in depnes &c in streitnesse of be moub. 1530 PALSOR. 213/1 Depnesse of any thyng, profunditt. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trant. XIII. 169 A river. which for the bredth and deepness of it is frequented with much shipping. 1765 A. Dickson Trant. Agric. (ed. a) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deepness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1823 Scott Peteril iv. The deepness of his obeisance.

† b. Of ground or roads; cf. Deep a. 5. Obs. 1603 Knolles (J.), By reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. 1632 Lithiow Trans. 120 The deepnesse of the Way. 1780 Impart. Hist. War Amer. 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deepness of the roads.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

2. 330 R. Brunne Chron. Waxe(Rolls) to, 312 Fyne fot hit hab of depness.

2. 1433 Lyor. Pilgy. Soude v. xiv. (1483) 107 Ther is no body parit withouten thre dymensions that is breede lengthe and depnesse.

2. 1521 Records Palha. Knowl.

2. 1261 Records Palha. Knowl.

3. 1262 The deepness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains.

3. 1703 Maundrell Yourn. Yerus. (1732) 138 In deepness they were four yards each.

3. 163. Of thought, knowledge, etc.: Depth; penetration; profundity.

2. 1000 Hymns iii. 33 (Gr.) Swa þæt ænig ne wat corðhuendra ða deopnesse Dribtnes mihta.

2. 1285 Leg. Kath. 980 pis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dusi onsware, and te deopnesse.

1340 Ayenb. 105 þe dyepnesse of his zobhede.

2. 1440 Secreca

127 þe clernesse of youre wyt. & þe depnesse of 300re conyinge passys all men.

1548-77 Vicany Anat. Ep. Ded.

(1888 7 We who.. practise in Surgerie, according to the deepnes of the Arte. 1653 Manton Exp. James i. 25 Deepness of Meditation.

2. 1753 I. 1. 27 Deepness of thought.

4. Din bad sense: Deep cunning or subtlety.

1546 Tinnale Rev. ii. 24 Vnto you... which have not knowen the depnes of Satan.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc.: Depth, intensity. gravity.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc. : Depth, in-

tensity; gravity.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 49 Des put bitacneð deopnesse of suane.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold, Bk. M. Aurel. (1546 H vi, The depenesse of good wylles ought to be wonne with the depenesse of sorrow.

5. Of physical qualities, etc.: a. Of sound: Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. b. Of colour,

clc.: Intensity.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deepness of the Voice. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 11 For Deepness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest months. 1711 BUDGILL Spect. No. 116 P 3 These [hounds]. by the Deepness of their Months and the Variety of their Notes. 1822 Scott Pirate xx, Her glowing cheek... in the deepness of its crimson.

Months and the Variety of their Notes. Isaz 25011 Pinns, Xx, Her glowing cheek... in the deepness of its crimson.

† 6. concr. A deep place or cavity, an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. Obs.

a 1000 Lamb. Ps. Laviii. 3 (Bosw.) Ic com on deopnysse sec. 1000 Conp. Nicod. 24 (Bosw.) On Sere hellican deopnysse. a 1300 E. E. Psalter Ixviii. 16 Ne onerswelyhe me depenes. 1382 WyClif Ps. calviii. 7 Dragonnes, and alle depnessis. 1140 Promp. Parv. 118 Depenesse of watur, gurges. 1450-1530 Myrr. onr Lady 203 In heuen & in erthe & in see and in all depnesses. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506). ii. to The destruccyon and the fallynge into depnes of al the townes, castelles and cytees of ye world.

† b. fig. A depth of thought, feeling, or being, 1340 Ayerb. 211 pe bene bet comb of be dyepnesse of beherte. 1535 COVERDALE I Cor. ii. 10 All thinges yee euen the depenesses of the Godhead. 1549 Compl. Stock. 1. 21 The ingement of gode... is an profound onknanen deipnes.

Deep-read (di<sup>\*</sup>p,rc'd), ppl. a. [Deep adv. 3.] Deeply read; skilled by profound reading. 1639 Massingea Unnat. Combat iv. i, A deep-read man. 1790 Burns The Whistle vi, Gallant Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines. 1822 T. Mirchell. Aristoph. II. 286 Great scholars, Deep-read—full to a plethora with knowledge.

Deep-rooted (di pirited), a. [DEEP adv. 3.] Deeply rooted or implanted; chiefly fig., of feelings,

opinions, prejudices, etc.

1669 Woodhead St. Teresa n. xxxiv. 228 Where Vertue is deep-rooted, occasions work little npon them. 1672 Orway Titus & B. 1. ii, So long establish d and deep-rooted Love.
1834 Panngle African St. x. 314 The Governor's jealousy. was too deep-rooted. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 70 A deep-rooted reverence for truth.

Hence Deep-roo tedness. 1860 Pusev Min. Proph. 90 The strength and deeprooted-

ness of the soul in grace.

Deep sea, deep-sea. Also 7 dipsie, dipsy. The deeper part of the sea or ocean at a distance from the shore. Used attrib. or as adj.: Of or

from the shore. Used attrib. or as adj.: Of or belonging to the deep sea.

Deep-sea lead, line, a lead and line used for soundings in deep water. Deep-sea fisheries, fisheries prosecuted at a distance from land, in which the fishermen are absent from home for a lengthened period.

1626 Capt. SMITH Accid. Yng. Scamen 29 Heaue the lead, try the dipsie line. 1627 — Scamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 18 as mall line some hundred and fifty fadome long, with a long plummet at the end.. which is first marked at twenty fadome, and after increased by tens to the end.

1638 FRYER Acc. E. India 13 Heaving our Dipsy-lead we were in soundings eighty Fathom depth. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine 1789, Sonder, to sound: to heave the handlead, or deep-sea-lead. 1835 Sia J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy. iv. 55 We now sounded with the deepsea lead every two hours. 1855 HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc. ii. § 2 (1873) 48 Among deepsea fishes. 1875 J. H. BENET Winter Medit. 1. v. 128 The pioneer of deep-sea dredging, the late Edward Forbes. 1880 WYVILLE THOMSON in Rep. Challenger Exp. Zool. I. 50 Faunæ which have successively occupied the same deep-sea. 1887 E. J. MATHER (title), Nor'ard of the Dogger: the story of. the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Deep-searching (dr pisontfin), ppl. a. [Deep

story of.. the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. **Deep-searching** (dFp<sub>1</sub>s5'ntfin), ppl. a. [DEEP adv. 3.] That searches or penetrates deeply.

1509 Massron Sco. Villanie I. i. 174 O for some deep-searching Corycean. a 1643 W. Castwaight Ordinary II.

iii, He's nois'd about for a deep-searching head. 1844 Magg.

Fuller Wom. 17th C. (1862) to The only sermons of a persuasive and deep-searching influence.

Deep-seated (dipisited), a. [DEEP adv. 3.]

Deep-seated (dFp<sub>1</sub>s̄r̄tèd), a. [DEEP adv. 3.] Having its seat far beneath the surface.

1741 Monro Anat. (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of Paronychia.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 375 A deep-seated abscess.
1878 Huxley Physiogr. 190 The conversion into steam of water which. obtains access to the deep-seated molten rocks.

187 R847 Grore Greece II. xliv. (1862) IV. 13 Causes, deep-seated as well as various.

1887 Jessopp Arcady ii. 35 The deep-seated faith in charms and occult lore.

4 Deep-property a Ohe I Theep adv. 2.1 That

† **Dee p-seen**, a. Obs. [Deep adv. 3.] That sees or has seen deeply into things.

1597-8 Br. Hall Sat. iv. i. 170 Some nose-wise pedant... whose deepe-sene skil Hath three times construed either

Deep-set (dr. pise:t), ppl. a. [Deep adv. 3.]

Deeply set.

1832 Tennyson Palace of Art xiii, The deep-set windows, stain'd and traced. 1877 Black Green Past. iv. (1878) 28 Deep-set keen grey eyes.

† Dee pship. Obs. rare—1. In 3 deopschipe.

[f. Deep a. + -ship.] Depth, profound mystery.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1341 Ha [=she] Crist cleopede. and schawde seoöden suteliche be deopschipe and te derne run of his dead on rode.

Deepsone (dz nsóm), a. poetic, rare. [f. DEEP

The end of this dead on rode.

Deepsome (dr. psbm), a. poetic. rare. [f. Deep a. or sb. +-some. Cf. darksome, gladsome.] Having deepness or depths; more or less deep.

1615 Chapman Odyss. IV. 769 He dived the deepsome watery heaps. 1855 Sincleton Virgil 1. 133 The hollow vales are filled And deepsome glades. 1bid. 1. 218 He plunged him with a bound Into the deepsome sea.

Deer (deep). Forms: 1 dior, déor, 2-3 deor, (2 deer), 2-4 der, (2-3 dor, 3 dier, 3-4 duer, 4 dur, 5 dure, deure), 4-6 dere, (4-7 deere, 5, 7 diere, 5- (Sc.) deir, 6-7 deare), 4- deer, (5 deere). Pl. 1-9 normally same as sing: also 2 deore, deoran, 2-3 -en; 3-4 deores, dueres, deore, deoran, 2-3 -en; 3-4 deores, dueres, 7-9 occas deers. [A Comm. Teut. sb.: OE. dior, déor = OS. dier, OFris, diar, dier (MDu. and Du. and LG. dier), OHG. tior (MHG. tier, Ger. tier, thier):-WG. dior, ON. \*djir (Icel. dyr, Sw. djur, Da. dyr); Goth dius, diuz-:-OTeut. deuzon:-

Pre. Teut. dheuso m.

Generally referred to a root dhus to breathe (cf. animal from anima), and thought by some etymologists to be the neuter of an adj. nsed subst. Cf. Dear α.2. (Not connected with Gr. θήρ wild beast.)]

+1. A beast: usually a quadruped, as distinguished.

guished from birds and fishes; but sometimes, guished from birds and fishes; but soffethies, like beast, applied to animals of lower orders. Obs. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xviii. 25 Se camal pat micla dear. a 1000 Boeth. Metr. xxvii. 24 Swa swa fugl obde dior. c 1000 £LFRIC Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 118/31 Fera, wild deor. Bellua, rede deor. Unicornis, anhyrne deor. 1154 O. E. Chron. (Land MS.) an. 1135 Pais he makede men & dear. c 1200 Oamin 1176 Shep iss.. stille der. 1bid.1312 Lamb iss soffte & stille deor. a 1250 Oct. & Night. 1321 Al swo deth mani dor and man. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 4025 Also leun

is mistful der. 1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 18 The rybaud and the felle diere here I se hym comen.

B. plural.
c 1000 Elerric Gen. i. 25 And he sig ofer þa deor. c 1175
Lænth. Hom. 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren nn-aneomned
deor, summe feðerfotetd, summe al bute fet. Ibid. 115 þene
hið his erd ihened...on wilde deoran. c 1200 Trin. Coll.
Hom. 177 Oref, and deor, and fishshes, and fingeles. Ibid.
200 Hie hahbeð geres after wilde deore. Ibid. 224 Of
wilde diere. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 4020 On ile brend eft twin
der. Ibid. 4032 Efte he sacrede deres mor. a 1310 in
Wright Lyric P. xiii. 44 Deores with hnere derne rounes.
Ibid. xiv. 45 In dounes with this dueres plawes. c 1340
Gaw. § Gr. Kt. 1151 Der drof in þe dale.. bot heterly þay
were Restayed with þe stablye.
2. The general name of a family (Cervidæ) of

2. The general name of a family (Cervidæ) of ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by the possession of deciduous branching horns or antlers, and by the presence of spots on the young: the various genera and species being distinguished as rein-deer, moose-deer, red deer, fallow deer; the Musk Deer

belong to a different family, Moschidæ.

A specific application of the word, which occurs in OE. only contextually, but became distinct in the ME. period, and by its close remained as the usual sense.

[c 893 K. ÆLFREO Oros. I. i. (Sw.) 18 He [Ohthere] hæsse be a syt so he bone cynings sohte, tamra deora unbebohtra syx hund. Pa deor hi hatas hranas.] a 1131 [see der fald in 4]. c. 2205 Lav. 2586 To huntien after deoren [c 1275 after deores]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9047 He let [make] be parc of Wodestoke, & der þer inne do. c 1325 Song on Passion 59 (O. E. Misc.) He was todrawe so dur islawe in chace. 1375 Barrour Bruce vii. 497 [He] went..to purchase venysoun, For than the deir war in sesoun. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. (Camden)iv, Thay selle to the semale dure, feyful thyk fold. 1464 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 195 A payr breganderys cueryd wyth whyte deris leder. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur x. lxi, He chaced at the reed dere. 1538 Starker England I. iii. 98 A dere louyth a lene barren.. ground. 1601 SHAKS. Sul. C. III. i. 209 Like a Deere, strocken by many Princes. 1611 Coavat Crudities 10 A goodly Parke. wherein there is Deere. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. & An hog, an ox, a goat, or a deer. 1855 Longe. Hiswy. III. 169 Where the red deer herd together.

b. occasional plural deers.
c 1475 [see 1405 in prec.]. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. 11.
(1677) 28 The reasons why Harts and Deers do lose their Horns yearly. 1769 Home Fatal Discov. 11. Stretch'd on the skins of deers. c 1817 Hogg Tales 4.5%. II. 89 The place of rendezvous, to which the deers were to be driven.
† c. Deer of ten: a stag of ten, i. e. one having ten points or tines on his horns; an adult stag of five years at least, and therefore 'warrantable' or fit to be hunted. Ohe occasional plural dcers.

it to be hunted. Obs.

1631 Massinger Emp. of East iv. ii, He will make you royal sport, He is a deer Of ten, at the least.

3. Small deer: a phrase originally, and perhaps still by Shakspere, used in sense 1; but now

still by Shakspere, used in sense 1; but now humorously associated with sense 2.

14. Sir Beues (1885) p. 74/2 (MS.C.) Ratons & myse and soche smale dere, That was hys mete that vii yere. 1605 SHAKS. Lear III. iv. 144 But Mice, and Rats, and such small Deare, Hane bin Toms food, for senen long yeare. 1883 G. Allen in Colin Clout's Calender 14 Live mainly upon worms, slugs, and other hardy small deer. 1718/15 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Poets x. II. 17 The small deer that were herded together by Johnson as the most eminent of English poets.

4. attrib. and Comb., as deer bed, herd, -hide, -keeper, kind, life, -sinew, -snaring, etc.; deer-like, deer-loved adjs. [Several already in OE., as deorfald an enclosure or cage for wild beasts in the

fald an enclosure or cage for wild beasts in the amphitheatre, or for beasts of the chase, a deerpark, déor-edisc deer-park, déor-net net for wild

animals, etc.]

1835 W. Iaving Tour Prairies xi, The tall grass was pressed down into numerous "deer beds', where those animals had conched. a 1000 Ags. Gloss. in Wr.-Wilcker 201 Cauea, downs in theatro, "deorfald. a 1131 O. E. Chron. an. 1123 Se king rad in his der fald [at Wuldestoke]. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour. 123 Peaks. where the scattered remnants of the great "deer herds can repose in security. 1814 Scort Ld. of 1818 III. xix, Goat-skins or "deer-hides o'er them cast. 1849 James Woodman vii, I have got my "deer-keepers watching. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. III. III. XXXIX. 359 Animals of the "deer kind. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour. 122 The shepherds. see a good deal of "deer like 1840 Mas. Norton Dream 127 The dark, "deer-like eyes. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. IV. liv. 114 Deer-like shyness. 1831 LYTTON Godolph. 23 The "deer-loved fern. a 1000 ALIFRIC Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 167 Cassis, "deornet. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. II. vii. 79 To walk up Mary River Ravine until we reach the "deer-plains. 1866 KINGSLEY Herew. I. vi. 178 Sea-bows of horn and "deer-sinew. 1862 S. St. John Forests Far East II. 34, I have been ont "deer-snaring in this neighbourhood.

b. Special comb.: deer-brush, an American shrub in Arizona; deer-cart, the covered cart in which a terme stee the heaved in covered to the second.

shrub in Arizona; deer-cart, the covered cart in which a tame stag to be hunted is carried to the meet; deer-dog = Deer-Hound; deer-drive, a shooting expedition in which the deer are driven past the sportsman; so deer-driving; deer-eyed a, having eyes like deer, having soft or languid eyes; deer-fence, a high railing such as deer cannot leap over; deer-flesh, venison; deer-forest, a forest or extensive track of unenclosed wild land reserved for deer track of unenclosed. wild land reserved for deer; † deer-goat, an old name for the capriform or caprine antelopes; deer-grass, species of Rhexia (N.O. Melastomaceæ);

deer-leap, a lower place in a hedge or fence where deer may leap; deer-meat = deer-flesh; deer-neck, a thin neck (of a horse) resembling a deer's; deer-park, a park in which deer are kept; †deer-reeve, a township officer in New England in the colonial days, whose duty it was to execute the laws as to deer; deer-plain, a plain inhabited by deer; deer-saddle, a saddle on which a slain deer is carried away; deer's eye = Buck-EYE (the free); deer's foot (grass), the fine grass Agrostis setacea; deer's hair = DEER-HAIR; deer's milk, a local name of the wood spurge, Euphorbia amygdaloides; deer's tongue, deer-tongue, a N. American Cichoraceous plant, Liatris odoratissima; deertiger, the puma or cougar; deer-yard, an open spot where deer herd, and where the ground is

Deer have deeper (dio theeri). A name given to the berry or succulent fruit of several North American procumbent shrubs or herbs, esp. of Gaultheria procumbens (N.O. Ericaceae), commonly called Winter-green in U.S. Also of Vaccinium staminatory. neum, also called Squaw Huckleberry, and Mitchella repens (N.O. Cinchonacew), a creeping herb, widely distributed in America. The name is also

sometimes applied to the plants themselves.

1862 Chambers' Encycl. 649. 1866 Treas. Bot. 522 The berries [of Gauttheria] are known by various names, as Partridge-berry, Chequer-berry, Deer-berry, Tea-berry, Boxberry, and afford winter food to partridges, deer, and other animals.

Dee'r-co:loured, a. Of the colour of a deer;

1611 Coter, Blond. bright tawnie, or deer-coloured. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2408/4 Å brown Gelding [with]. Deer-coloured Hannches. 1746-7 Mas. DeLany Antobiog. (1861) II. 447 Å flowered silk. on a pale deer-coloured figured ground.

Deer(e, obs. f. Dear, and Dere v., to injure.

Deer-hair, deer's hair.

1. The hair of deer.

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 19 Cushions, stuffed with Horse hair. Deers-hair, and Goats-hair.

2. The common name in Scotland and north of

England of a small moorland species of club-rush,

England of a small moorland species of clun-rush, Scirpus caspitosus.

1772-8 Lightfoot Flora Scot. (1789) II. 1080 (App.)
Scirpus caspitosus Deer's Hair Scotis australibus. a 1802
Levoen Ld. Soulis kvi, And on the spot, where they boil'd the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow.
1816 Scott Old Mort. i, Moss, lichen, and deer-hair are fast covering those stones. 1833 G. Joinston Nat. Hist.
E. Borders 203 Deer's Hair. Abundantly on all our moors.

† Dee'r-hay. Obs. [f. Deer + Hay, a net set round an animal's haunt.] A net set for the capture of door.

ture of deer.

ture of deer.

1503 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 11 The greatest Destruction of Red Deer and Fallow. is with Nets called Deer-hays and Buck-stalls. 1508 Manwooo Lawes Forest xviii. § 9 (1675) 135- 1796 Sporting Mag. VIII. 177 Taking a buck in a deer-bayes, or net, is not unfrequent in parks.

Deer-hound. A dog of a breed used for hunting red-deer, a stag-hound; particularly, one of a Scottish breed, a large variety of the rough greyhound, standing 28 inches or more.

[1814 Scott Wav. kiii, Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds.] 1818 W. H. Scott Brit. Field Sports 384 Few Packs of Deer Hounds are now kept. 1838 W. Sckopp. Deerstalking xii. 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, Irish greyhound, Highland deerhound, and Scotch greybound. 1838 JESSE Anecd. Dogs (Bohn) 121 The Highland greyhounds, or deerhounds as they are called in the Highlands, have a great antipathy to the sheep-dogs. 1802 E. WESTON BELL (trite), The Ancient Scottish Deerhound.

Deerricide. nonce-wwd. [f. DEER + -CIDE.] The

Dee ricide. nonce-wd. [f. DEER + -CIDE.] The

killing or killer of a deer.

1832 J. R. Hope-Scott in R. Ornshy Mem. (1884) 1. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deercide. + **Deer-kin**. Obs. In 2-3 cyn, cen. [See Kin.] Beast-kind as distinct from man.

a 175 Cett. Hom. 221 Niatenu and deor-cen and fugel-cyn. Ibid. 225 Of diercynne and of fugel cynne. c 1250 Gen. & E.r., 556 And ouer-flowged men & deres-kin.

Deerlet (die 21let). [See -LET.] A little or tiny deer. In mod Dicts.

Deer-lick. A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or

ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R. L. PRICE Two Americas (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which...all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to 'liquor up'. 1890 HALEET 1000 miles [262 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed ...so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place.

Dee'r-mouse. The popular name of certain American mice; esp. the widely-distributed white footed mouse (Hesperomys leucopus) brown above and white beneath; also the common jumping-

and white beneath; also the common jumping-mouse (Zapus hudsonius), so called from its agility.

agnity.

1884-90 Cassell's Nat. Hist. 111. 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse. is perhaps the hest known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America.

† De-err, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. deerrāre 10]

wander off, f. DE- 1 2 + errare to wander, stray.]

intr. To go astray, diverge.

1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 108 That it may deerre into the breast.

Deerskin. The skin of a deer, especially

Deerskin. The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing. Also attrib.

1306 Will of Wodehous (Commissary Crt.), Mean togam blod cum furture & vn deriskyn. 1751 Jonsson Rambler No. 187 \* 3 [She] laid aside from that hour her white deer skins. 1820 Scott Monast. xiv, In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers. 1876 Banckort Hist. U. S. II. xxxiv, 362 Dressed. each in a large deerskin.

Deer-sta:Iker. [See Stalk v.]

1. One who stalks deer; a sportsman who furtively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

1875 J. H. Bannet Winter Medil. 1. vii. 189 Reached by Septish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers. 1885 Black White Heather ii, The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire.

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 Cheq. Career 135 In the winter a billycock or 'deer-stalker' is considered quite dressy enough.

So Decreata-lking vbl. sb.

1816 Scott Bl. Dwarf ii, On his return from deer-stalking.
1885 New Bl. Sports 20 There is no sport in the world about which more nonsense is talked than deer-stalking.
1885 Black White Heather i, Clad in a smart deer-stalking.

Costune.

Deer-stea:ler. A poacher who kills and steals deer. So Deer-stea:ling vbl. sb.

1640 J. Smith Lives Berkeleys (1883) II. 296 Old notorions decrestealers. 1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Yas. II (Camden) 75 To discover dear-stealers and trespassers within the said forest. 1714 MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees (1725) I. 172 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own. 1710 Lond. Gaz. No. 4702/2 Leave.. to bring in a Bill to prevent Dear-stealing. 1818 Scott III Midl. xxxiii, Among smugglers and deer-stealers.

Deerth obs. form of Dearth.

Deerth, obs. form of DEARTH.

Deese, sb. dial. A place where herrings are

dried.

188a J. Collins Salt & Fishery 67 That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deesed.

1847-78
HALLIWELL, Dees, a place where herrings are dried, East Sussex.

1875 Paaisti Sussex Gloss., Deese, a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being on sticks to dry.

Deese, v. dial. [f. prec.] trans. To dry (herrings). Hence Dee sing-room.

1682 J. Collins Salt & Fishery 66 The worser sort ... are deesed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered .. Red-Herrings. Ibid. 124 Dried .. on Racks in a Fire or Deesing-roome.

† De'ess, deesse. Obs. [a. F. déesse (12th c.), variant, influenced by L. dea, of dieuesse, fem. of dieu god. Cf. Pr. deuessa, diuessa, Sp. diosa, Pg.

dieu god. Cf. Pr. deuessa, diuessa, Sp. diosa, Pg. deosa. Sce -ESS.] A goddess.

1549 Cempl. Sect. Prol. 11 Ane fayr ymage of the deesse iuno.

1685 Br. H. Caorron Burnet's Th. Earth Pref. A vij

(T.), He does so much magnifie Nature. that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God.

1698 Vanbrucia Esop

1285 Wks. (1893) I. 169 The Déesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions.

Dees (Se, obs. forms of DAIS, DICE.

Deeth, obs. form of DEATH.

**De-ethicize**, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its ethical character; to separate from ethics. Hence **De-ethicized** ppl. a., **De-ethi-**

cizing vbl. sb., De-ethicization.

1887 BOYD CARPENTER Perm. Elem. Relig. v. § 2 (1891)

188 Religionism is the shadow of religion .. its effect is to de-ethicise religion. 1890 W. S. LILLV Right & Wrong. The newspaper press..has done more than any thing else to de-ethicise public life. 1890 Guardian 30 Apr. 711/3 Suspicion

of that demoralising (or de ethicising) tendency. 1893
FARRAHKN Christ in Mod. Theol. 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity.
Deeve, obs. form of Dear, Deave v.
Deevil, dial. var. of Devil.

Deewan : scc DEWAN. Def, obs. f. DEAF.

Deface (d/fa·s), v. Also 4 defaaa, 5 deface, defase, difface, 6 dyfface. [a. obs. F. deface r, earlier deffacer, orig. desfacier, f. des-, dé- (DE-6) + face Face sb. Cf. It. sfacciare.]

1. trans. To mar the face, features, or appear-

ance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty

of; to disfigure.

of; to disfigure.

To deface coin includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it; made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102.

c 1374 Chaucra Troylus v. 915 And clepe A-yen be beute of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface. 1430 Lyug, Chron. Troy III. xxvii, But in her rage to the kinge she ran. So diffaced and rewefull of her sight That by her hewe knoweth her no wyht. 1555 Eden Decades 48 The hole woorke. defaced with blottes and interlynage. 1574 Lyty Euphuse (Arb.) 39 One yron Mole, defaceth the whole peece of Lawne. 21661 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 7 Lucas. cut down all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat. 1716 Lanv M. W. Montagu Let. 10 Oct. (1887) 1. 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 21 IV. 407 A deed. is. cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it. 1848 Macaulan Hist. Eng. I. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

defacing it. 1848 MACAULAY Hist, Eng. 1. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

b. fig. (of things immaterial).
c 1345 Deo Gratins 70 in F. E. P. (1862) 126 Pi vertues let no fulbe defaces.
That language rude my matter not deface.
1506 Fisher Fine. Serm. Ctess Richmond Wks. (1876) 290 A abolenes of inaners, withouten whiche the noblenes of bloode is moche defaced. 1566 Hobbes Liberty, Necess. 4 Chance (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words. 1706 Addison Poems, Rosamond 1. iv, How does my constant grief deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1878 P. Bayne Purit. Rev. 1. 5 Every religion. will be more or less defaced by error. + 2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste. Obs.
1404 Farann Chron. VI. clxxx. 178 The cytic of Maynchester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys.
1568 Graffon Chron. II. 751 They woulde. .race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell. 1575 Chuachyaed Chippes (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre. 1600 J. Poav tt. Leo's Africa. 1. 20 The Portugals erected a fortresse, which their king afterward commanded them to deface. 1632 Lithoow Year. 1. 47 Croatia. .then by lawlesse, and turbulent souldiers, was miserably defaced. 1871 R. Ellis Catallus lxv. 12 Holyte King to deface outer Assyria sped.
3. To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks).
1340 Ayenb. 191 Hi lokede. ine hare testament and hi yees be bousend pond defaced of hire write. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 When bis monce es waxen alde, and be prynte beroff defaced by cause of vsyng. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 333/2 The lyon. defaceth his traces and stappes with his talle whan he fletch. 1887 Flexing Cont. Holinshed III. 1372'1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing. in cipher. 1646 Sia T. Browke Pseud. Ep. 1. iv, To deface the print of a caudron in the ashes. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. i. 4 In Characters that can never be defaced. 1830 Miss Mitroron in UEstrange Life III. vii. 100 The beginni

etc.; to extinguish.

etc.; to extinguish.
c1386 Chaucea Clerk's T. 454 This wyl is in myn herte
and ay shal be No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface,
c1430 Lydg, Min. Poems (1840) 198 (Mätz.) Than comyth
a storm and doth his lithe difface. 1570 T. Noaron tr. Novel's
Catech. (1853) 160 Defacing with everlasting forgetfulness
the memory of our sins. 1621 Buaron Anat. Mel. It. iii. It,
For want of issue they [families] are defaced in an instant.
1709 POPE Ets. Crit. 25 By false learning is good sense
defac'd. 1796 [see Defaced].

+ 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to
discredit defame Obs

† 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame. Obs.

1529 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might seme to have some just cause to burne it. 1548 Udall Erasm. Par. Pref. 11 To brying hym out of credite, to deface hym. 1570 Leviss 7/16 To Deface, dehonestare. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits. 1641 Panner Antip. p. x, John White .. would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom he immoderately extolled.

+5 To put out of countenance: to outface.

+5. To put out of countenance; to outface, abash. Obs

abash. Obs.

1537 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 143 There stode. Parret.. and his face flatt ageynst for to deface me. 1570 Ladv Hungearoan to W. Darrell in H. Halt Eliz. Soc. (1887) 253 Seeke oute what possabell may be to deface and disprove those varlettes that soo vily hathe yoused us. + 6. To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade. e 1590 Greene Fr. Bacon xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phebus flower. 1639 tr. Du Boxi's Compl. Woman Cij, Women who .. put on many diamonds .. make them contemplate their jewels .. The luster of the flash they give, defaceth that of their own hue. 1796 Mosse Amer. Goog. 1. 14e The Aurora Borcalis...not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon. + Deface, sb. Obs. [f. prec.] Defacement.
1566 J. Herwoon Spider & F. Ixi. 5 That trewth trewlie might appere without deface. 1563 Sackville Compl. Dk. Buckim, xix. Wks. (1899) 130 Yet God.. At last descries them to your sad deface, You see the examples set before your face. 1601 Chester Love's Mart. (1898) 61 His fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruell foes

deface. 6 1611 Chapman Illiad vr. 298 He hath been born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympius, of Troy.

Defaceable (dMēl·sāb'l), a. [-ABLE.] Liable to or capable of defacement.
1889 Bookseller Feb. 146/2 A nickel coin..[is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion.

defaceable as ordinary bullion.

Defaced (dMēl'st), ppl. a. [-ED1.] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.: see Deface.

1776 Adam Smith IV. N. 1. v. (1869) I. 43 One-and-twenty worn and defaced shillings.

1796 Burne. Regic. Peace.

Wks. VIII. 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce.

1845-6 Thennel Huls. Lect. Ser. 1. iv. 57 The idea of a. defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 Tymoll. Glac. 1. ix. 61 Defaced statuary.

Hence Defacedness.

1868 Hung Ries. Fishbount (1885) not To prepare the de-

1668 Howe Bless, Righteons (1825) 109 To recover the defacedness of God: to be again made like him, as once I was.

Defa'cement. [f. Deface v. + Ment.] The action or process of defacing; the fact or state of being defaced; concr. a disfigurement.

156 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. xi. (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory.

162 Bacon Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arh.) 64 Modesty in me forhids the defacements of Men departed.

166 Such disorderly breaches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation.. which... was the special work of God. 1706 Burke Regie, Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital. 1678 P. Bayne Pur. Rev. i. 8 The removal of their excrescences and defacements. 1885 Manch. Exam. 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins. by having an advertisement stamped upon them.

Defacer (dRev. sa). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One

Defacer (d'le sai). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One

Defacer (dle 'sal). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which defaces.

1534 in Froude Hist. Eng. ix. 11. 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church. 1611 Sered Hist. Ct. Brit. x. ix. (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iii. 41 Nor is there lining. A man that more detests. Defacers of a publique peace then 1 doe. 1876 M. Annoto Lit. 4 Dogma 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

Defacing (dlfe isin), whl. sb. [-1NG l.] The action of the verb Deface; defacement.

11400 Test. Love 1. (1560) 273/1 The defacing to you is verily imaginable. 1543-4 Act. 35 Hen. VIII, c. 10 For satisfaction of any suche breakying and defacying of the grounde. 1631 Werker Anc. Fin. Mon. 50 Proclamation. against defacing of Monuments. a 1718 Penn Tracts Wks. 1726 l. 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time. 1871 R. ELIS Cintillul kiviii, 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day.

Defacing, fpl. a. [-1NG 2.] That defaces; disfiguring; † destroying, etc.

1583 M. Roydon Commend. Verses in Watson Poems (Arb.) 35 Reproofe with his defacing crewe Treades vnderfoote that rightly should aspyre. 1886 Ruskin Vraterial I. vi. 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built. 1887 Times 27 Aug. 10/2 He asks for a removal of the defacing advertisements.

Hence Defacingly adv., in a defacing manner. 1847 in Crac.

Hence Defacingly adv., in a defacing manner.

Hence **Defacingly** adv., in a defacing manner. 1847 in Craio. **De facto:** see De I. 3.

† **Defa'de,** v. Obs. Also 4 diff-, 5 dyff-. Pa. t. and pple. in Sc. defaid, -fayd. [prob. representing an OF. or AF. \*defader, f. des-, de- (DE-1. 3, 6 + OF. fader: see FADE v.]

1. intr. To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away. c 1325 Song of Vesterday 8 in E. E. P. (186a) 133 Pei wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal euer last and neuer diffade. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3304 Now es my face defadide, and foule is me hapnede. 1470-85 Maloay Arthur x. Ixxxvi, A Palomydes... why arte thow dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knystes of the world. 1513 Douglas Æneis xt. ii. 34 His schene cullour, and figur glaid Is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd. 1570 Levins 9/1 To Defade, deficere.

2. trans. To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. Fade v. 3.

reshness, or vigour; cf. FADE v. 3.

1423 JAs. I Kingis Q. clxx, All thing. That may thy youth oppressen or defade. c140 HYLTON Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xii. Beholde me not that I am swart for the some hath defaded me. 1461 Liber Pluscard, x1. viii. (Hist. Scot. VII. 38).

Defaecate, -cation: see Defecate, -cation.
Defaect, obs. form of Defeat, Defect.

Perair, obs. Sc. form of DFFALK.

† Defail, v. Obs. [a. F. défaill-ir (Ch. de Roland, 11th c.) = Pr. defalhir, OCat. defallir: f. De-3 + fallire, Rom. repr. of 1. fallire: see Fall.]

1. intr. Used in various senses of Fall v. (the prefix adding little to the force of the word): a.

To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or with default v.)

To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or weak to be only the default v.)

To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or with dative); b. To lose vigour, become weak, decay; c. To defail of: to lack, want.

13. Shoreham Ps. xxii[i] 1 in Wyclif a Bible 1. Pref. 4
Nothyng shal defailen to me. 1340 Ayenb. 33 Efterward comp werihede bet makeb bane man weri and worsi urand daye to daye at huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1382 Wyclif Deul. xxviii. 32 Thin eyen. defaylynge at the sigt of hem at day. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3325 Whether supposest thow bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? c1440 York Myst. xxviii. 146 If all othir for-sake be I schall neuere fayntely defayle be. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 111. vi. 140 Whan the mone 1 cometh right bytwene vs and the sonne, thenne. the mone taketh and reteygneth the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it semeth to vs that is defayled. 1440 — Eneydos xiii. 48 Her speche deffaylleth alle sodeynly and 168-2

can not kepe purpos ne countenaunce. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. N iv, I forcede of love, defailinge of goode jugemente, discover myne illes to her.

2. trans. To cause to fail; to defeat.

1608 Machin DumbKnight 1. (1633) B iv. Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

1608 Machin Dumb Knight 1. (1633) B iv. Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

Hence † Defai ling vbl. sb.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyffaylynge of wytte humayne. 1580 Hollyndroff of the telephone of the fourth lettynge is dyffaylynge of wytte humayne. 1580 Hollyndroff of the telephone of the content of the telephone of the content of the conten

Defait(e, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defait(e, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defaite, defate, ppl. a. Sc. [Sc. form of defeat for defeated: cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 1255 For he esteemt his laes defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. 96 (Jam.) A' defaite thegither.

† Defa: lcable, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. med. L. dēfalcāre (see below) + -BLE.] Liable to be deducted.

1622 Sia R. Boyle Diary (1886) II. 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his accompt 174 175 64.

† Defa: lcate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. med. L. dēfalcātus, pa. pple. of dēfalcāre: see next.] Curtailed, diminished.

1531 Elvot Gov. II. x. All thoughe philosophere in the

1531 Elvor Gov. 11. x, All thoughe philosophers in the description of vertues haue denised to set them as it were in degrees... yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises.

degrees.. yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises.

Defalcate (d'fæ'lke'lt), v. Also 6-7 -at. [f. dēfalcāt-, ppl. stem of med.L. dēfalcāre (see Du Cange), f. De- I. 1, 2 + L. falk, falk-em sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf. F. dēfalquer (14th c. in Littré), Sp. defalcar, It. diffalcare.]

+1. trans. To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540-1 Elvor Image Gov. (1549), 25 He shall defalcate that thyng that semeth superfluouse. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. ix. viii. § 54 Rather.. then to defalcate any jot of their conetous demaunds. 1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 496 To defalcate a substantiall part. 1653 Manton Exp. James ii. 10 Man is not.. to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure. 1721 Strype Ecct. Mem. II. xxiv. 450 Those that had accounts to make to the king... used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets. 1755 Magens Insurances I. 439 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification. 1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle of abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse. 1817 — Plan of Parl. Reform cccxvi. + 2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. Obs.

†2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. Obs.

a 1690 E. Hopkins Exp. Ten Commandm. (R.), To.. defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 90 Such an one shall.. be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears. 1793 W. ROBERT. Looker-on No. 66 P. 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced. 1817 BENTHAN Ch.-of-Englandism (1818) 386 Let all pay.. be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

b. To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc.

1808 HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only.

3. intr. To commit defalcations; to misappro-

o. ther. To commit detaleations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in Webster. 1888 Daily News 23 July 5/1 Head clerks have defalcated. 1891 Law Times XCII. 19/1 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened.. with criminal proceedings.

Defalcation (dēfælkē!jən). [ad. med.L. dēfalcātion-em, n. of action from dēfalcāre: see prec. So mod.F. dēfalcation (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

+1. Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment. Obs.

1476 Will of Sir J. Crosby, An equal defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundelike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaide. 1526 Househ. Ord. 139 To be corrected.. by the checking and defalcation of their wages. 1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xii. (1639) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes. 1652 FULLER Pisgad. 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, he shewed little courtship to his master the Emperour. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 488 P2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

b. spec. Reduction of an account, claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed

as a set-off.

as a set-off.

1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 117 The Factor is to have the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said fraight.

1830 C. Husron in Houk v. Foley 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.) 250 (Cent.) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation: though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away. deduction arch.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction. arch.

1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 491 The defalcation of one kind is against the integritie of the substance of the Eucharist.

1652 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 145 If we be still our old selves. without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace.

1673 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 147 To allow twelve thousand Pds to y? Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of ther Rents for yº Customs.

1684 T. Burner Th. Earth 1. 285 If these deductions and defalcations be made.

1755 Mackens Insurances I. 1460 His Majesty. will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects.

a 1832 Bentham Mem. & Corr. Wks. 1843 X. 65 The stock of knowledge. . from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythe of Time.

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc.) is liable, on account

of debts or expenses. arch.

of debts or expenses. arch.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. 63 To defray
this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations,
expenses, fees, pensions. 1622 F. Markham Bk. War 11.
iv. 55 After his debts and defaulcations are paid. 1690
Bovie Chr. Virtuoso 11. 20 This inward Recompense is
received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great
improvements. 1701 J. Law Counc. Trade (1751) 9 Repairs,
risques, damages by fire and other defalcations. 1823
BENTHAM Not Paul p. iii, A reprint. but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations.

3. Dignipation suffered or sustained: falling off

3. Diminution suffered or sustained; falling off.

arch.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. xi. i. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will... justify such n controversy. 1793 Herschel. in Phil. Trans. LXXXII. 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse. 1793 Ld. Auckland's Corr. II. 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000l, is betted this year at under 50,000l; a terrible defalcation .. especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 Welleslev in Owen Desp. 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. 1831 Brewster Optics xiv.122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

delinquency.

delinquency.

1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces.

1782 Miss Burney Cecitia (1820) III. 38 Defalcation of principle. 1820 Lama Elia Ser. 1. Oxford in Vacation, I. could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN Langreath 1. 192 Tears of. regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton. 1839 James Louis XIV IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league. 1868 Miss Braddon Run to Earth III. i. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her.

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of

by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters;

nunds; a traudulent dehelency in money matters; also concr. (in pl.), the amount so misappropriated 1846 Workster, Defalcation, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money. [Not in Craco, 1847.] 1856 E. A. Bond Russia at Close 16th C. (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations. at the termination of his connection with them, the balance. was in his favour. 1866 Morn. Star 20 Aug. 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 11,000l. 1883 March. Exam. 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about \$1,800.

**Defalcator** (dē fælkē təx). [agent-n. on L. type from med.L. dēfalcāre: see Defalcate.] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated

gnitty of detalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care. 1813 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 14/1 A. collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become n defalcator to the amount of \$2,3700. 1856 Carryle. Fredk. Gt. (1865) 1. IV. iii. 290 Prevaricators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons. 1890 Harper's Mag. Apr. 750/1 A defalcator convicted and sentenced.

† Defarlce, v. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. defalcare: see next] — Durany

see next.] = DEFALK.

1651 FULLER Abel Rediv., Berengarius 5 When we read Baronius calling him hominen mendacissimum—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

Also 5-7

Defalk (d/lē/lk), v. Obs. or arch. Also 5-7
-falke, 6 -falck, -faik (Sc.), 6-7 -faulk (e. [a. F. difalque-r (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. dēfalcāre: see Defalcate.]

+1. trans. To diminish by cutting off a part, to

† 1. trans. To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions. Obs.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 72 None of youre officers roialle.. shalle dare doo the contrarie to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis. 1526 Honseh. Ord. 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers.. to defaulk [printed default] & check the wages of all [those].. absent without lycense. 153a HULOET, Defalke or mynyshe, default are. 1587 Fleming Contn. Holinshed III. 1543/i Vpon enerie default their wages was totted and defalked. 1613-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 158 In the second Statute.. hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiasticall Judges. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. 3 Commu. 323 The monethly expence of the Court (being thirtie thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand. 1747 CARTE Hist. Eng. 1. 164 Not thinking it lawful to defalk any of their dues.

2. To ent or lop off: to deduct, subtract, abate.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

2. To ent or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate. † a. gen. Obs.

1336 Bellender Crou. Scot. (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesius to defaik sum part of his curage remiserit ardorem. 1577 Stanyhurst Descr. Irel. in Holinshed VI. 2 Ireland is divided into four regions.. and into a fift plot, defaiked from everie fourth part. 1647 Jer. Tayloa Lib. Proph. iii. 61 That the Jewes had defaik'd many sayings from the Books of the old Prophets. 1659 Gentl. Calling viu. § 1. 441 These days have taught the vulgar to defaik much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts. 1701 Beverley Glory of Grace 51 The.. Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defaulked, If He did not save From the Filth of Sin.

1. a part or sum from an account. payment. etc.

a part or sum from an account, payment, etc.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U.S. legal use.)

1524-5 Burgh Rec. Edin. 20 Feb., Quilk sowme the said president. grantis to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermoraris in thair latter quarter. 1530 Parsor, 509/2, I wyll nat defalke you a peny of your hole somme. This shall be defalked from your somme. 15. Aberdeen Reg. (Jam.), The skiper aucht to defaik sa mekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis guidis to. Sanctandrois. 1560 Act 3 Elis. c. 4 To. forfeit 14 for every houres absence, to be deducted and defaulked out of his wages. a1610 Healey Theophrastus (1636) 41 If any of his servants breake but a pitcher...he defalketh it out of their wages. 1668 Perys Diary (1879) 111. 486 He bids me defalk 25/ for myself. 1736 Carte Ormonde II. 401 Money... payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment. 1886 Justice Stearett in Gunnis v. Cluff (Cent.), The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action. † c. absol. or intr. Obs.

tained can, he diedaked against the demand in this action.

† c. absol. or intr. Obs.

1604 Househ. Ord. 305 Our Officers... to whom it appertaineth to defaulk from their entertainement. a 1631 Donne Serm. Ixxv. 765 Why should I defalke from his generall propositions and. call his omnes (his all) a Few. 1649 Bp. Hall. Cases Consc. (1650) 194 He lyes to the holy Ghost, that defalkes from that which he engaged himselfe to bestow. 1757 Warburson in Garrick's Corr. 1.77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in divine.

† 3. a. To allow (any one) a deduction. b. To deprive or mulet of (anything dne). Obs.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII in Stat. Irel. (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees... shall be defalked, abated, and allowed... of and for such and so much yearely rent and ferme. 1565 CALFHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse (1846) 206 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defaulked of fruit of Sacraments. Hence Defa kking vbl. sb.

of solemnity, we shall be defaulked of fruit of Sacraments. Hence Defa'lking vbl. sb.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 31 Bethout any defalking [or] abregging of here wagis. 1581 Andreson Serm. Paules Crosse 22 Without addition or defalking too or fro the worde of God. 1659 Gauden Tears of Ch. 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

† Defallation. Obs. [irreg. f. F. défaillir, OF. also defallir: see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 CANTON How to Die ad fin., That God hatb promysed trust it well without defallacyon.

Defall. 1470. 065 forms of DEFAULT TWE.

Defalt, -ive, obs. forms of DEFAULT, -IVE

Defamable, a. rare.—o Also diff. [See below and -ABLE.] Liable to be defamed.

1570 LEVINS 3/12 Defamable, defamabilis. 1721 BAILEY, Diffamable, that may be slandered.

Defamate, v. rare—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. diffāmāre after following words.] To defame, slander. In mod. Dicts.

Defamation (dēfămēl·ʃən, def-). Forms: 4-6 diff-, dyffamacion, -oun, etc., 6-8 diffamation, 5- defamation. [ad. OF. diffamation, L. diffāmātion-en, n. of action from diffāmāre, with same change of prefix as in DEFAME.]

+1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon

† 1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne part pe dede ys confusyun, And more ys pe dyffamacyun. 1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges pan oon. 1533 Bellenden Livy II. (1822) 164 The Romanis has maid thair playis allanerlie this day to youre diffamacioun and schame. 1633 Paynne Histrio-Mastix I. II. vi. (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 262 P 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies.

2. The action of defaming or attacking any one's

2. The action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame; the fact of being defamed or slandered;

good Iame; the lact of being defamed of standered; also (with pt.), an act or instance of defaming.

2 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 6 In punysshynge. Of diffamacioun and anowtrye.

2 1425 Wyntoun Cron. v. xii. 1322
Wylful Defamatyownys. 1529 Mone Dyadoge I. Wks. 127/1
The priest sued him beforey bishoppes offyciall for Dyffamatyon. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commvo. 113 Defamations breathed from the poyson of malice. 1633 Ames Agst. Cerem. II. 530 It was necessarie to speak agains for a good cause, lest diffamation should prævayl against it. 1709

Steele Tatler No. 105 P 4 The Father of Boniface brought

his Action of Defamation...and recovered Daminages. 1726
AYLIFTE Parergon 212 Diffamation, or Defamation... is
the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Lauguage of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of
the Party thus reproached; and this extends to Writing
, and to Deeds. 183 Lav Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div. 395 An
advocate is protected from an action for defamation only
when the world be utter are speech bond fife and on rela-

advocate is protected from an action for defamation only when the words he utters are spoken bond fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court.

† Defa:mative, a. Obs. In 6 dyff. [f. L. diffāmāt-, ppl. stem of diffāmāre, with change of prefix as in DeFAME: sec-IVE.] Defamatory.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 295 Vf. he hath caused wrytynges dyffamatyues for to be founde in place openly. 1634 A. Warwick Spare Min. (1637) 91 Defamative reports.

† Defamative reports.

+ De famator. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. : see

on.] One who defames, a slanderer.

1704 Gentl. Instructed (1732) 66 (D.) We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

**Defamatory** (difamatori), a. Also 6-7 diff.. [ad. med. L. diffamatōrius, F. diffamatoire (14th c.), f. as prec. : see -ORY.]

f. as prec.: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming.

1592 Sutcliffe (title), Answere to a certaine libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory.

1656 EARL MONM. Advit. fr.

Parnass. 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses.

1649 CLAREMDON Ess. Tracts (1727) 157 Defamatory writings.

1749 FIRLDING Tom Youes (1775) II. 177 Who..condema the whole in general defamatory terms.

1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 482 James. had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

18. Const. of. 10.

Oates for defamatory words.

b. Const. of, to.

1055 Fuller Ch. Hist. 1x. iii. § 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State.

Ridd. x. i. § 26 Such papers defamatory of the present Government. 1868 Stanley Westm. Abb. vi. 523 A passage defamatory of ten Bishops. 1891 Times 14 Jan. 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested. against the posting...of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2. Of persons: Employing or addicted to defamation.

famation.

1769 Junius Lett. ii. 13 All such defamatory writers. 1836 Hoa. Smith Tim Trump. (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory.

Defame (dlfc<sup>1</sup>m), v. Forms: 4-7 diff-, 4-5

Defame (dlie m), v. Forms: 4-7 diff-, 4-5 deff-, 4-6 dyff-, 6 diffame, 4- defame. [ME. diffame·n and defame.n, a. OF. diffame·r, rarely desfamer, deffamer, defamer (mod.F. diffamer) = Pr. diffamar, It. diffamare, ad. L. diffamare to spread abroad by an ill report, f. dif- = DIs- fama rumour, report, fame. In this word and its derivatives, while French ratios the profile of the p derivatives, while French retains the prefix as dis-, des-, de-, Eng. has the form de-, prob. after med.L. dēfāmāre (Du Cange); cf. post-cl. L. dēfāmātus dishonoured, infamous, dēfāmās shameful. (Etymologically, perhaps, senses i belongs to dēfāmāre, senses 2-4 to dīfāmāre.)]

1. trans. To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour proportion of the property o

upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. Obs. or arch.

infamous. Obs. or arch.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 6571 For to make hym be ashamede Dat he shulde he so defamede. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus iv. 537 Me were leuere ded than hire defame. C 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxviii. 580 We ben dyffamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour. 1346 Tindale Matt. i. io Joseph, Joth to defame her. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 92 The hauen of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks. 1684 Contempt. State of Man i. ix. (1699) 103 Crimes so Infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commits them, but Jete.], 1725 Pope Odyss. xix. 16 Lest. Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. cxi. 23 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11636, Y dar weyl seye bou hym dyffamest. c 1330 — Chron. (1810) 321 Pe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed be pape's se. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's Prol. 39 It is a synne. To apeyren eny man or him defame [r.r. diffame]. 1470-85 Maloav Arthur XvIII. v, I am now in certayne she is vatruly defamed. 1547 Homilies I. Love & Charity (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. W. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully. 1701 DE FOR True-born Eng. 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame. 1837 Lytton E. Maltrav. 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame. 1883 Latr Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

+ 3. To raise an imputation of (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with voith, by, or clause. Obs.

offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with with, by, or clause. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 8304 loye he hab bym self to dyffane Of alle hys synnes.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xv. clix. (1495) 546 One Tenes. was deffamyd that he had lyen by his stepdame. c 1460 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. v. (1883) 118 His creauncers shul. defame his highnes off mysgouernance. 1482 Caxton Trevisa's Highen vii. iii, One bisshop that was sharply defamed by symonye. 1564 Grinoal Fun. Serm. Wks. (1843) 20 As diffaming him, that for ambition' sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience. 1672 Cave Prim. Chr. III. iv. (1673) 347 You defame as with Treason against the Emperour. 1736 Chandlea Hist. Persec. 213 Others are defamed for heresy; such who are spoken against by common report. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe xxxviii, Rebecca. is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery.

†4. To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Rendering diffamāre in the Vulgate]. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF Wind, ii. 12 He., defameth agen vs [Vulg. diffamat in nos] the synnes of our disciplyne. — Matt. ix. 31 Thei goynge out defameden [1388 diffameden] hym thorwy al that lond. — 1 Thess. i. 8 Forsoth of 30u the word of the Lord is defamyd, or moche told.

† Defame (dhēm), sb. Obs. Forms: see the year. IMF diffame and defame. a. OF, deffame

verb. [ME. diffame and defame, a. OF. deffame (usually disfame, diffame), f. def-, diffamer, to Defame. Cf. L. diffamia (Augustine, 4th c.), f. \*diffamis (cf. dēfamis, and infamis, infamia), f. dis- privative + fāma Fame.]

1. Ill fame, evil repute; dishonour, disgrace, infamis

infamy.

infamy.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIX.12 Schyr Wilyame Off that purches had maist defame, For principale tharoff wes he. 1474 CAXTON Chesse III. vi. Hiv, His vertue is torned to diffame. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy III. (1822) 301 To the grete diffame and reproche of Romanis. 1596 Spenser F. Q. v. iii. 38 So ought all faytours. From all brave knights be banisht with defame. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 146 Now he lieth obscurely buried, shrouded in the sheet of defame. 1630 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1630 LORD Persess 50 Such as are..of publique defame in the world for some evill. 1659 Crotum Garland of Roses (1845) 60 Yet lives his famous name Without spot or defame.

2. Defamation. slander. calmany.

the world for some evill. 1059 Crown burland (1843) 60 Yet lives his famous name Without spot or defame.

2. Defamation, slander, calumny.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour 2 Gret defames and sclaundres withoute cause. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 270 Those to whome he hath spoken the dyflame of his neyghbour. 1509 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. in Hazl. Dodsley VII. 370 Mrs. Gour. She slandered my good name. Fran. But if she now deny it, 'iis no defame. 1609 RowLands Knaue of Clubs 36 Fond men vniustly do abuse your names, With slaundrous speeches and most false defames. 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 447 Nibles at the Fame Of's absent Friend; and seems t' assent By silence to 's Defames.

Defamed (did'e md), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + ED.]

1. † a. Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill fame (obs.). b. Attacked in reputation, slandered.

dered.

1474 CAXTON Chesse 4 The enyl lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel beste. 1536 Bellenoen Cron. Scot. (1821) 1. 176 Maist vile and diffamit creaturis. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. 30 Souldyoures, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people. 1631 Weever Anc. Finn. Mon. 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1891 Scrivener Fields & Cities 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman.

2. Her. Said of a lion or other beast which is found without a till. [F. diffamed]

2. Mer. Said of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F. diffamt.] 1863 Chambers' Encyl. s.v. Infamed 570 Defamed is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it. 1882 Cusansa Heraldry vi. (ed. 3) 86. Hence Defa medly adv. 1567 in Tytler Hist. Scott. (1864) 111. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband.

Defa meless, a. rare. [f. Defame sb. or v. +-Less.] Free from discredit or reproach.

+-LESS.] Free from discredit or reproach.

1888 RAMSAY Scott. & Scotsmen 18th C. II. ix. 151 Nothing could be more defameless than their manners.

Defamer (dMZ¹·mɔj). Also 5 deff-, 5-6 diff-, dyff-. [f. Defamev, + -ER. Cf. OF. diffameur,

ayii-. [t. Defame v. + -er. Cf. OF. diffameur, deffameur.] One who defames.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter v. 10 Bakbiters and defamers.

1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 96 A defiamer of wymmen.

1550 Nicolls Thucyd. Pref. 3 (R.) Pryuye dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous laboure.

1654 Whitlock Zootomia 460 Blushes for the Defaner, as well as Defamed.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe Italian ii, Impatient to avenge the insult upon the original defamer.

Defaming (dVf2<sup>1</sup>min), vbl. sb. [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Defame.

action of the verb DEFAME.

action of the Verb DEFAME.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter lxiv. 5 pis is wickidnes and defamyage of God. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) H, Fearinge the diffaminge of youre poisenede tonges. 1611 BIBLE Jer., xx. 10, 1 heard the defaming of many. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. Philaster III. ii, They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces.

Defarming, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defames.

Hence Defa mingly adv.

1641 Milton Animada. (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of

† **Defamous**, a. Obs. [a. AF. deffamous, OF. type \*deffameux, f. diffame sb., DEFAME: cf. famous, infamous. (The stress varies in the metrical examples.)]

a. Infamous, disgraceful. b. Defamatory.

Defamatory.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. lii. (1869) 32 No since so fowl, so defamowse. c 1430 Lydd. Bochas III. x. (1554) 84 a, A word defamous, most foule in al languages. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems (1893) lix. 10 With rycht defamowss speiche off lordis. 1557 NORTH Guenar's Diall Pr. 6 to b/a To haue set on his graue so defamous a title. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. 11. Kk į (N.), There was a knighte that spake defamous words of him.

Hence † Defamously (diff-) adv., defamatorily. 1557 R. Allekton in S. R. Maitland Ess. Reform. 556 (D.) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† Defamv. Ohs. Also diff. In Oh diffamics

† **De famy.** Obs. Also diff. [a. OF, diffamie, ad. L. diffamia: see Defame sb. Cf. infamy: for prefix see Defame.] = Defamation 1, 2.

1490 Carton Encydos xxviii. 109 Wherof they of cartage shalle haue a blame that shalle torne vnto them to a grete dissamye. 1494 Faryan Chron. v. cxiv. 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygebert was more kyndelyd to set vpon his brother. 1532 LD. Berners Froiss. 1. ccxlii. 359 Vt we be reputed for false and forsworne, and to ryn into suche blame and dissamy, as [etc.].

Defar, defarre, obs. forms of Defer v.1

† Defarm, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. desfermer, defermer to unshnt, disclose, turn ont from an enclosure, f. des., de., De-1. 6+ fermer to shut, close.] trans. To shut out from, dispossess.

1648 Symmons Vind. Chas. 1237 Should they part with it the Militial they should not only. defarme themselves of safety but of their wealth and riches too.

Defase, obs. Sc. form of Defease.

Defaste, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Deface.

Defaste, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Deface. Defate, obs. f. Defeat; var. of Defaite.

+ Defa-tigable, a. Obs. [ad. L. type defatigābil-is (found in negative indēfatīgābilis), f. fatī-gāre to FATIGUE: see -BLE.]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied, 1656 Blount Glossogr., Defatigable, easily to be wearyed, 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 244 That when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship. 1663 Glanvill Lux Orient, (1682) 116 We were made on set purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.
1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. Pref., My Imployments.. and defatigable diuturnal Labours.
Hence Defatigableness.

Hence Defa tigableness.

1737 BAILEY vol. II, Defatigableness, aptness to be tired.

† Defa-tigate, v. Obs. [f. L. dēfatīgāt-, ppl. stem of dēfatīgāre to weary out, exhaust with fatigue, f. De- I. 3 + fatīgāre to weary, FATIGUE.]

trans. To weary out, to exhaust with labour. Hence

Defartigated, Defartigating ppl. adjs.

1552 Hulder, Defatigate, defatigo. 1566 Painter Pal.

1553 Hulder, Defatigate, defatigo. 1566 Painter Pal.

1564 Plass. (1573) I. To Rdr., Mindes defatigated either with painefull trauaile or with continuall care. 1634 Sir T.

Herrer Trav. (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled. 4 1666 C. Hoole School Collag. 1688) Ep. Ded.,

This defatigation. Oh. Ind. I. defatigation.

† **Defatigation.** Obs. [ad. L. dēfatīgātiōnem, n. of action from dēfatīgāre see prec.).] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied

out; fatigue.
1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into

everlastying defatygacyons and werynesse in hell. 1610
BARROUGH Meth. Physick IV. ii. (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through wearinesse and vehement defatigation. 1654
tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression.

Defaulcation, -faulk, obs. ff. Defaucation,

-FALK.

Default (droit), sb. Forms: 3-6 defaut, -e, (4 defauzte), 4-5 def-, diffaute, 5 defawt(e, (deffawte, defauute), 5-7 defalt, 5-6 defaute, faulte, (5 deffault(e, 6 difalt, deafaulte), 6-default. [ME. a. OF. defaute, deriv. of defaillir, after faute and faillir: see FAULT. Nearly superseded in Fr. by a mase. variant defaut (in Froissart 14th c.), mod.F. defaut; in Eng., forms without final -e appear also in 14th c., but those with -e came down as late as the 16th.

came down as late as the 16th.

The spellings defalte, defaulte, appear in Anglo-Fr. of 13-14th c.; and defatt, default, in English of 15th c., but the l was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.:

T. Failure of something, want, defect.

I. Failure of something, want, defect.

† 1. Absence (of something wanted); want, lack, scarcity of; = FAULT sb. 1. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 178 (Cott.) [That] bon have defaut [v. rr. defaute, defiaute] of mete and drink. Ibid. 4601 (Gött.)

Suilk diffaute sal be of bred, be folk sal be for hunger dede.

1375 Baranous Bruce n. 569 Gret defaut off mete had thai.

Ibid. xiv. 368 Defalt of mete. c 1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel.

Wks. 1. 70 Certis defaute of bileve is cause of oure sleuthe.

c 2400 Lanfran's Cirurg. 199 Bi necligence & defaute of help maine men ben perischid. a 1470 Throft Cxar iv.

(1530) 6 They had defaute of all things as be convenyent.

1548 Udall Fram. Par. Pref. 14 Igdoraunce and defaulte of literature. 1594 CAREW Hungt's Exam. Wits (1616) of Through default of a well made peone he is forced to write with a sticke. 1654 H. L'ESTANGE (Bas. I (1655) 19 And a great default there was..of sufficient pay, of holesome meat, and unanimity. 1823 J. Baddock Dom. Amusem. 94

Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

† b. absol. Lack of food or other necessaries; want, poverty. Obs.

† b. absol. Lack of food or other necessaries; want, poverty. Obs.
c1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 261/16 For non ne scholde for defaute bi-leue be foule sunne. a1300 Curror M. (Cott.) 4760 pan iacob and his suns warn For defaut wel ner for-farm.
1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xviii. 67 He., fedde bat a-fyngred were and in defaute lyueden. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 166 b/s They of the towne within bad so grete defaulte that they ete theyr sboys and lachettis. 1494 Faayan Chron. V. clxxxvi. 186 Many dyed for defaute.
c. For default of (obs.), in default of: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; † In default; failing these (this, etc.).

default: failing these (this, etc.).

default: Inling these (this, etc.).

1307 R.G.LOUC.(1724)457V or defaute of wyt, c 1369 CHAUCER

Dethe Blaunche 5, I have so many an idel boust Purli for
defaute of slepe.

1303 Gower Conf. III. 93 The fissh, if
it be drie, Mote in defalte of water dele. 1464 Bury Wills
(Camden) 24 For the defawte of eyr male. 1568 Turker

Herbal III. 29 In defaut of it he teacheth to take halfe as
much of Asarabacca. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625)

47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laught at me. 1650 in W. S. Perry Hist, Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. (1860) I. 21 t shall be lawful. 10 make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony. 1689 HICKERINGILL Ceremony-Monger, Wks. (1716) II. 468 The Presbyters or (in default) any Church Member. 1720 BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue. 1818 CRUSE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, to [etc.]. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured. in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failnre in being perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw; = FAULT 3; a. in character or things immaterial. Obs. or arch.

1380 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 4 He shal be put out. in-to tyme

or things immaterial. Obs. or arch.

1389 in Eng. Gild1(1870) 4 He shal be put out ... in-to tyme
by the have hym amended of be defautes to fore said. a 1450
Knt. de la Tour(1862) 160 She is with oute defauute. a 1533
Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Ni jb. Al defautes in a gouernour may be borne saue ignoranne. 1680-90 TEMPLE
Ess. Learn. Wks. 1731 I. 151 New [books]... have many of
them their Beauties as well as their Defaults. 1704 Swift
T. Tub v. 80 Forcing into light my own excellencies and
other men's defaults. 1880 Kinglake Crimea VI. vi. 143
Grave defaults all the while lay hidden under the surface.

+ h in appearance. structure. etc.: Physical

+b. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical

defect or blemish. Obs.

defect or blemish. Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 5016 And if any lym wanted ... or any war over smalle .. God ban wille Alle be defautes of be lyms fulfille. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. o pai .. fand be same letters .. als fresch as þai ware on þe first day withouten any defaute. 1487 Churcheu. Acc. Wigtoff, Linc. (Nichols 1797) 82 For mending and stoppyng of the botrasses, and other defauts in the chirche walles. 1562 Tunnea Herbal 11. 39 Lynt sede .. when it is raw it taketh away the defautes of the face and freeles. 1634 T. Johnson tr. Parey's Chirurg, xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 All such defaults must be taken away, and then.. an epulotick applied.

II. Failure in performance.

3. Failure to act: neelect; shee in Lann failure.

3. Failure to act; neglect; spec. in Law, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, esp. failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase to make default. Judgement by default: a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer

within the proper time.

within the proper time.

[1293 Baitton 1. ii. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli
Connté.] c 1330 R. Baunne Chron. (1870) § 8 Defaute he
mad þat day. þerfor was þe dome gyuen. . To exile þe erle
Godwin. 1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse
in defawte of payment. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c., 7 If any
...make defaute at the day and place. 1588 Fraunce Lawiers
Log. 53 b, If hee bee nonsnite in an action, or doe commit
any such like default. 1666 Pervs Diary (1879) IV. 208
The calling over the defaults of Members appearing in the
House. 1736 Neat Hist. Purit. III. 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record
the default. 1764 Croker, etc. Dict. Art's § Sc. s.v., Where
a defendant makes default, judgment shall be had against
him by default. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II.
155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order
of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1851 Hr. Marineau Hist. Peace (1877) III. IV.
ix. 21 He had allowed judgment to go by default.
attrib. 1892 Boston (Mass.) Trul. 15 Jan. 8/3 John F.
Delaney was arrested. this morning on a default warrant
issned by the Superior Court. 1894 Daily News 7 Feb. 7/8
A default summons in which the company sought to recover
payment of an account.

payment of an account.

+4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of

+4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation; = FAULT 7. Obs.

To be in default: to fail in one's duty.
a 1300 Cursor M. 26241 (Cott.) If pi barne for pi defaut he for-farne. c 1400 Lay Folk's Mass Bk. App. iii. 126 He is continuelly in defaute agen pat mystteful lord. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued, bot if it be his awen defaute. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 60 Greatt defawte with hym youre fader fand. 1523 Lo. Berners Freiss. I. ccclxxix. 634 The rehellion. hath coste. many a mans lyfe in Gaunt, and paranenture many a one that were in no defaulte. 1549 LATIMER 5th Seyni. (Arb.) 149 They shall annswere for all the soules that peryshe throughe theyr defaute. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World II. 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne default. 1671 Thilton Samson 45 What if all foretold Had been fulfilled but through mine own default, Whom have I to complain of bnt myself? 1742 Pore Dunciad IV. 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default. + b. transf. of things: Failure to act or perform

+b. transf. of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. Default of the sun (L. defectus solis): eclipse. Obs.

sun (L. defectus solis): eclipse. Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 5015 If anylym wanted. Thurgh
be defant here of kynd. 1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 111. 19/1
Talns founde fyrste the defaute of the some and the moone.
1566 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 131 It is your Oxe that
by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground. 1621
Burton Anat. Mel. 1. 111. 8 F Faith, opinion. Ratiocination, are all accidentally depraved by the default of the
imagination. 1736 Gray Let. 10 West in Mason Life (ed. 2)

14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but
the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

5 (with a gad M) A follows in duty: a wrong

the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

† 5. (with a and pl.) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; = FAULT 5.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 136 Beon icnowen ofte to God of ... hire defautes tonward him. a 1240 Hamfole Psalter cxl. 4 It is be manere of vnqueynt men when pai ere takyn with a defaute to excuse paim wip falshede. a 1386 CHAUCER Sompin. T. to 2 Ye god amende defautes sire quod she. 1539 Manual of Prayers, Lauds, Grant us pardon of our defaults. 1548 Gest Pr. Masse 74 To murder a gyltlesse personne is a defaulte full grevouse. 1625 Qualtes Endl. 111. iv. 139 Thine owne defaults did urge This twofold punishment. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 264 That no Timber be laid within

the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings. 1719 Bp. of Lonoon in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I. 201 It is.. a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

† b. A failure in what is attempted; an error,

to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

†b. A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake; = FAULT 5 b. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 962 With so glad chier his gestes sche receyveth, And so connyngly everich in his degre, That no default no man aparceyveth. 1426 Paston Lett. No. 7 l. 25 Hem semyth.. by the defautes ye espied in the same.. that the processe.. is false and untrewe. 1590 Hurchinson in Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art. Cb., Your vinsufficient Argument hath 2. defaults in it. 1737 L. CLARKE Hist. Bible iv. (1740) 192 One great Default.. was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1822 Southey Vis. Judgement 111 There he. accuses for his own defaults the men who too faithfully served him.

† 6. Faillure in any course; spec. in Hunting, failure to follow the scent; loss of the scent or track by the hounds; = FAULT sb. 8. Obs.

a 1300 Leg. Rood (1871) 22 Our stapes worp isene perby bou myst wiphoute defaulte to paradys enene gon. c1369 CHAUCEA Dethe Blaunche 364 The houndis hade ouershet hem al, And were on a defaulte [v. defaulte] ifal. 1496 Bk. St. Alkans E vjb, And iff yower houndis chase at hert or at haare and thay renne at defaute. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass, II. v. (Arb.) 31 Thrise our hounds were at default. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece II. i. 291 The Hintsman.. assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right.

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 SIMMONIS Dict. Trade, Default, a failure of payment of instalments, etc., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract. 1875 Jevons Money (1878) 209 Convicted of fraud or default. 1890 Daily News 8 Nov. 5/4 Some defaults are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next

Default (d/fo/lt), v. Forms: 4-5 defaut(e, 5 defawte, 6-7 defalt, 6 difalt, 6- default. [ME. ad. OF. defaillir (in 3rd sing. pres. defalt, defaut, default) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr. defallir, defaylhir, OCat. defallir, Romanic type defallire, f. DE- + fallire, fallire, L. fallire: see FAIL. Cf. It. sfallire (disfallire), Sp. defallecer, to fail. In English associated with DEFAULT sb.]

1. intr. To be wanting; to fail. Obs. (exc. as in

1. intr. To be wanting; to fail. Cos. (exc. as in quot. 1860, transf. from sense 3.)

c 1340 Cursor M. 8572 (Fairf.) Ricbes sal be defante nane.

1382 Wyclif Num. xi. 33 3it flesh was in the teethe of hem, ne defautide siche a maner mete. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 121 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

† b. To have want of, be deprived of. rare—1.

c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.), I lene to the my doughtr... and I comannde the, that she defaute of none thyng... as longeth to a maiden for to have.

4.2. To fail in strength or vigory. Faint: to suffer

thyng .. as longeth to a maiden for to nane.

† 2. To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer

failure. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Judg. viii. 5 And he seide... 3yneth loones to the puple, that is with me, for greetlich thei defanten [1388 for thei failiden greetli]. Ibid. 15 Thnt we seuen to the men, that ben wery and han defautid, loones. a 1440 [see Defaulting vbl. sb.]. a 1592 Greeke Judge. a 1440 [see Defaulting vbl. sb.]. a 1592 Greeke Judge. And can your .. king Default, ye lords, except yourselves do fail? a 1617 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to failf an obligation. est. one legally required,

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, esp. one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time.

156 Spenser F. Q. v. iii. 21 He.. pardon crav'd for his so rash default That he gainst courtesie so fowly did default.

1621 Br. Mountagu Diatribæ 470 This was. punishable if defaulted in. 1730-6 in Ballev (folio). 1828 [see Defaulting ppl. a.]. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pob. Educ. viii. (ed. 2) 199 The Dissenters.. in the Weekly Schools. are grievously defaulting. 1857 [see Defaulting ppl. a.]. 1858 Carlvie Frede. G. 11. viii. iv. 318 There is one Rath.. who has been found actually defaulting; peculating from that pious hoard.

1802 Boston (Mass.) Fril. 15 Jan. 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers.. this morning.. He was arrested July 21.. and defaulted. defaulted.

b. To fail to meet financial engagements.

1868 Rogeas Pol. Econ. xix. (1876) 256 The colony .. will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does. 1885 Trith 11 June 25/2 To insist upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction. 1886 Mauch. Exam. 9 Jan. 5/1 Last year... 44 companies, with 8,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships.

4. trans. To put in default; to make or adjudge a defaulter; in Law, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot. 1828).

1828).

1375 BARBOUR Bruce 1. 182 Ihone the balleoll, that swa sone Was all defawtyt & wndone. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 87 a, No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to difalt or disable his owne person. 1597 SKRNE De Verb. Sigm. s.v. Sok, The court beand fensed, the Serjand thereof sall call the Soytes, and defalt the absentes. 1828 Webster, Default, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted. [also] the cause was defaulted. +5. To fail to perform; to omit, neglect. Obs. 1648 Millon Tenure Kings (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute... what they have defaulted towards him as no king. 1656 Sanderson Serm. (1689) 388 He that defalteth anything of that just honour.

6. To fail to pay. 1889 Pall Mall G. 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico... defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent.

**Defau'ltant**, a. [f. Default v. + -ANT. Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default.

Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default.

1884 A. A. Putnam 10 Vrs. Police Judge v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict.

† Defau'lted, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Default sb. or v. + · ED.] Having defaults or defects; defective.

1880 E. Knight Trial Truth 63 (T.) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way.

Defaulter (dffo Itox). [f. Default v. + · ER.]

One who is guilty of default; esp. one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1666-7 Manyell Corr. lxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 436 The defaulters being many, and the amercements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Default, Judgment may be given against the defaulter. 1848 Thacken Fend Vin, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once. 1879 Elack Green Past. xi. (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence.

b. Mil. A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. Also attrib.

offence. Also attrib.

1823 in Crabb Techn. Dicl. 1844 Regul. & Ord. Army
119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period
not exceeding seven days. ...being drilled with the Defaulters
during that time. 1853 Stocqueller Milit. Encycl., Defaulters' Book, a regimental record of the crimes of the men.
1862 Daily News 25 Mar. 3/2, I attach a copy of Private
O'Grady's defaulter-sheet. 'Grady's defaulter-sheet.

C. One who fails properly to account for money

or other property entrusted to his care, esp. through

baving misappropriated it to his own use.

1823 CRABB Techn. Dict., Defaulter (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct. 1836 E. A. Bono Russia at Close 16th C. (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 81 He was soon. denounced. as a defaulter in his accounts. 1837 Westim. Rev. June 298 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent .000 of public money.

d. One who fails to meet his money engage-

ments; one who becomes bankrupt.

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Defaulter... a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements. 1887 Pall Nall G. 28 June 9/2 Mr. H—. has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

† Defau'ltiness. Obs. - o In 6 defalt. [f.

DEFAULTY a. + -NESS.]
1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Defaltynesse, favte.

**Defaulting** (dříž·ltin), vbl. sb. [f. Default v. + ·ING 1.] Failing, failure (obs.); failing in an obligation.

obligation.

1382 Wyclif Wisd. xi. 5 The enemys.. suffreden peynes, fro the defauting of ther drinc. a 1440 Found. St. Barthol.

45 For defawtynge of his hert, the vtteryng of his voice beganne to breke. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Work & Days Wks. (Bonn) III. 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and

Defaulting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defaults:

see the vb. (csp. in sense 3).

1828 Webster, Defaulting, ppr., Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a defaulting creditor. Walsh. 1857 G. Wilson Let. in Mem. x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution. 1889 Law Times IXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration. against a defaulting trustee.

+ **Defaultive**, a. Obs. [f. Default sb. + -1VE, after F. fault, -ive: cf. Faultive.] Deficient,

faulty, remiss.

taulty, remiss.

a 1400 WYCLIF Exod. vi. 12 (MS. B, etc.) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [v. r. that is, defautiyf] in lippis. c 1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 149 Pilke ryngis whanne bei ben joyned wij merie bei ben defautif agens be merie. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaltive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

† Defau'ltless, a. Obs. rare-1. [-LESS]

Faultless.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 8699 Alle fayrnes of his lyfe here... Pat any man myght ordayne defautles War noght a poynt to hat fairnes.

Defau'ltress. rare. [f. Defaulter + · Ess.] A female defaulter.

A female defaulter.

1736 Swift New Prop. Quadrille, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting.

† **Defaulture.** Obs. rare. [f. Default v. + -URE: cf. failure.] The action of defaulting; failure to fulfil an engagement.

1632 Indenture in Arb. Garner 1. 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties. should fail in the payment of such money then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said partiess. to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

† **Defaulty**, a. Obs. Also 5 defawty, 5-6-fauti, -fautie, -fauty. [f. Defaultr sb. + -y: cf. Defaultrive, Faulty.] Faulty, defective, in fault.

C 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Defawty, defectivus. c 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. xiii. 72 Excusing what ellis in hem schulde be untrewe and defautt. 1462 Mag. Paston in Lett. No. 436 II. 84 He..swore sore he was nevy defawty in that ye have thowte hym defawty in. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 214 In the whiche werkes who so be founde defauty,

it shall be layde to his charge. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Defaulty, in blame for a matter, fauteux, fauteuse.

Defayte, obs. form of DEFEAT.

Defe, obs. form of DEAF.

Defeasance (difizans). **Defeasance** (difficians). Forms: 5 defeasance, Sc. defasance, 6 depheazance, Sc. defaisance, 6-7 defeasans, defeysance, 7 defeisance, 6-9 defeasance, 6- defeasance. [ME. a. AF. defesauce, OF. defesauce undoing, destruction, f. OF. defesant, des-, pr. pple. of desfaire (now defaire) to undo, destroy, f. des-, de-, DE- I. 6+ faire to do. See -ANCE.]

to do. See -ANCE.]

1. Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat, overthrow. (Now always coloured by 2.)

1550 Seenser F. Q. 1. sii. 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasaunce did remaine. 1616 R. Carrente Christ's Larum-bell 61 Notwithstanding the discouery and defeysance of their manifold mischieuous designments. a 1617 Bayre On Eph. (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purposeth. 1847 Grove Greece 11. ix. III. 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom. 1874 STURNE Const. Illist. I. viii. 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the uld royal houses.

2. Law. The rendering null and void (of a former

2. Law. The rendering null and void (of a former

2. Law. The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc.).

1598 Garrne Def. Comny Catch. (1859) 15 The gentleman ... promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeysance. 1602 Furrecke 2nd Pt. Parall. 68 As to conditions impossible in facte, such conditions if they go to the defeasans of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 1628 Core On Litt. 236 h, Indentures of Defeasance. 1768 Blackstone Comm. I. 211 It was not a defearance of the right of succession. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 242 An excutory devise, limited in defeazance of a preceding estate.

3. Law. A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void: a collateral deed or writing expressing

made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing

made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition.

1428 Surtees Mise. (1890) 9 An obligacyon..and a defesance made yer apon yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude governaunce. 1580 Sioney Arcadia III. 293 A sufficient defenzance for the firmest bond of good nature. 1634 Ford P. Warbeck II. III, No indenture but has its counterpawn: no noverint but his condition or defeysance. 1641 Termes de la Ley 103 A defensance is usually n deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on betweene the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 237 A defenzance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defented or totally undone. 1875 Poste Gaius III. Comm. (ed. 2) 4x4 The warrant being accompanied by a defenzance declaring it to be merely a security for payment.

†4. Sc. Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. Obs.

gation or claim. Obs.

Tay8 [see Defease v.2]. 1489 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1597) § 9 The saidis letters of discharge to be na defaisance to them. 1551 Sc. Acts Mary (1597) § 10 It sal be leasum to the annuellers, notwithstanding the defaisance maid presently, gif they please to bye in againe. Defaisance of payment.

Hence Defea sanced pa. pple. or a.

1846 Worcester, Defeasanced (Law), liable to be forfeited. Burrows.

**Defease**, v. Also 5 Sc. defese, 6 Sc. defase, 7 defeise. [f. defeas-ance, defeas-ible, etc., and thus representing OF. defs) fes-, stem of desfaire to undo: sce Defeasance.]

1. trans. To undo, bring to nought, destroy. rare.
16a1 G. Sandus Ovid's Met. 1v. (1626) 76 What? could that Strumpets brat the form defeise Of poore Mæonian Saylers, drencht in Seas? 1866 J. B. Rose Ovid's Fasti vi. 836 Now on the Ides all order is defeased.

too J. B. Rose Ovid's Fasti

† 2. Sc. To discharge from an obligation, acquit.

b. To discharge (a part), deduct. Obs.

1478 Act. Dom. Conc. 22 (Jam.) Because the thane of Caldor allegis that he has charteris to defese him tharof [payment], the lordis assignis him. to schew tha charteris, and sufficiand defesance. 1551 Sc. Acts Mary (1597) § 10.

The awner. sall not bee halden to paye mair. then cummis to the residue thereof, the saidis sext, fifth and fourth partes, respective, being defaised. 1664 Newaymi of the twenty shillings Scots to be defeased to the defender upon the boll.

+ Defease, sb. Sc. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Dis-

charge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4.
1491 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott. 1. 166 Chauncellare, we charge
allow as 3e think accordis to resone

allow as 3e think accordis to resone

Defeasible (dffrzib'l), a. Also 6 defeazable,
9 ·ible, 7 defesible, -eable, 7-9 defeasable. [a.
AF. defeasible (Lyttelton):—OF. type \*de(s)faisible,
\*de(s)fesible, f. de(s)faire, de(s)fes-, to undo + -BLE.
Cf. Feasible.] Capable of being, or liable to be,
undone, 'defeated' or made void; subject to forfeiture.

feithre.

1386 Ferrie Blaz. Gentrie 301 There be two or three rules to be observed, otherwise the adoption is defeasible.

1612 DAVIES Why Ireland, etc. (1747) 81 He came to the Crown of England by a defeasible title. 1767 Blackstone Comm.

11. 393 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible.

1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) IV. 105 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeazible estate good. 1876 Bancsoff Hist. U.S. 1. xv. 456 The unlettered savage..might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence Defea sibleness, Defeasibility.

1610 DONNE Pseudo Martyr 158 Much lesse.. were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defescablenesse. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in Law Rep. 20 Ch. Div. 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs. White.

Defeat (dffrt), sb. [Appears at end of 16th c.: f. Defeat v., prob. after F. defaile sb. (1475 in Hatzf.): the latter was the ordinary fem. sb. from défait, -e, pa. pple, of défaire vb., = It. disfatta 'an vndoing, an vnmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanle type \*disfacta: see DEFEAT v.]

Romanle type \*disfacta: see Defeat v.]

† 1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction. To make defeat upon (of): to bring about the ruin or destruction of. Obs.

1509 Shaks. Much Ado tv. i. 48 If you... Haue vanquisht the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginitie. 160a — Ham. ii. ii. 598 A king, Vpon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeate was made. 16ax Beaum. & Ft. Thierry & Theov. ii, After the dammed defeat on you. a 1644 Chapman Rev. Honour, That he might meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's life. 1636 DAVENANT Wits v. v, I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty.

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now

plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now usually fig. of 3.)

1599 Shaks. Hen. I'. 1. ii. 213 So may a thousand actions once a foote.. be all well borne Without defeat. 1645 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 191 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome. 1667 LD. G. Digav Etwira I. ii, Th' ingenious defeats.. You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions. 1695 Art Contentin. ix. § 3. 224 With him.. whose perpetual toil makes him insensible what the defeat of sport signifies. 1738 Warburron Div. Legal. II. Notes (R., The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 1859 Tennyson Guinevere 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow.

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Water-loo'; phrases, to inflict a defeat upon, t give a d. to, to defeat; to sufer, sustain, t receive a defeat, to be defeated.

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from \$e\$ 1650.)

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 298 They had newes in Fraunce of the defeat of the armie. 1657 North's Plutarch, Addit. Liver 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 213 Prince Rupert. .notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore, Ibid. 298 They gave a totall defeat to the Turkish Fleet. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 135 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heavin. 1710 Steele Taller No. 74 F 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops. 1841 Elephistone Ilist. Ind. 11. 103 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 8. 430 The defeat of the Armada. the Armada

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parlia-

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, of a measure itself.

1607 Jer. Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. Confidence (1608) 103

A Man of Confidence. is ready to rally after a Defeat; and grows more troblesome upon Denial. 1848 MACAULAY

1818. Eng. II. 26 In that House of Commons. the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question. 1884 Gladstone in Standard 29 Feb. 2'7 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill.

4. Law. The action of rendering null and void.

Defeat (dlfirt', v. Forms: 4-5 deffete, 4-7 defete, 5 deffayt, dyffeat, 5-7 defait, 6 defayte, fette, -feict, -faict, disfeat, 6-7 defeate, 7 defett, 6- defeat. [f. OF. defeit, fait, orig. desfait, pa. pplc. of desfaire= It. disfare, late L. disfactre, disfactre, to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in Salie Law and Capitula Car. Magn.), f. L. dis- (see Law and Capitula Car. Magn.), f. L. dis- (see DE- I. 6) + factre to do, make. Apparently the OF. pa. pple. defait, defeit was first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see DEFEIT, defet); this was soon extended to defeted, and defete taken as the stem of an Eng. verb: cf. the dates of these.

(The pa. pple., and even the pa. t., were sometimes defeat n 16-17th c.)]
† 1. trans. To unmake, undo, do away with; to

† 1. trans. To unmake, undo, do away with; to ruin, destroy. Obs.

1435 Rolls Parl. 490 Ye saide pouere Toune of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple hath hiderto been gretly maintened. [is] like to bee defaited and lost. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 1. 1. 7 God may make alle thyng & alle defiete or vnmake. 1481 — Godfrey 21 Whan Titus. deffeted and destroyed al the cyte. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleat. xxxvii. Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed. My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde modefy. 1548 HALL Chron. 184 To subverte and defaict all conclusions and agrementes, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1604 Shaks. Oth. IV. ii. 160 Vnkindnesse may do much; And his vnkindnesse may defeat my life. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xxii. \$ 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men. 1611 Cotor. Desfaire, to vndoe; ...defeat, discomfit, ouercome; ruine, destroy, ouerthrow. 1632 Lititgow Trav. VIII. 343 Thy wals defeat, were rear'd with fatall bones.

+2. To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause

to waste or languish; pa. pple. wasted, withered.
c1374 Chauger Boeth. 11. 1. 30 bon languissed and art
deffeted for talent and desijr of bi raber fortune. 1483
CAXTON Gold. Leg. 136/1 My body is deffeted by the
tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothyng to entre in to
my thought.

+3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to

†3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to disfigure, deface, spoil. Obs.

1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. Rli. 65 a/z
She was soo deffayted and dy/fygured by the grete abstynences that she made. Ibid. 1. 1, 10 b/z Hls vysage..was also pale and dyffeated as of a deed man. 1495 Trevisa's Barth. De P. K. IV. iii. (ed. W. de W.) 83 Dryenesse.. makyth the body euyll colouryd, and defacyth and defetyth [corpus discolorat et deformat; Harl. MS. 4787 (c 1410) euel y-hewed & defaceb & defete; Addit. MS. 27944 (c 1425) euel I-hewed & defacif & defete; orig, probably euel yhewed & defaced & defet]. 1604 SHAKE. Oth. 1. iii. 346 Defeate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

44. Hunting To cut up (an animal). Obs.

† 4. Hunting. To cut up (an animal). Obs.
14. Le Venery de Twety in Rel. Ant. 1. 153 And whan the hert is take...and shal be defeted. Ibid. 154 And whan the boor is i-take, he be deffetyd al velue.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fall, frustrate,

the boor is I-take, he be deffetyd al velue.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fall, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.).

1474 Caxton Chesse 65 Thynges and honoures shal ben defetted by sodeyn deth. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 44 h. Whiche illusyon. as soone as it was detected. anone it anoyded & was defeted. 1538 Starker England iv. 118 Vf hyt were wel ordryd justyce schold not be so defettyd. 160a Shans. Ham. 11. ii. 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent. 1660 Hickebinglet Jamaica (1661) 73 The most promising designs. are many times easily defeated. 1708 J. Chamberlave St. Gt. Brit. 1. III. x. (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage. Rome was not huilt in a day'. 1781 Cowfra Charity 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat. 1818 Cause Digat (ed. 2) IV. 414 To. defeat the ulterior objects of the articles. 1855 Emerson Misc. 223 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence.

6. Law. To render null and void, to annul. 1525 Tunstal, etc. To Wolsey (MS. Cott. Vesp. C III. 189 h). In case ye wold have those points at this tyme be expresse convention defeatyd. 1583 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) II. 62 Herbye defeating all former will and willes, by me att anye tyme made. 1642 Prækins Prof. Bk. iv. 8 279 This exchange is good until it be defeated by the wife or her heire. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 142 The lessee's extate might also, by the antient law, be at any time defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) II. 49 A condition that defeats an estate. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. s. v. Defeasance, A Defeasance on a bond. defeats that in the same manner.

7. To do (a person) out of (something expected, or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, de-

fraud, cheat.

fraud, cheat.

1538 Starrer England 1. iv. 121 The credytorys holly are defayted of they dette.

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 20 \$1 Feined recoveries. to binde and defete their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes. 1569 Newton Cicero's Olde Age 14 a, That they might defeate him from the use and possession of his goods. 1633 Br. Hall. Hard Texts 382 That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1667 Militon P. L. XI. 254 Death. Defeated of his seisure. 1967 Blackstore Comm. 11. 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them. 1777 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 6 Oct., Having been defeated of my first design. 1846 Mill. Legic III. XXI. § 3 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation.

+ b. To deprive of (something one already possesses); to dispossess. Obs.

T. 10 deprive of (something one already possesses); to dispossess. Obs.

1501 Harington Orl. Fur. xxxvi. xlvii. (1634) 301 Rogero sunders them...Then of their daggers he them both defeateth. 1606 Day He of Guts t. ii. (1831) 12 That who-soener..can defeate him of his daughters shall with they lones inioy his dukedome. 1677 Govt. Venice 29 They are never defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable.

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest: to van-

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to van-

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: a. in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quots, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones. (Not in Shaks.)

156a J. Shute Cambine's Turk. Wars 6 The armie of Baiazith was defeicted, and he taken by Tamerlano. 1579

E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. June, Great armies were defaicted and put to flyght at the onely hearing of hysname. 1506 HOLLAND Suction. 15 After this, he defeited Scipio and Ivba. Ibid. 47 When Lollius and Varrus were defaited. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. 47 Then. he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 Ld. Orrea State Lett. (1743) Il. 213 Three English ships. fell on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest. 1776 Irial of Nundocomar 64/2 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1838 Thistwall Greece IV. 437 An engagement followed, in which Therimachus was defeated and slain. 1861 Westm. Rev. Oct. 497 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquished.

b. transf. and fig.

not vanquished.

b. transf. and fig.
1781 Coweea Retirement 781 Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam v. lii, But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. 111. 139 Isabell was not to be so easily defeated.

† Defeatance. Obs. rare. [f. Defeat v. +
-ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat.
a 1612 Broughton Wks. (1662) III. 693 By 3000 well given to a courtier and a lady, procured grief to Q. Elizabeth and defeatance.

Defeated (diffited), ppl. a. [-ED l.] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc.; see the verb.

1602 SHAKS. Ham. I. ii. 10 AS twere, with a defeated loy.

1660 HICKERINGIL. Jamaica (1661) 86 Daring to rally defeated courage. a 1859 Macaulay Hist. Eng. V. 239

The malevolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy.

Defeater (difital). [-ER 1.] One who or that which defeats

which deteats.

1844 Tupper Crock of G. xiii, That inevitable defeator of all printed secrets—impatience.

1864 Sala in Daily Tel.

11 Oct., The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater.

Defeating, vbl. sb. [-ING ]. The action of

the verb Defeat, q.v.

1502 Good Newes fr. Fraunce Title.p., Together with the defeating, drowning, and taking of much victnaille, corne and money, sent by the enemy. 1503 Warson Tears of Fancie xvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 So liue I now and looke for ioyes defeating. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragoons.

Defeating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defeats:

1674 BOYLE Excell. Theol. 1. iii. 106 The defenting dispositions of his providence.

+ **Defeatment.** Obs. [f. Defeat v. + -MENT.] The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In hattle or war; = DEFEAT sb. 3.

1508 BARRET Theor. Warres IV. i. 98 The cause of many defeatments. a 1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 19
Considering the defeatments of Blackwater. 1733 MILLNER Compend. Trnl. 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

2. Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc.); = DEFEAT sb. 2.

1647 SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv. 1. vi. (1844) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for this defeatment). 1674 Owen Wks. (1851) VIII. 491

The defeatment of these advantages. 1681 H. More Exp. Dan. 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church.

Defeature (dǐfī·tiŭɪ), sb. Obs. or arch. Also 7 defaiture, defeiture, diffeature. [a. OF. deffaiture, desfaiture, f. desfaire to undo, etc., after faiture:-L. factūra making, doing. In Eng. con-

faiture:—L. factūra making, doing. In Eug. conformed in spelling to defeat, and in sense 2 associated with feature.]

†1. Undoing, ruin; = Defeat sb. 1. Obs.

1502 Daniel Compl. Rosamond, The Day before the Night of my Defeature. 1505 Spensea F. Q. IV. vi. 17 For their first loves defeature. 1515 Life Lady Jane Grey Biij b, After her most vnfortunate marriage and the utter defaiture almost of her name and honours. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfourement defacement: marring of features.

Times' Whistle iii, 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfigurement, defacement; marring of features. arch. Cf. Defeat v. 3.

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use.

1500 Shars. Con. Err. v. i. 290 Carefull houres with times deformed hand, Hane written strange defeatures in my face.

1501 M. i. 98. 1502 — Ven. 8, Ad. 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities, And pure perfection with impure defeature.

1707 Mas. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) V. 312 All the defeatures of guilt. stood on the brow of the former.

1829 SOUTHEY Colloy. Society Ded. I. iv, Ere heart-hardening bigotry. With sour defeature marr'd his countenance.

1842 Tait's Mag. IX. 354 To see the veil uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures.

13. Frustration; Defeature of those horrible Traitors.

1658 E. Kem Reasons for Use of Ch. Prayers to Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures?

1531 GLANVILL

Sadducismus. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

14. Defeat in battle or contest. Obs.

T 4. Deteat in battle or contest. Obs.

1598 Florio, Soffratto, a defeature or overthrow. 1601
HOLLAND Pliny II. 481 After the defeiture of K. Perseus.
1623 Massinger Bondman IV. 1, Have you acquainted her with the defeature Of the Carthaginians. 1810 Southey Kehama XI. ii, Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd.
1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature lend.

**Defea ture**, v. [f. prec. sb., sense 2. Cf. OF. defailurer (13th c. in Godef.), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] trans. To disfigure, deface, mar the features of. Hence

Defeatured ppl. a.

1792 J. FENNELL Proc. at Paris (L.), Events defeatured by exaggeration. 1818 Blackw. Mag. 11. 493 A.. face, defeatured horribly. 1863 Lb. Lytron Ring Amasis 11. 137 Ruined defeatured shapes of Beauty.

Defeazable, -ance, var. Defeaxable, -ance.

+ **De fecate**, ppl. a. Obs. Also 5 deficate, 7 defecate. [ad. L. dēfecāt-us, pa. pple. of dēfecāre (see next). In early times used as pa. pple. of DEFECATE v.]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure.

8. as pple.

1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perfytely brewed and clensed, and ..settled and defecate.

1650 W. Baough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 257 Joys..defecate from your dregs of guilt.

from your dregs of guilt.

b. as adj.

1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 143 This pure, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable juyce. 1621-51 Anal.

Mel. II. ii. 1. 233 Many rivers. defecate and clear. 1671

R. Bohun Wind 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compit. v. 146 It renders the mass of bloud defecate.

2 Montally, rorally, or experiencelly purified.

mass of bloud defæcate.

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

c 1450 Henryson Test. Cres. (R.), Sith ye are all seven deficate Perticipant of diuine sapience. 1621 Burron Anal. Mel. 111. iv. 1. i, Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet...not free from superstition. 1653 H. Moak Conject. Cabbal. (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Æthereal Spirit. 1742 Youko M. Th. 18. 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense.

**Defecate** (de f/ke<sup>i</sup>t), v. Also 6 deficate, 7-9 defæcate. [f. ppl. stem of L. defæcare to cleanse from dregs, purify, f. Dr. I. 6 + fæx, pl. fæc-es dregs. Cf. F. defequer (16th c. in Littre).]

trans. To clear from dregs or impurities; to

1. trans. To clear from dregs or impurities; to putify, clarify, refine.

1575 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 58 When. it is defecated by al nights standing, the drink is the better. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. I. ii. ii. 50me are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1707 SLOANE Janaica I. 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling and purging. 1753 Heaver Theron & Ash. (1757) I. xii. 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimate; others like the Common sewers defacate. 1881 H. Nicholson From Sword to Share xxxii. 255 The juice should be. defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods.

2. for. To purify from pollution or extraneous

centrated on the most approved methods.

2. fig. To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial).

1621 Biraton Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. iii, Till Luther's time. who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition.

1648 Boyle Seraph. Love (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions.

1656 Clanvill Sershis Sci. 1. 17 If we defeacate the notion from materiality.

1757 JOHNSON Rambler No.

1777 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions.

1866 LOWELL Biglow P. Introd. Poems 1890 II. 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion.

1879 W. M. Rossetti Life of Shelley p. xx, To defecate life of its misery.

3. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement.

process; to purge away; to void as excrement.

process; to purge away; to void as excrement. Also fig.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. iv. 13 It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 1862 Goulburn Pers. Relig. IV. vii. (1873) 311 To defecate the dregs of the mind. 1872 H. Macmillan True Vine iii. 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated b. absol. To void the fæces.

1864 in Webster. 1878 A. Hamilton Nerv. Dis. 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate. 1889 J. M. Duncan Clin. Leet. Dis. Women xiv. (ed. 4) 96. Hence Defecating volt. 8b. and ppl. a.

1855 Maurice Let. in Life (1884) II. vii. 277 Get it clear by any defecating processes. 1885 Manch. Even. News 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

Defecated (de ff keited), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.]

1. Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear. 1641 Wirkins Math. Magich iv. v. (1648) 185 Have the air. .so pure and defecated as is required. 1677 Grew Anat. Fruits iii. § 6 A more defecated or better fined Juyce. 1733 Chevne Eng. Malady Pref. (1734) 5 Generons, defecated, spirituous Liquots. 1865 Sat. Rev. 17 June 721/1 We have a right to ask. .that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage.

2. fig. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified. 1611 Speen Hist. Gl. Brit. 18. xx. § 4 A great deale of cleare elecution, and defecated conceit. 1793 T. Tavloa (1714) Indian 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body. 1862 F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst. 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated.

3. transf. Of evil: Ummixed, unmittigated.
1796 Burke Let. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, deplegmented, evil. 1827 Hare Guesses Ser. I. (1873) 97 The Penal Colonies. .have been the seats of simple, defecated crime.

Defecation (deff kēl-§n). Also defeœated crime.

Defecation (deff kēl-§n). Also defeœated crime.

[ad. L. dēfæcātiōn-em, n. of action from dēfæcāre to Defecate. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defecating.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1656 BLOOMT Glossogr., Defecation, a purging from dregs, a refining. 1666 J. SMITH Old Age (ed. 2) 218 Depuration and defecation. of the blood and vital spirits. 1865 Standard 26 Jan., Unless some means are taken for the defecation of the sewage before it is discharged into the river. 2. Purification of the mind or soul from what is

gross or low.

gross or low.

1649 Jea. Tayloa Gt. Exemp. 1. Ad § ix. 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer.

3. The discharging of the faces.

1830 R. Knox Béchard's Anal. 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation. 1 greater or less number of the muscles. act in unison. 1847-9 Tood Cycl. Anal. IV. 142. Cases of defecation of hair. are. to be received with distrust.

1872 HUXLEY Phys. vl. 153 When defæcation takes place.

Defecator (de flk stal). [agent-n. f. Defecate v.: see-or.] One who or that which defecates or parifies; spec. in Sugar-manufacture: see quot.

of purmes; spec. in longer many.

1874.

1864 Webster, Defecator, that which cleanses or purifies.
1874 Knight Mech. Dict., Defecator, an apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feenlent matters which would impair the concentrated result.. Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of filters.

1875 Ure Dict. Arts 111. 944 (Sugar), This dissolving pan is sometimes. called a defecator.

1876 Library Alson C. definites. 5-0

Defect (dříckt), sb. Also 5 defaicte, 5-6 defecte. [ad. L. defect-us defect, want, f. ppl. stem of deficere to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see Defect v. In early use repr. OF. defaicte priva-

tion, or defaict evil, misfortune: see DEFEAT v.]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short; lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to excess); deficiency.

1589 Nashe Introd. Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 11 To supplie all other inferiour foundations defects.

1592 DAVIES

Immort. Soul Introd. v. 2 Which Ill being nought but a Defect of Good. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 112 Holding on a meane path betweene excesse and defect. 1719 DE FOR Crissoe (1840) II. ii. 43, I must supply a defect in my former relation. 1708 MALTHUS Popul. (1817) I. 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarons statutes, 1878 Moaley Cril. Misc., Condorcet 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 Morley Crit. Misc., Condercet 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

b. In defect: wanting, deficient, defective. In († for) defect of: in default of, for want of. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 1 The latter being in defect. Ibid. i. 5 Our bodies are.. prone to pine away for defect of daily food. 1641 Faren Distill. 1 (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace.. we may use a Kettle. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. (1659) 174 That [quality].. in whose defect the Devils are unhappy. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance. 1865 Gnort Plato I. i. 47 In other lanimals] water was in excess, and fire in defect.

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

c 1420 Pallad. on Hush. I. 44 An hidde defaicte is sumtyme in nature Under covert. 1592 Shaks. Ven. 6. Ad. 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. i. (1611) 2 The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 25/3 The very good general reputation he had, not withstanding his defects, acquired. 1752 Fleeding Covent Gard. Yrnl. No. 56 Ill breeding..is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1857 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Poets II. x. 12 Its incurable defect is an utter nbenece of imagination. 1878 Monley Cril. Misc., Vanvenargues 14 Vauvenargues has the defects of his qualities.

b. Naut. (See quots.)

1829 Margyat F. Mildmay v, Having delivered... an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 Salvyi Sallor's Word-bk., Defects, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hall and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of. Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission.

+3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. Obs.

1538 Trakeev England n. i. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. c1600 Shaks. Sonn.

dock, or paid out of commission.

†3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. Obs.

1538 Starkey England n. i. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. ε 1600 Shakes. Sonn. exix. 17 When all my best doth worship thy defect. 1776 Sta J. Revnolos Disc. vii. (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short; in Math. a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient.

1606 Bhagow Euclid v1. xvii. The greatest is that AD which is applied to the half being like to the defect of the Dividend with Cyphers. 1833 H. J. Brooke Introd. Crystalligr. 290 When a decrement by 1 row of molecules takes place on the edge of any parallelopiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.]. 1858 Herschel Astron. § 545 An allowance.. proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount.

† 5. Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon. Obs. [L. dēfectus.]

1603 HOLLAND Plutareh's Mor. 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation. 1607 Topsell. Fourf, Beasts (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heavie and sorrowful... for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets. 1602 RAV Dissol. World 250 Prodigions and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Cæsar the Dictator was slain.

† 8. A falling away (from), defection. Obs.

1540 in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. xlix. 267 The king... made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipitancy. c 1790 Willock Voy. 308 When a priest apostatizes. . they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience.

† Defect, 0. Obs. [al. L. dēfect. y. ppl. stem of dēficĕre: see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting. 1600 Touaneur Transf. Metamorph. Prol. i, This huge concamitie, defect of light. 1509 J. Tavlou (Water P.) Wks.

(N.), Their service was defect and lame. 1604 Flodden F. vi. 56 And sage advice was clean defect.

1 Defect, v. [f. L. dēfect-, ppl. stem of dēficĕre

†1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off from (a standard, etc.). Obs.

1386 J. Hoorea Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 143/2 After he perceined that nature began to faile and defect, he yeelded himselfe to die.

1598 BARCKLEY Felic. Man IV. (1603) 315 The vertue and goodnesse of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages.

1646 Sia T. Baowne Pseud.

26. 1. v. 18 Vet have the inquiries of most defected by the way.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an ecclipse. a 1677 BAROW Serm. Wks. 1716

111. 16 Not.. to defect from the right.. course thereto.

2. To fall away from (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now Obs. or rare.

1596 DALEYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. IV. IIII. 241 Thay had defected from the Christiane Religionne. 1646 Buck Rich. III. 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and become male-content. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part. 1860 RYSSELL Diary India 1. xviii. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

11. trans.

† 3. To cause to desert or fall away. Obs.

†3. To cause to desert or fall away. Obs.

1536 Paynne Unbish, Tim. Ded. (1651) 7 Defect me from (the Episcopal) throne, expell me the City. 1685 F. Spence House of Medici 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

†4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dis-

honour. Obse

1579 Remedie agst. Loue Cij, To brydell all affectes, As

...Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes. 1639
Troubles Q. Elis. (N.), Men may much suspect; But yet, my lord, none can my life defect.

Heace † Defe cted fpl. a., † Defe cting vbl. sb. 1589 Warne Alb. Eng. v. xxviii. (R.), Defected honour neuer more is to be gut againe. 1596 Dalaymule tr. Lestie's Hist. Seot. (1885) 62 A certane gret schip, bot throuch aldnes defeeted. 1602 Carew Cornwall (1723) 140 a, There dwelt another, so affected, or rather defected [being deaf and dumb]. 1633 Hewwoon Hierarch. II. Comm. 104, 1 finde myselfe much defected and disabled in my knowledge and understanding. 1686 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 11. 262 The Archiishop of York now died. 1 look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

Defectant (dife ktan). rare. [f. Defect v. +-Ant. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = Defector.

1883 Field 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing. the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

Defectibility (dife ktail). [f. next +

the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

Defectibility (d/fe:ktibi:liti). [f. next +
-ITY.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1617 BANNE On Eph. (1658) 108 This is..to detect..the
defectibility..in his creature. 1678 GALE Crt. Gentile: 111.
4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibilitie of
our first Parents their Free-wil. 1705 PUESHALL Mech.
Macrocosm 13 A Defectibility in these is Inconsistent with
Infinite Wisdom. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ. viii.
(ed. 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which
depend not upon the principle of self-government.

Defectible a. Also reable. [f. L. difect.

Defectible, a. Also 7 -able. [f. L. defect-ppl. stem of deficere (see Defect v.) + -ble: cf. perfectible.] Liable to fail or fall short.

a 1617 BAYNR On Eph. (1658) 104 The sin of a creature defectable maybe ordained. 1674 Hickman Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) 12 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 BUTLER Anal. I. v. Wks. (1874) I. 101 Such creatures.. would for ever remain defectible.

Defection (d/fe-k[on). In 6 defeccion. [ad. L. defection-em desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, deficiency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. deficere: see Defect v. Cf. F. defection (in OF. deficere: see Defect v. Cf. F. defection (in OF. 13-15th c., and in mod.F. 18-19th c., but obs. in 16th c., when the Eng. word was adopted from L.).]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective; failure (of anything).

1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1553) G yl b, Mani times foloweth defection of the strength. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 36 Vou. suffer no defection of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie. 1650 FOLLER Piszah n. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defection beneath. 1655-66 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 29/2 As soon as he remembred these words, he fell into a great defection of Spirit. 1852. C. Brownt Villette xxiv, I underwent .. miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair. 1874 H. R. Rennolds John Bapt. iii. § 1. 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defection.

† b. 5pec. Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning. Obs.

r Swooning. Obs.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 417 The vrine that hee auoyded in his defections or swounds.

1624 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.

xix. 680 It may be sometimes good in sudden Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face.

† c. Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of

† C. Imperiection, delectiveness; an instance of this, a defect. Obs.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 273 In whom, if there be any defection. it is to be referred to Nature. 1651 Life Father Sarph (1676) 33 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections. acknowledges himself to be severe. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Defection. an infirmity. 1677 Hale Contempl. 11. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defection and disorder in our Natures.

2 The action of follion away from allegiance or

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion. 1553 HULGET, Defection, properly wheras an armye doth forsake their owne captayne. 1583 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. (1882) 92 After the defection of Iudas the traitour. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. 182. 284 Fearing lest the defection of his souldiers should daily more and more increase. 1670 R. Coke Disc. Trade Pref., When the United Netherlands made their defection from the Crown of Spain. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. vi. 251 A spirit of defection had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most. 1884 Nonconf. 4 Indep. 21 Feb. 186/3 The Liberal defection on Wednesday morning was..small.

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or

Liberal defection on Wednesday morning was..small.

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.

1546 BALE Eng. Volaries n. (R.), Suche a defection from Christ as Saint Paul speketh of. 1549 LATINERS 5th Serm.

bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 122 Also the defection is come and swaruinge from the fayth. 1612 T. Tavloa Comm. Titus ii. 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many generall defections and corruptions. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Mas. IV. vii. 355 The defection and disobedience of the first Man, which brought Death into the World. 1738 Waraburron Div. Legal. I. 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry.

1772 Paiestley Inst. Relig. (1782) I. 300 The times of defection and idolatry. 1885 Farabar Early Chr. II. 436 For each such defection we must find forgiveness.

II ence Defectionist, one who advocates defection.

1846 Workster cites Morn. Chron.

1846 WORCESTER cites Morn. Chron.

+ **Defections**, a. Obs. [f. Defection: see ous. Cf. infectious.]

OUS. Cf. infectious.]

1. Having defects, defective.
1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv., 1 (1586) 11 b, Without
Conversation our life would bee defectious. 1581 Sinner
Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 43 Perchance in some one defectious
peece, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defection or desertion.

1630 LORD Relig. Persess Ep. Ded., Relapse and defectious apostasie. VOL. III.

**Defective** (disciktiv), a. and sb. Also 5 defectif, .yf, def.f.)ectyff(e, 5-6 def.f.)ectyve. [a. F. difectif, -ive (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. difectiv-us (Tertull.), s. difect-, ppl. stem of difeire:

A. adj. 1. Having a defect or defects; wanting some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

perfect, incomplete.

1472 in Surtess Misc. (1890) 25 The crosse in the markythe his defectiff & lyke to fall.

1480 Canton Chron. Eng. claim, 1480 Canton Chron. Eng. claim, 148 And tho lete kyng edward amende the lawes of walys that were defectif.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 4 Weightes and mesures so found defectif to be forfeit and brent.

1528 Pannel Salerne's Regim, X iv b, Saffron confortethe defective membres, and principally et he harte.

1599 Sandows Enropes Spec. (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath beene thought somwhat defective.

1603 Geabler Comiscl

8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective?

1781 Cowrea Poems, Ep. to Lady Austen 62 In aid of our defective sight.

1860 Tynoall Glac, 1, 2xiv. 171 My defective French pronunciation.

1893 Law Times' Rep.

LXVIII. 309/1 The defective condition of the drains.

b. Defective fifth (in Music): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.

Defective hyperbola (in Math.):

Defective hyperbola (in Math.):

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Semi-Diapason, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave. 1727-51 CHAMBEAS Cycl. s. v. Curve, [Newton's] Exumeration of the Curves of the second kind. Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters. Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Semidiapente, n defective fifth, called a false fifth.

diameters. 1730-6 BALEY (folio), Semidiapente, n defective fifth, called a false fifth.

2. Defective in (+of): wanting or deficient in.
1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 112 A sovernigne preservative, and defective of no vertue save lustice and Mercy. 1604 SHARS. Oth. II. 1. 233 All which the Moore is defective in. a 1639 W. WHATELEY Prototypes I. xi. (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1680 Evelum Mem. (1857) III. 305 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries. 1713 AODISON Guard. No. 110 Pz. Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. 1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) IV. 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† 3. At fault; that has committed a fault or offence; guilty of error or wrongdoing. Obs.
1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 106 Thou puttist defaut to prestes, as erst thou didist to curates. I wot thai ben defectif, bot 3it stondish Cristis religion. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 389 Y suche a persone may be founde defectly by xij. men lawfully sworen. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. De Innitatione III. xv., If thou founde thy aungels defectyue & impure. 1518 Act to Ilen. I'III in Stat. Irel. (1621) 56 Persons. 30 founden defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes. 1677 Govt. Venice 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of

anything).

anything).

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others. 1711 STAYTE Parker IV. iii. (R.), To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 tr. Rivella 68 He.. did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. (1865) IV. XII. v. 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. Gram. Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, partyte, anomales, and defectives. Ibid. 36 Some be yet more deffectives. 1824 L. Muaray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (c.g., Can, could. Ought., quoth.

† 6. Defective cause: see Deficient a. 3. Obs.

of their moods and tenses, (e.g.) Can, could. Ought. quoth.

† 6. Defective cause: see Deficient a. 3. Obs.

1624 N. De Lawne tr. Du Moulin's Logick 60 Under the
Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called
Defective. As the want of sight is the cause of going
astray. 1678 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 195 Albeit Gods wil
be the effective and predeterminative cause of the substrate
mater of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of
sin.

sin.

B. sb. + 1. A thing defective or wanting, Obs.

1497 Br. Alcock Mons Perfect. A üj/2 No defective to their comforte.

+ 2. gen. One who is defective. Obs.

a 1502 H. SMITH Wks. (1866-7) I. 444, I cannot tell what to make of these defectives. they neither weep nor dance. they weep almost, and dance almost.

b. spec. A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers. U.S.

1881 G. S. Hall German Culture 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left nlone or unemployed. 1892 J. B. Weber in N. Amer. Rev. Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

Apr. 425 Inen. A defective part of speech. (Also fig.)

3. Gram. A defective part of speech. (Also fig.)

1518 BRINSLEY Pos. Parts (1669) 100 Rehearse the several
sorts of Defectives.. Aplots, Monoptots, Diptots, (etc.).

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 11. iv. 166 Certainly a Lyer,
though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present
tense. 1863 W. Smrtht. Currius' Gr. Gems. § 200 Observe
further the Defectives: votepos later, votatos ultimus,
fetc.).

Defectively (differktivli), adv.

Detective manner; imperfectly, faultily.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. Proem, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectively writing the Punicke warres. 1653 Baxres Chr. Concord Pref. Cii. Because ..the Duties. [are] so Defectively performed. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. a 1850 ROSSETTI Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

Defectiveness (d'fe'ktivaes). [-NESS.] Defective quality or condition; the fact or state of

lective quality or condition; the fact or state of being defective; faultiness.

1622 MALYNES Anc. Law. Merk. 402 Let there be made a Notarial Instrument or Act concerning the defectivenesse of the commodities. 1643 MILTON Divorce i. (1851) 22 The unfitnes and defectiveness of an unconjugall mind. 1727 SWIFT Gulliver n. iii. 118 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. 1884 W. J. COURTHOF Addition iii. 47 Owing to the defectiveness of his memory. 1884 Law Times 16 Feb. 275/2 The radical defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

Defectless (dife:kiles), a. [-LESS.] Without defect: flawless

defect; flawless.

1883 S. L. CLEMENS [MARK TWAIN] Life on Mississippi
485 An absolutely defectless memory.

Defector (differkton). [a. I., defector revolter,

agent-n. f. deficere: see DEVECT v.] One who falls

agent-n. f. deficere: see Defect v.] One who falls away; a seceder or descrier.

1662 Petty Taxes 62 If the minister should lose part of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them). 1879 Sig G. CAMPBELL White & Black 372 Independents and all other defectors from the party.

† Defectual, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. defectus Defective. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts xv. 2 note, Without which order ...the Church had been more defectuall and insufficient, then any Common wealth...in the world.

† Defectuage. 2. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. defectus defectus and common wealth...]

then any Common wealth.. in the world.

† **Defectuose**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L., dēfectuōs-us: see -ose.] = Defectuous.

1678 Gale Crt. Gentiles 111. 195 The same act which is defectuose and sinfut in regard of the wil of man is most perfect and regular in regard to the wil of God.

† **Defectuosity.** Obs. [ad. med.L. dēfectuōsitās, l. dēfectuōs-us: see next and -1TY. Cl. F. defectuositē, in 15th c. deffectueusitē (Hatzf.).] Defectiveness. faultiness. Defectiveness, faultiness.

1597 Lowe Chirarg. (1634) 185 The Hare shaw is a defectuositie of nature.. in the Lip, Eare, or Nose. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. xiv. § 2 (R), This mercifull indulgence given to our defectuosities.

† **Defections**, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. dēfectuos.us, f. dēfectus.s, f. dēfectus. Defect: see -ovs. Cf. F. défectueux (1336 in Littré), Pr. defectuos, Sp. defectuoso, It. difettuoso.] Having defects; defective, feelly interested.

faulty: imperfect.

1553 Col. Pole in Strype Cranmer n. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seened unto me much defectuous. 1681 H. Mose Exp. Dan. App. ii. 372 The correspondence betwist this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous. 1726 Nat. Hist. Ireland 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence + Defectuently adv., + Defectuens-

nega.

1604 Parsons 3rd Pt. Three Convers, Eng. 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose.

1684 H. More Answer 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1662 — Enthus, Tri. (1712) 43

Touching the Defectuousness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm. 1680 — Apocal. Apoc. 39 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardian Church.

† Defedate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of late L. defedare to defile, f. De- I. 3 + fadāre to make foul, defile, f. fadus foul.] trans. To defile,

pollute.
1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 26 The same spurious acidity. defedates the blood.

1009 W. SIMSON Hydrol. Chym. 26 The same spurious acidity. defedates the blood.

† Defedation (dicide for miles for

Defeisance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE. † Defeit, defet, a. Obs. Also 5 defect, deffait. [a. OF. defeit, desfeit, fait, pa. pple. of desfaire, defaire to undo: see DEFEAT v.] Marred, disfigured.

Cisngured.

2.1374 CHAUCER Troylus v. 618 To ben defet [v.r. defect] and pale, and wowen lesse. Ibid. v. 1219 He so defet [v.r. disfigured] was, bat no maner man Vnnebe myght hym knowe ber he wente. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour 2011. 121 Hadde her uisage defait in such wise that she was unknowe to eueri creatoure. a 1605 Montcomenie The Elegie 56 It weeping said:—'O deidly corps, defet!'

Defeit, Defeiture, obs. ff. Defeat, "URE, A Defeits, Defeiture, obs. ff. Defeat, defeated and the same control of the

Defeit, Defeiture, obs. ff. Defeat, -ure.

† Defe'ke, v. Obs. [a. F. difiquer, ad. L. dêfæcâre to Defecate.] - Defecate v. 3.
r605 Timme Quersit. i. i. 3 By the meanes whereof all
impure and corrupt matter is defeked and separated.

Defence, defense (dife'ns), sb. Forms:
3-6 defens, 3- defence, defense; (5 diffens,
-ense, -ence, difence, 5-6 deffence, 6 deffens).

[Two forms: ME. defens, a. OF. defens (deffans,
deffenz, desfens, -fans, etc.), Ph. de Thaun 1119,
ad. L. dēfensum thing forbidden, defended, etc.,

17\*

sb. use of pa. pple. of defendere (see Defend); also ME. defense, a. OF. defense defence, prohibition, ad. L. defensa (Tertullian = defensio), f. pa. pple. defensus, analogous to sbs. in -āta, -ade, -ée. In Eng. where e became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app. the spelling defence comes from the defens form; cf. hennes, hens, hence; penis, pens, pence; ones, ons, once; sithens, since; Duns, dunce. The spelling defense is that now usual in the United

(The pop. Romanic forms were de-, diffeso, :fesa, cf. It. difesa, Of. des-, def-, defeis, defois, Norman défais, and defeise, defoise.)]

The action of defending, in the various senses of

the verb, q.v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand.

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting.

(Obs. or arch.)

+1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the

† 1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack of (an enemy). Obs. c1400 Destr. Troy 4715 In defense of hor fos, bat on flete lay. 1404 Fanvan Chron. vi. cxcix. 206 For ye defence of his enemyes. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 12 For the maintenaunce of his warres, inuasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 Ld. Burgehlev Let. to Sir F. Walsyngham 19 July, 3000 footmen and 1000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex. † b. ? Offence. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 2692 What defense has bou done to our

+ 2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. Obs.

dere goddes?

†2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. Obs.
(exc. as in b, c.)

a 1300 Ten Commandm. 15 in E. E. P. (1862) 16 Hou he soold be folke tech, and to ssow ham godis defens bobe to gung and to olde of be .x. commandemens. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11038 Pe sekesteyn, for alle bat defense, 3yt he 3aue be body ensense. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xviii. 193 Adam afterward ageines his defence, Frette of bat fruit.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 56 Eve. bethought her not aright of the defence that God had made to her husbonde and her. 1526 J. Hacket Let. in MS. Cott. Galla ix. 35 The Gowernour wyll macke a partyculer defens and comandment. for the anychyllment and destruccion of thys nywe bokes. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 94 The pope... wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to proceede in the cause. a 1698 Temple [J.), Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b. In defence: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. Defence-month = Fence-month. (Cf. Fence sb. 7, 11.)

1607 Cowell Interpr. s.v. Fencemoneth, All waters where salmons be taken, shall be in defence. from the nativitie. 1736 W. Nelson Lavus conc. Game 77 The Fence-Month, by the antient Foresters was called the Defence-Month, and is the Fawning Time. 1758 Descr. Thames 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, or not taken, from 8th September to St. Martin's Day. 1818 Hassell Rides & Walks II. 63 During the defence months, which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish. are spawning. 1887 Pall Mall G. 6 May 104 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II., and have been so maintained thereafter'.

c. In the game of Ombre: see quot. 1878 H. H. Ganss Ombre 32 If there be Defence, that is to

c. In the game of Ombre: see quot.

1778 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender.

II. The action of guarding or protecting from

attack.

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection.

3. Guarding of protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.)

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 107 Wanne hii forsoke ys, and for slewhed, and to non defence ne come. c 1300 K. Alis. 2615 Alle that hadde power To beore weopene to defence. c 1325 Coer de L. 6840 Withe egyr knyghtes of defens. c 1386 Chaucer Clerk's 7. 1139 Ye archewyves, stondith at defens. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 214 With thritty thousand of defence. 1440 Destr. Troy 9518 In deffence of be folke. 1418 E. E. Wills (1882) 31 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leber. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lxvii. 230 His defence coude not auayle hym. 1548 HALL Chron. 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle, a 1693 Lady Halker Autobiog. (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the deffence of the inocentt. 1709 Tatler No. 63 P 2 His Sword, not to be drawn hut in his own Defence. 1797 Mss. Racclifer Italian; What are your weapons of defence? 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country.

† b. Faculty or capacity of defending. Obs.

[c 1470 Henry Wallace vii. 803 The defendouris was off so fell defens.] 1558 Grafton Chron. II. 108 The walles were of that defence that ordinaunce did litle harme. 1503 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI., v. i. 64 The Citie being but of small defence. 1565 Spenses F. Q. v. ii. 5 A man of great defence. 1544 Sia T. Herbert Tran. 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence. 1654 Whittelocke Soved. Ambassy (1772) 11. 203 A castle. neither large nor beautiful, or of much defence.

A castle..neither large nor beautifull, or of much defence.

C. In games: e.g. in Cricket, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman. Opposed to attack.

1863 Bally's Mag. Sports & Past. Sept. 44 The bowling. the wicket-keeping, and the fine defence shown, was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J. D. Hearn Croquet Player 43. Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet..it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence'. 1883 Dally Tel. 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler] got past his defence.

d. Line of defence (Mil.): (a) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted; (b) Fortif. a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a hall fired from the curtain to defend the face of the hastion.

of the hastion.

1645 N. Stone Enchirid, Fortif. 18 And that shall cut off the flanke at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Cartain. 1802-3 tr. Pallas' Trav. (1812) II. 7 The reader will find a distinct view. of the gate and line of defence drawn from the side opposite to the Crimea. 1821 Examiner 216/1 Compelled to fall back to Capna, a strong point in the second line of defence. 1823 Stroqueller Millit. Encycl. Line of Defence. is either fichant or razant. The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification.

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the firsts); self-defence; fencing or boxing.

oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-detence; fencing or boxing.

1602 Shaks. Ham. 17. vii. 08 Hee.. gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 tr. Camus' Moral Relat. 1,8 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight.. for feare of his dexterity. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 56 The Noble Science of Defence. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence. 1828 Scott Tales of Crandf. Ser. It. I. ii. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence.

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack: spec. (pl.) fortifications,

or warding off attack; spec. (pl.) fortifications,

fortified works.

fortified works.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirnerg. 55 (MS. B), Leye a defens [MS. A defensif] aboute be wounde. 1326 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Whiche... is our sauegarde and defence. 1548 Hall. Chron. 123 The duke strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of y hedpece. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 316 The galleies..often discharged all their artillerie against the defences. 1611 Biele Ps. xciv. 22 The Lord is my defence. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of warr and hostility. 1796 Monse Amer. Geog. I. 62 Mountains are necessary..as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes. 1853 Sia H. Douglas Milit. Bridges (ed. 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries.

b. Her. (See quot.)

ight bank were strengthened by difficulties.

b. Her. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Defences, are the weapons of any peast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication.

1382 WCLLE Phil. L. 16 Witinge for I am putt in the defence of the gospel.

1563 WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.

1888 I. 60 Corroboring our ingement with sufficient defensis.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) ro. I never yit tooke vppon me the defenc of ani question.

1653 GAUDEN (title). Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England.

1732 LAN Serious C. xviii. (ed. 2) 333 In defense of this method of education.

1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II.

212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

18 A speech or argument in self-vindication.

been vindicated or excused.

b. A speech or argument in self-vindication.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Acts xxii. x Ye men, bretbren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you.

1611 BIBLE Acts xix. 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would haue made his defence vnto the people.

1622 Marvell. Reh. Transp. 1. 32 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy.

1632 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resumpts the attention. by resuming the attack.

†7. Without defence: without remedy or help;

TI. Without adjence: without remedy of herp; mavoidably, inevitably. Obs.
c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 279 (Fairf. MS.), I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes, c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 66 Glotenie coostip wipouten diffence Bobe in diverse drinkis and meete.

III. Law. [Originally allied to sense 1, but now

influenced by senses 3, 6: see Defend v. 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal

agents, for defending himself.

1595 Termus of Lawes 57 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and dammage, where and when he ought, and then to proceede farther to his plee, or to imparle. 1632 High Commission Cases (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. xxx. III. 296-7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb defender) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 GOLDSM. Roman Hist. (1786) I. 63 Brutus. demanded. if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 1001 Malicious Prosecution. The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. Mod. Newspr. The examination of the witnesses for the defence. The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence.

1 Defence, defense, v. Obs. [f. Defence agents, for defending himself.

† Defence, defense, v. Obs. [f. Defence sb.; perh. in part a. OF. defenser, deffencer, ad. L. To provide with a defence or defence; to defend, protect, guard. (lit. and fig.)

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 32 pis defensib [v.r. defendib] a membre fro corrupcioun. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 De-

fensyn, defenso, munio. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 184 [How] this lond schulde be defensed ageyn the cruelte of Scottis. 1559 Morwyng Evonym. 307 Å bely of glasse diligently defenced with clay. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 155 For the defensing of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1587 Turbery. Trag. T. (1837) 260 Out he gate, defenst with darke of night. 1629 Shirlery Wedding It. ii, Wert thou defenced with circular fire..yet I should Neglect the danger. 1637 Herwood Lond. Mirrour Wks. 1874 IV. 313 This Fort..is still Imperiall, defenced with men and officers. 1791 [see Defenced].

Defenceable, obs. form of Defensible.

† **Defenced**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Defence sb. and v. + -ED.] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified.

tected, fortified.

1535 COVERDALE Jer. XXXIV. 6 Stronge defensed cities of Inda. 1557 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. (Arb.) 167 The well fortified and stronglie defenced wealthe... of many Cities. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme 2 Wee must dresse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 SHIRLEY Bird in Cage v. i, Where She could be more defenced from all men's eyes. 1791 J. Townseno Journ. Spain III. 309 Perello was formerly a defenced city.

Defernceful, a. nonce-wd. [f. DEFENCE sb. +-FUL: after defenceless.] Full of defences; well protected or fortified.

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 478 A commanding and de-

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 478 A commanding and defenceful way.

Defenceless, defenseless (d'fenslés), a.

Defenceless, defenseless (d'fernslés), a.

1. Without defence; unguarded, unprotected.

c. 1530 Remedie of Love (R.), O ther disceit vnwure and defencelesse. 1889 Wanner Alb. Eng. v. xxvi. (R.), King Dermote.. Was left defencelesse.. And fled to England. 1667 MLTON P. L. X. 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defensless head. 1713 Lond. Gaz. No. 5149/8 It is a Place entirely Defenceless. 1740 Westev Hymn. 'Fesus, Lover of my soul' ii, Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing. 1755 Monitor No. 12 P. 10 In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1841 Borrow Zincali I. xi. 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller.

† 2. Affording no defence or protection. rare.
1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 111. 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence Defencelessly adv., Defencelessness.

Hence Deferncelessly adv., Deferncelessness. Hence Deternoelessly adv., Defencelessness.

a 1723 Bp. Fleetwoon [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness. 1802 Palev Nat. Theol. xxvi. (R.), Defencelessness
and devastation are repaired by fecundity.

1813 Shellev
Q. Mab iv. 136 All liberty and love And peace is torn from
its [the soul's] defencelessness.

1818 Tono, Defencelessly.

1824 Miss Mitford Village Ser. 1. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness.

Defencer. See Depressing

ness, his utter detenceressuess.

Defencer: see Defensor.

Defencible, -ive, obs. ff. Defensible, -ive.

Defend (diffend), v. Also 3-6 defende, 4-6

diffend(e, deffend(e, 5-6 dyffende; 5 pa. t. and pple. defend(e, deffende. [ME. a. OF. defendere (11th c.) = Pr. defendre, Sp. defender, It. difendere :-L. defend-ère to ward off, defend, protect, etc.,

(11th c.) = Pr. defendre, Sp. defender, It. difendere: L. defendere to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f. De- I. 2 + fendere (obs. exc. in compounds).

The primary sense in Latin was (I.) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II.) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil. (Cf. to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm.) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense vard off passed into prohibit, forbid (I. 3). Branch I is ohsolete in Eng. exc. as retained in legal phraseology (III); but the latter has also uses from II.]

I. To ward off, avert, repcl, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (Obs. exc. as in III.)

†1. To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc.); to repel, avert (lit. and fig.). Obs. or dial.

e 1314 Gay Warw. (A.) 3046 Ich the defende sikerly. c 1400

Lanfranc's Cirurg, 101 If but bou mysits nough defende be crampe. 1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. Ixi. 45, I ne had myght ne power hym to defende frome. a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bis. M. Aurel. (1546) Uij b, Venim is defended by the horne of an unicorne, by triacle. 1568 Grapton Chron. II. 17 To withstand and defend his enimyes. 1580 J. Frampton Monardes' Dial. Yron 1421, The bouses are made of boordes, to defende the great colde. 1609 Brundevil. Dieting of Horses 11 Horses. would be housed in Summer season with cannas to defend the flies. 1636 Dennam Destr. Troy 431

And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 300 Men. . with staves in their hands, who could . have defended it from the wall. 1888 Jankeson, Defend, to ward off. [In north of Scotl.] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'.

† 2. To keep (from doing something), to prevent, hinder. Obs.

+2. To keep (from doing something), to prevent,

hinder, Obs.

hinder, Obs.

c1320 Senyn Sag. 667 (W.) Themperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende!' c1400 Test. Leve III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving. c1450 Merlin 29 Let vs diffended the kynge, that he se hym not quyk. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. 111. 1262/2 Which walles grentle defended the fire from spreading further. 1660 R. Core Power & Subj. 196 Trees. planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church.

the force of the wind from furting of the Church.

† b. with negative clause.

\*\*ratoo Lanfranc's Cirury, 95 pis oynement is myche worp for to defende but be malise of be cancre schal not wexen.

\*\*p86 Cogan Hawen Health Ep. Ded., It keepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed.

† c. To restrain; reft. to keep oneself, refrain.

\*\*a 1325 Prose Psatter xxxix. [xl.] 12 Lord, y ne shal nough defenden myn lippes. \*\*a 1340 Hampole Psatter cxviii. rof Ffra all ill way .i. defendid my fete. \*\*e 1400 Rom. Rose 5800 If they hem yeve to goodnesse, Defendying hem from ydelnesse, +\*3. To prohibit, forbid, Obs. exc. digit.

†3. To prohibit, forbid. Obs. exc. dial.

a. with simple obj. (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.).

a 1300 Cursor M. 21764 (Cott.) Pe tre pat was defend. c 1340 lbid. 27314 (Fairf.), I defende pe hit. 1377 Langle. P. Pl. B. xv. 10 Is noyther peter pe porter, ne poule with his fauchonne, Pat wil defende me pe dore. c 1360 Chauter Pars. T. F 53 Al his hing is defended by god and holy chirche. 1474 Caxron Chesse 17 Ilit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1494 Caxron Chesse 17 Ilit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1540 Compl. Scot. 140 The civil lauis defendis and forhiddis al monopoles and contentions of the comont pepil. 1616 B. Josson Devil an Ass. 1 iv, 1 doe defend hem any thing like action. 1671 MILTON P. K. 11. 368 No interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure. a 1698 TEMPLE ESL Cure Cont Wks. 1731 I. 146 The Use of it pure being so little practised, and in some Places defended by Castoms or Laws. + b. with infin. (usually preceded by personal

+ b. with infin. (usually preceded by personal

obj.).

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 303 be pape me defendes..

To renne on bo landes. c 1400 Maundey. (Roxh. 1xxv. 120

He defendeth no man to holde no law other ban him lyketh.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 14/2 He defended to paye the

trewage. 1536 Brilknier Cron. Scot. (1821) L. kilii, It is

defendit be our lawis, to sla ony salmond fra the viii day of

September to the xv day of Novembre. 1604 E. G.

D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xxvii. 409 It was defended vpon

paine of death, not to marry againe tugether.

† c. with obj. clause (with or without personal

obi.): usually with pleanastic negative

† C. with obj. clause (with or without personal obj.); usually with pleonastic negative.

1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12614 He comaundes be, & defendes, bat bon of firannee nought entremet.

1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 81 He defended her in payne of her lyff she shulde no more come there.

1530 LD. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. 164 The other knightes wolde have fought with Anthur; but theyr mayster defended them the contrary. Ibid. 281.

1577 FENTON Gold. Epist. 220.

11 was defended that none shoulde doe sacrifice in the temple of Minerua.

1660 Stillinger. Iren. II. viii. § 2 Whether.

it he defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

it he defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

† d. ellipt. with personal obj. only; also absol.

1382 Coer de L. 1477 Thus deffendes Modard the kyng.
1383 Wyclif Num. xi. 28 My Lord, Moyses, defend hem.
1382 — Judg. xv. 1 And whanne he wald goo... as he was wont, the fadir of hir defendide hym.

† e. a person from doing something.

a 1533 LD. Berners Huon I. 167 Ene was dyssendyd fro ye etinge of fruyte. 1672 Wycherlev Love in Wood III. if, To., put you to be do Lucy and defend you from tonching her. 1864 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. V. 206/1 A few years ago I heard a governess lin Nottinghamshirel say to a round-backed pupil, 'I defend you from sitting in easy chairs'.

¶ In God defend = God sorbid', the senses 'prohibit' (3) and 'avert' (1) seem to unite.
1388 Eng. Gilds 4 3is it be so be only debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem, be god defende. 1495 Paston Lett.
No. 5 I. 19 God defende that any of my saide kyn shuld be of swyche governaunce. 1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis Orig.
Lett. Ser. II. II. 202 Yf so be yt that we shoulde warre with them, (as God defende). 1590 SIAKS. Much Ado II. 1. 98
God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 Pervs
Diary 31 Oct., The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fears of it here, which God defend. 1695 Congreve Lovee for L. II. i, Marry, Heaven defend!—I at midnight practices!

II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect, vindicate.

4 trans. To ward off attack from to fight for

vindicate.

4. trans. To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury;

the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury; to protect, guard.

c1350 Old Kentish Serm. in O. E. Misc. 28 Mirre. is hiter, and be be biternesse defendet bet Cors bet is mide i-smered bet no werm nel comme i-hende. 1297 R. Glouce.

(1724) 173 Fysteb vor sure kunde, and defendeb soure ryste. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 208 She, which wolde her lond defende. 1398 Trevish Barth. De P. R. Xviii. i (1495) 739 Smalle beestys that lacke sharpe teeth and clawes and hornes ben deffendyd wyth ablynesse of membres. c1400 Maunorv. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Armour hafe bai nane to defend bam with. a 1450 Le. Morte Arth. 2034 That he had ofte here landis deffende. 1549-6a Stfrenhold & H. Ps., Prayer 395 From Turke and tope defend vs. Lord. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 515 Tress. defended and clad with thick leaued branches. 1700 S. I., tr. Fryke's Voy. E. India 108 One of the Buffels defended hinself very well of the first Dog that came at him. c1750 in 'Bat' Crick. Man. (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person, who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket. 1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 7. 08 The citizens swore to defend the King with money and blood.

b. absol. (for reft.) To make defence.

a 1533 L. Berners Ilma xilix. 164 Yf he come and assayle and batell defende as well as Lean 1148 Hath Chron. 50

D. absol. (107 reft.) 10 make defence.

a 1531 Lo. Bernears Huon xiix. 164 Yf he come and assayle
ne I shall defende as well as I can. 1548 HALL Chron. 50
Some strake, some defended. 1667 Milton P. L. XI. 657
Others from the Wall defend.

† c. To 'fence' a court: see FENCE v. 8. Obs.
1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 115 Item, after the Court he
affirmed, and defended, na man aught to speik... bot they
ilke parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell.

5. To support or unphold by succept or argument.

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of

maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of (a person or thing attacked).

1340 Hampole Fr. Consc. 5359 In nathyng may hai be excused han; hai may defende ham be na ways. 1395 W. Dynet Outh of Recanta. in Academy 17 Nov. (1883) 331/1 hat 1. ne defende [no] conclusions ne acchynges of the lollardes. 1450 St. Cutthert (Surtees) 856 Pe bischop he clerkes malyce kende, Bot nouthir party he defende. 1512 Act 4 Hea. VIII, c. 19 Preamble, Erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons. 1581 J. Bett. Illuddon's instvo. Osr. 29 by Nose lyfe and doctrine I did not undertake to defende. 1708 J. Chamberlanye St. Gt. Brit. m. xi. (1743) 280 That he defend three questions in Natural Philosophy. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. 11. 235, I am far from pretending. to defend this passage of Irenæus. 1874 Nokley Compromise (1886) 2 Are we only to be permitted to defend general principles?

+ b. with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend. Obs.

impagned); to contend. Obs.

c 1483 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon XXVI. 546 Here ben our gages, how that we will defende that our fader slew never fonliques of moryllon by treyson. 1541 BARNES Wiss. (1573) 357/2 Their Masses. whiche our Papistes 50 wickedly defende to bee a sacrifice. 1580 North Plutarch (1576) 9 Others to the contrary defended it was not so. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1558) 25 But that these [animals] can be properly called Asses, no man can defend. c 1620 A. Hume Brit. Tougue 21 This [vowel] sum defend not to be idle.

III, Law. (Originally belonging to I, but also with uses from II.)

6. a. Of the defendant: To deny, repel, oppose (the plaintiff's plea, the action raised against him); absol. To enter or make defence. b. To vindicate (himself or his cause). c. Of a legal agent: To take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court ato in defense (i)

take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court, etc. in defence of (the accused).

[c1200 Select Plens of Crown (1888), Petrus venit et totum defendit de verbo in verbum. c1220 Et Alicia venit et defendit ius eorum.] 1428 Surtees Misc. (1890) 5 Seand bat he myght. deny nor defend this mater na langer, he knawleged and grannted his trespas. 1482 Caxton Fubles of Alfone (1889) 3 After that the cause had be well defended and pleted by bothe partyes. 150 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1v. 2x. (1634) 742 The right use [of law is] both for the plaintife to sue, and for the defendant of defend. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 296/7. 1883 J. Hanthorne Dust xxxvii. 366 A letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines v. Lancaster declined to defend. 1891 Lnw Rep. Weekly Notes 201/2 A solicitor to a trust has authority to defend legal proceedings, though not to initiate them. Mod. The prisoners were defended by Mr. L. On his trial he defended himself (or conducted his own defence) with great ability.

† Defend, 5b. Sc. Obs. rare. [f. Defend v.] Defence.

Defence.

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 69 Sir. made I not fair defend? c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 1154 Sum men tharfor agaynys makis defend.

Defendable (d/fe-ndab/1), a. rare. Also 8

-ible. [f. DEFEND v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. défendable (from 13th c.).]

1. Capable of being defended or protected from

1. Capable of Deing defendable ... which may be assault or injury.

1611 Corgs., Defensable, defendable ... which may be defended, guarded, or presented. 1712 DERIMA Phys. Theol.

v. vi. (R.), I'The skin] being easily defendable by the power of man's reason and art. 1870 Daily News 25 Nov., That they should establish a defendable frontier.

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated;

defensible.

1683 CAVE Ecclesiastici 90 The death of Arsenius, which hey knew was not defendable at a fair Audit.

† Defe ndance. Obs. Also 5 cns. [a. OF.

they knew was not defendable at a fair Audit.

† **Defe ndance**. Obs. Also 5 -cns. [a. OF. defendance, deff- (13th c. in Godefroy), defence, resistance, f. defendre to DEFEND.] Defence.

a 1500 Orol. Snp. in Anglia X. 389 Heelful defendens in alle dynerse periles. 1600 Abs. Absor Exp. Journh 550 Our chalenges, and defendances for combats in the field. **Defendant** (dlfe ndånt), a. and sb. Also 4-6 -aunt, 6 -ante, 7 -ent. [a. F. defendant (OF. deffendant), pr. pple. of defender to DEFEND; also used absol.]

† 1. Used as pres. pple. Defending; him self defendant = in his own defence. Obs.

c 1314 Guy Warve. (A.) 6890 3if fich hi sone owhar a-slouz, It was me defendant anouz. c 1320 Sir Benez 660 Men ne slonz he nouzt, Boute hit were him self defendant!

2. Defending oneself, or an opinion, cause, etc., against attack; making one's defence; being defendant in a suit (see B. 3). ? Obs.

1506 Fore's A. & M. 658/a The defendant part was driven for a while to keepe silence. 1558 Harley Vey. I. 240 (R.) Then commeth an officer and arresteth the party defendant, 1682 Droben King & Queen Epil. 16 'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter.

† 3. Affording defence; defensive. Obs.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, II. iv. 8 With men of courage, and with meanes defendant.

B. sb. + 1. A defender against hostile attack; opposed to assailant. Obs.

a 1533 Ln. Berners Huon exiii, 308 The citye was so sere

B. sb. + 1. A defender against hostile attack; opposed to assailant. Obs.

a 1533 LD. Berners Huon exiii. 398 The citye was so sore assayld on all partyes that the defendantys wyste not where to make resystence. 1548 Hall Chron. 54 Neither the assailantes nor defendants loke for any refuge. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World 11. v. iii. \$ 15. 442 To beat the defendants from the Wall. 1731 J. Grax Gunnery Pref. 21 The defendants. of the city. were sorely ganled with all sorts of missive weapons. a 1789 Br. Lowth Serm & Rem. 289 Had a potent enemy invaded Sodom. nothing could have inspired the defendants with truer courage, than virtue and the fear of God.

+ b. One who defends (an opinion, etc.). Obs.

virtue and the fear of God.

+ b. One who defends (an opinion, etc.). Obs.

1665 Hooke Microsy. 100 Nor will it be enough for a Defendant of that Hypothesis to say, etc.

+ 2. The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the appellant in wager of battle.

1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. vii. 143/2 Gloucestre.. was the appellant and Arthur was the defendant. 1593 Shaks.

2 Iten. VI. 11. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant. a 1645 Herwood Fortune by Land II. Wks. 1874 VI. 385 Neither challenger nor defendant are yet in field. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxiii, The Knight of Kinfauns, the challenger, and the young Earl of Crawford, as representing the defendant.

3. Law. A person sued in a court of law: the

3. Law. A person sued in a court of law; the party in a suit who defends; opposed to *plaintiff*.

'A "defendant" is originally a denier, but the notion of his protecting himself comes in early and prevails.' Prof. F. W. Maitland. a 1400 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 361 And bat commune law hym be y-entred, be azere and be defendaunt. 1550 Caowley Last Trump, 933 Retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt. 1553 T. Wilson Khel. 47 The complainaunt commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon answereth. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. vi. 361. 1809 J. Masshalt. Const. Opin. (1839) 123 The state cannot be made a defendant in a suit brought by an individual. 1850 Dickens T. Two Cilies II. xii, The counsel for the defendant threw up his brief.

+4. Phrase. In my, his (etc.) defendant; in one's

defence. Obs.

(App. a corruption of me, him, defendant in A. 1.]
c 1386 Chaucea Pars. T. 7 408 Whan o man sleeth another in his defendant. 1470-83 Malory Arthur it. vii, Balyn that slewe this knyght in my defendant.

Defended (dife nded), fpl. a. [f. Defend v.]

† 1. Forbidden. Obs.

c1386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7258 pe beante of be fruyt defendid. 1633 Massinger Guardian iv. ii, How justly am I punish'd.. For my defended wantonness! 1667 Millton P. L. xi. 86 To know both Good and Evil, since his taste Of that defended Fruit. Of that defended Fruit.

2. Guarded, protected, maintained against attack,

etc.: see Defend v.

ctc.: Scc Deern 7.

1615 Stephens Satyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 426 A Fidler.. is a defended night-walker: and under privilege of Musicke takes occasion to disquiet men. 1694 Amadis of Greece Title p., His conquering of the defended mountain. 1891 Daily News 7 Dec. 6/1 The defended action of Duplany v. Duplany..was set down.. for hearing on the following day.

Defender. rare. [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is defended.

who is defended.

1864 in Weaster. (Described as rare.)

Dofendens, ent: see Defendance, -ANT.

Defender (differeds). Forms: 3,6 defendor, 4-7 -our, (4 -owr, 5 deffendour), 5- defender. [ME. and AFr. defendour = OF. defender (nom. defendere), mod. F. défendeur, f. defend-re to De-

the perfect of the second of t

was formed on the analogy of sbs. with \*cor, \*edor, in the oblique case from L. \*diðr-em.]

I. One who defends, or wards off an attack; esp. one who fights in defence of a fortress, city, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 108 He may ys owe lesse, 3yf pe defendor ab be myste. \*n 1325 Prose Psalter \*n xix. [xl.] 24 pon art myn helper and my defendour. 1483 Cath. \*Angl. 93 A defender, \*defensor. 1526 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 13 Our kynge and defender. 1594 Honske Eccl. Pol. 1 (161) 26 Men always knew that when force and ininry was offered, they might be defendours of themselues. 1607 Shaks. Cor. m. iii. 128 The power. To banish your Defenders. \*c 1750 in 'Bat' Crick. \*Man. (1850) 30 The oftener is the defender able to run between the wicket and the stand. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 474 After a severe struggle the defenders were driven out. 1878 Seelev Stein II. 128 All the inhabitants of the State are born defenders of it.

† b. The person who accepts the challenge to combat in wager of battle: = DEFENDANT 5b. 2. 1286 Ferre Blas. Gentrie, If it be on the defendors side, he may refuse the combat offered.

† c. A dog kept for purposes of defence; a watch-dog. Obs.

1607 Torsell Four f. Beasts (1658) 124 margin, The greater sociable Dogs or defenders. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 184/1 The Defenders are Dogs that forsake not their Master in Life nor Death.

d. Irish Hist. (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against maranders: later

d. Irish Hist. (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders; later, towards the end of the 18th c., the name assumed by a society of Roman Catholics formed to resist the Orangemen. (See Lecky, Eng. in Eighteenth Cent. VII.)

Cent. VII.)

1796 Hull Advertiser 13 Feb. 3/1 Defenders!!..a party of these miscreants attacked a small public-house..on the Trim road. 1798 Ann. Reg. 155 Irritated by this usage, the Catholics also associated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders. 1842 S. C. Hall Ireland II. 121 The Peep-of-day-boys originated in the north, about the year 1785. they were met by a counter association, 'the Defenders'. 1890 Legy Eng. in 18th C. VII. 12 For six or eight months Defender outrages continued in this county almost uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by regument, one who speaks or writes in defence of

argument; one who speaks or writes in defence of

a person, cause, or opinion.

a person, cause, or opinion.

1544 (little), A Supplycacion to our most soveraigne Lorde
Kynge Henry the Eyght, Kynge of England, and moste
ertiest defender of Christes gospell. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol.

1v. iv. (1611) 134 Defenders of that which is Popish. 1685
STILLINGFL. Orig. Brit. i. 3 The Defenders of this Tradition.
1846 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks. (Boho) 11. 58 They
are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinion.
1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 377 The Sophists have found
an enthusiastic defender in the distinguished historian of
Greece.

b. Defender of the faith: a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it (i.e. Fidei defensor) was conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521 as a reward for writing against Luther. Cf.

DEPENSOR.

DEPENSOR.

1530 Act 21 Hen. VIII (title), Anno regni inuictissimi principis Henrici octani, Angliae et Franciae regis, fidei defensoris... vicesimi primi.] 1528 TINDALE Obed. Chv. Man. Wks. 1, 186 One is called Most Christian King; another, Defender of the faith. 1540 Act 31 Hen. VIII, Henry the eight by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Defendor of faith. 1558 in Strype Ann. Ref. L. 17°-2

App. i. 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God. defendour of the faith. 1623 LD. HERBERT to Jas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. 11I. 165 Your sacred Majestie . beeinge Defender of

our Faithe.

3. The party sued in an action at law; = DE-FENDANT sb. 3. (Now the term in Sc. Law; opposed to pursuer; also used in Roman Law

treatises.)
c 1450 in Surtees Misc. (1890) 59 Als well be playntyffe as be defender in all maner of playnttes. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compear with four, and the Defenders with six of their Friends. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot., Defender is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed. 1856 Murriagan Scine IV. § 102 In certain cases.. the defender in an action in personam must give security even when conducting his own defence.
4. In the game of Ombre: see Defence sb. 2 c. 1878 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players.

Hence Defenderism (Irish Hist.), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense 1d above.)

Hence **Defenderism** (Irish Hiss.), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense I d above.) 1795 Hull Advertiser 19 Sept. 1/4 He.. avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 Buske Corr. (1844) IV. 330 It is now plain that Catholic defenderism is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendency. 1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1830 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. VII. 13.

Defenderesse, obs. form of Defenderess.

Defendible: see DEFENDABLE.

**Defending** (dříe ndin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Defend: a. The warding off

action of the verb DEFEND: 8. The warding on of attack, etc.
c 1300 K. Alis. 676 Now con Alisaundre...of sweordis turnyng, Apon stede, apon justyng, And 'sailyng, of defendyng.
1382 Wycus Phil. 1. 7 In defendyng and confernyng of the gospel. 1483 Cath. Angl. 93 A Defendynge, brachium, custodia, defensio. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abns. 11. (1882) 97 Power of defending of life. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince (Rtldg. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns.
† D. Forbidding, prohibition. Obs.
c 1400 Test. Love 11. (1560) 295/1 Prohibicion, that is, defendyng.

Defernding, ppl. α. [-ING 2.] That defends:

see the verb.

1881 Daily News 5 Nov. 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering.

† Deferndless, a. Obs. rare. [See -LESS.] Defenceless.

1737 Common Sense (1738) 1. 42 Pointing a Musket to a defendless Man's Breast.

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. Defender.

Defendress (d'fendrés). Now rare. In 6-7
-oresse, -resse. [a. F. défenderesse, fem. of défendeur: sec-ESS.]

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer.

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer, 1509 Fisher Wks. (1876) 307 Good preestes and clerkes to whome she was a true defenderesse [ed. 1708 defendresse]. 1581 MULCASTER Positions Ded., Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queeno of England, Franca, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c. 1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves 1, IXXV. (1677) 115 Virtue is a Defendress, and valiants the heart of man. 1749 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1834) II. excix. 265 Gracious Anne.. would make an admirable defendress of the new faith.

+2. A female defendant in a suit. Obs.

1611 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants object against her, that she loued not her child,

† Defe'ndrix. Obs. rare. [f. Defender, after L feminines in -(t)rix: the L. word was defensirix.]

= prec. 1.
1597 J. Payne Royal Exch. 35 You fight .. for your Soveraigne Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell].

† Defeneration. Obs. rare. 0 [n. of action from L. defenerare to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. fænus, fēnus interest, usury.]
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Defeneration, a taking mony

Imod. f. . DE- I. 1, 2+fenestra a window: so in mod.F.] The action of throwing out of a window.

The action of throwing out of a window.

Defenestration of Prague, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window; this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1620 Relig, Wotton. (1672) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration. 1837 Southey Lett. (1856) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown [in a picture]. 1863 Neale Ess. Liturgiol. 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague..terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defens, obs. form of Defence.

Defensable, ME. form of Defenselle, q.v. + Defensal, a. Obs. rare. [f. med.L. defen-

† **Defensal**, a. Obs. rare. [f. med.L. dēfensāl·is, f. defens-um Defence: see -AL. (OF. had

deffensal sb. defence.)] Pertaining to defence.

156 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 800 Charge him compeir
befoir my Maiestie. To heir him self accusit of crueltie..

With exceptionis, and causis defensall.

+ Defernsative, a. and sb. Obs. Also -itive. [f. L. type \*dēfensātīv-us (prob. used in 15-16th c. Latin), f. dēfensāt-, ppl. stem of dēfensāre to ward off, defend, freq. of dēfendēre to DEFEND: see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the property of defending; defensive, protective.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 19 As with a defensative band about it. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. II. 1. (1668) 41 Lay it within the defensitive plaister before rehearsed. 1668 Howe Bless. Rightenus (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensative power of moral goodness.

b. = Defensible 1 b.

D. = IDEFENSIBLE I D.
 1591 F. Sparay Geomancie 83 The Citie.. is not defensative and [is] ill maintayned by men of force.
 2. Made in defence or vindication of something.
 a 1703 BURKITT On N. T. Mark ii. 22 Observe the defensative plea which our blessed Saviour makes.

**B.** sb. = DEFENSIVE sb. I. (Very common in

17th c.)

17th c.)

17th C.)

17th BAKER Jewell of Health 7 b, Defensatives .. for expelling the Plague. 1583 H. Howarde (title), A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. 1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 28 A good defensative against all venemous humours. 1638 Sia T. Baowne Gard. Cyrus iii. 126 Houseleek, which old superstition set on the tops of honses, as a defensative against lightening. a 1711 Ken Serm. Wks. (1838) 160 Abstinence, the best defensitive a Christian can have. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 94 A Defensitive composed of Bole Armenia[c], The White of an Egg, and Vinegar. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, A defensative against poison.

+ Defensative. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. defensative.]

† Defe nsatrice. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. defensātrix, -trīcem, fem. of dēfensātor, agent-n. from dēfensāre: see prec.] Defendress.

c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 3984 Virgine Marie..is oure blissed deffensatrice.

Defense, -fenser, var. of Defence, Defensor.

Defensibility (difensibiliti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being defensible; capacity of being defended.

1846 GROTE Greece II. ii. II. 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier. 1859 J. WHITE Hist. France (1860) 5 The perfect defencibility of the French territory.

Defensible (dife nsibil), a. Forms: a. 3-6 Defensible (difernsib'l), a. Forms: a. 3-6 defensable, (5 -abill, -abylle, deffensable, 6 δc. defensabil, 6-7 defenceable); β. 5- defensible, (5 diffensyble, 5-6 defensyble, 7 defencible). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: a. defensable, a. F. defensable (12th c. in Hatzf.):-L. dēfensābil-em (St. Ambrose, c 375), f. dēfensāre to ward off, freq. of dēfendēre to defend. In the latter part of the 15th c. this began to be displaced by β. defensible, ad. L. dēfensibil-em (Cassiodorus, c 550), f. L. dēfens-, ppl. stem of dēfendere. This expelled the former before 1700. In French also defensible appears in 17-18th c., In French also diffensible appears in 17-18th c., but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being défendable.]

+1. Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive. (Cf. FENCIBLE A. 1-3.) a. Of menat-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. Obs.

at-arms: If to rable to defend a fortress, etc. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1794) 549 Hii hulde hom there defensables, to libbe other to deie. 1481 Caxron Godfrey 306 Ther were therin turkes many, hardy and defensable. 1502 Aanolde Chron. (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones. 1549 Compt. Scot. xix. 163 Sa mony of you that ar defensable imen. 1590 Shaks. Hen. V., In. iii. 50 We no longer are defensible. 1636 Payane Humb. Remonstr. 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible. 1828 Scott Fr. M. Perth xix, Every defensible man of you. keep his weapons in readiness.

4 b. Of fortresses fortified places. etc. Obs. (but

+ b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. Obs. (but

†b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. Obs. (but often not distinguishable from sense 3).

1382 WCLIF Judg. vi. 2 Thei maden to hem .. moost defensable placis to withstonden. c 1400 Rom. Rose 4168 A portecolys defensable. c 1489 CATON Sources of Aymon vi. 149 Barbacanes well defensable. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie 1. xvi. 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great siege. 1627 SPEED England, Garnsey § 2 A Pale of Rockes .. nery defensible vnto the lland, 1699 Dampier Voy. II. 1 viii. 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defenceable. 1781 GIBBON Decl. § F. III. lxiv. 609 He maintained the most nseful and defensible posts. 1818 HALLAM Mild. Ages (1872) II. 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

† C. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. Obs.

†C. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. Obs.
148 Hen. V in Riley Lond, Men. (1868) 664 In here best
and most defensable harneys.
1480 Plumpton Corr. 40
In there most defensable arrey.
1513 Act 5 Hen. VIII, c. 6
Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War. 1548 HALL Chron.
56 The citezens. had provided for al thinges necessary and defensible.

† d. gen. Defensive, protective. Obs.

1545 Primer Hen. VIII (1546) 156 Be thou unto me
a defensible God. 1574 Hyll Planting 77 Covered with
lay, or some other defensable playster.

clay, or some other defensable playster.

† 2. In a state of defence against attack or injury; safe. Obs.

sate. Oos.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 276 b, That such as are buryed in the cowle and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devilles and furies of hell. Ibid. 487 b, Yt her life might bave eskaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or

injury.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible. 1704 Addison Italy (1733) 304 Defensible by a very little Army against a numerous Enemy. 1816 Keatinge Tran. (1817) I. 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man. 1873 Buaton Hist. Scotl. VI. Ixxii. 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible.

4. fig. Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable. (The chief current sense.)

current sense.)

1413 Lydg. Pilgr. Sowle 1. xvii. (1859) 18 My cause..was nought defensable by ought that I couthe se. c 1555 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 48 The marriage is defenceable enough. 1674 Owen Holy Spirit (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 Junius Lett. xvi. 71 The..resolution..is defensible on general principles of reason. 1863 Fawcett Pol. Econ. 11. vii. 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. ix. 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence Defe'nsibleness.

a 1689 Petry Pol. Arith. (1690) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea. 1830 GEN. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system.

of particular branches of a system. **Defensibly** (d/fensibli), adv. Also 5-6 sably, 6-cibly. [f. prec. +-LY².]
†1. In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defence or protection: see prec. I. Obs.

1464 in Rymer Fadera (1710) XI. 524 Every Man. be Well and Defensibly arrayed. a 1533 Lb. Berneas Huon cxliii. 530 Aboue. iii. M. borses defensably aparaylyd. 1599

R. Caompron Mansion of Magnau. N iv, b, The houses were all of stone, very strongly and defencibly builded.

2. In a manner defensible by argument; justifiably

1880 Variorum Teachers' Bible Isa. vii. 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A. V. defensibly regards as that

**Defension** (dříenjen). Also 6 -syon, -cion. [ad. L. dēfension-em, n. of action from dēfenděre to Defend. Cf. Of. defension, -siun (11-16th c.

in Godef.).]

† 1. = DEFENCE; protection, vindication, etc.
1382 Wycher Ecclus, xlviii. 7 Domes of defensionn [1388 defence].

14... Balade, IX Ladies Worthie (Chancer's Wks. 1561), Against the prond Grekes made defencion With her victorions hand.

1514 R. Pace in Fiddes Wolsey in.

(1726) 203 In the defension of your gracis causis.

2 In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

1563 Foxe A. 4 M. 862a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie. in his disputations and defensions. 16. W. Blundell in Crossby Records 175 My said brother did make his public defension of Philosophy in the Roman college.
1862 F. C. Husenbeth Life J. Milner 3 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions. 1886 J. Gillow Lit. Hist. Eng. Catholics II. 488 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Gnise.

Hence † Defensional a., pertaining to defence. 1762 tt. Busching's Syst. Geog. III. 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensitive: see Defensative.

Defensitive difensiv), a. and sb. Also 4-5. -sif, 5-syue, 6-sife, deffensive, 7 defencive.
[a. F. difensif. -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. dēfensīv-us, f. dēfens-, ppl. stem of L. dēfendēre: see -ive.]

A. adj.

1. Having the quality of defending against attack

1. Having the quality of defending against attack

1. Having the quality of defending against attack or injnry; serving for defence; protective.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 13 Aboute be wounde leie a medicyn defensif. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 64 Preamb., Armours Defensives, as Jakkes, Salettis, Brigandynes. 1548 HALL Chron. 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, 11. i. 48 As a Moate defensine to a house. 1636 Sia H. Bloont Voy. Levant (1637) roo A boorded Arche. defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 330 The Nut is cloathed with a defensive husk. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. Ix. 18 21 IV. 357 A Castle (then much decayed, never much defensive for this City). 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VI. 361 An hard, firmshell, which furnishes. both offensive and defensive armour. 1874 BOUTELL Arms & Arm. ii. 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans. wore defensive armour formed of iron.

† b. Of fortified places: = DEFENSIBLE 1 b. Obs. 1601 R. Jounson Kingd. & Commun. (1603) 259 To immure themselves in such defensive places. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 81 The Citie is .. made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

† c. Of persons: Capable of making defence.

tc. Of persons: Capable of making defence.

1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 393 The faint Satanic Host Defenve scarse, or, with pale fear surpris'd.

† d. With of: Serving to ward off, or to protect

against. Obs. rare.

1725 POPE Odyss. xxiii. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And roof'd defensive of the storm and show'r.

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence: opposed to offensive (=aggressive).

1580 North Philarch (1676) 455 The Athenians made League offensive and defensive with them. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows III. § 60. 293 The blond which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App., 44 A league offencive and defencive with Holland. 1777 Watson Philip II (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war. 1789 Mad. D'Arblad Diary Mar., I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future. 1869 Rawlinson Anc. Hist. 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Boootia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

1643 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 102 They. lay at a defensive guarde. 1684 R. H. School Recreation 67 Having shewn yon the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive. 1739 J. Trapp Right. over-much (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 111. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.

4. Spoken or written in defence of something; of

The nature of a defence or vindication.

1604 Βκουσιτον (title), Two little Workes defensive of our Redemption.

1768 Βκαστονε Comm. 111. 100 His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon oath.

1893 Bookman June 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory. B. sb.

+1. Something that serves to defend or protect: esp. in Med. and Surg. a bandage, plaster, ointment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury,

ment, or medicine, serving to guard against lnjury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. Obs.

21400 Laufrane's Cirurg, 214 Dou schalt algate aboute be sijknes leie a defensif of hole & terra sigillata. 1544 Phara Pestilence (1552) Piv h, Lay a defensine about the sore. 156a Terner Alerbal II. 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensine for them. 1610 Markham Masterplece II. claxiii. 435 It is also an excellent defensine against fluxes of blood. 21526 Bacon (J.), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 EVELVIN Mem. (1857) III. 150 Wear this defensive for my sake. 1725 Bradlev Fam. Dict. s.v. Wounds, If a Nervo happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours.

2. A position or attitude of defence: usually in

2. A position or attitude of defence: usually in phr. to stand (act, etc.) on the defensive. [Absolute

use of A. 3.]

180 Of A. 3.]

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commun. (1603) 178 Onely to stand upon the defensive. 1708 Swift Predictions, The French army acts now wholly on the defensive. 1797 Burke Corr. IV. 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive. 1838 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiv, The two brethren. striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 1869 Faeeman Norm. Cong. (1876) 111. xii. 153 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive.

+ 3. One who defends himself against attack:

opposed to assailant or aggressor. Obs. rare.
1634 Sta T. Herner Tran. 79 They. retired home, leaving the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

Defensively (d'Iensivil), adv. [-LY 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence.

1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. II. Wks. (1851) 59 Camalodnnum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortifid. 1692 LUTTIELL Brief Ret. (1857) II. 370 We shall, it's beleived, act only defensively. 1884 Mas. OLIFIANT In Blackto. Mag. Jan. 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

Defensiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being defensive.

being defensive.

1600 F. Walker Sp. Mandeville 1312, They want no defensinenes against the cold. 1828 Examiner 643/1 The position of defensiveness. 1885 G. Measorra Diana I. xv. 323 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness.

**Defensor** (d/fc<sup>-</sup>nsɔi, -ēi). Forms: 4-5 defensour, (4-6 -oure, 5 -owre), 6 defencer, 6-defensor. [ME. and AFr. defensour = OF. \*defenseor, in 13th c. deffenceour, mod. F. défenseur :-L. defensator-em (Jerome), agent-n. from defensare, freq. of defendere to DEFEND. By later changes in Eng. the word is completely assimilated to L. defensor, agent-n. from defendere.]

dēfensor, agent-n. from dēfenděre.]
†1. A defender. Ohs.
Chief Defensor of the Christian Church, a title formerly
bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon
Henry VII of England.
1375 Brasoua Bruce XVII. 745 Sum of the defensouris war
All dede, and othir woundit sare. c1430 Lyde. Bechas 1.
xvi. (1554) 33 a, To holy churche he was chief defensour.
1509 Fravan VII. (1533) 690. 1530 Praisea. Introd. 10 Henry
by the grace of God, kynge of Englande and of France.
defensor of the faythe. 1506 Foxe's A, 4 M. 591/1 Any of
their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or defensors. 1611
Speed Hist. Gl. Bril. IX. XX. 72 Chiefe Defensor of Christs
Church. 1670 Framous Conclave Clement VIII 29 The only
defensor and supportor of the Catholic Religion.
2. Rom. Hist. 'In the later period of the empire
(after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the pro-

(after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford

vincial cilies, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor' (Lewis & Short).

c1370 Wyclif Eng. Wks. (1880) 395 And saynte gregori wrote to be defensoure of rome in bis maner. [1878 HALLAN Mid. Ages (1872)]. 34 But the Defensores were also magistrates and preservers of order.] 1841 W. Spaling Italy 4. 1. 1. 12 The defensors differed in both respects. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. III. V. 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system.

3. Engage Lay. One who look up the defensor

3. Roman Law. One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an

action. 1875 Poste Gaius IV. Comm. (cd. 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation. Ibid., A defensor unauthorited representative) of the defendant gave security judicatum solvi.

Hence **Defensorship**, the office of defensor. 1855 MILMAN Latin Chr. III. 202 The golden diadem, he insignia of the Patriciate and Defensorship of the city f Rome.

**Defensory** (d'scusŏri), a. and sb. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dēsensōri-us, s. dēsensōr-em: see Defensor and onv.]

A. adj. That is intended, or serves, to defend; defensive.

155x Hulder, Defensorye, praesidiarius. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by confutation all the objections. 1647 Royall & Royallist's Plea 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensorie. 1849 Fraser's Mag. XXXIX. 669 One of the de-

fensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some His creatures.

† B. sb. Something defensive; a defence. Obs.

1588 Genene Perimedes 6 As a defensorie against ensuing griefes. 1591 (title), Martin Mar-Sixtus. A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles 11. m. 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture and Church.

Defenst, obs. f. defenced: see Defence v.

† Defe'nsure. Obs. [f. L. defens- ppl. stem of defendere + - URE.] Something that defends; - DEFENSIVE sb. 1.

1586 W. Balley Briefe Treat. (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe.

Defer (d/f5.1), v. 1 Forms: 4-7 differre, 5-7 deferre, (4 defere, 5-6 defar, -arre, dyfferre, deferre, (4 defere, 5-0 defar, -arre, dyfferre, 7 deferr), 5-7 differ, 5-6 differr, 6 differe, dyfferre, dyffer, dyffer(r-), diffar(r-), 6-7 differ(r-), 5- defer(r-). Inflexions deferred, deferring. IME. differe, a. OF. differer (il diffère), 14th c. in Littré, ad. L. differ-re to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract; also, intr., to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as DIFFER v. (q.v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt differ in 16-17th c.; but forms in de-, def-, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with delay.]

with delay.]
†1. trans. To put on one side; to set aside. Obs.
1393 Gower Conf. 1, 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be
preferred Hath conscience so differred, That no man loketh
to the vice Whiche is the moder of malice. 1430 Ly10.
Hors, Shepe & G. 96 The Syrcuustaunce me lyst nat to
defer. — Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace withe her lycour
cristallyne and pure Defferrithe vengeaunce off fluriose
woodnes.

To set or put 'beside oneself'; to bereave of one's wits. Obs. rare-1.

of one's wits. Cos. rare-.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthæns 84 Quhame bat bai [two
sorcerers] had euir marryte Ine bare wittis or differryte.

† C. refl. To withdraw or remove oneself. Obs.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Martha 171 Hely, defere be noch
fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste bu be!

2. trans. To put off (action, procedure) to some

fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste bu be!

2. trans. To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

1382 Wyclif Num. xxx. 15 If the man... into another day deferre the sentence.

14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.

132 [She] differred be questyone.

1483 Cath. Angl. 90 To Differ, differre, prolongare.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. II.

1516 The Lacedemonyens with drewe them self and differde the bataylle.

1526 Tindale Matt. xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his commynge.

1526 Tindale Matt. xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his commynge.

1526 Tindale Matt. xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his commynge.

1526 Tindale Matt. xxiv. 16 My master wyll differ his commynge.

1526 Tindale Matt. xxiv. 18 Jones a Civill warre, may be differred, by such wayes.

1721 Adonson Spéct. No. 02

172, I have deferred firmishing my Closet with Authors, 'till I receive your Advice.

1795 Souther Joan of Arc IV. 499

O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march.

1863 Gko.

ELIOT Romola II. iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world.

D. Const. with inf. ? Obs.

1426 H. Beauvort in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 102 He hath long differred to parfourne them. 21450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 118 To wende hame bai nost deferde.

1535 Cover.

2156 Ussier Ann. (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death. 21734 Atterbury (J). The longer thon deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thon will find thyself disposed to them.

C. absol, or intr. To delay, procrastinale: rarely with off.

1282 Wyclif Deut. vii. 10 So that he scater hem, and

C. absol. or intr. To delay, procrastinate: rarely with off.

1382 Wyclif Deul, vii. 10 S0 that he scater hem, and ferther differre not [1388 differr[v.r. tarie] no lengere]. \$21450 S1. Culthert (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde not trus. 1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred. a 1592 Greene & Lodde Looking Glass Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 935 God differ's on purpose that our trials may be perfect. 1635 R. Bolton Comf. Aff. Conec. is, 252 The longer thou puts off and defirest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent. 1742 Young Nt. Th. i. 390 Be wise to-day; 'tis maduess to defer. 1771 P. Parsons Newmarket 1. 21, I have waited (demurred, my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine). a full year. 3. trans. To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion: † a. a person. Obs.

138. 10 pht oft (a person of matter) to a future occasion: † a. a person. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Acts xxiv. 22 Sothli Felix deferride hem [1388 delayede, M.S. K. ether differride; TINDALE differed, 1539 Great B. deferede, 1559 Genev. differed, 1582 Rhem. differred, 1611 and 1883 deferred]. 1545 Brinklow Compl. 20 b, Men be differyd from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere. 1642 Roceas Naaman 137 If it seem good to thy wisdome to deferre me. 1709 Strave Ann. Ref. I. xxxviii. 440 He was deferred until Monday.

deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

1509 BARCLAV Shyp of Folys (1570) 49 Where they two borowed, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment longer to defarre.

1536 Exhort. fr. North 135 in Furniv.

Ballads I. 309 Differ not your matteres tyll a new yere.

1559 Morwyng Evonym. 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age.

1559 Willock Left. to Crossragnell in Keith Hist. Church Sc.

App. 198 (Jam.), I wold aske quhilk of us differreth the Caus.

1611 BIALE Prov. xiii. 12 Hopedeferred maketh the heart sicke.

C. To relegate to a later part of a treatise.

1538 STARKEY England 1. iv. 123 Let us not entur into thys dysputatyon now, but ... dyffer hyt to hys place.

1558 KNOX

First Blast (Arb.) 37 The admonition I differe to the end. 1611 Cornt Crudities 48., I had differred it till the end of the sermon. 1658 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth. (1723) 41 Which I choose, rather than trouble the Reader with a Detail. here, to defer to their proper Place. 1877 J. D. CHAMERES Divine Worship 284 It has been found necessary to defer them to the Appendix.

† 4. To put off (time), waste in delay. Obs.
1382Wycliv Ezek. xii. 22 Dais sholen be differrid, or drawen, in to loong 1388 differrid in to long tyme]. 1548 HALL
Chron. 184 Not mynding to differre the time any farther. 1579 Lyiv Euphues (Arb.) 133 Idle to deferte y time lyke Saint George, who is euer on horsebacke yet neuer rydeth. 1551 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, III. ii. 33 Deferre no tyme, delayes have dangerous ends. 1633 G. Hzabeat Temple, Deniall vi, O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

† b. To protract; also intr. to linger. Obs.

v), O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

† b. To protract; also intr. to linger. Obs.

1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. 1. xii. 24 a, The
Warres were longe differred. 1561 NORTON & SACKY. Gorboduc iv. ii, Why to this houre Have kind and fortune thus
deferred my breath? 1561 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apolth. 42 b,
If the disease woulde differre, and the jaundis woulde not

Voyde.

Defer (d'f5'1), v.2 Also 5-6 differ, 6-7 deferre, 8 deferre). Inflexions deferred, deferring.

[a. F. deferer (il defere), 16th c. in Littré (defferer 14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), in same sense as Eng., ad. L. deferre to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. DE- I. 1, 2 ferre to bear, carry.]

†1. trans. To carry down or away; to convey

†1. Irans. To carry down or away; to convey (to some place); to bring away. Obs. rare.

1636 BACON Sydva § 254, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums. . it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred.

1654 R. Codrington tr. Hist. Ivitine 552 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

†2. To offer, proffer, lender; in Law, to offer for acceptance. Const. to, rarely on. To defer an oath = F. deferer in serment. L. deferre insuran-

oath = F. deferer un serment, L. deferre jusjuran-

dum. Obs.

dum. Obs.

1563 Foxe A. & M. 784 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the judges. 1565 Jewel Repl. Harding (1611) 379 That Godly worship which . of the Diuines is called Latria, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity. 1651 Horrest Leviath. II. XXX. 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or honour. 1677 Galle Cri. Gentiles III. 172 Applieius . . does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demous. 1764-7 Lo. G. Lyttelton Hist. Hen. H. 11. 10. (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes . . when a king renowned for his valour. . was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk. 1832 Austin Juristr. (1879) 11. liii. 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law (jus delatum) but he has not a right fully acquired (jus acquisitum).

†3. To submit (a matter to a person, etc.) for

fully acquired (jins acquisition),

†3. To submit (a matter to a person, etc.) for determination or judgement; to refer. Ohs.

1490 Acta Dom. Conc. 204 (Jam.) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aitht. 1541 Barnes Wiks. (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng. 1660 R. Conc. Power 4, Subj. 160 We teach, that among Priests there he no strifes and wraugling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power. 1691 Blata in W. S. Perry Hitt. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. (1860) 1.4 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations.

† 4. absol. To refer for information to. Obs.

† 4. absol. To refer for information to. Obs. 150; Foxe A. 4. M. 797 b. Concernyage the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here producted, we differ to the xx. act, where you shal fynde hym examined. † 5. intr. (for reft.) To submit oneself to. Sc. Obs. 1479 Acta Dom. Andit. 90 (Jam.) Decretis... that Johne Stewart... sall... pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx L yerly of viii yeris bigain... becauss the said Archibald differit to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis. 1490 Acta Dom. Come. 194 (Jam.) The lordis aboue writtin wald nocht defer to the said excepciona.

6. intr. To submit in opinion or judgement to.

6. intr. To submit in opinion or judgement to; to pay deference to.

to pay deference to.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (Mem. III. 161 ed. 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do.. fully express the French emotion, defer, effort.

1686 F. Semce. House of Medici 306 (L.) They not only deferred to his counsels to publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters.

1730 A. Gordon Maffeis Amphith. 8 How far we must defere to his Authority?

1793 Burk Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgment of others. 1855 Parssort Philip II., 1 ix. (1857) 165 Philip.. had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father.

1870 Bayann Iliad I. 1. 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

Deference (16th)

Deference (de terens). [a. F. difference (16th c.), f. differer to Defer v.2: see -ence.]

c.), 1. deferer to Deffer v.2: see -ENCE.]

† 1. The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, yielding. Obs. rare - 1.

1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 1. iii. 35 Our deference of all honor and glory to that which we vecerate.

2. Submission to the acknowledged superior claims, skill, judgement, or other qualities, of another. another. Often in phr. to pay, show, yield defer-

r647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 9/2 He was.. negligent.. to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1706 ESTCOURT Fair Examp. 111. i, Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Anthority. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 62 77 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1798 FERRIAR

Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities. 1830 D'I SRAELI Chas. I, III. vii. 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own. 1836 H. COLERIDGE North. Worthies (1852) I. 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference.

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due; the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. Const. to, †for. a 1660 Hammono Wks. II. 1. 137 (R.) Why was not John who was a virgin chosen, or preferred before the rest?.. his answer is, because Peter was the Elder, the deference being given to his age. 1662 J. Davirs tr. Olearius Vop. Ambass. 80 Nor have they any more complyance one for another, than they have deference for strangers: for instead of being civil one to another [etc.]. 1678 Lively Orac. v. § 15, 296, 1 shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference. 1712 STERLE Spect. No. 497 ? 2 He was conducted from room to room, with great deference, to the minister. 1754 CHATHAM Lett. Nephew iv. 20 Their age and learning..entitle them to all deference. 1855 H. Reed Lett. Eng. Hist. iii. 411 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit.

4. In deference to: in respectful acknowledgement of the authority of, out of practical respect

ment of the authority of, out of practical respect

or regard to.

or regard to.

1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. x. 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons.

1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. xi. (1880 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his privy purse.

1879 M. ARNOLD Irish Cathol. Mixed Ess. 101 It is in deference to the opinion. of such a class that we shape our policy.

Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

† Deferency. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. as prec. with ending -ENCY, q.v.] = DEFERENCE.

1678 OWEN Mind of God v. 132 A due reverence and deterency unto the Wisdom. of God.

Deferent (deferent), a.1 and sb. Also 5-7 different, 6 defferent. [a. F. deferent (Paré 16th c.), or immed. ad. L. deferent-em, pr. pple. of defer-re to carry down or away.]

A. adj. Carrying or conveying down or to a

particular destination.

particular destination.

1626 Bacon Sylva Argt. to § 221, etc., The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe; or the other Bodies different; conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds. 1686 SNAPE Anat. Horse t. xxiii. 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side. 1877 HuxLey Anat. Inv. Anim. vii. 378 The..testes end in a pair of deferent ducts.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. A carrying or conducting agent; spec. in Phys., a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1626 BACON Sylva § 133 Though Aire be the most favourable Deferent of Sounds. Ibid. § 217 All of them are dull and unapt Deferents except the Air. 173-0-6 BAILEV (folio), Deferents, those vessels of the hody appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

2. In the Ptelamoic astronomical system: The

2. In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf. EPICYCLE 1.

EPICYCLE 1.

1413 Lydo. Pilgr. Sowle v. i. 70 Within eneryche of these senen speres, there was a Cercle embelyfyng som what.. whiche Cercle clepeth the different. 1504 Blundevil Exerc. ut. i. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Defferent. 1500 Levbourn Cursus Math. 757 The Semidiametre of the Deferent. is equal to 563 Semidiametres of the Earth. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s. v., The two points where the Epicicle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation. 1844 Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron. vi. 31/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He [Ptolemy] himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

3. One who reports a matter: the communicator

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice.

of a notice.

1670 EVELVN in Phil. Trans. V. 1056, I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument... but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671 — Mem. (1857) III. 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferrent, for I am no more.

Deferent (de férent), a.2 [f. Defer v.2, and Deference: see -ENT.] Showing deference, deferential

ferential.

regar Blackev. Mag. XI. 167 His opposition... was always modest, deferent. 1856 Miss Mulock J. Halifax (ed. 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father. 1886 Mallock Old Order Changes 11. vii, Easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner.

Deferential (deferențial), a. [f. Deference (or its L. type \*dēferentia) + -AL: cf. essence, essential, prudence, prudențial, etc.] Characterized

essential, prudence, prudential, etc.] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful.

1822 Scott Nigel xxii, If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xvii, She was marvellously deferential to Madame Mantalini. 1879 Disraell Lothair viii, The Duke...could be soft and deferential to women.

\*\*ncc Deferential lity so, deference; Deferenativ., in a deferential manner.

\*\*h. Mag. Feb. 183 His master he recognises as sectful deferentially. a 1846 Centlem. Mag.

\*\*ESTER for deferentially. 1848 C. BRONTE

\*\*61 These ladies were deferentially received

... and conducted to seats of honour. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. m. i, Deferentially observant of his master's face.

Defere ntial, a.2 Phys. [a. F. déférentiel (e.g. artère déférentielle), f. déférent, DEFERENT a.1: see -AL.] Serving to convey or conduct; pertaining to the deferent duct.

the deferent duct.

1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. xi. 640 The deferential end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deferential artery, a small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery.

Deferment (ditatiment). [f. Defer v.I + -MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy Suppl. cites an example of deferrement of 14th c.] A putting

MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy Suppl. cites an example of deferrement of 14th c.] A putting off: postponement, delay.

1612 W. Parres Curtaine Dr. (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customes hire, With long deferment of their tedious bils. 1832 Souther Hist. Penins. War III. 191 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief. 1884 M. Arnold in Pall Mall G.: Dec. 6/2 The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to.

Deferred (dl'is id), ppl. a. [f. Defer v.l + -ed.] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed.

Deferred Annuity, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decase of some person. Deferred Bonds: see quot. 1882. Deferred Pay, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc., which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death; in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers is twopence a day; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. Deferred Shares, Stock: see quot. 1882. Deferred Share: see quot. 1882. Deferred Share: see quot. 1882. Deferred Share: Stock: is see quot. 1882. Deferred Share: is usually in the put upon y Excellency by the deferred hearing. 1804 J. Poole Narr. Foreign Corps 63 My first knowledge of the deferred list. 1819 Shellency by the deferred hopes. 1882 Bithell Counting-house Dict. s.v., Deferred Bonds are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into Active Bonds. Deferred Shares are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a fill share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time, or the occurrence of some event. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lev., Deferred Shoots, the shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales.

1889 Whithelev's Alm. 645 Deferred pay is an additional pa

Deferrer (dřížra). [f. Defer v.I + -ER I.]

Deferrer (dhōtol). [f. Defer v.l + -erl.]
One who defers; a delayer, postponer.

1552 Huloft, Deferrer, cunctator. 1559 Willock Let. to
Crossraguel in Keith Hist. Ch. Scotl. App. 198 Quhilk of
both is the Differrer of the Caus? a 1637 B. Josson tr.
Horace's Art Poetry 245 A great deferrer, long in hope,
grown numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
1880 G. Meredit Trag. Com. xiv. (1892) 200 One of those
delicious girls in the New Comedy... called The Postponer,
The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Deferring (dtfōtil), vbl. sb. [f. Defer v.l
+-Ing.].] The action of the verb Defer l; delaying, postponement.

14. Lyd. Temple of Glas 1206 Abide awhile... Let no
sorow in bin herte bite for no differring. 1533 Stubbes
Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 9 This deferring of instice is as
damnable before God. 1621 Br. Hall Heaven upon Earth
8 6 After all these friuolous deferrings, it (sinne) will returne
vpon thee. 1633 Earl Manch. Al Mondo (1636) 112 By
deferring wee presume upon that we have not, and neglect
that we have.

Deferring (dtfōrin), ppl. a. [f. Defer v.l

boll down, boll thoroughly, i. Der I. 3 b + fereere to boil.] To boil down.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 85 Defrut, carene .. Of must is made: Defrut of deferving Til thicke.

Defervesce (dīfsive's), v. [ad. L. dēfervēscēre, to cease to boil, cool down, f. Der I. 6 + fervēscēre, inceptive of fervēre to be bot.] intr. To cool down.

1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 735/2 The pamphlet .. has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has defervescent.

Defervescence (dīfənve sens). vescent-em Defervescent: see -ence.]

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat

1721 BAILEY, Defervescence, a growing cool, an abating. 1775 in Asn. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. Path. The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or

which accompanies the abatement of lever of feverish symptoms; the period of this decrease. (Introduced in German (defervescenz) by Wunderlich.) 1866 Braithwaite Retrospect of Med. LIII. 14 The height of the fever was reached on December 31st., after this defervescence went on gradually. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 145 It is evident that...in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur. 1877 ROBERTS

Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I. 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress.

+ Deferve scency. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

perc.; also fig.

1649 Jer. Taylor Great Exemp. v. \$ 20. 155 After a long time. they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. vi. 160 A Loosness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever.

Defervescent (dzfaive sent), a. and sb. [f.

L. dēfervēscent-em, pr. pple. of dēfervēscere to De-FERVESCE.] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs. ff. Defeasance,

Defease, etc.
Defet, var. of Defeir a. Obs., wasted.

Defete, -fette, obs. forms of Defeat sh. and v. + Defeu'd. nonce-wd. [f. De-+ Feud: on some mistaken analogy, such as *spite*, *despite*.] = Feud. 1648 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) 111. 22 If the commanders were all at defeud one amongst the other.

Defeudalize : see DE- II. 1.

Defeysance, obs. form of Defeasance.

Deff(e, obs. forms of DEAF.

| Deffait, a. Her. Obs. - o [F. defait, in OF. desfait, deffait, undone, deprived, etc.]

1727 Ballev vol. II, Deffait, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as Decapité. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Deffait or Decapité, a term used by the French heralds.

Deffame, Deffawte, obs. ff. Defame, Default.

Deffart deffete obs. forms of Defeat.

Deffayt, deffete, obs. forms of Defeat.

Deffey, var. of DAFF sb., fool, stupid fellow.

1482 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 315 Yf any brother dysspysse anoder callenge hym knaffe or horson, or deffe.

Deffence, Defform, etc.: see DEFENCE, etc.

Deffer, var. of DEVER Obs., duty.

Defference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.
Deffly, erron. form of DEFTLY.

Defhed: see DEAFHEAD.

Defiable (d'fisi ab'l), a, 1 rare. [f. Defy v. 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being defied; † defiant. 1874 M. & F. Collins Frances I. 14 Oh! I think he's rather a defiable young gentleman. † Defiable, a. 2 Obs. rare - 1. [f. Defy v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being digested; digestible. a 1450 Fysskynge wyth an Angle (1883) 2 And ete norysching metes & defyabul.

a 1450 Fysshynge wyth an Angle (1883) 2 And ete norysching metes & defyabul.

Defial (difai'ăl). rare. [In ME., a. OF. defiaille (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. defer to DEFY: see
-AL 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng.
verb: cf. denial.] = DEFIANCE.
c 1470 HARDING Chron. CLIV. iv, He helde the felde and kyng Philyp warred, And letters sent hym, defyals and wmbrayde, Of hys suraunce and othe. 1793 W. TAYLOR IT.
Goethe's 19h. in Tauris Note 119 This defial is not a Gothic and misplac'd idea. 1824 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. LYI1.
509 King Meliad, And Danayn... took part In the defial.
1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V. II. 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt.

Defiance (difai'ans). Forms: 4 defye-, 5
defy-, diffi-, diffye-, dyffy-, 5-6 defi-, deffyaunce, 6 diffyans, diffi-, defyance, 5- deflance.
[a. OF. defance, deff-, desf-, the action of defying
= Pr. desfansa, OSp. desfanza, It. disfidare:
Romanic \*disfidantia, f. disfidare, med. L. diffidare:

Romanic \*disfidantia, f. disfidare, med.L. diffidare: see Defy v.l and -ANCE. Mod.F. défiance in sense of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L. diffidentia distrust : sce DIFFIDENCE.]

+1. Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity;

the Action of Institute (1988) the Action of Institute (1988)

2. The act of defying or challenging to fight; a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. Cartel of defiance: see Cartel and

c 1430 LvDG, Bochas II. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Vertue on fortune maketh a defiannce. 1587 Mirr. Mag., Brennus xxv, To sound defiannce, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, III. 130 Shall we..send Defiance to the Traytor?

1639 tr. Camun' Moral Relat. 303 Saluted by n letter uf defiance, which marked out the houre and the place where he should come with n second. 1755 Johnson, Defiance. n challenge to make any impeachment good. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xv. 64 He could not dispense with naswering. Sir Isaac Newton. who had given him a defiance in express terms. 1856 Froune Hist. Eng. (1858) II. ix. 372 To the king, the pope's conduct appeared a defiance; and as a defiance he accepted it.

3. The act of setting at nought; open or daring resistance offered to authority or any opposing

resistance offered to authority or any opposing

force.

1710 STEELE Tatler No. 98 P 3 Remarkable for that Piece of good Breeding peculiar to natural Britons, to wit Defiance. a 1714 SHARF Wes. VI. Dis. vin. (R.), This open and scandalous violation and defiance of his must sacred fundamental laws. 1883 Factor Short Stud. IV. 1. ix. 105 The open disobacience of the order...could be construed only as defiance.

4. Phr. a. To bid defiance to: to defy, declare hostility to; to brave, set at nought; so to set at

defiance.

\*\*\*grain Burton Anal. Mcl. 11. iii. 111. (1676) 210 He set her Fortune] at defiance ever after. \*\*\*165 Decay Chr. Piety (J.). The Novatian heresy... bade such express defiance to repostacy. \*\*\*1757 Centinel No. 34 The fire of youth... when ngitated by any violent passion... sets everything at defiance. \*\*1794 Sullivan View Nat. II, The Alps. See how scornfully they look down upon you, and bid defiance to the elements. \*\*184 Miss Mittorn in L'Estrange Life III. ix. 144 They might have set the Tories at defiance.

\*\*D. In defiance of: with daring disregard of; setting 2t nought

Setting at nought.

1750 Johnson Kambler No. 75 7 15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table, 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 15 Clung to .. in defiance of reason and sensation.

1874 Green Short Hist. iv. § 5. 202 Gayeston .. was beheaded in defiance of the terms of his parietalities. capitulation.

+ 5. Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejec-

† B. Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejection. Obs. rare -1.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. III. i. 143 Such a warped slip of wildernesse Nere issu'd from his blood. Take my defiance, Die, perish.

† B. Distrust. Obs. rare -1. [= mod. F. defiance.]

165a Pervs Diary 6 Jan., Major Holmes... 1 perceive, would fain get to be free and friends with my wife; but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath a defyance against him.

**Defiant** (dhōi'ānt), a. [a. F. defiant, OF. des., deff., defant, pr. pple. of desfier, defier: see Defy and ANT. App. quite of modern use.]

1. Showing a disposition to defy; manifesting a

spirit of defiance.

spirit of dehance.

a 1837 Baydors cited in Worcester. 1840 Carlyle Heroes
(1858) 280 The man's heart that dare rise defiant... against
Hell itself. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. 11. xi. 510 The defiant
attitude which she had assumed. 1863 Gro. Eliot Romola
n. viii, She had started up with defiant words ready to burst from her lins

| 2. Feeling distrust. [= mod.F. défiant.]
1872 Lever t.d. Kilgobbin xv. (1875) 98 He was less defiant,

Defiantly (difairantli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly.

1859 Halliwell Evid. Chr. 150 The early Christians...
defiantly neglected the polytheistic worship.

1874 GREEN
Short Hist. viii. § 3. 487 Buckingham... stood defiantly at his master's side as he was denounced.

Defiantness. rare. [-NESS.] The quality

of being defiant.

1872 GEO. ELIOT Middlem. lxi, He answered .. speaking with quick defiantness. + **Defi-atory**, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Defi v. 1, after words like commend-atory.] Bearing or Bearing or conveying defiance.

1635 Shelford Learned Disc. 276 (T.) The letters defiatory of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.

of Achmet to Signsmund the Third. **Defibrinate** (d'f'si'brine't), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Fibrin + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of fibrin. Hence **Defi-brinated** fpl. a.; **Defibrination**, the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defi-brinize** 

the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defibrinize**v. [see -IZE] = DEFIBRINATE.

845 G. E. DAYIT. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 249 Density of
defibrinated blood. 1880 Nature XXI. 453 On diluting the
fresh blood. and exposing it after rapid defibrination. 1881
G. F. Dowoeswell in Jrnl. Microsc. Sc. Jan. 160, I have
not found it necessary to defibrinate the blood. 1883 Syd.
Soc. Lex., Defibrinize. 1885 OGLIVIE, Defibrinize.
† **Deficience** (dirfens). Obs. [ad. late L.
dēficientia, f. dēficient-em DEFICIENT: see-ENCE.]
The fact of being deficient; failure, want, defi-

ciency.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. ii. § 4. 11 In these kindes of vnperfect Histories I doe assign no deficience.

1642 Lo. J. Digay Sp. in Ho. Com. 19 Jan. 20 The deficience of Parliament hath bin the Causa Causarum of all the Mischiefs.

1667 Mitron P. L. vin. 416 Thou in thy self art perfect, and in thee Is no deficience found.

1702-72 H. Walfold Vritue's Anced. Paint. (1782) V. 2 Want of colouring is the capital deficience of prints.

1784 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrade 10 Mar., Imputing every deficience to criminal negligence.

Deficiency (d/fi-scns). [f. as prec.: see-ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being deficient or wanting: failnre; want, lack, absence; insufficiency.

1. The quanty or state of being deficient of whating; failnre; want, lack, absence; insufficiency.

1634 E. Knott Charity maintained v, \$9 The Doctrine of
the total deficiency of the visible Church, which ... is maintained by divers chief Protestants. 1646 Str T. Browne
Pseud. Ep. 11. v. v. 183 Scaliger finding a defect in the reason
of Aristotle, introduceth one of no lesse deficiency himselfe.

1767 Blackstone Comm. 11. 246 Escheats .. arising merely

npon the deficiency of the blood, whereby the descent is impeded. 1793 Bendoes Math. Evid. 62 We may make up, by continued attention, for their deficiency of original acuteness. 1797 M. Baillie Morb. Anal. Pref., Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language. 1865 Geotre Plate I. i. 83 These particles might be in excess as well as in deficiency. b. with a and pl.: An instance of this condition; comething wanting: a defect an improfection.

b. with a and pl.: An instance of this condition; something wanting; a defect, an imperfection.

1664 II, More Myst. Iniq., 116 That there is a deficiency in the Merits of Christ.

1664 POWER Exp. Philos. 1. 53 They discover the flaws and deficiencies of the latter.

1736 Flutler Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 I. 92 Nature has endued in with a power of supplying those deficiencies, by acquired knowledge.

1817 J. Scott Paris Revisil. (ed. 4) 184 The battle ... proved the existence of a deficiency in the latter quarter.

1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I., 11. vii., 168 This consciousness of his own deficiencies is an interesting trait in his character.

1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1876) I. iii. 127 Where art has to supply the deficiencies of nature.

1864 C. Math. Deficiency of a curve: the number by which its double points fall short of the highest

which its double points fall short of the highest

which its double points fail short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

1865 Cavley Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. 1. No. iii, It will be convenient to introduce the term 'Deficiency', viz. a curve of the order n with  $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2) - D$  double points, is said to have a deficiency = D. 1893 FORSYTH Theory of Functions 356 The deficiency of a curve is the same as the class of the Riemann surface associated with its equation.

d. The amount by which the revenue of a state, company, etc. falls short of the expenditure; a deficit; hence deficiency act, bill, law (i.e. one to meet such a deficiency); the amount by which the assets of a debtor fall short of his liabilities; hence deficiency account, statement.

2. attrib

2. attrib.

1719 W. Woon Surv. Trade 168 A considerable Sum of Money arising by the Deficiency Law. 1887 Daily News 26 Oct. 6/8 None of the debtors have as yet filed deficiency accounts. 1887 Pall Mall G. 30 Nov. 9/1 The bankrupt was then questioned upon his deficiency statement.

Deficient (dTh'sent), a. and sb. [ad. L. deficient-em, pr. pple, of deficere to fail, orig. to undo, do away, take oneself away, leave, forsake; f. Deficient of the deficiency statement.

I. 6 + facere to make, do. Cf. mod.F. deficient (1754 in Hatzf.).]

A. adj.

(1754 in Hatzf.).] A. adj.

1. Wanting some part, element, constituent, or characteristic which is necessary to completeness, or having less than the proper amount of it; want-

or having less than the proper amount of it; wanting or falling short in something; defective.

2604 Shars. Oth. iii 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. 1632 Lithgow Trav. A iv, Howsoever the Gift, and the Giver be deficient. 1653 T. Rudd Enclide A iv, The [Mannscript] Copie, in many places, was deficient. 1659 O. Walker Oratory 32 Latine words (where our language is deficient) Englished. 1663 Cowley Disc. Gov. O. Cronwoell (1669) 74 In the point of murder . we have little reason to think that our late Tyranny has been deficient to the examples . set it in other Countreys. 1743 Steele Englishman No. 19. 121 We find our selves deficient in any thing else sooner than in our Understanding. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 72 F 1 Men complain . of deficient memory. 1861 Flo. Nightingale Nursing 5 The best women are wofully deficient in knowledge about health. 1891 Law Times XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of about 33 percent.

† b. Gram. = Deffective a. 5. Obs. C. Arith.

+ b. Gram. = DEFECTIVE a. 5. Obs. c. Arith. Deficient number: a number the sum of whose factors is less than the number itself. d. Geom. Deficient hyperbola: a cubic curve having only one + e. Mus. Applied to any interval di-

minished by a comma. Obs.

1737-51 Chamsens Cycl., Defective, or Deficient Nouns, in grammar. Ibid., Deficient Hyperbola. Ibid., Deficient numbers... Such, e.gr. is 8; whose quota parts are, 1, 2, and 4; which, together, only make 7. 1753 Ibid., Supp. s.v. Interval, Limma of the Greek Scale, or deficient Semi-tone

2. Present in less than the proper quantity; not

2. Present in less than the proper quantity; not of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or lacking; insufficient, inadequate.

1632 J. HANWARD IT. Biondy's Eromena 14 Meere conjectures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to conjecture) were wanting. 1663 Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell (1669) 70 II I should say, that personal kind of courage had been deficient in the man. 1748 Auson's 1'0y. III. iv. 333 Apprehensions that our stock of water might prove deficient. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Liv. Wks. (Bohn'II. 100 I I lallam is uniformly polite, but with deficient sympathy. 1881 Maxwell. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 40 The quantity of fluid which would be required to saturate it is sometimes called the Deficient fluid.

43. Deficient cause: that 'deficience', failure

+3. Deficient cause: that 'deficience', failure to act, or absence of anything, which becomes the cause or negative condition of some result. Obs.

cause or negative condition of some result. Obs.

The conception and the phrase (causa deficient) appear first in St. Augustine, in his discussion of the origin of evil and of God's relation to it, and are connected with his doctrine that evil being nothing positive, but merely a defect, could have no efficient, but only a deficient cause. It was also used by Thomas Aquinas (who distinguished the physical sense of the phrase from the moral); in English it came into vogue during the Calvinistic-Arminian controversy in 16-17th c., in reference both to the origin of evil and to the reprobation of the wicked. Cf. Defective a. 6. [St. August. De Civ. Dei XII, vii, Nemo igitur querai efficientem caussam malæ voluntatis, non enim est efficiens, sed deficiens; quia nec illa effectio est, sed defectio; deficere namque ab eo quod summum est, ad id quod minus est, hoc est incipere habere voluntatem malam.]

2881 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 204 And hereof

commeth the destruction of the reprobates...y efficient cause where consistent truely in every of their own corruption, but the cause deficient in the will of God. 1598 Barkuley Felic. Man (1631) 666 It the cause of evil and sin is no efficient but a deficient cause. 1638 Womoce Exam. Tilenns 40 There are sins of omission... and if the deficient cause in things necessary be the efficient, you know to whom such sins are to be imputted. 2677 Gale Crt. Gentiles 17. it. 1, 1, 2, 360 As for moral evil he [God] is not the author or cause thereof as it is evil: because moral evils as such have no efficient cause but only deficient. 1678 fbid. iv. III. vi. 195 Gods concurse is neither the efficient nor deficient cause of sin. +4. Failing, fainting; of or pertaining to swooning. Obs. commeth the destruction of the reprobates... y efficient cause

TOOS SHARE. Lear IV. vi. 23 He looke no more, Least my braine turne, and the deficient sight Topple downe headlong. 163a LITHGOW Trav. x. 438 A. giddy headed Foole, (full of deficient Vapours). + B. sb. Obs.

1. Something that is wanting, or absent where it should be present. b. The want or absence of

smouth De present. D. The want or absence of something; a deficiency.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. 23 To set down more than the naked Titles, or brief Arguments of Deficients. 1660 Sharrock Vegetables 2 Lord Bacon.. reckons it among the Deficients of Natural History. 1686 Williams in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I, 263 To y mercer for deficients to my new suit.

2. Gram. A defective noun.

1647 WARO Simp. Cobler 25 Like the One Genus in the Grammer, being Deficients, or Redundants, not to be brought under any Rule.

3. A person who fails to do what is required;

a defaulter.

1697 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 521 Y° Collectors had neither brought in the Monies they had Received, nor y° names of the deficients. 1719 Ayr Presbyt. Rec. in Ch. Life Scott. (1885) I. i. 22 note, The deficients have all engadged to do it.

(1885) 1. L. 22 note, The deficients have all engadged to do it.

Deficiently, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deficient manner; defectively, insufficiently, 1702 Echard Eccl. Hist. (1710) 279 After she had sacrificed many of her gallants who were too deficiently serviceable to her. 1818 Tooo, Deficiently, in a defective manner.

Deficile, obs. var. of DIFFICILE a.

† Deficious, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. defi-cere to fail; cf. Deficient.] Deficient, lacking. 1540-2 Elvor Image Gov. 6 Because they have been so deficiouse of knowlage. Deficit (de fisit, de fisit). [a. F. deficit (1690 in

Hatzf.), a. L. deficit 'it is wanting, there is wanting' (from deficere: see Deficient), formerly used

in inventories, etc., to designate things wanting.]

A falling short, a deficiency; the amount by which a sum of money, or the like, falls short of what is due or required; the excess of expenditure or

is due or required; the excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets.

1782 Gentl. Mag. LII. 122/t The deficit in the accounts of men entrusted with public employment.

1787 T. Jefferson Wril. (1839) II. 200 They see a great deficit in their revenues.

1817 Bentham Parl. Ref. Catech. (1838) 75 In congress, where, in the very last year, there was a surplus.. instead of a deficit, as here. 1861 Musgawe By-roads 215 The hardier sex was compelled to make good the deficit arising from the withdrawal of female exertion. 1879 II. Fawcett in 19th Cent. Feb. 194 (Government of India) Deficits have been repeatedly recurring, and debt has been steadily and surely accumulated.

De fide: see De I. 4.

Defied (dfioid), 1911. a. [f. Defy v.1 + -ed.]

Defied (dffaird), ppl. a. [f. Defy v.1 + -ED.] Treated with defiance, challenged, braved.

1816 Byzon Stanzas to Angusta (1.) vi, There's more in one soft word of thine Than in the world's defied rebuke.

one soft word of thine Than in the world's defied relinke. **Defier** (d/Isi 31). [f. Defy v.I + -RR I.] One who defies, challenges, or braves.

158 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Vey. Turkie iv. xiii.

126 Zatasnicis, which signifieth. defyers of men, for that every one of them are bounde to fight agaynst tenne. 1512

Two Noble K. v. i. 120, I am. To those that boast, and have not, a defyer. 1703 Rows U/ysz. v. i, This Defier of the Gods. 1826 Miss Mirvoso Village Ser. In (1863) 372 The girls. more stardy defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves.

\*\*Deficience in the world in the world's deficient for the control of the control o

boys themselves.

† **Defiguration** (difigiürē<sup>1</sup>·fən). Obs. [n. of action from med.L. dēfigürāre to disfigure, f. Del. 6 + figürāre to figure, figūra figure; cf. F. defigurer.] The action of disfiguring; marring the figure or appearance (of a thing); disfigurement. 158 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkien. iii 13 b. By such defiguration they do shew very horrible. 1638 Bp. IIall. Rem. Wks. (1660) 30 These traditions are defigurations and deformations of Christ exhibited. 1830 Lama Lett. (1837) 11. 263 A certain personal defiguration in the man-part of this extraordinary centaur.

† **Defi: gure**, v.¹ Obs. [a. OF. defigurer (12th c.), var. of des., defigurer, mod.F. defigurer:—late L. and Rom. disfigürēre to DISFIGURE.] An early synonym of DISFIGURE.

synonym of DISFIGURE.

2340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 2340 Horribely defygurd though syn. 14. Eng. Misc. (Warton Club) 24 Thow art defygurt, thi eyne beth depe hollowed.

+ Defigure (d/h·giŭi), v.2 Obs. [f. De- I. 3+

FIGURE v. (cf. depict, delineate).]
1. trans. To represent by a figure or image; to figure, delineate.

ngure, defineate.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 114/2 To be...
defigured or portraitede in woode.

1631 Werver Anc.
Fun. Mon. 844 Two stones as they are bere defigured.

2. fg. To represent symbolically, symbolize.

1615 G. Sanovs Trav. II. 113 By this defigured they the perplexed life of man.

† Defil, v. Obs. rare. To be or become stupid;

= dialectal daffle: see DAFF v.

1570 Lewiss 126/37 To deffl, neutre, stupere.

Defilade (defilē¹'d), sb. Fortif. [f. Defile v.³
+-ADE. Defilade in F. appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to Defile v.²] = De-TILEMENT 2

FILEMENT 2.

1851 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 105 The object of defilade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy. Bid. 111 It often happens. that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief. 1855 Poatlock in Encycl. Brit. IX. 801/2 It is preferable to excavate hehind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. II. 106 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called defilade.

Defilade (defilade, v. Fortif. [f. Defilade should be raised to obtain cover, are called defilade.)

3b.: answering to mod. F. defiler, Defile v. 3] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading

that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (Stocqueler Mil. Encycl.).

Defila ding vbl. sb.

Defila ding vbl. sb.

1838 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 217 When n work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from. the hill..may be every where at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. Ibid. 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquette opposite the height. 1830 E. S. N. Campbell Dict. Mil. Sc. S.v. Defilement, The operation ... called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. 1851 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 297 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed.

1861 J. A. M. A. J. Formerly 7-0 defile.

**Defile** (dr feil, dr feil), sb. 1 Formerly 7-9 defile, 8 defilee. [a. F. defile (17th c.), ppl. sb. from defiler to Defile v. 2: the final -e was formerly often made -ee in Eng., but being generally written e without accent, has come to be treated as e mute. the word being identified in form with DEFILE v.]

1. Mil. A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front; esp. (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains.

gorge between mountains.

a. defilé, defilee.

1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2064/2 They repassed the Defilés on the side of the Moras. 1698 T. Froger Voy. 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a Defilé or narrow Passage. 1701 Lond. Gaz. No. 3723/2 In a Defilee between a great Moras and the River Adige. 1720 Ozell. Vertot's Rom. Ref. II. XIV. 340 He was served in the Defilees of those Mountains. 1796 7 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1812) 250 The Regiment passes a defile, and forms in line of divisions. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc., Defilé.

B. defile.

BELL Dict. Mil. Sc., Defile.

B. defile.

18. defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood.

19. defile of Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood.

19. defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass.

18. defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass.

18. defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass.

18. defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass.

18. defile about half a moral by file about defile about defile at a defile defile state to be defile about half a deep morass.

18. defile.

18. defile.

18. defile.

18. defile.

18. defile.

28. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also

2. The act of defining, a march by fires. (Also as Fr., defile.)

1835 in H. Greville Diary 65 (Stanf.) In the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the defile of the troops. 1880 C. E. Noeron Church-build. Mid. Ages in. 700 She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after hand of the envoys.

Defile, sb.2 Fortif. rare. [f. Defile v.3]

The act of defilading a fortress.
1864 in Webster.

1864 in WEBSTER

1864 in Webster.

Defile (dfoirl), v.¹ Also 5-6 defyle. [An altered form of defoul, defoil, by association with FILE v. Defoul, orig. a. OF. defouler 'to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c., come to be associated with the Eng. adj. foul, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute'; in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs befoul and befile, also foul and file (the latter:—OE. fylan umlaut deriv. of OE. fill, foul); and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of defile beside defoul.

What share, if any, the variant defoil had in the What share, if any, the variant defoil had in the

that share, it any, the variant dejoit had in the process does not appear.]

†1. trans. To bruise, maul: cf. Defoul v. Obs. c 1400 Rom. Rose (C) 7317 Men ne may. Tearen the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine backe and side, Though men him beat and all defile [Fr. Ja tant n' iert batus ne torchies. Rime 'beguile'].

2. To render (materially) fonl, filthy, or dirty;

to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness,

or clearness of.

[142-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 185 Letters wryten were founde vndefilede at the end of the yere.] 1530 Palson, 509/2, I defyle, I araye or soyle a thing. 7e salis .. This garment is sore defyled. 1535 Coveanale 7eb ix. 31 Yet

shuldest thon dyppe me in y° myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me. 1594 LATIMEA 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 163 An evyll hirde that defiles hys own nest. 1626 J. Pyea in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks worke would not make it cleane. 1846 Taench Mirac. xix. (1682) 325 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. 1887 STEVENSON Underrwoods 1. xxx. 63 While I defile the dinner plate. 162. 1859 Prescort Philip II, I. II. iii. 182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully. c1325 [see Defileo]. c1450 Pol. Rel. & L. Poéms (1866) 104 Iam. defyled with syne. 1460 CARGRAVE Chron. 63 Domician. was.. in his last zeres al defiled wit view. 2526-34 TINDALE Mark vii. 15 Thoo thinges which procede out of him are those which defyle the man. 1555 Tract in Stryep Eccl. Mem. III. App. xliv. 126 Oh! miserable England, defiled with bloud by the Pope's sword! 16. STILLINGFLEET (J.), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. 1749 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.

† 4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. Obs. Cf. Deffoll 4.

†4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. Obs. Cf. Defoul 4.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 5 She wold not be defylyde With spot or wem of man. 1530 Palsga. 509/2, I defyle, I ravysshe a mayden of her maydenheed, Je viole...God defende that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden. 1556 Aurelio & Isah. (1608) HJ, She that .. hathe lever to dey than to be defilede. 1611 Bible Gen. xxxiv. 2 Shechem the son of Hamor .. tooke her, and lay with her, and defiled her. 1718 Paioa Solomon III. 453 The husband murder d, and the wife defiled. 2769 Blackstonke Comm. IV. 208 It must.. appear, that she was afterwards married, or defiled.

5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of; to descerate profone.

desecrate, profane.

desecrate, profane.

[Cf. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 335 And bat bis haly place be fyled.] ? a 1500 Wyclif's Wycket (1828) 2 The armes of hyme shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuarye. 1535 Coverolle 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde. 1611 Bible Neh. xii. 29 They have defiled the priesthood. 1683 Burnet tr. More's Utopia (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed.

b. To render ceremonially unclean.
1535 Coverolle Lev. xi. 44 Ye shal not defyle youre selnes on eny maner of crepynge beest. 1611 Bible Lev. xxii. 8 That which dieth of it selfe. hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — John xviii. 28 They themselves went not into the Iudgement hall, lest they should be defiled. 1883 F. M. Carvord Mr. Isaacs i, It is a criminal offence. for a non-Hindin person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man. caste man.

To sully the honour of, to dishononr. Obs. 1 0. 10 suny the noniour oi, to dishordon? Obs. 1881 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 29 b, This foule monthed Gentleman depraveth and defileth the death of that godly man. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. 111. ii. 410 Come, recreant. Ile whip thee with a rod. He is defiled That drawes a sword on thee. 1708 SWIFT Let. Sacram. Test, However his character may be defiled by such mean and dirty hands.

+7. absol. To cause defilement or filth; to drop

+7. absol. To cause defilement or hith; to drop excrement. Obs.

1547 Boodde Brev. Health 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the precynct of the churche. 1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, 11. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest.

+8. intr. To become foul or unclean. Obs.

1673 J. Carl. Nat. 8 Princ. Love 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile.

Defile (dffoi-1), v.2 Mil. [a. F. défiler (1648 in Hatzf.), f. De- I. 6 + file sb., FILE.]

1. intr. To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also transf.

Also transf.

Also transf.

1705 A. R. Accompl. Officer vii. 90 Lest the Army being too long Desling should be deseated by degrees, before it can form its Lines.

1732 Leddrag Sethas II. x. 393 He began by making the troops desile.

1812 Examiner 24 Aug. 531/2 The division... desiled on the right.

1857 H. Miller 7est.

Rocks II. 117 That long procession of being which... is still dessiling across the stage.

2. trans. To traverse by files. ? Obs.

1761-2 Hume Hist. Eng. (1860) IV. Ivi. 293 He hriskly attacked them, as they were dessiling a lane.

Desile, v.3 Fortif. rare.

[a. F. déssiler (14th c. dessiller to unthread, in Hatzl.), f. dé-, De- I. 6 + radical part of ensiler (=désensiler): see Enfile, Enfillade.] = Defillade v.

ENFILADE.] = DEFILADE v.

1864 in Webstea, and in later Dicts.

Defiled (d/foi'ld), ppl. a. [f. DEFILE v.\frac{1}{2} +-ED.]

Polluted, sullied. Polluted, sullied.
[c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 724 Bot he com byder ryst as a chylde. Harmlez, trwe and vndefylde.] 1530 Palsgr. 309/2 Defyled as a thynge that is soyled, polse. 1660 Jer. Taylon Worthy Commun. Introd. 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. 1746-7 Hervey Medit. (1818) p. iii, Men of defiled habits and unclean lips. 1858 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.

Hence † Defi ledness.
1607 Herron Wks. I. 328 The corruption and defilednesse of nature, which man brings with him into the world. 1642 Rocers Naaman 541, I speake of a defilednesse of heart.

Defilee, obs. form of Deffile 5b. 1

Defilement! I defail ment.

**Defilement** 1 (difficient). [f. Defile v.1 + -MENT.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.

Deling defiled.

1634 Milton Comus 466 When lust .. Lets in defilement to the inward parts.

1712 Steele Spect. No. 286 P. The Chaste cannot rake into such Filch without Danger of Defilement. 1814 Southey Rederick ii, Where. It might abide. From all defilement safe.

1861 Gen. P. Thompson

Audi Alt. III. cxxxii. 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.

b. An instance of this; concr. anything that

defiles.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. x. 16 Ye holy land was at length purged from ye defylements and filthines, wherewith it was berayed. 1643 MILTON Divorce Pref. (1851) 16 Mariage lay in disgrace. as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement. 1699 W. SALMON Ars Chirurgica Title-p., Removal of Defilements. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU Farrers ii. 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. 1891 Echo 31 Jan., The defilements in water which are most fatal to man.

Defi-lement 2. Fortif. [a. mod. F. defilement (1785 in Hatzf.), f. defiler: see Defile v.3] The act or operation of defileding.

(1785 in Hatzt.), f. défler: see DEFILE v.3] The act or operation of defilading.
1816 in James Milit. Dict. 1828 J. M. Spearman Brit.
Gunner (ed. 2) 218 The banquettes and terre-pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet.
1830 E. S. N. Campbell Dict. Mil. Sc. 51 The operation. called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. Defilement in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

Traverses.

Defiler (difaila). [f. Defile v.1+-er.] One who defiles; also fig. of things.

1546 Bale Eng. Votaries II. (R.), As a defyler of relygion and polluter of their holye ceremonyes.

1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles, a defiler of women, a deflourer of maydes.

1607 Staks. Timon IV. III. 383 Thom bright defiler Of Himens purest bed. a 1719 Addison (J.), I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler.

1882 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxix. 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers.

Defiliation. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 1 + L. fili-us son, fili-a daughter + -ATION, after affiliation.] Deprivation of a son.

1882 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Praise Chimney-Sw., The recovery

1822 Lame Elia Ser. 1. Praise Chimney-Sw., The recovery of the young Montagu [may] be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

defiliations.

Defiling (difficilin), vbl. sb. [f. Defile v. 1 + -INO 1.] The action of Defile v. 1; defilement. 1885 ABP. Sandys Serm. (1841) by We need not their after-cleansings, which in truth are defilings. 1886 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holie sanctuarie. 1846 Keble Lyra Innoc. (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling.

Defi-ling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defiles. Hence Defi-lingly adv.
1889 Mona Cairo Wing of Azrael I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings.

Definability (difficinabilitit). [f. next +-ITY.]

Definability (dřípi:năbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.]

Definability (d'fainabi-liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being definable.

1865 Pusev Eiren. 300 Many. profound theologians.. have impugned its definability. a 1866 J. Grove Exam. Utilit. Philos. vii. (1870) 131 The legal definability of it.

Definable (d'fainab'l), a. [f. Define v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being defined.

a 1860 Hammono Wks. I. 291 (R.) Great variety. of .. opportunities, not defineable particularly. 1682 Davoen Relig. Laici Pref. (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. 1840 Carlule Heroes (1882) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity. 1863 Gro. Eliot Remoda II. xxvii, Something apart from all the definable interests of her life. 1893 F. Hall in Nation LVII. 45/2 The ordinary predicate, that hriefly definable by 'affirm'.

Hence **Definably** adv.

1805 Foster Est. I. iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention. **Define** (diffirm), v. Forms: 4 deffine, 4-6 diff., defyne, 5 deffyne, 5-6 diffine, dyffyne, 5-define. [ME., a. Anglo-F. and OF. define-r to end, terminate, determine = Pr. definar; a Romanic parallel form to L. dēfinīre to end, FINISH), whence It. definire, Sp. definir, Pr. and OF. definir, definir. Definer, the common form in OF., is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in F. by definir, with adoption of the transferred senses of L. dēfinīre. In mod. English also define is in sense the finire. In mod. English also define is in sense the representative of L. definire. A parallel form diffinire, with dis- (see DE-I. 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms diffiner, desfinir, diffinir (14-17th c.) in F.; thence the Eng. variants in deff., diff., dyff..]
†1. trans. To bring to an end. Also intr. To

†1. trans. To bring to an end. Also intr. To come to an end. Obs. rare.

c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame 344 For though your loue laste a seson Wayte yon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen And for the more part diffynen. 1466 Mann. 4 Househ. Exp. 370 My mastyr gaff to Gorney the excheatour, to defiyne an offyse afftyr Water Gorges dethe, xx. s. 1404 Fabyan Chron. 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyne: The fyft at Cadwaladyr I haue also diffyned. 1562 Pyramus & Th., (Alas my loue) and line ye yet, did not your life define By Lyones rage?

† b. To bring to an end (a controversy, etc.); to determine, decide, settle. Obs.
1538 Starkey England 11. iii. 199 And as for al othir controversys, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. 1596 Spenser F. Q. I.v. iii. 2 These warlike Champions. Assembled were in field the chalenge to define. 1611 SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit. ii. (1614) 4/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. a1677 Barrow Pope's Suprem. (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies.

2. To determine the boundary or spatial extent

2. 10 determine the boundary or spatial extent of; to settle the limits of. Also fig.

τ τοο Μαυνπεν. (1839) xxxi. 315 Gowtes, Artetykes, that me distreynen, the diffynen the end of my labour agenst my wille. 1843 Paescort Mexico I. 16 The limits niready noticed as defining its permanent territory. 1861 M. Partison Ess. (1880) I. 47 The duties of the guild towards the country and city. were strictly defined. 1874 Green Short Mist. iv. § 2. 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

To make definite in outline or form. (See

also DEFINED.)

b. To make definite in outline or form. (Sec also DEFINED.)

1815 WORDSW. Essay Wks. (1888) 873/1 In nature everything is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. 1865 Tynnall. Notes Lect. Light § 174. For perfectly distinct vision it is necessary that the image on the retina should be perfectly defined.

† 3. To set bounds to, to limit, restrict, confine.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis IV. II. 30 Quhilkis na way diffynis The force nor strength of luif with his hard bandis! 1624 BE LAWNE IT. Du Monthi's Logick 27 God is.. so present in all places, as he is neither limited, nor defined by any place.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med. 1, § 27 Wee doe too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

4. To determine, lay down definitely; to fix, decide; † to decide upon, fix upon.

1535 STEWART Crow. Scot. II. 120 All the lordis for that samin thing, And commoun pepill. did defyne The kingis bruther, callit Constantyne. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.

11. (1843) 43/1 The first canon defined and determined such an unlimited power and prerogative to be in the king. 1790 Gianon Misc. Wks. (1814) III. 510 The situation, the measure and the value of the estate cannot now be exactly defined. a 1794 Ibid. 1. 158 Two or three years were loosely defined for the term of my absence. 1867 E. Quincy Life J. Quincy 250 He' defined his position', to use a later political formula, very clearly.

† b. intr. To determine, decide. Obs.

2134 Chaucer Troylus iv., 362 Forthi I thus defyne:—Ne trust no wight to fynden in Fortune Aye properte; her

† b. intr. To determine, decide. Obs.
c 1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 362 Forthi I thus defyne:—Ne truste no wight to fynden in Fortune Aye properte; her yiftes ben commune. 1402 Hoccleve Letter of Cupid 463
Than wol we thus concluden and dyffyne: we yow comannde...that, of thise false men our reble foon, ye do punyshment.
1503 Graffon Chrom. II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes.
1582 Munoay Disc. E. Campion Ch. Neither was that barre appointed to define on causes of conscience. 1612
BACON Ess. Yudicature (Arb.) 450 The vniust Indge... when hee defineth amisse of lands and property.
45 To state precisely or determinately: to specify.

+5. To state precisely or determinately; to specify.

†5. To state precisely or determinately; to specify. (Const, with obj. clause or simple obj.) Obs. c1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 834 Wherfore I wol defiyne.. That trewely for ought I kan espie Ther is no verray wele is bis world here. 1361 Davs tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 166 h, The day of judgement can no man diffine. 1363 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 46 Cardan plainly defineth, that Amber is a mineral. 1669 Boviz Cont. New Exper. I. (1682) 86 Even clouds.. may reach much higher than Carden, Kepler, and others have defind. † b. intr. or absol. To make precise statement.

+ b. intr. or absol. To make precise statement. T. 1380 Weculf Scrum. sciii. Sel. Wks. I. 330 Men shulden not here diffyne, but 3if God tolde it hem. c1430 Lyos, Bochas 1. ix. (1544) 17 a. Of her byrth fyrst he doth defyne. 1570 Act 13 Eliz. c. 7 § 2 Persons being Bankrupt as is before defined. 1600 HAKLUYT Voy. III. 54 (R.) How then can such men define upon other regions. whether they were inhabited or not.

3. To state exactly what (a thing) is: to set forth

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth

such men define upon other regions, whether they were inhabited or not.

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth or explain the essential nature of. (In early use: To state the nature or properties of, to describe.)

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 271 Swych a wo my wit kan not defyne. 1473 Lyno. Pilgr. Sozule v. i. (1859) 72 The beaute of this mansion ne maye no man telle, ne diffyne the ioye, and the grete arraye. 1484 Caxton Curiall 5 That thou mayst the better knowe now the courte 1 wyl descryue and dyfine it to the. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, What it is, Saynt Bernarde declareth . diffynynge or discribynge it in this wyse. 1555 Eden Decades Pref. (Arb.) 49 Cicero defineth trewe glory to bee a fame of many and greate desertes. 1677 Gale Cri. of Gentiles iv. 202 He that perfectly comprehends and defines athing gives limits and bounds to that thing in his intellect. 1710 Addit. 6 Spir. (1782) 1. xx. 257 Descartes defined the essence of the soul to consist in thinking. 1846 Mill Logic Introd. § 1 To define, is to select from among all the properties of a thing, those which shall be understood to be designated and declared hy its name. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) III. 184 Genius has been defined as 'the power of taking pains'.

b. To set forth or explain what (a word or expression) means; to declare the signification of (a word). [Not recognized by J.]

1532 Mora Confut. Tindale Wks. 608/2 All hys other sygnificacions I lette passe. except onely that which he hath also diffyned false, 1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 14 Therefore ye muste needes have these Predicamentes ready, when soever ye will define any worde, or give a naturall name unto it. 1724 Warts Logic i. vi. § 2 In defining the name there is no need that we should be acquainted with the intimate nature or essence of the thing. 1791 Boswell. 76hisson an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 A lady once asked him how he came to define Pastern 'the knee of a horse'. 1885 Davidson Logic of Definition 86 Horse cannot be otherwise defined in a dictionary than

7. transf. Of properties: To make (a thing) what it is; to give a character to, characterize; to constitute the definition of.

to constitute the definition of.

1633 G. Hrabert Temple, Invitation ii, Come ye hither
all, whom wine Doth define, Naming you not to your good.
1648 Milton Tenure Kings (1650) 55 Being lawfully depriv'd
of all things that define a magistrate.
1875 Bennett & Dyea
Sach's 2 Bot. t. iii. 180 The tout ensemble of properties which
define the character of the natural group, class, or order.

8. To separate by definition, to distinguish by
special marks or characteristics (from). rare.
1807-8 W. laving Salmag, xii. (1860) 280 By this is defin'd
The fop from the man of refinement and mind.
1839 Meacuison Silur. Syst. 1. xaxiv. 456 It is difficult to define the
subsoil of Silurian rock from that of the Old Red Sandstone.

Defined (diffind), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]
Having a definite outline or form; clearly marked.
Also fig.

Also fig.

a 1747 Newton (J.), When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. 1849 Mrs. Someaville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxvii. 436 The central matter is so vivid and so sharply defined that the nebula might be taken for a bright star. 1852 H. ROCERS Ecl. Faith (1853) 125 His [man's] animal nature is more defined than his intellectual.

his intellectual.

Hence Definedly adv.

1821 Scott Kenilw. axiii, Definedly visible against the pure azure blue of the summer sky.

Definement (diffoinment). rare. [a. obs. F. definement (1611 in Cotgr.), in OF. de-, def-, diffinement (see Godef.) termination, end, f. OF. definer: see DEFINE v.]

See DEFINE v.]

1. Definition, description.

160a Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 117 Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you.

1807 Eng. Leader 15 June 326 Definement is always by the contrary. Everything is defined by its contrary: night by day, dark by light.

† 2. Limitation, restriction. Obs.

1603 Hunton Treat. Monarchy I. ii. 16 This Legall Allay and definement of Power.

1604 — Viud. Treat. Monarchy iv. 27 A Civill and Legall definement of Authority.

Definer (d/foinal). [f. DEFINE v. + -ER l.]

iv. 27 A Civill and Legall definement of Authority.

Definer (d/fəinə1). [f. Define v. + -erl¹].

One who or that which defines.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 239 margin,
Orismus, or the Definer of difference. 1645 Miton Colast.

(1851) 347 Yee see already what a faithfull definer wee have
him. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks. IV. 137 To circumscribe poetry by a definition will only shew the narrowness of the definer. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Uses Gl. Men
Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 A definer and map-maker of the latitudes
and longitudes of our condition.

Defining (d/fəiˈniŋ), zbl. sb. [-1NG ¹] The
action of the verb Define; definition.

1382 Wellif Ezek. xiiii. 13 The diffynyng, or certeyntee,
therof [definitio ejus] vn to the lippe.. therof in cumpas,
o palme. 1530 Palsors. 213/2 Diffyning, diffinissement, diffinition. 1581 Mulcaster Positions xxxvi. (1887) 138 Plato
in his.. defining of naturall dignities. 1668 Wilkins Real
Char. Ded. A ij, The business of Defining, being amongst
all others the most nice and difficult. 1847 Emerson Repr.
Men. Plato Wks. (Bohn) I. 292 This defining is philosophy.

Defining, fpl. a. [-ING ²] That defines.
1773 J. Ross Fratricide I. 17 (MS.) Defining ears, which
idolize The dignifying climax of thy verse. 1885 Athenxum
4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

+ Definish, v. Obs. rare. In 4 diffinlsse, -issh.
[ad. OF. definiss-, diffiniss-, lengthened stem of

[ad. OF. definiss-, diffiniss-, lengthened stem of definir: see DEFINE.] trans. To define.
c1374 Chauger Boeth. III. x. 88 pilke goode pat bon hast diffinissed a lytel her hyforne.

**Definite** (definit), a. (sb.) Also 6 diffynite, definit. [ad. L. dēfīnīt-us defined, bounded, limited, distinct, precise, pa. pple. of definire: see Define. Cf. obs. F. definit, -ite (1504 in Godef.).]

1. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined, determinate, fixed, certain; exact, precise.

determinate, fixed, certain; cxact, precise. (Of material, or, more commonly, immaterial things.)

1533 T. Wilson Rhet. 1 Either it is an infinite question and without ende, or els it is definite and comprehended within some ende. Those questions are called definite, which set forthe a matter, with the .. namyng of place, tyme, and persone. a 1586 Shoney (J.). The goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty. 1644 MILTON Educ. Wise, 1847) 88/1 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature, which also is God's working. 1691 T. H[Ale] Acc. New Invent. 122 The clear and definite understanding of the several parts of the Ship. 1726 AYLIFER Parergon so In a charge of Adultry, the Accuser ought to set forth. . some certain and definite time. 1821 LAMA Elia Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard, Those uneasy sensations. . worse to bear than any definite pains or aches. 1850 DICKERS Lett. (1880) II. 85, I must give some decided and definite answer. 1860 TYNNALL Clac. I. XXIV. 174 A definite structure was in many places to be traced. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. v. § 4. 238 Even this class [serfs] had now acquired definite rights.

b. transf. Said of persons, in reference to their actions (opinions, statements, etc.).

actions (opinions, statements, etc.).

1611 Shaks. Cymb. L. vi. 43 Idiots in this case of fauour, would Be wisely definit. a 1619 Fornessa Atheom. It. vii. 87 (1622) 277 As definite as hee was in appointing the set time of the dissolution of Babilon. Mod. Be more definite

2. Gram. a. Applied, in German and Early English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or some equivalent. b. Of verbs: =Finite. rare, c. Definite article: a name for the demon-

strative adjective the, and its equivalents in other languages, as indicating a defined or particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun. d. Past or preterite definite: the name in French Grammar of the lense which coincides historically with the Latin preterite or perfect, and corresponds in sense to the Greek norist and English simple

in sense to the Greck norist and English simple past: e.g. il vint, he came.

1727-51 in Chambers Cycl. 1765 W. Warn Grammar L. 2211. 103 'The' is called the definite article. Ibid. 1v. ii. 158 The verb in this character [i.e. infinitive] may be .. used as a nominative case, on which a definite verb depends. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 68 The is called the definite article; because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, 'Give me the book'. 1855 Former Hindsistan Gram. (1868) 18 Arabic nonns have frequently the definite article. of the language prefixed to them. 1874 R. Morris Chaucer's Prol., etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) Introd. 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—Definite and Indefinite. The definite form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in 4 in all cases of the singular.

3. Bot. a. Said of inflorescence having the con-

3. Bot. a. Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, those on the lateral branches following in succession: also called centrifugal or determinate, b. Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a

D. Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a constant number not exceeding twenty.

1845 Lindley Sch. Ect. iv. (1858) 25 Stamens definite; that is to say, obviously corresponding in number with the sepals and petals. 1876 J. D. Hoorer Bot. Princer 45 Definite, because the axis is terminated by a flower and does not elongate. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence. are all reducible to two types. Indefinite and Definite, or ... Indeterminate and Determinate.

18 ch. 1 Something that is definite; there in

B. sb. 1. Something that is definite; spec. in Gram .: †a. A definite tense; b. A noun de-

Gram.: † a. A definite tense; b. A noun denoting a definite thing or object.

1530 PALSGR, Introd, 31 The fyrst [conjugation] is chefly ruled by F., saufe that in his diffynites he torneth into A.

1817 COLERIDGE Bieg. Lit. 144 Fancy. has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definites. 1845 STODLART Gram. in Encycl. Metrop. I. 55 The Latin nouns in 10 [as actio] seem properly to have been definites; that is to say, that they originally signitied only n certain number of acts, and not action in general.

† 2. 'Thing explained or defined' (J.). Obs.

1736 Auther Parergon 110 Special Bastardy is nothing else but the Definition of the general, and the general again, is nothing else but a Definite of the Special.

Definitely definitely aday [f. prec + 11/2]

Definitely definitli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2]
In a definite manner; determinately, precisely.

181 MULCASTER POSITION XXXVI. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely.

182 MULCASTER POSITION XXXVI. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely.

183 MULCASTER POSITION XXXVI. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely.

184 HOBBES GOVT. 4 Soc. XVI. § 4.265
He must definitely acknowledge him. a 1800 H. BLAIN Serm. III. iv. (R.). [Middle age] cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained.

1857 FREE-MAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 187 The relations between Normandy and Brittany were now definitely settled.

Definiteness (definitnes). [-NESS.] The quality of being definite.

127 BALLEN Vol. II. Definiteness, certainty, limitedness.

1837-9 HALLAN Hist. Lit. Lix. § 5 The definiteness of solution, which numerical problems admit and require.

187 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) V. 487 From this want of definiteness in their language they do a great deal of harm.

Definition (definiton). Forms: a. 4-6 diffi-

n their language they do a great deal of harm. **Definition** (definifon). Forms: a. 4-6 diffinicioun, etc. (with usual interchange of i and y), 5-6 -tion, etc., 6 Sc. -tioun; β. 5-6 defi., 6 defynicion(e, 6- definition. [a. OF. de-, def, diffinicion (also definison), ad. L. difinition-em (also in MSS, diff-), n. of action from definire: see Define. Cf. Pr. diff-, definicio, Sp. definicion, It difinizione. It. difinizione.]

†1. The setting of bounds or limits; limitation,

restriction. Obs. rare.

c1386 Chaucra Wife's Prol. 25 Vit herd I never tellen..

Uppon this noumbre diffinicioun. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg.
403 b/2 Thenne said he ben they knowen which men shal suffre thyse passyons without dyffynycion.

2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue; determination, decision; spec. a

question at issue; determination, decision; spec. a formal decision or pronouncement of an ecclesiastical authority. Obs. exc. in specific use.

1388 Welth Pan. xt. 36 Diffinicioun, or dome [1388 determynynge] is fully don.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 § 9 A final decree, sentence, judgement, diffinicion, and determination.

1552 Ars. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 41 The determinations and diffinitious of general counsellis.

1634 R.

1634 R.

1634 R.

1634 R.

1645 R.

1651 Banahall. Fast Vind.

1654 R.

1654 R.

1655 Banahall. Fast Vind.

1656 Banahall. Fast Vind.

or definitions, as they are called, profess to be setting within it.

3. Logic, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 168 Definition is that which refines the pure essence of things from the circumstance.

1650 Locke Hum. Und. III, iii. § 10 Definition being nothing but making another understand by Words, what Idea the Term defind stands for.

1730 Balley (folio). Definition (with Logicians), an unfolding the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference.

1853 J. Martineau Stnd. Chr. 226 Definition is always an enclosure of the true by exclusion of the false.

1860 ABP. THOMSON Laws Th. § 54. 82 Definition 18\*

expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it.

— § 69. 111. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON Logic of Definition 32 It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of

a thing; a statement or form of words by which

anything is defined.

anything is defined.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 Some thyinges have but one dyffyoycyon. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione.

1.1.2, Idesire more to knowe compunction ben his diffinycion.

1551 T. Wilson Logike 14 A definition of the substaunce is a speach which sheweth the very nature of the thing. 1571 Diagres Pantom. It. v. Mij b, Of quadrangles. there are fine sortes, as appeared in the Diffinitions. 1633 Massingera Guardian v. iv, His victories but royal robberies, And his true definition—A Thief. 1710 Steele Taller No. 62 ? 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr. Dryden's Definition of Wit. 1788 Johnson Idler No. 1 ? 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. 1842 Gaove Corr. Phys. Forces 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion. 1864 Bowen Logic 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined.

b. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized]

signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized

signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson.]
?atsow Wyclif's Wyckel Sub-Title, A verye brefe diffinition of these wordes, Hoc est corpus meum. 1551 T. Wilson Logike 14 A definition of a word is any maner of declaration of a word. 1724 WATTS Logic 1. vi. § 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. 1755 Johnson Pref. to Dict., As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1791 Boswell Pohnson an. 1755 (1897) 1. 293 The definitions have always appeared to me such .. as indicate a genius of the highest rank. .. A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous. 1885 W. L. Davidson Logic of Definition 87 No [dictionary] definition of Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

5. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form

of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness; spec. the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to

render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1859 Reeve Brittany 137 We were content.. to sacrifice
the artistic definition of the trees. 1860 Tynoall Glac. 1.
xviii. 125 The stratification.. was shown with great beauty
and definition. 1878 Newcomb Pop. Astron. 11. i. 138 The
definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. gen. Definiteness, precision, exactitude. rare. 1866 Argyll. Reign Law i. (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6. Comb.

hold upon us from a want or deniminal in the Last States of C. Comb.

1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

Definitional, a. rare. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1869 Athensem 11 Sept. 320 The definitional rule judiciously laid down hy fir. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

Definitive (dfimitiv), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 diffinity, -inytif (-, ynytif (-, 5 defynytyfe, defenytyffe, 6 dyffinatyne, definytine, 6-7 diffinitive, 7 definative, 6- definitive. [a. OF. definity, diffinitif, -ize (12th c.), ad. L. ds-, diffinitiv.s, f. ppl. stem of definire: see Definite.]

A. adj. Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

A. adj. Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: esp. in definitive sentence, and the like.

1. Tay 186 Chaucer Doctor's T. 172 The lage answerd of bis in his absence I may not sine diffinity sentence. 1474 Caxton Chesse III. VI. Hy h, The theef was. taken. and by sentence diffynytif was hanged. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. xxiv. 35 It was the moneth of May folowyng, or [=ere] they had annswere dyffinatyne. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Alus. II. (1882) 106 Maye they as Capytall Indges, gene definytine sentence of lyfe and death yop malefactors. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 57 Upon hearing of both parties, judgment definative is given, and may not be repealed. 1688 Answ. Talon's Plea 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse. 1748 Richardson Clariss (1811) I. II Expecting a definitive answer. 1763 WILKES Corr. (1805) I. 84 The definitive trenty is now signed. 1855 Macallax Hist. Eng. IV. 527 A jury had pronounced: the verdict was definitive.

the verdict was definitive.

† b. transf. of persons. Obs.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M.v. i. 432 Neuer craue him, we are definitive... Away with him to death. 1639 FULLER Holy War IV. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be scepticall then definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 104, I will make you... my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits.

1860 J. P. Kenneov W. Wiri I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundaries.

boundaries.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In Biol. opposed to formative or primitive, as definitive

organs, definitive aorta.

a 1639 Wotton (J.), [It] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. 1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. vi, Other Authors

write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst. III. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 1st August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 1st December, 1799. 1865 Daily Tel. 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result. 1878 Newcoms Pop. Astron. III. V. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Forms of Animal Life 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

† 3. Metaph. Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to circumscriptive. Obs. [159, 1624 see Definitivelv 2.] 1657 Hobbes Absurd Geom. Wis. VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions. are but snares. 1665 GLANVIL. Sceps. Sci. xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive Uti, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements. a 1619 Fothern Albeom. II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definitive, and punctuall, in this point. 186a Lil. Churchman VIII. 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is; that specifies the individual referred to; esp. in Gram. (Formerly used of the Definitive article, and of the Finite verb.) +3. Metaph. Having a definite position, but not

article, and of the FINITE verb.)

1731 BAILEY VOL II, s.v. Article, Definitive Article, the article (the) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing. 1765 W. WARD Gram, IV. iv. 164 Of the verb definitive. 1800 W. TAYLOR IN Monthly Mag. VIII, 1797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach. 1824 L. Muraka Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb. in the singular number: as, 'A company of troops was detached'. 1854 ELLICOTT Galat. 87 The.. definitive force of the article.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or out.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or out-

ine. rare.

1815 W. Tayloa in Monthly Rev. LXXVI, 115 The lineless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

B. sb. (the adj. used ellipt.)

†1. A definitive sentence, judgement, or pro-

nouncement. Obs.

nouncement. Obs.

1595 Hubbocks Apol. Infants Unbapt. 11 Is there no pardon from this general damnatorie sentence and cruell definitive? 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing. 1804 Europ. Mag. in Spirit Pub. Trals. (1805) VIII. 135 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. Gram. A definitive word.

1751 Harais Hermes (1841) 170 Definitives... are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' articuli, αρθρα. They are of two kinds, either those properly ... so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as this, that, any, &c. 1786-98 H. Tooke Purley I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added,—the definitive, or article. 1844 L. Mubara Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives. . they cannot be united with such words as are .. as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

Definitively (dfinitivity), adv. [f. prec. +

words as are .. as dennite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

Definitively (difirnitivili), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitely.

1522-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie .. shall be .. finallye and diffinitively adiudged and determined within the Kynges inrisdiction. 1639 Gentils Servita's Inquis. xxxvi. (1676) 833 Contumacions Persons shall be hanished, either definitively, or for a time. 1659 MILTON Civill Power in Eccl. Causes Wks. (1847) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session..can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. 1753 HANWAY Trav. (1762) I. III. xlii. 198, I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard. 1886 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 123 Henry. definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. 1871 BLACKIE Four Phases i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question. much-vexed question.
+ 2. Metaph. So as to have a definite position,

† 2. Metaph. So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see prec. 3. Obs.

1529 More Dyaloge 11. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not cyrcumscribed in place. yet are thei and angels also diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1624 DE LAWNE I. Du Moulin's Logick 27 The Philosophers. say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively; because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place, and yet a man may say. that they are here, or there, and not els-where. 1711 tr. Werenfels Disc. Logon. 96.

Definitiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being definitive; determinativeness, decisiveness. 1727 Balley vol. 11, Definitiveness, decisiveness, etc. 1841 Blackw. Mag. L. 160 Southey is .. thoroughly English, lowever, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions. 1875 Poste Gains III. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earnestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

Definitize, v. rare. [f. Definite a. + -12E.]

Definitize, v. rare. [f. DEFINITE a. + -IZE.]

trans. To make definite.

1876 A. M. FARBAIRN in Contemp. Rev. June 135 The Church. definitized and generalized opinions.

1882 Blackw. Mag. Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be desirated.

[a. L. definitor, agent-n. from definite to Define.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 GAGE West Ind. iii. (1655) 7 When the Provinciall Chapter is kept, then .. is there one named by name of Procurator or Diffinitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the Generall. 1704 Collect. Voy. (Church.) III. 51/1 [St. Francis] having been Definitor of his Order. 1745 A. BUTLER Lives Saints, Bonaventure VII. 194 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions. 1867 R. PALMER Life P. Howard 15 note, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

+ 2. A kind of surveying instrument: see quots. TZ. A kind of surveying instrument: see quots.

1664 EVELINN IT. Freart's Archit. 153 This whole Instrument..consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 197 This strument will shew the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point..below the plane of the dial..which instrument be calls a Definitor.

Definitude (difinitiud). [f. L. dēfinīt-us, DEFINITE, after infinitude, multitude: see -TUDE.]

The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

1836 Sin W. Hamilton Study Math. Discuss. (1852) 275
Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations. 1862 LATHAM Channel Isl. III. xiv. (ed. 2) 332
Results of remarkable precision and definitude. 1875 Veitch Lucretius 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or

† **Defix** (dřírks), v. Obs. [f. L. děfix-, ppl. stem of děfigère to fasten down, f. De-I. I + figère to Fix, fasten. The early example of the pa. pple. appears to have been formed immed. after L. defix-us, with Eng. ppl. snffix.]

trans. To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely,

irans. To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (lit. and fig.).

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 243 The spere of the messengere defixede in to the erthe schewede a prenosticacion and as a begynnenge of fishte. 1598 Hakeut Vop. I. II. 89 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme province of the north. 1605 J. Dove Conful. Atheism 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed you them. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 264 Those Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel. seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. 1679 J. Goodman Penit. Pard. II. i. (1713) 146 When a man. defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that. Hence † Defixed, defixt ppl. a.
1632 Gaule Magastrom. 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance. 1681 Glanvill Saddneismus 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some. object.

† Defixion (difixis) Obs. [ad. late L. dēfixion-em, n. of action f. dēfixere to fasten down, etc. (see prec.).] Fixing, fastening.

tx. (see prec.).] Fixing, fastening.

1660 H. More Myst. Godt. 1 ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

Deflagrability. rare. [f. next: see -ITY.]

Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

1691 Bovie Wks. 1. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt-petre.

Deflagrable (de flagrab'l), a. rare. [f. L. dēflagrā-re to DEFLAGRATE + BLE.]
a 1691 BOYLE Wks. I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and

Deflagrate (de flagrett), v. Physics. [f. L. de-

hagrate (te hagret). I hasts. It have flagrate, ppl. stem of deflagrare to burn away, burn up, consume, f. Dr. I. 3 + flagrare to burn.]

1. trans. To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (e.g. a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into

(e. g. a mixture of charcoal and natre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 Ballev vol. II, Deflagrate, to inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. 1794 J. Hurtron Philos. Light, etc. 208
When coal is deflagrated with nitre. 1876 S. Kens. Mur. Catal. No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. intr. To burst into flame and burn away

2. intr. To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1750 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do. 1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. 11. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate. 1803 Edin. Rev. III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor..it instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. 1876 Halley Mat. Med. 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates. Hence Deflagrated, Deflagrating ppl. adjs. 1766 Anony Buncle (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the sulphur of the antimony. 1788 Keta in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII. 327 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. 1821 Farlony Exp. Res. xvi. 78 A black residuum is left..which..when heated..is found to be deflagration. 1821 T. P. JONES Convers. Chem. xxii. 229 The deflagration (deflagrātifagration). [ad. L. dēflagrātion-em, n. of action from dēflagrāte to De-FLAGRATE. Cf. mod.F. deflagration.]

+1. The rapid burning away of anything in a de-

FLAGRATE. Cf. mod.F. déflagration.]
†1. The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. Obs.
1607 J. King Serm. 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomorre. a 1623 Lennard tr. Charron's Wisd.
111. iv. viii. § 1 (1670) 390 Witness that great deflagration. in Constantinople. 1659 Pearson Creed (1839) 88 By supposing immumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1788 Potter Sophocles Pref. to Edipus (R.), Till the mountain. discharges its torrent fires, which ... carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror. 1811 PINKERTON Petral. II. 547 In Fifeshire ... a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560. 1836-7 Sta W. Hamilton Leci. Metaph. (1877) 11. xxxix. 381 We

see..the fall of a spark on ganpowder, for example, fullowed by the deflagration of the gunpowder.

+ b. Of a volcano: A blazing out into flame.

1631 RAY Creation 11. v. 1732) 259 The great Deflagrations or Eruptions of Vulcanos.

2. Physics. The action of deflagrating; rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame; esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the

esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark.

1666 Bovle Orig. Formes & Quad., Nor were all its infammable parts consumd at one deflagration. 1674 Phil. Trans. IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 Phil.Lips (ed. Kersey), Deflagration. In Chymistry, the Inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a Regulus of the Mineral; as in the preparing of Sal Prunelle and Regulus of Antimony. 1754. Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 679 A volent deflagration arose, and the plating was almost instantly dissolved. 1816 J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art II. 282 Galvanic batteries. the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration. 1831 T. P. Jones Convers. Chem. xxii. 228 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration. That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible.

Deflagrator (de flägre/ta). [agent-n. in L.

Deflagrator (de'flagretta), [agent-n. in L. form, from deflagrare to Deflagrare.] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, esp. a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

intense heat.

1834 Longe. in Life (1891) I. v. 51 The galvanick heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator. 1832 Weekes in Mech. Mag. VII. 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle. 1876 S. Kens. Mus. Catal. No. 1356 Hare's Calorimotor, or Deflagratur.

Deflate (difliël't), v. [f. L. deflat-, ppl. stem of deflage, to blow away, f. De- I. 2 + flare to blow; but in mod. use the prefix is taken as De- I. 1, down, or De- II. 1.] trans. To release the air from (anything inflated). Hence Deflation.

1891 Strand Mag. 11. 498/t Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon. 1892 Cycl. Your. Club Gaz. Aug. 220 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated. 1891 Patt Mall G. 6 Aug.

1/3 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation.

Deflect (difficikt), v. [ad. L. deflect-ère to bend

for deflation as well as inflation.

Deflect (d'fle'kt), v. [ad. L. deflect-ère to bend aside, or downwards; f. De- I. 1, 2 + flectère to bend.]

1. To bend down. Cf. Deflected 2.

1630 Load Eanians 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. and with their knees deflected under them.

2. To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line to be the second or turn to one side.

line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

riale from its course,

e 1630 Jackson Creed IV. V. Wks. III. 57 It would argue
no error sometimes to deflect our course. 1845 Daawin
Noy. Nat. xxi. (1852) 491 The current seemed to be deflected
upward from the face of the cliff. 1860 Tristaram Gt. Sahara
xviii. 287 The French... will do all in their power to deflect
the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel. 1879
G. Prescott Sp. Telephone I In 1820, Oersted discovered
that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle.

b. Optics. To bend (a ray of light) from the
straight line; esp. to bend away from a body.
1736 Brougham in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 264
The
first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in
precisely the same degree that it inflected those images
which itself formed. 1811 A. T. Thosson Lond. Disp.
(1818) p. xxxvii, When a ray of light moving in a straight
line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to
its direction, it bends towards the body, or is inflected; but
when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance,
the ray is bent from it, or deflected. 1879 Harlan Eyesight
iii. 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of
light coming from it are deflected.

3. fig. (in reference to a course of action, conduct,

3. fig. (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

and the like).

2.1555 HARPSPIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 66 To averte and deflect him from this enterprise. 1620 SHELTON Quix. IV. IX. II. 118 Let me cleave to the Sapporter from whom neither thy Importantly nor Threats..could once deflect me. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea I. i. 7 The personal and family motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his own minister. 1878 LECKY Eng. in 1816, I. II. ix. 540 The evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear.

4. To turn or convert (a thing) to something

4. To turn or convert (a toing) to something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 Puschas Pilgrimage vii. iii. (1614) 670 That Title of Prestegian (easily deflected and altered to Priest Iohn).

2 1711 KEN Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks, 1721 1. 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected greatest ill.

11. intr.

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. II. ii, At some parts of the
Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true
meridian. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth 1. (1722) 53 They seem
to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were
seen to move. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 155 The same
part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least
does not deflect much from it. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT Written
on Foreheads II. 6 Then deflecting a little to their right,
they got on a long ridge of grassy hill.

6. fig.

161a T. James Jesuits Downfall 55 Kings do deflect from
the Catholike Religion. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.

vi. x. Many creatures exposed to the ayre, deflect in extremity from their naturall colours. 1753-4 WARBURTON Nat. & Rev. Relig. ii, The Mind .. can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason. 1879 M. ARNOLD Equality Mixed Ess. & The points where this type deflects from the truly humane ideal.

Deflect (d'ffle kt), ppl. a. [f. as prec. after ppl. forms in -ct, as erect.] Deflected, bent aside.

1851 Mrs. Brownino Casa Guidi Windows 105 So swept. The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right.

Deflected (diffic ktéd), ppl. a. [f. Deflect v. 1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

Tarried aside; bent to one side.
 1866 Mauay Phys. Geog. Sea xvi. 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected. 1874 S. Cox Pilgr. Pt. vi. 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths.
 Zool. and Bot. Bent or curved downwards;

= DEFLEXED.

= DEFLEXED.

1828 WEBSTER, Deflected. In botany, bending downward archwise. 1824 Woodward Mattusca II, 165 Glandina... eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes. 1867 F. Francis Angling vi. (1880) 195 The wings...come up to an angle... as it is termed, they are deflected.

3. Philol. Used to translate F. fléchi, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series.
1850 R. T. Elliott II, V. Henry's Compar. Gram. § 41...47 We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (fléchi). Ibid. 48 1.-E. types, "bhiyhh (to trust), weak "bhidh, deflected "bhoyth.

Deflecting, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of

Deflecting, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFLECT,
16a3 Cockraam, Deflectings, turnings from good to bad.
Deflecting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deflects.
Deflecting magnet: a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer.
1796 Brougham in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 229 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force.
1851-9 Sabure Man. Sci. Enq. of When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted.
1857 Whenell Ilist. Induct. Sc. II. 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force.

Deflection: see Deflexion.

Deflective (differktiv), a. [f. Deflect v. + IVE. (L. analogies would give deflexive.)] Hav-

ing the quality of deflecting.

1813 P. Barlow Math. Dict., Deflective forces.

1821 LUBBOCK in Nature No. 618, 421 In 1819., Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnific neading.

Deflectometer (diflekt@mital'. [See -METER.]

(See quot.)
1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deflectonicter, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid

Deflector (d/fle:ktax). [f. Deflect v. + -or for -ER: the corresponding form on L. analogies is deflexor.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e.g. (a) a deflecting magnet; (b) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas,

etc.

1837 Brewster Magnet. 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phil. 1. 1. § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustible magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used..to discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1887 Pall Mall G. 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector.. The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in a dense shower over the flames.

† Defletion. Obs.— [ad. L. dēflētiön-em, n. of action from dēflēre to weep over, bewail, f. De-1. 3 + flēre to weep.]

1. 3 + flere to weep.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Defletion, a bewayling or be-

nosing.

Deflex (drifleks), a. [ad. L. driflex-us, pa. pple. of driflective to Deflect.] = Deflexed.

1794 Maryen Rousseau's Bot. xxvii. 420 In the common Bee Orchis it [the lip of the nectary] consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards.

Deflexed (driflekst), ppl. a. Zool. and Bot. [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent downwards; deflected.

1846 Kirav & Sp. Entonol. xlvii. (1838) 1V. 386 The organs of flight are deflexed and do not lap over each other. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 4: Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STAVELEY Brit. Inssets 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflexed—lying over the body like a shelving roof. 1877-84 F. E. Hulme Wild Fl. p. vi, Pedicels bearing fruit deflexed.

Deflexibi'lity. [f. next+-ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

Deflexibility. [f. next+-ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1796 Ваоизиам in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 263 The inflexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities. 1805 Edin. Rev. VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexibility of the red rays.

Deflexible (d/He/ksibl), a. [f. L. dēflex-us (see Deflex) + BLE.] Capable of being deflected. 1796 Ввоизнам in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible.

Deflexion. deflection (d/He/ksibn). Ind. L.

Deflexion, deflection (differkjøn). [ad. L. deflexion-em, n. of action f. deflexiere (ppl. stem deflex-) to DEFLECT. Cf. mod.F. deflexion (Dict. Acad. 1762, occurring also in 16th c. as deflection). The non-etymological spelling deflection, now very common, is taken from the present-stem deflect-,

associated with nouns of action from L. ppl. stein

in -eet-, as collection, dissection, etc.]

1. The action of bending down; the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

result).

In Mech. The bending of any body under a transverse strain; the amount of this. In Entom. The state of being bent downward, as the deflexion of the wings when folded; also, a deflected part or margin.

1665 SIR. HEABERT Trav. (1677) 296 The Mahometans signifie the same onely by a moderate deflexion of the head.

1821 TREINGOLD Fiss, Cast From (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflexion.

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 276/a The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight.

2. The action of turning or state of being turned.

2. The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation

amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

1665 Phil. Trans. 1. 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. xii. 292 In 1684. Newton discovered that the moon's deflexion in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface. 1833 Herschel Astron, viii. 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for curvature of path. 1866 Mernyale Kom. Emp. (1865) VII. 1zi. 329 They.. possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

18. Of things immaterial.

329 They ... possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

b. Of things immaterial.

1605 Bacon Adv. Leara. II. i. § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflexion from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. 112 (T.) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds. 1649 Jer. Tambon Gt. Exemp. 11. ix. 123 Deflexions in manners. 1840 De Quincey Style iii. Wks. X. 190 We shall point out the deflexion, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular. 1851 Carivie Styling 1. xiv. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual deflexion and depression. 1876 Mouley Univ. Serm. iv. (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. arch. 1603 Holland Philarch's Mor. 1311 By a little deflexion of the name. that Canicular or Dogge stare is called Kwor. a 1619 Fotherry Atheom. II. i. § 8 (162a) 191 That censure of Catallus (with a little deflection) might very fitly bee applied vato him. 1659 O.Walker Oradory 34 By a gentle deflexion of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective. 1807 G. Chalmers Calcdonia I. i. iv. 119 Gryna signifies strength; and hence, by a little deflexion, Grym came to signify any strength. 1830 Dr. Quincey Bentley Wks. 1890 IV. 131 note, A practice arose of giving to Greek names in at their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflexion.

4. Electr. and Magn. The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.

needle away from its zero; the measured amount

needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. ji. 62 The variation of the compasse is ... a deflexion and siding East and West from the true meridian. 1863 Tennall. Heat i. 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle. 1865 Path Math G. 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5. Optics. The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton inflexion, and now explained as a phenomenon.

Newton inflexion, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate inflexion and deflexion;

(Brougham tried to differentiate inflexion and deflexion: see quot.)

1674-5 Hooke Lect, Light Wks. (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or raror] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were 1723-51 Chambers Cycl., Deflection of the Rays of Light, is a property which Dr. Hook observed 1674. He says, he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction. This is the same property which Sir Isnac Newton calls Inflection.

1796 Baougham in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 238 Def. 1. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call Inflection.

2. If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed Deflection.

1808 J. Webster Nat. Phil. 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1831 Berwster Nacton viii. (1839) 90 In his paper of 1674. he [Hooke]. described the leading phenomena of the inflexion, or the deflexion of light, as he calls it.

6. Naul. The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

6. Naut. The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Deflection. In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

Deflexionize, -ed, -ation: see De II. 1.

† Deflexity. Obs. [f. L. deflex-us Deflex + -ITY.] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light: see Deflect 2 b, Deflexion 5.

1707 BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans. LXXXVII. 360 We may . say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity, these terms . . allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

Deflexure (dffle:ksiŭ, -fle:ksiŭ, rare. [f. L. deflex-, ppl. stem of deflecter to Deflect-t-ube:

Deflexure (dfle'ksiū, -fle'kjūi). rare. [I. L. dēflex-, ppl. stem of dēflecter to Deflect + -ure: ce. flexure.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1656 Bluunt Glassogr., Deflexure, a bowing or bending. 1675 Ogliby Bril. Pref. 4 Deductions for the ..smaller Deflexures of the Way. 1845 Florist's Jrnl. 17 The lip... 18\*-2

instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat.

† Defloccate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. dē floccāre, dē floccāre, to pluck off, pluck, f. De- I. 6 + flocc-us lock, flock.] (See quot.)

1633 СОСКЕВАМ, Defloccate, to weare out a thing.

Deflorate (dřflogret, to weare out a thing.

1. Bot. Past the flowering state: applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants

when their flowers have fallen.

18a8 Webster, Deflarate, in botany, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust. Martyn. 1858 Gary Struct. Bot. Gloss., Deflarate, past the flowering age.

Bot. Gloss., Deflarate, past the flowering age.

2. = DEFLOWERED; having lost virginity.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Deflorate (de flore!t), v. rare. In 5 defflorate.

[f. ppl. stem of late L. dēflārāre to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f. De. I. 6 + flōs, flōr-em flower.]

† 1. trans. To deflower (a woman). Obs.

1470 HARDING Chron. cvii. vii, The women euer they diniciate In euery place, and fonly deflorate.

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1829 E. JESSE Fral. Nat. 165 They [the cbaffinches] will deflorate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel.

Defloration (deflorē! [sn]). In 4-5 -acioum, 5-6 -acion, -acyon, 6 -atioun, deflouration.

[a. OF. defloracion (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dēflorātiān-em plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of flörätiön-em plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of action from dēflörāre to Deflower.] The action of the verb Deflower.

of the verb Deflower.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

1. The Author W. (Roxx). 1 Pedefloracion of maydens.

1. The Author Cold. Leg. 196 b/2 Tellyng to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. The Locomplant hevily the defloration of his dochteris.

1. The Color of the State of the State of the State of the State of Defloration. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Defloration, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape.

2. The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

sages

sages.

1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 271 Pe whiche book pis
Robert defloured solempneliche, and took out pe beste, so
bat it semed pat pat defloracionn is now more wordy pan al
e grete volume. 161a Seloens in Draydon's Poly-olb. To
Rdr. Aiij, The common printed Chronicle, which is.. but an
Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1696
RAY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 203 Your History, were it
reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford
the greatest ornaments to it. 1747 Chare Hist. Eng. I.
Pref. 8 The Historia Britonum out of which he says, he made
those deflorations. 1800 R. Ellis in Hermathena XVI. 184
The deflorations or MSS. containing excepts.

Deflorator. rare. [agent-n. f. L. dēflōrāre:
see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a
book or author.

book or author.

1647-8 G. Langbaine in Abp. Ussher's Lett. (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianns mentioned by

Malmesbury.

Deflore, deflour, obs. forms of Deflower.

Malmesbury.

Defloure, deflour, obs. forms of Deflower.

† Deflourish, v. Obs. In 5 de-, diffloryssh, 6 deflorisch. [ad. OF. de(s) flouriss., lengthened stem of de(s) flourir, now defleurir, to Deflower, f. De-I. 6 + florir, fleurir to Flourish.]

1. trans. To deflower; also fig. to spoil, ravage. 1494 Farvan Chron. vii. 304 Vt he shuld. also defloryssh viemperours doughter. Ibid. vii. 410 The sayd byssbop. had difflorysshed a mayden and doughter of the sayde sir Gautier. 1338 Lelano Itin. V. 4 Montgomerike deflorisched by Owen Glindour.

2. intr. To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish. 1636 Trant Comm. Philip. iv. 10 It had deflourished then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† Deflourished fpl. a., having lost its flowers. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. Soun. xlix, Deflourish mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† Deflow, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. De-I. I + Flow, after L. defluere to flow down or away: see Defluence, etc.] intr. To flow down.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. iv. 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

Deflower (difluno 1), v. Forms: 4-7 deflore, defloure, 5-7 deflowre, 4-9 deflour, 6-6 deflower.

[a. OF. desflorer, defleurer (Cotgr.), mod. F. deflorer = Pr. deflorer, Sp. desflorar, It. deflorare, repr. L. deflorare to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. De-I. 6 + flos, flor-em flower. With this prob. is blended Of. desflorir, -flourir (14th c.). in 16th c. DE I. 6 + flos, flor-em flower. With this prob. is blended OF. desflorir, -flourir (14th c.), in 16th c. defflorir, mod.F. defleurir in same sense, and intrans. The form is now assimilated to flower.]

1. trans. To deprive (a woman) of her virginity;

to violate, ravish. 10 violate, ravish.

1382 Wyclif Ecclus.xx. 2 The lnst of the gelding defionrede the 3unge womman.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade. Of that she hadde be defioured, 494 Fabvan Chron. vii. cexxxviii. 278 The whiche.. he deflowed of hyr vyrgynytie.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosnogr. Glasse 136 They have thys use that whan any manne marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be defloured.

1611 Bible Ecclus. xx. 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloure a virgine.

1775 Adair Amer. Ind. 164

The French Indians are said not to have deflowered any of our young women they captivated.

2. fig. To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence; to spoil.

1436 in Surtees Misc. (1890) 56 This citie. Was never deflorid be force ne violence. 1500-20 Dunban Poems lxxii.

53 With blude and sweit was all deflorde His face. 1596

Spenner Hymne Hon. Beautie 39 That wondrous paterne. layd up in secret store. that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore. 1654 tr. Blartine's Cong. China Aiv, 1 will not. deflower that worth of its greatest beauty. 1660 Gauden Antisacrilegus 7 It would never recover its beauty. of late so much deflored. a 1716 South Serm. I. i. (R.), Actual discovery (as it were) rifles and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object. 1889 Lowell. Walton Lit. Ess. (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctnary which telegraph or telephone had not deflowered.

+ 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. Obs.

†3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. Obs.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 39 De whiche book Robert Bishop of Herforde deflorede. Ibid. VII. 271 [see Defloration 2]. 1981 J. T. Dillon Trav. Spain 229 After they had in a manner deflowered the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

4. To deprive or strip of flowers.

2. 1530 Daumm. Or Hawth. Poems 173 The freezing winds our gardens do defloure. 1648 W. Mountague Devont Ess. 1. xix. §6 (R.), An earthquake. . rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens. 1800 Campelli. Ode to Winter 27 Deflowing nature's grassy robe. 1820 Keats Lamia 11. 216 Garlands. . From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent.

Deflowered (d'Houvid). pbl. a. [-ED.] De-

Garlands. From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent. **Deflowered** (difflaus-id), ppl. a. [-ED.] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom; marred, disfigured.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xx. xxi, Of Cerebus the deflowred pyctnre.. Lyke an horrible gyannt fyrce and wonderly.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. Iv. iv. 24 A deflowered maid. 1647

COWLEY Mistress, Agst. Hope ii, The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflow'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T.

HARDY Woodlanders iii, She would not turn again to the little looking-glass. knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

Deflowerer (difflang-Tol). [-ER.] One who

Deflowerer (diffanores). [-ER.] One who

deflowers.

1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 53 Hir freindis...

commandit hir to schaw the deflorar of hir chastite. 1645

MILTON Tetrach. (1851) 189 The punishment of a deflower,
and n defamer. a 1679 BARROW WEs. (1687) I. xviii. 256

A deflowerer and defiler of his reputation. 1713 Guardian

No.123 These deflourers of innocence. 1824-9 LANDOR Imag.
Conv. Wks. (1846) II. 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against
the despoiler and deflowerer.

the despoiler and deflowerer.

Deflowering (diflous rin), vbl. sb. [-ING I.]

The action of the verb Deflower; violation.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for deflourynge of Maydenes. 1501 T.

Noaton Calvin's Inst. 1v. 138 b, Ye ranishment and defloring of his daughter. 1609 Rowlands Knane of Clubbes 8 Villain. Before the Lord you die, For this deflowing of my wife. 1673 Lady's Call. II. § 177. 59 Every indecent curiosity. is a deflowing of the mind.

Deflowering Add a That deflowers

Indecent curiosity. Is a deflowing of the mind.

Deflowering, ppl. a. That deflowers.

1642 MILTON Apol. Smeet. (1851) 273 If unchastity in a woman. be such a scandall and dishonour, then certainly in a man. it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishonourable.

mann. It mist, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishononrable.

Defluction, bad form of Defluction.

Defluence (defluents). rare. [f. L. type \*dēfluentia, f. dēfluent-en, pr. pple. of dēfluere, f. De-I. I + fluere to flow.] A flowing down or away.

1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 281 They suffer a continual Defluence of old, and Access of new Parts.

1803 Methodist Mag. XXVI. 36 There is a continual defluence and access of parts.

† Defluency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +-ENCY.]

The quality of flowing; fluidity.

1605 Boyle Hist. Cold xxi. 630 The cold having taken away the defluency of the oyl.

Defluent (defluent) a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. dēfluent-en, pr. pple. of dēflue-ere to flow down.]

A. adj. Flowing down, decurrent. B. sb. That which flows down (from a main body).

1652 Gaule Magastrom. 87 Planets, in respect of motion,

which nows down (from a main body).

1652 GAULE Magastron. 37 Planets, in respect of motion, positure, aspect; sc. combust, peregrine. applicate, defluent.

1800 Athenaum 20 Dec. \$45/3 This ice.. breaking off into icebergs when its definents reach the sea in the fjords which intersect Greenland.

18id. \$45/1 The definents of the inland ice.

† Defluous (de flues), a. Obs. rare. [f. L. deflu-us (f. stem of deflu-ere to flow down) + -ous.]

Flowing down; also, falling off, shedding.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Defluous, flowing down, falling, shedding.

1822 T. Tayloa Apuleius xl. 26: Her most copions and long hairs. were softly defluous.

+ Deflux (dv floks), sb. Obs. [ad. L. deflux-us a flowing down, a running off, f. ppl. stem of defluxer see above] fluëre: see above.]

fluère: see above.]

1. A flowing or running down; defluxion.
1599 H. Buttes Dyet's Dry Din. Aa iij b, Head o'reflowne
with brinie delinge of defluxes bot. 1626 Bacon Sykva
(1677) § 677 The Deflux of Humors. 1636 Featly Clavis
Myst. xxviii. 365 A great defluxe of penitent teares. 1710
T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 172 A Frontal with Mastic..
hinders the deflux of Humours.
2. transf. A falling off or shedding. rare.
1682 Norais Hierocles 130 Having suffered a deflux of her
wings.

wings.
3. concr. An effluence, emanation; = Defluxion 3 b. rare.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1336 But say there should happly be some deflux or effluence that passeth from one

world to another. 1682 Caeech Lucretius (1683) Notes 3 The constant deflux of divine Images which strike the Mind.

† Deflux, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēflux., ppl. stem of dēfluĕre.] intr. a. To flow down. b.

To fall off in influence. Hence Defluxed ppl. a.

1647 Needham Levellers Levelled 9 If wee observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moone.. shee defluxeth from the opposition of the Sunne, to the Conjunction of Saturne. 1657 Tomknson Renou's Disp. 220 It cohibits all fluxions, and cocts the defluxed humours.

Defluxion (diffurkfon). Also 7-9 defluction.

[a. F. défluxion (16th c., Calvin, Paré), or ad. L. dēfluxion-em, n. of action from L. dēfluĕre to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

† 1. A flowing or running down. Obs.

1549 Compl. Scol. Prol. 14 The defluxione of blude hed payntit and cullourt all the feildis. 1516 Harward Sanct. Troub. Scul 1. ii. (1520) 38 The emptying of an Houre-glasse consisteth, not onely in the falling of the last graine of sand, but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 17. viii. 370 By the defluxion of Waters. 1832 Blackw. Mag. XXXII. 644 It would be a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place.

† b. A falling off (of hair). Obs. rare.

1658 Rowland Moufel's Theat. Ins. 945 They cure .. defluxion of hair, and the thinnesse thereof however contracted.

2. Path. a. A supposed flow of 'humours' to a particular part of the body, in certain diseases. b. The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes;

inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes;

Ine flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes; catarrh. Now rare, Obs., or dial.

1576 Lyte Dodoeus v. xx. 576 [11] stoppeth all defluxions and falling downe of humours. 1586 Sia A. Pauler in Ellis Orig. Lett., 111. No. 220. 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled. with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck. 1686 Bacon Sylva (1651) 11 So doth Cold likewise cause Rheumes, and Defluxions from the Head. 1666 Lond. Gaz. No. 65/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very ill of a defluction upon his throat. 1744 Franklin Pennsylv. Fire-Places Wks, (1887) I. 496 Women. get colds. and defluctions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 67. II. xii. 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes. 1842 Abov Water Cure (1843) 221 A scorbnic aler in the leg... attended with a great defluction on the part. 1866 Morley Netherl. (1868) I. vii. 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read. † 3. concr. Something that flows or runs down. 1615 Caooke Body of Man 277 The Nature of Seede no man that I know hath yet essentially defined. Plato [calleth it] The defluxion of the spinall marrow. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Pet. iii. 18 (1865) 884 We know. that he can. pour down putrid defluxions from above. † b. fig. An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. dmop-poft.] Obs.

1603 Holland Plularch's Mor. 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very addrent image of him. 1608 Comments.

ροη. ] Oos.

1603 HOLLAND Plularch's Mor. 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1678 Curbworth Intell. Syst. 15 According to Empedocles, Vision and other Sensations were made by ἀποροσοί αχημάτων, the Defluxions of Figures, or Effinvia of Atoms.

Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† Defluxive, a. Obs. [f. I.. deflux-, ppl. stem (Deflux v.) + -IVE.] That is characterized by flowing down. Hence Defluxively adv. 1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. 11. 133 Aliment, distributed by the veines through the whole frame defluxively. Defoedation: see Defedation.

† Defoil, v.1 Obs. Also 7 deffoile, diff. [ad. F. défeuille-r, in 13th c. des-, deflueiller, f. des-, de- (De- I. 6) + feuille leaf. Cf. med. L. defoliare.] trans. To strip of leaves; = Defoliare I. trans. To strip of leaves; = Defoliare I. of the Holland Pliny xvii. xxii, In disburgening and defoiling a vine. Ibid., How much thereof must be diffoiled. Ibid., It is not the manner to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Defoil, v.2 To trample down, crush, oppress,

**Defoil**, v.<sup>2</sup> To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see DEFOUL v.

violate, defile: see Defoul v.

Defoil sb., var. form of Defoul sb.

Defoilate (dtfoulit), a. rare. [ad. med.L. defoliāt-us: see next.] 'Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Defoliate (dtfoulielt), v. [f. med.L. defoliāre, f. Def. 1. 6 + folium leaf. Cf. Defoil.] trans. To

f. DE. I. 6 + folium leal. Cf. DEFOIL.] Wans. 10 strip of leaves; also fig.

1793 W. Roberts Looker-on (1794) II. No. 48. 213 To contemplate the decay of a great and ornamented mind...to see it defoliated and withered. 1816 Kiaby & Sr. Entomol. (1843) I. 173 One of these caterpillars...is often so numerous as to defoliate the apple trees by the road sides for miles. 1882 Proc. Bervu. Nat. Club IX. 435 Arbutus Unedo was not only defoliated, but the stems...have been split.

Hence Defo'liator, that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves.

Hence **Defo'liator**, that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves. **Defoliation** (difo'uliō'l'on). [ad. L. type \*dō-foliātiōn-em, n. of action f. dōfoliāre: see prec. So in mod.Fr.] Loss or shedding of leaves.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off. 222 At the time of the defoliation, or fall of the leaf. 1792 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard. II. 18 note, The defoliation of decidnous trees is announced by the flowering of the Colchicum. 1866 Treas. Bot., Defoliation, the casting off of leaves. 1884 Nature 9 Oct. 558's The observation of the first flowering and finiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees. **Deforce** (dflō's'1s), v. Also 5-6 deforse. [a. AF. deforcer (11th c.) = OF. deforcier (des., def.), f. des., de- (De- I. 6) + forcier, forcer to Force (or from the Romanic forms of these): in med.L. dif., deforciare (Dn Cange). Cf. Efforce, Enforce.]

deforciare (Du Cange). Cf. Efforce, Enforce.]

1. Law. (trans.) To keep (something) by force

or violence (from the person who has a right to it); to withhold wrongfully.

[1303 BBITTON I. xix. §8 Nos eschetes defforcez (transl., Escheats deforced from us). Ibid. III. xxii. §1 Tiel qi la.. rente deforce tient (tr. who holds the rent deforced).

[1470 HARDING Chron. Ixxx. i., Arthure.. emperour of Rome by title of right, [Whiche deforced] by Lucius Romain, Pretendying hym for emperour of might. 1609 SKEME Reg. Maj. 28 Command B. that..he..restore to M...her reasonabili dowrie... And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and deteins the samine fra her. 1765 Lond. Chron. 23 Nov. 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt. Duncan's boat..off the island of May. 1865 Niciolas Britton II. 6 It sometimes happens...that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [deforce ta garde a cell qi major dreit ad].

† b. gen. To take or keep away by force. Obs.

garde a celt qi major dreit ad).

† b. gen. To take or keep away by force. Obs.
1430 Lyng. Chron. Troy II. xiv, For you my wyfe, for you
myne owne Heleine, That be deforced fro me, welaway.
1494 FABYAN Chron. I. 215 (R.) This Lowys. maryed the
doughter of Guy. the which after, for nerynesse of kynne,
was deforced from the sayd Lowys.
2. To eject (a person) by force from his property:

To eject (a person) by force from his property; to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to

to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to deprive wrongfully.

1531 Pial. on Law Eng. II. xxv. (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dismes.
1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII., c. 7 § 7 Personnes. . dysseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwyse. put from their lawfull inheritance. 1586 Fenne Lacies Nobilities 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessour of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd. of her right. 160a Fulbecke 2nd Pt. Parall. 57 A Nuperobition of the right. 170a Fulbecke 2nd Pt. Parall. 57 A Nuperobition the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her. 1741 T. Robinson Gavelkind vi. 105 He] enters on the whole 3 and on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 Nichols Britton 11. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. Sc. Law. To prevent by force (an officer of

3. Sc. Law. To prevent by force (an officer of

3. Sc. Law. 10 prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 Liber Pluscardensis xx. zi. (1877) 1. 399 Deforsand serrefis, masaris or sergeand.

1579 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597)

1575 In case the officiar. beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office.

1560 Seene Reg. Maj. Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officiars, and stops the taking of poynds.

1816 Scott Antiq. xiii, If you interrupt me in my daty, I will. declare myself deforced.

1885 Manch.

Exam. 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent.

4. To commit rape upon to force. Sc. Officer.

To commit rape upon, to force. Sc. Obs. 1538 Lyndesay Dreme 1038 Tak tent, how prydful Tarquyne tynt his croun, For the deforsyng of Lucres. 1536 Bellenbes Cron. Scot. (1821) 1. 173 Mogallus. deforsit virginis and matronis.

† Deforce, sh. Sc. Obs. [f. the vb.] = DE-

FORCEMENT.

1479 Act. Dom. Conc. 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay.. sall restore to James lord Hammiltonne..a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat. 1bid. 38 That he has made na

perocement (difforusment). Law. [a. AF. and OF. deforcement (12th c.), f. deforcer; in med. L. (Seotch Stat.) deforciamentum: see prec. and -MENT.]

-MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, Law Lex.); the action of forcibly keeping a person out

Lex.); the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1609 SRENE Reg. Maj. CXXXV. 137 Gif any man complaines ... that he is viriustile deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement...the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent.

1763 Blackstone Comm. 111. 172
The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold ... is that by deforcement. Fid. 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other.

against the other.

2. Se. Law. The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruc-

of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this. 158: Sc. Act. 73a. VI (1597) § 117 In all nctiones of deforcementes, and breaking of arreistmentes. 1609 SKENE. Reg. Maj. 2 Ane deforcement done to the kings officiar. 1708 J. CHAMBERLANDE St. Gt. Brit. II. III. X. (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement. a 1805 A. CARLYLE Autobiog. 22 note. The thieves were collecting... in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 N. Brit. Daily Mail 5 Aug. 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

Deforcer (d/lfo\*/ssal). Also 6-0 deforceor.

Deforcer (d/fo 'ssa'). Also 6-9 deforceor, 6 Sc. -forsare, 7 -forsour. [a. AF. deforceour, -eor, f. deforcer to Deforce.]

Law. One who wrongfully ejects or keeps

1. Law. One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = Deforciant.

1628 Core On Litt. 331 b, The Deforceor holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driven to his reall Precipe. 1641

Termes de la Ley, Deforceor is hee that overcommeth and casteth out with force, and he differeth from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may disseise another without force ... then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession. 1656 BLOUNT Glossoft, Deforsour. 1700

Tyrrell Hist. Eng. II. 1106 The Deforceors withat to be amerced. 1865 Nichols Britton II. 25 Let the deforceor be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2. Sc. Jaw. One who deforces an officer of the

2. Sc. Law. One who deforces an officer of the

law; see Deforce 3.

1587 Sc. Acts Jai, VI (1597) § 84 All deforcers of Officiares, in execution of their Office.

2 Gif the deforcer is convict...of the said deforcement.

† 3. One who commits a rape: see Deforce 4.
1533 Bellenden Livy 1. (1822) 101 Gif me youre handis
and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia]

sall nocht leif unpunist.

Deforciant (d/fio-usiant). Law. Also 7 deforceant. [a. AF. deforceant, pr. pple. of deforcer. Cf. med. (Anglo) L. deforcians.] A person who deforces another or keeps him wrongfully out of possession of an estate.

of possession of an estate.

[1298 BRITTON III. XV. § 3 Si le deforceaunt ne puse averrer la soute [unless the deforciant can aver payment]. 1285 in H. Hall Soc. Elis. Age (1886) 230 Edward Essex levyed a fyne of the premyses to Hughe Stukeley deforciant. 1613 Sta H. Finch Law (1636) 290 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament. to be his right that doth complaine. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforceant. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 330 An acknowlegement from the deforciants (or those who keep the other out of possession). 1768 Ibid. 111. 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitions action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the deforciant. 1885 L. O. Pike Year-bit. 12-13 Edw. 111 Introd. 60 Actions. in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim per verba brewir.

† Deforciation. Obs. [ad. med. L. deforciā-

not know the nature of the claim per verba brevit.

† **Deforcia tion.** Obs. [ad. med.L. dēforciā-tiōn-em (Leg. Quat. Eurg.), disforciation-em (Leg. Normann.), n. of action f. dē-, disforciāre to DE-FORCE.] = DEFORCEMENT.

[1695 KENNETT Parech. Antiq. II. Gloss., Deforciatio, a distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt.—Hence in Law Dictionaries, and under the anglicized form in Balley 1721 and modern Dicts. But the explanation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quot. being 'what is taken or held by force: 1864 Wenstern, Deforciation (Law), a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

† **Deforcia tor.** Obs. [a. med.L. dēforciātor (Du Cange), agent-n. from dēforciāre to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCER 1.

= DEFORCER 1.

= 12FORCER 1.

1549 Act 3-4 Edw. VI, c. 3 \$ 1 Their Ingress and Egress were. letted by the same Deforciators.

Deforest (dMp rest), v. [f. De- II. 2 + FOREST: cf. the synonyms Deafforest, Disafforest, FOREST, OF. desforester, deforester, med.L. deaf-forestare, disafforestare: see DE- I. 6.]

1. Law. To reduce from the legal position of forest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest;

to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a lorest;

= DISAFFOREST 1, DISFOREST 1.

1538 LELANO Itim. IV. 115 John Harman. B. of Excester
.. obteyined License to deforest the Chase there. 1759 B.
MARIN Nat. Hist. Eng. II. 105 One entire Forest, till
deforested by the Kings.

2. gen. To clear or strip of forests or trees.
1880 [see Deforesting]. 1887 Scribner's Mag. II. 450
The region should be forested at; or even if now deforested,
[etc.]. 1891 Baet Harte First Fam. Taxajara x, [ife]
deforested the canon.

Hence Deforested obl. a: Deforesting whl. sh.

deforested the casion.

Hence Deforested ppl. a.; Deforesting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Deforestation; Deforester.

1538 Lelano Itin. VII. 101 At the Deforestinge of the old Foreste of Kyngeswood. 1880 Scribner's Mag. Feb. 502 Most speculating deforesters go to the bad pecuniarily. 1880 Standard 10 Dec., By the deforesting of plains he has turned once fertile fields into arid deserts. 1884 Chicago Advance as Dec. 853 The native newspapers fear the deforested surface.

Deform, sb. nonce-wd. [f. Deform v.] The action of deforming, deformation: opp. to reform. 1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 2 He. permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

Deform (dIff Im), a. arch. Forms: 4-6 de-

Deform (dlipum), a. arch. Forms: 4-6 deforme, 6-7 deforme, 7- deform. [a. obs. F. deforme (1604 in Godef.) = mod.F. difforme, or ad. L. dēform-is (in med.L. also difformis) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. De- I. 6 + forma

misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. DE- I. 6 + forma shape. Cf. also DIFFORM.] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous.

1382 Wyclif Gen. xli. 19 Other seven oxen.. defourme and leene. 1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 98 With many.. spottes of synne we hane..made it defourme in the syght of god. 1501 SYLVESTER Du Barlas I. i. (1641) 3/2 A confus'd heap, a Chaos most deform. 1667 Milton F. L. xi. 494 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Driecy'd behold? a1734 NORTH Examen I. iii. 716. 133 Thoustrons and deform Tales of Oates. 1873 Browning Fifting xliii, Every face, no matter how deform.

Deform (d/f@sm), v.1 Also 5-7 dif-, 5 dyf-. Deform (dlio sm), v.1 Also 5-7 dli-, 5 dyi-[a. OF. deformer, also desformer, deformer, and (15th c.) disformer, mod.F. deformer. The first is ad. L. deformare, f. De- I. 6 + forma shape; the second represents the Rom. var. disformare, and the last its med.L. repr. disformare. Thence the Eng. second represents the Rom. var. ausjormare, and the last its med.L. repr. difformare. Thence the Eng. variants in de-, dif. Cf. also Pr. deformar, It. deformare, Sp. desformar.]

1. trans. To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disconstant deformare.

excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. **a.** lil.

Liso [see Deformed 1]. Iso Barclay Shyp of Folys (1570) 8 Thus by this deuising such counterfaited thinges, They diffourme that figure that God himselfe hath made. ISO RASTELL Bk. Purgat. Prol., Some spot. wherhy he is somwhat deformed. a 1624 HAWWARD Eduv. VI (1590) 16 He.. wasted Tinedale and the marches, and deformed the country with ruine and spoile. 1634 Sta T. HERBERT Trav. (1638) 80 Never did poore wretch shed more teares. deforming her sweet face. 1702 Rows Tamerlane v. i. 2012

To deform thy gentle Brow with Frowns. 1858 НАМТНОВНЕ Fr. 4 It. 3rnls. (1872) 1. 37 The square. had mean little huts, deforming its sample space. 1861 Gen. P. Тномтьюн Andi Alt. III. claxv. 208 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

10. fig.

10. fig.

10. fig.

1533 Bellenden Livy III. (1822) 308 This honest victorie ... wes deformit be ane schamefull jugement gevin be Romane pepil. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters i. Ded., it is a vice that deforms human nature. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 335 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

psy pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

† C. To put out of proper form, disarrange. Obs.

1735 Porr. Odyss. xiv. 252 The fair ranks of battle to deform. 1783 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 66/2 Breaking the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

† d. intr. To become deformed or disfigured;

to lose its beauty. Obs. rare.

1760 BEATTIE Ode to Hope II. iii, To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2. trans. To mar the form or shape of; to mis-

2. Irans. To mar the form or shape of; to misshape. See also Deformed.

\*\*rapo\*, 1483 [see Deformed 2]. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems\*
lxxxiv. 19 A crippill, or a creatour Deformit as ane oule be dame Natour. 1590 Sinka. Com. Err. 1. ii. 100 Darke working Sorcerers that change the mind: Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1504 — Rich. III. 1. i. 20 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, vol. finish'd. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 94 Keep the Bitt straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole.

3. To alter the form of; in Physics, to change the normal shape of put out of shape: of Dr.

the normal shape of, put out of shape: cf. DE-

the normal shape oi, put ont of shape; cf. DE-FORMATION 3.

170a Eng. Theophrast. 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince; it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr. 222 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface. 1883 Nature XXVII. 405 The hard steef..hreaks up or deforms the projectiles.

14. Obs. var. of DIFFORM v.

† 4. Obs. var. of DIFFORM v.
† **Deform**, v.² Obs. rare. In 4 defourme, defforme. [ad. L. deformare to form, fashion, describe, f. DE-1. 1, 3 + formare to FORM.] trans. To form, fashion, delineate.

138 WYCLIF 2 Cor. iii. 7 The mynistracioun of deeth defformyd [v.r. defourmyde, Vulg. deformata] by lettris [1388 write bi lettris] in stoones.

Deformable (d/fo smab'l), a. [f. Deform v. or a. (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. Con-FORMABLE.

+1. Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity:

TI. Allected with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. Obs.

1450 Mirour Salvacionn 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more defourmable. 1576 BAKKR Jewell of Health 99 The hyghe rednesse of the face being deformable. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles IV. 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie. Shadows and Darknesses are deformed, and render althings deformable.

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence Deformability.

Deformalize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deformate**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēformātus, pa. pple. of dēformāre.] Deformed, disfigured. c1450 Henryson Compl. Creseide (R.), Whan she sawe her visage so deformate.

Deformation deforme! fon . Also 5 diff., 6 dyff. [ad. L. deformation-em (in med.L. also dif-), n. of action from L. deformare to DEFORM. Cf. F. deformation (14th c. in Hatzf., and in Cotgr.); admitted into Dict. Acad. 1835.]

The action (or result) of deforming or marring 1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement. c1440 Lydg. Secrees 500 Difformacyons of Circes and meede. 1633 Corream, Deformation, a spoiling. 1633 Bb. Hall Hard Tests 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her. 1650 Bluwer Authrofomet. 96 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men. are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 Watts Relig. Yur. (1780) 85 Could you. recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time. 1877 J. D. CIMAMERS Div. Workhip 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; esp., in controversial use the opposite of reformation.

2. Alteration of form for the worse; csp., in controversial use, the opposite of reformation.

1346 BALE Eng. Volaries II. (1550) 48 h, Johan Capgraue writeth y' a great reformacyon (a dyfformacyon he shulde haue seyd) was than in the Scottish churche. 1381 Pettis Gnasso's Civ. Conv. II. (1580) 81 To seeme young. I (they) convert their silver haires into golden ones. this their transformation or rather deformation (etc.). a 1638 Mena Dite. xlii. Wks. (1671) 236 These are the Serpents first-born. begotten. hy spiritual deformation, as they are Devils. 1651 N. Bacox Dite. Govt. Eng. II. xxxv. (1730) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather Deformation in the Worship of God. 1774 A. Gin Present Truth 11. 246 The grievous deformation which has been taking place in the Church state. 1832 Whatelv in Life (1866) 1. 153 A most extensive ecclesiastical reformation (or deformation, as it may turn out). 1891 W. LOCKHART Chasuble 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted:

orm is for some purpose perverted:
e.g. the various deformations of the word God, as 'od, cod, dod, cot, cock, cod, etc., formerly so common in asseverations, etc., to avoid overt profamity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I, c. at 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interiodes' letc.\(^1\).

3. Physics. Alteration of form or shape; relative

3. Physics. Alteration of form or shape; relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form of. 1846 CAYLEY Wks. I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same. 1857 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. 111. 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curve. 1869 Phieson tr. Guillenin's The Sun (1870) 81 The deformation of the solar disc by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH Functions of a Complex Variable 333 In the continuous Deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining.

**Deformative** (dří o zmativ), a. nonce-wd. L. deformat-, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the pro-

perty of deforming or altering for the worse.

1641 Prelat. Episc. 10 Whither their courts be reformative

**Deformed** (dtp.imd), ppl. a. Also 5 dyf-fourmed, difformed. [f. Deform v. + -eD 1.]

fourmed, difformed. [f. Deform v. + -edl.]
†1. Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4175 His face was deformed
and bolnyd. 1535 Coverolle Isa. lii. 13 V° multitude shal
wondre vpon bim, because his face shale so deformed & not
as a mans face. 1553 Edden Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 23 Theyr
women are deformed by reason of theyr greate eyes, greate
mouthes and greate nosethrilles. 1631 Webver Anc. Fin.
Mon. 701 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly
refraine from teares. 1632 Lithicow Trav. vi. 253 In all this
deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village.
2. Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted; unshapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons:
Misshapen in body or limbs.

2. Marred in snape, missnapen, distorted; unshapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs.

c 1400 Maunoev. (1830)v. 47 A monster is a hing difformed agen kynde. 1482 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 427/2 The most dysfourmed and most myserable he sat nyghe hym. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 24 a, One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. exiii, The most sweet fauor, or deformedst creature. 1665 Sia T. Hersers Trav. (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped. 1675 Trahferne Chr. Ethics vi. 50 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 176 ? 7 Of his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious. 1869 W. P. Mackay Grace & Truth (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

+3. Of irregular form; shapeless, formless. Obs. 1555 Eoen Decades 200 Branches full of large, and deformed leaves. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. iii. 7 Ane King at euin. At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1655-60 Stanley Hist. Phills. (1701) 186/t Which.. he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order. 1677 Hale. Prim. Orig. Man. v. ii. 207 The great Moles Chaotica.. in its first deformed exhibition of its appearance.. had the shape of Water.

4. fig. Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offening a state of the stateful.

**4.** fig. Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive, or hateful.

sive, or hateful.

1555 EDEN Decades To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people mysshapened with phantastical opinions. 1604 Marston Malcoulent IV. iii, Sure thou would'st make an excellent elder in a deformed Church. 1628 Panne Love-lockes 40 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 387 Deformed rout Enter'd, and foul disorder. 1860 Puser Min. Proph. 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

Deformed IV. (Hife medili. d/f@umdil) adv.

Deformedly (d'Ap imédli, d'Ap imédli), adv.

Now rare. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favouredly.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1673) 21 Vou.. cast them to the Foules of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces.

1611 Speec Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together.

1638 349 A speckled Toad-fish.. not unlike a Tench, but.. more. deformedly painted.

1667 H. More Div. Dial. v. v. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked.

1685—Paralit. Prophet. 412.

15. fig. With moral deformity. Obs.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 858 Erring more deformedly. against the expresse word of God.

1 Deformedness. Obs. rare. I-NESS.] The

+ Deformedness. Obs. rare. [-NESS.] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.

1588 W. Averell Comb. Contrarieties Bij b, Howe doth your gluttonie chaunge Natures comlines into foule deformednes?

**Deformer** (difo imai). [f. Deform v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which deforms; in controversial

One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of reformer.

1562 Winget Cert. Tractates iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The principall deformare of his allegeit reformation.

1592 Nashe P. Penilesse F, A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vuncessarie vice [drunkenness].

1639 T. Gooowin On Revelation Wks. II. II. 129 (R.) To reduce our worship, etc. now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformers) is to bring Popery ngain in.

1689 T. PLUNET Char. Gd. Commander 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformers, to indite.

1882 Atlantic Monthly XLIX. 336 These literary deformers.

† Deformidable, a. Obs. rare—1. [? A mixture of deformable and formidable.] Tending to deformation.

deformation.

normation.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. Ep. to Rdr. 1 Their brasen Inscriptions erazed, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformidable net, the honourable memory of many . persons deceased, is extinguished.

Deforming (dtip\*ming), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Deform, q.v.

1532 Hulder, Deformynge, vitiatio.

Deforming, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deforms: see the verb

see the verb.

1870 Daily News 19 Dec., Incongruity is a deforming feature. 1892 Lo. Kelvin in Pall Mall G. 1 Dec. 6/3 He had now.a. demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

Deformity (d'lounit). Also 5 dif., 5-6 dyff. [a. Of. deformité (defformeteit, defformité, desformité), ad. L. deformitas, f. deformis: see Deform a. and -ity. In mod. F. difformité.]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsight-

disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsight-liness, ugliness.

c 1450 Crt. of Love clxvii, For other have their ful shape and beaute, And we. ben in deformite. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 431/1 Wythout ahhomynacion of dyfformyte ne of ordure or fylthe. 1514 Barclay Crt. & Ufplondayshu. (Percy Soc.) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyfformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of theyr favour be. 1530 RASTELL Bk. Purgat. III, viii. 2 The linen cloths] had no such spottes or tokens of deformyte to the eye. 1638 Sir T. Browne Hydrici, iii. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death by careful Consideration of the Body, and civil Rites. 1634 Sir T. Herber Trav. (1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water, supposing contaminated deformitie washt off. 1762-71 H. Walfole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 1. 181 Beautifull Gothic architecture was engrafted on Saxon deformity. 1805 Med. Frnl. XIV. 107 To prevent the propagation of disease fsmall-poxl, and its consequent effects, deformity.

2. The quality or condition of being deformed or misshapen; esp. bodily misshapenness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some

bodily member.

bodily member.

c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxxviii. 396 (Add. MS.), A dwerfe of a litill stature, hauyng .. a bose in his back, ande crokide fete .. ande full of alle diformyte. 1494 Fabran Chron. vii. 330 Edmunde .. surnamed Crowke backe, was the .. eldest; albe it he was put by, by y meane of his fadre, for his deformytye. 1587 Golding De Mornay x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformitie it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine owne Deformity. Piid. 1. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 16 The Chaos: wherin .. to speak strictly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 Laov M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless of Mar 16 Jan., Their fondness for these pieces of deformity of the pelvis. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 1I. i. 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity wadding over the ice.

3. (with a and pl.) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually spec. a malformation of the body or of some bodily

spec. a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1473 Lvoc. Pilgr. Sowle II. xlv. (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderful defourmytees, whiche he shold apperceyuen in his owne persone.

1578 Lvie Dodoeus IV. Ivii. 518 Sonne burning, and other suche deformities of the face. a 1662 Hevlyn Land I. (1671) 204 Those deformities in it [St. Paul's] which by long time had been contracted.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. V. 382 Others... carry... maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave.

1807-26 S. Coopea First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 411 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity.

18 Lyransf. A deformed being or thing.

deformity.

b. transf. A deformed being or thing.

1698 FRVER Acc. E. India 44 Their Gods.. were cut in horrid Shapes.. to represent the Divinity.. yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end. 1817 BVRON Manfred I. i. A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. viii, Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs.

4. fig. Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crooked-

ness.
c 1400 Maunoev. (Roxb.) xxi. 141 Purged and clee of all vice and alkyn deformitee. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. xv. (1634) 74 The corruption and deformitie of our nature. 1696 Stannore Chr. Pattern (1711) 71 If the deformity of his neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own. 1741 Middle of Cicero II. vii. 100 The deformity of Pompey's conduct. 1860 Emerson Cond. of Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 It held bad manners up, so that churls could see the deformity.
b. (with a aud pl.) A moral disfigurement.
1571 Campion Hist. Irel. 11. v. (1633) 80 They declined now to such intollerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors. 1576 Fleming Panoph. Epist. 248, 1 supposed it a great deformitie, and disorder. 1705 Stannore Paraphr. I. 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system.

5. Misused for Difformity, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity.

\*\*The to correct the deformites of the representative systems of the correct the deformation of uniformity of conformity.

\*\*sity of form\*; want of uniformity of conformity.

\*\*sity of form\*; want of uniformity of conformity.

\*\*sity of form\*; want of uniformity of conformity.

\*\*sity of law a deformitie in preaching... then to have suche a vniformitie that the sely people shoulde... continue still in ... ignoraunce. \*\*a 1623 Pemble \*\*Grace & Faith (1635) & 9 The greatest deformity and disagreement... betweene his knowledge... and his application thereof to practice. \*\*r658 Sta T. Browne \*\*Garden of Cyrus ii. 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops... which holds seven in length and four foot in bredth, had no great deformity from this measure. \*\*a 1768 Beverbide \*\*Priv. Th. 1. (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin. \*\*1788 Kames \*\*Leun. Crit.\* (ed. 7) 11. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [other edd. diff-] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds.

\*\* \*\*Deformly\*, \*\*adv. Obs.\*\* [f. Deform a. + -LY 2.]\* In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly.

\*\*a r684 Leighton Serm. Habak. iii. 17, 18 (R.) A limb out of joint, which... moves both deformely and painfully. \*\*a 1734 Noath Lives\* (1890) 11. 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformly.

Deforse, etc., obs. forms of Deforce, etc.

Defortify: see DE- II. 1.

Defortify: see DE-II. I.

Defossion (diff fon). [mod.L. dēfossiōn-em, n. of action from L. dēfodēre to bury (in the earth).]
(See quot.: but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment'.)

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Defossion, Defossio, the punshment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† Defou!, defoi!, v. Obs. Forms: a. 3-5 defoule-n, 4-6 defoul(e, defowl(e, (5 defoulle, devoul, def(t)ule, diffowl, dyffowl, 5-6 diffoule). B. 4-6 defoil. See also Defile. [ME. a. OF. defoule-r (defoler, fuler, fuller) to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, f. Dr. I. 1 + fouler (foler, fuler) 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr. (= Pr. folar, Sp. hollar, It. follare):—late L. \*fullārē to stamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. fullo, -ōnem fuller, med.L. fullātōrium a fullingstamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. fullo, -ōnem fuller, med.L. fullātōrium a fulling-mill, etc. Senses 1-5 existed already in OF.; the seuses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective Foul, OE. fill, and gave rise to senses 6-8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form Defile (q.v.), on the analogy of the equivalence of befoul, befile. The phonology of the variant definyle, defoyle (found nearly as early as defoule), has not been satisfactorily made out: see Foll v. It occurs in the earlier senses, out: see Foil v. It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with defile.]

nected with defile.]

1. trans. To trample under foot; tread down.

a. crago S. Eng. Leg. 1. 375/297 Defoulede huy [be bones]
weren so. 1297 R. Glouc, (1724) 536 Hii. orne on him
mid hor hors, & defoulede him vaste. ar340 Hampole
Fsaller xc. 13 Dou sall defoul be lyon & be dragon. 1340
Ayenb. 167 Mochel is defouled mid be uet of nolleres pe
robe of scarlet, erpan bet be kuen his do an. 1382 Wyclis
Matt. vii. 6 Nethir sende 3e 3oure margaritis. bifore
swyne, lest perauenture thei defoulen bem with theire feet
[Yulg. conculcent]. craoo Three Kings Cologne 50 On be
morwe bei sizen be weye gretlich defowled with hors fete
and obir beestys. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 181 b/1 Thenne
the knyghtes. bete & defowleden nazaryen under theyr
feet. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 66 b, Wasting and defouling of their grasse.

B. cra30 Arth. & Merl. 9297 Ther was defoiled King
Rion Voder stedes fet mani on. 1470-85 Malory Arthur
1. xiv, That were fowle defoyled vnder horsfeet. 1525 Lb.
Berners Frois. II. xv. 30 As they rode abrode, thay beate
downe and defoyled their cornes... and wolde nat kepe the
highe wayes.

b. absol. or intr.

b. alsol. or intr.

β. also K. Alis. 2463 Me myghte y-seo ther knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomblen.

2. To brnise, break, crush (materially).

c 1300 Deket 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we beoth delyvred so [cf. Psain exxiv. 7]. a 1325 Prose Psaiter xiv[i]. 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke armes.

c 1386 Chaucea Pars. T. P 207 He was woundid for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonyes. 14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 575/12 Contero, to breke or defoule. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon exxi. 433 The Gryffon so sore defowlyd and bet hym that he could not ryse vp.

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress: to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress; to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

a. c1300 St. Brandau 508 The develen.. nome thane wreche faste, And defoulede him stronge y-non3 and amide the fur him caste. c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1129 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce. 1393 LANGI. P. Pl. C. XVIII. 159 How ryght holy men lyneden, How thei defouleden here fleessh. a 1400 Relig. Pleces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 46 To refuse it silke a bodily ymagynacyonel and to defule it, bat it may see the selfe swylke as it es. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 108 Thou hast gretely defouled me by outtrage. 1508 Dubbar Flyting 230 Oule, rere and 30wle, I sall defowll thy pryde.

B. c1350 Will. Palerne 4614 Alle 30ur fon bat with fors defoyled 30u long. 1494 FABVAN Chron. 4 Oft Danes, whiche both landes defoyled By their outrage. 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 486 Perkyn... so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower. debauch.

(1809) 486 Perkyn...so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch. Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of defile.

a. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 181/24 Woldest bov defouli mi bodi? c1330 R. BRUNNE Chrom. (1810) 317 Philip.. Defoules ber wyues, ber douhtres lay bi, per lordes slouh with knyues. c1400 Maunoev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 After be first nyght bat base wymmen er so defouled. c1450 Loreller Grail xliii. 163 And for Child beryng neuere defowlid was, but Evere Clene virgine be Goddis gras. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Cvi, Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled. 1532 L.D. BERNERS Froits. I. xxxvii. 51 The Spanyerdes. pilled the towne, and slewe dyuers, and defowled maydens. 1596 Darrymer Lestie's Hist. Scot. I. 122 Gif quha defoulis a nothir manis wyfe.

B. 1430-40 Chancer's Frankl. T. 668 (Camb. MS.) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To been defoyled lother MSS. defouled] with manys foule delyt. 1486 Act 3 Hen. VII., c. 2 Women. been. married to such Mis-doers ..or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God.

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute.

a. 13.. Version of Ps. lxxviii, 1 (in Wyelif's Bible Pref. 4 note), Thei defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1382 Wyclif Matt. xii. 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defoulen the sabothis. c1400 Maundey. (1839) xii. 137 The Jewes. han

defouled the Lawe. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 42 He hath ... deffuled chyrches. 1491 — Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. xxxv. 29a/1 The name of our blessyd sauyonr. [was] horrybly dispysed & defouled. 1513 DOUGLAS Heneis x. vii. 69 The quhilk. Defowlit his fadderis hed incestually. 1514 T. White Martyrd. St. George B ij b, It moned not the Tyrant to hehold The Martirs goodly hody so defowld, 8. 13. Prose Psatter lxxviii. 1 Hij filden [Dublin MS. defoilyd] byn holy temple. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7373 My kirke bou hase defnyled. 1481 CAXTON Tulte on Friendsh. Ciij, That frendship were hurte or defoylled. 1549-65 STEANIOLD & H. Ps. lxxix, Thy temple they defoile. 6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirtv.

1340-52 STEANHOLD & H. P.S. IXXIX, Thy temple they defoule.

6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirty.

a. c 1340 R. BRUNNE Medil. 506 With wete and ekedning bey hym defoule. 1401 HOCCLEVE Letter of Cinpid 186 That bird., ys dyshonest... that vecth to defoule his owne neste. 1530 RASTELL Bk. Purgat. in. viii, Yf ony of those table clothes ar napkyns be defouled with dust fylth or other foule mater. 1556 Turber. Venerie 100 An Hart defoulant the water.

β. 1432 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 15h/1 Thy desyrous vysage ... the Jewes with their spittynges have defoylled. 1528 ROV Rede me (Arh.) 113 Henns and capons Defoylynge theym with their durt. 1548 Udall., etc. Kraim. Par. Luke xxiv. 191 Not stained or defoiled. 1600 Fairfax Trasso viii. 18, With dust and gore defoiled.

7. fig. 8. To defile or pollute morally; to corrupt. a. 1340 Hampole Psalter 518 Defouland his clde in syn. c. 1360 Wyclif Wks. (1885) 129 To kepe hym self unblekkid or defoulid fro bis world. c. 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494). 1xiii, Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes. 1484 Caxton Chiralry 45 Chyulrye... is defouled by coward men and faynt of herte. 1540 Tayleaner Postifs, Exhort. bef. Commun., Man, which is so much defouled & corrupt in all kynde of unryghtnousnes. a 1555 Philipor Exam. § Brit. (Parker Soc.) 373 He defouled the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part.

8. 1308 Terevisa Barth. De P. K. II. ii. (1405) 20 Angels

of one part.

β. 1398 Therisa Barth. De P. R. II. ii. (1495) 29 Angels. ben not defoyled wyth none affectoon. ε 1440 Hytron Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xliii, Yf thou be defoyled wyth vayaglory. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 98 Vt was defoyled and darkyd and mysshape by synne.

b. To render ceremonially or sentimentally un-

clean; to defile, sully.

cri449 Peccock Refr. 465 To ete with hondis not wayschen defoulith not a man. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 141 b/1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touchyng. 1611 Speed Hist, Gf. Bril. vii. xiii. § 14. 352

Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faire foule.

c. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to

delame.

a. c.1400 Destr. Troy 2475 Vour suster. pat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn. c.1450 Golagros & Gaw. 1038
Wes I neuer yit defoullit, nor fylit in fame.

B. 140-85 Maloav Arthur 1x. xxxii, 1... am defoiled with falshede and treason.

8. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. Foul a.], to

disfigure. disfigure.

a. 1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 389 And bey be faire of schap, bey beeb defouled and i-made vinsemelich i-now wib here owne clobinge. 1430 IVDG. Chron. Troy ii. xi, The soyle defouled with ruyne Of walles olde.

β. 1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. K. vii. 1x. (1495) 276 Blaynes defoyle the skynne and maketh it vinsemely.

+ **Defou'l, defoi'l**, sb. Obs. Also defoule, fowle; defoile. [f. Defoul v.]

-fowiq; defoile. [f. DEFOUL v.]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage.
c1330 Arth. & Merl. 7999 (Mätzn.) Ther was fighting, ther was toile, And vnder hors knightes defoile. Ibid. 9191
Ther was swiche cark and swiche defoil. 1400 EARL OF DUNBAR Let., in C. Innes Scot. Mid. Ager ix. (1860) 263 The wrongs & the defowle that ys done me. c1425 Wentous Cron. vint. xxii. 54 (Jam.) Lychtlynes and succedity Drawys in defowle comownaly. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 1. 460/1 If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.
2. Defilement. pollution.

460/t If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.
2. Defilement, pollution.
2. Defilement, pollution.
2. 1325 E. Allit. P. C. 200 per no de-foule of no fylpe watz fest hym ahute. 1387 Texusa Higden (Rolls) 1. 109 pat pe water. takeh no defoul, but is cleae i-now. 1388—Barth. De P. R. xvii. exxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Picche defouleb, and suche defoule [1535 defoylynge] is unnebe taken course from clobe.

awey from clobe.

† **Defou'led**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Defoul v. + -ED.]

Defiled, polluted, corrupt.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Defowlyd, deturpatus...feculentus, (P. dehonestatus). 1460 W. Thoapz Test. in Arb. Garner VI. 114 Covelous simoners and defouled adulterers.
1483 Cath. Augl. 94 Defowled, maculatus, pollutus, etc.

+ Defouler. Obs. [f. as pres. 4 PD.] One.

+ Defou'ler. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One

who defouls.

14. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 617/34, Tritor, a defoulere.
c 1440 Jacob's Well 62 Pise dyffonlerys & depryneres of holy

+ **Defouling, defoiling,** vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Defoul v. + -tng l.] The action of the verb Defoul: a. Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c. Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

Disfigurement.

1380 Wyclef Sel. Wkt. III. 200 No defoulynge perof may askape unpeyned.

1383 — 2 Sam. xxii. 5 There han envyround me the defoulyngis of deeth.

1398 Travisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxxiii. (1495) 685 Defoyllyng of pytche is vneth taken awaye from clothe.

14. Proze Legends in Anglia VIII. 158 Made dule for defoylinge of chirches.

140 J. Smaller Dethe K. James (1818) 5 Vn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyus.

1415 Kni.

1416 Tour 23 That defoulyng of her uisage.

1483 Cath.

1417 Angl. 94 Defowlynge, concutcacio, pollucio, etc.

1515 Stewaat Cron. Scot. II. 124 For the defoulling of his dochter defo. 1548 HALL Chron.

147 Defound, var. of Defund v. Obs.

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM.

+ Defrau'd, sb. Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v., after

† Defrau'd, sb. Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v., after FRAUD sh.] = DEFRAUDATION.

1440 Jacob's Well'iii. (E. E. T. S.) 21 Po arn acursyd, bat ... 3 yuen awey here good .. in defraude of here wyves & chylderyn. 1493 Sc. Acts Jat. IV (1597) § 35 For the defraud done to our Soveraine Lorde in his customes be strangers. 1495 Act 11 Ilen. VII, c. 22 Preamb., Their subtill ymagynacion in defraude of the seid estatutes. 1581 Sc. Acts Jat. VI (1597) § 117 Anent .. Alienationes maid in defraud of Creditoures. 1800 Trans. Soc. Eucourag. Arts XVIII. 216 Without .. being liable to the .. defrauds of the niller.

Defraud (d/froj d), v. [a. OF. defrauder (des-, def-, dif-), tath c. in Godef., ad. l. defraudere, f. De- I. 3 + fraudere to cheat, f. fraus, fraud-em, deceit, FRAUD.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dis-

by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Const. of (†from).

1361 Langle, P. Pl. A. vill. 71 He bat beggeb... bote he habbe neode. defraudeb be neodi. 14... Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 104 They... thanked God with all her hartis furst Whech hathe not defrawded hem of her lust. 1474 Canton Chesse 98 To defraude the begiler is no fraude. 1858 Einen Decades 39 He had... defrauded the kynge of his portion. 1634 Sia T. Herrer Trav. 46 This poore Citie, was defrauded of her hopes. Ibid. 217, I will a little defraude the Reader from concluding with a few lines touching the first Discoverer. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 1997. To defraud any man of his due praise is unworthy of a philosopher. 1838 Emerson Addr. Camb., Mass. Wks. (Boha) II. 198 Wheaever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper defrauded. 1880 E. Kirke Carfield 39 We who defraud four million citizens of their rights.

† D. with direct and indirect object. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Luke xix. 8 If I have ony thing defraudid

+ b. with direct and indirect object. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Luke xix. 8 If I have ony thing defraudid
ony man I zelde the fourefold. 1600 Holland Livy IV. xii.

148 Defrauding servants a portion of their daily food. 1670
MILTON Hist. Brit. vi. Harveld, Harold... defrauded his
soldiers their due...share of the spoils.

c. absol. To act with or employ fraud.

1383 Wyclif I Cor. vi. 8 3 e don wrong and defrauden
[1388 doen fraudel or bigilen and that to britheren. 1611
Bible Mark x. 19 Doe not beare false witnesse, Defraud
not. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 102 If he is the trustee
of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2 for. To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is

of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2. fig. To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently. arch. or Ohs.

1497 Bp. Alcock Mons Perfect. Di/3 They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr relygeno. 1599 Br. Cox in Strype Ann.

Ref. I. vi. 08 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits. 1660 Bovle Seraph. Love 26 Where a direct and immediate expression of love to God defrauds not any other Duty. 1764 Goldsm. Trav. 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. a 1805 Palev (in Webster 1828), By the duties deserted .. by the claims defrauded.

Hence Defrau ding vbl. sb.

deserted..by the claims defrauded.

Hence Defrau ding vbl. sb.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Cor. vii. (R., To denye this right yf eyther of bothe aske it, is a defraudyng. 1651.

Honese Leviath. nt. xxvii. 165 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man. 1659 Gauden Tears of Ch. 213 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

Defraudation. [a. OF. defraudation, acion (13-14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. defraudation-em, n. of action from defraudare to Defraud. The

of action from döfraudäre to DEFRAUD.] The action (or an act) of defrauding; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.

1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 286 The sayd cardynal..porchased hymself in gret deffraudacion of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon. 1601-2 FULBERGE 210d Pt. Parall. 23 h. Here is no defraudation of the Law. 1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iii. 11 Deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparalle deceit of death. 21716 BLACKAL INES. (1723) I. 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessaries, etc. 1886 H. D. Taall. Shaftesbury 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defrauder. ft. Defraud v. + - Er. 1: perh. a.

**Defrau der.** [f. Defraud v. + - en 1: perh. a. OF. defrauder, -eur, ad. L. döfraudölör-em.] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds

One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1552 ABP. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waigis fra servandis or labouraris. 1651 Relig. Watton.

257 (R.) Decrees against defrauders of the publick chests.

1554 Richardson Grandison (1766) V. 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder? 1878 N. Amer.

Rev. CXXVII. 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† Defraudful, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Defraud + + - Ful; cf. assistful, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating. cogening.

+-FUL; cf. assistfut, cic.] Full of Iraud; cneating, cozening.

1885 Faire Em 11, 402 That with thy cunning and defraudful tongue Seeks to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defraudment. ? Obs. [f. Defraud v. + Ment: perh. a. OF. defraudement, 'a defrauding, deceiving, beguiling' (Colgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by frand.

1645 Milton Colast. Wks. (1821) 352 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society. 1791 BENTHAM Draught of Code Wks. 1843 IV. 40a note, Offences...comprised under the name of felonies: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

+ Defrav. 5b. Obs. rare-1. [f. Defrax v.]:

the name of felonies: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

† **Defray**, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Defray v.<sup>1</sup>: cf. OF. desfroi, deffray, defrai, f. desfrayer: see next.] Defrayal.

\*\*rots Chapman Odyss. xiv. 730 Thou..shalt not need, Or coat, or other thing... for defray Of this night's need.

[Defray, error for desray, Deray.]

\*\*Defray\* (diffet), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6 defraie, deffray, 7 defraye. [a. F. défraye-r, in 14th c. deffroier,

15th c. deffroyer, 16th c. desfrayer, f. des., de-1De-1, 3, 6 + OF. fraier, freier, froyer to spend, incur expense, f. frai, in 14th c. frait, pl. frais, 13th c. fres, expenses, charges, cost.]
†1. To pay out, expend, spend, dishurse (money).
1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 12 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same.
c 1555 Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed.
1600 Holland Livyxxxix. v. 106 The senate permitted Fulvius to defray (inpenderet) what he would himselfe, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 [Asses]. a 1610 Healey tr. Epictetus Mun. xxiii, (1630) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for: namely praise, and flatterie. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3). Defraye, lay out, pay, discharge.
2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment: 10 pay, meet, settle.

Alfr. (ed. 3). Defraye, lay out, pay, discharge.

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment; lo pay, meet, settle.

1570-6 Lamardor Peramb. Kent (1826) 110 The King shall defray the wages. 1587 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. III. 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues. 1639 Fuller Holy War IV. XIII. (1840) 202 Meladin. offered the Christians. a great sum of money to defray their charges. 1745 in Col. Rec. Penn. V. 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence. 1838 Thielfwall Grece II. 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. 1870 II. IX. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils. b. fig.

1580 Sunney Arcadia (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. v. 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundring Joue. 1596 Hid. 1v. v. 31 Nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray.

3. To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now rare or arch.

1587 FLEMING Contu. Holinshed III. 1371/2 The enterprise. 10 be defraied by the pope and king of Spaine. 1685 [Howell Lett. 1. x. i, It serv'd to defray the expenceful Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following. 1830 DE Quinexe Bentley Wes. VII. 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley. 1859 C. Barker dissoc. Princ. ii. 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

4 To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge.

1580 Sidney Arcadia I. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners

\*\*sufficient to defray his funeral.\*\*

\*\*4. To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge.

\*\*1580 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 1607 Sia E. Hoav in Ellis Orig, Lett. Ser. 1. III. 87 He.. would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboud. a 1626 Bacon New 14t. (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay. 1686 F. Spence tr. Varillar Ho. Medici 44 The Pittis were defray'd at Venice at the public cost. 1724 De For Mem. Cavadier (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge. 1886 Cartie Fredk. 6t. 1. N. iv. 424 Such a man [Car Peter] is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap. 1 lence Defray'ing xbl. sb.

\*\*1587 R. Hovenden in Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 155 The defraying of our .. expences. 163a Lithgow Trav. 1x. 387 Dishursed. for. high-wayes, Lords pensions, and other defrayings of 10 Biologies Leviath. 1v. xliv. 336 The defraying of all publique charges. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, A defraying, fecunix erogatio.

\*\*Defray\*, v.2 Obs. [app. a. OF. \*des., defraier, f. des., de. (Dr. 11. 3, 6) + freier, froier, fraier to rub, rub off, Fray:—L. fricare to rub.] \*\* Trans.

7 To rub off or away.

1533 R. Bowrea in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. xvii. 135 He intendeth not to infringe, annul, dergate, defray or minish anything of the popes authority.

Defrayable (d/frēl-āb) 1, a. [f. Defray v.1 +

-ABLE.] Liable to be defrayed, payable.

1886 Manch. Exam. 25 Mar. 5/2 Defrayable out of local

Defrayal (d/frē¹-ăl). [f. Defray v.] + -al..]

The action of defraying; defrayment.

1830 Examiner No. 648. 577/2 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses.

1833 W. E. Norans No Netw Vhing 11. xiii. 3 Her share..was confined to the defrayal of

**Defrayer.** [f. Defray v, +-er<sup>1</sup>: cf. obs. F. defrayeur in Cotgr. 1611.] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of ex-

discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of expenses.

1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Plays.

1755 JOHNSON, Defrayer, one that discharges expences.

Defrayment (defire ment).

16. deffrayer to Defray:

1756 Ment (defire ment).

1757 The action or fact of defraying; the expenses of charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations.

1757 Privy Council Acts (1890) II. 133 Mumili... towardes defrayment of the charges of his Majeste.

1757 Fenton Guicciard.

175. (1750) 383 To pay within a certaine time for all defrayments, twentie thousand duckets.

1758 Fenton Guicciard.

175. (1751) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire.

1758 E.A. MONM. Advt. fr. Parnass.

1758 J. H. we were not fed by the free defrayment of our Comucopia.

1762 tr.

1763 Ers. Monm. Advt. fr. Parnass.

1764 The Mental Syst. Geog. V. 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral council colleges.

1884 SIR C. S. C. Bowen in Law Reports 13 Q. Bench Div. of Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses.

+ **Defrei** ght, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. DE- II. I or 2 + Freight: cf. disload, disburden.] trans. To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload.

1555 EDEN Decades 212 The port or hauen is so commodious to defraight or valued shyppes.

dous to defragnt or values sayppes.

† **Defre nate**, defrænate, v. Obs. Surg.
[f. ppl. stem of L. defrænare to unbridle; f. De- I.
6+frænum, frænum bridle, curb, ligament.] To remove a frænum or restraining ligament.

remove a trænum or restraining ligament.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 92 To defrænate
the Aponenrosis. Ibid. 278, I had. defrænated the Sinus's
and scarified the Sides of the Fistula.

Defrication. rare. [ad. L. dēfricātion-em,
n. of action f. L. dēfricāre to rub off, rub down.]

n. of action f. I. dēfricāre to rub off, rub down.]
Rubbing, rubbing off.
1727 in Balley vol. II; and in some mod. Dicts. **Defrock** (difip'k), v. [a. F. défroquer, in 15th c. deffr-, f. des-, dé- (DE- I. 6) + froque Frock.
Cf. Disfrock.] trans. To deprive of the priestly garb; to unfrock. Hence **Defrocked** (difip'kt) ppl.a.
1581 J. Hamilton Facile Trait. (1600) 440 This defrokit frere. mariet a zoung las of xv zearis auld. 1891 Tablet 21 Feb. 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced. . the vows which they failed to keep.

† **Defroy'sse**, v. Obs. [a. OF. defroissier (des-, def-), f. des-, dé- (DE- I. 6) + froissier, froisser to rub violently, bruise, crush:—L. type \*frictiare, deriv. of frict-us rubbed, pa. pple. of fricāre.] trans. To crush to pieces.

deriv. of frict-us rubbed, pa. ppie. of fricare.] trans. To crush to pieces.

1480 Canton Ovid's Met. xi. xix, The wawes defroyssed and al [to] brake the sterne and other garnysshyng.

† Defrut. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. defrutum must boiled down.] Must boiled down.

1420 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 484 Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere Of must is made.

Deft (deft), a. Also 3-5 defte. [app. a doublet of DAFT, repr. OE. gedæfte, for gedæfte, mild, gentle, meek, from stem dab in Gothic gadaban to become, befit: cf. OE. gedæfen becoming, fit, suitable.]

†1. Gentle, meek, humble; = DAFT 1. Obs. rare.

c1220 Bestiary 36 Dat defte meiden, Marie bi name De him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in

action.

c 1440 York Myst. i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym bat es hyeste on heyhte; Owe! what I am derworth and defte. 1392 G. Harvey Four Lett. 57 Whether the Deft writer be as sure a workeman as the neat Taylor. 1398 Chafman Hiad I. 580 A laughter never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service. 1601 B. Jonsson Poetaster v. iii, Well said, my divine, deft Horace. 1607 Lingua III. v. in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 394 Their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time. 1855 Rounson Whithy Gloss, Deft, neat, clever. 'She is a deft hand with a needle.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola I. ix, Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. IV. XII. XI. 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue.

b. Of actions: Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

execution.

execution.

1647 H. More Philos. Poems, Oracle 90 Break off this musick, and deft seemly Round.

1714 Gav Sheph. Week i. 56 The wanton Calf may skip with many a Bound, And my Cur Tray play deffest Feats around.

1853 C. Bronte Villette i, The creature .. made a deft attempt to fold the shawl.

1878 H. S. WILSON Alp. Ascents iii. 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe.

+ c. transf. Of a metal: Apt for working, easily

wrought. Obs.

1683 Phil. Trans. XIII. 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought.

3. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; handsome, pretty.

Still dial.

Still dial.

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under buxom, canny, clever, handsome, tidy, and other adjectives expressing personal praise.]

1579, 1589 [see Deffly 2]. 1600 Heywood 1 Edw. IV Wks. 1874 1. 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christs benison light on her. 1600 HOLLAND Livy Iv. xliv. 168 In her raiment...not so deft [scite] as devout...her garments rather sainctly than sightly. 1611 Corga., Greslet...little, prettie, deft, smallish. 1622 Rowlands Good Newes 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft, To seeke preferment. 1674-91

RAY N. C. Words 20 Deft, little and pretty, or neat. A Deft man or thing. It is a word of general use all England over. 1781 J. HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss., Deft, pretty, agreeable. 1788 W. Marshall E. Yorksh. Gloss., Deft, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 Swaledale Gloss., Deft, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 Swaledale Gloss., Deft, neat, pretty.

pretty.

4. Quiet. Cf. DEFTLY 3. Still dial.

a 1763 Byrom Carcless Content (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stirs, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and debonair, I am content, I do not care. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss. (Central), Deft, quiet, silent.

† 5. Stupid; = DAFT 2. Obs. - 0

c 1400 Promp. Parv., 116 Defte [v. r. deft] or dulle, obtusus, agrestis.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 110 Delice.

agrestis.
6. quasi adv. Deftly.
1805 Scorr Last Minstr. 1. xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing. Trip it deft and merrily.
7. Comb., as deft-fingered, -handed.
1860 W. J. C. Muna Pagan or Christian? 36 Being deft-fingered. . they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art. 1889 Boys Own Paper 3 Aug. 698/3 She did not show herself so deft-handed.

Deftly (de ftli), adv. Also 6-8 deffly, 7 defly, deaftly. [f. Deft +-1x 2.] In a deft manner.

Autly, skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly.

The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.
c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 100 God looke over the raw, full defly ye stand. 1579 Spensea Sheph. Cal. Apr. 111 They dauncen defly, and singen soote. 1605 Shaks. Macb. IV. I. 68 Come high or low: Thy Selfe and Office, deaftly show. 1607 Dekkea Knt.'s Conjur. (1842) 71 You shall see swaynes defly piping, and virgins chastly dancing. 1616 Suspt. & Markh. Country Farme 655 The mattocke would pull vp the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdigd very defly. 710 FhILIPS Pastorals I. 29 How deffly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Wont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 SCOTT Marm. III. viii, The harp full defity can he stroke. 1856 R. A. Yaugham Mystics (1860) II. 97 The defly-woven threadwork of the tissues.
2. Neatly, tidily, trimly; prettily, handsomely. Still dial.

Still dial.

Still dial.

1579 G. GILPIN tr. Marnix's Beehive Rom. Ch. Z 5 (N.)
Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets. 1589
Pasquif's Ret. B iij b, Verie defflie set out, with Pompes,
Pagents, Motions. Impresses. 1847 J. WILSON Chr. North
(1857) II. 4 Defly arrayed in home-spun drapery. 1859
HELPS Friends in C. Ser. 11. II. i. 6 The grass which deftly
covers without hiding.

3. Softly, gently, quietly. dial.
1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Deftly, softly, leisurely. 1802
WORDSW. Stanzas, 'Within our happy Castle' 38 A pipe on
which the wind would deftly play. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss.,
Deftly, quietly, softly. 1873 Swaledate Gloss., Deftly,
neatly, gently, softly, orderly: see Cannily.

1612 DARYTON Poly-obl. ii. 33 By her, two little Iles, her
handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole
for definess not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity,
neatness of action.

neatness of action.

neatness of action.

1853 Miss E. S. Sheppard C. Anchester I. 316 He assisted me. with that assiduous definess which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist.

1868 Sat. Rev. 13 June 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary definess.

† Defude, v. Obs. rare. [perh. misprint for defude = defunde, f. L. defundère.] To pour off. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 29/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same.

Defule, obs. var. of Defoul v.

Defull: see Defful.

Defull: see DEEFUL.

+ Defulmination. Obs. rare-1. [f. DE- I. I + FULMINATION.] The sending down of thunder-

1615 T. Adams Spir. Navig. 21 He is not only as manacles to the hands of God to hold them from the defulmination

Defunct (diffright), a. and sb. [ad. L. defunct-

Defunct (difornkt), a. and sb. [ad. L. dēfunctus discharged, deceased, dead, pa. pple. of dēfungē to discharge, have done with, f. Dr. 1. 6 + fungē to perform, discharge (duty). Perh. immed. a. F. defunct (Cotgr. 1611), now dēfunt.]

A. adj. Having ceased to live; deceased, dead. [1398 Tarvisa Barth. De P. R. vi. ii. (1495) 187 A deed body is callyd Defunctus, for he hath lefte the office of lyfe.] 1599 Saaks. Hen. V, iv. i. 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Breake vp their drowsie Graue. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 65 To do that and all other honnor that we may unto the Queene defunct. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. x. § 5. 42 The anatomy is of a defunct patient. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 2981/3 Two defunct Knights of the Order. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xx, Now, Simon. what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudfute's discourse with you? 1872 Bakea Nile Tribut. xx. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. fig. No longer in existence; having ceased

b. fig. No longer in existence; having ceased

stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. fig. No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1741 Love of Fame (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phoebus' laws, beyond redress, 1809-10 COLEBIGE Friend (ed. 3) II. 20 This ghost of a defunct absurdity. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales 1, 24 It appeared, some months ago, in a defunct periodical. 1878 Stewart & Tarr Unseen Univ. iii. § 115 Due to the crashing together of defunct suns.

B. sb. The defunct: the deceased; hence, with pl. (rare), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 Hall Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 1 (R.) The corps of the said defunct [the late kyng] was brought. into the great chamher. 1611 Shakss. Cymb. 1v. ii. 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 Wood Life (OK, Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The. hors-litter.. where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. Davies All. Brit. I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 Landon Imag. Convers. III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. Irving Wolfert's R. (185) 251 Accosting a servant... he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. Lea Hist. Inquisition I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

**Defunction** (dřívnkson). rare. [ad. I. dēfunction-em execution, discharge, death, n. of action function-em execution, discharge, death, n. of action from defungt (see prec.).] Dying, decease, death. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V. I. ii. 58 Foure hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Pharamond. 1677 COLLINS Def. Bp. EU. II. ix. 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence. 1813 T. Busev Lucretius III. Comment. iii, The soul. .. in cases of sudden defunction... will be entirely .. dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1859 Punch 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction. Defurnctionalize, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To

deprive of function or office.

1877 COUES Fur Anim. i. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth. Ibid. xi. 325 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

+ **Defu'nctive**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. defunct-ppl. stem (see Defunct) +-IVE.] Of or pertaining

1601 SHAKS, Pharnix & Turtle 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining

Defurnctness. [-NESS.] The state of being defunct; extinctness

1883 WRIGHT Dogmatic Scept. 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness.

everlasting defunctness.

† **Defu'nd**, v. Obs. rare. Also 6 defound.
[ad. L. dēfunděre (or its OF. repr. defondre, des., def.), f. De. I. I. + funděre to pour. See also DIFFUND.] trans. To pour down.

1513 DOUGLAS Æncis IX. viii. 4 The son scheyn Begouth defund [v.r. defound] hys bemys on the greyn. Ibid. XII. Prol. 41 Fyrth. ischyt Phebus Defundand [v.r. defoundand] from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall. **Defuse.** ed. ed.ly **Defusion** iye obs. ff

Defuse, -ed, -edly, Defusion, -ive, obs. ff.

\*\*Poper St. 1. Obs. rare - 0. [ad. med.L. dē-fustāre (Du Cange), f. De-+fustis cudgel.]

1632 Cockeram, Defust, to cudgle, or beat one. [1644 Vindex Anglicus 5 How ridiculous... is the merchandise they seeke to sell for currant. Let me afford you a few examples... Read and censure. Advague, Algate, Daffe... Defust, Depex... Contrast, Catillate, etc.]

\*\*Thefry ch. Obs. [c. E. J. C. contrast.]

amples.. Read and censure. Adpugue, Algate, Daffe.. Defust, Depex.. Contrast, Catillate, etc.]

† Defy, sb. Obs. [a. F. defi, earlier deffy (15th c. in Littré), f. defi-er, defi-er to DEFY.]

Declaration of defiance; challenge to fight.

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 272 Hec.. because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defie vnto him in this maner. 1600 FABPAX Tasso VI. XX, Arme you, my Lord, he said, your bold defies By your braue foes accepted boldly beene. 1612 BACON Charge touching Duels, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor. 1645 EVELUN Diary (1827) 1. 279 There had been in the morning a tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 DRYDER Pal. & Arc. 1856 At this the challenger with fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challenger makes reply. 2 1734 NORTH Exam. 1. ii. § 75 (1740) 69 What becomes of his Grace's improper Defy to them?

Defy (diffoi), v.1 Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-7 fie, 5-defy, (also 4 defyghe, 4-5 deffie, fye, dify, diffle, -fy(e, dyffy(e). [ME. a. OF. des., def, defier (mod.F. défier) = Pr. desfiar, desfizar, It. disfidare, diffudare, med.L. diffudare (Du Cange):—Rom. \*disfidare, f. DIs- privative + \*fidare to trust, give faith to (f. L. fidus faithful). The sense-development appears to bave been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against challenge to ficht' the later sense 'diefaith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F., and occasionally in Eng., is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. diffidère to distrust, of which the OF. repr. was difier: see sense 7.]
+1. trans. To renounce faith, allegiance, or

affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against; to send a declaration of defiance to. Obs. c1300 K. Alis. 7201 Pors.. saide.. Veldith him my feute I no kepe with him have no lewte. Syggith him Y him defyghe, With sweord and with chyvalrye! Of him more holde Y nulle. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1870) 46 Edmunde bi messengers be erle he diffies. c1450 Merlin 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffied eye fhe myght. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 228 The King sent other Ambassadors.. to sommon him: and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authoritie to defye him. 1885 C. Plummea Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon. 258 James Douglas.. defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England. affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war

† b. To repudiate, disavow. Obs.
c1386 CHAUCER Knt's, T. 746, I defye the seurete and the
bond Which that thou seist bat I haue maad to thee.

2. To challenge to combat or battle. arch. 2. To challenge to combat or battle. arch.
c1380 Sir Ferumb, 655 If pov art to fiste bold com on y be
diffye! 1470-85 MALONA Arthur XIII. xy, Tho knyghtes in
the Castel defyen yow. 1595 Siaks. John II. 1. 406 Defie
each other, and pell-mell Make worke vpon our selues, for
heauen or hell. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 49 Th' infernal Serpent
. Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1794 Richardson Grandison I. xxix. 291 A man who defies his fellowcreature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy
his God. 1870 Bavant Iliad I. III. 102 Go now, Defy him to
the combat once again.
† b. intr. To utter defiance. Obs.
c1400 Rowland & O. 449 Appon sir Rowlande he gan defy
With a full hawtayne steven.
3. trans. To challenge to a contest or trial of
skill; esp. to challenge to do (what the challenger

skill; esp. to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done). Const. to and inf.

to and inf.

1674 BREVINT Saul at Endor 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justifie what they do upon this account. 1697 DAVDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1795 Funius Lett. XXXVII. 181, I defy the most subtile lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1845 DAWNIN Voy. Nat. ix. (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid v1. 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete.

4. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist holdly or openly: to set at nought.

to resist boldly or openly; to set at nought.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xx. 65 Mylde men and holy..
Defyed [C. xxiii. 66 Defieden] al falsenesse and folke bat hit

vsed. c1386 CHAUCER Sompn. T. 220 For hir lewednesse I hem diffye. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 311 Ha, thou fortune, I the defie, Now hast thou do to me thy werst. 1530 PALSCR. 1513, I diffye, I set at naught. 1670 DRYORN Conq. Granada I. i, From my walls I defie the Powr's of Spain. 1717 T. Tunway in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. IV. 313 With a thousand other insolent speeches defying the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. 1827 MAURICE E.F. SI. John xiv. 224 The Apostles could not defy the witness of the conscience.

b. Said of things: To resist completely, be

beyond the power of.

Deyond the power of.

3715 tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem. I. II. sis. 116 It [Naphtha]. defies to be quench'd by any Moisture whatever.

1794 Mss. Radliffe Myst. Udolpho sv, Others seemed to defy all description. 1838 Thirlimal Greece III. sz. 125
The fortress defied their attacks. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1836) 242 Holiness, deepest of all the words that defy defi-

+5. To set at nought; to reject, renounce, de-

spise, disdain, revolt at. Obs.

PINE TO SEE AT MORIENT OF CHEST TENDRICE, the spise, disdain, revolt at. Obs.

C1320 R. BRUNNE Med. 743 V haue be skurged, scorned dyffyed, Wounded, angred, and crucyfyed. C1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Dyffyyn, or viterly dyspysyn, vilipendo. 1484 CAXTON Curiall 9 Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest todeffye. 1537 TURNEROlde Learnyng TO Rdr., Some ther be that do detye All that is newe, and ever do crye The old is better, away with the newe. 1549 OLDE Eram. Par. Thess. 4, I defie all thinges in comparison of the gospel of Christ. 1600 SHAKS, A. V. L. Epil. 21 If I were a Woman, I would kisse as many of you as had.. breaths that I defide not. 1601 Dotonf. Earl Huntington v. in Hazl. Dodsley VIII. 199 No, 10hn, 1 defy To stain my old hands in thy youthful blood. 1721-38 GAV Fables 1. xxvi. 17 He next the mastiff's honour try'd, Whose honest jaws the bribe defy'd.

6. ? To reprobate; to curse. Obs.

C1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 95 Hise deedli synnis he gan to defie. 1548 HALL Chron. 52 b, The faire damoselles defied that daie [at Agincourt] in the whiche thei had lost their paramors.

† 7 intr. To have or manifest want of faith 10.

+7. intr. To have or manifest want of faith; to have distrust of. Obs. [OF. difier de, 12th c. in

Hatzf.]

c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 479 He were a fool out of bileue bat diffiede heere of Cristis help. 1502 Ort. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 We sholde defye about all of our strength & our merytes. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Defie, distrust.

7.2 Obs. Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-5

(ed. 3). Defie, distrust.

† Defy', v.2 Obs. Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-5 defie, deffye, 5 dyffye, difye, defy, defyyn.

The word has all the appearance of being of F. origin, but no equivalent OF. defier has yet been recorded, nor is it clear what the etymology of such a form would be. Phonologically, it might answer to L. difactive, diffective (see Defective); but the sense offers difficulties. It has been suggested, however, that if 1 b were the starting-point, it might conceivably answer to a late L. difactive atomachum (cf. disabtever stomachum Pliny). But the sense-development remains uncertain, and the order here followed is provisional. It may be that 'dissolve' was the primary sense.]

1. trans. To digest (food). Said of a person, of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a sol-

of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a sol-

of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a solvent, etc.

1362 Lakol. P. Pl. A. Prol. 108 Good wyn of Gaskoyne And wyn of Oseye, Of Ruyn and of Rochel be Rost to defye.

1377 Ibid. B. XIII. 404 More mete etc and dronke hen kende mişt defie. Ibid. B. XV. 63 Hony is yuel to defye.

1382 Wyclif i Sam. xxv. 37 Whanne Naabal hadde defied the wyn [Vulg. digessissel. 1393 Gower Conf. III.

125 My stomack may it nought defie. 1400 Lanfran's Cirure, 400 II. be patient mai not wel defie his mete.

1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Defyyn mete or drynke, digero.

1542 Boord Pyetary ix. (1870) 250 The June... can not truely decocte, defye ne dygest the superahundanuce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the stomacke.

15 To defy the stomach, a person; to digest the stomach: see DIGEST v.

to ally the stomach, a person; to argest the stomach: see Digest v.

1303 Gowen Conf. III. 41 Nero than .. slough hem, for he wolde se The whose stomack was best defied. And whan he hath the sothe tried, He found that he, which goth the pas, Defied best of alle was. 1c 1475 Sqr. love Degre 761 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne. Rochell. The reed your stomake to defye.

your stomake to delye.

2. intr. Of food: To undergo digestion, to digest. с 1315 Shoreham 28 Ac [hyt]. defith naust ase thy mete.. Nabyd hyst naust ase other mete Hys tyme of defyynge. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 219 For hungur ober for Furst I make myne A-vou, Schal neuer fysch on Fridai defyen in

my mawe, 3. trans. To make ready by a process likened to

3. trans. To make ready by a process likened to digestion, to 'concoct'.

2380 Wyclif Serm, xxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 88 Water... is drawen in to be vine tree and sib in to be grapis, and by tyme defyed itl bat it be wyn. 1398 Taxvisa Barth. De P. R. Iv. vii. (Tollem. MS.), It is seyde bat yf blood is wel sode and defied, berof men makeb wel talow. 21400 Lanfranc's Cirutg. 222 If bou drawist ont be matere bat is neische be matere bat is hard is yvel to defie.

b. To dissolve, waste by dissolution.

1393 Gowra Conf. 1. 76 Dilke ymage Thei drowen out and als so faste Fer into Tibre bei it caste, Wher be rinere it hab defied. 21430 Lydo. Bachas vi. xv. (1554) 162 b, The bonder, the head ... Were... Upon a stake set vp... There to abyde where it did shyne or reyne With wynde and wether til they wer defyed.

C. intr.

C. inlr.

C. intr.
c. 1420 Pallad, on Hush. 111. 1160 (Fitz. MS.) The mirtes baies rype...hit is to take And honge hem in thy wyn wessell ywrie All cloos & long in hit let hem defie.
4. To defy out: to eject as excrement; to void.
1382 WYCHF Deut. xxiii. 13 Whanne thow sittist, thow shalt delue bi enuyrown, and the defied out thow shalt couter with erthe, in the whych thow art releued.

Defyer. che form of DEFIER.

Defyer, obs. form of Defier. Vol. III.

**Defying**, vbl. sb.! [f. DEFY v.! + -ING!.] The action of DEFY v.!; a defiance, a challenge.

The nction of DEFY v.<sup>1</sup>; a defiance, a challenge. c 1300 Å. Aliz. 7289 Alisaunder. hath afonge thy deflying, c 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Deflyinge, or dyspysynge, vilipencia, floccipencia. 1483 Cath. Angl. 94 Deflyinge, despectio, etc.; vbi a disspysynge.

+ Defying, vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. DEFY v.<sup>2</sup> + -1NG l.]

The action of digesting; digestion.
c 1315 [see DEFY v.<sup>2</sup> 2] c 1400 Laufranc't Cirurg. 162 Pese arterys golp to.. be lyvere & geveb him vertu ful myche & makip deflyinge. e 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Deflyinge of mete or drynke, digestio. 1483 Cath. Angl. 94 Å Deflyinge, digestio.

Defying, ppl. a. [f. DEFY v.1 +-ING 1.] That

defies; defiant.

1834 Macaular Pitt Ess. (1854) 309/1 His impetuous, adventurous and defying character.

Hence **Defyingly** adv., defiantly, with de-

1831 L. E. L. in Examiner 821/1 The petticoat is defyingly dragged through the mud. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 1, 504, I looked into his face defyingly.

Defyne, Defynicion, etc., obs. ff. Define,

DEFINITION, etc.

**Deg**, v. 1 dial. [var. of Dag v. 4] a. trans. To sprinkle with water; to damp. b. intr. To To sprinkle with water; to damp. b. intr. To drizzle. Hence Degging vbl. sb.; in comb. deg-

drizzle. Hence Degging vbl. sb.; iu comb. degging-can, -cart, -machine (see quots.).

1674 in Ray N. C. Words 14. 1854 W. Gassell Lect. Lanc. Dial. 38 (Lanc. Glass.) The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to deg', and when he degs his garden he uses a deggin-can. 1865 Miss Lahee Carter's Struggles vii. 53 (ibid.), Si' tho' what a deggin' hoo's gin me. 1874 Knight Diel. Mech., Deggingmachine (Cotton), One for damping the faibric in the process of calendering. 1885 Manch. Exam. 14 Aug. 2/6 It was usual for the degging cart to go three times over the ground... as twice going over would not deg across the road. 189a Northumb. Wds., Deg., to drizzle = Dag.

I Degagé (dega3e), a.; fem. -60. [F. pa. pple. of degager to disengage, put at ease.] Easy, unconstrained (in manner or address).

1697 Vanagugh Relapte IV. vi. 218, I do use to appear a little more dégagé. 1912 BUDGEL Spect. No. 277 F 8 Am Air altogether galant and dégagé. 1762 Goldsm. Cit. IV. XXXIX, Manma pretended to be as dégagée as I. 1855 Dickens Dorrit (Housch. ed.) 20/2 Vou ought to make yourself fit for it [Society] by being more dégagé and less preoccupied.

1 Degalant a Obs rage. [f. De- II. 3 +

+ **Degalant**, a. Obs. rare. [f. De- II. 3 + galant, GALLANT a.] Ungallant, wanting in gal-

2778 Hist. Elisa Warwick 11.6 The most insensible of lovers, the most decalant bridgeneous + Degamboy. Obs. Short for viol-de-gamboy

(Shaks.) = viola-da-gamba, a musical instrument: see GAMBA and VIOLA.

1618 FLETCHER Chances IV. ii, Presuming To medle with

Deganglionate, Degeneralize: see DE-II. 1. Degarnish (diga mif), v. rare. By-form of DISGARNISH: see DE- I. 6.

DISGARNISH: see DE-I. 6.

† Dega'st. Obs. [a. OF. degast (14th c.), mod. F. digat, f. OF. degaster to devastale, f. DE-I. 3 + gaster to waste.] Devastation, ruin, waste.

\*\*S92 Wyrley Armorie\*\* 116 Ech thing almost we turne vnto degaste. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. liv. 214 He lost in all these degasts eight Thousand of his men.

\*\*Degelation\*\* (ded3:lef-fon), rare. [f. F. degeler to thaw, f. des., de-(1)e-I. 6) + geler to freeze.]

Melting from the frozen state; thawing.

In mod. Dict.

Melting from the frozen state; thawing.

In mod. Dict.

† Degen (dēl·gən). Old Cant. Also degan,
dagen. [Ger.; = sword.]

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Degen, a Sword. 1785 in
Grose Dict. Vulg. T. 1827 LYTTON Pelham (1864) 325
(Farmer) Tip him the degen.

† Degender, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēgenerāre, F. degenere (15th c.), after Gender v.] intr. To

degenerate. degenerate.

1539 TAVERNER Gard. Wysed. 11. 18 b, He forgatte all goodnes and degendred quyte & cleane from the renowmed & excellent vertues of hys father. 1536 SPENSER Hymne Heav. Love 94 So that next off-spring of the Makers love. Degendering to hate, fell from above Through pride. 1599 Lowe Chirner, (1634) 83 If it [Furncle]... much inflameth, oftentimes it degendereth into Anthrax.

is the state of th

degenerate. degenerate, 1564 H. More Myet, Inig. 206 This grand Degeneracy of the Church. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 65 79 It is Nature in its utmost Corruption and Degeneracy. 1862 Goulausus Pers. Relig. 117 A degeneracy from the scriptural theory of Public Worship. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. v. 336 The fall of a nobility may be a cause of degeneracy, or it may only be a symptom.

b. An instance of degeneracy; something that is degenerate. rare.

1678 Cuowoatu Intell. Syst. 133 (R.) We incline.. to account this form of atheism.. to be but a certain degeneracy from the right Heraclitick and Zenonian cabala. 1862 Alfond in Life (1872) 345 The cathedral of Sens is a sad degeneracy from ours.

Degenerate (d/dzeněrži), a. Also 5-6 -at, -it. [ad. L. degenerāt-us, pa. pple. of de-

6 Sc. -it. [ad. L. acgenerat-us, pa. pple. of degenerare: see next.]

A. as pa. pple. = Degenerated. Obs. or arch.
1494 [see B. 1]. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poeme xiv. 42 Sic bralaris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis. 1552 Aar.
HAMLITON Catech. (1884) 19 How matrimony ewas degenerat fra the first perfectioun. 1559 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. viii. 23
To what abuses the state of that lyff was degenerate. 1607-12
Bacon Ess. Great Place (Arls.) 284 Observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1733 Swift On Poetry 381 Degen rate from their ancient brood.

Be as adi

B. as adj.

1. Having lost the qualities proper to the race or kind; having declined from a higher to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities;

debased, degraded. a. of persons.

debased, degraded. 8. of persons.

1494 FARVAN Chron. VII. CKRAN. 272 Thou art degenerat, & growen out of kynde. 1605 SHAXS. Lear I. iv. 276 Lear. Degenerate Bastard, He not trouble thee; Yet haue I left a daughter. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 196 The Laplanders are only degenerate Tartars. 1848 MacAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 139 Tyrconnel sprang. from one of those degenerate families of the pale which were popularly classed with the abortiginal population of Ireland. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 242 The degenerate representatives of a once noble institution.

1. Of animals and plants: the in Piol (of

b. of animals and plants: spec. in Biol. (cf.

b. of animals and plants: spec. in Biol. (cf. DEGENERATION 1 b).

1611 BIBLE Jer. ii. 21 How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine? 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govl. II. i. (1739) 4 (As a Plant transplanted into a savage soil) in degree and disposition wholly degenerate. 1665 T. Herarr Trav. (1677) 12 Penguius. the wings or fins hanging down like sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers... a degenerate Duck. 1879 RAY LANKESTER Degeneration 52 The Ascidian Phallusia shows itself to be a degenerate Vertebrate by beginning life 2s a tadpole. 1890 M. MARSHALL in Nature 11 Sept., Animals... which have lost organs or systems which their progenitors possessed, are commonly called degenerate.

c. fig. of things. (In Geom. applied to a locus of any order when reduced to the condition of an aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

1522 Isee Al 1659 Gale Crt. of Gentiles 1. 1. vii. 36 The several names .. were al but corrupt degenerate derivations from lewish Traditions. 1763 J. Brown Foetry & Mus. xi. 193 The degenerate Arts sunk with the degenerate City. 1878 Mogley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith.

2. transf. Characterized by degeneracy.

1651 tt. Bacon's Life & Death 8 In Tame Creatures, their Degenerate Life corrupteth them. 1715-20 Pore Iliad xii.

540 Such men as live in these degenerate days. 1850 Swintenan & S.s. & Stud. (1875) for There has never been an age that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own fools.

Degenerate (d'dzemère't), v. [f. degenerat-, ppl. stem of L. degenerare to depart from its race or kind, to fall from its ancestral quality, f. degener adj. that departs from its race, ignoble, f. DE- 1. 1 adj. that departs from its race, global, i. 172. the gener- (genus) race, kind. So F. aegenérer (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. intr. To lose, or become deficient in, the qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away

from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more generally), to decline in character or qualities,

generally), to decline in character or quanties, become of a lower type. 8. of persons. 1553 Eden Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 31 Degenerating from al kind of honestie and faithfulnes. 1612 T. TAVLOR Comm. Titna i. 12 When men degenerate, and by sinne put off the nature of man. 1651 Honers Leviath. 1. 2016 37 The manner of life, which men. degenerate into in a civil Warre. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless of Mar 10 Mar., It is well if I do not degenerate into a downright story-teller. 1863 Geo. Elior Komola, 1. y. In this respect Florentines have not degenerated from their ancestral customs.

b. of animals and plants.

1577 Bull. Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad. (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants.

1626 Bacon Syhra § 131 Plants for want of Culture, degenerate to be baser in the same kind; and sometimes so far, as to change into another kind.

1751 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Degeneration, It is a great dispute among the naturalists, whether or no animals, plants, etc. be capable of degenerating into other species? 1845 Ford Handle. Spain 1.53 They have from neglect degenerated into ponies.

1545 RAYNOLD Byrth of Mankynde 40 When they be entered into the nauell, the til vaynes degenerate ince. 1505 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1, iii. § 2. 12 After that the state of Rome was not it selfe, but did degenerate. 1741 Buller. Serm. Web. 1874 H. 263 Liberty. 1s. 1. liable. 10 degenerate insensibly into licentiousness. 1841 D'Isbaell Amen. Lii. (1867) 125 The Latin of the bar had degenerated into the most ludicrous barbarism.

d. Geom. Of a curve or other locus: To become b. of animals and plants.

d. Geom. Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of

a different or less complex form.

1763 W. Emerson Meth. Increments vii, If the parts of the abscissa be taken infinitely small, then these parallelograms degenerate into the curve.

+2. To show a falling-off or degeneration from an anterior type; to be degenerate. Obs.

1548 Hall Chron. 176b, Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valeant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent. 1623 BINGHAM Xenophon 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them. 1715-20 Pope Iliad 1v. 451 Such Tydeus was... Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire. 1739—in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 255 Dr. Arbuthnot's daughter does not degenerate from the humour and goodness of her father. + 3. To become or be altered in nature or charten the strength of the stre

acter (without implying debasement); to change

†3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration from a normal type.

1548 Hall Chron. 176 b. The Scottes also not degeneratyng from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 Fleming Panoph.

Epist. 149 It is now highe time for you to degenerate, and to be unlike your selfe [i.e. less martial]. 1597 Geaange Herbal 1. xili. 62 It is altered. into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better. 1600 Harluty Voy. (1810) III. 186 Some .. followed Courses degenerating from the Voyage before pretended.

†4. To fall away, revolt. Obs. rare.

1602 Carbay Cornwall 98 a, The Cornish men .. marched to .. Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Andely, degenerated to their party. 1622 MALVNES Anc. Law. Merch. 431 His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with him, or leane him, or rebell, or degenerate against him.

†5. trans. To cause to degenerate; to reduce to a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON Tetrach. 192 It degenerates and disorders the best spirits. 1653 Cloria & Narcissus I. 172 The least dejection of spirit .. would degenerate you from your birth and education. 1716 Brit. Apollo III. 2/1 They. Degenerate themselves to Brutes. 1790-1811 COMBE Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng. (1817) IV. 16 Her theatric excellencies ... are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the adoption of bad habits.

+6. To generate (something of an inferior or

adoption of bad habits.

†6. To generate (something of an inferior or lower type). Obs. rare.

1649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Hen. V xciv, A bastard flye, Corrupting where it breaths.. Degenerating Putrefaction.

1668 Culfeppea & Cole Barthol. Anat. 1. xxxii. 75 It is backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and afterend might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.

Hence Degenerating 20th. sb. and ppl. a.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vi. xx. § 1. 105 Young Commodus, his soone degenerating Son. 1663 Brancard Phys.

1011. 1401 Metafolosis, the degenerating from this Character is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

Degenerated, ppl. a. [-ED 1.] Fallen from ancestral or original excellence; degenerate.

1521 Pettic Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1580) 84 Unknowen and degenerated posteritie. 1727 De Foe Hist. Appar. iv. (1840) 31 The Devil is .. a degenerated fallen, and evil spirit. 1863 Wilford Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res. VIII. 302 In the present wicked age and degenerated times.

Degenerately (didgenerated) and of Inc. 2611. Degenerate a. +-Ly 2.] In a degenerate manner.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 145 Nothing now adayes is more degenerately forgot'n, than the true dignity of man. a 1671 J. Worthington Misc. 29 (T.) A short view of Rome, Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

Degenerateness, which frequently happens to the bloud in Autumnal Fevers.

Degeneration (didgenerē'f) fon). [a. F. degeneration (didgenerāte) see-ation.]

1. The process of degenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier

1. The process of degenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of

excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of being; degradation of nature.

1607 Topsell Fours f. Beasts (1658) 460 That so he might learn the difference betwixt his generation, and his degeneration, and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in Paradise. 1658 Six T. Browne Hydriot. i. 3 Others conceived it most natural to end in fire. whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms. 1661 Cowley Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos. Concl., Capable (as many good Institutions). of Degeneration into any thing harmful. 1845 Maurice Mor. Philos. in Encyl. Metrop. II. 5981 ft is possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration.

b. Biol. A change of structure by which an organism or some particular organ becomes less

organism, or some particular organ, becomes less elaborately developed and assumes the form of a

elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

[1751 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., Others hold, that degeneration only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say they, wheat degenerates into darnel. But our. best naturalists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or transmutation, to be erroncous.]

1848 CARENTER Anim. Phys. 33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want of use. 1879 Ray Lankester Degeneration (1880) 32 Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. Ibid. 32 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Degeneration in all the others. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., In many flowers. the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens.

C. Path. 'A morbid change in the structure of parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

183-66 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 54. 1869 E. A. Parres Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 193 The gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., Fatty degeneration.consists in the substitution

of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation . . of the protoplasmic com-

The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy. 2. The condition of being degenerate, degeneracy, and the condition of an another s. F. Rather .. with degeneracion than nobleness. a 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. ix. 446 It speaks the degeneration of any soul .. that it should desire to incorporate itself with any .. sensual delights. 1865 Merivale Rom. Emp. VIII. Ixviii. 368 When the popular notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

+3. Something that has degenerated; a degene-

†3. Something that has degenerated; a degenerate form or product. Obs. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1892) 11. 475 What Languages.. are Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals. 1646 Sta T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. In. xvii. 147 Cockle, Aracus, Ægilops, and other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. iv. 453 The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence. Hence Degenerationist nonce-wd., one who

holds a theory of degeneration.

1871 Tyloa Prim. Cult. 1. 48 The opinions of older writers.. whether progressionists or degenerationists.

Degenerative (dtagenerative), a. [f. L. dēgenerāt, ppl. stem of dēgenerāte to Degenerate + 1VE.] Of the nature of, or tending to, degenerations.

tion.

1846 Worcester cites Month. Rev. 1879 RAY LANKESTER Adv. Science (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890 HIMPHAY Old Age 149 Other degenerative changes, such as calcification of the costal cartilages.

Degeneratory (didzeněratori), a. rare. [f. as prec. +-0RY.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. Burton Gorilla L. I. 28 Perhaps six years had exercised a degeneratory effect upon Roi Denis.

Degenered: see Degener.

Degenered: see Degener.

Degenerescence (ersens). Biol. [a. F. de-générescence (1799 in Hatzl.), f. dégénérescent, deriv. of dégénérer to degenerate, after L. inchoative vbs.: see -ESCENT.] Tendency to degenerate; the

process of degeneration.

1882 G. ALLEN in St. Yames's Gaz. 30 May 3 They have all .. acquired the same pracests of degenerescence.

1884 H. Macmillan in Brit. & For. Evang. Rev. Apr. 375 The degenerescence of Decandolle brings all the parts of the flower back to the leaf.

† Dege'nerize, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. degener (see next) + -IZL.] intr. To become degenerate, to degenerate.

to degenerate.

1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. Vocation 104 Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight.

† **Degenerous**, a. Obs. [f. L. dēgener degenerate, bastard, spurious (see Degenerate v.) + -ous, after Generous a., of which it is, in some senses, treated as a derivative: cf. ungenerous, degallant.

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, unworthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate.

Northy of one's ancestral virtue of excellence, the worthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate.

a. of persons.

1600 Dekker Gentle Craft Wks. 1873 1. 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy Desertless favours.

1643 Prynne Sov. Power Parl. Iv. 35 Disclaiming them as degenerous Brats, and not their sonnes.

1724 North Lives 1. 199 An upstart and degenerous race.

b. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc.

1597 Daniel Civ. Wars 1. lii, The least felt touch of a degenerous feare.

1813 Anath Exam. II. v. § 41 (1740)

338 That this Passive-Obedience or Non-Resistance of theirs is a slavish and degenerous Principle.

c. transf. Characterized by degeneration.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. x. (1632 647 In our effeminate and degenerous age.

1650 Boyle Chr. Virtuos II. 39 Especially in such a Degenerous age.

1650 Br. H. King Poems III. ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had shew'd Himself. So much degen'rous from renowned Vere.

1655 Donwell Def. Vind. Defrived Fifs. 36 The Ages he deals in were very degenerous from the Piety and Skill of their Primitive Ancestors.

2. transf. and fig. of things (esp. organisms or organic products).

organic products).

1635 F. White Sabbath Ep. Ded. 4 A good tree hath some degenerous branches. 1748 Univ. Mag. Aug. 65 That... a new born child should... be corrupted by the degenerous and adventitions milk of another.

Hence † Dege nerously adv., † Dege nerous-

ness.

1627 H. Burton Baiting of Pope's Bull 94 No true Englishman will be .. so vnnaturally and degenerously impious.

1734 North Lives I. 371 Naming him so degenerously as he did.

1678 Walton Life Sanderson (1681) 2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall beavy on such dishonourable heads.

Degentilize, degermanize: see De- II. I.

Degentinize, degermanize: see DE-II. I. Dege-omorphization. nonce-wd. [f. DE-II. 1, Gr.  $\gamma \hat{\eta}$  (comb.  $\gamma \epsilon \omega$ -) earth +  $\mu \omega \rho \phi \hat{\eta}$  form.] The process of making unlike, or less like, the earth. 1894  $\mathcal{I}rnl$ . Educ. 1 Jan. 61/2 [They insist] that religious progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God. Does it not equally tend towards the de-geomorphization of heaven?

**Degerm**, v. [DE-II. 2.] trans. To remove the germ from (e. g. wheat).

**Degerminator.** [DE-II. 1 + L. germen germ.] A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains of wheat and removing the germ. In mod. Dicts.

Degeroite (degěrōu ɔit). Min. [Named 1850 f. Degero in Finland.] A variety of Ilisingerite. 1868 in Dana Min. 489. Degest, obs. form of DIGEST.

Degging: see DEG v.1

Degh, obs. pres. t. of Dow v. to be of use. Degise, obs. form of Disguise.

Deglae, obs. form of DISGUISE.

† Deglabrate, v. Obs. [f. L. dēglabrāt-, ppl. stem of dēglabrāre to smooth down, make smooth, f. DE- I. 3 + glabr- smooth, glabrāre to make smooth.] trans. To make quite smooth. Hence Deglabrated ppl. a.

1633 COCKEAM, Deglabrate, to pull off skin, hayre, or the like. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xiv. 466 An Eyelid inverted..was amended by cutting the Circle of the Deglabrated Eye-lid.

Degladiation. obs. form of Discussion.

Degladiation, obs. form of DIGLADIATION.

Deglaze v.: see DE- II. 2.

† **Deglory**, v. Obs. rare. [f. De-II. 2 + Glory sb.] trans. To deprive of its glory.

15to G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. 1. xvii, To crowne his head, That was before with thornes degloried. 1653 R. Mason in Bulwer's Anthropomet. Let. to Anthor, Neither his soule nor body (both being so degloried).

his soule not body (both being so degloried).

† **Deglu bate**, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. dēglābēre to peel, flay (f. De- I. 3 + glābēre to peel, flay) + -ATE.] trans. To flay, excoriate.

1623 COCKERAM, Deglubate, to fley a thing. 1608 FRYER Acc. E. Ind. & P. 207 To prevent the sharp Winds deglubating us, we housed our selves Capa-apee under Felts.

† **Deglubing**, ppl. a. Obs. rare—1. [f. \*de-glube vb., ad. L. dēglūbēre: sec prec.] Flaying. a 1658 CLEYELAND Cl. Vind. (1677) 96 Now enter his Taxing and deglubing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus.

Axing and deglubing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus.

Deglutate, v. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [irreg. f. L. dēglūtīre: see next.] = DEGLUTE.

1869 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. n. III. n. 639 The chance of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutated.

Deglute (dīglūt), v. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd. In 6 di-. [f. L. dēglūtīre, f. DE- I. 1 down + glūtīre, gluttīre to swallow.] trans. To swallow, swallow down. Also absol.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 101/2 Make little Pilles, contayne them in thy month, and by little and little diglute or swallowe them. 1820 L. Hurn Indicator No. 64 (1822) II. 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute.

† Deglutible, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēglūtīre (see prec.) + BLE.] Capable of being swallowed.

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. 515 Some are prescribed in a potable forme... Others deglutinēt-, ppl. stem

**Deglutinate**, v. [f. L. dēglūtināt-, ppl. stem of dēglūtināre to unglue (Pliny), f. DE- I. 6 +

of aegulithare to unglue (Finly), I. DE- 1. 0 + glūtināre to glue.]
+1. trans. To unglue; to loosen or separate (things glued together). Obs.
1609 J. Davies Holy Roode (1876) 16 (D.) The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe. 1727 Balley vol. II, Deglutinated.
2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from 1889 in Cent. Dict.

Hence Degintination.

1623 in Cockeram II. s. v. Vngluing. 1721 in Ballev. + Deglution. Obs. [a. obs. F. deglution

(Cotgr.).] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON Renon's Disp. 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglution.

Deglutition (drightifon). Phys. [a. F. deglutition (Paré 16th c.), n. of action f. L. dēglūtire: see DegLute.] The action of swallowing.

1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 118 The action of the Gullet, that is Deglutition. 1748 Hartlev Observ. Man I. ii. 135 The Nerves of the Fances, and Muscles of Deglutition.

1802 PALEV Nat. Theol. (1804) 195 In a city feast. .. what deglutition, what anhelation! 1804 ABENETHY Surg. Obs.

199 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed.

1861 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1890 II. 216 Persons who venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

18. In Re. senses of svaullow.

venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

b. In fig. senses of stuallow.
1764 Reto Inquiry vi. § 19 As the stomach receives its food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous deglutition. 1848 C. Browte Y. Eyre (1857) 241 Judgment untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for human deglutition. 1858 Faoung Hist. Eng. IV. 187 Even such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a similar process of deglutition, nuch to their comfort.

Deglutitions (diglutifos), a. rare. [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition. 1832 Hebber in Jer. Taylor's Wks. (1828 I. Introd. p. xci, With the poor book which is beslavered with such deglutitious phrases I have no acquaintance.

Deglutitive (diglutititiv), a. rare. [f. as next

Deglutitive (diglūtitiv), a. rare. [f. as next

+ ·IVE.] = next. In some mod. Dicts.

**Deglutitory** (dřglūtiteri), a. rare. [f. L. dēglūtīt-, ppl. stem of dēglūtīte to DEGLUTE + -ORY.] Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of

swallowing.

1864 in Webster.

1887 Cornh. Mag. Jan. 59 The little invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were now feebler.

Deglycerin(e v.: see De- II. 2.

De:gorder. Math. [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER.] The pair of numbers signifying the ORDER. The part of numbers significant degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in Amer. 7rnl. Mathem. III.

182 we know that the degorder is (4; 4).

n=2 we know that the degorder is (4; 4).

† **Degorge** (d/gḡ 1d3), v. Obs. [a. F. dégorger, OF. desgorger: see DE. I. 6.] = DISGORGE.

1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 142 These people.. made dragons for to spytte & degorge flambes of fyre out of theyr mouthes. 1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 181 h, It behoveth. to chew it [a hastie sentence] well in our mindes before, least it be thought to be degorged.. raw and undigested. 162a Boys Wks. 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray. 1635 Person Varieties 1. 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosome. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) 11. 69 The Farrier's Dictionary.. 1736 ... says, that it proceeds from the degorgiag, the I suppose he means the disgorging, of the great Vein.

† **Degouyst.** degrout. Obs. rays. In Off. dec.

† **Degou'st, degout.** Obs, rare. [a. OF. des-, degoust, in mod. F. degoût.] = DISGUST, ry16 M. DAVIES Alten. Brit. 11. 150 Brinish. and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 WELTON SUIFER. Son of God. I. Viii. 154 From hence comes all that degoust and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

+ Degout, v. Obs. [a. F. dégoutter, OF. deguter (12th c.), = Pr. degotar:-Rom. type \*dēgut-tāre, f. L. DE-I. I, down + gutta drop; cf. guttātus

1. trans. To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots.

1. trans. To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots.

14a3 Jas. I Kingis Q. clai, A mantill.. That furrit was with ermyn full quhite, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. 1486 Bk. St. Albans A viij b, Ye shall say she is Degouted to the vttermost brayle.

Degouted to the vitermost brayle.

2. To shed in drops, distil.

1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. iv. 42 The chambre where she held her consystory The dewe aromatyke dyde oft degoute off fragrant floures, 1509 — Past. Pleas., 108 Her redolente wordes... Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

Degradable (digrai dab'l), a. [f. DEGRADE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being degraded.

[1867 H. Kingsley Silcole of S. xxxvii. (1876) 255 The labourer...is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy.]

De gradand. rare. [ad. L. degradand-us to be degraded, gerundive of degradare to DEGRADE.] Due who is to be degraded from his rank or order.

1891 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. IV. 494 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress.

Degradation 1 (degrade 1901). [a. F. degradation (14th c. in Hatzl.), ad. med. L. degradationem, n. of action f. degradare, to Degrade: see ATION.] The action of degrading.

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment; esp. the depriving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree. In Eccl. Law, two kinds of degradation are recognized:

his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree. In Eccl. Law, two kinds of degradation are recognized; see quot. 1885.

a 1535 More Wks. 624 (R.) Vpon... hys degradacion, he kneled downe before the byshoppes channellour... & humbli besought him of absolucion fro the sentence of excommunication. 1366 Exam. II. Barrone in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) 11. 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church. 1647 Clarknoon Ilist. Reb. 1. (1843) 22/2 He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. 1726 AVLIFEE Parregon 206 Degradation is commonly used to denote a Deprivation or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1770-81 Johnson L. P., Halifax, An... active statesman. exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1885 Catholic Dict. 253/2 Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real. By the first a criminous cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function. and of any henefice which he might have previously enjoyed.. Real or actual degradation is that which, hesides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips bim of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished.

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state or condition of being so lowered.

lowered.

21752 Johnson in Boswell (1887) IV. 382 note, A Table of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Verment 152 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme. 1833 Hr. Martineau Brooke Farm v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house.

3. Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually: moral debasement.

ally; moral debasement.

1697 LOCKE 2ad Vind. Christ. (R.), The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to. a 1716 South (J.). So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1836 Sin B. BROUE. Psychol. Ing. I. iii. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of .. degradation than the vice of gia-drinking. 1866 G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. xxvii. (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she LOCKE 2ad Vind. Christ. (R.), The lowest degrada did not love.

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of de-

velopinent. Also attrib.

1850 H. Rockes Ess. 11. iv. 160 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 Tyron Prim. Cult. 1. 34 The

progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture.

b. spec. Biol. Reduction of an organ or structure to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition;

degeneration.

degeneration.

1849 HALFOUR Manual of Bol. § 649 There is thus traced a degradation, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 1872 Mivarr Elem. Anat. 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebrae in all classes of Vertebrates. Ibid. it. 59 The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats.

c. Structural Bot. A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (degradation-products) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-

walls or protoplasmic structures.

walls or protoplasmic structures.

1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell-walls. 1883 3yd. Soc. Lex., Degradation products, a term applied to such compounds as guni in plants. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 511 The transformation or degradation of the alburnum into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly.

suddenly,
d. Physics. The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, i.e. one which has a decreased capa-

iower 10111, 1. e. one which has a decreased capability of being transformed.

1871 B. Stewart Heat \$ 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy.

1876 Thir Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. vi. 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before).

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount,

1769 STRANGE in Phil. Trans. LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction. 1769 STRANGE in Phil. Trans. LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction.. bence its degradation of colour. 1776 ADAM SMITH IV. N. 1. v. (1869) I. 36 The degradation in the value of silver. Phil. 1. xi. 1 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Senite degradation, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age. 1889 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women xvi. (ed. 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydroperitoneal collection.

6. Geol. The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmo-

spheric and aqueous action.

spheric and aqueous action.

1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 327 Those of siliceous shistus are most subject to this degradation and decomposition.

1802 PLAYFAR Illustr. Hutton. Th. 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis.

1833 Phillips Rivers Tracks. I. in The chalk. . yields rather easily to degradation, 1875 Croll. Climate & T. xvii. 268 Old scabottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps vi. § 17. 179 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone.

1867 Flo. Nightingale Nursing 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles.

Degradation (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. digradazione, f. digradatae to come down by degrees.

dazione, f. digradare to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf. GRADATION.]

1. Painting. The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; esp. that which gives the effect

light in a painting; esp. that which gives the effect of distance; gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? Obs.

1706 Art of Painting (1744) 33 Perspective. regulates. the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1763-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anead. Paint. (1786) 11. 31 There is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a degradation and variety of tints. 1817 COLERIDER Biog. Lit. 312 COLOURS . used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole. 1881 C. A. Young Sun 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light.

42 Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees

†2. Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees

72. Infimition (in size of tinckness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. Obs.
1730 A. Gordon Maffer's Amphith. 285 The internal Degradation of the Wall. 1914. 406 The Retting of the Wall.
1914. 1914

being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

Degradational (degrădē'i Jonăl), a. [f. De-GRADATION 1 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological) degradation; manifesting structural degradation.

1863 DANA in Amer. Jrnl. Sc. 4 Arts and Ser. XXXVI. 4 They [Eutomostracans] are degradational forms as well as the Myriapods. Ibid. 5 The distinction of the Entomostracans. consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth.

Degradator. rare. [Agent-n. in L., form, from late L. degradation to Degradare.

late L. degradare to DEGRADE.] One who degrades

or deprives of rank.

1891 R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng. IV. 494 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first move the pall.

†Degradatory, a. Obs. [f. dēgradāt-, ppl. stem of late L. dēgradāre + -onv.] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. MARIYN Geog. Mag. 1. 407 Other degradatory circumstances. 1786 Francis the Philine. 111. 166 A species of imposition so degradatory to the republic of letters.

Degrade (dfgrēlid), v. Also 5 degrate, grayd, 6 -graid, 7 di- [ME. a. OF. degrader (12th c.), occasionally desg., = Pr. de-, desgrader, Sp. de-gradar, It. degradare: -late eccl. L. degradare, f. De-1. 1, down, from + gradus degree.]

1. trans. To reduce from a higher to a lower

rank, to depose from (+ of) a position of honour

or estimation

or estimation.

1335 Song of Yesterday 11 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Hou sone bat god hem may degrade. 1375 Babbou Brace 1
175 Schir Ihon the balleoll. was king bot a litill quhile. degradyt syne wes he Off honour and off dignite. a 1400-50 Alexander 2670 Darye. . semblis his knystis. . And gessis him wele.. to degrayd be grekis maistir. 1624 Massingen Parl. Love v. 1, Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours 'Thy ancestors left thee. 164: Sin E. Derning in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) 11. 1. 295 Neither you here, nor Mr. Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats. 1662 STILLINGEL. Orig. Sacr. III. III. § 2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher. 1788 REID Aristotle's Log. Iv. § 3. 80 An affirmative may be degraded into a negative. 1874 Holland Mister. Manse sii. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. 11. III. vii. 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. spec. To depose (a person) formally from his

2. spec. To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military

To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to

deprive of his orders.

deprive of his orders.

1305 PURNEY Remonstr. (1851) 37 He that. blassemith tool in othere manere be deposid or degratid if he is a clerk, 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxlvii. 313 The first day of march after was sir william taillour preest degrated of his preesthode. 1555 WATERMAN Fardle Facions 10. xii. 268 To the Bisshoppe was ginen authoritie. to put Priester from the Priesthode: and to degrade theim, when thei deserue it. 1681 Baxter Apol. Nonconf. Min. 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers. 1782 PRESTLEY Corresp. Chr. II. x. 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight hishops. 1882 J. H. Bilux Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood.

3. To lower in estimation: to bring into dis-

3. To lower in estimation; to bring into dis-

honour or contempt.

3. To lower in estimation; to bring into dishononr or contempt.
 c 1500 Lancelet 749 Hyme thoght that it his worschip wold degrade. 1500 Rolling Crl. Venus 1v. 470 Ladie Venus 2s sall neuer degraid In word, nor deid, nor neuer do hir deir 1771 Tunius Lett. liv. 185, I will not insult his misfortures by a comparison that would degrade him. 1844 Emerson Lect. ling. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes.
 4. To lower in character or quality; to debase. 1650 Fronvell Gale of Opport. (1653) Ep. Ded., At this news the Ruffler is sodaioly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1755 Johnson, Degrade. to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities. 1762 Goldsm. Cit. B'. caviii, How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 Adam Shith B'. N. v., viii. (1860) II. 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition. without spoiling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 Kingsley Two I'. Ago (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man. 1875 Jowettr Pluto (ed. 2) V. 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre.
 b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity.

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity. etc.: to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. Degrapa-

TION 2

1844 Coaden Speeches (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them. 1855 tr. Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages ii. 73 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 E. Sron Workshop Receipts 1. 320/1 To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

5. a. Btol. To reduce to a lower and less complex

organic type. b. *Physics*. To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. c. Optics. To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

1862, 1876 [see DEGRADED ffl a. 2]. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim, Life 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of parasitism.

6. Geol. To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc.,

6. Geol. To wear down (rocks, strain, comply surface abrasion or disintegration.

181a Sta H. Davy Chem. Philos. 101 These agents [water and air] gradually.. decompose and degrade the exterior of strata.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY Phys. Geog. i. (1878) 6 The 19\*-2

quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by these united means is immense.

7. intr. To descend to a lower grade or type; to

exhibit a degradation of type or structure; to

degenerate.

degenerate.

1850 Tennyson In Mem. cxxvii, No doubt vast eddies in the flood Of onward time shall yet be made, And throned races may degrade. 1863 Kingslev Water Bab. 77 If he say's that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms. a 1864 Webster (citing Dana) s.v., A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that general contents of groun of general.

genus or group of genera.

8. Cambridge Univ. To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for

examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year beyond the statutory time.

1820 Canb. Univ. Cal. (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc. 1869 Daily News 13 Nov., To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academical honours during their undergraduateship. 1880 Eagle Mag. (St. John's Coll., Camb) XI. 189 G. S., Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881.

Degraded (digrei ded), ppl. a. [f. Degrade

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, char-

acter, etc.; debased.

acter, etc.; debased.

1483 Cath. Angl. 94 Degradid, degradatus.

1614 Sylvester Bethulia's Rescue v. 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass.

1643 Millton Divorce II. xv. (1651) for The restoring of this degraded law.

1781 Granon Dec. F. F. III. 255 The degraded emperor of the Romans.

1858 Max Müller Chip's (1880) I. ii. 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded.

1883 Catholic Dict. 253/2 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is ... valid.

2. a. Biol. Showing structural or functional degraded in the Physics. Of energy: Changed into

gradation. b. Physics. Of energy: Changed into

gradation. b. Physics. Of energy: Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

186a Darwin Fertil. Orchids vi. 271 The pollen grains... in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera.

1876 Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. vi. 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before.

1883 H. Drummono Nat. Law in Spir. W. iii. (1884) 101 Degeneration... by which the organism... becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

3. Geol. Having suffered degradation, worn down.

1869 Phillips Vesuv. viii. 229 Old broken and degraded crateriform ridges.

4. Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down.

4. Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down.

1877 A. B. Edwards Up Nile i. 9 The outer robe, or
gibheh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such
as maize, mulberry, olive, peach.

Hence Degra dedly adv.; Degra dedness.

1791 Paine Rights of Man 1. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of
mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground.

1824 Landon Imag. Conv. Wks. (1846) I. 185/2 A government
more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical.

1883

Pall Mall G. 19 Dec. 2/2 He sees. the misery and degradedness of the poor, the callousness of many rich.

Therwood ad a Her. If Dec. 1 + L. grad-us

**Degra ded**, a. Her. [f. DE-1 + L. grad-us step + ED.] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with

step + -ED.] .Ot a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield.

1362 Leigh Armorie (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules, a Crosse nowye degraded fitche Argent. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v., A Cross degraded is a cross marked, or divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre: by the French called perronnée. 1882 Cussans Handbk. Her. 64 A Cross set on Steps (usnally three is Degraded, or On Degrees.

† Degraded, or On Degrees.

† Degradedin, abasement.

1641 Milton Reform. 11. (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at this degradement. expressly shew. 1648 — Tenure Kings 34 By their holding him in prison... which brought him to the lowest degradement.

Degrader (digrél·dal). [f. Degrade v. +-Erl.]

1. One who or that which degrades or debases. 1746 W. Horsley Fool (1748) No. 51 r 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order. 1754 Richardson Grandison Isiii, What a degrader even of high spirits is vice. 1804-6 Syd. Smith Sk. Mor. Phil. xviii. (1850) 255 As the degraders of human nature have said.

2. Cambridge Univ. See Degrade v. 8.

1860 G. Ferguson in Encycl. Bril. (ed. 8) XXI. 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

Degrading (digrelidin), vbl. sb. [f. Degrade Evolarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

Degrading (digrelidin), vbl. sb. [f. Degrade. 1646 Evance Noble Ord. 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods revoking of his promise. 1833 Kinoslev Hypatia xxvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

Degrading Sp. 1833 Kinoslev Hypatia xxvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

Degrading Sp. 1834 Kinoslev Hypatia xxvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

Degrading School Prospectus. There are no degrading punishments.

2. Geol. Wearing down a surface.

1842 H. Miller O. R. Sandst.

Mod. Boarding School Prospectus. Increase no degrading punishments.

2. Geol. Wearing down a surface.

1842 H. MILLER O. R. Saudst. x. (ed. 2) 228 The degradence process is the same as that to which sandstones... are exposed during severe frosts. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. ii. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.

Hence Degra dingly adv.; Degra dingness.

1707 NORRIS Treat. Humility vi. 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two. 1803 Ann. Reg. 253 Two men. were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used. 1855 DICKENS Mut. Fr. 1 iv, We are degradingly poor. 1818 BRNTHAM Ch. Eng. 274 Degradingness: of its inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made.

+ Degra duate, v. Obs. [f. Dr. II. 1+GRADUATE v.] trans. To depose from rank or dignity; to degrade from an office or position.

1646 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 47 Since (after degraduating the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government. 1814 G. DVEA Hist. Univ. Cambridge II. 414 By mistaking the character, and degraduating him, we lose sight of the dignity of the poeta laureatus.

† **Degraduation** 1. Obs. rare—1. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity.

158 RICH Farewell (1846) 85 Besides the degraduation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetualle infamile.

† **De-graduation**<sup>2</sup>. Paint. Obs. [f. De-I. 1 + graduation.] Gradual diminution to give the

effect of distance: cf. Degradation <sup>2</sup>.

1984 J. Barry Lect. Art v. (1848) 194 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal de-graduations of the object. Ibid. 197 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any de-graduation of objects and their effects.

\*\*Degradation of the graduation of blects and their effects.

\*\*Degradation of the graduation of blects and their effects.

† Degrandinate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. de-

† Degrandinate, v. Obs. rare—v. [I. L. degrandināre, f. DE- I. 1 or 3 + grandināre to hail, f. grando, grandin-em hail.] (See quots.)
163 Cockeram, Degrandinate, to haile downe right.
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Degrandinate, to hail much.
† De gravate, v. Obs. [f. I. dēgravāre to weigh down, f. DE- I. 1 + gravāre to load, burden: weigh down, I. DE-I. 1 + gravare to load, butten, see -ATE 3.] trans. To weigh down, burden, load.

1574 Newron Health Mag. 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech. 1727 BAILEV vol. II, Degravate, to make heavy, to burden.

† Degravation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. degravare: see prec.] The action of making heavy.

gravare: see prec.] The action 1755 in Johnson.
Degrease, v.: see DE- II. 2.

Degree (digri), sh. Forms: 3-6 degre, (3 de-gree (algrr), sh. Forms: 3-0 degree, (3) de-greee, 4-5 pegree, 5 decree, dygree), 6 degrie, 4- degree; also ph. 5 degreee, degreeces. See also Gree. [ME. degre, pl. -ez, a. OF. degre, carlier nom. degrez, obl. degret (St. Alexis, 11th c.) = Pr. degrat, degra: -late pop. L. \*dēgrad-us, -un, f. DE- I. I down + grad-us step.]

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. Obs. (exc. in

of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. Obs. (exc. in Heraldry).

1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 482/44 Hny broughten him up-on an he desprece but muche folk him i-seigh. 1232 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1021 Dise twelne degres wern brode and stayre, be cyte stod abol. 1400 Mannoev. (1839) xxvii. 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne. 1400-50 Alexander 5636 And xij degreces all of gold for gate vp of lordis. 1483 CAXTON CAIO AV. He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degrees or stappes. 1598 HAKLUYI Voy. I. 69 There were certain degrees or staires to ascend vnto it. 1601 SHAKS. Yul. C. II. i. 26 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe. scorning the base degrees By which he did ascend. 1682 WHELER Journ. Greece v. 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degrees. 1738 NEAL Hist. Purit. IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degrees covered with carpets. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop. vi. 28 When placed upon steps. a Cross is said to be on Degrees.

b. transf. Something resembling a step; cach of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

D. transf. Something resembling a step; cach of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

1611 Cornat Crudities 201 Goodly windowes, with three degrees of glasse in them, each containing sixe rowes.

1611 Heywood Gold. Age 11. Wks. 1874 III. 28 In chace we clime the high degrees Of euerie steepie mountaine.

1704 Heaned Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 427 The Ship of excessive Magnitude with 20 Degrees of Oars built for King Hiero.

1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. II. 37 b, If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degrees like steps.

1827 G. J. Wigley Borremeo's Instr. Eccl. Building xv. 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar.

2. fig. A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale.

1230 Hall Meid. 23 Pu maht bi be degree of hare blisse icnawen hwnch and bi hi muchel be an passed be offe.

1550 Paget in Fronde Hist. Eng. (1881) IV. 502 Which recognizance is the first degree to amendment.

1605 Shaks.

A. Y. L. v. iv. 92 Can you nominate in order nnw the degrees of the lye?

1600 E. BLOUNT IV. Conestaggie 246 The greatest in Spain aspire.. to be Viceroy of Naples, whereunto they labour to come by many degrees.

1673 Driven Marr. A la Mode IV. ii, To go unknown is the next degree to going invisible.

1713 Steele Spect. No. 422 P. T. To say a thing which.. brings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder.

1863-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 12 Thyr regentis sal pas be degrees the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 377 What wound did euer heale but by degrees?

1684 R. H. School Recreat. 31 Fill it by Degrees.

1874 Scott IVav. III, The character of Colonel 1912 Prior River of Colonel 1920 Prior River of Colonel

Talbot dawned upon Edward by degrees. 1853 LYTTON My Novel IV. iii, By degrees he began to resign her more and more to Jemima's care and tuition.

3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; in pl. the

number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

Prohibited or forbidden degrees: the number of such steps within which mariage is prohibited; degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which mariage is not allowed. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

A 1300 Cursor M. 5603 (Gött.) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot be tober degre. C 1340 Fbid. 9260 (Fairf.) Quasim wil se fra adam be alde How many degrees to criste is talde. C 1450 Golagros & Gavu. 1044 Na nane of the nynt degree haue noy of my name. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 Preamb, Beyng of kyn and alied unto the said John ... within the second and third degree. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 38 title. Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinite. C 1550 CHEKE Matt. i. 17 Therfoor from David unto Abraham theer weer feorteen degrees. 1604 Canons Ecclesiastical (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God. 1660 Jen. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit. 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree. 1762 Univ. Mag. Mar. 119 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII. and .. was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary. 1824 Scott St. Ronan's xxxi, I thought ... there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degrees. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex. 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree in lonsive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited. Cousins german or first consins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry.

b. Used, by extension, of ethnological relationship through more or less remote com

4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order,

estate, or station.

ratik; relative social of official tank, grade, order, estate, or station.

120 Hali Meid. 15 Se pn herre stondest, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre. 122 E. E. Allit. P.

B. 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz dere of de-gre, dressed his seete. 1386 Chaucer Prol.

744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre. — Clerks T. 369

He saugh that under low degre Was ofte vertu y-hid. 1420

Sir Anadace (Camden) I, Knyste, squiere, 30man and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre. 17475 Sgr. Inve Degre I It was a squyer of lowe degre That loved the Kings doughter of Hungre. 1510 None Picus Wks. 11/2 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to liue within my degree. 1548 Hall Chron. 186 Men of al nges & of al degrees to him dayly repaired. 164 Havy under the degree of a Gentlewoman? 1746 W. Harris in Priv. Lett. Lat. Malmesbury I. 44 They marched out. with great formality. every Lord walking according to his degree. 1851 Longs. Gold. Leg. 140 None of your dansels of high degree! 1864 Burton Scot Abroad I. iii. 125 Regulations. for settling questions between persons of unequal degrees.

unequal degrees.

b. A rank or class of persons. ? Obs.
c1335 Cursor M. 27115 (Cotton Galba) None.. may fle
enny, Bot pouer caitefs.. None has enny till pat degre.
1470-85 Maloav Arthur IX. XXXX, Thenne alle the estates
and degrees hybe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete
worship. 1577 Noathbrooke Dicing (1843) 105 So much
practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degrees. 1578
T. Washington IT. Nicholay's Voy. II. Xiii. 48 b, Without
sparyng anye age or degree. 1622 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer
(1061) 249 The Bishop.. begins, . all the degrees of Ecclesiasticks singing with him. a 1754 FIELDING Voy. Lithon
Wks. 1882 VII. 27 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the
English, and of them only to the lowest degree.
+ C, of animals, things without life, etc. Obs.

English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† c. of animals, things without life, etc. Obs.
c 1500 For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk. 370 Thenne the
kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his degre, after
order and course of servise as folowith. 1684 R. H. School
Recreat. 3 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old
Coney. Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages..
To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degrees, Ages, and
Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt.

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner,

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, Porgh be tober schank he ros, & serued in his degre. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1031 Dido, We. Be now disclanndred, and in swiche degre, No lenger for to lyven I ne kepe. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 663 Bot sone afterward he felle into suche dygre, bat gret sekenesse come his body to. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 36 Coloure bat on with Saunderys, and bat ober wyth Safroune, and be brydde on a-nother degre, so bat bey ben dynerse. c 1500 Merchant & Son in Halliwell Nigz Poet. 28 To see yow come in thys degre, nere-hande y lese my wytt. 1286 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 106, I say of our Secretorie, that as hee is in one degtee in place of a Servant, so is he in another degree in place of a friend. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1v. 258 Studions of Honey, each in his Degree, The youthful Swain, the grave experienc'd Bee. 1867 O. W. Holmes Guardian Angel II. ii. 35 A simple evening party in the smallest village is just as admirable in its degree.

6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the

-6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a

quality, attribute, or action.

(Often closely related to sense 2.)
c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 510 Cristene men . . shulde

have discerved most bank of God in degre possible to hem.

1414 Bramfton Penit. Ps. i. 1 How I had synned, and what degre. 1538 Starkey England 1. ii. 45 By the reson wherof felycyte admyttyth...degres; and some haue more wele, and som les. 1568 B. Young Gnazzo's Giv. Conv. IV. 102 Judge to what degree or stint he ought to delaie it [wine] with water. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. 1. v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1652 J. Wright tr. Camus' Nat. Parad., Who knew themselves greater and more beautifull many degrees. 1667 Mixron P. L. v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1739 Hume Hum. Nat. (1874) I. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation. 1824 Longr. in Life (1891) I. v. 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

18. A degree: a considerable measure or amount

b. A degree: a considerable measure or amount of. To a degree (colloq.): to an undefined, but con-

of. To a degree (colloq.); to an undefined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously. To the last degree; to the atmost measure.

1639 T. Brugis tr. Camus' Moral Relat. 165 Whose fire was come to the last degree of it's violence. 1665 Dryden Indian Emp. 11. iv, Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1721 D'Ushey New Opera's, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree. 1731 Bruken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree. 1775 Sherioan Rivals 11. i, Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree. 1865 Carlivle Fredk. Gt. VII. xvii. ii 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree; would not consent. 1875 Jowett Plato (cd. 2) IV. 13. Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking. 1888 Spectator 30 June 878 His argument.. is far-fetched to the last degree.

+ C. Applied in the natural philosophy of the

+ c. Applied in the natural philosophy of the

† c. Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness): see quots. Obs.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirnig. 11 Pilke bing bat we see Is hoot in be firste degree bat is I-heet of kyndely heete bat is in oure bodies. 1578 Livi Didders in Laxxiii. 261 Rue is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v., The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements. In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight. Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

d. Crim. Law. Relative measure of criminality, as in Principal in the first, or second, degree: see quots. In U.S. Law, A distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder

(with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a 1676 HALE Pleas of Crown (1736) I. 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree. Ibid. 615 By what hath been formerly deliverd, principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree, which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 Yacob's Law Dict. s.v. Accessary, A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees. . he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessary. and if principal, then in the first degree, for there is no. superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist. 1821 JEFFENSON Autob. Writings 1892 I. 65 They introduced [1796] the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree. 1877 J. F. SEPHEN Digest Crim. Law art. 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not.

II. Specific and technical senses.

II. Specific and technical senses.

7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study: a. esp. An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; also (honorary degree) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

gree) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i.e. the Bachelorship and License; afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see quot. 1794.)

[1284 Chart. Univ. Paris. I. 1. No. 515 Determinatio [i.e. the Disputation for B.A.] est unus honorabilis gradus attingendi magisterium.] c 1380 Wyclif Wkz. (1880) 427 Degre takun in scole makilp goddis word more acceptable, and be puple trowib betere berto whanne it is seyd of a maistir. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 1. v. 26 Without hauyng the degree and name of naistre. 1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 42 That I shild ... go well enough forward in leminge hut never take any high degree in schooles. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 104. 1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 772 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chauncellour, when you were admitted to your degree. 1708 Hearne Collect. 17 June, This day Mr. Carter ... accumulated ye Degrees of Bach. and Doct. of Divinity. a 1794 Giaron Antobiog. 29 The use of neademical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations: in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xi, A medal .. which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. 1868 M. Pattinson Academ. Org. v. 128 To pass through the whole of this course.. whose successive steps were called degrees (gradus), required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1886 W. 1100yea Sketches fr. Academic Life 51

course. . whose successive steps were tailed degrees to required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1886 W. Hoopen Sketches fr. Academic Life 51 It [an M.A. degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories. 1888 Bayer. Amer. Commonto, 111.vi. cii. 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies.

b. Freemasonry. Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'.

There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more

or less irregular. Some bodies recognize only three de-

grees.

2 1430 Freemasonry 727 To the nexte degre loke wysly, To do hem reverans by and by. 1875 Four Early Hist. Freemasonry, A society comprising three degrees of laborers, masters, fellows, and apprentices. 1881 Text-bk. Freemasonry 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each.

8. Gram. Each of the three stages (Positive, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of

COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adjective or adverts. [A technical application of sense 6.]

1460-70 Bh. Quintessence 22 De feuere agu is be posityue degree, and in be superlatyue degree. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 28 Adjectyves have thre degrees of comparation. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. 111. ii. vi. § 3 If. any were mala, psjor, pessima, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whore. 1707 J. STEVENS IT. Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1703) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1855 FORRES Hindustand Gram. (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindustand have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 I all Mall G. 31 Oct. 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation.

9. Geom. (Astron., Geog., etc.) A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle

surement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle

surement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre). The sign for degrees is °, thus 45° = forty-five degrees. This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a degree being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a sign represented the space passed through in a month.

tion, just as a sign represented the space passed through in a month.

1386 Chaucer Sqr.'s T. 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is foure degrees vp ronne. c 1391—Astrol. 1. § 6 The entring of the first degree in which the sonne arisith. Ibid.

11. § 22 I prone it thus by the latitude of Oxenford. the heybte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 Minntes. 1413 Lydg. Pilgr. Sowlev. i. (1859) yo In the hole compas of the spyere ben of such degrees thre honderd and syxty. 1527 in Arber 1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer. Pref. p. xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees. and then we cast about to the Southward, and. came into 52 degrees. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 58 Cosmographers do place the first degree of Longitude in the West fortunate Ilandes. 1590 Werne Trav. (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester lohn, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of y Sun, euery degree being in distance three score miles. 1665 Mankley Grotius Low. Warres 471 A Land full of grass. pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees. Typ De Foe Cruso (1840) II. ii. 26 In the latitude of 27 degrees sminntes N. 1833 H. J. Brooke Introd. Crystallogr. 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 90, and is termed a right angle. 1867 J. Hoog Microsc. 1. i. 11 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees.

b. transf. A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude)

the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly

of lattinge).

1647 Cowley Mistress, Parting iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. 1. 174 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies. 1746 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds. These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form.

10. Thermometry. a. A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. b. Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigmde into 100, in Réaumur's into 30. The symbol o is used in this sense as in prec.; thus 32° Fahr, means thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl.s.v. Thermonater, Various methods have been proposed... for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale. 1796 HUTTON Math. Dict. s.v. Thermonater, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point... that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions. 1812 Str. II. Davy Chem. Philos. 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water. 1877 Watts Dict. Chem. V. 762 s.v. Thermometer, Thermometers intended to show the \$\frac{1}{160}\$ of a degree (Fahr.), should have degrees not less than \$\frac{1}{160}\$ into in length. Ibid. 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale.

11. Mus. 8. The interval between any note of a scale (esp. the diatonic scale) and the next note.

scale (esp. the diatonic scale) and the next note. b. Each of the successive notes forming the scale. c. Each of the successive lines and spaces on the stave, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these.

interval between two of these.

[1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 12 Those which we now call Moodes, they tearmid degree of Musicke.] 1674 Playford Skill Mus. 11. 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap. 1684 R. H. School Keereat. 115 The Five Lines and Spaces... are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed. 1727—51 Chambers Cycl. 8v., The musical degrees are three; the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone. Ibid., Conjoint degrees, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1880 Stainer Composition iii, all the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale. 1880 C. H. H. Paraw in Grove Dict. Mus. 8v., The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

†12. Arith. A group of three figures taken together in numeration. Obs.

1674 Jeake Arith. (1666) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods. Degrees are three; Once, Tentimes, a Hundred times. a 1677 Cocker's Arith. (1688) 1.89 A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree. Hence in Johnson, etc.]

13. Alg. The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms. which it contains.

of variable quantity, of the ingliest dimensions of the terrest, which it contains. Thus  $x^3 + x^7$ ,  $x^3y + xy$ , are both expressions of the third degree; the terms  $x^3$  and  $x^2y$  being each of 3 dimensions. In algebraic geometry, the degree of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it.

\*\*Parodic degree: see The Arabic Section 1.1.\*\*

that of the equation expressing it. †Parodic degree: see quot. 1730.

1730-6 Balley (folio), Parodic Degree (in Algebra) is the index or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1. is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3, of the cube, etc. 1796 Huyton Math. Dict. s.v., Equations... are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. 1870 Too. Huyner Algebra ix. § 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root. 1872 B. Williamson Diff. Calc. xiv. § 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point. Ibid. § 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree.

Degree (dloss?). 2. [f. Degree 5b.]

Degree (d/gri), v. [f. Degree sb.] +1. trans. To advance by degrees; to lead or

+1. trans. To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. Obs.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease. from joint to joint.

1627-77 Feltham Resolves 1. iii. 4. I like that Love, which by a soft ascension, does degree itself in the soul. 1636 Herwood Challenge 11. Wks. 1874 V. 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmely first, and keepe thy worst rage last. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 11. 189 (D.), I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

+ b. absol. Obs. rare.

1638 Herwood London's Gate Wks. 1874 V. 273 There's not a stone that's laid in such foundation flut is a step degreeing to salvation.

2. To confer a degree upon. nonce-use.

[1560: see Degreen] 1865 Mrs. Whitner Gayworthys ii. (1879) 23 A divine. degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1891 Sat. Rev. 22 Aug. 208 The Demographers. had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge.

Degreed (digrid), a. [f. Degree sb. (and v.).]

1. Having an academical degree.

1500 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

in the Universities.

†2. Made or done by gradations, graduated.

1581 Mulcaster Positions xi. (1887) 50 Musick. standeth

vpon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

†3. Having a (specified) degree or rank. Obs.

1608 Herwood Rape of Lucree II. iii, We, that are degreed

above our people. 1656 S. II. Gold. Law 43 Are they not

both (though differently degree'd), servants to one and the

same Lord?

+4. Marked out in successive divisions. Obs.

1664 Power Exp. Philos 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants.

5. Her. Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = Degraded. In mod. Dicts.

steps; = Degraded, adv. Obs. rare. [f. degreeing, pres. pple. of Degree v. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627-77 Feltham Resolvest, xcvii.151 Degreeingly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

Degree less, a. rare. [-LESS.]

Without degree or measurement: measureless.

1. Without degree or measurement; measureless.

1839 Ballev Festus xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time. degreeless space.

2. Without an academical degree or degrees.

1835 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to. Londoners.

1850 Times (weekly ed.) 1 Jan. 21/4 The case of those who are:

1861 degreeless. is the hardest of all.

† Degree 88, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. degress.

† Degre ss, v. Obs. rare = °. [f. L. degress-, ppl. stem of degred to descend, dismount; f. Dell. 1+ grad to step on 1

1. 1 + gradī to step, go.]

16a3 Соскевам. Degresse, to vnlight from a Horse.

† Degression. Obs. [ad. L. dēgressiōn-em going down, n. of action from dēgredī (see prec.).]

Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of DIGRESSION.

1486 Hen. VII at York in Surtees Misc. (1890) 55 For your blode this citie made never degression. 1618 LITHGOW Pilgrim's Farewell, Thy stiffeneckt crew..misregarding God, fall in degression.

Degrez, obs. pl. of DEGREE sb.

Degrez, obs. pl. of DEGREE sb.

|| Degu (degu). Zool. [Native name in South America.] A South American genus Octodon of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents; esp. the species O. Cumingii, abandant in Chili. 1843 List Mammalia Brit. Mnn. 122 The cucurrito or the Degus, Octodon Degus. 1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist. III. 129 The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

Deguise : see Disguise.

+ Degulate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. dēgulāre to consume, devour, f. De- I. 1 + gula gullet.]

16a3 COCKERAM, Degulate, to consume in belly cheere.

Degum, v.: see De- II. 2.

**Degust** (digo st), v. rare. [ad. L. dēgustāre, f. De- I. 3+gustāre to taste. Cf. mod. F. dēgustēr.] trans. To taste; esp. to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour. Also absol.

appreciate the savour. Also absol.

1623 Cockeram, Degust, to taste. 1860 Reade Cloister &
H. ii. (D.), A soupe au vin, madam, I will degust, and
gratefully. 1883 STEVENSON Sitverado Sq. 17 Wine... a deity
to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, husbing their talk,
degusting tenderly.

degusting tenderly.

Degustate (dřgw stelt), v. rare. [f. L. dēgustāt-, ppl. stem of dēgustāre: see prec.] = prec. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physiche 85/2 When as we can not digustate ether Meate, or Drincke. 1831 T. L. Peλcock Crotchet Castle iv. (1887) 56 Which gave theirine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes.

Degustation (dēgustēl-)an). [ad. L. dēgustātiön-em tasting, making trial of, n. of action from dēgustāre: see Degust. Cf. F. dégustation.] The action of degusting or tasting.

action of degusting or tasting.

a 1656 Bp. HALL Souls Farew. Wks. 1837 VIII. 314 Carnal delights; the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. 1880 Daily Tel. 11 Oct., The 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds for 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds of alcoholic compounds.

Degustator (dign stêtes). rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. dēgustāre: see prec. Cf. mod.F. dēgustateur.] One who degusts, or tastes as a connoisseur.

connoisseur.

1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds.

Degustatory (digv statori), a. [f. L. dēgustāt-, ppl. stem of dēgustātre: see -ORY.] Pertaining to degustation; tasty.

1834 New Monthly Mag. XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory morsels.

Deguyse, degyse: see Disguise v.

Deh obs 2rd sing pres of Dow 21

Deguyse, degyse: see Disguise v.

Deh, obs. 3rd sing. pres. of Dow v.

| Déhaché (deha se), a. Her. [obs. F. déhaché 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. De- I. 1, 2 + hacher to cut.] (See quots.) 1766 Poanv Heraldry v. (1777) 158 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated..it is then termed Déhaché or Couped in all its parts. Ibid. Gloss., Déhaché, this is an obsolete French word. the term Couped is now used in stead of it. 1880 G. T. Clark in Encycl. Brit. XI. 698/2 (Heraldry) In one or two well-known instances on the Continent he [the lion] is 'déhaché', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off. † Dehau'st. Obs. rare. [f. L. déhaust-um, pa pple. of déhaurīre to draw or drain off, f. De- I. 2 + haurīre to draw, drain.] Drain, exhanstion.

ppie. or aenaurire to draw or drain oil, 1. DE- 1. 2 + haurīre to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion. 1654 Codaington tr. Hist. Instine 536 He being the cause of the great Dehaust of moneys in the Exchequer. Deheathenize, dehellenize, dehistoricize:

see Dr. II. 1.

see DE- II. 1. **Dehisce** (dǐni's), v. [ad. I. dōhisc-ère to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f. DE- I. 2 + hiscère, inceptive of hiāre to stand open, gape.] intr. To gape; in Bot. to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 259 Dehiscing with frequent chinks. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 35 Ovarium consisting of 5 carpella. dehiscing in various ways. 1859 Tood Cycl. Anat.V. 2461 The organ. subsequently dehisces in four valves. 1882 O'Donovan Merv II. xliv. 241 The green carpels. dehisce, separating and bending backwards.

Hence **Dehi'scing** ppl. a.

1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose. scarcely dehiscing.

scarcely dehiscing.

Dehiscence (dini sens). [ad. mod.L. dehi-scentia 'quum fructus maturus semina dispergat' (Linnæus), f. L. dehiscent-em, pr. pple. of dehiscere: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, esp. as a natural process: a. The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers,

2001. The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents.

1828 Webster cites Martyn. 1830 Lindlev Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 29 In Hamamelidea: dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers. 1970 Bentley Bot. 243 The anthers. open and discharge the contained pollen; this act is called the dehiscence of the anther.

10. Anim. Phys. Applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles, and of the Graafian follicles, for

the expulsion of their contents.

1859 Tono Cycl. Anat. V. 56/1 The ova. drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 38 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the periviseral cavity.

1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xxxiii. (1856) 285 The dehiscence . of such tensely-compressed floes, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1860 O.W. Hommes Elite V. 139 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door . . and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco.

Therefore (Africagn)

**Dehiscent** (d'hirsent), a. [ad. L. dehiscent-em, pr. pple. of dehiscere to Dehisce. So in mod.F.] pr. pple. of dehiscere to Dehisce. So in mod. f. J. Gaping open; spec., in Bot. opening as seed-vessels. 1649 Bulwer Pathomyot. II. ii. 107 The Mouth. is Dehiscent, yet scarce Dehiscent into a Casme. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. i. (1858) 17 If.. (the fruit) splits into pieces when ripe it is called dehiscent. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xix. (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscent edges and mountain ravines. have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1872 H. MacMillan True Vine v. 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscent. they open to scatter the seed.

b. Said of the elytra of insects when they do not meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at 1889 in Cent. Dict.

† **Dehomina tion.** nonce-wd. Obs. [n. of action from med. L. dehominare to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 6 + homo, homin-em man.] Deprival of the character or

attributes of humanity.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler (1843) 51 He fears. as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince, discommon-wealthings.

Dehornestate, v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dehonestare to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE- I. 6 + honestus Honest): see -ATE 3.] trans. To dis-

honour, disgrace, disparage.

1663 Jen. Taylor Fun. Serm. Abp. Bramhall III. 224
(L.) The excellent. pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 1825 Lamb Vision of Horns, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women.

Hence Dehonestation [ad.L. dehonestation-em],

dishonouring, dishonour.

c1555 HARFSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 96 The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother. 1653 GAUDEN Hierash. 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring. 1661 — Anti-Baal-B. 464 (L.) Sacrilege is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things

|| **Dehors** (dəhō'r), prep. and sh. [a. OF. dehors, prep., mod. F. dehors adv. and sh.; OF. also defors, Rr. defors, Cat. defora, Sp. defuera, a late L. or Romanic comb. of de prep. + L. forās out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. forās out of doors, outside, without. Cf. It. fuor, fuora, fuori.]

A. prep. (Law.) Outside of; not within the

scope of.

Scope ot.

1701 Law French Dict., Dehors, ont, without.

1818
Cause Digest (ed. 2) VI. 196 The Judge. was of opinion that nothing dehors the will could be received to show the intention of the devisor.

1885 Ld. Eshea in Law Times LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact dehors the deed.

who they were was a lact denors the deed.

+ B. sb. (Fortif.) See quot. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dehors..in Fortification, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc., made for the better security of the main place. 1721 in Balley; and in mod. Dicts.

**Dehort** ( $d\tilde{r}h\tilde{\rho}$ :th), v. Now rare. [ad. L.  $d\tilde{e}$ -hort $\tilde{a}$ -r $\tilde{i}$  to dissuade, f. DE-I. 2 + hort $\tilde{a}$ r $\tilde{i}$  to exhort.] 1. trans. To use exhortation to dissuade (a person)

1. trans. To use exhortation to dissuade (a person) from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). †a. with simple (or double) obj. Now Obs.

1545 Jove Exp. Dan. i. (R.), Jermye wel dehorted and disswaded the peple sayinge [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 29 Wherby we doe perswade.. disswade.. exhorte, or dehorte.. any man. 1611 Bible 1 Macc. ix. 9 But they dehorted him, saying, Wee shall neuer be able. a 1631 Donne Lett. xcvii. Wks. VI. 416, I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions. a 1656 Ussuea Ann. iv. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the law of God. and dehorting them the breach of that law. 168a Burtinoge Argument (1684) 121 He doth Dehort the Baptizing of Infants. 1696 Aubrey Misc. (1721) 218, I dehort him who adviseth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about. b. Const. from.

Aubrey Misc. (1721) 218, I dehort him who adviseth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about. b. Const. from.

a 1533 Fauth Another Bk. agst. Rastell Prol. Wks. (1829) 207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 Sir C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. xiii. 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1758 Jorin Erasm. I. 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty. 1825 Southey Lett. (1856) III. 462 Croker dehorts me from visiting Ireland. 1882 CHEYNE Isaiah xx. Introd., Isaiah had good reason.. to dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance.

† C. fig. Said of circumstances, etc. Obs.
1579 Lyix Euphues (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1697 Potter Antig. Greece II. xvii. (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed.

2. absol.
1574 Whitgift Def. Aunsw. i. Wks. (1851) I. 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule. but from seeking rule. 1660 Jea. Tantor Duct. Dubit. III. iv. rule xx. § 19 S. Paul does. dehort from mariage not as from an evil but as from a burden. a 1703 Burkitt On N. T. Heb. xiii. 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetonsness, and to exhort to contentedness. 1801 F. Barrett The Magus 19 The Creator. dehorting from the eating of the apple.

Hence Dehor ting vbil. 34 b, The places of exhortyng and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehortyng re the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadying and dehorting.

Dehortation (dī hatēļ fan). [ad. L. dēhortātītvem n. of action from dispatētēt to Dehortīt.

**Dehortation** (dēhoitēl·sən). [ad. L. dēhortā-tion-em, n. of action from dehortārī to Dehort.] 1. The action of dehorting from a course; earnest dissuasion.

dissuasion.

1529 More Dyaloge IV. Wks. 273/2 Al the dehortacions and commynacions & threts in scripture.

1633 T. Stafford Pac, Hib. xiv. (1821) 164 His Country people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church.

1737 WHISTON Josephus' Hist. II. viii. § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness.

1860 Pusev Min. Proph. 240 It is the voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God.

† 2. Power or faculty of dehorting. Obs. rare-1.

1655 R. Younge Agst. Drunkards 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

Dehortative (dlhgratativ), a. and sb. [ad. L. dehortativ-us, f. ppl. stem of dehortari: see -1ve.]

A. adj. Having the quality or purpose of de-

A. aaj. Flaving the quanty of philpose of dehorting; dehortatory.

1620 Woodward in Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 181 Wryting..a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn. c1810 Colleging in Lit. Rem. 1II. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative.

B. sb. A dehortative address or argument 1671 True Nonconf. 431 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extreme. 1824 Miss L. M. Hawkins Memoirs II. 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. Hunn Authology. v. (1860) 102 The doctor ... warned me against the perils of authorship; adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

The hortation of the shelves were full'.

Dehortatory (dřhō ntátori), a. and sb. L. dehortātori-us, f. dehortārī: see -ORY.]

A. adj. Characterized by dehortation;

suasory.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. Epit. B, Those places which are used..in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie.

1644 BP. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 103 A debortatory charge to avoid the offence of God. 1804 Southers Lett. (1856) I.

251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

† B. sb. A dehortatory address. Obs.

+ B. sb. A dehortatory address. Obs.

1648 MILTON Observ. Art. Peace (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants.

Dehorter (dthēntol). [f. Dehort v. + -er.]
One who dehorts or advises against an action, etc.
1611 Corca. Peschlorteur, a dehorter, dissuader. 1755
Johnson, Dehorter, a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
1866 Lowell Carlyle Prose Wks. 1890 II. 91 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence. as only he could give.

+ Dehortment. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dehort v. + -ment.] Dehortation.

+-MENT.] Dehortation.
1656 S. HOLLAND Zara (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments.

Dehu man, a. nonce-wd. [DE-II. 3.] Wanting

The II. 3.] Waiting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L. Abbott in Chr. Union (N.V.) 31 Jan., The demoniacs. were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

Dehumanize (dihiā mansiz), v. [De-II. 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] trans. To deprive of human character or attributes.

1818 Moose Diary 4 Dec., Turner's face was a good deal de-humanised. 1889 Palt Mail G. 26 Nov. 1/2 Our great towns de-humanize our children.

Hence Dehu manized ppl. a.; Dehu manizing

Hence Dehu'manized ppl. a.; Dehu'manizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Dehumanization.
1844 N. Brit. Rev. II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics vv. ii. note, The mystics. representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization.
1857 J. PULSFORD Quiet Hours 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing.
1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. xxii.
1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing clibacy.
1882 F. HARRISON Choice Bks. (1886) 446 To rehumanise the dehumanised members of society.
1889 G. GISSING Nether World III. i. 17 The last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type.

† Dehu'sk, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- II. 2 + HUSK.] trais. To deprive of the husk.
1566 DRAIT Horace Aiij, An hundreth thousande mets of corne dehuskde.
1567 — Epist. vi. Dj., That thy neighbour should haue more Wheate. dehuskd you the flore.

Dehydrate (di/hai'dre't), v. Chem. [f. De- II. 2 + Gr. τόσωρ, in comb. τόδρ- water + - ATE 3.]

1. trais. To deprive of water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination.
1876 FOSTER Phys. II. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming..

which compose water in a chemical combination.

1876 FOSTER Phys. 11. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming, dehydrated into starch. 1886 CLEMENSHAW Wurta's Atom. Th. 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated. 1886 Frni. Microsc. Soc. Ser. 11. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 90-96 per cent. alcohol.

2. intr. To lose water as a constituent. 1886 Frni. Microsc. Soc. Ser. 11. VI. 350 The celloidin layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence Dehydrated ppl. a.; Dehydrating ppl. a. and vbl. sb.; also, Dehydrater, an agent that chydrates. Pehydration the removal of water.

dehydrates; Dehydration, the removal of water,

dehydrates; **Dehydra tion**, the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination. 1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air. 1884 Mula & Wilson Thermal Chem. iv. § 175. 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat. 1884 Pharm. Soc. Prospectus 6 Action of .. dehydrating agents upon them. **Dehydrogenate** (di.hai droidzenett). 2. Chem.

agents upon them. **Dehydrogenate** (di<sub>1</sub>hei'dro<sub>1</sub>dzenelt), v. Chem.

[DE- II. 1.] = next. Hence \*ating ppl. a.

1850 DAUBENN Atom. Th. viii. (ed 2) 482 note, Through the
dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen. **Dehydrogenize** (di<sub>1</sub>hei'dro<sub>1</sub>dzeneiz), v. Chem.

[f. DE- II. 1 + Hydrogen + -1ZE.] trans. To deprive

of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound). Hence Dehy drogenized ppl. a.; -izing

pound). Hence **Dehy drogenized** ppl. a.; -**!zing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Dehy drogenization**; **Dehy drogenizer**, a dehydrogenizing agent. 1878 Une Dict. Arts IV. 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenisations play the most important part in the production of colour. 16id. IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine. **Dehypnotize** (dihi pnőtoiz), v. [De. II. 1.]
To awaken out of the hypnotic state. **Dei.** obs. form of DAY. DIE v.

Dei, obs. form of DAY, DIE v.

+ Derical, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. deic-us f. L. de-us God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1663 J. Sparrow tr. Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection in The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deicall substance.

Deicidal (drispidal), a. [f. Deicide + -AL.]

Deicidal (dr'issidál), a. [f. DEICIDE + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to decicide; god-slaying.

1839 BAILEY Festus xix. (1848) 310 And thus the decicida tribes made quit. 1880 SWINAURNE in Forth. Kev. June 762 A decicidal and theophagous Christianity.

Deicide ¹ (dr'issid). [ad. mod. or med.L. deicida slayer of a god, f. de-us god + -cīda: see -CIDE

1. Cf. F. deicide (1681).] The killer of a god.

1653 GAUDEN Hierash. 139 Uncharitable destroyers of Christians, are rather Deicides, than Homicides. 1657

PIERCE Div. Philanthr. 72 Our Saviour.. did very heartily pray, even for those very homicides, and particides, and Deicides that kill'd him. 1731 Hist. Litteraria II. 109 The Deicide was immediately conveyed for Refuge to the French Factory, and the dead God privately buried. 1882 Century Mag. XXIV. 179 In the Middle Ages, the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of deicides.

Deicide ² (dr'issid). [ad. mod. or med.L. type \*deicidium\*; see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The killing of a god.

of a god.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. 1x. § 59 In. killing a Prince, the Traytor is guiltie of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christicide, nay of Deicide. 1688 Prioa Exod. iii. 14 viii, And Earth prophan'd yet bless'd with Deicide. 1818 W. Taytor in Monthly Rev. LXXXVI. 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide. 1866 Pusky Min. Proph. 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their Deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

**Deictic** (dəiˈktik), a. Also deiktic. [ad. Gr. δεικτικ-ός able to show, showing directly, f. δεικτός

vbl. adj. of δείκ-νυ-ναι to show.

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as dicticos, which would give dictic; but the term is purely academic, and the form deictic or deiktic is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form. Cf. apodictic, deictic.]

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in Logic,

applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the elenctic, which proves

indirectly.

1838 WHATELY Rhet. I. ii. § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' (or reductio ad absurdum)—the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle. 1876 Dougs Grimm's L. § 31. 66 In meaning, the word originally covered all deiktic action irrespective of direction.

† **Deictical**, a. Obs. Also diet. [f. Gr. δεικτικ-δs (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.
1638 Featly Strict. Lyndom. 1. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians tearme Dicticall.

Hence † Dei ctically adv., with direct indication

or pointing out.

1659 HAMMONO On Ps. lxviii. 8 Annot, 333 It may also be set by it selfe, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth. was heard. a 1660—Wks. I. 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i.e. Judas, is that person.

Deid, Sc. and north. f. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

+ Deid-doar. Sc. Obs. [ = death-doer, or deaddoer.] Slayer, mutderer.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 11. 502 Thir deid-doaris...War taue ilkone and hangit.

De-idealize, ctc.: see DE- II. 1.

Deie, Deiect, obs. ff. DIE v., DEJECT.

Deierie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Deif f, ohs. Sc. form of DEAF.

Deific (dījifik), a. [a. F. déifique (1372 in

Deific (dī₁irfik), a. [a. F. deifique (1372 in Hatzf.), ad. L. deific-us god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med.L. 'divine', f. de-us god + -ficus making: see-Fic.] Deifying, making divine; also (less properly), divine, godlike.

1400 Canton Encydes xvi. 64 The grete vysion deyfyque that he had seen. 1627-77 Filtham Resolves n. xxxii. 225 Our Saviour.. putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1633 Urquham Rabelnis ii. i, That nectarian, delicious.. and deific liquor. 1706 Motteux Rabelais iv. liii. (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1816 T. Tanlor Eis. VIII. 54 According to a deific energy. 1828 Farer Foot of Cross (1879) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation. 1878 J. Cook Lect. Orthodoxy ii. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific. was deific

† Deifical (diji fikăl), a. Obs. [f. L. deific-us

† **Destrical** (dsp. 1981), a. Uss. 11. L. uespectors (see proc.) 4-AL.] = proc.

1563 Homiliss 11. Sacrament 1. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers... were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, the salve of immortality'. other, 'n defincal communion'.

1583 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts viii. Annot., That he might signe them. with the diuine and deifical ointment. 1627-77

FELTHAM Resolves 11. xxvii. 215 Those abilities... beget a kind of Deifical Reverence in their future Readers.

† Dei ficate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deificāt-us, pa. pplc. of late l. deificāte to Dkifv.] Deified.

1513 Douglas Æneis x. v. 48 In this figour has we all translait, For enirmair to be deificat. 1568 GAULE Pract. Th. (1629) 52 Of Man deificate, of God Incarnate.

(1029) 32 U. Man deincate, of God Incarnate.

† Deirficate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. deificare to DEIFY.] To deify, to make divine.

1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 119 Claudius...quhilk was lairly deceissit, and deificat be the Romanis. 1565 Jewel.

Repl. Harding (1611) 341 It is the Body it selfe of our Lord Deificated.

**Deification** (dfifikēt fan). [n. of action from L. deificare to Deify; so ln F. (1556 in Hatzf.).] The action of deifying; the condition of being

The action of deitying; the condition of being deified or made a deity; a deified embodiment.

1393 Gower Conf. 11. 158 Lo now, through what creacion He [Apollo] hath deificacion, And cleped is the god of wit.

1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 82 Ilis deification after death.

1700 DRYDEN Fables Pythag. Philos. Argt. 1 The death and deification of Romulus. 1298 Bosw. Smith Carthage 29 The Phoenician religion has been defined to be a deification of the powers of Nature.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

god or as divine.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

1651 Nicholas Papera (Camden) 227 The other part of that book. .is the deification of K. Charles. 1709 Streep. Tatler No. 32 77 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet.. and then ran into Deifications of my Person.

1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. 4 Leg. Art (1850) 11 The deification of suffering. 1875 Manning Mission II. Chost iii. 28

The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life.

C. The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAM Mystics (1860) I. IV. iii. 93 All things have empanted from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it—is the consummation of the creature. 1857 Keale Euchar. Ador. 19 An union of condescension and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† Deifica:tory, a. Obs. [i. deificāt-, ppl. stem of L. deificāre to DEIFY + -ouv.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1624 Bolton Nero 249 Expressed by a deificatorie herse, or throne. 1629 J. Maxwell IV. Herodian (1635) 227 margin, The Funerall Pile, or Deificatory Throne.

Deified (deificāt), ppl. a. [f. DEIFY v. + -ED.]

Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

Nade into a delty, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 Florio Montaigne(1634) 296 That Eagle is represented carrying...up towards heaven, those Deified soulez.

1686 HORNECK Crucif. Jesus ix. 157 Deified vices had their votaries. 1776 Giabon Decl. 4. F. I. 373 The statues of the deified kings.

1863 STANLEY Jesus. Ch. (1877) I. iv. 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

1864 This for the deified beast the incense was offered.

**Deifier** (dřífejez). [f. Deify v. + -ER.] who or that which deifies.

who of that which defines.

1736 H. Coventry Phil. to Hyd. Conv. iii. (R.), The first defifers of men. 1874 Pusery Lent. Serm. 325 His Human Nature, the Defier of our nature.

Deiform (driffim), a. [ad. med.L. deiform-is (Du Cange), f. de-us god: see FORM.]

(Du Cange), t. de-us god: see-FORM.]

1. Having the form of a god; godlike in form.

1642 H. More Song of Soul it. 1. 11. zlvii, Onely souls

Deiform intellective, Unto that height of happinesse can

get. a 1667 Jer. Taxtoa Serm. for Year Suppl. (1678) 245

We can no otherwayes see God. but by becoming Deiform.

1825 New Monthly Mag. XIV. 280 Attempting to arrive at
the deiform nature. 1856 Farer Creator & Creature 111.

1836 (1836) 383 By these [gifts of glory] we. become. deiform,

shining like the Divinity.

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God;

godlike divine holy.

20. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1654 GATAKER Disc. Apol. 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu.

1715 BURNET Own Time (1766) I. 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature.

1704 T. TANLOR Pausantias III. 330 Hence these souls. exhibit a deiform power.

1874 PUSEY Leaten Servi. 20 Free-will. enfreed and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and instruted by sin.

+ De'iformed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

Formed in the image of God.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph*. 11. Argt. 23 The deiform'd Soul deform'd by Sin, repents.

deform'd by Sin, repents.

Deiformity (dījifējmiti). [f. Deiform + -itr.]
The quality of being deiform; likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1642 H. More Song of Soul IV. xxvii, The souls numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God; But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her. a 1726 W. Reeves Sirm. (1729) 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul. 1835 Sir A. Or Verr in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton II. 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

Deify (dīrifai), v. [a. F. deifier (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. deificāre (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f. de-us god + ficāre: see -FV.] trans. To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

1303 Gower Conf. 11. 165 Juno. Neptunus, Pluto. The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify. 1430 Lyno. Chron. Troy 1. iii, [They] were both ystellyfyed In the heauen and there defyed. 1530 PALSOR, 510/1, I deifye, I make an erthly man a God, as the gentylles dyd. 1634 HARINGTON Cnstara (Arb.) 123 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1738 Newton Chronol. Amended 1. 134 The first instances that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi v. (1870) 123 Leukotheè, once a mortal, now deified in the Searegion.

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, char-

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, char-

acter, or spirit.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter lxxxi. 1 De gaderynge of halymen deifide thorgh grace. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3, Deifie, make like God. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 77 No vertue more deified a Prince then Clemencie. 1838 [see Deifying]. 1874 [see Deifying]. C. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard

or adore as a deity.

1590 SPENSER Tearrs of Muses 368 Now change the tenor of your joyous layes, With which ye use your loves to deine. 1600 SHARS. A. F. L. III. ii. 381 Oades.. and

Elegies...all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde. 1622 BACON Hen. VII 38 He did againe so extoll and deifie the Pope. 1649 BP. RAYNOLDS Hozea iv. 49 Men of power are apt to deifie their own strength..men of wisdome, to deifie their owne reason. 1759 JOHNSON Rasselasz zwi, The old man deifies prudence. 1859 SMILES Self-Help iii. (1860) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence De ifying vol. sb. and ppl. a.

1853 BERNOR C. CHYLING 2016. 30. And ppl. a. 1853 BERNOR C. CHYLINS 223 (R.) The delifying of Hercules 1637 NABES Hauniball 4 Sc. Hij R.), A man that ... merited A delifying by your gratitude. 1649 MILTON Erkon. 12 Bequeath'd among his delifying friends that stood about him. 1701 COLLER M. Aurel. Life 21 The Delifying of his Father. 1838 EMESON Addr. Cambr. Mass. Wks. (Bohn) II. 193 This sentiment [religious] is divine and delifying.

II. 193 This sentiment [religious] is divine and destying. **Deign** (dēin), v. Forms: 3-7 deine, 4-5
deyne, dayne, 5-7 daigne, 6 digne, 6-7 dain(e,
deigne, 7-8 daign, 6- deign. [a. OF. degn-ier
(3 sing. deigne), later deignier, deigner, from 14th c.
daigner, = Pr. denhar, deinar, It. degnare: -L. digdaigner, = Pr. denhar, deinar, It. degnare think fire nare, hy-form of dignari to deem worthy, think fit, f. dignus worthy.]

1. intr. To think it worthy of oneself (to do some-

f. dignus worthy.]

1. intr. To think it worthy of oneself (to do something); to think lit, vouchsafe, condescend.

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1. 1314 Guy Waru. (A.) 3464 Helman That deined fle for no man. 1340 Ayenb. 136 Uck., bet onworbeb be poure, and ne dayneb natt to speke to ham. 1450 Mirour Saluacionn 3518 Ourelorde godde., to become man deynyd. 1417 CANTON Jason 114. He daigneth not to come. 1550 Greene Fr. Bacon 11, Wend he daine to wed a Countrie Lasse? 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI., 11, 130 And all those fiends, that deine to follow mee. 1667 Miltton P. L. v. 221 Raphael, the sociable Spirit, that deign'd To travel with Tobias. 1701 Rowe Amb. Step. Moth. 1. 1349 Hardly daigning To be controll'd by his Imperious Mother. 1879 M. Arnold Geo. Sand Mixed Ess. 328 [The] very dog will hardly deign to bark at yon.

† D. impers. Obs.

1897 R. Glouc. (1724) 557 Him ne deinede nost to ligge in be castel by niste. 1340 Ayenb. 76 Ham ne daynede nast to do zenne. e 1374 Chaucer Anel. 4 Arc. 181 That on ber wan ne deyneth him not to thinke. a 1400-50 Alexander 830 Ne here to dwell with bi douce deynes me na langer † C. refl. Obs.

1500-20 Dunara Poems lazzvi. 36 Quhilk deiozeit him for our trespass to de. 1563 Winger Wis. (1890) 11. 42 He deinzeit Him aluterlie to do this in deid.

2. trans. with simple obj. a. To condescend to bestow or grant, to vonchsafe. (Now chiefly with refly, answer, in negative sentences.)

1589 Greene Manaphon (Arb.) 36 Rather.. than haue deigned her eyes on the face.. of so lowe a peasant. 1605 SNAKS, Macb. 1. ii. 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1622 F. Marknam Bk. Warren. ix. § 6, I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same. 1524 W.Wood New Eng. Prosp., Ded. Note, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1825 Souther Tale of Paragrayay in. xviii, A willing ear she well might deign. 1863 Mes. C. Clarke Shakt. Char. iii. 71 The spirit stalks away, d

ing no reply.

+ b. To condescend or vonchsafe to accept; to

take or accept graciously. (The opposite of to disdain.) Obs.

aisdain.) Obs.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 50 Those... who did not receive and intertaine my father... nor yet digned other Gentlemen of much worthinesse. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 63 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reproue. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. iv. 63 Thy pallat then did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 255 The Lord dained him. 1661 in Hickeringill Jamaica A iij, This Welcome-home... Thou wilt accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line.

+ c. In same sense with of. (Cf. to accept of.)

+ c. In same sense with of. (Cf. to accept of.)

Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be..glad of such accepted seruice.

† 3. To treat (a person) as worthy of, to dignify (him) with. [= L. dignārī.] Obs.

1579 Twyne Phisicke aget. Fort. 11. cxxxii. 341 a, [They] had lyen vnburied, had not their most deadly enimie dained them of a graue. 1591 in De Foe Hist. Ch. Scot. Add. D (1844) 57/2 Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer?

1648 E. Boughess Gerre's Case of Consc. 76 He daines them with this honour. with this honour.
¶ 4. Short for dedain, DISDAIN: see DAIN v.

Deignfull, var. of DAINFUL, disdainful.

† Deignous, a. Obs. Forms: 4 deignouse, 4-5 deynous, 5 deinous, 5-6 daynous, 6 daynous, 5-7 deignous. [app. a shortened form of dedeignous, DISDAINOUS, F. dédaigneux, OF. des-

dedignous, DISDAINOUS, F. dédaigneux, OF. desdeignous (12th c. in Haltí): c. (DAIN v.
(Earlier examples of dedeignous, dedainous, than of deignous are not yet known; but the history of DISDAIN shows
that they may well have existed.)]
Disdainful, proud, haughty.

£ 1330 R. Beunne Chron. (1810) 289 Deignouse pride &
ille avisement. £ 1374 CHAUCES Tropilus 1. 290 Her chere,
Which sumdel deynous was. £ 1430 Lydg. Bochas v. xxiv.
(1554) 138 a, Nothing.. more deynous, nor more vntreatable
than whan a begger hath dominacion. £ 1440 Pomydon
1122 A proude knyght and a daynous. £ 1440 Pomydon
1122 A proude knyght and a daynous. £ 1440 V. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary III.; One Harlotha, Concubine To deignous
Wilhelme, hight the Conqueror.

Hence + Det'gnoushede (deyn-), disdainfulness,
hanghtiness: + Det'gnously (deyn-, dayn-) adv.,

hanghtiness; + Dei gnously (deyn-, dayn-) adv.,

disdalnfully.

GISGAINIGHY,

£ 1330 R. BEUNNE Chron. (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride.

£ 1440 Partomope 3434 Many one That loked vpon hym full deynously.

£ 1529 SKELTON Bonge of Court Prol.

8a And gan on me to stare Ful daynously.

| Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God: see

GRACE.

Deih, obs. sing. pres. of Dow v.

Deiktie, var. of Deictic.

Deil (dī, dī). [Scotch vernacular form of the word Devil, corresponding to the ME. monosyllabic types del, dele, dewle, dule, etc.]

1. The Devil: esp. according to the popular continue of the appearance and attributes.

1. The Devil: esp. according to the popular conception of his appearance and altributes. (For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is deevil.)

1500-20 Dunana Turnament 54 Off all his dennar. His breist held deill a bitt. 1570 Sempill Bullates (1872) 117

The mekle Deill. 1795 Ramsav Gent. Sheph. III. ii, Awa! awa! the deil's [11.7. deel's] ower grit wi' you. 1785 Burns Address to the Deil ii, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie Ev'n to a deil. 1790 — Tam'o Shanter 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1816 Scott Old Mort. xxxiii, Being atween the deil and the deep sea.

2. A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mis-

chief.

1786 BURNS Twa Dogs 222 They're a' run deils or jads thegither. 1802 Scott Bonnie Dundee ii, The Guid Toun is well quit of that deil of Dundee. Mod. Sc. He's an awfu' laddie, a perfit deil.

3. For deil a bit, and other phrases, see DEVIL. Deill, Deim, obs. forms of DEAL, DEEM.

Dein, deen, Sc. dial. forms of Done.

Dein, deen, Sc. dial. forms of Done.
† De-incline, v. Obs. [f.De-1.2 + Incline v.]
(See quot.) Hence Deinclined, Deinclining,
ppl. adjs.; Deincliner.

r727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Dial, Secondary Dials, are
all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the
horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles: or
those, which either decline, incline, recline, or deincline. Deinclined Dials, are such as both decline and incline, or recline. Ibid., Deincliners or Deinclining Dials. Suppose.

n plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30
degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees. a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a deincliner.

De-individualize, de-industrialize, etc.:
see De-III. 1.

see DE- II. 1.

Deine, obs. form of Dene, sand-hill. Deing, obs. form of Dying, Dyeine,

+ Deingra:te, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. 3 + L. ingratus disagreeable: see Ingrate.] trans. To

render unpopular, bring into disfavour.

r624 Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate 34 To deingrate the
Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious.

Deinosaur, Deinothere, etc.: see Dino.

Deinseyn, obs. form of DENIZEN.

De-insularize, -integrate, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

Deinte, -ee, -ie, -y, obs. forms of DAINTY. Deintrelle, var. of DAINTREL Obs., a dainty. Deip(e, obs. Sc. form of DEEP.

**Deipno-** (dəi·pno-), repr. Gr. δειπνο-, combining form of δείπνον dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as deipno-diplomatic of or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, deipnophobia

taining to dining and diplomacy, deipnophobia dread of dinner-parties.
\*\*\*\*\*\*837\*\*Brit. Critic\*\*1. 475 An interchange of deipno-diplomatic correspondence. \*\*\*\*\*\*1837\*\*Daily News 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the 'deipnophobia' of Gordon, \*\*\*\* Deipnosophist\*\* (doipnop'sŏfist). [ad. Gr. δειπνοσοφιστ-ήιs 'one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen', f. δείπνον the chief meal, dinner + σοφιστήs a master of his craft, clever or wise man, Sophist. The pl. δειπνοσοφισταί was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after A.D. 228.]

after A.D. 228,]
A master of the art of dining: taken from the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from

the dishes before them to literary criticism and mis-

cellaneous topics of every description.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deipnosophists, Athenæus his great learned books carry that title. 1774 BURNEY Hist. Mus., 1. 229 [Jod.] To render credible the following assertion of a deipnosophist in Athenæus. 1845 FORD Handbk. Spain I. 1. 70 Spanish Cookery, a. subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian deipnosophist. 1866 LOWELL Swinburne's Trag. Prose Wks. 1850 II. 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists. Hence Deipnosophists a., Deipno sophism. 1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. 23 Diverse other things

.. belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dypnosophistick art. 1824 Blackw. Mag. XVI. 1 Let me.. hxuriate in the.. paradisaical department of deipnosophism. 1836 Fraser's Mag. XIII. 336 An elegy.. appended to that deipnosophistic dissertation.

Deir, obs. form of Dear, Deer, Dere.

Deirie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Deis(e, deische, deiss, obs. forms of DAIS. Deishal, -eal, deisul, var. of DEASIL.

**Deism** (dřiz'm). [mod. f. L. de-us god + -18M. Cf. F. déisme (in Pascal a 1660).] The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist; usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the super-

existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity, 'natural religion'.

1682 Dryden Religio Laici Pref. (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah.

1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. ix. 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism.

1795 Dilwoard Pope 63 There breathes in this inscription [ens entium miscrere met] the genuine spirit of deism.

1794 Fleeture Doctr. Grace Wks.

1795 19. 203 Deism is the error of those who. think that man. needs no Redeemer at all.

1861 Bearsf. Hope Eng. Cathedr.

19th c. 260 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age.

1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith i. 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with Theism, but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. Theism conveys no such implication.

is called revealed length is called revealed length.

2. The condition of being a god or as God. Obs.

1726 De Foe Hist. Devil viii, He [the Devil] set her [Eve's] head a madding after deism, and to be made a goddess.

Deist (diist). [a. F. déiste, f. L. de-us god : One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects

see -IST.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

'The term was originally opposed to atheist, and was interchangeable with theist even in the end of the 17th c.(Locke, Second Vindication, 1695, W. Nichols Conference with a Theist, 1696); but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and deist and theist were differentiated as in quots. 1878-8.0.)

[1563 Viret Instruct. Chr. 11. Ep. Ded., J'ai entendin qu'il yen a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deistes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent oposer a Atheiste.] 1631 Burton Anat. Mel. 111. iv. 1. i, Cosengermans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 1670 R. Taall. Serm. vi, Sel. Writ. (1845) 107 We have a generation among 18...called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. 6 Some infidels...to avoid the odious name of actists, which is not quite so obnoxious. 1711-27 Shaffersbuye Characa. II. 209 Averse as I am to the cause of theism, or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation. 1748 HARILEY Observ. Man II. iii. 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i. e. unless he believe in the Existence and Atributes of God. 1788 Wesley Wes. (1872) VII. 196 A Deist—I mean one who believe the Bible. 1878 D. PARICK in Encycl. Brit. VII. 33 The later distinction between theist and deist, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists. 1880 Sat. Rev. 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

Deistic (di; irstik), a. [f. DEIST + -10.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

**Deistic** (di<sub>l</sub>i stik), a. [f. Deist + -ic.] Of the

Deistic (di;i'stik), a. [f. Deist +-1c.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

1795 G. Wakefield Refly Paine's Age of Reason 11. 57

From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dunces! 1880 L. Stephen Pope vii. 163

Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.

1. 748 The deistic controversy... beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherhury (1587-1648).

Deistical (di;i'stikäl), a. [f. as prec. +-Al.]

= prec.; also, inclined or tending to deism.

1741 WATTS Improv. Mind. 1. v. § 3 To support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days. 1796 Morse Amer.

Goog. II. 314 The ingenious and eloquent, but deistical J. J. Roussean. 1809-10 Colerious Friend (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings. 1871 Tynoalt. Fragm. Sc. (1879) II. ix. 168 My object was to show my deistical friends..that they were in no better condition than we were.

Hence Deistically adv., in a deistical way.

Hence **Dei'stically** adv., in a deistical way. 188a-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 11. 1608 Nature ... may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact... ntterly external to God.

Deit, Sc. f. died, pa. t. of DIE v. De-italianize: see DE-II. 1.

\* Destrainant 20: see Dis-11. 1.

\* Destrainant 20: see Dis-11. 1.

\* deitāt-us (lr. Gr. θεωθείs), f. deitās, deitāt-em
Deity.] Made a deity, deified.

\*\* SSI CRAHMER Answ. Bp. Gardiner 11. Rem. (1833) 111.

\*\* 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man Deitate, as Gregory Nazianrene saith.

\*\*Deith obe So form of District 11.

Deith, obs. Sc. form of DEATH.

Deity (dēřítí). Also 4-6 deite, deyte, 4 deitee, 6-7 deitie, (5 deyite, -yte, dietie, 5-7 diety, 7 dyety). [a. F. déité, in 12th c. deitet, deite (=Pr. deitat, Sp. deidad, It. deità), ad. L. deitās, deitātem, f. de-us god (formed by Augustine, De Civ. Dei vii. l., after L. dīvīnitās): see -irv.]

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the

personality of a god; godship; esp. with poss-

personalty of a got, godes, property of the property of the property of the godes of the personal property of the persona

attributes, the Godhead.

attributes, the Godhead.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. xl. 43 pus bei drauelen on heore deys be Deite to knowe. c 1304 P. Pl. Crede 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of bis deyte as dotardes schulden.

1368 Terusa Barth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 3 The lyghte of the heuenly dwyne clarete, conerte, & closid in the deyte or in the godhede. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn liv. 213 Whose eternall dietie raigneth within the highest heauens. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 Barclav Cyt. & Uphendyshm. (Percy Soc.) 17 To honour our Lorde, & pease his deyte. 1504 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. Seneca, The creator... hath set such markes of his diety in his workes. 1633 Bp. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 57 In my... infinite Deity 1 will be ever present with you. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 65. 1736 CHANDLER Hist. Persoc. 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God. 1835 Gentl. Mag. Oct. 3971 Mr. Gurney's work... is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying Deity, rather than Divinity.

† c. The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists. Obs.

Being exists. Obs.

2. concr. A divinity, a divine being, a god; one

2. concr. A divinity, a divine being, a god; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe.
c1374 Chauger Troylus IV. 1515, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddesse, On every nymphe, and devte infernal. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 42 That I helde a supersticions opinion of loue, in honouring him for a Deitie. 1607 Shaks. Cor. IV. vi. 91 A thing Made by some other Deity then Nature, That shapes man Better. 1642 WILKINS Math. Magick I. Xi. (1648) 69 Temples or Tombes. dedicated to some of their Deities. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. 11. 448 The chief deity, the sun. 1814 Carv Dante, Paradiso VIII. 3 The fair Cyprian deity [Venus]. 1851 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. III. ii. 71 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities.
b. £a. An object of worship: a thing or person

b. fig. An object of worship; a thing or person

defined.

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. IV. III. 74 This is the liner veine, which makes flesh a deity.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Wks. II.

113/1 Tobacco (England's bainefull Diety).

3. (with capital) A supreme being as creator of the universe; the Deity, the Supreme Being, God.

(Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and

(Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1647 N. BACON Disc. Laws Eng. 1. iv. (1739) to They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity.

1690 Locke Hun.

1704 I. iv. (1695) 30 A rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming worlds that surround us.

1786 Han. More Let. in Mem. Lat.

162mbier (1861) I. x. 187 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called 'the Lord' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of 'the Deity' sounds extremely Pagan.

1812-6 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Art I.

1527 Newton . had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity', as a sort of first cause of all things, and . had lost sight of the Personal God.

1812-1818 Deity Ship. [f prec. (sense 2) + SHIP.] The

Deityship. [f prec. (sense 2) + SHIP.] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= DEITY

1).

1694 ECHARD Plantus 46 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi'me the same priviledge? 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship. 1834 LYTTON Pompeti v. xii, If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession.

Deive, obs. form of DEAVE, to deafen.

† **Deivirile**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. deīvi-rīl-is (f. de-us god + virīlis manly), transl. Gr. θεανδρικός (f. θε-ός god + ἀνδρικός of a man, manly).] 'A term in the school theology signifying something divine and hnman at the same time' (Cham-

bers, Cycl.).

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Theandric, Θεανδρική ἐνεργεια, theandric or deivirile operations, in the sense of Dionysins (Bp. of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius... In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

Dejansenize: see DE- II. 1.

**Deje-ct**, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. Also 6 -gecte. [ad. L. dēject-us, pa. pple. of dējictre (dēictre) to throw down, f. DE-I. I + jactre to throw. (In OF. des-, degiet, -get, -git.)]

1. As pa. pple. Thrown down, cast down; † cast

away, rejected: see DEJECT v.
1430 Lyng. Chron. Troy II. xvii, Thorowen and deject in a pyt horryble. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 37 b/1 Lucifer

whiche was dejecte and caste out of heven. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 111, 510 He.. was deject with schame fra all honour. 1819 H. Busk Vestriad v. 513 Here on Patroclus' corse deject he lies.

corse deject he lies.

2. As ppl. a. Downenst, dispirited, Dejected.

1538 Rov Rede me (Arb.) 43 They were so abasshed and deiecte That once to hisse they were not able. 1555 J. Philippin in Coverdale Lett. Mark. (1564) 228 Dearling. Be not of a deiect mind for these temptations. 1602 Shars. Ham. III. i. 163 And I., of Ladies most deiect and wretched. 1639 G. DANIEL Ecclus. xi. 59 Be not deiect in Miserie. 1863 W. LANCASTER Prateria 87 Deject and doubtful thus I forgeomaint fears.

b. Cast down from one's position, lowered in

D. Cast down from one's position, lowered in fortunes; lowered in character, abject, abased.

1510-20 Everyman in Hazl. Dodsley I. 101 Like traitors deject. 1605 Play Stucley in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 234 1st possible that Stukly, so deject In England, lives in Spain in such respect. a 1625 Fletcher Love's Cure ii. I. What can be a more deject spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horse's feet? 1820 T. L. Percock Wks. (1875) 111. 324 The heggar being, for the most part, a king deject.

a king deject.

† c. Astrol. (See quot.) Obs.

1594 Blumdevil. Exerc. iv. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 494 Such houses as have no familiarity with the Horoscope or Ascendent.. are said to be slow and deject.

Deject (dfidzekt), v. (In Sc., 6 dejekk, 6-dejeck.) [f. L. dēject-, ppl. stem of dējicēre to throw or east down: see prec.]

1 trans. To throw or east down: to conse to

1. trans. To throw or east down; to cause to fall down, overthrow. arch. or Obs.

fall down, overthrow. arch. or Obs.
c 1420 Pallad. on II 188. 11. 423 Take of the laures bayes.
in sething water hem dejecte. 1536 Bellenner Cron. Scot.
(1821) I. 110 Scho hes dejeckit me at thy feit. 1550 Nicolls
Thucyd. 125 Their people. whiche were deiected and dryuen
downe from the sayd rocke. 1627 Speed England Ril. § 7
This Citie.. by the furious outrages of the Scots and Picts
was deiected. a 1638 Mede Paraphr. 2 Pet. iii. Wks. (1672)
111. 615 To be exiled and dejected from those high mansions.
1881 [see Dejected 1].
b. To bend down.
1601 Holland Pliny XVII. XXII. 1. 531 What part soener of
it [the vine] is dejected and driuen downward, or els bound
and tied fast, the same ordinarily beareth fruit. 1605 Hevwood If you know not me Wks. 1874 I. 206 It becomes not
Vou being a Princess, to deiect your knee. 1625 Madell
of Wit 62 b. Deiecting her head into her bosome. 1809 [see
Dejecte 1b].

DEJECTEO I b].

C. To cast down (the eyes).

1612 Dearton Poly-olb. xii. (T.), One, having climb'd some roof.. Frum thence upon the earth dejects his humble eye. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 1066 Princely wisdom then Dejects his watchful eye. 1768 Woman of Honor III. 264 Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's.

Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's. + 2. To cast away, dismiss, reject. Obs. 1530 Palsca. 510/1, I dejecte, I caste a waye, je dejecte. 1549 Compt. Scot. Prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disasit or deiekkit. 1579 FENTON Guicciard. 111. (1599) 118 These perswasions. he vtterly deiected. 1633 Br. HALL Hard Texts 544 Whether your humiliation may not yet. cause him to deject and take off his judgements? + 3. fg. To cast down from high estate or dignity, depose; to lower in condition or character, to also humble. Oht.

depose; to lower in condition or character, to abase, humble. Obs.

1515 BARCLAV Egloges iv. (1570) Cv/2 The coyne augunceth, neede doth the name deject. 1549 Coverdale Erism. Par. 1 Pet. II. 14 His delyght is in.. suche as deiecte them selues. 1601 F. Goown Bpr. of Eng. 503 Being loath to deiect them whom he had once aduanced. 1660 Bonn Scut. Keg. 165 Where the superior makes an Inferior officer, he may deject him at his pleasure. 1601 E. Tavlor Behmen's Theos. Philos. 185 Faln Mans dejecting himself may be called Humiliation.

+4. To reduce the force or strength of, to weaken, lessen. Obs.

1586 Stoney Arcadia iii, Though in strength exceedingly dejected. 1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 190 One disadvantage .. impeacheth and dejecteth all other their forces. 1650 Venner Via Recta ii. 22 It doth very greatly deject their appetite. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 1. 15 The Appetite .. is often dejected in Consumptive Persons.

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit,

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.)

1581 [see Dejected 3]. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1634) 491 Good Authours deject me too-too much, and quaile my courage. 1635 Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 204 The king was much dejected by a Lettre received from Denmark. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xx, To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1775 Joinson Tax. no Tyr. 8 Nothing dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits. 1862 Lytton Str. Story I. 68 The things which do not disturb her temper, may, perhaps, deject her spirits. deject her spirits.

† b. intr. (for refl.) To be dejected. Obs. rare. 1644 Quartes Barnabas & B. 226 Deject not, O my soul, or let thy thoughts despair.

8. intr. To bend downwards, nonce-use.

1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 323 It stands, or rather dejects, over... a pair of wooden gates.

Ilence Dejecting ppl. a.

1818 Mas, Illiff Poems (ed. 2) 20 The mien assuming of dejecting care.

dejecting care.

Bejecta (dl'dze'ktă), sb. pl. [L., neut. pl. of dēject-us: see Deject.] Caslings, excrements. 1887 Garnser & Balfous tr. De Bary's Fungi vii. 357 Fungi which grow on the dejecta of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, etc.

Dejectant (dřidze ktant), a. Her. [f. Deject +-ANT 1.] Cast down, bending down. 1889 [see Dejecten 1 d].
Vol. III.

Dejected (dlidge kted), ppl. a. [f. Deject v.] 1. lit. Thrown or cast down, overthrown. arch.
1682 WHELEA JOHN. Greece vi. 427 Buried in the Rubbish
of its dejected Roof and Walls. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady or us dejected Rool and Walls. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxvi, Looking at her dejected pillar.

b. Allowed to hang down.
1809 Hebra Passage of Red Sea 12 The mute swain..
With arms enfolded, and dejected head.
c. Of the eyes: Downcast,
1600 Issee the 1600 Course Wilds.

r600 [see 3b] 1663 Cowtex Pindar. Odes, Brutus ii, If with dejected Eye In standing Pools we seek the Sky. 1715-20 Pore Plad 1x. 626 With humble mien and with dejected eyes Constant they follow where Injustice flies. d. Her. Cast down, bent downwards; as de-

jected embowed, embowed with the head down-

1889 ELVIN Dict. Her., Dejected, cast down, as a garb dejected or dejectant.

† 2. Lowered in estate, condition, or character;

72. Lowered in estate, condition, or character; nbased, humbled, lowly. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Lear iv. i. 3 The lowest and most delected thing of Fortune. 1641 Milton Reform. ii. (1831) 71 The basest, the I wermost, the most dejected. .. downe-trodden Vassals of Perdition. 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) II. 14 Able to reach from the highest Arrogance to the meanest, and most dejected Submissions. 1721 [see Dejectroness].

3. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, loweristical.

3. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited.

1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 115 So that he was dejected and compelled to weepe for very many, which had fallen, 1608-11 Br. Hall Medil. 4 Vows 1. 5 39, I marvell not that a wicked man is. so dejected, when hee feeles sicknes. 1667 Pervs Diarry (1879) IV. 360 Never were people so dejected as they are in the City. 1793 Cowrea Lett. 8 Sept., I am cheerful on paper sometimes, when I am absolutely the most dejected of all creatures. 1832 Lytton Rienzix. viii, Thus are we fools of Fortune;—to-day glad—to-morrow dejected I b. transf. (Of the visage, behaviour, etc.) (Often combining 1 c and 3.)

1600 Ditc. Gowrie Conspir., With a very dejected countenance, his eies ever fixed upon the earth. 1602 SMARS. Ham. I. ii. 81 The dejected haniour of the Visage. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 87 v2 The Goddess. is to sit in a dejected Posture. 1769 Robertson Chas. V, III. xi. 273 Iu a timid dejected silence. 1822 SCOTT Pirate xl., I could not but move with a drooping head, and dejected pace.

Dejectedly (df/d3c\*ktědii), adv. [-Ly 2.] In a dejected manner.

a dejected manner.

1611 Cotcr., Bassement, basely, lowly, deiectedly.

1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 189 As he stood bound before the palace, leaning dejectedly upon a tree.

1805 Scott Last Ninstr. 1. Concl., Dejectedly and low he bowed. 1881 Miss Braddow Asph. II. 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls dejectedly.

1682 Miss Braddow Asph. II. 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls dejectedly.

1784 Dejectedness (dlidze ktednes).

1785 F. Hall Char. Firtnes & F. 1. 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himselfe, not out of ignorance. but of a voluntary and meeke deiectednesse.

1786 F. Hall Char. Firtnes & F. 1. 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himselfe, not out of ignorance. but of a voluntary and meeke deiectednesse.

1886 F. Keith tr. T. A Kempit's Soilt. Soul'iv. 139 Behold, O Lord, the Dejectedness of my State.

2. The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits.

2. The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits.

1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 88 An heart full of dejectedness and dismay. c 1740 Mrs. Delany Autobiog. (1861) I. 37 The dejectedness of my mother's spirits. 1884 Manch. Exam. 29 Nov. 5/3 The same spirit of. dejectedness which marks the long-suffering Cockney.

Dejecter (df/d3c\*kta). [f. Deject v. + -er. Cf. Dejector.] One who dejects.

1611 Cota., Abbaisseur, an abaser, debaser, deiecter. Dejectile (df/d3c\*kta). [f. L. type \*dejectile.is, f. ppl. stem of L. dejicère to Deject; ef. projectile, and L. miss-ilis, plect-ilis: see -ILE.] A body thrown or impelled down upon an enemy.

1886 Mrs. Ranoolfu Motify Fools III. x. 297 Harassing the foe by casting dejectiles into their works.

Dejection (df/d3c\*kfan). Also 5 deieceion. [a. Of. dejection (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. dejection-em, n. of action from dejicère (deiecère) to cast down; see Deject ppl. a.]

down : see Deject ppl. a.]

1. lit. The action of casting down; the fact of

the fact of being cast down; the fact of being cast down.

1681 HALLYWELL Melampt. 13 (T.) Their [the angels'] dejection and detrusion into the caliginous regions. 1851 RUSKIN SCHOPEL VER. I. Xiv. § 10.4 hole between each bracket for the convenient dejection of hot sand and lead. + b. The throwing down or precipitation of a

sediment. Obs.

1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. 11. 40 A means how to make dejection of the Lee or faces of y best sallet oyle.

†2. fig. A casting down, deposing or lowering

(in fortunes, condition, quality, etc.); humiliation, abasement. Obs.

abasement. Obs.
c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. xxii, Se berfore, lorde, my deieccion and my frailte. 1545 Jove Exp. Dan. iv. (R.), This deiection and humiliacion might not the kynge knowe. 1601 B. Josson Poetaster Prol., Such full-blown vanity he more doth both Than base dejection. 1641 Paynne Antip. 35 The Pope writ Letters to all Nobles. to assist Philip for the dejection of Iohn. 1659 Pranson Creed i. (1845) 38 Adoration implies submission and dejection; so that, while we worship, we cast down ourselves.

† D. Astrol. (See quot. 1727.) Obs.
1430 Lydg. Chron. Tray iv. xxiv. But in the Bull is thy kingdom lorne, For therein is thy deiection. 1727-51 Chamaers Cycl., Dejection, in astrology, is applied to the planets, when in their detriment, i. c. when they have lost

their force, or influence. by reason of their being in opposi-tion to some others. Or, it is used when a planet is in a sign opposite to that wherein it has its greatest effect, or influ-ence, which is called its exaltation. Thus, the sign Arice being the exaltation of the son. Libra is its dejection. being the exaltation of the son. Libra is its dejection.

3. Depression of spirits; downcast or dejected

condition.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione II. xi, If ihesu hide him ande a litel forsake hem, bei falle into a compleynyng or into ouer gret deieccion. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 120 To sink into a sordid melancholy, or irreligious dejection of spirit. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi, 301 What besides Of sorrow and dejection and despair Our frailtie can sustain. 1791 Bowmell Yohnson an. 1795 (1831) I. 283 That miserable dejection of spirits to which he was constitutionally subject. 1865 PAREMAN Huguenots vi. (1875) 72 A deep dejection fell upon them, 4 L. Lowering of force or strength; diminution or weakening (of the bodily strength or appetite). 1654 Farench Yorksh. 55a viii. 78 A manifest dejection of the appetite. 1659 Ilammond On Ps. cvi. 15 Annot. 537 A suddain and almost incredible dejection of strength. 1738 ARAUTHROT Rules of Piet 294 Dejection of Appetite. 183 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dejection.. applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

5. Med. Evacuation of the bowels, faccal discharge.

1605 TIMME Querzil. 1. xvi. 82 Purgations which work..by dejections, by vomit, by sweates, and by urines. 1601 RAY Creation (J., Where there is good use for it [the choler]..to provoke dejection. 1805 Med. Yrnl. XIV. 430 She.. had frequent vomitings and dejections.

6. concr. That which is dejected: a. Fæcal disheres.

charge, exerement.

1727-51 Chamaers Cycl. s.v., Dejection is also, and that more ordinarily, applied to the excrements themselves, thus evacuated.

1849 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc. X. 11, 522 Focal dejections.

1860 HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon 11, v11, 409 Dr. Hassall also found the Vibrios in the dejections of cholera.

b. Geol. Matter thrown out from a volcano. 1839 MURCHISON Silvar, Syst. 1, 2xiii. 291 A greenish grey sandstone, evidently formed of volcanic submarine dejections. 1849 — Silvaria iv. 77 By the action of submarine volcanoes, such igneous dejections are supposed to have accumulated.

† **Dejective**, a. Obs. [f. L. diject- ppl. stem (see Deject ppl. a.) + -1ve.]

1. Characterized by, or betokening, dejection,

1. Characterized by, or betokening, dejection, submission, or abasement.

1591 Hoasev Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 160 They yeld (the city) with a dejective flag of truce. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 12. iv. § 18 Humbling himselfe in a more dejective manner, then either his birth, or owne nature could well brooke.

2. Med. Cansing evacuation, purgative. 1605 Timme Quertit. 1, vi. 23 It will be made both dejective and vomitive. 1657 Tomthison Remon's Disp. 45 Two purging medicaments, one a vomiting or ejective, the other dejective.

The medicaments, one a vointing of ejective, the other dejective.

† Dejectly, adv. Obs. [6. Deject ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a 'deject' manner, dejectedly.

1611 Cotga., Peneusement, dejectly, heartlesly. 1653 Cloria & Narcissus 1. 50 It doth not become a Prince of your birth. to entertaine dejectly these passages. 1767 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1859) Il. 237 (D.). I rose dejectly, curtised, and withdrew without reply.

† Dejectment. Obs. [a. obs. F. dejectement 'a dejecting, bringing low, also contumelious repulse' (Cotgr.), in earlier F. degicte-, deget(t) ement, dejet(t) ement, f. degicter, dijeter, f. Dr. 1. 1 + jeter:

-L. jactare freq. of jacère to throw. Cf. med. or mod. L. dejectamentum.] A bringing low, abasemod.L. dējectāmentum.] A bringing low, abasc-

ment, dejection.

1656 S. Holland Zara (1719) 53 To Soto's extream dejectment...the Inchantress... demanded of him [etc.]. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. vi. vi. 229 He., who in his dejectment could raise to life not only a faithless but senseless corps.

Dejector (dlidge ktai). Med. rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. dejicere to Deject.] A dejectory agent or medicine; an aperient.
1831 Taelawny Adv. Founger Son I. 239 An emetocatharticus, an enema, or simple dejectors.

Dejectory (dlidze ktori), a. [f. as prec. : see -0RV.] Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels; aperient.

1640 E. CHILMEAD Ferrand's Love Mel. 346 (T.) Easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines.

Dejecture (di dze ktiŭi). [f. L. type \*dējectūra (cf. jactūra a throwing away', f. dējicīre to throw down: see -URE.] Matler discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1731 Agauthor Aliments vi. (R.), Excess of animal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid dejectures, &c.

tions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid dejectures, &c. + Dejerate, v. Obs. [f. L. dejerāre to take an oath, f. De-I. 3 + jūrāre to sweat.] intr. and trans. To swear solemnly. Hence + Dejerated fpl. a So + Dejeration, + Dejerator.

1507 J. King Serm. Nov. 32 Their vowed and deierated secresie. a 1641 Br. Mountaou Acts 4 Mon. (1642) 302

Antipater. dejerated deeply, and called God to witoesse of his innocency. 1612-15 Br. Hall Contempl., O. T. xxl. viii, Doubtlesse with many vowes and teares, and dejerations, he labours to clear his Intentions. 1656 BLOURT Glossogr., Deieration, a solemo swearing. 1633 Cockerant, Deierator, a great swearer.

a great swearer.

Dejoune, dejune. Obs. or arch. [For earlier desjeune, Disjune, a. OF. desjeun (Froissart), mod. F. dial. déjun, f. desjeuner, mod. F. déjeuner to break fast, to breakfast, f. des., dé. (DE- 1. 6) + jeun:—20°

L. jejūn-us fasting. Superseded in mod.F. (hence also in Eng.) by déjeuné, déjeuner.] = next.

[1586 Gaerne Menaphon (Arb.) 35 He had ended his desiune.] 1630 B. Jonson New Inn in. i, Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs. 1788 Disinterested Love 1. 39 He arrived yesterday ahout twelve, and, shameful to relate, the dejeune was not removed. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 201 To treat them with an elegant dejune, 1837 DICENS Pickru. xviii, Fortwo days after the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

Pickw. xviii, For two days after the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

Il Déjeuner, † déjeuné (dezöne). [mod. F. déjeuner, formerly often déjeuné (cf. Couchee), pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast.

In France, it often curresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which déjeuner is consequently used as a synonym. Déjeuner à la fourchette [lit breakfast with the fork], a late déjeuner of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc.; a luncheon.

1787 MATY tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ. xxxi. II. 47 Every body now gives dinès, soupès, and dejeunes.

1818 Moore Fridge Fann. Paris i. 8 This exceeding long letter You owe to a déjeuner à la fourchette.

1826 J. R. BEST FOUR Years in France 289 We took our déjuné at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine.

1849 THACKERAY Pendamis vii, At her déjeuner-dansant after the Bohemian Ball.

1864 Daily Tel. 31 May, At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a déjedner is spread.

Dejudicate, variant of DIJUDICATE.

1632 COCKERAM II, TO Censure. Determine, Deindicate.

Dejunkerizo: see DE- II. 1.

De jure: see DE- II. 1.

De jure: see DE- II. 1.

De jure: see DE- I. 5.

† Dejury. Obs. rare - 1. [ad. I. dējūri-um an oath, f. dējūrāre (earlier dējerāre) to take an oath, make oath, f. DE- I. 3 + jūrāre to swear.]

A solemn oath.

1683 E. Hooker Pref. Es. Pordage's Mystic Div. 18 Com-

A solemn oath.

1683 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 15 Com-non Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries.

Dekadarchy, -drachm, Dekarch, etc.: see

Dekay, dekey, obs. forms of DECAY.

Dekay, dekey, obs. forms of DECAY.

Deken, -in, -on, -un, -yn(e, obs. ff. DEACON.

+ Deking, v. Obs. [f. DE-II. 2 + KING.]

trans. To depose (a king); to dethrone.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. xi. § 75 Edward being thus dekinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

Dekle, variant of DECKLE.

Del, obs. f. DEAL sb. 1, and of DOLE, mourning.

† Dela'be, v. Ohs. rare. [ad. L. dēlābī to slip down, f. De- I. 1 + lābī to slide, fall.] intr. To glide down.

glide down.

1657 Tominson Renou's Disp. Pref., There is no Jurgia Mentis to pertarr your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Chanels of Experience.

Dela'bialize, v. [f. De- II. 1 + LABIAL a. + - IXE.] trans. To deprive of its labial character.

1875-6 Sweet in Trans. Philol. Soc. 568 When the o of hand became delabialized into a in Frisian.

† Dela'biate, v. Ohs. rare. [Incorrectly f. L. dēlābī (see Delabe) + -ATE 3.] = Delabe.

1632 W. Lithgow Tran. VII. 318 The abundant Snow. dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembria, it ingorgeth Nylus so long as the matter delabiates.

† Dela'brate, v. rare. [f. F. délabrer to shatter, dilapidate, délabré dilapidated, tattered; of unknown origin: see Littré and Hatzfeld.]

snauer, maphonic, actaore maphonical, tattered; of unknown origin; see Littré and Hatzfeld.] To dilapidate, ruin. Hence Dela brated ppl. a. 1813 Forsyth Remarks Excurs. Italy 202 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphithentre.

† Dela ce, v. Obs. rare - 1. [a. F. delacer, in OF des. (The, 16) + locer, to 1 acc 1. trave. To

OF. des- (DE- I. 6) + lacer to LACE.] trans. To

untie, undo.

181 T. Howelt. Denises (1879) 259 My onely ioy regarde you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdaine, my sorrow can delace.

Delacerate, -ation, obs. ff. DILACERATE, etc. † **Delacrimate**, v. Obs. o In 7 delachry. [f. L. dēlacrimāre to shed tears, weep, f. DE- I. 1, 3 + lacrimāre to weep, lacrima tear.] 'To weepe' 3 + lacrimāre to weep, lacrima tear.] (Cockeram 1623).

**Delacrimation.** Also 7 delachry-, 7-9 delacry- [ad. L. delacrimation-em, n. of action from delacrimare (see prec.).] Weeping or shedding of tears (obs.); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epiphora.

or scrous humour from the eyes; epiphora.
163 Cokeram, Delachrymation, a weeping. 1640 Parknesson Theat. Bot. 223 It procureth frequent and strong neesing, often times even unto delacrymation. 1727 Balest Vol. II. Delacrymation, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Delacrymation, a synonym of Epiphora.

Delacrimative, a. Also delacry. [f. ppl. stem of L. delacrimare (see prec.) + -IVE.] (a.)

'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.)
applied to substances which produce a great flow

'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

[1811 Hoopea Med. Dict., Delachrymativa, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears.]

Delactation. [f. DE- I. 6 + LACTATION.]
a. The act of weaning; b. 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1727 BAILEV vol. II, Delactation, a weaning from the Breast. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Delai, -ance, -ment, etc.: see Delay, etc. **Delaine** (d'le 'n'). [Short for muslin delaine, F. mousseline de laine lit. 'woollen muslin', so

or included as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness.] Originally called in full mousseline-or muslin-de-laine: A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses; originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton,

of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally prinled.

a. 1840 Thackear Shabby Genteel Story iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow monsseline de laine. 1862 Lond. Rev. 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines.. made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp.

B. 1849 Glasgow Exam. 23 June 3/1 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses. 1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. (1887) 78

The poor old green de-laine. 1891 Leeds Mercury 25 May 5/2 Pretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays.

Delait(e, obs. ff. Delate, Dilate; obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Delete.

Delaminate (dilæmineit), v. Biol. [f. DE-I. 1, 2 + L. lāmina thin plate, leaf, layer: see -ATE 3. (Cf. L. dēlāmināre, to split in two.)] trans. and

intr. To split into separate layers, 1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 157 note, In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to

delaminate. **Delamination** (dl'læminē<sup>1</sup>fən). Biol. [n. of action from prec.] The process of splitting into separate layers: spec. applied to the formation of the layers of the Blastoderm (q.v.).

1877 Huxlev Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 115 note. The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shut planula-sac into two layers. 1886 H. Spencer in 19th Cent. May 764 The next stage of development. is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination.

Delapidate, etc., obs. form of DILAPIDATE, etc. [Delapsation: a spurious word in Webster, copied in subsequent Dicts.: see Delassation.]

copied in subsequent dicts.: see DELASSATION.]

† **Delayse**, sh. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēlaps-us downfall, descent, f. dēlābī (see next).] Falling down, downfall, descent.

c 1630 Jackson Creed. v. xi. Wks. IV. 85 By their delapse to these bodily sinks of corruption. 1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 548 They [comfrey roots]... cohibit the delapse of humours.

Renou's Disp. 548 They [comfrey roots].. cohibit the delapse of humours.

Delapse (dilæ'ps), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. dēlaps-, ppl. stem of delābī to slip or fall down, f. De-1. 1+lābī to slip, fall.] intr. To fall or slip down, descend, sink. lit. and fig.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 203 The diuyne fatherly volve delapsed & commynge downe from his magnifycent glory. 1651 Biggs New Disp. 1243 Nature is delapsed into that dotage and folly. 1848 Woanum in Lect. Painting by R. A.'s 79 note, Greec. delapsed into a Roman province. Hence Dela psed ppl. a.

1622 Dantton Poly-olb. xxviii. (1748) 379 Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delapsed crown, from Philip her fair mother. 1631 J. Done Poly-olb. down 183 Those Delapsed Angells. 1726 - Balley (folio). Delapsed [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc. [An error for DeLapsion of ed. 1721; reproduced in Johnson and some mod. Dicts.] 1819 H. Busk Vestriad III. 423 Am I deba'd, delaps'd, denct, forsooth, My orb eclips'd, or day-star set, in truth?

+ Dela psion. Obs. [f. L. type delapsion-em,

+ Dela psion. Obs. [f. L. type delapsion-em, of action f. dēlābī, dēlaps-: see prec.] A falling

n. of action i. delabi, delaps: see prec.] A failing down; in Path. = prolapsus.

1603 Hollano Plutarch's Mor. 954 (R.) That the same rays being carried so great a way, should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Delapsion, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of Physick, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, etc. 1722 in Balley (cf. prec.).

† Dela'sh, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. delacher 'to discharge' (Cotgr.), in OF. deslachier, f. des-, df-(DE- 1. 2, 6) + lacher:—L. laxāre to loosen.]

discharge' (Cotgr.), in OF. deslachier, f. des., delover. 1, 2, 6) + lacher:—L. laxare to loosen.]

trans. To discharge, let fly.

1582-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 247 A number of English bownen delashet some arrowes againes the Scotish company. 1590 R. Bruce Serm. Sacrament Gijb (Jam.), Against this ground they delash their artillerie sicilke. 1606 Birnie Kirk-Buriall (1838) 11 To stand out against the thunder-bolts of death delashed by God.

† Dela Brable, a. Obs.—erron. -ible. [ad. L. dēlassābilis.] Capable of being wearied out.

1727 Ballev vol. II, Delassible, that may be tired. 1730-6—(folio). Hence 1775 in Asu.

† Delassation. Obs. rare—1. [n. of action f. L. dēlassāre to weary.] Fatigue, weariness.

1692 Ray Dissol. World n. ii. (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation. 1727 Ballev vol. II, Delassation, a tring or wearying.

Delassitude, v. nonce-wd. [De- II. 2.] trans.

To deliver or recover from lassitude.

1807 W. Javins in Life & Lett. (1862) I. 163 The. method by which you delassitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign.

Delate (dilett), v. Also 6 Sc. delait, 6-7 dilate, 7 Sc. deleat. [f. L. dēlāt-, ppl. stem of dēferre to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc.; with 4, cf. med. L. dēlātāre to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq. of dēferre: see Defer v.2. accuse, freq. of deferre: see DEFER v.2.

(The stem lāt· 1\*-tlāt·) belongs to a different root (\*tlā-, Gr. τλά-ειν to hear), used to supply defective parts of ferre.)] +1. trans. To carry down or away, convey to a

particular point; = DEFER v. 2 1. Obs.

1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 15 The bone of the cheeke... hath a round hole.. through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd conjugation of Sinewes, delated to the Muscles of the nose. 1626 BACON Sylva § 209 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated.

† 2. To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption.

†2. To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption; = Defer v.<sup>2</sup> 2. Obs.

c 1555 Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 119 This good Bishop did. refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce. 1875 Poste Gains II. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato.

+3. To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a

† 3. To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a matter to any one). Obs.

1651 Howell Venice 201 Which charge and singular trust was delated unto them for their extraordinary prudence.

2 1659 Osnoan Characters, &c. Whs. (1673) 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities. a 1734 North Exam. 1. v. § 24 (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power. 1858 Masson Milton I. 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bisbops of his own province.

4. To accuse bring a charge against, impeach:

4. To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, esp. that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts.

1515 in Donglas's Wks. (1874) I. p. Iki, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas. and schew how. he was delatit to be ane evile man in divers poyntis.

1525 in Donglas's Wks. (1874) I. p. Iki, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas. and schew how. he was delatit to be ane evile man in divers poyntis.

1526 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 414 Ane wikit limmare. quhilk was uttimes dilatit of adultry.

1609 Skene Reg. Maj., Treat. 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to have committed treason, is fugitive.

1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 53 He wes delated to the Presbyterie.

1776 Jonnson in Bosveell, Case Jas. Thomson, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit. he may often blast the innocent.

1834 H. Miller Scenes & Leg. xix. (1857) 280 They deliberated together. on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain.

1863 SALA Capt. Dangerons II. iii. 179 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

18. To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault).

1863 Sala Capt. Dangerons II. iii. 119 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

b. To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault).
1522-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 107 He imediatile come to Edinburgh, and thair delatit his turpitude to the judge criminall. 1605 G. Powel Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist 28 To punish the crimes delated vnto him. 1605 B. Josson Foldon: u. vi, They may delate My slacknesse to my patron. 1848 J. H. Newman Loss δ. Gain 11. ix. 208 Facts like these were, in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.
265 250 Stortiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. iv. (1677) 185 He.. delated the matter to the Queen. 1798 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) IV. 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. 1862 Sta H. TAYLOB St. Clement's Evel. iii, Still of the art itself I spare to speak, Delating but, in quality of witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them.

Hence Dela ted ppl. a., Dela ting vbl. sb.
1509 Jas. I Barth. Δωρον (1603) 100 The nature and bypast life of the dilated person. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. ii. n. iii. (1743) 366 When the delated father, i.e. the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined. 1820 Ess. Witcheraft 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

Delate, obs. form of DILATE, DELETE.

Delate, obs. form of DILATE, DELETE.

Delatinize, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

Delation (d/le1.jon). Also 6-7 dilation. [ad. L. delātion-em information, accusation, denunciation, n. of action from dēlāt-, ppl. stem of dēferre: see Delate v.]

† 1. Conveyance (to a place), transmission. Obs. 1578 BANNSTER Hist. Man 1. 33 Holes in these bones for the delation of nourishment. 1626 BACON Sylvas § 129 In Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. Ibid. § 149 A plain Dilation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of hearing. Ibid. § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light is in an Instant.

2. Handing down (to a new possessor), handing over transference. Obs. (eye in Fam. Law)

over, transference. Obs. (exc. in Rom. Law).

1681 Wharton Epocha & Era Wks. (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Casar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards. 1875 Poste Gaius II. Comm. (ed. 2) 190 The only title required. was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession.

3. An accusing or bringing a charge against, esp. on the part of an informer; informing against;

on the part of an informer; informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 Sc. Poems 16th C. II. 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of wrang delation ye may hyre. And let abjuring go. 1604 Shaks. Oth. III. 181, 123 Such things... in a man that's just, They're close dilations [so F. 1, Q. 2, 3; Q. 1 denotements] working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 working from the heart, 1622 of Parts became jealous of him. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks, V. 372 That court is to try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought before it by other courses of delation. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emph. (1865) VII. kii. 386 In criminal cases. the interference of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation. 1893 Dubliu Rev. July 649 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop of Paris by Bossuet.

Delation, obs. var. of Dilation, delay.

Delation, obs. var. of DILATION, delay. Delative, obs. form of DILATIVE.

Delator (dřiči təi). Also 6 delatour, 7 later, taiter; 6-7 di-. [a. L. delator informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n. of deferre (ppl. stem delat-): see Delate v.] An informer, a secret or professional accuser.

sional accuser.

a 157a Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 81 Whosoevir wald delaite any of heresye, he was heard: no respect nor consideration had what mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated. 1598 Srow Surv. xiii. (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. 11. vii. 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattell. 1776 Giason Decl. & F. I. xiv. 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators. 1874 Farraa Christ II. Ix. 387 There might be secret delators in that very mob.

Delator, -our, obs. forms of DILATOR, a delay. Delatorian, a. nonce-wd. [f. Delator after

pratorian, a. noncerou. [1. Interaction and practorian.] Of informers of spies.

18.8 Moore Fudge Fum, Paris Pref., That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dni—th.. has organized.

+ Delatory, a. Obs. [ad. L. dchitōri-us, f. dclātor: see prec. and -ory.] Of the nature of

criminative information or accusation.

1608 Br. Hall Char, Virtues & V. 11. 83 (Busic-Bodie)
There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever
far-fetch't, rash, suspicious, delatorie. 1609 Br. W. Baalow
Ansto. Nameless Cath. 107 Which delight in such Calumniations, and vse those Delatory accusations.

Delatory, obs. form of DILATORY.

Delature, obs. var. of DILATURE, delay.

† Dela vy, des-, di-, dis-, a. Obs. Also -lavee, lavé. [a. OF. deslave washed away, over-flowed, like a flood or inundation, f. des-:-1.. dis-

+ lavé washed.

The OF, word had also the sense unwashed (Dr. I. 6), befouled, dirty, retained in Swiss Romance; and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under

Hence † Dela vily adv. [see above, sense 1];

+ Dela viness.

T Dela VINESS.

21380 WYCHE Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 298 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordis oper þan Goddis is passynge fro good religioun.

1447 Bokenham Sermiya (Roxh.) 156 Mary Mawdelyn... hir youthe in dislavynesse Of hir body so unshamfastly She dispendyd. a 1500 Prost Legends in Anglia VIII.

168, I shent myselfe wib so grete delauynesse, turnynge to myselfe after be sermon.

Dolay (drlist) ch. Korme: 2-6 dolain.

Delay (d/let), sb. Forms: 3-6 delaie, 3-7 delaye, 4 delai, (4-6 dilaye, 5 deley, delee), 3- delay. [ME. a. F. délai (12th c. in Littré), also in OF. delei, deloi, Cotgr. (1611) delay, f. OF. delaier, in mod.F. dilayer: see Delay v. (Not immediately cognate with It. dilata.)]

1. The action of delaying; the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering;

ferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering; waiting, lingering.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al out wyb seyde. 1286 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 305 pei seken. Ials dilayes to lette knowyng of treupe. 1413 Lydo. Pilger. Sowde 1. xviii. (1859) 18 Thou shalt nonght with such delayes and excepcyous escape. 1548 Hall Chron. 241 b, Sent Ambassadors.. with faire woordes, and frivolous delaies. 1533 Hollyando Campo di Fior 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay. 1600 SIIAKS. A. V. L. III. i. 29 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discouerie; I pre thee tell me, who is it quickely. 1602 — Ham. III. i. 72 For who would beare.. the Lawes delay, The insolence of Office. a 1628 Paeston New Covt. (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in takeing the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World. 1678 Orway Friendship in F. 39 Come, come, delayes are dangerous. 1887 Bown Virg. Amed V. 1846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state. comb. 1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 264 Observing the House of Lords to have.. become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop.

b. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

a time; hindrance to progress.

1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass. I. 79 These Delays from the Wind.. were a great Check to Jouri Hopes. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 384 There will be a delay of a day.

2. Phrases. 8. Without delay: without waiting, impediately, at once

immediately, at once. immediately, at once.
c1275 Lav. 17480 pat hii come to Ambres-huri wib houte delaie. 1375 Barbou a Bruce III. 388 He thocht, but mar delay. In 40 be manland till arywe. 1382 Wyctif Acts xxv. 17 Withoute ony delay. I. . comaundide the man for to be ladd to. c1420 Atom. Arth. (Canden) xxii, He wold pay my rawnnsone With-owtyn delees. 1548 Hall. Chron. 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defende the gates. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) p. xxvi, Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God. Mod. 1 must return without delay.

+ b. To put or set in delay: to delay, defer, put off. Obs.

off. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 274 The sentence of that ilke day
May none appele sette in delay. c 1470 Henry Wallace
viii. 704 And thus that put the battaill on delay. 1490
CANTON Encydos xxi. 77, I require only that he putte this
thying in delaye for a certayn space of tyme.

Delay (dIlei), v.! Forms: 3 delaigen, 3-6
delaie(n, (4 deley, dylaye), 4-6 delaye, 3delay. [ME. a. OF. delaier, delayer (also deleer,
deleier, deloier, dest-, dell-, dil-, dal-, dol-, to put off
(an event, or person), to retard, to defer; in mod
E. dilayer (16th e, in Litté and Matri), but delayer F. dilayer (16th e. in Littré and Hatzi.), but delayer in Cotgr. 1611.

The derivation of the F, word is difficult. The sense is that of late L. dtlatare (Du Cange), freq of differre to defer, delay, put off; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. dileer or (with Rom. prefix)

since it could only give an OF. dileer or (with Rom. prefix) desleer.]

1. trans. To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone. † To delay time: to put off time.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1.87/30 And hide bat he it delaipe Ane preo get. 1297 R. Glove. 17249 513 Me nolde nough, that is crouninge leng delaied were. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 200 For to make him afered, The kinge his time haths of delaied. 1489 CANTON Faytes of A. 1. xxii. 68 To delaye the bataylle vnto another day. 1586 B. Voung Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. Iv. 181 b. Delaie the sentence no longer. 1504 West and Pt. Symbol. Chancerie § 140 Who... with faire promises delaied time, and kept the said C. D. in hope from yeare to yeare. 1611 Bible. Matt. xxiv. 48 My Lord delayeth his comming. 1737 Pope Ilor. Epist 1. i. 41 Th' unprofitable moments. That... still delay Life's instant husiness to a future day. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 111. ii. 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed. 1827 Gover. Greece t. xl. (1862) III. 433 IIe delayed the attack for four days.

b. with infin. To defer, put off.

a 1340 Hamole Pastler vi. 3 Ilow lange dylayes bou to gif grace. 1611 Bible Ex. xxxii. 1 When the people saw that Moses delayed to come downe. 1799 Cowper. Castaway, Some succour. [they] Delayed not to bestow. 1847 Tennyson Princ. iv. 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

† C. With personal object: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. Obs.
1388 Weeller Acts xxiv. 22 Felix delayede hem.

off, to keep him waiting. Obs.

1388 Wyelf Acts axiv. 22 Felix delayede hem.

1512 Act
4 Hen. VIII, c. 6 § 2 If. the same Collectours. unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchauntes. 1530 PALSGR.

510/1, I delaye one, or deferre hym, or put hym backe of his purpose.

1639 Dv Vragea tr. Camus' Admir. Erents 88

1t was not fit shee should delay him with faire wordes.

1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 109 Where judges of any court do delay the parties. court do delay the parties.

court do delay the parties.

2. To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still; to retard, hinder.

1393 Gowea Conf. III. 261 Her wo to telle thanne assaieth, But tendre shame her word delaieth. 1634 Millton Comms 494 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 39 F 4 Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. 1813 Shelley Q. Mah in 197 The unwilling sojourner, whose steps Chance in that desert has delayed. 1856 Kane Arch. Expl. II. xv. 161 To delay the animal until the hunters come up.

3. intr. To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xvi. lxix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. III. II. 180 Aduantage feedes him fat, while men delay. 1607 MILTON P. L. v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father. nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. lxxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long. Delaying least delaying on the saint After his charge receivd.

Mem. lxxxiii, O sweet new year delaying long. Delaying long, delay no more.

b. To tarry in a place. (Now only poetic.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 3 Paris being. in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. A1878 Bryant Poems, October, Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air.

c. To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xiv. § 9 There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas. beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.

hasten.

† Delay, v.? Obs. Forms: (6 delaye, deley), 6-7 delaie, delay, (dilay). [a. F. délayer (13th e. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr. deslayer 'to supple, soften, allay, soake, steepe', delayer 'to macerate, allay or soften by steeping, &c.; also to make thin', in OF. desleier, desloier, app. = Pr. deslegar, It. dileguare, Sp. desleir: --Rom. \*dis-ligare, to mised dispute f. L. Disa, with sengrative force +bind, disunite, f. L. Dis- with separative force + ligāre to bind. Cf. Allay v.! III, and Allay v.2.] 1. trans. To weaken by admixture (as wine with water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY v.t

Water); to driftle, temper, quanty, — REBEAT 2.

14, 15.

1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirurg. 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret delaied. 1562 Bullern Br. Simples 24 b, The same water is wholsome to delaie wine. 1616 Surpt. & Maark. Country Farme 419 Dilay it with sufficient quantitie of Fountaine water. 1624 R. Davenport City Nightcap 1. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water. 782. 1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best. 10 delay, and qualify the same with some Construction.

Construction

b. To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy; = ALLAY 2.2 L. 1586 Sta E. Hosy Pol. Disc. Truth xlix. 239 They . which clippe, waste and delaye coyne. 2. To mitigate, assuage, quench; = ALLAY v.1

8, 11.

1530 PALSOR. 510/2 This is a soverayne medycine for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour. 1578 Lyte Dodoens iv. Ivii. 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsic. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 111. 2ii. 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayd And quenched. 1603 HOLLANN Plutarch's Mor. 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurfull force thereof.

3. To soak, steep, macerate. rare.
1578 Lyte Dodoens vi. xxx. 697 Of the same beries [of Buckthorn]. soked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour. 1580 HOLLWAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Desiler, and destremper, to soake, to deley.

Delayable. a. rare. [f. Delay v.] or sb. +

Delay able, a. rare. [f. Delay v.1 or sb. + Anle.] That may be delayed; subject to delay. -AMLE.] That may be delayed; subject to nemy. 1760-72 II. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1792) II. 118 Law thus divisible, debateable, and delayable.

Delay al. rare. [f. Delay v.l + -AL: cf. betrayal.] The action of delaying; retardation.

trayal.] The action of delaying; retardation.
1890 J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg. 228 The delayal of venous circulation

† **Delay'ance**. Ohs. Also 4 delaiance. [a. OF. delaiance, delayance (Godef.), f. delayer to

DELAY: see \*ANE.] Delaying, delay.

a1300 Cursor M. 26135 (Cott.) Him ren his sinnes sare, and for think his lang delaiance. 1615 tr. Boccaccio'z Decaparor II. 134 How little delayance. ought to be in such as would not have an enchantment to be hindered.

as would not have an enchantment to be hindered. **Delayed** (dl/ē)-d), ppl. a.l [f. Delay v.l +
-ED l.] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

1552 Hulder, Delayed, comperendinatus, procrastinatus, tardatus.

1879 B. Taylon Stud. Germ. Lit. 170 It was only a delayed, not a prevented growth.

1880 Lepterels.

G. Estate 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit.

+ **Delayed**, ppl. a.2 Obs. [f. Delay v.2 +
-ED l.] Dilutel, weakened by admixture; also

transf. of colours.

1543 TRAILEAON Figo's Chirurg. II. zix. 29 Ve may gyve hym also delayed wine of small strength. 1597 GERARDE Herbal I. zcvii. 8 2. 155 A fine delaied purple colour. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. (1637) 476 Soniewhat yellowish like delayed gold. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour.

lelayed chestnut-colour. **Delayer** (dll21-31). Now rare. [f. Delay v.1]

+ -En 1. Cf. ()1'. delayeur, dilayeur.] One who (or that which) delays.

1. One who lingers or tarries; one who puts off

1. One who inigers or tarries, one who puts on doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 ELVOT Gov. 1. xxiv, Called. Fabins Cunctator, that is to saye the tariar or delayer. 1633 Hoursort Procefins in 81 Being no Souldier, a coward, and an extream delayer 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions. 1800 Flackev, Mag. CXI.VII. 267 The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go.

+ b. with inf. One who delays to do something.

Obs. rare.

1640-1 Kirkendbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 93 Retiusers or delayers to mak peyment. 1653 Baxtea Chr. Concord xix. Bij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

Cond xix. Bij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

2. (With obj. genitive.) One who (or that which) retards or hinders; one who puts off or defers.

1514 Barellanders; one who puts off or defers.
1514 Barellanders; one who puts off or defers.
1514 Barellanders; one who puts off or defers.
1514 Barellanders of processe.
1612 Rocens Namman 26
The furtherer or delayer of his owne grace.
1714 Swift Char. Hen. 11, Whs. 1824 X. 391 A delayer of justice.
1888 Pull Mall G. 16 Jan. 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor.
He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers.
1804 and other curious appliances.

+ Delay ful, a. Obs. rare. [f. Delay 5b. +
FUL.] Full of or characterized by delay; dilatory.
1606 Holland Lity xxvii. xxi. 644 By whose cold and delayfull proceedings. Anniball now these ten yeares had remained in Italie.
1615 Charman Odyss. iv. 1041 Now the. queen Will surely satiate her delayful spleen.

Delaying (dPl2 in), "bl. sbl. 1 he action of Delay v.1, q.v.; putting off, larrying, etc.; delay.

Delaying (dl/2in), vbl. sb.! The action of DELAY v.!, q.v.; putting off, larrying, etc.; delay.
a 1340 Hampole Psalter xii. 1 Haly nen. plenand baim of delayinge. c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) ii. vii, And thenne.. wythoute ony delayenge he forgeuyth the synne. c 1500 Melusine 144 Goo we thenne. without dylayeng. 1583 Stubaes Anal. Abns. ii. (1882) 9 This deferring and delaleng of poore mens causes. 1659 GALDEN Tears of Ch. 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings. Mod. By delaying he has lost his chance.

+ Delaying, vbl. sb.2 Obs. Allaying, temper-

T Delaying, vol. st. Obs. Allaying, tempering; alloying: see Delay v.2

1473 Warkw. Chrom. 4 The same ryolle was put viii. d. of aley, and so weyed viii. d. more by delayinge. 1549 Latimer's 3rd Serm. bef. Edvo. VI (Arb.) 86 margin, Scrupulous... in delayinge of hys wyne wyth water.

Delaying, ppl. a. That delays: see Delay v.1

1649 Br. Guthara Hem. (1702)74 Yet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Peers.

Hence Delayingly alv.

1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 465 And yet she held him on

116ncc Delay ingly daty.

1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 465 And yet she held him on delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse.

† Delay ment. Obs. Also 4 delaiement.

[ME. a. OF. delaie-, delayement (also delee-, delie-, deloie-), f. delayer to Delay v.1 + -ment.] The

deloie-), f. delayer to DELAY v. 1 action of delaying; delay.

1303 Gowea Conf. II. 9 He made non delaiement, But goth him home. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 237/a He.. blamed hym greuously of his delayment and necligence.

† Delayous, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. delaieus, f. delai sb., DELAY: see -OUS.] Given to, or characterized hy, delay; dilatory.

1469 Sta J. Paston in Lett. II. No. 619, 368 Ye delt wythe 20\*-2

ryght delayous peple. 1494 FABYAN Chron. vi. cliii. 140 The parlyament of Frannce.. is lyke vnto the Conrt of requestys.. in Englonde. How be it that is of moche gretter resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

resorte of people, and therwith versy delayous.

| **Del credere** (del krē'dēre), attrib. and adv.

phr. Comm. [It. = 'of belief, of trust,' f. del of the,

credere to believe, believing, belief, trust.] A phrase
expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor,
broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence del credere agent, account, etc.

agent, account, etc.

On del credere terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places. Del credere commission: see quot. 1849.

1797 Jacob's Law Dict., Del Credere, a commission del credere is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 FREESE Comm. Class-bk. 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called Delcredere or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt. 1891 Law Times XCI. 2241 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a del credere agent.

| Dele (di-1t). [L. delē. 2nd sing. pres. imper.

Pale  $(d\bar{e} | li)$ . [L.  $d\bar{e}l\bar{e}$ , 2nd sing. pres. imperact. of  $d\bar{e}l\bar{e}re$  to Delete; but perh. sometimes an abbreviation of deleatur.] = Deletatur, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'. Commonly indicated by a d with a twisted and crossed head (2).

head (A).
1841 in SAVAGE Dict. Printing.

Dele, obs. form of DEAL.

Dele, obs. form of Deal.
† Delea'gue, dele'gue, v. Obs. [a. F. déleguer (3rd sing. pres. délègue), 15th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. délègare to Delegare.] = Delegare v.
1567 Throgmorton Let. in Robertson Hist. Scotl. (1759)
II. App. 43 A number of persons deleagued, and authorized by her. 1623 Favine Theat. Hon. 1. iv. 26 They delegued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre. Ibid. III. vii. 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissaries.

Deleat(e, obs. form of DELATE v., DELETE v.

| Deleatur (dēlē<sub>1</sub>ē¹·tžī). [L. = let it be deleted'; 3rd sing. pres. subj. passive of dēlēre to blot out, delete.] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be

struck out or omitted; hence fig.

160a Parsons Warn-Word, &c. 11. ix. 70b (Stanf.), We pervert. the ancient Fathers with the censure of deleatur when any sentence lyketh us not. 1040 Sta E. Dearns 5/2. on Relig. 23 Nov. iii. 7 The most learned labours of our... Divines, must bee. defaced with a Deleatur. 1696 Ever. N. Let. to IV. Wotton 28 Oct., Deleatur, therefore, wherever wow meet if

† Deleave, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DE- II. 2 + LEAF, pl. leaves.] trans. To strip off (leaves); to

defoliate.

1591 HARINGTON Orl. Fur. XXXVII. XXXI, Thrise haue the leanes with winter been deleaned.

Deleble, var. of Delible.

† Delect, v. Obs. [ad. L. delectare to De-LIGHT.] = DELIGHT v. (trans. and intr.)

1530 R. Whytford Werke for Honseholders H ij, Yf you
. begyn somwhat to delecte in they maters, I advyse you
dissymule. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius? Catech. 211 The
thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

**Delectability** (dřlektábí·líti). [ad. OF. delectableté, f. delectable: see next and -ITY. The carlier OF. was delitableté, whence Delitability.]

cariier OF. was delitabletd, whence Delitablity. The quality of being delectable; delectableness; concr. (in pl.) delectable things; delights.
c1440 Gesta Rom. Iii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Pe worlde, that bihotithe to the swetnesse & dilectabilities. 1834 Beckford Platy II. 336, I have heard of this court and its delectabilities. 1856 Lamps of Temple (ed. 3) 119 We will look... at the delectabilities of these three volumes. 1886 Holman Hunt in Contemp. Rev. June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye.

**Delectable** (d'le ktăb'l), a. [ME. a. OF. delectable, ad. L. delectabilis, f. delectare to Delight: see -ABLE. The earlier popular form in OF. was

see-ABLE. The earlier popular form in OF. was delitable, Delitable.

In Shaks, and P. Fletcher still stressed delectable.]

Affording delight; delightful, pleasant.

Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose.

1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 155 A gret contree and a fulle delectable.

11. Timdale's Vis. 1782 Musyk clere That full delectabull was to here.

1520 More Comf. agst. Trib.

111. Whs. 1216/2 Delectable allectiues to moue a manne to synne.

1525 Edd Decades 15 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable. 1646 Sia T. Browne Pedidens 1v. lxxvi. 540 Woodrowe flowreth in May, and then is the smell most delectable. 1646 Sia T. Browne Petud. Ep.

11. viii, Athenseus, a delectable Author. 1667 Milton P.L.

12. vii. 539 Trees of God, Delectable both to behold and taste.

1684 Bunyan Pilgr. II. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them.. unto the delectable Mountains. 1759

STERNE Trist. Shandy I. xi, Of which original journey.

1 a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work. 1838-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. II. v. II. 230 note, For the beautiful lines in the second ecloque of Virgil we have this delectable hexametric version. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus livi. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine. 1880 H. James Benvolio III. 372 The old man

had told him that he had a delectable voice. Mod. Advt. Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

Delectableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delectable; delightfulness.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectablenes of this gyfte abone all y moost swete thynges.

1555 Eden Decades 732 Pleasanntnesse of hylles, and delectablenes of playnes. 1652-6a Hevlin Cosmogr. III. (1673) 151/2 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoyning. 1852 HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom. I. xiii. 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss. 1879 J. Busaoushing down these frail walls yourself.

Delectably (d\*Ie'ktabli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a delectable manner, delightfully.

1 100 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 Bryddes bat songen full delectably. 1550 Bale Sel. Wes. (1849) 388 Of myrth, balm, and aloes, they delectably smelt. 1652-62 HEVLIN Cosmogr. II. (1682) 51 A neat Town, and very delectably seated. 1754 Shebbeare Matrimony (1766) II. 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

more delectably than his.

† **De'lectary**, a. Obs. [f. L. type \*dēlectāri-us, whence also OF. delitaire delectable, f. dēlectā-re to delight: see -ARY 1.] Delectable, pleasant.

c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) un. 751 He hathe made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subiectary. **Delectate** (dřle·kte<sup>1</sup>t, dř·lekte<sup>1</sup>t), v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dělectare to DELIGHT: see -ATE 3, 5.]

trans. To delight. (Affected or humorous.)

1802 LAMB Curious Fragm. fr. Burton, The silly man...
thinketh only how best to delectate and refresh his mind.
1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIII. 220, I also delectated myself
greatly in the library. 1871 B. TAYLOB Fanst (1875) II. II.
III. 136 His art and favour delectate you [rime create

**Delectation** (dēlektē! fən). Also 4 -aciun, dilect. [a. OF. delectation (12th c. in Hatzf.), also delitacion (Godef.), ad. L. delectation-em, n. of action from delectare to Delight.] The action

of action from accertance to Delight, . The action of delighting; delight, enjoyment, great pleasure. Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual; now (since \$\alpha\$1700) rarer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

13. S. Angustin 730 in Horstmann Altengl. Leg. 74 Pat luttel delectacion Pat he feled in his etyng. 1362 Wyc.Lip 2 Mace. ii. 26 Sothely we curiden. that it were delectacioun, or lykyng, of ynwitt to men willynge for to reede. 1435 Misvi Fire of Love v. 9 Wyckyd treuly bis wardl lufe, set and bere-in be lust of bere delectacyone. 1536 Tinoale 2 Cor. xii. 10 Therefore have I delectacion in infirmities. 1570 Dee Math. Prf. 32 To the glory of God, and to our honest delectation in earth. 1620 Venner Via Recta iv. 75 It is pleasant to the pallat, and induceth... a smoothing delectation to the gullet. a 1711 Ken Edmund Poet, Wks. 1721 II. 96 Liking shoots up unheeded to Delight, And Delectations soon Consent excite. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Garth, 'The Dispensary'... appears... to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectation. 1846 Dickens Cricket on Hearth'i, Reproducing scraps of conversation for the delectation of the haby. 1892 Times 27 Dec. 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectation.

b. transf. Something that delights; a delight. 143-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 249 That the citesynnes scholde dispute of the commune profette yn tylle none: and not attende to eny other delectacion. 1536 Primer Hen. VIII, 149 Of mind Thou art the delectation, Of pure love the insuation. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 63 If solitarinesse and living alone be your delectation.

Delectible, Delection, obs. var. Delectable, Dillection, and the delectation of the location.

DILECTION.

| **Delectus** (d'le ktřs). [a. L. delectus selection, choice, f. deligère to choose out, select; f. DE- I. 2 + legère to gather, cull, choose.] A selection of passages from various authors, esp. Latin or Greek, for translation.

Greek, for translation.

[1814 R. Yalfy (title), Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum.]

1838 F. E. J. Valfy (title), Second Greek Delectus, or New Analecta Minora.

1836 — Second Latin Delectus, with English notes.

1856 — Second Latin Delectus, with English notes.

1858 SMILES Life of Watt 512 His first school-exercises, down to bis college themes, his delectuses.

1888 Beannap World to Cloister v. 114 Such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his Delectus.

|| Delectus person & Law. [Lat. = choice of a person !] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation:

person to occupy any specific position or relation; e.g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease.

1848 WHASTON Law Dict. s.v., The delectus persona, which is essential to the constitution of partnership. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scotl., Although the delectus persona does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied... a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet.

Dalea obs. form of Diviny

Delee, obs. form of DELAY.

Delee, obs. form of DELAY.

Delee'rit, ppl. a. Sc. [pa. pple. of deleer =
Delire v., F. délirer.] Crazed, out of one's wits.

1785 Buans Halloween xiv, For monie a ane has gotten
fright, An' liv'd an' di'd deleerit, On sic a night.

Deleet, obs. form of DELETE.

Delegable (de'l'găb'l), a. [f. L. dēlēgā-re to
DELEGATE +-BLE.] Capable of being delegated.

1660 R. SHERINGHAM King's Suprem. viii. (1682) 85 The
Legislative power is delegable.

Delegacy (de ligăsi). [f. Delegate sb.: see

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or

ment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 21 § 1 Great summes of money have been have been at taken by the Pope. for delegacies, & rescriptis in causes of contencions and appeles. 1614 RALEURI Hist. World v. ii. § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wbolly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission. 1626 State Trials, Dk. Buckhm. (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort. and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance. 1882 Frourks in Macm. Mag. XLV. 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1888 Bayce Amer. Commun. 11. III. Lilii. 459 He is. forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention.

2. A body or committee of delegates: † formerly

2. A body or committee of delegates; + formerly

also, a meeting of such a body.

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business; as, the Delegacy of the Non-Collegiate Students: see Delegate

2 b.
2 b.
2 c.
2 b.
2 c.
2 b.
2 c.
3 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose. 1631 LAUD Wks. (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford]. 1669 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 172 The Delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and q in the morn. 1671 lbid. II. 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall. 182a [see Delegate 2 b]. 1867 Times 13 Dec. 8/6 Youths residing entirely...out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose. 1875 M. Pattison Casaubon oo The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

Delegant deligant.

**Delegant** (de ligănt). [ad. L. delegănt-em, pr. pple. of delegāre to Delegate: so mod.F. delegant.] One who delegates; in Civil Law, one who, to discharge his deht to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place.

debtor to the latter, in his place.

1627 W. Sclater & Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 128 The Iurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one.

1644 Bp. Maxwell.

1870 Prevog. Chr. Kings iv. 44 Samuel was onely the delegate, God was the principall and delegant.

1818 Collebraoke Oblig. & Contracts 1. 214 The most frequent case of delegation is that of a debt of of the delegant, who, for his own discharge of a debt due by him, delegates that debtor to his own credit.

Own creditor.

Delegate (de ligit), sb. Also 5 Sc. diligat(e, 7 delegat. [a. OK. delegat (= mod.F. delegate, Sp. delegado, It. delegato), ad. L. delegatous, pa. pple. of delegate to Delegate, used as sb. in Romanic, like L. legatus.]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or representations.

sent another or others; one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by

or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed; a deputy, commissioner.

1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyelif 124 Take we heede to be popes & cardinals...delegates & commyssaries.

1461 Liber Pluscardensis x1. viii. (1877) I. 383 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn. 1614 SELDEN Titles Hon. 252 The delegats of Bishops in temporall inrisdiction ...were stil'd Vicedomini. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 47 Taught... by the Holy Ghost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1. 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway. 1876 E. Melloa Priesth. vii. 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven.

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their

to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which

the whole body cannot be present.

1600 HOLLAND Lity XXXIII, XXIV. 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [legati]. 1775 Jonnson Tax.

100 Tyr. 71 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwal. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. viii. 107 Where there was a district of burghs, each Town Council elected a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member.

1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 78 Sometimes three or more delegates of the workmen meet an equal number of delegates from the masters.

c. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are ex

officio members).
1828 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

2. spec. a. A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. commissioners constituted the Court of Delegates, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Ad-

or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes.

1554 Act 1-2 Phil. § M. c. 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries...or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 Harington Orl. Fur. xiv. Ixxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests. 1726 AvLIFFE Parergon 191 The Court of Delegates...wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, riz. the court of delegates, judices delegati, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person.

b. In the University of Oxford: A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business; as, the Delegates of Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of

Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc. e 1604 Sia T. Bodley in Relig. Bodl. (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library. 1660 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scil. that the overplus of the money.. should be employed in printing Gregorius Abulharagus. 1668 Clarendon Prest MSS. At a Meeting of the Delegates for Printing. 1671 Ibid., At a Meeting of y Delegates for Act of y University of Oxford. 1723 Ibid., At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses in y Delegates Room of the Printing House. 1852 Rep. Oxford Univ. Commission 15 The Standing Delegacies or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University bussiness. There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals.

3. U.S. a. The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the Honse of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the

1789 it was the title of the representatives of the

1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation.

185 T. Lefferson Autobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 52. I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress.

b. House of Delegates: (a) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (b) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1843 Penny Cycl. XXVI. 368/2 The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia. Ibid., All laws must originate in the House of Delegates.

Delegate (delligit), ppl. a. Also 6-7 Sc. delogat. [ad. L. delegat-us, pa. pple. of delegare to Delegates.]

+1. As pa. pple. Delegated, deputed, commis-

+1. As fa. pple. Delegated, deputed, commissioned.

sioned.

1530 PALSGR, 510/2 The bysshop hath delegate the deane in this mater. 1549 Compl. Scol. xiv. 115, I vald god that fulnius flacens var diligat inge to puneis them. 1660 R. Coke Power & Sulf. 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. As adj. Delegated.

1613 MILLES Treas. Anne. & Mod. Times 713/2 The King and the Queen with all their Servants and delegate Apostles. a 1669 Jea. Tayloa (J.) Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges. 1888 Gunning Cerem. Cambr. 420 The Party Appellant. doth desire the Judges Delegate [Judices Delegati] that they would decree letc.].

Delegate (del/Igelt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. delegare to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f. De-I. 2 b + lēgāre to send with a commission, depute,

I. 2 b + legare to send with a commission, depute,

commit, etc.]

1. trans. To send or commission (a person) as a

deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act.

1623 Cockean, Delegate, to assigne, to send in commission. 1641 R. Brooke Eng. Episc. It. II. 71 Will any man... think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, ad placitum, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 II. Lawrence Comm. Angells so Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper. 1876 Gener Burgh Sch. Scotl. I. I. 10 Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the poper.

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority and service).

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

1530 Palsor, 510/2, I delegate myne auctorite, je delegue.

1641 R. Brooke Eng. Epise. In ii. 72 Can any man think if it, to Delegate the Inition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge?

1774 T. Jeffenson Autobiog. App. Wks. 1859 I. 136 Those bodies. to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation.

1873 Helfs Anim. & Mast. v. (1875) 117, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A. L. Smith in Law Reports 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

13. In a looser sense: To assign, deliver. Obs.

1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 74 For this was Published.

1a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Jindges. that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc.]. 1774 J. Braynt Mythol. I. 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages.

4. Civil Law. To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

4. Civil Law. To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

1818 [see Delegant]. 1880 Murhhad Gains III. § 130 When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titus, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead.

1887 Juta Burge's Comm. Law of Holland 246 It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegating, that is, the original debtor, and of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

Delegated (de ligelted), ppl. a. [f. prec. vh.] 1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed, 1647 Caashaw Poems 164 The delegated eye of day, 1791 E. Darwin Bot, Gard. 1. 100 The delegated throng O'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 Collebaooke Oblig. 3 Contracts 1. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement. 1850 Tennyson Emid 1741 By having . wrought too long with delegated hands, Not used mine own.
2. Entrasted or committed (to a deputy). 1664 91. L'ESTRANGE Chas. 7 (1655) 150 Neither. his Own.

20. Entrinsted or committed (to a deputy).

1654 11. L'Estrance Chas. 7 (1653) 150 Neither. his Own,
nor his delegated Authority to his Council. 1735-8 Bolingnacke On Parties 203 The Peers have an inherent, the
Commons a delegated Right. 1861 W. Bell Dick. Law
Scot., Delegated jurisdiction, as contradistinguished from
proper jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a
judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or

deputy. 1867 Fareman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. iv. 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority.

**Delegatee**: [f. Delegate v. + -ee.] Civil Law. The party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant.

1875 Poste Gains (ed. 2) 670 When the Delegator is in-debted to the Delegatee.

De legateship. [See -sur.] The office or

position of a delegate, 1892 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 23 Mar., That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships.

Delegation (dell gel-son), [ad. L. delegationem, n. of action from delegate to Delegate. So F. delegation (13th c. in Ilatzf.).]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated; appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative; the entrusting of

a delegate or representative; the entrusting of authority to a delegate.

1612 Selden Drayton's Poly-olb. xi. Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King. 1641 R. Baoore Eng. Episc. 11. ii. 72 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation. 1867 FREMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) 1. iii. 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior.

superior.

b. The action of sending on a commission. 1641 SAECTYMNUUS Vind. Answ. § 13. 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had beene before his delegation to Creet.

part of Titus his travels had beene before his delegation to Creet.

† C. The netion of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose. Obs.

1681 E. Sclatea Serm. Putney 7 There are two parts of Moves his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these silver trumpets.

2. A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1611 Spren Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xil. § 66 Lewis.. re-called his Vicar-ship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward.

1690 Locke Civ. Gov. 1. xix. (R.), When.. others usury the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives,

1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. 1v. vii. 261 The government of India. by a delegation of servants. 1841 Catlin N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. i. 2 A delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and dignified-looking Indians.. suddenly arrived.

b. U.S. The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

b. U.S. The hody of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1828 Weaster s.v., Thus, the representative of Massachusetts in Congress are called the delegation, or whole detegation.

1865 H. Phillips Amer. Paper Curr. 11.43 The Jersey delegation. presented to congress a number of the counterfeits.

4. Civil Law. The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 Bailey, Delegation in Civil Law is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his Place.

1818 Collebrooke Oblig. & Contracts 1. 208. 1860 J. Paterson Compend. Eng. & Sc. Law 514. 1880 Murrheam Gains Digest 552 A transaction. called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party.

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in

not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit.

1883 BITHELL Counting-ho. Dict. 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations.

|| b. A share-certificate: used esp. in reference to Suez Canal shares. [F. dellaration]

1882 Daily Tel. 10 Oct. (Cassell), The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations,

† **De'legative**, a. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L.
delegatre to Delegate, -1ve.] Having the attribute of delegating; of delegated nature.
1641 R. Brooke Eng. Epita. 1. i. 3 Hither also wee may
referre his power Juridicall or Legislative in Parliament..
And.. his power Delegative. 1690 Locke Gard. it. xi. § 141
11 (the Power of making Laws) being but a delegative Power
from the People.

Delegator (de ligetta). [ad. L. delegator, agent-n. f. delegare to Delegare.] One who delegates, a delegant.

875 [see DELEGATEE]

Delegatory (dell'gători), a. [ad. L. dēlēgātōri-us, f. dēlēgātor: see prec. and -ouv.] Of or re-lating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; † of a person, holding dele-

or delegated power; † of a person, holding delegated authority.

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808-13) VI. 170
(D.) Some politique delegatory Scipio ... whom they might depose when they list. 1615 Caooke Body of Man 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation vato it. 1763 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. 111. 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the see of Utrecht, which the Emperor .. had invested with a delegatory authority. 1787 ANN HILDITCH Rosa de Mont. I. 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth. Delegue, var. Delegue v. Obs., to delegate.

Deleit, obs. Sc. form of Delette.

| Delenda (dilenda), sb. tl. [[...n], of di-

| Delent, obs. Sc. form of DELETE. |
| Delenda (d'Ale'ndă), sb. pl. [L., pl. of dē-lēndum (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of dēlēre to DELETE.] Things to be deleted.
(In early quot, with additional plural s.)
1645 Maq. Woacestra in Bibl. Regia (1659) 71, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streiks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies | quoted in C. Cartwright

ert. Relig. 1. 6 (1651) as delenda's) by such bold handa as

Delendung, var. of DELUNDUNG.

Delendung, var. of Delunduno.

† Dele'niate, v. Obs. rare. Also erron. dolineate. [ireg. f. L. delenîre to soften or soothe down.] To soothe, mitigate.

1623 Cockeram, II, To Pacific, Deleniate. 1657 Tomlinson Remoi's Dipl. 29 That is called Anodynum which delineates and mitigates any paine.

† Deleni'fical, a. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. delenificaus soothing, f. delenîre to soothe down + -ficus making.] Soothing, pacifying.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Delenifical, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1751 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain').

Delerious, erron. form of Delihious.

Delessite (d'Ile'soit). Min. [Named 1850 after the French mineralogist Delesse: see -1TE.]

A dark-green mineral, allied to Chlorite, but

A dark-green mineral, allied to CHLORITE, but

containing much more iron.

1854 in Dana Min. 296. 1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks xii. 219
Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite

Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite or delessite.

Delete (d/līt), v. Also 5-6 delyte, 6-7 Sc. deleit, dilate, 7 deleet(c, deleate, 7 Sc. fa. t. and fa. fplc. delotted, dolait: sec next. [f. L. dēlēt-, ppl. stem of dēlēre to blot out, efface.] +1. trans. To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. Obs.

(The first quot. is on various grounds uncertain.)

1495 Barth. De P. R. (W. de W.) iv. iii. 82 Drinesse dystroyeth bodyes that haue soules, so he dyssoluyth and delyteth the kynde naturall spyrytes that ben of mayst smoke.

1534 St. Pafers IIen. VIII. 11. 218 Stryke thaym. till they be consumed, and ther generation clene radycat and delytit of this worlde.

1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII., c. 17 § 1

The Hishop of Rome... minding... to abolish, obscure and delete such Power.

1565 Paynne Demurrer to Jews to Confederating... to murder and delete them.

1656 Paynne Demurrer to Jews to Confederating... to murder and delete them.

1657 Tomunson Kenon's Dish. 215 It doth perfectly deleate the ulcers which infest the throat.

1851 Sir F. Palgare Romm. 4 Eng. 1.

23 Though Carthage was deleted.

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems 1. 6 Sic tytillis in sour sanges deleit. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 522 His Majeste deletted that clause. a 1655 Baheou Ann. Scot. (1844-5) II. 76 Her proces [was] ordained to be delait out of the recordes. 1667 Collins in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1862 Beveringe Hist. India II. vi. iii. 641 The peerage would be granted if the censure were deleted. 1875 F. Hall in Nation XXI. 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the and must be deleted.

b. fig. To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'.
1650 Fuller Pisgah in. x. 340 Studiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies. 1785 Reio Int. Powers in. vii, So imprinted as not to be deleted by time. 1864 Morn. Star 12 Jan. Ragosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it.

Hence Deleting vol. sb., deletion.
1711 Countrey-Man's Lett. to Curat 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

+ Delete, pa. fple. Obs. Also 7 deleete, delate.
[ad. L. delet-us blotted out, effaced, pa. pple. of deletes to Deletel.] Deleted, abolished, destroyed.
21555 Habespield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 87 His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews. 1641 Declar. Lordi & Com. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot. 13 An Obigation that cannot be delete. 1882 Lond. Gaz. No. 1682/1 His Arms to be. delate out of the Books of Arms.

† Deleterial, a. Obs. [f. as next + -AL.]

next.

1621 Venner Via Recta, Treat. Tobacco (1650) 397 It hath a deleteriall or venemous quality. 1684 tr. Benet's Merc. Compit. xix. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues.

Deleterious (deliti\*rios), a. [f. mod.L. dēlētēri-us, n. Gr. δηλητήριοs noxions, hurtful, f. δηλήτηρ destroyer, f. δηλέ-εσθαι to hart: see -ous.]

Eleri-ius, n. Gr. δηλητήρι-os noxions, hurtful, f. δηλήτηρ destroyer, f. δηλέ-εσθαι to hurt: see -ous.]
Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious.

1643 Sia T. Browne Relig. Med. n. § 10 They were not deleterious to others onely, but to themselves also. 1646—
Pseud. Ep. in. vii. 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporall contaction. 176a
Goldsm. Cit. IV. λαί, In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. 1821 Byaon Fuant v. lii, Th pity wine should be so deleterious, For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1860 Prillits Veine. viii. 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

b. Mentally or morally injurious or harmful.

1823 Byaon Fuan xiii. i, A jest at vice by virtne's called a crime, And critically beld as deleterious. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Penuer Wik. 186nh 11. 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts.

Hence Deleteriously adv., Deleteriousness. 1870 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 1V. 350/2 The solution should not be deleteriously affected. 1832 W. B. Scott Autobiog.

1. i. 15 David was .. deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists.

† Deletery (de'ltřei), a. Obs. Also erron. ory, -ary. [a. med. L. dēlētēri-us (Du Cange), a. Gr. δηλητήριοs Deleteribios. In F. delletère (medicament delletère, Joubert, 16th c.). In the 17th c. often erroneonsly viewed as a derivative of L. dēlēre, dēlētum, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

dēlētum, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

both spelt -ory, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out': cf. Deletory.

By Butler stressed de letery; but generally perhaps de-letery.]

A. adj. Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

A. adj. Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 101 [Venemous hearbes] which by reason of their deletory coldnesse bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbaue, Mandrake, Napellus. 1638 A. Rean Chirney, xii. 89 The subjects wherein this deletery propertie is lodged. 1657 Tomlinson Renoi's Disp. 10. A certain deletary and poysonous quality. 1663 BUTLER Hud. I. II. 317 Though stor'd with Deletery Medcines (Which whosoever took is Dead since). 1684 tr. Bonee's Merc. Complet. vi. 196 A Patient ... died frantick, as if he had taken a deletery Medicine.

B. 1. A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison.

Also fig.

1638 A. Reao Chirurg. xii. 88 You may aske by what meanes these poisons and deleteries doe kill. 1649 Jea. Taxlog Cf. Exemp. (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deletery and cordial. 1651-3—Serm. for Year 1. xvii. 223 [To] destroy Charity.. with the same general venom and deletery as apostacy destroyes faith

2. A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of capthing noxious, as a poison; an antidote.

2. A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote. b. fig. Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison of, sin or evil; an antidote to or for evil.

¶ In this sense evidently associated with L. delere, deletum, and so used as = 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil): cf. Deletors v sb.

1642 Jer. Taylor Efic. (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletery in the world for Schisme. 1649 — Apol. Liturgy Pref. § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deleteries to the worst of Heresies. 1649 — Gt. Exemp. 11. xii. xii. 1. § 9 A proper deletery of his disgrace, and purgative of the calumny. 1660 — Duct. Dnbit. 1. i. rule ii. § 23 Intended to be deleteries of the sin and instruments of repentance. — Ibid. 1. iii, My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deletery against them.

Deletion (dllif) on). [ad. L. deletion-em, n. of action from deleter to blot out, efface.]

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruc-

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruc-

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now arch.

1606 Coke in True & Perf. Rel. D iij b, Tending not onely to the hurt... but even the deletion of our whole name and Nation. 1651-3 Jee. Tayloo Serm. for I ear l. v. 58 Unlesse this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sim. 1677 HALE Pomp. Atticus 36 The taking of Alexandria by Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony. 1845 Dayloop Prophery v. (1861) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone: the similar fate of deletion has not come. 1881 Stevenson Virg. Puerisque, Ordered South 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

2. The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

ating written or printed matter; the fact of defined deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1590 Swindurne Testaments 271 Although the deletion were in the chiefe part of the testament.

1852 Sia W. Hamilton Discuss. 38 note, Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended. have been restored.

1880 Murhhad Gains 1. § 31 note, With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters.

1884 KAV in Law Times Rep. L1. 315/1 The deletion was initialed in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

The letting a rare—

16 I. directions.

**Deletitions**, a. rare = °. [f. L. dēlētīci-us, tius characlerized by blotting out or erasure + -ous.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper

rom which writing has been, or may be, erased.

1833 CRABB, Deletitions (Ant.), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter. Hence 1846 in Worcester; and in later Dicts.

**Deletive** (dřlītiv), a. rare. [f. L. dīlēt-, ppl. stem of dēlēre to efface + -IVE.] Having the pro-

perty of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1602 EVELYN Chalcogn. 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the stillns] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

† Deletorious, a. Obs. rare—0. = Deletorery. 1656 Bloom Glossogr., Deletorious (deletorius), that blotteth or raceth out.

Deletory (dřlitari), a. sb. [f. L. dělět- (see

Deletory (dliëtsi), a. sh. [f. L. dēlēt- (see above) +-orn.]

A. adj. That is used to delete or efface, effacing. Also used in 17th c. in sense of Deleter a.: see that word and cf. quot. 1679 here.
1612 T. James Corrypt. Script. 11. 41 That also must be thrust away with a deletorie sponge.
1679 Puller Moder.
Ch. Eng. (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which... are counted deletory of sin.

B. sh. That which destroys or effaces.
(Cf. Deleter sh. 2, b, with which this ran together.)
1647 Jea. Tayloa Distuas. Popery ii. (1686) 112 The severity of Condession, which...was most certainly intended as a deletory of sin.
1699 'Misaurus' Homour of Gont (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Folly.

Delewine: see Deal sh.4

Delew, obs. form of Delay.

Dele-wine: see DEAL 50.\*
Deley, obs. form of DELAY.
Delf' (delf). Now only local. Forms: 5-7
delfe, 6 delff, 7-9 delft, 5- delf, 6- delph; pl.
4-delves, 6-7 delfes, 7- delfs, 8- delphs. [ME.
delf, late OE. dælf for delf, trench, ditch, quarry,
occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in
the Peterborough OE. Chron. (Laud MS.) anno 963;
app. aphetic f. OE. zedelf digging, a digging, ditch,

158 trench, quarry, mine (stångedelf, léadgedelf), f.

delfan to Deive, dig.]

1. That which is delved or dug: a. A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e.g. for irrigation or drainage; a pit; a trench, ditch; spec. applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

counties.

c1440 Pallad. on Hush. iv. 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne. 1502 Arnoldo Chron. 168 Make a delf the aboute..til thou com to the gret rote. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 179 Daungerous delph, depe dungeon of disdaine. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. III. xiii, Some lesser delfs [later ed. delfts] the fountains bottome sounding. 1661 Morgan Sph. Gentry II. viii. 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put him in. 1675 Evelun Terra (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves. 1713 Lond. Gaz. No. 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delphs in. Haddenham in the County of Cambridge. 1851 Trul. R. Agric. Soc. XII. II. 304 The fens are divided by embanked upland rivulets or 'delphs'. 1877 N.W. Linc. Gloss., Delf, Delf, a drain that has been delved...a pond, a clay-pit. a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

b. An excavation in or under the earth. where

b. An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug; a quarry; a mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the

northern counties.

mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 Wyclif 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 To bie stoonys hewid out of the delues, ether quarreris.

14. Vocab, Harl. MS. too in 17 month Parv. 118 note 2, Aurifedella, a gold delfe.
1588-9 Act 31 Etiz. c. 7 § 4 Quarries or Delfes of Stone or Slate.

1598 Manwood Lawes Forest xxiv. § 5 (1615) 242/1 Any Mine, Delph of Coale, Stone, Clay, Marle, Turfe, Iron, or any other Mine. 1692 Ray Dissol. World 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines. .the Miners are many times drowned out.

1732 in L'pool Minic. Rec. (1886) [1. 156 The quarry or delf at Brownlow Hill sho'd be cut thorow. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Raiku. 390 Limestone. .is dug from a quarry, or 'delph', some 30 to 50 ft. beneath the surface. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Delf, a stone quarry.

1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Delfphs, terms used to denote the working places in Vorkshire ironstone quarries.

1 c. A grave. Obs.

1 c. 1425 Wyntoun Cron. vi. iv. 39 The Grafe, quhare bis dede Pypyne lay, Dai rypyd. Dat Delf bai stoppyd hastyly And away sped þame rycht spedyly. 1 c. 1460 Touneley Myst. (Surtees) 230 He rasyd Lazare out of his delfe. 1548 Thrie Priests Peblis 37 (Janu.), The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf, He lufit ay far better than himself.

2 A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

† 2. A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLANO Pliny II. 409 Obserue the change of every coat. of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, with they meet ..the veins aforesaid. Plin II. 415 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt.

1706 PHILLIES (ed. Kersey), Delf of Coal, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up.

3. Sc. A sod or cut turf.

3. 3c. A sool or cut turt.

1812 Souther Agric. Surv. Banffs. App. 42 If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord. 1825-80 Jameson, Delf, a sod. In this sense the term delf is used, Lanarks. and Banffs.

+ b. Her. A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. Obs.

a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. Obs. c 1500 Sc. Poem Heraldry 165 in Q. Eliz. Acad. (1869) 100 it in armes, pietes and delphes espy. 1562 Leight Armorie (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delff Geules. To him that revoketh his own challeng, as commonly we cal it eating his worde, this is ginen in token thereof. 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry 1. viii. (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 343/2 Some term. a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

+4. An act of delving; a thrust of the spade. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. Country Farme 501 You must cut the vpper face and crust of the earth in Aprill, with a shallow delfe. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury 11. 115' L Delfe, or Spadegraft... a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at

5. attrib. and Comb.

1792 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts X. 105 Making a delfditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 Law Times Rep. L1. 589/1 Certain land called delph land, beyond which were saudhills, protecting the property from the sea.

Tale 2 2-164 (1-16 3) 100

**Delf**<sup>2</sup>, **delft** (delf, delft). Also **delph**. [a. Du. Delf, now Delff, a town of Holland, named from the delf, delve 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known: see prec. Since the paragogic t was added to the name of the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to

the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that delf was a corruption.]

1. A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called Delf ware.

114 Fr. Bl. of Rates 121 Certain Goods, called Delph Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. II. Advt., Potters-Work or Delft-Ware. 1859 Smiles Self-Helf 40. Large quantities of the commoner sort of ware were imported. from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1723 Swift Poems, Stella at Woodpark, A supper worthy of herself, Five nothings in five plates of delf. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xv, A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf. 1880 Howells Undisc. Country xvi. 261 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delft.

2. altrib. and Comb.

1756 Connoisseur 1037 fo, I am never allowed to eat from any thing better than a Delft plate. 1756 Monse Amer. Geog. II. 166 Glass works. delf-houses and paper mills. 1800 W. Isving Knickerb. III. iii. (1849) 161 A majestic delft tea-pot.

1884 MAY CAOMMELIN Brown-Eyes iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery.

Delf, obs. form of Delve v., to dig.

Delf, obs. form of Delve v., to dig. Delfin, -fyn, var. of Delphin Obs. Delful, -fully, obs. var. of Dolephin Obs. Delful, -fully, obs. var. of Dolephin, -fully. Delian ( $d\tilde{r}$ ) lián), a. [f. L.  $D\tilde{c}li$ -us (Gr.  $\Delta \hat{\eta}\lambda t$ -os) of or pertaining to Delos,  $\Delta \hat{\eta}\lambda os$ ) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). Delian problem, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i. e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled.

Apolio's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also † Deliacal a.

1623 Cockeram, Delian twins, the Sunne and Moone.
1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dublication, They applied themselves... to seek the Duplicature of the cube, which henceforward was called the Delian Problem. Ibid., Deliacal Problem, a famous problem among the antients concerning the duplication of the cube. 1879 Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf. P. 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

Delian God.

† **Deli'bate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēlī-bā-re to take a little of, taste, f. Dr.- I. 2 + lībāre to take a little of, taste, etc.]

1. trans. To take a little of, taste, sip; also fig.

1. ITANS. 10 take a little oi, taste, sip; also fig.

16a3 COCKERAM, Delibate, to sippe, or kisse the cup.

16a1 SOCKERAM, Delibate, to sippe, or kisse the cup.

16a2 Marmon Antig. III. III, When he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish.

2. To take away as a small part, to pluck, cull.

1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. II. 104 The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universall Divine mind.

induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universall Divine mind.

Hence Delibated ppl. a.

1655 FULLER Serm., Gift for God 13 A soule... unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy.

† Delibation. Obs. [ad. L. dēlībātiōn-em, n. of action f. dēlībārē: see prec.]

1. A 'taste' or slight knowledge of something.

a. 1638 Medelibārē: see prec.]

2. A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.

1678 Cupwanth Intell. Syst. 216 Either... the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both... blended and confounded together. 1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. II. xxi. 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe.

† Deliber, v. Obs. Forms: 4-6 deliber, 5

† **Deli'ber**, v. Obs. Forms: 4-6 deliber, 5 delibere, 5-6 delyber, 6 delybre: see also DELIVER v.<sup>2</sup> [ME. a. F. délibérer (15th c. in Littré), or ad. L. déliberare to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc., f. DE- I. 3 + librare to balance, weigh, f. libra a balance, pair of scales. In 15-16th c. it varied with deliver: cf. the ordi-

nary Romanic v from Latin b.]

1. a. intr. To deliberate, take counsel, consider. c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus IV. 169 He gan deliberyn for the best. c 1386 — Melib. r 760 She .. delibered and took auys in hir self. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. I. v. 21 They deliberid emong them and concluded.

nem and concluded.

b. trans. To deliberate upon, consider.

1545 Jove Exp. Dan. viii. (R.\, In delibering, in decerning hings delybred.

2. trans. To determine, resolve.

2. trans. To determine, resolve.

a. with simple obj. or infin.

1482 Canton Polycron. Prohemye Aiij, I have delybered too wryte twoo bookes notable. 1489 — Faytes of A. I. vi. 13 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded. 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Cand.) I. 204 But hee. delibered to withstande the adventure. 1580 Srow Hen. V an. 1417 (R.) He delibered to goe vuto them in his owne person.

h. 2011 (with ind.)

b. refl. (with inf.) b. refl. (with inf.)
c1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xvi. 378, I pray you that
ye wyll delibere your self for to gyve vs a good answere.
15. Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) III. 25 On a day
he delibered him for to go to hunt.
c. pass. To be determined or resolved.
1470-85 MALORY Arthur v. ii, I am delybered and fully
concluded to goo. a 1529 SKELTON Bk. Three Fooles I. 203
Joseph. had vii hrethren. the which were delybered of a
longe time to haue destroyed him.
Deliberalize: see DE- II. I.

Deliberant (d'liberant-en, Dr. pole, of F. déliberant, or ad. I., d'diberant-en, Dr. pole, of F. dé-

bérant, or ad. L. dēlīberānt-em, pr. pple. of F. dé-libérer, L. dēlīberāre to Deliberate.] One who deliberates.

deliberates.

1673 O. Walker Educ. 202 Experience, which the Deliberant is supposed not to have. 1824 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 305 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants.

Deliberate (dřliběrět), a. [ad. L. dělīberātus, pa. pple. of dělīberāre: see Delibera.]

1. Well weighed or considered; carefully thought

out; formed, carried out, etc. with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose;

studied; not hasty or rash.

1548 Hall Chron. 182 After .. deliberate consultacion had among the peeres, prelates, and commons. 1602 Shaks. Ham. IV. iii. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 554 Such as .. in stend of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1761 Hums. Hist. Eng. 111. Ixi. 322 He seems not to have had any deliberate

plan in all these alterations. 1848 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. II. III. I. ii. § 4. 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) II. viii. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate preference for disorder.

b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation; capabilities capabilities are fully a gazeful and glove in dead.

b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully; carefull and slow in deciding; not hasty or rash.

1506 Shaks. Mech. V. II. ix. 80 O these deliberate fooles when they doe choose, They have the wisdome by their wit to loose. 180a Mar. Education Moral T. (1816)1. xix. 165 'I will tell you, sir', replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate; 'you are suspected of having', etc. 1874 Green Short Wat. viii. § 1. 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech.

2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried: of movement or moving agents.

2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried: of movement or moving agents.
2.160 HORKER (I.), It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliherate death. 1608-11 Br. HALL Medit. & Fous 1. § 18 There are three messengers of death: Casualty, Sickness, Age.. The two first are suddaine, the last leasurely and deliberate. 1626 Bacon Syrbus § 232 Eccho's are some more sudden. Others are more deliberate, that is, give more Space betweene the Voice and the Eccho. 1790 J. Bruce Source of Nile II. 111. 232 Sertza Denghel.. drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the March. Mod. He is very deliberate in his movements.

Deliberate (d/liberct), v. [f. L. deliberāt-ppl. stehn of dēlīberāre: see Delibera and -ATE. The pa. pple. was in early times deliberat. -ate.

The pa. pple. was in early times deliberat, -ate, from L.: cf. prec.] +1. trans. To weigh in the mind; to consider

†1. trans. To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over. Obs. (Now usually to deliberate upon: see 2.)
a 1610 Healey Theophrastus, Unscasonableness (1636) 49
An unscasonable fellow...obtrudes his owne affaires to be deliberated and debated. 1611 Tourneur Ath. Trag. 111. i. Wks. 1878 I. 83 Leaue a little roome.. For understanding to deliberate The cause or author of this accident. 1681 J. Salgado Symbiosis 14 A thing not to be deliberated.
b. with obj. clause.
1555 Enen Decades 83 Deliberatinge therefore with my selle, from whense these mountaynes... have such great holowe causes or dennes. 1659 Paarson Cread (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. 1. v. 371 She deliberated...how she might overcome the regent's scruples. 1829 W. Irving Cong. Granada I. x. 81 A council of war... where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama.
2. intr. To use consideration with a view to de-

2. intr. To use consideration with a view to de-2. intr. To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to panse or take time for consideration. Const. + of (obs.), on, upon, etc. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. Table Scripture Quot., The heart of man doth deliberate of his way. 1591 Shars, Two Gent. i. ii. 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1624 Caft. Smith Virginia iv. 153 Two daies the King deliberated ypon an answer. 1697 Stillingfl. Serm. II. xi. (R), II he had time to deliberate about it. 1713 Adolson Cato iv. i, In spight of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffer Italian i, Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate a great deal, now-a-days; we draw no unfriendly conclusion.

b. Of a body of persons: To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

gether, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1523 HULDET, Deliberate or take aduice or counsayle, consulto.

1665 Manley Grotins' Low C. Warres 191 When therefore the Common-Council of any Town hat deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed.

1745 Col. Kec. Pennsylv, V. 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon.

1843 Prescort Mexico (1850) 1. 145 The three crowned heads of the empire. deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces.

1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng. IV. xviii. 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

+ 3. To resolve, determine, conclude; pass, to be resolved or determined. Obs.

† 3. To resolve, determine, conclude; pass, to be resolved or determined. Obs.

1550 Nicolls Thucyd. 187 (R.) They deliberated to constrayne theym to fighte by sea ymmediatly. 158a-8 Hist. Sames VI (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office.

1585 T. Washington Ir. Nicholay's Voy. IV. VI. 117, I am deliberated.. to follow the most auncient, famous, and moderne Geographers. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septinagint 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing.. well deserving to be knowne.

Hence Deliberating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1643 Milton Divarce II. ix, The all-wise purpose of a deliberating God. 1885 Athensum 2 May 572/3 The deliberating expression of the student's countenance.

Deliberated. pbl. a. If page 4-EPI Care-

Deliberated, fpl. a. [f. prec. +-ED l.] Carefully weighed in the mind; see the verb.

1597 J. King Jonas (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech. a 1644 LAUD Serm. 226 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1704 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 11. 191
After Deliberated and mature Debate thereon.

**Deliberately** (dfli-lerethi), adv. [f. Deliberate a. +-Ly 2.] In a deliberate manner.

1. With careful consideration; not hastily or

1. With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose, 1532 More Confrit. Tinidale Wks. 575/2 He.. dooeth deliberatelye with long denice and studye bestowed about it, doe this geare willingly. 1652 BAXTER Inf. Baft. 243, I.. deliberately compared one with the other. 1748 HARTLEY Obsterv. Man 11. ii. \$43. 183 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately. 1892 Law Times Reft. LXVII. 232/1 Omitted. through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose.

2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly.

23.71 Omitted. through man on purpose.

2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly,
1711 Steele Spect. No. 147 F2 Those that Read so fast.,
may learn to speak deliberately. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scott,
in 1772, 169 They swim very deliberately with their two

dorsal fins above water. 1871 B. Taylon Faust (1875) II.

1v. i. 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge.

Deliberateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The
quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful
consideration; absence of haste in decision.

consideration; absence of haste in decision.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 100 Deliberateness of undertaking, & sufficiency of effecting. 1649 Eikon Bats. (1824) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberatenesse befitting a Parliament.

1881 W.C. Russell. Ocean Free-Lance II. 142 The..chilling deliberateness of Shelvocke's manner and voice.

Deliberater, var. of Deliberatorous.

Deliberation (dfliberator) Also 4-6 deliberation, in 13th e. deliberation, ad. 1. deliberation-em, n. of action from deliberare to Deliberator.

1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind; careful consideration with a view to

decision.

decision.

c1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing.. Forcast, and put in execucion.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dietes 133 A man ought to do
his Werkis by deliberacion. and not sodaynly. 1548 HALL

Chron. 104 b, Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe. 1618 BOLTON Florus III. x. 108 Asking
time for deliberation. 1651 Honses Gord. § Soc. xiii. § 16.

207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were
in scales, the conveniencies, and inconveniencies of the fact
we are attempting. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 184 P.4 To
close tedions deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 Jonett
Plato (ed. 2) 1. 386 Make up your mind then. for the time
of deliberation is over.

2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of eouncil-

for and against a measure by a number of councillors (e. g. in a legislative assembly).

1439 Canton Faytes of A. IV. x. 256 Grete bataylles are entreprysed by delyberacyon of a grete counseyl. 1555 Edditional of the state of

of Deliberation.

† b. A consultation, conference. Obs.

163a Lithgow Trav. III. 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe agains my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters. 1648 Nethersole Problems II. title, Advice...very applyable to the present Deliberation.

† 3. A resolution or determination. Obs.

1570 FENTON Guicciard, I. (1590) 18 The timerous man carried by despaire into deliberations headlong and hurtfull.

163a J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena 10 If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous.. had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation. 1653 URQUINRT Kabelais 1. xxix. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease: not to assault but to defend.

b. The written record of a resolution (of a

deliberating body). Obs.

1715 Leont Palladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 98 Places . . where were reposited the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate

4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.

4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.

1386 Chaucer Melib. P 376 Yow oghte purneyen and apparaillen yow.. with greet diligence and greet deliberacionn. 1313 Lyno. Pyler. Soude iv. xxix. (1859) & Al that they sayde or dyde shold he of suche delyberacion, that it myght be taken for autoryte of lawe. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, And this enuy is mortall synne, whan it is with delyberacyon of reason and wyll. 1541 R. Coplano Guydon's Quest. 2 C iij b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacyon to speake of the curacyon of incurrent electers. 1568 EABLE Microcosm. Alderman (Arb.) 27 Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great deliberation. 1732 LAW Serious C. xxiii. (ed. 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation. 1734 S. Williams Hist. Vermont 165 The chiefs consulted with great deliberation. 1856 EABRESON Eng. Trails, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) 11. 73 Every whim .. is put into stone and iron, into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail.

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or move-

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or move-

ment; leisureliness.

1855 H. Frencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. ix. 495 Psychical changes which... take place with some deliberation. 1860 TYNNALL. Glac. I. xvii, 110 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation.

† Deliberation 2. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. deliberation em, n. of action from deliberare to De-

LIVER.] Liberation, setting free.

1500 Arnolds Chron. 160 That we shulde treat with thy
holynesse for his delyberacion.

Deliberative (d/lirberchiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. deliberative-us, f. ppl. stem of deliberare: see -ive. Cf. F. deliberatif, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.).] 1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function

1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating.
1533 T. Wilson Khet. (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative.
1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1623) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound divers things, and refute them all one after another.
1641 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) 111. 1. 293 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them. 1678 Trans. Crt. Spain 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Voice in the State. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wis. V. 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) to The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

2. Characterized by deliberation, or careful consideration in order to decision.

sideration in order to decision.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sca 361 A serious meditation, and deliberative ponderating upon the Power and terrible Majesty
of God. 176a Kames Elem. Crit. I. ii. 100 The slower operations of deliberative reason. 1836 Random Recoll. Ho.
Lords xiv. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more
deliberative moments, he would not on any account give
expression.

expression.

+ b. Habitually deliberate; not hasty. Obs. a 1734 Norms Lives 1. 431 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but withal very deliberative.

† B. sb. A discussion of some question with a

view to settlement; a deliberative discourse;

VIEW to settlement; a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation. Obs.

1507 BACON Coulers Good & Evill (Arh.) 138 In deliberatiues the point is what is good and what is etill.

1620 E. BLOUNT Horae Subsec. 77 A man so conceited of himselfe can been ocompanion in deliberatiues. 1650 R. HOLLING-WORTH Exerc. Usurped Powers 52 A person... should begin this section of his with a general deliberative.

**Deliberatively**, adv. [f. prec. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deliberative manuer; with deliberation, deliberation, ately (obs.); in the way of deliberation or discus-

sion, as a deliberative body.

164 II. L'ESTRANCE Chas. \( \ell \) (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberatively resolved upon. 1757 Burke Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks. X. 347 Constituent parts of this assembly... whilst it acted deliberatively. 1864 CARLYLE Fred&. Gt. IV. 548 Consulted of and deliberatively touched

Deli'berativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being deliberative.

1653-4 Whitelocke Fril. Saved. Emb. (1772) I. 376
Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor. 1880 Scribner's Mag. May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

Teliberator. 4/11/18/25121 [54] I. deliberator.

**Deliberator** d'lliberate: see -or.] One who de-

agent-n. from deliberater; see -on.] One who deliberates; one who takes part in a deliberation.

178a V. Knox Ess. 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. 1813 Str. R. WILSON Diary II. 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest.

Delible (de lib'l, a. Also 7-8 deleble. [ad. L. delibil-is that may be blotted out, f. delibre (see

I. dilebil-is that may be blotted out, f. delere (see Delete and -nle): cf. indelible.] Capable of being deleted or effaced (lit. and fig.).

1610 W. Folringham Art of Survey II. v. 55 Base lines for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines. a 161 Fuller Worthies 1. 215 An impression easily deleble. 1683 tr. Erasmus' Mon in Emc. 95 Distinguishing between a Delible and an Indelible character. 1915 Bentley Serm. x. 357 The deleble stains of departed soils. 1793 Smeaton h. dystone L. § 235 To render the marks not easily delible. † De-librate, v. Obs. rare = 0. [f. L. delibrāre to take off the bark, f. De-I. 6 + liber, libr-, bark.]

1633 Cocreran, Pelibrate, to pull off the rinde of a Tree.

Delicacy (de'likāsi). Also 5 -asie, -asye, 5-6 -acie. [f. Delicate a.: see -acy, and cf. obstinacy, secrecy.] I. The quality of being Delicate (in various senses of the adj.). II. A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

I. +1. The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxurious-

ness, daintiness. Obs.

or sensitious delights; voluptitiousness, Inxuriousness, daintiness. Obs.

c1374 Chaucer Former Age 58 Vit was nat Iuppiter the lykerous pat fyrst was fadyr of delicasie. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 21 Of the seconde glotony, Which cleped is delicacy. Ibid. 111. 115 He shall be.. lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do. c1550 Disc. Common Weal Eng. (1893) 5 Our dylycasye in requyrynge strangers wares. 1593 Nashe Christ's T. 140 Thus much of delicacy in general; now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony. 1680 C. Blount tr. Philostratus 229 (Trench) Cephisodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony. 1741 Middle Common Cicero II. XII. 503 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress. avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy.

† 2. Luxury; pampering indulgence. Obs. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 42 Delicacie his swete top Hab fostred so bat it fordop Of abstinence al bat ber is. c1450 Loneller Grail Xili. 554 The Cristene men. weren Alle ful Richely. Ifed with alle delicasy. 1577 B. Googe. Hersibach's Ilmb. 1. (1580) 7 The common sort preferreth shamefull and beastly delicasie, before honest and vertuous labour. 1630 Maxwell. tr. Herodian (1635) 127 The glory of a Souldier consists in labour, not in lazinesse or delicacie. 1655 G. Havers S'ir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind. 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation, Obs.

infant years.

† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. Obs.

† 3b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. Obs.

† 3c. 1365 Chaucer Monk's T. 401 He Rome brend. for his delicacie. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to chose for delicacie best.

† 3. The quality of being delightful to the palate; delicateness or daintiness (of food). Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. 1650 Jer. Taylor Holy Living ii. § 1 Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.

† 4. The quality of being delightful, esp. to the intellectual senses; beauty, daiutiness, pleasantness Obs.

ness. Obs.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XI. XXII, O redolent well of famous poetry. Reflerynge out the dolect delicacy Of iiii, ryvers in mervaylous wydenesse 1509 Greene Meraphon (Art.) 48 Feediog on the delicacie of their features. 1612 Dravton

Poly-olb. i. 5 Euen in the agedst face, where beautie once did dwell.. something wil appeare To showe some little tract of delicacie there. Ibid. vii. 106 The aire with such delights and delicacie fils, As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smels to beare. 1634 Sia T. Herrer Traco. 61 Some peculiar Houses.. may be competitors for delicacie with most in Europe.

5. Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; graceful slightness, slenderness, or softness;

soft or tender beauty.

soft or tender beauty.

a 156 Sidney (J.), A man.. in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness. 1615 Cacore Body of Man (1616) 730 Anaxagoras.. marking diligently.. the postures of the fingers.. and the soft delicacy thereof. 1744 Harris Three Treat. in. in. (1765) 217 No Woman ever equalled the Delicacy of the Medicean Venus. 1756 Burke Subl. 4 B. IV. xvi, An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1874 Green Short Hist, vii. § 3. 36 She [Elizabeth) would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands.

6. Tenderness or weakliness of constitution or health; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

health; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacie of her sex kept disproportioned companie with. her courage. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 3 F3 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours. 1759 DILWONTH Pole 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him. 1816 KEATINGE Tran. (1817) II. 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect. 1872 B. CLAYTON Dogs 20 The great drawback (to the Italian Greyhound] is its delicacy; it requires the utmost care.

7. The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.

7. The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.
1785 Burke Sf. Nabob Arcot Wks. 1842 I. 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy.
1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation [in a list of eminent men].
1857 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. 1. Pref. 7, 1 was aware. of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken.
1885 L'pool Daily Post I June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, ctc.;
1916 Properties of perfections of appreciation.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, ctc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. Ded., Poetry. will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge. a 1704 T. Brown Sal. Antients Wks. 1730 L. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 60 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste. 1884 Church Bacom ix. 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation.

b. transf. Of instruments, etc.: Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change: sensitiveness.

to the slightest influence or change; sensitiveness. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy.

9. Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression,

B. Exquisite inchess of nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince (Rtldg. 1883) 198 This double intelligence was managed with...slyness and delicacy. 1683
D. A. Art Converse 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression. a 1700 DRVDEN (J.), Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring. 1759 Robeston Hist., Scott. 1. 1. 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand. 1848
MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 66 Scotsmen.. wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida. 1885 Truth 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

lelicacy.

10. A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc.; delicate regard for the feelings of

others.

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 286 P 1 A false Delicacy is Affectation, not Politeness.

1732 MALLET in Swift's Lett. (1766)

11. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition.

1749 FIELDING Ton Yones xvin, xiii, This.. somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which.. she was obliged to go to.

1832 LYTTON Engene A. I. x, It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it.

1843 Miss Mitton I Estrange Life III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their benefactions are given as a compliment.

11. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. Obs.

1725 Pope Odyss. xix. 307 The delicacy of your courtly

† 11. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. Obs.
1725 Pofe Odyss. xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched wand'rer wou'd disdain. 1771 Mas. Griffin tr. Viand's Shiptoreck 104 It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy; so having broiled it [etc.]. 1793 Brodoss Math. Evid. 118 The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.
11. 12. A thing which gives delight; something delication arch.

delightful. arch.

delightful. arch.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 24 [To] beleeve that
1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 24 [To] beleeve that
1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 197 These
delicacies and spiritual delights. 1609 Birle (Doury) Isa.
1595 Jer. Taylor Hoby Living (1727) 242 God. encourages
our duty with. sensible pleasure and delicacies in prayer,
1667 Milton P. L. viil. 256 These delicacies of Taste, Sight,
Smell, Herbs, Fruits, & Flours, Walks, and the melodic of
Birds. 1882 Stevenson New Arab. Nts. (1884) 22 The
President's company is a delicacy in itself.

15. esp. Something that gratifies the palate, a
choice or dainty item of food; a dainty.

21450 Lonelich C. 211 | v. 270 The peple . . weren Repleynsched . . with alle Maner Metes and delecasyes. 1596

Drayton Legends iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 172 7 10 Untasted delicacies solicit his appetite. 1879 Farran St. Paul (1883) 194 A pig.. was.. the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets. 1884 G. Allen Philistia 111. 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

† G. A luxury; a sensual pleasure. Obs.
1581 Pertite Gnazzós Civ. Conv. 1. (1580) 19 These lurke loyteringlie plunged in delicacies.. as Swine in the mire. 1605 Verstegan Dec. Intell. vi. (1628) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not beeing weakned with delicacies.

with delicacies,

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

13. A delicate trait the delication towards them [women]

13. Hoose Minds. 1751 Johnson Rambier No. 98 F 5

Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies.

13. Moore View Soc. Fr. 11. xciv. 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

quainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

14. A nicety, a refinement.

1789 Stokes Let. in Pettigrew Mem. Lettsom (1817) 111.

402 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected
by those who are real masters in the profession. 1876
FREEMAN Norm. Cong. V. xxiv. 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language.

Delicate (de'lik'to, a. and sb. Forms: 4-6

delicate, 5-caat, 5-6 de-, dylycate, 6 Sc. diligat,
4- delicate. [ad. L. dēlicāt-us, -a, -um alluring,
charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effemipate etc. reinforced by later E diligat (18th. c. in nate, etc.; reinforced by later F. délicat (15th c. in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious,

Hatzseld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weake complexion' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzs.); cf. Pr. and Cat. delicat, Sp. delicado, It. delicato. The native repr. of L. delicatus in OF. was delie 'fine, slender, delicate': see Delje. (The etymology of L. delicatus appears to be quite uncertain: several distinct suggestions are current. Even the primary sense is doubtful; but, if not originally connected with delicate (Delicate), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith. The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin; in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or butt'; these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc.; and the history of the word here is involved and difficult to trace. The following arrangement is more or less provisional.)]

I. Senses more or less = various uses of Dainty a.

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. † a.

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. + a.

I. Senses more or less = various uses of DAINTY a.

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. † a. gen. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Isa. Iviii. 13 If thou. clepist a delicat sabot [1388 clepist the sabat delicat, Vulg. vocaveris sabbatum delicatum, 1511 call the sabbath a delight]. c 1400 MAUNEY. (1839) v. 39 Anoynted with delicat thinges of swete smelle. 1513 Braoshaw St. Werburge 1. 2560 The Worde of god was moost delycate seruyse. 1553 Eden Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 15 Delicate thinges. that may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 175 Aspacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell. 1683 Thoresin Diary 4 Apr., To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn. 1697 Dampiea Vey. 1. xvi. 458 Which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs 1. 152 A ravishing Smell.. as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate. 1791 Cowper Retired Cat 60 Cried Puss 4. Oh what a delicate retext! 1 will resign myself to rest. b. O. Of food, etc.: Pleasing to the palate, dainty. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis. 1514 Braccay Cyt. 8. Uplendyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. xlvi. Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate. 1523 Coverda. Ecclus. xxix. 22 Better is it to haue a poore lyuynge in a mans owne house, then delicate fayre amonge the straunge. 1624 Br. Hall. Rem. Wks. (1660) 18 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spiced. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 21 A very good Dinner of Meat... and Cheese, and delicate Beer. 1760-72 tr. Than & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country. 1845 M. Pattrison Ess. (1889) 1. 22 Not to take delight in delicate meats. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1876) II.

1. i. 40 Horseffesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering.

+ c. Said of the air, climate, or natural features. 1553 Brenoe Q. Cart

1. L 40 froresens was the most deficate of all the lartar viands in the times we are now considering.

† C. Said of the air, climate, or natural features, 1553 Bernoe Q. Curtius Liv, The river Hydapsis which is counted to be a verye delicate water. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 26 A soile delicate.. for the aire, and pleasant for the situation. 1605 Shaks. Macb. 1. vi. 10 Where they much breed, and haunt: I have obsert'd The ayre is delicate. 1622 Drayton Poly-olb. xxi. (1748) 339 Apurer stream, a delicater brook, Bright Phebus in his course doth scarcely overlook. 1697 Damber Voy. (1729) I. 485 Tabago..still lies wast (though a delicate fruitful Island). 1700 Congress in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 299 We had a long passage, but delicate weather. 1756 Nugert Gr. Tour II. 141 There is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it. 1789 G. White Selborne xxiii. (1833) 94 The sun broke out into a warm delicate day.

† d. Delightful from its beauty; dainty to behold; lovely, graceful, elegant. Obs.

†d. Delightful from its beauty; dainty to behold; lovely, graceful, elegant. Obs.

1253 Semplil Leg. Bp. St. Andrews 1023 Ane diligat

[v. r. deligat] gowne.. he send him. 1604 Shaks. Oth.

11. ili. 20 She's a most exquisite Lady.. Indeed she's a most fresh and delicate creature. 1622 Litrhoow Trav. vi. 282 Rare Alabaster Tombe.. inclosed within a delicate Chappell under the ground. 1641 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 28 Haerlem is a very delicate town, and hath one of the fairest churches of the Gothic design I had ever seen. 1759 B. Marin Nat. Hist. Eng. I. 367 Oxford.. is a most delicate and beautiful City.

†2. Characterized by pleasure or sensuous delight; luxurious, voluntuous, effeminate. Obs.

light; luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCKA Merch. T. 402, I shal lede now so myric a lyf So delicat with-outen wo and stryf That I shal haue myn heuene in erthe heere. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1x. 279 Diues for hus delicat lyf to be deuel wente. 154-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 4 Sundrie persons... consume the substance obteined by credite.. for their own pleasure and delicate clininge. 1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 410 You have your sweete and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado I. i. 305 Come througing soft and delicate desires, All prompting mee how faire yonge Hero is. 1737 Whitson Josephus Antig. xvii. xii. § 2 Soitness of body.. derived from his delicate and generous education.

+ b. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxnry:

+b. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury;

†b. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxnry; luxnrious; sumptious. Obs., c1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 393 Moore delicaat, moore pompous of array, Moore proud was neuere Emperour than he. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day Of purpure and bisse he made him gay. c1440 Promp. Parro. 117 Delycate or lycorowse, delicatus (P. lautus). c1450 Mirown Saluacious 1328 Now glutterie is yt vice yt the feend first temptis man inne, flor rathere a man delicat than abstynent falls in synne. 1335 Coverdale Amos vi. (heading), He reproueth the welthy, ydyll and delicate people. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Delicate, daintie, giuen to pleasure. 1640 Habinston Hist. Edw. IV 136 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people. †3. Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. Obs.

Delicate, daintie, giuen to pleasure. 1640 Habington Hist. Edw. IV 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people. +3. Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. Obs. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. vii. 149 O 3e slowe and delicat men, whi fley 3e aduersites and ne fysten nat aseins hem by vertice. 1413 Lydo. Pilger. Sowle III. ix. (143) 36 Suche folke haue ben soo delycate and lothe to good werkes. 1533 Moar Debell. Salem Pref. Wks. 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to laboure. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 102/2 They which will be delicate, & persuade themselues yt they shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dutie faithfully. 1607 Coanwall. Lys. Ess. xii, He made choyse rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

† 4. Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty; effeminate. Obs. or arch.

1382 Wyclif Dent. xxviii. 56 A tendre womman and a delicate, the which ypon the erthe myste not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrens. 1526 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 204 b. The delycate persone that can suffre no payne in body. 1556 Auretio & Isah. (1608) E viij, And well that [= bien que] the grete colde penetrethe youre delicat fleshes. [Of women]. 1602 Shaks. Ham. Iv. iv. 43 Witness this army. Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1611 Bible. Jer. vi. 2, I hane likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate [Covean. fayre and tender] woman. 1688 S. Penton Guardian's Instr. 56 This was the unhappiness of a delicate Youth, whose great misfortune it was to be worth Two Thousand a Year before he was One and Twenty.

† 5. Fastidious, particular, nice, dainty. Obs. 1568 Garton Chrom. 11. 88 He was more delicate nud deyntie than became a person being so homely appareled. 1649 Br. Reynolos Serm. Hotae Epist. 1, I speake with such plainess, as might commend the matter delivered rather to the Conscience of a Penitent, then to the fancy of a delicate hearer. 1673 Rules of Civil

not gross.

6. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make,

6. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight. 1577 B. Goode Heresbach's Hush. III. (1586) 140 Champion Feeldes and Downes, are best for the delicatest and finest woolled Sheepe. 1600 J. Port It. Leo's Africa II. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haires and a most delicate skin. 1634 Sia T. Herbert Trav. 190 The people.. weare little clothing, save what is thin and delicate. 1756 Burke Subl. 4 B. Iv. xvi, It is the delicate myrtle.. it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. 1600 IT. Lagrange's Chem. 11. 188 A salt.. under the form of exceedingly delicate needles. 1835 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan 111. 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind. (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

b. Fine for exquisite in quality or nature.

Wind. (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

b. Fine or exquisite in quality or nature.

a 1531 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) M vij b,
Such as are of a delicate bloudde, haue not soo much sollicitude as the rustical people. 1610 Snaks. Temp. 1. ii. 272
Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and
abnord commands. a 1631 Donne Paradoxes (1632) 47 Nor
is it because the delicatest blood hath the best spirits. 1794
S. WILLIAMS Vermont 110 Like most of our delicate pleasures
it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state. 1854
HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Srnls. (1872) I. 9 All the dishes were
very delicate. 1863 Geo. Ellot Remola II. vi, The meats
were likely to be delicate, the wines choice. 1886 Ruskin
Præterita I. vi. 186 My father liked delicate cookery, just
because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters.

C. Fine in workmanship: 1 finely or exquisitely

c. Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely

constructed.

1756 J. Waaton Ess. Pope (1782) I. vi. 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines. 1870 EMERSON Soc. 4 Solit., Clubs Wks. (Bohn) 111. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure.

d. Of colour: Of a shade which is not strong or

or colour: Of a snade which is not strong or glaring; soft, tender, or subdued.

1822 PARED Poems, Lillian 1.72 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation.

1860 TYNDALL Clac. 1. xi. 83 The hole.. (in) the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

7. So fine or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate; subtle in its fineness.

1692 DRYDEN St. Evremont's Ess. 120 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the Conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN Fables Pref. (Globe) 498 The French have a high value for them [turns of words]. .they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduc'd with judgment. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11. 71 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases. 1855 Bain Senser § Int. 1. 1. § 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; lender, frazile: easily injured or spoiled.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; tender, fragile; easily injured or spoiled.

1568 Tilney Disc. Marlage E ij h, A good name.. is so delicate n thing in a woman, that she must not onely be good, but likewise must apeere so. 1664 Silaks, Oth. 1. ii., 74 Thou hast.. Ahus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1729) 193 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 Medwin Angler in IVales I. 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed. 1893 H. Dalziel. Dis. Dogs (ed. 3) 104 It [cropping] is cruel... in exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt.

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease:

ceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease;

D. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

c1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 291 If he be a delicat man or a feble drie hem with fumygaciouns maad of pulpa coloquintada. 1574 Hellowse Girenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 184 The old man is delicate and of small strength. 1665 Sir T. Herrere Tran. (1677) 164 The excess fin bathing I doubtless weakens the Body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds. 1789 W. BUCHAN Dom. Med. (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate, 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 532 The Princess. was then in very delicate health. 1893 H. Dalzell Dis. Dogs (ed. 3)73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it.

9. fig. Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical; ticklish.
1742 HUME Ess. Parlies G. Brit. init., The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc.]. 1777 BURKE Let. Sheriffs Brital Wks. 1842 I.
213 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown. 1779 FORREST Voy. N. Guinea 215, I informed him it was a delicate affir, advising him to say nothing about it. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. II. 8, I saw clearly that Ameru Rao's situation was delicate. 1860 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. vii. 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feel-

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive.

a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) E iij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delycate vnderstandnge. 1981 Perrie Guazzo's Criv. Conv. 11. (1586) ah, To their delicate eares to heare what men saie, they lacke [etc.].

c 1680 Bewernotes Serm. (1729) I. 338 Then our minds...
would be always kept in so fine, so delicate a temper. 1711

Steele Spect. No. 2 P 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World. 1856 Russin Mod. Paint. IV. v. v. § 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slighter and more modulated passages of sound. 1875 Manning Mission H. Ghost i. 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience.

b. Of instruments: So finely made or adjusted

ns to be responsive to very slight influences; finely

sensitive.

18xx Imson Sc. 4: Art I. 34 Very delicate balances are not only useful in nice experiments [etc.]. 1849 Mrs. Sonerville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxvi. 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 193 Our instruments are evident. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 193 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but ... the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution: finely skilful.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution; linely skilful.

1889 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesse 1. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes. 1604 Shaks. Oth.

10. i. 190, 1 do but say what she is; so delicate with her needle: an admirable Musitian. 1611 Touaneus Ath. Trag.

11. i. Wks. 1878 1. 42 O thou'rt a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine. 1780 Cowers Table T. 653 Popc. (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 Public Opinion 11 July 321 The artist is nt his best, at his delicatest and subtlest, in his water-colours.

† b. Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. Oh:

gemous. COS.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. II. (1586) 76 An other more delicater way he speaketh of, which is .. laying the braunches in baskettes of earth .. obtaining Rootes betwirte the very fruite and the toppes. 1605 Shaks. Lear 19. vi. 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1673 R. Head Canting Acad. 11 The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper,

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper, or modest, or to the feelings of others, 1634 Str. T. Herrer Trav. 103 Her... admirable beautie, a delicate spirit, sweet behaviour and charitable acts surpassing child-hood. 1721 Tickell Life of Addison in Wks., Mr. Addison... was... too delicate to take any part of that [praise] which belonged to others. 1768 Sterna Sent. Fourn. (1778) II. 201 (Case of Delicacy) We were both too delicate to communicate what we felt to each other upon the occasion. 1836 J. Giller Chr., Atonem. ix. (1852) 260 Appearances of a just ground for the imputation are so unambiguous that it were treason to truth to be delicate.

1. Of vertions etc. Showing or characterized.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing or characterized

by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. IV. vii. 242 All parties remmended a delicate and liberal treatment. 1832 Hr. Mattineau Ella of Gar. viii. 102 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr. Angus. 1887 F. M. Crawpord P. Patoff II. 83 It was evident from her few words and from Vol. 111.

the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate

IV. Comb., as delicate-footed, -handed, -looking

adjs.

1855 Tennyson Maud I. viii, 11 The snowy banded, dilettante Delicate-handed priest.

1870 Bevant Iliad I. 18. 293
A delicate-footed dame.

+1. a. One addicted to a life of luxury. b. One

T. L. One addicted to a life of fuxury. D. One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes. Ohs.

1382 Wyclif Isa. xlvii. 3 Now here thou these thingus, thou delicat, and dwellende trosteli. 1382 — Baruch iv. 26
My delicatis [Vulg. delicati mei] or nurshid in delicis, walkiden sharp weies. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor., 361
(R.) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-cheare. 1709 Addison Tatler No. 148 r 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in pl.):

they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in pl.):

† a. gen. A luxury, delight. Obs.

\*\*c1450 tr. De Initatione 1. xxiv, Than shal be flesshe bat hab ben in affliccion, ioy much more ban he bat hab be norisshed in delicats. 1480 CAXYON Fapter of A. In. xix.

211 For to knowe and acquyre connyng scolers have lefte and layde asyde ryhesses, delicates and al eases of body.

1539 CRANNER in Strype Life 11. (1694) 247 Such as. repute for their chief delicates the disputation of high questions.

1593 Surkus, 3 Hen. VI, It.v. 51. 1508 Barkethey Felic. Man iv. (1603) 345 The pompe and delicates used by the great estates of other ages. 1637 Rutherropen Lett. (1862) 1. 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicates. 1744 Young Nt. Th. viii. 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicates for ev'ry sense.

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy.

\*\*c1450 Merlin 6 Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the delicatys of the worlde. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, To be admytted to the kynges owne table, and to taste of his deyntyue delycates. 1650 W. Brough Saer. Princ. (1659) 226 Hunger cooks all meats to delicates. 1676 Shadwell. Firtusos 11, Cheshire-chese. 18eens to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal. 1710 Streur Tatler No. 251 P 4 Reflections. which add Delicates to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1820 Keats Ere St. Agenes xxxi, These delicates he heapd with glowing hand On golden dishes. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. 1. 204 And many such a delicate As goddesses in old time ate.

† c. Of a person: The delight, joy, darling. Obs.

tc. Of a person: The delight, joy, darling. Obs.

1531 ELYOT Gov. III. xxiv, The Emperour Titus...for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [umor et delicix humani generis].

† De'licate, v. rare. Obs. [f. DELICATE a.]

To render delicate.

1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 69 They doe dillicate and mollifie the flesh.

dillicate and molifie the flesh.

Hence De licated ppl. a.

1851 Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi Windows 125 These delicated muslins rather seem Than be, you think?

Delicately (de liketil), adv. [f. Delicate a. + -1.7 2.] In a delicate manner.

† 1. In a way that gratifies the senses, esp. the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. Obe

palate; sumptuously, lnxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. Obs.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 184 Drynke noute ouer delicatly ne to depe noyther. Ibid. B. xiv. 250 He.. doth hym noute dyne delivatly ne drynke wyn oft. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love 26 Pat I wald not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed. 1553 Enin Decades 117 Bores fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues dilycately. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 292 You have received mee honorably, sumptuously and delicatly. 1611 Brille 1 Tim. v. 6 She that liueth in pleasure [margin, delicately] is dead while she hiueth. 1650 Jer. Tavlor Holy Living ii. § 1.57 Eat not delicately or nicely.

b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.

1382 Wyclif Prov. xxix. 21 Who delicatil [delicate] frochildhed nurshith his seruaunt, afterward shal feelen hym nobelisaunt. 1552 Huldoff, Delicately, laute, molliter, mulicibriter. 1856 Emesson Eng. Traits, Char. Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards delicately brought up. 1803 H. Dalziel Dis. Dogs (ed. 3) 28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared.

2. † a. In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (obs.). b. With soft

cately brought up. 1803 H. DALPIEL DIS. Dogs (ed. 3)28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared.

2. † a. In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (obs.). b. With soft clegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to coarsely.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Ireland an. 1535 (R.) He was .. delicatele in each limb featured. 1698 Faves Acc. E. India 6/P. 199 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar. making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 Pore Ep. Lady 41 Ladies. . Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1760-72 tr. Juan 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1811 CLARE Vill. Minstr. 11. 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. 11. 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. 11. 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 38. Softly, lightly; with light or delicate touch, gently; with delicately of feeling. Opposed to roughly.

gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to roughly,

1611 Bible 1 Sam. RV. 32 And Agag came vnto him delicately [Coverd. tenderly, Genev. pleasantly]. 1677 S. Lee Triumph of Mercy in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cv. 19-21
Josephs feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Tonathan III. 318 Death in his great mercy. had breathed upon it very delicately. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1880) 1. 10 The thorny subject which they were delicately shonning in their conversation. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 411 Blame which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4. In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness. singhtest influences; sensilively; with nice exactness.

1791 Mas. Radeliffe Rom. Forest i, Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature.

1792 Bedden most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable.

1842 S. Lovar Handy Andy xx. 179 A very delicately balanced scale of etiquette.

1879 Consecutor French Educate in 1879 Cassells Frehn. Educ. 1.

187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

Pelicateness (de-lik thes). [f. as prec. +
NESS.] The quality of being delicate, delicacy.

The opposite of roughness, coarseness, grossness.

1530 Palsag. 112/2 Delycatenesse, friandisc. 1553 Hulder,
Delicatenes, mollicia, mollicies, muliciprilas.

1535 Palsag. 112/2 Delycatenesse, friandisc. 1553 Hulder,
Delicatenes, mollicia, mollicies, muliciprilas.

1555 Eden.

Decades 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicatenes to bee in herbes.

1598 Stow Share. 2, (160) 80 They which delight in delicatenesse may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere.

1671 Binle Deul.

2xviii. 56 The tender and delicate woman... which would not aduenture to set the sole of her foote vpon the ground, for delicatenesse and tendernesse, 1670 98 Lasskis Fop.

1/2 Las Fifth 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him ... all delicateness and effeminateness.

1678 Trans. Cri.

Spain 21 The delicateness of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue.

1727 Bradley Fram. Dict. s. v.

Fifilepsy, Voung Children are more subject to the FallingSickness. by Keason of the Delicateness of the Nerves.

1873 Daily News 21 Aug., To borrow the delicateness of this French idiom.

| Delicatesse (delikate's). [mod. F. delicatesse

| Delicatesse (delikăte's). [mod. F. delicatesse

| Delicatesse (delikăte's). [mod. F. delicatesse (1564 in Hatzí), f. delicat Delicate: ef. It. delicateza, and older pop. F. words like justesse, vilesse, etc.] Delicney.

16.8 Vanraugh Prov. Wife 1. ii. 150 But I have too much delicatesse to make a practice on 't. 1704 Swift T. This ii. 40 All which required abundance of finesse and delicatesse to manage with advantage. 1706 Faquinar Recruit. Off. Epil., The French found it a little too rough for their delicatesse. 1854 Svn. Donell Balder 200, 186 Let delicatesse Weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in.

+ Delicative, a. Obs. In 5 delyeatyf. [a. OF. delicatif, ize, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1491 Caxron Vitus Patr. (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Seche no metes over delyeyous ne delyeatyf.

+ Delicatude. Obs. rare. = Delicatenesses.

1775 Balley 11, Pelicatude, deliciousness. 1775 in Asm.

† De licatude. Obs. rare. = DELICATENESS.

1727 BAILEY II, Delicatude, delicionsness. 1775 in ASN.

† Delice. Obs. Forms: 3-7 delice, 3-6 -yee,

4 -ijss, 5 -is, -ys, -yse; pl. 3-7 delices, 4-5 -icis,

4 -icys, 5 -ycys, 5-6 -yces. [a. OF. delice mase.

-L. delicium, and OF. delices fem. pl.:-L. delicis,

-as, delight, pleasure, charm; f. delicise to allure,

ontice delight. (The L. words house the form of

-as, delight, pleasure, eharm; f. delicire to allure, entiee, delight. (The L. words have the form of the nenter sing, and fem. pl. of an adj. \*delicius charming, alluring. L. had also the fem. sing. delicia, whence It. delizia, Sp., Pg. delicia delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment.

a 1225 Ancr. K. 340 Vor his delices, he seið, beoð forto wunien þer. 'Et delicie mee cum fillis hominum.' 1382 Wyclif Gen. ii. 8 The Lord God had plawntid paradise of delice fro bigynnyng. 1430 Lydo. Caron. Troy ii. xxviii, Causinge the ayre enuyron be delyse To resemble a very paradyse. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love 96 Pe delis of endles tule. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 174 In thy delyces holy mother of God. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 3 If she discouers the greene and gay flowers of delice. 1656 Jie. Taylor in Four C. Eng. Lett. 104 My delices were really in seeing you severe and unconcerned. 1685 Evelyn Mrs. Godolphin 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptu-

b. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptu-

b. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

a 1215 Aner. R. 368 pet heo gleowede & gomede .. & linede in delices? 1340 Ayenb. 24 pe guodes of hap byeb hegnesses, richesses, delices, and prosperites. 1386 Chaucera Pars. T. P. 133 For certis delices ben be appetites of by fyue wittes. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 50 Take 3e Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices claye. 1323 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 535/2 Paole sayde of wanton wiedowes, that the wiedow which liueth in delyces, is dead euen whyle she lineth. 1669 Gale Cri. Gentiles 1. III. x. 106 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears.

2. Something that affords pleasure; a delight.
14. Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delys [rime prys]. 1564 Hawand Entropius VII. 73 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde. 1664 EVELIN II. Frear's Archit. Ep. Ded. 15 S. Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1779 Swinsuana Trav. Spain xxxiv. (I.), Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth. b. A dainty, delicacy.

1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 195 h/1 She had no thynge but barly brede and sometyme benes, the whiche. she ete for alle delyces. 1509 Burters Dyets drive Dinner. A a viij. There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C. B. Stapulton Herodian 91 Whence. .many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices, perhaps by confusion with Delices.

with DELICIES.

1590-6 SENESER F. Q. II. v. 98 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In daintie delices, and lavish joyes. *Ibid.*, v. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices most rare. *Ibid.* v. iii. 40.

+ Deli'ciate, v. Obs. rare. [Formed after OF. délicier (12-16th c.), trans. to rejoice, refl. to enjoy oneself, feast, med. L. deliciari to feast, f. L. delicia, a: see Delice, and -ATE 3.]

1. intr. To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself. revel. luxuriate.

1633 A. H. Fartheneia Sacra 181R.) When Flora is dis-

posed to deliciate with her minions. 1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 811 These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Deliciate and Epicurize in them.

2. trans. To fill with delight, render delightful,

delight.

1658 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 77, I perceive you disordered, but not much deliciated. Ibid. 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously deliciat the air. † **Delicies**, sb. pl. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēliciæ, -as: cf. Delice.] = Delices, delights; joys;

1597 1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass, II. III. iv. 1355 Inspire me streight with some rare delicies, Or Ile dismount thee from thy radiant coach. 1607 WALKINGTON Oft. Class 9 Charon and Atropos are comd to call me away from my delicies.

† **Delicio'sity**. Ohs. rare. In 5 -iosite, -iousite, diliciousite. [f. Delicio's or its L. or Fr. equivalent. A med.L. \*dēliciōsitās and OF.

or Fr. equivalent. A med.L. \*dēliciōsilās and OF. \*deliciouseté were prob. used, though not yet registered.] The quality of being delicious, or of affording delight; concr. something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) To abide still with be deliciousites. blid., As ofte as the flessh is our come with diliciousites. c 1449 Pecock Repr. 255 To speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciosite.

Delicious (dili fos), a. Also 4-6 -yei-, -icy-, -ycy-, -ous, -owse, dilicious(e, 5 dylycy-, 6 delicius, di-, 6-7 delitious, 7 delishous. [a. OF. and Anglo-Fr. delicious (later F. delicieus, -eux) = Pr. delicios, Sp. delicioso, It. delizioso, ad. late L. dēliciōs-us delicious, delicate (Augustine), f. L. dēlicia, -æ: see Delice and -ous.]

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great pleasure or enjoyment.

In mod. use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure. 1300 K. Alis. 38 Theo wondres, of worm and best, Deliciouse hit is to lest. c 1374 Chaucra Boeth. II. iii. 36 Pise ben faire pinges. . and only while bei ben herd. . bei ben deliciouse. c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 20 Plenti of delicius rivers, pleasanutile wateringe there feldes. 1632 Litratow Trav. v. 222 A Delicious incircling Harbour, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne. a 1661 Fuller Worthiek (1840) III. 283 [Guy's Cliff] a most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one furlong doth afford. 1742 Collins Eclog. 1. 24 Each gentler ray, delicious to your eyes. 1824 Dibdia Libr. Comp. 611 A delicious array of Miltonic treasures. 1861 O'Cusaw MS. Materials Ane. Irish Hist. 263 The delicious strains of the harp. 1879 Farrar St. Paul (1883) 349 A green delicious plain.

b. Intensely armusing or entertaining. 1642 Milton Apol. Smeet. viii. Wks. (1847) 29/1 Delicious! he had that whole Bevie at command whether in Morrice or at May-pole; whilst I. left so impoverish'd of what to say, as to turn my Liturgy into my Lady's Psalter. 1851 Ruskin Slones Ven. (1874) I. App. 362 The strut of the foremost cock, lifting one leg at right angles to the other, is delicious. 1853 Kinoslev Hypatia vi. (1879) 71 A delicious joke it would have been.

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, esp. to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensoous or bodily pleasure.

senses, esp. to the taste or smell; affording exquisite

senses, esp. to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensnous or bodily pleasure.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 9287 pat savour sal be ful plentenouse, And swa swete and swa delicious. c 1400 Maunder. (Roxb.) xv. 71 Ane oper maner of drinke gude and delicious. c 1432 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious. 1548 Hall Chron. 230b, In the same delicious climate. 1542 Str. Herbert Trav. 183 Bananas or Plantanes. the fruite. gives a most delicious taste and rellish. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 400 The soft delicious Air. 1732 Breklev Alciphr. 1. § 11 We walked under the delicious shade of these trees. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Uses Gt. Men Wks. (Bohn) 1. 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L. Hunt Autobiog. 11. x. 31 There is something in the word delicious which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

† 3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous in-

is something in the word delicious which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

† 3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious. Obs.

a 1340 Hampole Psaller ix. 6 Deliciouse affecciouns of flescly lust. a 1450 Knl. de la Tour (1868) 54 The flesshe is tempted by delicious metes and drinkes, the whiche beue leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lecherye. 1563 Homilies 11. Fasting 1. (1859) 280 An abstinence. from all delicious pleasures and delectations worldly. 1632 Litheous Trav. 1. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Afficans. 1651-3 Jer. Tanlon Serm. for Year 1678) 339

The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

† b. Of persons; Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. Obs.
1393 Gower Conf. 111. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. c 1450 Mirour Saluacions 914 Of mete nor drinke was sho neure yhit diliciouse. 1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 116/2 Thyse monckes ben ouer delycious. 1390 Palser, 309/2 Delyciouse, daynty mouthed or delycate. 1598 Sylvester Du Bartas.

1. Leden (1641) 84/1 Idleness. Defiles our body. Yea sobrest men it makes dilicious. 1680 Monden Geog. Rect. (1685) 71 The Gentry are... Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1621 W. Robertson Phrased. Gen. (1693) 448
A delicious mouth or palate.

\*\*Policiously (Illifesti) adm. [f. prec. + LV. 2]

A delicious mouth or palate. **Deliciously** (dřli jəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a delicions manner.

1. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully.

c 1386 Chaucer Sqr.'s T. 71 Herkuynge hise Mynstrals hir thynges pleye Beforn hym at the bord deliciously. 1485

CAXTON Chas. Gt. 19 He.. repayred the places ryght delycyously. 1747 CARTE Hist. Eng. 1. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously. 1792 A. Young Trav. France 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON Queens of Song II. 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet. 1865 LIVING-STONE Zambesi v. 106 The air was deliciously cool. 1883 Manch. Exam. 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque.

b. With intense delight or enjoyment.

D. WITH INTERES GEIGHT OF ENJOYMENT.

1696 STANHOPE Chr., Pattern (1971) 290 Yet does He., importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 Reflex.

1/100 Ridicule 239 He deliciously imbibes the Elogies that are given him. 1799 SOUTHEY Love Elegies iv, O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve. 1864.

SKEAT Uthand's Poems 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit And dream deliciously.

Skeat Uhland's Poems 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit And dream deliciously.

† 2. Luxuriously, voluptnously, sumptnonsly.
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 207 l. 6617 Anoher spyce ys ng glotonye, To ete ouer delicycusly. 21340 Hamfole Prose Tr. iii. 6 A 30nge man. vn-chastely and delycyousely lyfande and full of many synuys. 21400 Rom. Rose 6729 If he have peraventure. Lyved over deliciously. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Luke xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which . . fared deliciously euery day. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 102 The King . . deliciously tooke his pleasure. 1690 J. Palmer in Andros Tracts I. 154 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Delishously every day? a 1800 Cowfer Iliad (ed. 2) xxiv. 56 The lion . Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.
† 3. With fondness, fondly. Obs.
21400 Test. Love. I. (1560) 275 by 2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. a 1440 Found. St. Barthol. 61 His hors, that so deliciously he louyd, and so negligently hadde lost. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 143 b/1 Au heremyte . reteyued nothyng but a catte wyth whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe delyciously.

Deliciousness (dilifosines). [f. as prec. +

Deliciousness (dilifosnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.

1. The quality of being delicious,

NESS.]

1. The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now esp. to the senses): see the adj.

1308 Trevisa Barth. DeP. R. vi. xxiii. (1495) 213 Delycyousnes of all that is sette on the borde. e 1400 Test. Love
Prol. (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with eeres
openly sprad, so moch swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes
and of ryme. 1507 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 11. vi. 12 The sweetest honey Is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse. a 1652
I. Smith Sel. Disc., 1. 2 There is an inward sweetness and
deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can
taste or relish. 1761 Jounson Rambler No. 127 7 4 The deliciousness of ease commouly makes us unwilling to return to
labour. 1866 Hawthorne Marble Fann xxiv, There was a
deliciousness in it that eluded analysis.

† b. (with pl.) A delight. Obs.

1749 Bp. LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists (1754) I. 57
A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual
Deliciousnesses dried up in her Aridities.

† 2. Volupthousness, luxuriousness, luxury. Obs.
c 1440 Gesta Rom. 1. xxvi. 101 (Harl. MS.) He folowithe
deliciousness of the fleshe. 1590 Live Emphaes (Arb.), 179
Philantus, hath giuen oner himselfe to all deliciousnesse,
desiring. 10 be dandled in the laps of Ladyes. 1580 North
Plutarch (1676) 37 He thought. 10 banish out of the
City all insolency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness
sand sensible consolations in the actions of
religion.

† 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. Obs.

† 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. Obs.
1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. 25 So great was the deliciousnes of thy mouth.

† **Delicity.** Obs. rare. In 5 -yeyte. [A non-etymological formation from Delice: see -ity.] Deliciousness, delightfulness.

c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 72 Martha, ful [of] bewte and of delycyte. Ibid. III. 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycyte.

Delict (dilikt). [ad. L. delict-um fault, offence, crime, prop. subst. use of neuter sing. of pa. pple. of dēlinquēre to fail, commit a fault: see Delin-QUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence,

QUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1523 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 43 Their delicts and offenses. 1594 Parsons Confer. Success. II. ix. 200 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes. 1613 R. C. Tabte Alph. (ed. 3). Delicte, fault, small offence. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. II. ix. 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict. a 1734 North Exam. II. v. § 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict. 1832 Austri Surispr. (1879) I. 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences. 1871 Markey Elem. Law § 157 The French code. . is no more explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond.

b. In flagrant delict: transl. Lat. in flagrante delicto, Fr. en flagrant deliti, in the very act of com-

b. In flagrant delict: transl. Lat. in flagrante delicto, Fr. en flagrant delict; transl. Lat. in flagrante delicto, Fr. en flagrant delict, in the very act of committing the offence.

[1772 Junius Lett. lxviii. (1875) 327/1 A person. taken in flagrante delicto, with the stolen goods upon him, is not builable.] 1820 Scort Ivanhoe xxxvi, Taken in the flagrant delict by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath. 1827 Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict.. required no other trial than the publicity.. of the fact. 1828 G. S. Lavard Life C. Keene I. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in flagrant delict.

Delictual (dřli ktiuăl), a. rare. [f. Delict or L. delictum, after effectual, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 Poste Gains II. Comm. (ed. 3) 303 Both Mora . . and Mala fide possessio have a delictual character.

† Delie, delye, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. délié (13th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. dēlicāl-us, on the analogy of popular formations like plicātus, plié. (As a living word dēlicātus passed through to del'cato, Sp. delgado, Cat. and Pr. delgat, OF. delgiét, delgié, deljé, mod. F. dial. deugé, dougé. A third and still later adaptation is délicat: see Delicate.)]

Delicate, fine.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. 1. i. 5 Her clopes weren maked of ryst delye bredes.

c 1425 Govt. Lordschipes 88 Ffor delye binge ys more worth ban greet, and bynne more worth ban bycke. [1694 Coles, Dely, little. Old word.—Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

**Deligated** (de ligetèd), ppl. a. Surg. [f. L. dēligāt-us bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with

a ligature, as an artery,

1840 R. Liston Elem. Surg. (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point. 1850 Topp Cycl. Anat. V. 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts.

**Deligation** (delige<sup>1</sup>-sen). [ad. L. \*deligation-em, n. of action from deligare to bind fast, bind up, f. DE- I. 3 + ligare to bind. Cf. mod.F. deligation in Surgery. In sense 2, taken in sense of medicing disligare, OF. deslier, mod.F. deslier to untie: see

disligare, OF. deslier, mod.F. délier to untie: see DF I. 6.]

I. 1. Surg. † a. Bandaging; a bandage. Obs. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. 3 Min. 340 By reason of tumours or deligation. 1676 Wiseman Surg. (1), The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W. Blar Soldier's Friend 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds. 1852 Dunglison Dict. Med. 282 s.v. Deligation. The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of dressings, &c...Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word.

b. The tying of an artery, etc. with a ligature. 1840 R. Liston Elem. Surg. 11. (ed. 2) 477 For aneurism at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour 1884 Brattheating Market Retrisopect Med. Lixxivill. 22 Deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. +2. An unbinding, looscning, Obs.

11. +2. An unbinding, loosening. Obs.

1650 ASHMOLE Chym. Collect. 73 In such a Dissolution and naturall Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements.

† Deli gature. Obs. [f. L. deligare (see prec.), after ligature: see -URE.] A bandage.

1610 BARROUGH Meth. Physick III. lii. (1639) 183 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses.

Deligent, obs. form of DILIGENT.

Delight (d'lait), sh. Forms: 3-6 delit, (3 delijt), 4-6 delyt(e, -lite, (5 delytte, 6 dellyte), 6-delight. [ME. delit, a. OF. delit (-eit), (=Pr. deliet, Sp. deleite, It. diletto), f. stem of deliter vb. The etymological delite is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been sup planted by delight, an erroneous spelling after light, flight, etc.]

flight, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted; pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree.

a 1235 Ancr. R. 272 So sone so me.. let bene lust gon inward & delit waxen. a 1240 Ureisuu in Cott. Hom. 201 pe muchele delit of pine swetnesse. c 1340 Cursor M. 8164 (Fairf.) pai hailsed him wip grete delite. c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 335 To lyuen in delit was eure his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence xxxix, In study set his hole delite. 1510 Shaks, Temp. III. ii. 145 Sounds, and sweet aires, that give delight and hurt not. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. iii. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 Coleridore Poems, The Rose, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1860 TYNDALL Glac. I. v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

† To have delight was formerly used as = to desire, Fr. avoir envie (see quots, 1470, 1477).

c 1230 Hall Meid. 7 And habbed mare delit perin pen anie odre habbed i likinge of pe worlde. a 1300 Cursor M. 23339 (Cott.) Bot suld pai haf a gret delite, To se pam setlid in pair site. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1626 The nobill king.. Had gret delyte this Wallace for to se. 1477 EARL Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 1, 1 had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1482 CAXTON G. de la Tour D vi; The delite that men take in the savour and etyng of them. a 1569 Kingeswiii. Confl. Satan (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xxxvii. 1 As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child dodeeds of youth. 1652 J. Wright tr. Camus' Nature's l'aradox 12 [He] took more delight in Arms than at his Book. 126 (Lapt. R. Boyle 28 Gardening was what 1 always took delight in. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 184 The branch of knowledge... in which he takes the greatest delight.

thence delight-taking.

1619 W. SCLATEA Expos. 1 Thess. (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loued.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of

affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 102 Pes cos.. is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 269 Bot in his delytis settes his hert fast. c 1400 Maundey. (Roxb.) xv. 66 It es a place of delytex. 1598 Siaks. Merry W. v. v. 158 Why, Sir John, do you thinke.. that euer the deuill could have made you our delight? 1697 Dayden Virg. Past. v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 Pope Est. Crit. 124 Be Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 Macaulay

Hist. Eng. 1. 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightfulness. Now only foet.

21385 Chaucha L. G. W. 1199 Dido, With sadyl red enbroudit with delyt. 1500-20 Dunhar Thistle & Rose 145 No Gharks. Sonn. cit. 12 Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 166a Gerrier Princ. 38 The Louver at Paris. with the delight of the annexed Tuileries. 1804 Words. Poem, She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight.

my sight.

Delight (dfloit), v. Forms: 3-7 delite, 4-6 delyte, (4 delytte, 4-5 dllyte, 6 delyt), 6 delyght, 6- delight. [ME. deliten, a. OF. delitier (-leitier, -leter, -liter) = Pr., Sp. delectar, Sp., 1'g. delectar, It. delettare, dilettare: -L. delectar to allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq. of deli-cere to entice away, allure: cf. Delictous. The enrrent erroneous spelling after light, etc. arose in the 16th e., and prevailed about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained delite.]

1. trans. To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in pass. (const. with, at, † in, or with infin.). Also absol.

1. trans. To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in pass. (const. with, at, † in, or with infin.). Also absol.

1. 1300 K. Alis. 5802 So by ben delited in that art That wery ne ben by neuere cert. 1374 Citaucer Anel. 6 Arc.

266 But for 1. was so besy you to delyte. 1535 Fisher Wks. 1476] 366 The loue of this game deliteth him so nuche. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 151, 1 am mervelously delighted with merrie conceites. 1504 Hookers Eccl. Pol. 1. (1676) 70 The stateliness of Houses. delighteth the eye. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures. 1704 Pope Spring 67 If Windsor-shades delight the matchless maid. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 496 Charles. was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant. things to say. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2)1. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

1. 1676 = 21. 1400 L. 140

b. refl. = 2.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3086 3yf bou delyte be oftyn stoundes, Vn horsys, hankys, or yn houndes. ε1340 Cursor M. 1560 (Fairl.) A-mong caymys kyn, bat delitet ham al to syn. 1363 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 20 Lot. Dilytede him in drinke. 1477 Earl. Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 1 A gentylman. whiche gretly delited hym in alle vertuouse. .thyages. 1611 Birle Ps. cxix. 16, I will delight my selfe in thy statutes. 1634 Sir T. Herrier Trav. 199 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himselfe. 1742 Collins Eclop. iii. 36 Fair happy maid 1. With love delight thee. 1838 D'Israrell Chas. I, I. v. 95 A life of pleasure—to delight himself and to be the delight of others. 2. intr. (for refl.) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice: 2. in or to do (anything). a 1235 Ancr. R. 52 Euc. iseih him eueir, & ueng to deliten ipe biholdunge. a 1345 Prose Psatter [i]. 17 Don ne shalt non; t deliten in sacrifices. c. 1385 Challere L. G. W. 415 Vet hath he made lewde folke delyte To serne yow. a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 3717 Suche we have delyted in. 1533 Jons R Rice in Four C. Eng. Lett. 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes. 1548 Hall Chron. 201b, Anne, wherein he delighted muche to be. 1505 Stakes. Mach. III. 155 The labour we delight in physicks paine. 1611 BIBLE Ps. kviii, 30 Scatter thou the people that delite in warre. 1634 Sir I. Herrier Trav. 16 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease. 1710 Streee & Adoison Tatler No. 254 Pt. There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels. 1869 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) III. xii. 145 The obsolete title delighted in by the Latin writers. 1874 Moreley Compromise (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

b. absol. (without const.).

writers. 1874. Morley Compromise (1880) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

b. absol. (without const.).

1393. Gower Conf. 111. 243 And she... So ferforth made him to delite Through lust. 1509. Hawes Past. Pleas. x. ii, Divers persons in sundry wyse delyght.

c. transf. of things.

1577. B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 1. (1586) 33 b, The Beane delighteth in riche and wel dounged ground. 1697. Damples 1797. I. iii. 34 The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water. 1849. Johnston Exp. Agric. 116 The hop delights in woollen rags.

† 3. trans. To enjoy greatly: =to delight in. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 63 The whiche makithe hym to desire and delite foule plesance of the symne of lechery. 1591. Sylvester Du Barlas 1. iv. (1641) 34/2 Brave-minded Mats... Delighting nought but Battails, blood, and murder. 1602. Basse Eleg. i. 3 Who lou'd no riot, the delighted sport. 1618. J. Syyth Lives Berkeleys (1883) II. 285 Shee often went with her husband part of those hunting journeys, delighting her crosbowe.

Delightable (driaitabil), a. rare. [f. De-LIGHT v. or sh. +-ABLE: containing the same ellements as the ME. DELITABLE.] Affording delight 1871 R. ELLIS Catallus xxxiv. 10 Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable.

Delighted (d/loi ted), fpl. a. [f. DELIGHT v. and ch. 4 x x 1]

and sb. + -ED.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified.

a 1887 Waller On His Majesty's Escape (R.), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1857 Lowell. Above 4 Below, What health there is la the frank Dawn's delighted eyes.

+2. Endowed or attended with delight; affording

†2. Endowed or attended with delight; allording delight, delightful. Obs.

With the first quot. cf. Delightful. 2, quot. 1600, 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. III. i. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clot; and the delighted spirit To bath in fierie floods, or to recide In thrilling region of thicke-ribbed ice. 1604 — Oth. I. iii. 290 If Vertue no delighted Beautie lacke. 1634 Sig T. Heabert Trav. 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poyson. 1667 PRIMATT

City & C. Build. Ded., Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you. 1747 COLLINS Passions 30 But thou, O Hope.. What was thy delighted measure?

Delightedly, adv. [-LY 2.] In a delighted

manner.

1800 Coleridge Piccolom. II. iv, Delightedly dwells he mong fays and talismans. 1879 Geo. Eliot Theo. Such ix. 161 A man delightedly conscious of his wealth.

Delighter (d'Isitas). [-FR.] One who delighter in the committee of the constant of the

ing, charming.

ing, charming.

1330 Palser. 300/2 Delytefull, that moche delyteth, deliteur.

1531 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 3 marg., Oratours muste use delitefull wordes and saiges. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. iv. 4 Goodly galleries... Full of faire windowes and delightful bowres. 1659 D. Petl. Impr., Sea To Rdr. A vij. What delightfuller thing canst thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1669 MILTON P. L. 1. 467 Rimmen, whose delightful Seat Was fair Damascus. 1779 Cowper Lett. 31 Oct., Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 Directs Nombey xxxv, That delightfullest of cities, Paris. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1871) 1 One of the most delightful books in my father's library.

† 2. Full of or experiencing delight; delighting in, delighted with. Obs.

a 1569 [see Delightfully 2]. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist.

in, delighted with. Obs.

a 1506 [see Delightfully 2]. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist.
393 Shake off that delightfull desire whiche you have to be conversannt in the Clite. 1600 C. Sutton Learn to Die (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delightfull dispositions. 1600 Daniel Hymen's Tri.v. i, We are glad to see you thus Delightful. 1689 A. LOVELL Bergerac's Com. Hist.
24 The Nymph Eccho is so delightful with their Airs.

Delightfully (d/loitfull), adv. [f. prec. + 122]

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords delight; charmingly.

1580 Sidney Arcadia 1. (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold.

1625 Bacon Ess. Gardens (Arb.) 558 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully.

1788 Mao. D'Ansalan Diary 2 Jan., My dear father was delightfully well and gay.

1848 C. Bronte J. Fyre xvi. (1873) 160 She sang delightfully: it was a treat to listen to her.

1865 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. Ill. 281

The air to-day is delightfully fresh.

† 2. With experience of delight, delightedly.

2156 Kingesmyll Confl. Salan (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delightfully seeing sin.

1678 Wanley Wond. Lit. World Ded. Aij, These things I have many times delightfully considered of.

1749 C. Wesley Hymn, 'Forth in Thy Name', For Thee delightfully (tol employ Whate'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

Delightfulness (dIlbitfulnes). [f. as prec.

Delightfulness (d/ləi·tfulnės). [f. as prec. -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being delightful.

1579 LYLY Emphuss (Arb.) 49, I hope the delightfulnesse of the one wil attenuate the tediousnesse of the other. 1679 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. 59 Which Alusick, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allayeth the Passions. 1777 Sta W. JONES Ess. 1. 163 The delightfulness of their climate. 1831 GREVILLE Mem. Geo. 11 (1875) Il. xv. 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place.

the beauty and delightfulness of the place.

+ 2. Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight. Obs.

150 SIONEY Arcadia (1613) 148-9 But our desires' tyrannicall extortion Duth force vs there to set our chiefe delight fulnesse Where but a baiting-place is all our portion. 1608

MACHIN Dumb Kint. IV. I, The Queen is all for revels; her high heart. Bestows itself upon delightfulness.

high heart. Bestows itself upon delightfulness. **Delighting** (d/laitin), vbl. sb. [-1NG 1.] The action of the verb Delight; delectation.

a 1325 Prose Psalter xv. 11 Delitynges ben in by rist honde vnto be ende. 1500-ao DUNBAR Proms (1893) 31/34 Bettir war leif my paper quhyte, And tak me to vthir delyting. 1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 37 Benutifying it both for further teaching, and more delighting. 1640 Sta R. Baker in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxiv. 2 His Tabernacles... nust needs work in me an infinite delighting.

Delighting 401 a [LING 2.] That delights.

nust needs work in me an infinite delighting.

Delighting, fpl. a. [-1862.] That delights (in the different senses of the verb).

1563 Form of Medit. in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 504 With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting things. 1599 T. M[ouver] Silkwormes 20 Full of delighting change, and learning greate. 1814 Forgery Lv. ii. Let me. praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.

Hence DelightIngly adm.

..praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.
Hence **Deli'ghtingly** adv.
1602 Casew Cornwall 132 b, A walk which .. my selfe have oftentimes delightingly scene. 1660 Jen. Taylon Duct. Dubit. iv. i. (R.), Though he did not consent clearly and delightingly to Seguiri's death. 1836 New Monthly Mag. XLVI, 425 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc.]. **Delightless** (dfloi tles), a. [-LESS.] Void of delight; affording no delight. (The opposite of delightful.)
1880 Sidney Arcadia III. (1622) 287 Turning nway her

1380 Stoney Arcadia III. (1622) 287 Turning away her feeble sight, as from a delightlesse object. c1750 Shenstone Elegies xi. 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home! 1850 Blackie £ischlast 1.6 For this thou shalt keep watch On this delightless rock.

**Delightsome** (dHoirtsöm), a. Also 6 delyt-, delite-. [f. Delight sb. +-some.] = Delightful. (In 17th c. in frequent use: now only literary.)

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems Ixiv. 2 Delytsum lyllic of everic lustynes. 1576 Flemme Paneol. Epist. 499 Up and about the pleasanut and delightsome filles. 1601 Webeler Mirr. Mart. E] b, Daie is delightsome filles. 1601 Webeler Mirr. Mart. E] b, Daie is delightsome filles. 1601 Webeler Mirr. Mart. E] b, Daie is delightsome in respect of night. 1611 libile Mal. iii. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. xvi. 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome. 1760 Sterne Serni. 2. (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gry delightsome structure. 1844 Mas. Browning Vision of Poets, A mild delightsome melancholy. 1878 Shahr in Contemp. Rev. 685 All who care to visit. that delightsome land (the Scottish Border). 1892 Field 19 Nov. 770/1 This delightsome, if quick-fleeting, season.

Deli'ghtsomely, adv. [f. prec. + -IV 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously. 1576 Flemms Paneol. Epist. 227 The grassehopper... was delightsomly disposed. 1600 Steplet Countrie Farme VII. Ixi. 892 The misken... singeth sweetly and delightsomely. 1603 T. Cartwicht Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightsomly holden vider sine. 1885 Tennyson Balin & Balan, I have not lived my life delightsomely.

Deli'ghtsomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Delightsomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = Delightfulness.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 430 The delightsomnesse of his behaviours. 1679 T. Stoen Hist. Sevarites ii. i, A little Town called by the Inbabitants Cola, from the delightsomness of the place. 1866 RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive 1. 72 To repent into delight and delightsomeness. 1883 J. PARKER Tyne Ch. 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what music is; dwell on its delightsomenes.

† De ligible, a. Obs. [f. L. delig-ère to choose

+ Be ligible, a. Obs. [1, L. delig-ire to choose + BLE.] Worthy to be chosen, desirable.

1680 HOLLINGWORTH Penit. J. Markelman 1: Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways deligible.

+ Delignate, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 1 + L. lign-um wood.] trans. To deprive of wood.

1655 Fullea Ch. Nist. 1x. iii. § 34 Dilapidating for rather delignating his Bishoprick, cutting down the woods thereof.

+ Delimate, v. Obs. - [f. stem of L. delimaters the left of the light of th

+ Deli-mate, v. Obs.—° [f. stem of L. dēlimātus filed off, f. IDE-I. 2 + līmāre Io file.]
1633 COCREMAM, Delimate, to file or shaue from off a
thing. 1656 in Bloom Glossogr.

Delimit (drlimit), v. [a. F. delimit-er (1773
in Ilatzf.), ad. L. dēlimitāre to mark out as a
boundary, f. DE-I. 3 + līmitāre to bound, līmes,
līmit-em boundary, limit.] trans. To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or
boundary. boundary.

1885 Times to Apr. 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Delimitate (d'li mitet), v. [f. ppl. stem of

184 Manch. Exam. 3 Dec. 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimitated on an appended map. 1891 Times 18 May, The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burmah and Siam.

Delimitation (dl'limitélifen. [a. F. dellimitation (1773 in Hatzf.), n. of action from delimiter to Delimit.] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary at the fact in the fact of the f

of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; esp. of the frontier of a territory.

1836 Sig H. Tavton Statesman avi. 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 Glabstone Fur. Mundi iv. (1869) 110
They [territorial names] came to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation. 1884 Leeds Mervury 13 Mar., The delimitation of the frontier of Tarkestan and Kashgar.

Delimitative (df. limitettiv), a. [f. delimitation of delimitation of the Property of

ppl. stem of delimitare to Delimit + -ive.] Hav-

ppl. stem of delimitare to Delimit + IVE.] Having the function of delimitation.

1887 Spectator 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier.

Delimitize: see De. II. 1.

† Delime, v. Obs. Also 6 delyne. [ad. L. delimeā-re: see Delimeate. Cf. Aline v., and mod. F. delimer Littre).] trans. To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = Delimeate v. 1, 2.

1889 Ive Fortif, 36 Proceede as in the delyning of a bulwarke. a 1734 North Exam. (1740) 523 Å certain Plan had been delimed out for a farther Proceeding.

Delimeable (delimitable), a. rare, [f. L. de-

Delineable (dilimijahl), a. rare. [f. 1. delinea-re to Delineate: see -BLE.] Capable of being delineated.

being defineated.

1661 Feltham Resolves, Lusoria, etc. Lett. xvii. 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

+ **Delineament** (d'Il'ni, ament). Obs. [f. L. delinea-re: see - MENT; cf. lineament.] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delinea-

tion.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 57 The delineament of wretchednesse, 1613 Selden Draylon's Poly-olb, xi. Notes 181 For similitude of delineaments and composture. 1631 H. More Autid, Ath. II. v. (1712) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence.

careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence. **Delineate**, ppl. a. arch. or poetic. [ad. I. delineatens, pa. pple. of delineare; see next.] Delineatens; traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle.)

1506 Edw. III, u. ii. 27 Still do I see in him delineate His mother's visage.

1607 Topsell. Four f. Beats (1658) 247
Such an even and delineate proportion.

2619 Bankendee Descr. Late Comet 11 That forme which. is delineate in the planispheare.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide v. 508 (MS.) But where's the Muse can give delineate life To heavenly Thyrsa.

1848 Balley Festus Proem (cd. 317/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.

**Delineate** (d'limi<sub>l</sub>e't), v. Also 6 delineat, 6-7 deliniat(e. [f. ppl. stem of L. delineare to outline, sketch out, f. DE-I. 3 + lineare to draw lines, linea line: cf. depict, describe.]

DELINEATE.

1. trans. To trace out by lines, trace the outline

of, as on a chart or map.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosingr. Glasse 6 Geographie does deliniat, and set out the universal earth. 1612 Drayton Poly-old. Ab, The Map, lively delineating to the every mountaine, forrest, river and valley. 1710 Berkelley Princ. Hum. Knowl. § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper. 1860 Maury Phys. Geog. Sea viii. § 400 Other currents. delineated on [the] Plates. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 61 The exact position is delineated on the

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first

be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first dranght of' (J.).

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Delineate, to draw the proportion of any thing.

1624 Milton Ch. Gowl. ii. (1851) 103

God..never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to he patch't afterwards.

1670 Marvell Corr. cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 338 Not willing nor prepared to deliniate his whole proposall.

1764 REID Inquiry vi. § 15. 172, I have endeavoured to delineate such a process.

1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) V. 334 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated.

3. To represent by a drawing; to draw, portray.

1610 Guillim Heraldry III. vii. (1660) 130 Plants..de-lineated with lims, sprigs, or branches. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. xi. 251 With the same reason they may de-lineate old Nestor like Adonis. 1794 SULIVAN View Nat. II, They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; deline-ating the Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. 1865 Grott Plato I. i. 17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like them-selves.

with teet. 1865 Groth Plato 1.1.17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

4. Fg. To portray in words; to describe.

2. 1618 Raleich (J.), It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. 1680 J. Chamberlayte (title), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c. of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated. 1791 Boswell Fohnson Introd., When I delineate him without reserve. 1868 Instituted by Jesus are Delineated. 1791 Boswell Fohnson Introd. 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion.

Hence Delineating vol. so.; also attrib. 1602 Dratton Ber. Wars vi. Ix. The Landskip, Mixture, and Delineatings. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amusem. 142 The Delineating Ink. for delineating pont stone.

Delineation (d'Ilinia 1976). Also 6-7 deliniation. [ad. L. delineation-em, n. of action f. delineate, to Delineating. So in F. (Paré, 16th c.).] The action or product of delineating.

1. The action of tracing out something by lines; the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc.; concr. a drawing, diagram, or figure.

1570 BILLINGSLEV Euclid L. ii. 11 Whereupon follow divers delineations and constructions. 1889 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesse III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Declination, delineation, dimension, are scholasticall termes in deede, and yet very proper. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. viii. 314 In the deliniations of many Maps of Africa, the River Niger exceedeth it ahout ten degrees in length. 1774 J. Brawan Mythol. II. 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks. heen greatly abused. 1811 PINERERON Petral. I. 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan. rough draft.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft.

be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft. Usually fig.

1381 Mariber Bk. of Notes 939 Painters. when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon n table. a man may by that deliniation. easely perceine that the Image of a King is there painted. 1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 132 In the Seed is conteined the Whole Delineation of the Future man. 1722 Wollaston Reig. Nat. 6. I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught. 1853 Mariber Early Purit. 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object.

3. The action or manner of representing an object

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture; concr. a portrait, likeness, picture.

1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) oo If with a bad pensill he draw ill fauoured shapes, and of bad delineation of 152 Gaoore Body of Man 17 If Galen would not have Plants and Hearbes painted. how would hee have endured the delineation of the parts of our hody? 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. 1. i. 12 This delineation. . taken from a manuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century. 1821 Brewster Nat. Magic iv. (1833) 86 We shall have phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.

phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words, 1603 Danie. Def. Rhime (1717) 19 In these Delineations of Men. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. v. 11 Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery. 1781 Cowers Lett. 10 Oct., My delineations of the heart are from my own experience. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Bés. Whs. (Bobn) 111. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

† 5. Lineal descent or derivation. Obs. rare. 1606 C. W[oncockelt. Hist. Instine 69 b From him, by order of delineation and rightfull succession, the kingdom discended to Arimba.

Delineative (dlinnivitiv). a. If, pul. stem of

Delineative (d'limilétiv), a. [f. ppl. stem of L. delineare to Delineare +-ive.] Pertaining to

delineation; tending to delineate.

1892 CLERKE Fam. Studies Homer x, 276 The delineative Inlaying of the Shield of Achilles.

Delineator (dřli nijeltə1). [agent-n. in L. form

Delineator (d/li·ni/etto1). [agent-n. in L. form from dēlīneāre to Delineate.]

1. One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.
1782 V. Knox Ess. 52 (R.) We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature'. 1815 W. H. Irelano Scribbleomania 202 An unbiassed delineator of facts. 1865 Wright Hist. Caricature vi. (1875) 100 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

2. An instrument for tracing outlines.
1774 Specif. W. Storer's Patent No. 1183 An optical Instrument or accurate delineator. 1844 Civ. Eng. & Archit. 'Yrnl. VII. 237 A profile delineator. Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures.

Delineatory (d/li·ni/atori), a. [f. as prec.: see -OBY.] Belonging to delineation; descriptive. 1834 H. O'Brien Round Towers Ireland 129, I have traced from the Irish. its delineatory name.

Delineatress (d/limi/e\*tres). rare. [f. Delineatres of Brünnhilda.

† Delineature. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēlīneāre + -URE.] Delineation; description.
1811 Corge. Delineature, the same [as Delineation]; or.

T Deli neature. Cos. [1. ppl. stem of L. de-lineatre +- URE.] Delineation; description.

1611 Cotgr., Delineature, the same [as Delineation]; or, a delineature. 1635 Brathwait Arcad. Pr. II. 93 In the delineature of those features. 1659 A. Loveday's Lett. (1663) A vj a, Without any other additional delineature.

+ Delimiment. Obs. [ad. L. deliniment-um,

+ Deli'niment. Obs. [ad. L. dēlīnīment-um, f. dēlīn., dēlēnīre.]

1727 BALLEY vol. II, Deliniment, a mitigating or asswaging.

+ Delini'tion. Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. L. dēlinēre to besmear (ppl. stem dēlit-): see -TION.]

The action of smearing.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. xviii. 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

+ Deli'nque, v. Obs. rare-0. [ad. L. dēlinque-tre to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f. De1. 3 + linquēre to leave: so F. délinque-r (15th c. in Littré).] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram II., To Leaue, delinque.

+ Deli'nquence. Obs. [ad. L. dēlinquentia

1623 COCRERAM II., To Leave, delingue.
† Delinquence. Obs. [ad. L. delinquentia (Tertullian), f. delinquent-em, Delinquent a.: see ENCE.] The fact of being a delinquent; culpable failure in duty.

1682 Address fr. Hereford in Lond. Gaz. No. 1695/1 Prayers and. Vows of Allegiance. are the best Offerings we have to attone Heaven for our Delinquence. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Popé Wks. IV. 103 All his delinquences observed and aggravated. 1832 Blackw. Mag. XXXI. 390 Rights.. are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquence or tendered compensation.

Delinquency (dřli nkwěnsi). [f. as prec.: see

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty; more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being

lation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt,

1648 Articles of Peace xxvii. in Milton's Wks. (1851) II.,

In case of Refractories or Delinquency, (they) may distrain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be distrained and imprisoned. a 1661 FULLER Worthits (1840) III. 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our tate civil wars. 1751 Smollert Per. Pic. (1779) II. 1. 112

They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) II. xxviii. 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed. 1892 SIR H. H. Lopes in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 142/1 There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with pl.) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin

b. (with fl.) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G. Samoys Paraphr. Job (1.), Can Thy years determine like the age of man That thou should'st my delinquencies exquire? 1651 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 209 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes. 1854 Emeason Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks. (Bohn) III. 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice. 1876 Gaant Enryk Sch. Scotl.

11. v. 175 If delinquencies he committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters.

Tolinquency (All'inkwent), a. and sh. fad. L.

Delinquent (dilinkwent), a. and sb. [ad. L. delinquent-em, pr. pple. of delinquere: see De-Linque and -ERT. Caxton used a form in -aunt, a. F. delinquant, pr. pple. of delinquer.]

A. adj. Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or

A. adj. Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; defaulting; faulty; more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence.

1603 HOLLANO Flutarch's Mor. 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any duetie. 1611 Speed Hist. C. Brit. IX. viii. (1632) 562 Whensoeuer one Prince is delinquent against another. a 1640 J. Ball Answ. to Can I. (1642) 26 The Ministerie may be lawfull, though in many particulars delinquent and deficient. 1709 Sachetverell. Servn. 15 Aug. 4 He stands delinquent. 1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. I. 276 A delinquent school-boy. 183 Daily News 5 Feh. 54 What are 'delinquent parishes'?. parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor.

b. transf. Of or pertaining to a delinquent. 1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands. 1839 Bauce Plant. Negro 218 Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes.

B. 5b. 1. One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence

defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence

against the law, an offender.

1484 CANTON Chivalry 34 To punysshe the trespacers and delynquaunts.

1605 SHAKS. Macb. III. vi. 12 Did he not

straight In pious rage, the two delinquents tenre? 1638
BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett. (1654) II. 11. 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge. 1709 STEKLE &
WURT Tatler No. 74 P 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the
Delinquent deserves little Pity. 1836 H. COLERIDGE North.
Worthics (1852) I. 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents.
1865 Livingstone Zambesi xx. 410 This deliberation however gave the delinquents a chance of escape.
2. Eng. Hist. A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or
Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service, in levying war, 1642-1660.
The term was exhaustively defined by an Order of 27
March, 1643. As it practically included all Royalists, it became in common parlance almost synonymous with

became in common parlance almost synonymous with Cavalier.

1643 Ordinance of Parli. April 1 Preamb., That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the publick calamities. should be converted and applyed towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth. c 1643 Ballad' A Mad World' in The Runch 1. (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods Sequestered ought to be. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 111. (1702) 1. 212 Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. 1648 D. Jenkins Wist. 7 A Delinquent is he who adhears to the Kings Enemies; Com. Sur. Litil. 261. This shewes who are delinquents. 1701-2 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. liv. 169. Delinquently, adv. rare—0. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty. 1864 in Webster.

r864 in Webster. + Deli'nquish, v. Obs. [f. L. dēlinquĕre (see Delinque), after relinquish. (OF, had a rare delinquir = delinquer: so Pr. and Sp. delinquir.)

linquir = delinquer: so Pr. and Sp. delinquir.]

intr. To fail in duty or obligation; to be guilty of a delinquency.

1606 J. King 4th Serm. Hampton Crt. 13 Must all be removed. because some had delinquished?

† Delinquishment. Obs. [f. prec. +-MENT.]

1. Failure in duty; a fault, offence, delinquency.

1593 Nasue Christ's T. 23a, Thou shalt be my vninno
cence, and whole summe of delinquishment. 1633 T. Adams

Exp. 2 Peter ii. 1 Suffering for our delinquishments.

2. = Relinquishment. (bombastic monce-use.)

1603 Dikker Grissi! (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Though to my discon
solation, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.

† Deliquate, v. Chem. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. deliqua-re trans. to clear off, clarify (a liquid), f. De. 1. 3 + liquare to liquefy, melt, dissolve.]

1. trans. To dissolve (in a liquid), melt down.

1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 273 It seemed. to have a mixture of Sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it.

2. intr. To deliquesce.

1669 Boyle Contn. New Exp. 1. (1682) 37, I caused an unusual Brine to be made, by suffering Sea-salt to deliquate in the moist air. 1680 — Exp. Chem. Princ. 1. 5 Salt of Tartar left in moist Cellars to deliquate. 1800 Med. Trul. IV. 373 A salt crystallized in small needles, easily deliquating.

Hence De liquated ppl. a.

1675 Evelyn. Terra (1729) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar. 1601 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 50 Oil of Vitriol and deliquated Salt of Tartar.

† Deliquation. Obs. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes direction reselections.

quescence.

rórz Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needful is, and deliquation too. Ibid. 270 Deliquation is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c.) set in an humid and frigid place. that it flow, having a watery form. 1653 in Phys. Dict.

† Deli'que. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēliquium: sce below; cf. relique.] = DELIQUIUM 1 1; failure.

1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 71 It cometh from a delique in the affections... that there is a swooning and delique of words.

Deliguesce (delikwes) 71 [ad. L. dēliguesce.

Deliquesce (delikwe's), v. [ad. L. deliquescere to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f. DE- I. 3 + liquescere to become liquid, melt, inceptive of liquere to be liquid, clear, etc.] intr.

1. Chem. To melt or become liquid by absorbing

1. Chem. To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts.

1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid. 1780 Phil. Trans. LXX. 349 This pot-ash... deliquesces a little in moist air. 1886 Page Advd. Text-bk. Geod. xvi. 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce.

b. Biol. To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of funcious characteristics.

b. Biol. To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay.

1836-9 Tono Cycl. Anat. II. 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed. to the air. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. II. 925 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature. 1882 VIHES Sachs' Bot. 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother-cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescing.

2. gen. To melt away (lit. and fig.). (Mostly humorous or affected.)

1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. xi. (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliquesced into some half dozen expressions. 1860—Elsie V. 107 Undue apprehensions.. of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself.. into puddles of creamy fluid. 1871 Jowett Plato I. 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays.

Hence Delique scing vbl. sb. and fpl. a.

1791 Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.

Deliquescence (delikwe sčns). [f. Deliques-CENT: see -ENCE. (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzí.)]
The process of deliquescing or melling away; esp. the melting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of moisture from the air.

moisture from the air.

1800 Henry Epit. Chem. (1808) 118 This change is termed deliquescence. 1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 503/2 The nucleated cells.. gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence. 1863 Hawthorns Our Old Home (1883) 1. 250 The English. hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence. If g. 1881 Spectator 19 Mar. 373 The deliquescence. of beliefs. fig. beliefs.

b. concr. The liquid or solution resulting from

this process.

1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 148 This deliquescence or solution always has an acrid taste. 1860 O. W. Holmes Poems, De Santy, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forchead

Deliquescency (delikwe sčnsi). rarc. [f. as

Deliquescency (delikwe'sensi). rare. [1. as prec. +-knov.] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquesce.
1756 C. Lucas Eir. Waters II. 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundance of an alcali. 1860 Russin Mod. Paint. V. vi. vii. § 3.53.

Deliquescent (delikwe'sent; a. [mod. ad. L. ] Liberteschen v. prole of Eliquescent of Deliquescent of Eliquescent of Eliquesce

deliquescent-em, pr. pple. of deliquescere to Deli-quesce. So in mod.F. (1783 in Hatzf.).]

1. Chem. That deliquesces; having the property

of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of

of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

1791 Edin. New Disp. 381 Mild fixed alkali is.. considerably deliquescent. 1812-6 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Art. II. 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. iv. (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides.

2. a. Eiol. Melting away in the process of growth or of decay: see Deliquescent is.

or of decay: see Deliquesce I b.
1874 Cooke Fungi 28 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent

b. Bot. Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications, 1866 Treas. Bot., Deliguescent... as the head of an oak tree. 1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. iii. § 3.49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into hranches, or is deliquescent, as in the White

dissolved into hranches, or is deliquescent, as in the white Elm.

3. humorously. Dissolving (in perspiration),
1837 Syd. Smith Let. Singleton Wks. 1859 II. 294/1 Striding over the stiles to Church, with a second-rate wife—dusty and deliquescent—and four parochial children, full of catechism and bread and butter. a1876 M. Collins Pen Sketcher I. 180 The dusty and deliquescent pedestrian.

† Deliquiate, v. Chem. Obs. [irreg. f. L. deliquare (Deliquate), or f. Deliquium 2.] intr.
— The longare 2. Deliquesce.

= DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCE.

TREINGUATE 2, IDELIGUESCE.

1782 WEDGWOOO in Phil. Trans. LXX. 323 No crystallization was formed: the dry salt. deliquiated in the air.

1810 HENRY Elem. Chem. (1840) II. 307 Urea. deliquiates,
when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid.

1854 J. Scoffen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 14 Other salts. become or deliquiate

+ Deliquiation. Obs. [n. of action from

T Deliquiation. Obs. [h. of action from prec.] = DELIQUESCENCE. 1782 WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans. LXX. 324 A salt..which ..would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquiation.

† Deliquity. Obs. [f. L. dēliqu-us lacking, wanting + -1TY: cf. obliquity.] Delinquency, guilt. 1692 Christ Exalted § 158 Christ. hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

Deliquium 1 (d/li·kwižm). arch. quium failure, want, f. delinquere (delique): see Delinque, Delict, and cf. Delique.]

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also fig.

1.597 J. King Ou Jonas (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was deliquium animæ.] 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. 1. iii. He. . carries Bisket, Aquavitæ, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums. 1631 GLANVILL Sadducismus 14 Strange things men report to have seen during those Deliquiums. 1746 Brit. Mag. 102 He. . was seiz'd with a sudden Deliquium. 1867 CARLYLE Remin. (1881) II. 10 Jeffrey. Dewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits.

† 2. A failure of light, as in an eclipse. Obs.
1647 CRASHAW Poems 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed to be A long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J. SPENCER Prodigies (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Cresar. 1671 SHADWELL Humorists III. 33, I have suffer'd a Deliquium, viz, an Eclipse.

3. Confused with Deliquium 2, as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually fig. a 1711 Ken Psyche Poet. Wks. 1721 IV.281 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhalid, She into amorous Deliquium falls. 1837 CARUNE Fr. Rev. (1857) I. 1. VII. VIII. 213 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium; or, as it is officially called, adjourns. 1858 — Freek. G.f. (1865) I. IV. 1312 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of sweeping. liquium of swooning.

† **Deli'quium** <sup>2</sup>. Obs. [L. dēliquium flowing down, dropping down, f. dēliquāre: see Deliquate.] = Deliquescence.

1641 French Distill. i. (1651) 9 Deliquium, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt.. in a moist, cold

place. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1727—51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v., Salt of tartar, or any fixed alcali, set in a cellar..runs, into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar per deliquium. 1823 J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem 46 As much hot oil of tartar, per deliquium, as will saturate the acid.

Deliracy (d/lirăsi). rare. [f. Delirate: cf. accuracy, piracy, and see -acv.] Subjection to delirium: cf. Delirancy.

1824 Southey Bk. of Ch. (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or

Delirament (dlirament). Now rare. [ad. L. delirament-um, f. delirare: see Deline v., and

1. deltrament-tim, 1. deltrare; see DELINE v., and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze.

2.1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath. iv. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III.

593 Ho was deject he daft delyrament. 1605 BELL Motives conc. Romish Faith Pref. 12 These and like popish deliraments. 1856 FERRIER Iust. Metaph. VIII. v. 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and ... spirit-rapping.

\*\*. spirit-rapping.

† **Delirancy.** Obs. [f. Delirant or L. delirancem, corresponding to L. type \*delirantia: see -ANCY.] Kaving, frenzy, madness.

1659 Gauden Tears 208 A Manichean dotage and delirancy seiseth upon them. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1.

v. 631 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Delirancy, or Atheistick Phrenzy in him. a 1734 North Lives (1890) Ill. 144 This was a sort of delirancy. **Delirant** (dilloi rant, a. and sb. [ad. L. delirant-em, pr. pple. of delirare (see Delire v.), or a corresponding F. delirant (18th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pple. of delirer.]

pple. of delirer.]

ppie. Oi delirer.]

† A. adj. Raving, mad, insanc. Obs.

1600 Louge in Englands Helicon D b, Age makes silly
swaines delirant. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus 1. (1726) 66
What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from
common sense? Ibid. 71 This Man.. is either delirant and
crazed, or else plays Tricks.

B. sb. Med. = DELIRIFACIENT.

187a Tanner's Mem. Poison Pref. (ed. 3) 8 Neurotics: subdivided into Narcotics, Anæsthetics, Inebriants, Delirants

+ Delirate, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. ppl. stem of L. delirare: see Delire v. and Ate 3.] a. trans.

= Delirate. b. intr. = Delire 2. Hence De-

lirating fpl. a.

163 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 11. 393 (L.) They say it livy) hath an infatuating and delirating spirit in it.

163 COCKERAM, Delirate, to dote.

Deliration (delirē1-fon). [ad. L. delīrātion-em, of action from delirare : see Delire v.]

n. of action from dēlīrāre: sec Delire v.]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness. 1600 Host. Inc. Fooles 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptome.. of an feuer. Ibid. to Frensie heing a far more violent infirmitie than deliration or dotage. 1668 H. More Div. Dial. it. viv. (1713) 132 As idely as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy. 1840 Carlyle Heroes v. (1858) 323 An earnestness. which.. drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations. 1855 Miss A. Masning O. Chelsea Bun-house iii. 45 Heroel Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble. † b. A rendering delirious or temporarily insane. 1656 H. More Enthus. Tri. (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for. real Transactions.

2. fg. Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

2. fig. Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as it arising from aberration of mind.

1603 Harsnet Pop. Impost. 27 What a Deliration is this in our graue, learned and famous College of. Physicians!

1678 Croworth Intell. Syst. 848 The many atheistick hallucinations or delirations concerning it [cogitation]. 1881 New Monthly Mag. 11. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy.

1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Worship 122 In creeds never was such levity: witness. the periodic 'revivals', the deliration of rappings.

† Deli're, v. Obs. [ad. L. delirāre to be deanged, grazy, out of one's wifs, orig, to go out of

† Delire, v. Obs. [ad. L. delirare to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig. to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; f. De-I. 2 + līra ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf. F. delirer (in Rabelais, 16th c.) 'to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Colgr.).]

1. intr. To go astray, go wrong, err.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man. That wyl nevyr be schrevyn, but evyrmore doth delyre. 1560 Rollann Crt. Venus 11, 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfra for to gyre? 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 5 He repents not as man does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.

2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence Deli'ring fpl. a.

1600 Hot. Inc. Fooles to Franticke and deliring Fooles..

who.. swarue from all sense.

163a QUARLES Dir. Fancies

1675 R. Burthogge Causa Dei 196 He delires, and is out of his Wits, that would preferr it [moonlight] before the Sun but Der.

by Day.

† Deli'rement. Obs. [a. obs. F. delirement,
'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), ad. L. delirement.

1613 Herwood Silver Age 11. i, Thus—thou art here, and
there,—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain
are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible.
1637 — Dial. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 179 With fond delirements
let him others charme. 1633 T. Aoams Exp. 2 Peter 1. 4
This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

Deliria, occas, pl. of Delirium.
Deliriant (d/liriant), a. and sb. Med. [f. De-LIBIUM: cf. next, and anesthesiant, etc.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deliriant, having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

and such like.

† Deliriate, v. Obs. [f. L. deliri-um DeliRIUM + -ATE 3.] trans. To make delirious.

1658 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) p. iii, Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that deliriated and distracted, they let one another blood. a 1711

Krn Christophil Poet, Wks. 1721 l. 478 Their Love misplac'd deliriates their Wit.

Delirifacient (d/lirifet flent), a. and sb. Med. [f. L. delirium, Delibium, delirare to be crazy + facient-em making.]

A. adj. Causing or producing delirium.

B. sb. An agent or substance that produces dellrinm

1875 II. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 219 In some ... morphia cts as a delirifacient. Delirious (d'lirios), a. [f. L. deliri-um +

1. Affected with delirium, esp. as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, light-

I. Affected with delirium, esp. as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, lightheaded, temporarily insane.

1706 Swift Death of Partridge, The people...said, he had been for some time delirious; but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. 1731 JOINSON Rambler No. 153 P 11 He caught a fever...of which he died delirious on the third day. 1804 Arennethry Surg. 05. 175 He had gradually become delirious, and...could scarcely be kept in bed. 1871 Sir T. Watson Princ. Physic (ed. 5) I. savill. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious.

b. Belonging to or characteristic of delirinm.

1703 J. Logan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 188 In what he has wrote to-day one paragraph may appear almost delirious. 1809 Med. 7ml. XXI. 435 March 25th. The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently. March 26th. The same delirious manner has continued all this day. 1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys. 1. i. § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever.

2. transf. and fig. a. Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium; frantic, crazed, 'mad'.

1791 Cowren Hind xv. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1820 I. Taylor Enthus. iv. (1867) 77 The delirious higot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy... of the Church. 1855 BRINLEY Ess., Tempson 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delight.

b. Of things, actions, etc.

To Santanes of song that hake the world definite.

b. Of things, actions, etc.

1599 Browghton's Lett. iii. 13 You..charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine.

1818 Byron Ch. Itar. iv. 1x2, How the giant element From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound.

1858 Carlyte Fredk. Gt. (1865) I. 11. vi. 87 The delirious screech... of a railway train.

Deliriously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delirious manner; madly, frantically.

1830 Byron Mar. Fal. IV. 1. 240 The plague Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1863 £. C. CLAYTON Queens of Song 11. 380 They were deliriously dancing, shouting, singing... with the most hilarious gaiety.

Deliriousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

Deli'riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

Deli'mousness. [1. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being delirions; delirions.

1779-81 Jonsson L. P., Pope Wks. IV. 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind. of his. Triends. 1783 IlERESPEN Comment. Xii, Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness. 1855 SINGLETON First II. 268 What such intense deliriousness?

Delirium (d'Iliriam). I'l. deliriums, ia.

[a. l. delirium (Celsus), madness, derangement, lain of Fliniam is bed devased as Delirium.

deriv. of delirare to be deranged; see Delire v.]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement.

of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly

of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly absurd thought or speech.

1650 Howell, Masaniello 1. 126 He had broken out into a thousand delirium's and fooleries.

1709 Steele Tatler No. 125 T to Any Free-thioker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums.

1701 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches.

1836 W. IRVING Astoria II. 225 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the canoe.

1879 Geo. Eliot Theo. Such xiv. 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows.

Delirium tremens (dlliriom trimenz). Medical Lat. = trembling or quaking delirium.] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence

in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by tremblings and various delusions of the senses.

and various delusions of the senses.

'The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol.' (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

1813 T. SUTTON (title), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc., etc. 1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man. i. 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens.

71g. 1832 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient. imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories.

† Deli'rous, a. Obs. [f. L. dēlīr-us doting,

t Delirous, a. Obs. [f. L. dēlēr-us doting, crazy (f. De- I. 2 + lēra ridge, furrow: cf. Delire) + .00s.] = Delirious; crazy, raving.
1636 H. More Enthus. Tri. (1712) 33 The rampant and delirous Fancies of. Paracelsus. a 1637 lbid. 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirous Fanaticks in their false Enthusiasm. 1673 Ray Joun. Low C. 144 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirous persons than anywhere else. 1722 Phil. Trans. XXXII. 25 He hecame delirous with Convulsions. Hence † Delirousness. a 1687 H. More Antid. Ath. II. ix. Schol. (1712) 174 Many other circumstances have been told me by them... without the least species or shadow of delirousness. † Deliry. Obs. Pl. ies. [ad. I. dēlīri-um] Delirum. cf. ministry.] = Delirum.

1669 Gale Crt. Centiles 1. II. ii. 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods. 1677 lbid. III. 137 The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.

1861 Delisk, var. of Dulse, a sea-weed.

1862 Delisk, var. of Dulse, a sea-weed.

Delit, earlier form of DELIGHT.

† Delitability. Obs. In 4 delitabilite, dilat-, diletabilite. [ME. a. OF. delitabileté, f. delitable: see next.] Delightfulness, delight.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter Prol., pe dilatabile of pis gyft.
bid. lavii. 36 in diletabilite of lnf. c 1340 — Prose Tr. 43
Gastely joye and delitabilite.
† Delitable, a. Obs. Also 4 delitabili, -byl.

dilitable, diletabile, 4-6 delyt-, 5 delet-, delite-, delettable, dylitabile. [ME. a. OF. delitable (deleit-, delet-, delite-), f. delitier to Delight: cf. Delectable, Delightable.] Affording de-

cf. Delectable, Delightable.] Affording delight; delightful, pleasant, delectable. c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 220/26 An yle .. pat delitable was inou. a 1340 Hamfole Psatter Cant. 523 pe notis of luf er delitabylest in the melody pat sho shewys. 1362 Langle. P. Pl. A. 1. 32 Dreede dilitable drinke. 1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 6 Wher many a tour and toun thou maist byholde.. And many anothir delitable [v. rr. de. dilectable] sight. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxl.) xii. 51 Appels faire of coloure and delitable to hehald. c 1450 Mirrour Saluacioun 650 A delitable floure. c 1500 Langlet 1738 That giftis mot be fair and delitable. 1500-20 Dunbar Goldyn Targe 120 Ianus, god of entree delytable.

be fair and delitable. 1500-20 Dunbar Goldyn Targe 120 Ianus, god of entree delytable.

+ Delitably, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a delitable manner; delightfully, pleasantly.

c 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 18 Pe name sowunes in his herte delitably as it were a saunge. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. i. 108 Whanne philosophie hadde songen softly and delitably be forseide pinges. c 12425 WINTOUN Cron. IV. 15 6 He wes ... festyd off delytably. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 210 He abydeth. delytablely with desyre.

T Delite, sb. Obs. [A derivative, or expansion, of LITE sb., in same sense.] Delay.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5790 (Gött.) Parto sal be na lang dilite [Cott. lite, Trim. delayl. c 1340 Ibid. 6679 (Fairf.) Dey pai salle wip-out delite [Cott. lite, rime quite, quitte].

† Delite, a. Obs. rare. In 5 delyte. fa. OF. delit delicious.] Delightful.

c 1430 Lyng. Hors, Shepe & G. 3 This pascalle Lambe with-owte spott.. pis lambe moste delyte.

Delitescence (delite sens). [f. Delitescent:

Delitescence (delite sens). [f. Delitescent: see -ENCE. (In Paré in 16th c.)] (In the medical sense used in F. by

1. The condition of lying hid; latent state, con-

cealment, seclusion.

trife Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale 22 May, To sooth him into inactivity or delitescence. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxx. (1870) II. 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities.

2. Med. a. 'Term applied to the sudden disap-

pearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected.' 'The period during which poisons, as those of

b. 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (=INCUBATION).

Syd. Soc. Lex.

1835-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. 1. 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers delitescence.

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1837-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. 1. 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers delitescence.

1847 ROBERTS Handble. Med. (ed. 3) 1. 46 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed delitescence.

Delite'scency. [f. as prec.: see-ENOY.] a. The quality of being delitescent, is see-ENOY.] A. 1666 Aubrey Misc. Introd. (1857)p. xiii, From 1670 to this very day. I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. 1805 Pref. to Brathwait's Drumben Barnady (ed. 5), Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years. 1821 J. L. Addithelescency development of the passion for delitescency.

Delitescent (delite'sent, d?-), a. [ad. L. dēlitēscent-em, pr. pple. of dēlitēscēre to hide away, f. De- I. 2 + latēscēre, inceptive of latēre to lic hid.] Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. HOCKIN God's Decrees 212 The vertue of those means...may be long delitescent, and lye hid. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxx. (1870) II. 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our delitescent cognitions.

† Deli tigate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. deliti-

gare: see -ATE 3.]
1623 COCKERAM, Delitigate, to skold or chide vehemently.

Hence **Delitiga** tion.

1727 Balley vol. 11, Delitigation, a striving, a chiding, a

contending.

† **Delitous**, a. Obs. Also 5 delytous. [a. OF. delitous (Bozon), -eus, f. delit Delight: see -ous.] Delightful.

c 100 Rom. Rose 90 In this sesoun delytous, Whan love affraieth all thing. Ibid. 489 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play. As was in that place delytous. **Deliver**, a. Obs. or arch. Also 4-7 dely-

uer(e, (4 delyure, 5 deliuuer, -liuere, -lyvyr, 6 -liure). [a. OF. delivre, deslivre (cf. It. dilibero), vbl. adj. from delivrer to Deliver.]

+1. Free, at liberty. Obs. † 1. Free, at liberty. Obs.
c 1305 Edmund Conf. 290 in E. E. P. (1862) 78 He ne mi3te him wawe fot ne hond: his poer him was binome; Ac delyure he hadde al his bost.
2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments;

delyure he hadde al his bost.

2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 3596 Doughti man and deliuer in dedes of armes, 1375 Barbour Bruce 111. 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that war Deliuer off fute. 1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 289 Delyvere men strong and swyber. c 1430 Lyog. Bochas III. i. (1534) 70 b. Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatness, 1472 Paston Lett. No. 696 III. 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyverst, best spokyn, fayrest archer. 1530 PALSGR, 309/2 Delyver of ones lymmes as they that prove mastryes, southe. Delyver, redy, quicke to do any thyng, agile, deliure. a 156a G. Cavendish Wolsey (1827) 141 A number of the most deliverest soldiers. 1580 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 326 Pyrocles of a more fine and deliver strength. 1600 Holland Liny xxviii. xx. 683b, Being men light and deliver of bodie. [arch. 1814 Scott Wax. xiii. Mr. Waverley looks clean-made and deliver at that exercise 1 have ever set eyes on.]

† 3. Delivered (of a child). Obs.
c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1084 Alle hende bat honestly most an hert glade, Aboutte my lady watz lent, quen ho delyuer were. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 168 That this abbas suld paynes dregbt, And be delyuer of hir chylde. c 1400 Maunder. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Mary was delyuer of hir chylde. c 1400 Maunder.
Deliver (dl'livol), v. I. Also 3-5 deliure, 3-6 delyuer (e, 4 deliuyr, delyuyr, dilyuer (e, 4-6) delyuyre.

delyuer(e, 4 deliuyr, delyuyr, dilyuer(e, 4-5 delyuir(e, 4-6 delyure, diliuer(e, 6 Sc. delywer. [a. F. délivrer, in OF. also destivrer, = Pr. de-, deslivrar, Cat. desliurar, OSp. delibrar, It. dilibe-rare:—late pop. L. dēlīberāre, in Romanic partly refashioned as \*deslībrāre (DE- I. 6), used in sense of L. līberāre to set free, liberate (see Du Cange). (In cl. Lat. deliberare had a different sense: see

Deliberate.)]

I. 1. trans. To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. Const. from, out of, + of. + a. To release from a place. Obs. (cxc. as merged in b, and as a

save. Const. from, out of, + of. + a. To release from a place. Obs. (exc. as merged in b, and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery).

6. 1325 Coer de L. 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyveryd bee. 6. 1400 Maundev.

18(Nok.) xi. 45 Scho delyverd be lordes oute of be toure.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. 11. 708 The Lorde Stanley was delivered out of ward. 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 277 The way turned short east. and delivered us entirely from the mountains. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III.

134 That they could not upon an habeas corpus either bail or deliver a prisoner. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 11. x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery.

15. Now esp. To set free from restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.

16. 1225 Ancr. R. 234 Nolde heo neuer enes bisechen ure Louerd bet he allunge deliured hire berof. 6. 1250 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc., 23 Pet he us deliuri of alle eueles.

1782 Wyclif Matt. vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, but delyvere vs fro yuel. 6. 1368 Chaucea Moder of God 34 Fro temptacion deliure me. 1549 Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, From al euill and mischiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaultes of the deuyll; from thy wrathe, and from euerlastyng damnacion: Good lorde deliuer us. 1611 Bible 1 Sam. xvii. 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion. he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine. 1651 Relig. Wotton. 199, 1 fell into these thoughts, of which there were two wayes to be delivered. 1719 De Foe Crisse (Exp.) L. xii. 205 God. Ind. delivered me from blood-guiltiness. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) 1. 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus lixiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver.

1 c. 5 fec. To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [So in OF.] Obs.

† C. spec. To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [So in OF.] Obs. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 1688 3if thow hufe alle the daye, thou hees noghte delyuerede. 1470-85 Maloay Arthurvu. xiv, 1 care not. what knyghte soo ener he be, for 1 shal soone delyuer hym. 1475 bk. Noblesse 77 For to take entreprises, to answere or deliver a gentilman that desire in worship to doo armes in liestis to the utteraunce, or to certein pointis. 1523 LD. Berners Froiss. 1. ccclxxiii. 617 Then it was sayd to all the knightes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delyuer this knight?. Sir Wylliam of Fermyton. sayd. if it pleases him a lytell to rest hym, he shall anone be delyuered, for 1 shall arme me agaynst hym. † 2. To free, rid, divest, clear (a) of, (b) from. c 1314 Gny Warno. (A) 3248 Deliuer bi lond. Of alle bine

dedeliche fon. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth, III. i. 64 Who so wil sowe a felde plentiuous lat hym first delywer it of thornes, 1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. (1549) 32 At last god hath delivered the .. of him. 1562 Homilies II. Cood Friday (1859) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all his godly honour. 1868 Bushnett. Serm. on living Subj. 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its barshness by just observing that [etc.].

21400 Lanfran's Ciritre, 193 Anoynte be pacient & bis wole delyvere him fro icching. 1637 Donne Serm. v. 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein. 1632 Lithgow Trav. vii. 323 A stone. which hath the vertue to deliver a woman from her paine in child-birth. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. To Rdr., If the Expressions .. be .. delivered from Amphibologies.

† b. reft. To free oneself, get clear or rid of. Obs. c 1300 K. Alis. 1319 Anon they deliverid heom of Macedoyne. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon ix. 208, I counseyll you that ye .. deliver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. 1530 Palsen. 511/1, I can nat delyver me of hym by no meanes. [1709 Berkelev Ess. Vision § 31 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice.]

c. To deliver a gaol: to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

1523 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 34 To deliver any gayole whith the towne. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 24 \$16 All suche iustices... shal have auctoritee... to deliver the same gaoles from time to time. 1890 Spectator 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons.

† b. pass. Of the offspring: To be brought forth
(lit. and fig.). Obs.

1581 PETHE GNAZZO'S Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 12 All beastes so
sone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their
feete. c1600 SHAKS. Sonu. kxvii. 11 Those children nursed,
deliver'd from thy brain. 1604 — Oth. 1. iii. 378 There are
many Euents in the Wombe of Time, which wilbe delinered.

4. To disburden, unload. ? Obs.
1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 289 The Weston was delivered
of her cargo. 1805 in A. Duncan Nelson 231, 26th. Delivered
the Spaniard, and sunk her. 1825 MAYE RED Scalp Hunt.
xxxiv. 267 The brace of revellers went staggering over the
azotea, delivering their stomachs.

5. reft. To disburden oneself of what is in one's
mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter

mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter

mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.) c 1340 Cursor M. 2030; (Trin.), I delyuered me of my sermoun. 1654 tr. Martini's Conq. China 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope by your valour to obtain the Empire of the world'. 1650 Trial Regic. 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. 1713 STELL Englishman No. 3, 19 Some Merchants. delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons. 1752 FIELDING Amelia vi. vii, Amelia delivered herself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence. 1869 GOULBURN Purs. Holiness x. 91 Delivering Himself.. in sentiments the very tones of which are unearthly.

II. + 6. trans. To get rid of or dispose of

II. † 6. trans. To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch; reft. to make haste, be quick. quickly, to dispatch; refl. 10 make haste, be quick. c1340 Gav. & Gr. Kut. 1414 be mete & be masse watz metely delyuered. c1475 Kauf Coilsear 302 Deliuer the ... and mak na delay. 1523 Lo. Beaners Froiss. I. cccxxvi. 510 The Romayns. .. sayd, Harke, ye sir cardynalles, delyuer you atones, and make a pope; Ye tary to longe. 1530 Palsga, 510/2, I delyver, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, Ye despeche.

† b. ? To dispatch, make away with. Obs. rare. a 1400-50 Alexander 3930 bis breme best. .A31 and tuenti men of armes onone scho delyuird. c1450 Guy Warw. (C.) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuyr ther enmyes wyth ryght.

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield; formerly often spec. to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also with vover (obs. or arch.), up.

with over (obs. or arch.), up.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5012 (Cott.) Him sal deliuer your yongeist child. c1340 Ibid. 15879 (Fairf.) He deliuered his muister vp. c1300 Beket 724 The Kynges baillyf delivri him to anhonge other to drawe. 1483 Canton G. de la Tour

E vij b, The moders of them shall be delyuered to the dolorous deth of helle. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. 11. 771 That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delivered in payment of his debtes. 1593 Shars. Rich. II, 111. 1. 29 See them deliuered over To execution, and the hand of death. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 321 The French came from the mountaine, and. delivered up their armes. 1638 Six T. Herbert Trav. 90 Hee also assaults Trinner, which tho a while well kept. is in the end delivered. 1771 Mars. Greption tr. Viaud's Shiphurck 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over into the hands of Providence. 1777 Warson Fhilip II (1839) 133 'Count Egmont,' said Alva, 'deliver your sword; it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison,' 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 2 When premiers deliver up their portfolios. + b. reft. To give oneself up, surrender, devote

+b. refl. To give oneself up, surrender, devote

oneself. Obs.

a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) B vj., I delyuered myselfe with greatte desyre to knowe thynges.

8. To hand over, transfer, commit to another's possession or keeping; spec. to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.). Const. to, or with simple dative. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 430 Alle be byssopryches, bat delyuered were Of Normandye & Engelond, he 3cf al clene here. c 1300 K. Alls. 1011 In a castel hee was y-set, And was deliverid liversoon, Skarschliche and nought foisonn. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxh.) xxv. 119 He delyuers bis currour be letters. c 1440 Ifomydon 1282 Delyuere my mayde to me this day. 1330 PALSGR. 510/2, I delyver, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe. fe livre. 1335 Whiotheslev Chron. (1875) I. 28 Who had his pardon delyvered him on the Tower Hill. 1651 Horres Leviath. 11. xxii. 122 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a ludge, etc. 1745 Col. Rev. Pennsylv. V. 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. 1843 Prescott Mexico (1850) I. 255 A message which he must deliver in person. 1881 Goldin. Smith Lect. & Ess. 560 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it. 1892 Law Times' Rep. LXVII. 52/2 No bill of costs was ever delivered. Mod. Get the address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

fig. 1526-34 Tinnale 1 Cor. xi. 2 That ye.. kepe the ordinaunces even as I delyvered them to you. 1508 Slaks, Merry W. 1v. 1v. 37 The superstitions idle-headed Eld Receivid and did deliver to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter. 1794 Sullivan View Nal. II, Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

b. Law. To give or hand over formally (esp. a deed to the granten or to a third party) esp. D. deed to the granten or to a third party) esp. D. deed to the granten or to a third party) esp. D. deed to the granten or to a third party) esp. D. deed to the granten or to a third party) esp. D. brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present

were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

b. Law. To give or hand over formally (esp. a deed to the grantee, or to a third party): see DELIVERY 4 b(b). So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 15 a, If a man make a deed of leossements unto another. and delyverest to the deed but no livery of seisin. c.1590 MABLOWN Faust. v. 110 Speak, Fanstus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1633 in New Shake. Soc. Trans. (1885) 505 We's said Indent's was sealled and delivered by all the parties thervito. 1767 Blackstone Comm. 11. 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney. 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prop. vii. (1877) 148
The words '1 deliver this as my act and deed', which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

† c. poetic, with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. Obs.
1601 Shaks. Twel. N. t. ii. 43 O that I.. night not be delivered to the world Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow. 1607 — Cor. v. iii. 33 The sorrow that delivers vs thus chang'd Makes you think so.

IV. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit; to discharge, launch; to east, throw, project: a. things

charge, launch; to east, throw, project: a. things

material.

material.

1597 T. J. Serm. Paules C. 37 The bow, being ready bent to deliuer the arrowe.

1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes. deliuer d such a showre of Pibbles.

1623 T. James Voy. 71 [The pump] did deliuer water very sufficiently.

1702 LUTTBELL Brief Rel. (1857) V. 207 The earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bowl upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wensday, fell down and immediately died.

1834 Menwin Angler in Wales 1. 291 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance.

1850 'Bat' Crik. Man. 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets.

1855 Manch. Exam. 15 May 5/2

The enemy. waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

1850 b. a blow, assault, attack, etc. To deliver battle:

b. a blow, assault, attack. etc. To deliver battle:

D. a blow, assault, attack. etc. To deliver ballle: to give battle, make or begin an attack.

1842 Alison Hist. Europe XI. Ixxv. § 36. 349 The Emperor was. obliged to deliver a defensive battle. 1864 Daily Tel. 19 Nov., The assaults were hadly delivered. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 6. 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

† C. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.):

T. 1. To put form freely (boothy action, etc.).

(f. DELIVERY 6. Obs.

a 1586 Sidney (J., Musidorus could not perform any action
...more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly.1845
yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V. 11. 530 He fa horse inust. be taught
to raise his knee and deliver his leg with freedom.

†d. fig. To give out as produce, to produce, eld. Obs.

1605 VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell. ii. (1628) 51 The mynes... do deliuer gold, siluer, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate,

pronounce openly or formally. (Cf. 5.)
Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 56 To a question by him propounded, this answere was delivered. 1589 PUTTENHAM

Eng. Poesie 11. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 134 The vowell is alwayes more easily delinered then the consonant. 1615 Caooke. Body of Man v. xxxi. (1616) 341 Galen delinering the precepts of health. 1667 Pervs Diary (1879) IV. 435 He is... 1816 bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 Junius Lett. liv. 286, 1 am called upon to deliver my opinion. 1804 Med. Frul. X11. 384 Dr. John Reid... intends to deliver... a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 1873 HAMERYON Intell. Life 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow. 1883 Times 25 Nov. 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc.]

b. absol. or intr. To 'deliver oneself', discourse; to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to

make deliverance. 1807 Robinson Archael. Graca v. xxi. 525 They first delivered on civil affars: afterwards the discourse turned on war. 1859 Sala Tw. round Clock (1861) 97 Poor jurymen. understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination.

† e. absol. or intr. To utter notes in singing.

1530 Palson. 510/2, I delyver quickly, as one dothe in syngynge. Il never herde boye in my lyfe delyver more quyckely.

quyckely. + 11. trans. To declare, communicate, report, re-

quyckely.

† 11. Irans. To declare, communicate, report, relate, narrate, tell, make known; to state, affirm, assert; to express in words, set forth, describe. Ohs.

1557 Order of Hospitalls H vi, Goe to the Lord Maior, and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said Constable.

1600 E. Blidder of Hospitalls H vi, Goe to the Lord Maior, and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said Constable.

1600 E. Blidder of Hospitalls H vi, Goe to the Lord Maior, and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said Constable.

1600 E. Blidder of Hospitalls H vi, Goe to the Lord Maior, and the king, delivered what hee had seene.

1611 Shaks.

1611 I. Vi. II. 4. I. heard the old Shepheard deliver the manner how he found it.

1625-60 Stankey Hist. Philos.

1610 I. 164 Power Exp. Philos.

1805 Stankey Hist. Philos.

1611 I. (Fille de Chambre) What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling.

1700 PALEY HORY Paul.

1800 VINCE Hydrostat.

1800 VINCE Hydrostat.

1800 VINCE Hydrostat.

1800 VINCE Hydrostat.

1801 I. (1625) 44 It was delivered they him believe not to the him himselfe for grifee.

1802 VINCE Hydrostat.

1803 Rever Acc. E. India 4 P 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their Sanscript deliver not to with obj. and complement. Obs.

1806 Massinger G. Dr. Florence 1. ii, She is deliver d. For a masterpiece in nature.

1804 Milton himselfe for grifee.

1805 Milton himselfe for mature.

1807 PETTY Pol. Arith.

1806 Massinger G. Dr. Florence 1. ii, She is deliver d. For a masterpiece in mature.

1807 PETTY Pol. Arith.

1807 On masterpiece in deliver the Proportion .. to be as Thirty to Eighty two.

1807 V. 12. Pottery and Founding. To set free from the mould: xxf and intr. To free itself from the

V. 12. Pottery and Founding. To set free from

V. 12. Follery and Founding. To set free from the mould; reft. and intr. To free itself from the mould; to leave the mould easily.

178a Wedgwood in Phil. Trans. LXXII. 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould. 1832 Postrea Porceluin & Gl. 50 The ware. dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould. 1880 C. T. Newton Ess. Art & Archaol. vi. 272 That oil or grease had been applied ... to make the mould deliver.

4. Delivery v. 2 Ohs. IA variant of Deliber v.

**† Deliver,** v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [A variant of Deliber v., with Romanic change of L. b to v, as in prec.] =

with Romanic change of L. b to v, as in prec.] = Deliber, to deliberate, determine.

138a Wyclf a Sam. xxiv. 13 Now thanne delyver, and see, what word I shal answere to hym. c 1440 Carchave Lift St. Kath. 1, 966 Deliner bis mater, so god 30ur soulys saue.

1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 520 Oft in his mynd revoluand to and fro, Syne at the last deliuerit bes rycht sone, To tak his tyme sen it wes oportune.

Hence † Delivered ppl. a., determined, resolved.

1536 Bellendan Cron. Scot. (1821) 1. 259 With deliverit mind to assailye thame in the brek of the day. 1552 Abb. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane deliverit mynd.

**Deliverable** (dlli vərabl), a. [f. Deliver v. t +-ABLE: cf. OF. deliverable, delivrable 15-17th c. in Godcf.).] That can or may be delivered; to

c. in Godel.).] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. payable.

1755 Magns Insurances I. 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliverable Dutch made Starch. 1877 Act 40-1 Vict. c. 39 § 5 Where the document .. makes the goods deliverable to the bearer. 1889 Macn. Mag. Mar. 270/2 So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips.

Deliverance (d'livorans). [a. OF. delivrance, desl- (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. delivransa, desl-, f. deliver, deliver to Delivers: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of delivering or setting free. or fact

1. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact

1. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free († of, from confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

2130 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 197/118 A-serued heo hath to alle be contreie deliueraunce of langour. 2130 R. Brunna Chrom. (1810) 121 William Marschalle...gaf for his delyuerance be castelle of Schirburne. 1340 Hamdole Pr. Consc. 3583 For pair deliverance fra payn. 13... Poems fr. Vernon MS. 226/200 Of alle beos Merueylous chaunces Vr Iord habsent vs diliueraunces. 21400 Maundev. (1830) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe abouen that. seruethe for delyuerance of smoke. 21450 Mirour Salnaciona 4074 Sho... lete hym out at a wyndowe ab making his delyvrance. 1830 Caxton Gold. Leg. 275/2 That he shold praye to god for the delyueraunce of his sekenesse. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 408 On the behalfe of king Richard. for his delyverance out of prison. 1651 Horris Sekenesse. 1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 408 139 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Sallee. 1871 Fareman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 144 At no moment... had hopes of deliverance been higher.

† b. 'Delivery' of a gaol: see DELIVER v.\\ 2 c. c 1400 Gainelyn 745 Pat bou graunte him me Til be nexte sittyng of delyueraunce. 1464 Nottineham Rec. 11. 377 Pated to the Justices of Delinerance for the Gaole Delyuere 1487 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 3 The next generalt gaoles deliveraunce of eny suche gaole.

c. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial.

Reference of eny suche gaole.

C. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial.

1865 SIR T. SMITH Commonw. Eng. 22v. 99 No man that is once indicted can be deliuered without arraignment. Ibid. [Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced]. A. B. prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his deliuerance: If no man du then come, he is deliuered without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl. 1601: nam vinetus liberationem expectat; si nemo enm tum incusaverit, in liberationem expectat; si nemo enm tum incusaverit, in any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his deliuerance, [Budden: nam de captivi liberatione agitur]. 1660 Trial Regic. 21, Col. Itarrison. 'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, hy God and my Countrey.' Clerk. 'God send you a good deliverance, 'Ibid. 35 For now the Prisoner [Col. Harrison] stands at the Bar upon his Deliverance tried?' Gordon.' By God and my Country.' Clerk. 'God send you a good deliverance.' (It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true deliverance' of the Jury: see 8 b.)

+ 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing

+ 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing

† 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. Obs.

1335 Metr. Hom. 7a This womane yode wit chylde full lange.. myght scho haue na delyueraunce. 1350 Will.

Palerne 4080 Mi wif.. Deied at be delineraunce of mi dere sone. 1450 Metlin 13 Two women flor to helpe hir at hir delyueraunce when tyme is. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bh. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women, To geue you safe delinerance. 1611 Snaks. Cymb. v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyc'd delinerance more. 163 Consatevis S.P. Inquis. 122 Within foure dayes after her delinerance, they tooke the childe away from her. If S. 1650 Will. Store Scales Comim. 190 Sulphurious Meteors fird in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their deliverance with amazement to mortals.

4.3. The nction of giving up or yielding; sur-

+ 3. The action of giving up or yielding; sur-

render. Obs. render. Obs.
c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak deliuerance. 1404 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. 1. 38
Awyn. is accordit with all the men that arne therinne save vij, for to have dilyverance of the Castell at a certary day.
1548 Hall Chron. 19 b, The kyng openly saied that if they wolde not deliver them, he woulde take them without deliverance of the Toron. 11. 227 To make deliverance of the towne of Barwike.

4. The action of handing over, transferring, or

†4. The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another; delivery. Obs. c1300 Cursor M. 5045 (Fairf.) He made delfilperannee ber of corne. c1449 Proock Repr. 404 Fer than the receyuer make Execucionn or Delyuerance of the thing or deede binin 30mm. 1528 TVBALL in Strype Recl. Mem. I. App. xvii. 38 After the delyverance of the sayd New Testament to them. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make deliverance of 400 sheepe.

b. Law. Writ of second deliverance; a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the

lawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin.

a 1565 RASTELL tr. Fitzherbert's Nat. Brevium (1652) 174. The plaintiff may sue a Writ of second Deliverance. 1618 PULTON Shat. (1672) 47 marg., A Writ of Second delinerance. 1708 Termes de la Ley 508 b, Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filacer, to deliver Cattel distreined, after the Plaintiff is Non-suit in Replevin. 1845 STEPHEN Laves Eng. 1874) 111. v. xi. 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw. 1 c. 2). allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record tealled a writ of second deliverance).

4.5 Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

+5. Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 9 This Motion worketh .. by way of Proofe and Search, which way to deliuer itself; And then worketh in progresse, where it findeth the Deliuerance

assest. +6. The action or manner of uttering words in

speaking; utterance, connociation, delivery. Obs.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 222 Singying plaine song, and counterfeictying those that doe speake distinctly, helpe muche to have a good deliverance. 1593 Shaks. Hen. VI. ii. 197 At each words deliuerance. 1609 Holland Anim. Marcell. xxx. ix. 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke deliverance.

†7. The action of reporting or stating something; the which is stated at the lambert, parcetion declarate.

that which is stated; statement, narration, declaration; = Delivery 8. Obs.

tion; = DELIVERY 8. Obs.

1431 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 276 To make a trewe delyueraunce of swiche goodys as thei receyne. 1509 Hawes Plast.

Pleas. xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 And to Venus he made deliveraunce Of his complaint. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Scertary 1.

1625) 7 What confused deliverance is this? Ibid. 11. 44 Doth
not the very deliverance of your own fact condemne your
1691 T. ADAMS White Devil! (1635) 11, If there wanted nothing in the deliverance.

b. An utterance; esp. of a formal character.

1859 Mill. Liberty ii. (1865) so Things which are not provided for .. in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1879 M. Arnold Fr. Critic on Millon Mixed Ess. 241 Macaulay's writing .. often .. is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously. 1833 Manch. Gnardian 29 Sept. 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance.

8. Sc. Law. Judgement delivered; a judicial or ad-

ministrative order in an action or other proceeding.

In its most general sense applicable to any order pronounced by any body exercising quasi-indical functions. In the Bankrupter, Act of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 § 4) deliverance' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-

ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree'. Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings.

at 425 Wwntoun Cron., vii. vi. oo Of bat hel Stablysyd, and mad ordynance. and full delyverance. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems ix. 133 Of fals solisting ffor wrang deliuerance At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 562 In this mater. Rycht sone I wald heir jour deliuerance. at 565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators chosen by them both. a 1649 Daumm of Hawth. Skiamachia Wks. (1711) 10,4 We hope your lordships will give us leave. to remember your lordships of your deliverance, June the first, 1642. 1752

J. Louthian Form of Process (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, Fiat at petitur, to the — Day of — next to come. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 25 The : aid sheriff shall... affix a deliverance thereon finding and clealaring. that this Act has not been adopted. 1868 Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101 § 75

The judgment or deliverance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

b. In the (English) Intrors' oath, in a trial for

of the writ.

b. In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app, in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict.

1660 Trial Regic. 11 Oct. 22 His Oath was then read to him [Sir T. Allen, juror]: Von shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence. So help you God!

1892 S. F. Harris Princ. Crim. Law (ed. 6) xiv. 412. [The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence'.]

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1c above, and Toulins Law Dict. 8. 7 Jury.)

c. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

c. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

1.847 De Quincer Wks. XII. 184 Millon v. Southey & Landor, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call deliverance. 1 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i. § 2. 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliverance of so impartial..a man. 1871 SARAH TYTLEA Sisters & Wives 154 Dr. Harris's deliverance was..that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

† d. Used (in Sc.) to render L. senatus consultum.

1.533 Bellenoen Liny (1822) 212 (Jam.) Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen deliverance that thay usit in extreme necessite.

† 9. = DELIVERNESS; DELIVERY 6. Obs.
14. CHAUCER Pars. T. 378 (Harl. 7334) Pe goodes of body ben hele of body, strengbe, deliuerance [six texts deliuerness], beaute [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR Thistle & Rose 95 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance.

Listy of schaip, lycht of deliuerance. **Deliverancy.** rare<sup>-1</sup>. [See prec. and -ANOY.]

= Deliverance 7 b.

1853 Tait's Mag. XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliverancy necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

† Deliveration. Obs. rare -1. [a. OF. de-† **Deliveration**. Obs. Pare 1. [a. OF. delivration (in earlier and more popular form delivration, -oison, -ison), ad. late pop. L. deliberātion-em (Du Cange), n. of action from deliberāre to liberate.] Deliverance, liberation, release.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. 148 Who is fettered in chaynes He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his great wo.

1619 Delivered (d'livvaid), ppl. a. I [f. Deliver v. l. + -ed l.] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or estated etc. see the verb.

stated, etc.: see the verb.

1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Delyueryd, liberatus, erutus. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. IV. II. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe, And none else but the delinered Empresse. 1665 Mankev Grotius' Low C. Warres 123 Prince of the delivered City. 1893 Pall Mall G. 13 Jan. 2/1 The additional cost. for delivered bread.

cost...for delivered bread.

† Delivered, ppl. a.2: see Deliver v.2

Deliveree (d/liver). [f. Deliver v.1+-ee.]

The person to whom something is delivered.
1887 V. Samson in Cape Law Jonl. 37 The putting of a deliveree in possession. 1bid. 43 The deliveror should point ont the subject of delivery to the deliveree.

Deliveree, obs. form of Delivery.

Deliverer (d'livoro1). Also 4-6 dely-, 4-ere, 6-our; see also Deliveren. [a OF. deliverer (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case deliveror, -our, -eur:—late pop. L. deliveror to Deliver: see -er 1.] One who delivers.

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator,

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter lxix. 7 My helpere & my delywere et pour 1382 WycLif Ps. xviiii. 2 Myrefut, and my delywerer et pour 1382 WycLif Ps. xviiii. 2 Myrefut, and my delywerer. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Delywerer, liberator. 1555 Eoen Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou oughteste to .. bee thankefull to thy delywerer. 1667 Milton P. L. xii. 140 Thy great deliverer, who shall bruise The Serpents head. 1381 Gibbon Decl. & F. III. 18v. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country. 1855 Macallay Hist. Eng. III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc.; esp. one who delivers letters or goods. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 16 The seller, exchanger or deliverer. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 65 8 By indenture to be made betwene the deliverour. and the receivour. 1622 Misselden Free Trade 104 The Stranger. would be a deliverer heere of money at a high rate. 1766 Entick London IV. 295 There is .. a deliverer of letters to the House of

Commons, at 6s. 8d. per day. r888 Daily News 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share.

3. One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc.

1597 Hookea Eccl. Pol. viii. vi. § 12 Thereof God himself was. the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer. 1651 Relig. Wotton, 202 Among the Deliverers of this Art. 1822 New Monthly Mag. IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals.

Mounty Mag. 1V. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals.

Deliveress (d'Il'vorès). rare. [Short for deliveress, f. Deliverese; see -ESS.] A female deliverer.

164 EVELVN Mem. (1857) I. 72 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and it the other Joan d'Arc. as the deliveress of the town. 1839 Q. Rev. June 98 Nanctomes like the deliveress of the pious Æbeas.

† Deliverhede. Obs. [f. Deliver a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Nimbleness, agility.

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 They shal hine delynerhede of body and lightnesse.

Delivering (d'livorin), vbl. sb. [f. Deliver q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

v.1+-ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIVER, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

c1320 Seuyn Sag. 1536 (W.) The maister..hadde mani a blessing, For his disciple delivering.

c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtes) 5800 Of his delyneryng gled and blithe. 1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. lxv. 6 By thy wonderfull deliveringes, thy power may be shewed abrode. 1642 Jea. Tavlor Epist. 8 36 (R.) Excommunications..were deliverings over to Satan. 1889 J. M. Duncan Dis. Women vi. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering.

attrib. 1881 Daily News 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans.

Delivering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That delivers: see the verb.
1897 Pall Mall G. 29 Nov. 11/1 There was no evidence that the delivering company. were not willing to supply the coal at 8s, a ton.

that the delivering company. were not willing to supply the coal at 8s, a ton.

† **Deliverly**, adv. Obs. or arch. For forms see Deliver a. [f. Deliver a. + -LY 2.]

1. Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

c 1340 Gaw. § Gr. Knt. 2009 Deliverly he dressed vp, er be day sprenged. c 1334 Chaucea Troylus 11. 1088 He.. sette [his signet] Upon the wex deliverliche and rathe.

c 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1549 Chalonea Erasmus on Folly Rija, The nembher and more deliverly to goe about theyr charge. 1657 S. Purchas Pol. Fyjing-Ins. x. 50 The claw-tailed Humble Bee. flyes as deliverly when great with young as when she is barren.

2. Deftly, cleverly.

1530 Palsca. 550, I fynger, I handell an instrument of musyke delyverly. 1612 Two Noble K. III. v, Carry it sweetly and deliverly. 1870 Emerson Soc. § Solit., Clubs Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and deliverly.

¶ As adj. (erroneons archaism).

1820 Scott Monast. xvii, A deliverly fellow was Hughie-could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders.

Deliverment. rare. [f. Deliver v.¹ + -MENT. (Cf. OF. deliverment in Godef.)] = Deliverance

7 b; open statement, pronouncement.

7 b; open statement, pronouncement.
1893 Nat. Observer 13 May 640/t Because the Emperor has heretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that . Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete inepti-

† Deliverness, Obs. [f. Deliver a.+-NESS.] † **Deliverness.** Obs. [f. Deliver a.+-Ness.] Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness, 1340 Hampole Pr. Const. 5000 Delivernes and bewte of body. c 1386 Chaucea Melib. r 190 Grete thinges ben not ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delivernes of body. 1840 Expor Image Gov. (1556) 60 by requested by the Evolution of the strokis by delivernes of body. 1840 Expor Image Gov. (1556) 60 by Fewe men surmounted hym in strength and delivernesse. a 1607 Brightman Revolution (1615) 700 Certainly this. deserueth to be called properly by the Latin name, Expedition, for the delivernes thereof. **Deliveror** (d'Ilivorjo 1). [f. Deliver v.1: see or.] A technical variant of Deliverer, nsed as correlative to deliveree: one who makes a legal

correlative to deliveree: one who makes a legal

delivery of goods, etc.

1887 [see Deliverges].

Delivery (diliveri). Forms: 5 deliveree, 5-6 delyuery(e, 6 -ere, 6-7 deliverie, 6 -ery. [a. Anglo-Fr. delivrée, fem. sb. f. pa. pple. of delivrer to Deliver: cf. livery, and see -Y.] † 1. The action of setting free; release, rescue,

† 1. The action of setting tree; release, rescue, deliverance. Obs.

1494 Fabyan Chron., vii. cexxxiii. 266 The quene made assyduat laboure for the delyuerye of the kynge her husbonde. 1555 Eosn Decades 103 Thankes geuynge to almyghty god for his delyuery and preservation from so many imminent perels. 1638 Sig T. Herbert Trav. 90 A servant of his. by force attempting his Lords delivery. 1671 Milton Samson 1505 Thy hopes are not ill founded, nor seem vain, Of his delivery. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxx, Here is the brave man to whom I owe my delivery. 1784 R. Bage Barham Downs II, 58 Some that called upon the Lord for delivery before there was need.

b. The action of delivering a gaol: see Deliver

b. The action of delivering a gaol : see DELIVER

v.1 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2. The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child;

USDATY OF the mother; formerly sometimes of the China; cf. Deliver v. 3.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. III. (1586) 139 For this poore creature. is as much tormented in her deliverie, as a shrew. 1611 Bible Isa. xxvi. 17 Like as a woman. that draweth neere the time of her deliverie. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devoute Ess. I. xii. § 1 (R.) As they are

twins... their delivery is commonly after such a manner, as that of Pharez and Zara. 1676 Laov Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS, Comm. App. v. 29 My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. 1868 Chambers' Encycl. VI. 446/1 Midwife..a woman who assists in parturition or delivery.

attrib. 1876 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XI. 562 That form of puralysis..in newly-born children..which we should call delivery-paralysis.

b. As the action of the acconcheur or midwife.

D. As the action of the acconcent of indunic. 1666 Sharkey Andromana in. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: Prythee Be quick in the delivery.] 1767 Goorn Treat. Wounds I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery. 1800 Med. Yrnl. 111. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified...in proceeding to immediate delivery. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAR Treat. Mixwifery II. v. ii. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

C. fig.

a 1639 Mammon Antiquary in. ii, My head labours with the pangs of delivery. 1823 Scorr Peveril xlvi, Out started the dwarf..and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his fiddlecase, tumbled on the floor.

3. The act of giving np possession of; surrender.

153 Mose in Grafton Chron. 11. 772 The whole counsaile had sente him to require of her the deliverie of him [her child]. 1548 HALL Chron. 245 b, The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke. 160e E. BLOUNT it. Conestaggio 181 The deliverie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. 1780 Impartial Hist. War Amer. 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the treops. 1844 H, H. WISSON Bril. India 11. 158 The arrest of Trimbak, and his delivery to the British Government.

4. The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another; esp. the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for

delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for

the hands of another; esp, the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV. (1830) 140. For the deliveree of the said stuff and bedding. 1536 in Hakluyt Voy. (1886) 111. 113 Hauing received any prinie letters...you shal. let the deliverie of them at your arriving in Russia. 1634 Sta T. Heabear Trav. 124 He might forge other Letters...else why kept he them two dayes without delivery. 1679 Burnet Hist. Ref. I. I. (R.). The investitures of bishops and abbots...had been originally given by the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. 111. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. 1838 Dickris Nich. Nick. ii, It la letter) will be here by the two o'clock delivery, 1851 HT. Martineau Hist. Peace (1877) 111. IV. xiv. 139 The convenience of two or three deliveries of letters per day. 1879 R. M. Ballantyne Post Haste vii. (1880) 74 The delivery of a telegram. fig. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. I. v. 8 9 Another error is in the manner of the tradition and delivery of knowledge. attrib. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton xviiii. (1840) 316 Our proper delivery port.. was at Madagascar. 1889 Daily News 11 Dec. 3/2 Carmen's wages:—Delivery men: Driving, 15. per day and 7d. per ton.

b. Law. (a) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; esp. the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 264 Goods are gotten... by deliverie. 1625 Gitl. Sacr. Philos. 1. 87 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliverie, and seisure. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement... such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration. 1887 V. Sampson in Capte Law Times XC. 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued bis action.

(b) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either

or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the

cither by act or by word: 10rmerly essential to the validity of the deed.

1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which... do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feofiment. 1800 Tomuns Law Dict. s.v. Deed, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery. 1853 Whaston Pennsylv. Digest 261 Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile a blow etc.): emission. discharge; throwing

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1703 SNEAN Miner's Friend 46 The delivery of your Water into a convenient Trough.

1787 Specif. Bryant's Patent No. 1631 Useful. by its much greater delivery of water.

1834 MEOWIN Angler in Wales I. 109 The peril. from the delivery of the spear.

1837 W. MAATIN Bh. of Sports of If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the umpire must call 'no ball'.

1882 Daily Tel. 10 May (Cricket), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Pelivery (Founding), the draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called draw-taper.

16. Free putting forth of bodily action, 'nse of the limbs, activity' (J.); action, bearing, deportment. Obs.

the limbs, activity '(J.); action, bearing, deportment. Obs.

a 1586 Sioney (J.), Musidorus could not.. deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 127 Men.. for their severall callings questionlesse of very good delivery. 1634 Sia T. Heabert Trav. 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messingers delivery and lookes. a 1639 Wotton (J.), The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. 1741 RICHAROSON Pamela (1824) I. XXXII. 219 There is a great deal in a delivery, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking. 1818 Todo. Deliverness, agility.. What we now term delivery. fig. 1762-71 H. Walfole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786)

11. 177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest of nature

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech, etc.).

181 PETTIE Grasso's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 58 All their force and vertue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of furraigne languages [was] so wonderfull.

1665 LLOVIN State Worthies (1670) 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India III. ii. 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech. 1879 McCariu Orun Times II.xix. 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery.

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing.

1667 Pervs Diary 19 May, Meriton.. hath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery. 1769 Johnson in Boswell Life an. 1781 (1848) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent. 1853 Hotvoare Rudim, Public Speaking 13 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery. 1895 Sat. Rev. 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

†8. The action of setting forth in words, or that which is cot forth: communication, parration, state-

which is set forth; communication, narration, state-

which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = DELIVERANCE 7. Obs.

1386 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. v. ii. 10, I make a broken deliverie of the Basinesse. 1646 Sta T. Browner Pseud. E. b. i. v. Which enigmatical deliveries comprehended usefull verities. 1653 H. Cogantr. Pinto's Trav. xxxvii. 145, I will forhear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

Dell' (del). [ME. delle, corresp. to MDu. and Ml.G. delle, mod.Du. del, MHG. and mod.G. telle:—WGer. \*daljô- or \*daljôn- fem., deriv. of \*dalo-, OLG. dal, DALE; root meaning 'deep or low place.' Cf. also Goth. ibdalja, and OE. \*efdwi, descent. (Dell bears nearly the same etymological relation to dale, that den does to dean.) relation to dale, that den does to dean.)]

relation to dale, that den does to dean.]

† 1. A deep hole, a pit. Ohs.

1531 ELVOT Gov. II. ix, Curtius ..enforsed his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 Spenses Sheph. Cal. Mar. 51

Thilke same. .Ewe., Fell headlong into a dell globs, a hole in the groundl. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) II. 889/1

He met withdeals or other deep holes. 1783 Aissworth Lat.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent the sides purally clothed with trees or foliage.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage. 
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t creates dells. **Dell** <sup>2</sup> (del). Rogues' Cant. arch. A young

Dell<sup>2</sup> (del). Rogues' Caut. arch. A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench.

1567 Habban Cavvat 75 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet knowen. by the vpright man.

1621 B. Jonson Gipsies Metamorph. Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/i
Sweet doxies and delle, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1630 Tayloa (Water P.) Wks. II. 112/I She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Doxy, though the names be bad). 1638 R. Holmes Arnoury II.

111. 8 68 Dells, trulls, dirty Drabs. 1824 H. Ainswoath Rookwood III. v, 'Sharp as needles', said a dark-eyed dell.

Dell(e. obs. form of Drale.)

Dell(e, obs. form of DEAL. | Della Crusca (della kruska). [It. Accademia della Crusca, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its

and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve.

The first edition of its Dictionary, the Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1729-38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence Della-Cruscan a., of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style started towards poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; sb. a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence Della-Cru ecanism.

Della-Cru ecanism.

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who thaving been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of Della Crusca, whence the name was extended to the school as a whole.

11796 Gifford Naviad Introd. 8-9 While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, Della Crusca [i. e. Merry] came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a somet to Love. and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca 1, 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the flimsy Della Cruscan style. 18at Shelley Boat on Scribbleof In such transalpine Tuscan As would have killed a Della-Cruscan. 1857 Tanch Defic. Eng. Dicts. 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are

to be the true Della Cruscans. 1881 Alhenaum 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable Della Cruscanism which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence.

**Delly** (de-li), a. rare. [f. Dell sb.1 + -Y.] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. CALVERT Univ. Restoration, Delly woods remote.

Delocalize (dilou kăloiz), v. [f. De- H. I +

Delocalize (dilõu'kăloiz), v. [L. De- II. 1 + Localize v.] trans. To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations.

1855 De Morgan in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton (1889) III. 505 The Morning Register I could not use; you had better not delocalize it. 1867 Lowell Study Wind., (il. Public Character, We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth. 1870 R. B. D. Morlea Rep. Land Tenure (Parl, Papers) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers. without delocalizing the Land Register.

Ilence Delocalized ppl. a., Delocalization.

1887 Daily News 13 Jan. 5/2 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

|| Deloo (dl'lir). [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle.] A species of antelope, Cephalolophus grimmia, found in northern Africa,

Cephalolophus grimmia, found in northern Africa,

Cephalolophus grimmia, found in northern Africa, akin to the duykerbok of South Africa.

1861 J. PRTHERICK Egypt, etc. 482 (Vocah. Dor language) Gazelle = diloo.

1874 G. SCHWEINFURTH Heart of Africa
1. 244 The Deloo has only one pair of these glands.

† Deloyalty. Obs. rare - ! [nd. F. déloyauté formerly desloyauté: see DE-1. 6.] = DISLOYALTY.

1871 Admon. Regent 112 in Semptill Ballads (1872) 132

Sum hes. Lyfes losit for thair deloyalte.

Delph, var. of DELF.

Delphiam (dell'En).

Delphian (de lfian). [f. Delphi place name + -AN.] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there; hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and transf. oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the re-

161, or the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle.

1625 HART Anal. Ur. 1. ii. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vrine alone to deliuer their Delphian oracles concerning all diseases.

1631 WEEVER Ana. Fun. Mon. 48
This treasure...was a part of the Delphian riches.

1873 LOWELL Among my Bks. Ser. 11. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look.

1889 Hower Virg. Email. 1. 13 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god.

So Delphia - Healphies 1.

perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god. So De'lphio, † De'lphical a.

1509 Maaston Sco. Villanie 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets(as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke). a 1661 Holyday Invenal 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphick table. 1742 Voung N. T.h. vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 irraser's Mag. I. 60 This delphic fury—this preternatural possession. 1879 Daily News 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response. a 1603 T. CARTWAIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphicall answers.

Delphin (de'lfin), sb. and a. Forms: 4 delfyn, 5 -fyne, 5-6 delphyn, 6-7 -phine, 6- delphin, [a. L. delphīn, delphīn-us, a. Gr. δελφίν: cf. also It. delfino, Sp. delfin, Pg. delfin, Pr. dalfin, dalphin,

delfino, Sp. delfin, Pg. delfim, Pr. dalfin, dalphin, OF. dalphin, daulphin, mod.F. dauphin, whence

Dolphin, Dauphin.1

DOLPHIN, DAUPHIN.]

+ A. sb. 1. = DOLPHIN. Obs.
c1300 K. Alis. 6576 A water.. Tiger.. Heo noticeth delfyns,
and cokadrill. 1387 Taevis. Iligden (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth
oft ytake delphyns, & se-calnes. c1440 Promp. Parr.. 54
Brunswyne or delfyne. . delphinus. 1555 Eden Decades 131
Of a maruelous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the
delphyn. 1633 P. Fletcher Pie. Ect. vi. xiii. 47 The lively
Delphins dance, and brisly Seales give eare.
+ b. A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin.
Obs. rare - 1.

Obs. rare—1.
1638 Junius Painting of Ancients 162 Some artificiall drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphin, were called delphines.
2. Chem. Short for delphinin (sec-IN): A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin;

called also dolphin-fat and phocenin.

1863-72 Warts Diet, Chem. 11, 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17°C.

B. adj.

B. adj.

1. [attrib. use of L. delphīnī in phrase ad usum Delphini 'for the use of the Dauphin'.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

[1712 Steele Spect. No. 330. P. 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors in usum Delphini, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1775 E. HARWOOD Gr. A Rom. Classics (1778) 222 Delphin Classics, quarto. 1802 Dibin Introd. Classics in note, One of the trarest of the Delphin editions. 182 Advi. in Valpy's Grk. Gram. (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. 1877 Globe Encycl. 11. 36 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics. contain the Delphin notes and Interpretatio.

2. Chem. A bad form of Delphine, Delphinine.
Delphina, Delphinate, Chem.: see Delphin.

Delphina, Delphinate, Chem.: see DELPHIN-

INE, DELPHINIC.

† Delphinate, obs. variant of DAYPHINATE.

1619 BRENT IT. Sarpi's Counc. Trent (1676) 474 Some new tirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinate.

Delphine, a. and sb. [See Delphin.]

1. A variant of Delphin a. (Webster, 1828).

2. Zool. = Delphinine a. (Webster, 1828).

3. Chem. = DELPHININE, sb.

Delphine etrian. nonce-wd. [f. L. delphin-us dolphin, after equestrian.] A rider on a dolphin. 1820 L. Hunt Indicator No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great lerror of the young delphinestrian.

Delphinic (delfinik), a. [f. L. delphin-us dolphin: see Delphinic 2.] In delphinic acid, an acid discovered by Chevreuil in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a De'lphinate.

Delphinine (de lfinain), sb. Chem. [f. Bot. L. Delphinium the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of Delphinium Staphesagria or Stavesacre. Called also Delphinia, and formerly De'lphia, Del-

niso Delphina, and formerly Delphia, Delphina, Delphina, Delphine.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 7 The chemical principle called Delphine.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 246
Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the. stavesacr. 1840 Henny Elem. Chem. II. 300 Delphinine produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 769 The active properties are due to delphinia or delphinine.

**De'lphinine**, a. Of the nature of a dolphin: in Zool., of or pertalning to the Delphinine or sub-family of Cctacca, containing the Dolphins and

Porpoises

† De'lphinite. Obs. Min. [f. L. Delphīnātus, Dauphiné (f. delphīnus, Dauphin), where found.] An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote.

1804 Fourcroy's Chem. 11. 426 This is the .. delphinite of

Delphinity. A humorous nonce-wd, after humanity: Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

z860 Leven Day's Ride x. History has never told that
dolphins ... charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins
... they were.. fish.. taken 'ex medio acervo' of delphinity.

| **Delphinium** (delfiniŏm). Bot. [Bot. Lat. Delphīnium, a. Gr. δελφίνιον larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of δελφίν dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary).] A genus of plants, N.O. Kanuncu-lacen, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use

for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals...
as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1888 The Garden 3 June 384/1 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums... in front of Clematises and

De'lphinoid, a. and sb. Zool. [ad. Gr. δελφινοειδής like a dolphin, f. δελφίν dolphin.]

A. adj. Like or related to a dolphin; belonging to the Delphinoidea, a division of the Cetacea, which includes the dolphins and seals. In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A member of the Delphinoidea.

Delphinoidine (delfinoidein). Chem. [f. as DELPHININE + -OID.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

| Delphinus (delfainos). The Latin word for 'dolphin': in Zool., the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species; in Astron., one of the ancient coostellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin.

a 1672 Williams Ichthyogr. (1686) Tab. Aj, Delphinus. 1835-6 Todo Cycl. Anat. 1. 566/2 The Delphini. have also

Delphisine. Chem. [f. delphine, Delphine, by insertion of -is- repr. Gr. in-or equal.] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called Delphisia.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Delta (de ltā). [Gr. δέλτα (ad. Phonician rh) daleth), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek labels are formed by the fo

alphabet, having the form of a triangle ( $\Delta$ ), and the power of D.

POWET Of D.

c 1000 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 3if 3ee wil wite of here A, B,
C. their clepen hem. a Alpha. b Deltha. ... Omega. 1601
HOLLAND Pliny I. 96 Many haue called Ægypt by the name
of the Greeke letter Delta. 1860 T. A. G. Balfour Typ.
Char. Nature 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial
plant is a Delta.

2. High CTA. Delta S.

2. Hist. (The Delta.) The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging months of the Nile; so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches

and the coast-line. and the coast-line.

1555 Eoun Decades 250 The goulfe of Arabie...from whense they determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 67 As in Ægypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta. 1636 Sia H. BLOUNT Voy. Letrant (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 1732 LECTARD Sethos II. 1x. 354 The most convenient port of the

DELTAIC.

Delta. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. Geog. The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches.

1790 Gibbon Misc. Wks. (1814) III. 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesola, at the mouth of the Po. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is. thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas. 1830 Lyell Princ. Geol. I. 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits. 1836 Marryar Olla Podr. xxvi, The two rivers...enclose a large delta of land. 1893 Nation 16 Feb. 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills.

3. Any triangular space or figure; † the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. Alexy Hist. Hen. VII, 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintein'd, Were fixed in the body of some starre, Then Edwards murder'd sonues and Warwickes are In those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion.

4. attrib. and Comb., as delta-formation, -land; delta-metal, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its three constituents.

three constituents.

three constituents.

1806 FORSYTH Beauties Scott. IV. 225 The Carse...considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land. 1858
GEIKIE Hist. Boulder ix. 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea. 1862 DANA Man. Geol. II. 647 Stratification of delta deposits. 1883 Engineer 23 Feb. 140 Mr. Alexander Dick [has] succeeded in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'. 1884 Times 14 June 8 'Delta metal'. is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron... A steam launch...has...been built entirely of this metal [by Mr. A. Dick].

Deltafication. [f. Delta +-Figation.] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in Webster.

Deltaic (deltē<sup>1</sup>ik), a. [mod. f. Gr. δέλτα + -10: cf. algebraic.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta:

1846 Worcester cites Edin. Rev. 1878 C. J. Anderson in Macm. Mag., Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Cauvery. 1883 Sir R. Temple in Standard 26 Aug. 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges.

† Deltan, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Delta + -An: cf. Roman.] Of the Delta of Egypt.

1600 Tourneur Trans. Metamorph. lxv. Wks. 1878 II. 211 Throughout the Deltan soile.

Deltation (deltē<sup>1</sup>jan). [mod. f. Delta.]

Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1886 tr. Pelleschi's Argentine Rep. 185 Effects produced by the deltation or deposition. of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco.

Deltaic (de'ltik), a. rare. [f. Delta - 10: cf. Indic.] = Deltaic.

Indic.] = DELTATC.
1865 PAGE Geol. Terms 171 Deltic, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 — Adv. Text-bk. Geol. xiv. 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marsbes and deltic jungles.

| **Deltidium** (delti'diơm). Conch. [mod. L. dim. of Gr. δέλτα Delta, in reference to its shape. (Cf. Gr. κυνίδιον little dog, from κυν-.)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells.

1851 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 693 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces.

which consists of two calcareous pieces. **Deltohedron** (deltoh drip). Crystall. [f. δελτο-, taken as combining form of next +-HEDRON.]

1879 Rossiter Dict. Sci. Terms, Deltohedron, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by tweuty-four deltoids. **Deltoid** (de ltoid), a. (sb.) [mod. a. Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped, triangular: see -oid. So F. deltoide (in Paré, 16th c.); mod.L. deltoides (Linneus), and deltoideus.]

1. Resembling the Greek letter Δ in shape; triangular; esp. in Bol., of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of Mesembryanthemum deltoideum; also in comb., as deltoid-ovate, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so deltoid-hastate, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp. s.v. Leaf, Deltoide Leaf.
1793 MARTYN Lang. Bot. s. v., A leaf of the common Black Poplar. is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linneus's specific characters.
1845 Linoley Sch. Bot. vii. (1838) 122
Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid.
1870 HOOKE Stud.
1800 Floora 240 Cicendia. a calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.
1880 Beltoid muscle (Anat.): the large muscle of

triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it snoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body. Deltoid ligament: see quot. 1835.

1741 Monro Anat. (cd. 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid Muscle. 1835-6 Toon Cycl. Anat. 1. 152 The internal tibio-darsal ligament, is also called the internal lateral, and by Weithecht, the deltoid ligament. 1877 Rosenthal Muscles & Nerves 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle.

C. Entom. Deltoid moth: a moth which in re-

pose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular

form; also absol.

1859 H. T. Stainton Manual Brit. Butterflies & Moths
II. 125 Deltoides, these insects form a sort of connecting

group between the Noctnæ and the true Pyralidæ. Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, A, whence the name. 1869 E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths Pref. 3 It was intended to include the Deltoids, Pyrales, Veneers,

It was intended to include the Denois, 2, 2, 2, 2.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 Penny Cycl., VIII. 376/t The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure. 1861 DARWIN in Life & Lett. (1887) II. 364 The Freuch superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

B. sb. 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form deltoides deltoideus.

deltoides, deltoideus.

[1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Deltoides, a muscle in the top of the arm, baving the figure of a Delta, the Greek D.] 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 149 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified. 1860 O.W. Holmes Elsie V. iii. (1891) 27 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette.

attrib. 1881 Mivart Cat 91 External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2. (See quot.)

1879 Rossitea Dict. Sci. Terms, Deltoid, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A 1.6

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. 1 c

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. I c.

Deltoidal (deltoi dal), a. [f. prec, +-AL.] a.

Pertaining to the delta of a river. b. = Deltoid

a. t. c. Of the shape of a Deltoid (sb. 2).

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 375/2 The allovial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches.

1873 W.

K. SULLIVAN O'Curry's Anc. Irish 1. Introd. 505 Square, rectangular or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind.

Deltoideo-, combining form of mod.L. deltoideus adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as deltoideo-lunate.

1850 Dana Geol. App. 1. 707 Aperture deltoideo-lunate, a little dilated either side.

in the dilated either side.

|| **Delubrum** ( $d\tilde{r}l^{\dagger}\tilde{w}$ br $\tilde{p}$ m). [L., f.  $d\tilde{e}lu$ - $\tilde{e}re$  to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental snffix -BRUM.] 1. A temple, shrine, or sanctnary.

2. Eccl. Arch. a. A church furnished with a font.

26. Etc. Art. 26. A charten tumbshed with a roll.

1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 164 The Ethnique Romans. at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in: Delubra they called them. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubriums, or Places set apart for their Worship.

† **Delu'ce**, **dely's**. Obs. A shortening of flower deluce, a former anglicized form of F. fleur de lis (OF. lys), i.e. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons. Also deluce flower.

c 1450 Lonelich Grail xliii. 253 Owt of the delys, A rose Owt sprang Of Rith gret pris. 1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 84 Kyugeuppe and Lillies. and the deluce flower. 1594 Plat fewell-ho. III. 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce.

Delucidate items of T.

Delucidate, -itate, obs. ff. DILUCIDATE.

Deludable (dl'|\bar{v}\db'|), a. [f. Delude v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being deluded.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii, He is not so ready to
deceive bimself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is
no way deludat le.

**Delude** (dilivid), v. [ad. L. dēlūd-ĕre to play false, mock, deceive, f. DE- I. 4 + lūdere to play. (Cf. rare obs. F. deluder, 1402 in Godef.)]

†1. trans. To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously;

or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, esp. in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of. Obs.

1494 Faryan Chron. vii. exexxiv. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded.

1543 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 170 A man that. hadde deluded wyth delayes the. commissioners. 1596 Nasue Saffron Walden 35 There is no Husbandman hut tills and sowes in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Haruest. 1630 Dekker and Pt. Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 128 Vet sure i'th end he 'll delude all my hopes. 1671 MILTON Samson 396 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. 1697 Driven Virg. Past. vi. 30 For by the fraudful God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song.

b. To disappoint or deprive of by fraud or deceit; to defrand of.

1493 Petrovilla 99 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd. c1585 Faire En III. 904 Whose ransom. I am deluded of by this escape. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 88 Vong men. cautelously. deluded of them. 1594 Marlowe & Nasue Dido v. Wks. (Ridg.) 272/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

120 To dericle, mock, laugh at. Obs. Trave. 1536 fcf. De. 100 Eng.

23. To befool the mind or judgement of, so as to

3. To be fool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false im-

pressions of notions.

c 1450 Henryson Compl. Creseide (R.), The idol of a thing in case may be So depe emprinted in the fantasie That it deludeth the wittes outwardly. 1526 Tinuale Acts viii. 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 Frith Mirror (1829) 272 God..cannot be deluded, although the

world may be blinded. 1687 T. Brown Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arraut imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman I. xxii. 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel. 1853 Bright 3p. India 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded public opinion.

b. with extension (on, to, into).
a x643 W. Cartwright Lady-Errant iv. i, Go, and delude them on. 1719 Dr Foe Crusee (1840) I. xv. 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets. into a mistaken belief of such things.
4. To frustrate the aim or pnrpose of; to clude, evade. Obs.

†4. To frustrate the aim or pnrpose of; to elnde, evade. Obs.

1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII, c. 5 Divers.. have.. practised to defraude and delude the sayd.. statutes. 1600 Hosp. Inc. Fooles 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despiteful Foole. 1601 HOLLAN Pliny x. 1. There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 1638 Six T. Herbers Trav. (ed. 2) 11 The 7. of June she againe deluded us, after two boures chase. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xli. (1739) 66 The entailing of Estates..was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded. 1680 DRYDEN Ovid's Ep. vii. (R.), Tyber now thou seek'st.. Yet it deludes thy search.

†5. To beruile (time). Obs.

it deludes thy search.

†5. To beguile (time). Obs.

1615 Val. Welshm. (1663) Bij b, I need not here delude The precious time. 1666 R. Coke Power & Subj. Pref. 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time.

**Delnded** (diliā ded), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a 1628 Sir J. Beaumont Transfig. Our Lord in Farr S. P. James I (1848) 145 To weare deluded mindes From fond delight. 1710 Norris Chr. Prud. iv. 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. 111. 237 Their deluded votaries.

Hence **Delu'dedly** adv. 1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

[f. Delude v. + ·er.] Deluder (dřliū·dər).

One who deludes.

(In quot. 1586, one who mocks or derides.)
1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions. 1629 PRYNNE (title), God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 Rowe Jane Shore V, Thou soft deluder, Thou beauteons witch. 1715 POPE Odyss. XII. 221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song. 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Look at Clock, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder.

Deluding (d'l'ū'din), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb Delude: cheating.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 184 No Covuant.. intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both. a 1650 BP. PRIDEAUX Ench.

228 (T.) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a creath lie.

Delu'ding, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deludes.

1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. IV. iii. 31 Thou false deluding
slaue, That feed'st me with the uerie name of meate.

1649
MILTON Eikon. XXVIII, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as
a real condition. 1727 Dyer Grongar Hill 120 Ey'd thro'
hope's deluding glass. Hence Delu'dingly adv.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Vind. Answ. § 5. 63 To performe the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

Deluge (de liudz), sb. Also 4-5 (7) diluge, 6 diludge, (7 dyluge). [a. F. déluge (12th c. in Hatzl.), early ad. L. diluvium (see Diluvium), modified after the example of words of popular formation (Hatzl.). formation (Hatzf.). OF, forms nearer to the L. were delive, delowe, diluve: cf. Pr. diluvi, Sp. and It. diluvio. An earlier ME, form was DILUVY. In the 15th c. it rimed with huge.]

It. diluvio. An earlier ME. form was DILUVY. In the 15th c. it rimed with huge.]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g. of a heavy fall of rain.)

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1. A great flood or fain.)

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1. A look of the word of the word of the control of the control

of the Gothes, Hunnes and Vandales. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1760-7a tr. Juan 4. Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 253 The whole city and .country were often, as it were, buried under adeluge of ashes. 1872 Black Adv. Phacton xxvi. 359 When the waters of this deluge of rhetoric had ahated. 4. The inundation (of). Also fig. Obs. 1601 Hollann Pliny I. 65 In the general! deluge of the countrey by raine they only remained aline. 1631 Werver Anc. Fun. Mon., 768 Demolished long before the violent deluge of such buildings, which happened in the raigne of King Henry the eight.

Deluge (de lind z), v. [f. the sb.: cf. to flood.]

1. trans. To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also absol.. (Often used hyperbolically.)

deluge; to flood, inundate; also alsol. (Often used hyperbolically.)

1649 MONTROSE Fift. Chas. I in Bp. Guthrie's Mem. (1702)

255, I'de weep the World in such a Strain, As it should deluge once again. 1715-20 Pore Itlad xxt. 383 At every step, before Achilles stood. The crimson surge, and delug'd him with blood. 1729 Dr. Fos. Syst. Magict. iv. (1840) 104. Sufficient to deluge the World, and druwn Mankind. 1787. Generous Attachment III. 25 The Heavens now deluged in good earnest. 1790 Mad. D'Aanlan Diary Aug., He left me neither more nor less than deluged in tears. 1869 Phil. Livis Vesur. iii. 48 Hot water from the mountain deluged the neighbourhood.

2. fig. and transf.

neighbourhood.

2. fig. and transf.

1554 E. Core Logick (1657) A vij b, Truths that before deluged you, will take you now but up to the Ancles.

1728 Pore Ep. Bathurst 137 At length Corruption, like a gen ral flood. Shall deluge all.

1833 Hr. Marineau Loom & Lugger 1. i. 2 The market was deluged with smuggled silks, 1850 W. Ieving Goldsmith xxi. 227 The kingdom was deluged with panphlets.

Hence Do luged ppl. a.; De luger, one who de-Hence De'luged ppl. a.; De'luger, one who deluges (nonce-vol.); De'luging vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1712 Blackmore (J.). The delug'd earth. 1824 Miss Mitson Village Ser. I. (1863) 177 The sky promised a series of deluging showers. 1834 Georgian Era IV. 463/2 He vented his reproaches upon the deluger. 1837 Bowes Vieg. Æneid III. 625 The deluged threshold in gore Ran. 1890 W. C. Russell. Ocean Trag. II. xxi. 183 These darkening, glimmering, green delugings.
† Delumbate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. delumbare to lame in the loin, f. De- I. 6 + lumbus loin, flank.] trans. To lame, maim, emasculate.

culate.

1609 Br. W. Baalow Answ. Nameless Cath. 316 His cutting of Fathers when hee cites them for his aduantage; delumbating the positions of Protestants to make their doctrine odious.

1603 Cockeaam, Delumbate, to beate, weaken, to breake.

1634 Br. Mountage Gagg Pref. 18 Tertullian, Basil, Chrysostome.. we neither geld nor delumbate for speaking too plaine nor use them like you.

#Delundung (de'landon). Also delendung.

[Native Javanese name.] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1840 tr. Curier's Anim. Kingd. 92 Delumdung. A rare Javanese animal, of slender form, very handsomely streaked and spotted. Allied to the Genets.

† Delursible, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēlūs-, ppl.

+ **Delu sible**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēlūs-, ppl. stem of dēlūdēre to Delude: see -Ble.] Capable

stem of delindere to Deliude: see -Ble.] Capable of being deluded; deludable.

1665 Boyle Occas. Reft. 1. viii. (1845) 03 After they have been admitted by the more delusible faculty we call Fancy, I make them pass the severer scrutiny of Reason.

Delusion (dlllingon). Also 5 delucion [ad. L. delusion-em, n. of action from delüdere to Delude: see -lon. (Cf. rare obs. F. delusion, 16th c., Collingon). The streng of delusion. in Godef.)] The action of deluding; the condition

of being deluded.
+1. The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating a person in his expectations; the fact of being so cheated or mocked. Obs.

cheated or mocked. Obs.

1494 FABRAN Chron. VII. 438 Whan kyng Charlys was assertaynyd of this delusyon, he was grenouslye dyscontentyd agayne the Gascoynes. 1442 HER. VIII Declar. Scots 107
We hane paciently suffred many delusions, and notably the laste yere, when we made preparation at Yorke for his repaire to vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia IV. 158 They saw all those promises were but delusions. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Delusion, a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

2. The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

\*\*rayo\*\* Lyvo.\*\* Story of Thebes 1. (R.), But he her put in delusion As he had done it for the nones. \*\*sa6-24\*\* Tindale a Thess. ii. 11 God shall sende them stronge delusion, that they shuld beleve lyes. \*\*sa9\*\* Moae Dynloge 1. Wks. \*\*r7/2\*\* Thinges .. done by the deutil for our delusion. \*\*1671\*\* Millton P. K. 1. 443 God hath justly giv'n the nations up To thy delusions. \*\*1762\*\* Foots Liar III. Wks. \*\*1790\*\* I. 319, Y. W. By all that's sacred, Sir. — O. W. 1 am now deaf to your delusions. \*\*1843\*\* Buguit Sp. India 3 June. This concealment .. this delusion practised upon public opinion. \*\*1876\*\* Fareman Norm. Comp. V. xxiii. 331 In all this there was something of the willing delusion of a people that takes its memories for hopes.

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception; a fixed false opinion or belief with regard to objective things, esp. as a

form of mental derangement.

1522 Hulder, Delusion wroughte by enchauntmente, prestigium.

1528 Fraunce Lawiers Log, L. ii. 5 For that thereby men.. fell headlong into divers delusions and errobious conceiptes.

1638 Junius Painting of Anc. 117 It shall resemble a juglers delusion.

1720 Gay Poems (1745) II. 163

Some dark delusion swims before thy sight.

1874 C. Geikie Life in Woods xvi. 275 The poor fellow was only labouring under a delusion.

†4. Elusion, evasion. (Cf. Delude v. 4.) Obs. 1666 Holland Sueton. to That none ever after should by such delusion of the law seeke evasion.

Delusional (dl'iū 30năl), a. [-AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, delusion.

1871 J. R. Revolda Syst. Med. (1878) II. 29 Delusional Insanity. 1884 American IX. 88 They regarded Taylor as a 'delusional monomaniac'. 1891 Daily News 7 July 7/x She suffers from delusional insanity; that is, her actions depend upon false judgments of existing facts.

Delusionist (dl'iū:30nist). [-187.] a. One who is addicted to deluding. b. One given up to

delusions

1841 A. W. Fonblanque in Life & Labours (1874) 151 The great delusionist is to make believe that he is pledged to the one [etc.]. 1845 Carlyle Cronwell (1871] IV. 25 Day-dreaming Delusionists.

Delusive (dřliřísiv), a. [f. džlūs-, ppl. stem of l. džlūdře to Delude: see -ive.]

1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized

1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized by delusion, tending to delude, deceptive.

1605 B. JONSON Volfome I. i. A fox Stretch'd on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow.

1638 Sia T. Herrera Trav. (ed. 2) 110 In it [Arabia] was hatcht the delusive Alcanon.

1736 BUTLER ANAL. Relig. 1. i. 16 Imagination..that forward delusive Faculty.

1759 Jonnson Rasselms xx, Appearances are delusive.

1859 PRESCOTT Philip II, I. iv. iv. 440 Holding out delusive promises of succour.

1869 PHILLIPS Vesta, iii. 88 The lava had a delusive aspect of yielding to any impression.

2. Of the nature of a delusion.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 156 The breed of Centaures ..the fruits of a delusive mariage.

1833 Longe. Coplas de Marrique xiii, Behold of what delusive worth The bubbles we pursue on earth.

we nursue on earth

Delusively (diliūsivli), adv. [-LY2.] In a delusive manner.

delusive mainer.

1646 Gaule Cases Consc. 46 God interly deserting, the Devill delusively invading. 1648 A. Burrell. Cord. Calenture 5 The Officers of the Navie did delusively cause Seaven great Frigots to be built. 1818 Mad. D'Arrella Toury 17 Nov., How sweet to me were those words, which I thought—alas, how delusively!—would soothe and invigorate recovery. 1885 Manch. Exam. 6 June 5/3 The senses act delusively and uncertainly.

Delusiveness (dfl!@sivnes). [-NESS.] Delusive of decembing quality.

Delusiveness (d11111/stylles). [-NESS.] Delusive or deceptive quality.

a 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. vi. 208 The wiser sort of the heathen have happily found out the lameness and delusiveness of it. 1811 Lank Trag. Shaks., This exposure of supernatural agents upon the stage is truly bringing in a candle to expose their own delusiveness. 1873 M. Arnon. Lit. 4. Dogum (1876) 183 It is needful to show the line of growth of this Aberglaube, and its delusiveness.

† Deluso rious, a. Obs. rare. [f. med. or mod.

L. delissôri-us Delusory + Ous.] = next.

1035 Jackson Creed v. aliii. Delusorious imaginations of brotherly love's inherence in hearts wherein [etc.].

Delusory (dl'lūsəri), a. [ad. med. or mod.L. delūsori-us, f. ppl, stem delūs- (see Delusive): cf.

delūsēri-us, f. ppl. stem delūs- (see Delusive): cf. obs. F. delusoire (15th c.).] Having the character of deluding; of deluding quality; delusive. 1588. Hawev Discourt. Probl. 4: Practices deuised onely. as delusorie experiments, and wille sleights to make fooles. 1611. Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 18. ix. § 85. His errand was in shew glorious, but in truth both delusory and unprofitable. 1686. Goad Celest. Bodies I. iii. 10 Are all Pretences to a Prescience. delusory and impossible? 1753 Henney Theron & Aspasio Ded. (1780) 4. Beguiled by delusory pleasures. 1814. Man. D'Arrela Wanderer III. 430, I had some hope... but I had already given it up as delusory.

† Delute, v. Obs. rare—0. [ad. L. dēlutāre, f. DE-I. 3 + lutāre to daub with lutum moist clay.] 1633 Cockeaam, Delute, to cover with clay.
Deluvian, -ate, Deluvy: see Di. † Delvage (delvēd3). Obs. [f. Delve v. +

Deluvian, -ate, Deluvy; see Di
† Delvage (delvėd3). Obs. [f. Delve v. +
-AGE.] Delving; the digging, ploughing, or turning up of the soil in process of tillage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey I. vii. 14 Deluage is
applyed about preparing, and putrifying of the Earth by
stirring, tossing and turning of the same. 1688 R. Holme
Armoury III. 333/a Delvage..is.. Vertillage.

Delve (delv), sb. [Partly a variant of Delf sb.
(cf. slaff, stave), partly n. of action from Delve v.]

(cf. staff, stave), partly n. of action from Delve v.] 1. A cavity in or under the ground; excavation, pit, den; = Delf sb. 1. (The pl. delves is found

pit, den; = Delf sb. 1. (The pl. delves is found with either sing.)

1590-6 Spenser F. Q. 11. vii. Argt, Gnyon findes Mammon in a delve Sunning his threasure hore. Ibid. 1v. i. 20 It is a darksome delue farre vnder ground. 1729 Savagr Wanderer III. 303 The delve obscene, where no suspicion pries. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. 11. 682 There left throf delves and deserts dire to yell. 1815 Moore Lalla R. 1v. (1850) 226 The very tigers from their delves Look out. 1820 Sheeley Hymn to derecury xix, And fine dry logs and roots innumerous He gathered in a delve upon the ground.

2. A hollow or depression in a surface; a wrinkle. 1811 in Pall Mall G. 4 Oct. 1892, 3/1 If it be the same bottle I found under his bed, there is a 'delve' in it into which I can put my thumb. 1869 Daily News 8 July, The pursed up mouths, the artificial lines and delves, the half-closed eyes of those [marksman] to be seen sighting, and 'cocking', and aiming for the Queen's to-day.

3. An act of delving; the plunging (of a spade) into the ground.

into the ground.

1869 Daily News 1 Mar., He quickly learns that every delve of his spade in the earth means money.

4. (See quot.) Obs.—9

1706 Phillius (ed. Kersey), Delve, as a Delve of Coals, i.e.

a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit. 1721 in Battev; hence in Johnson, etc.

Delve (delv), v. Forms: 1 delf-an, 2-deluen,

Delve (delv), v. Forms: 1 delf-an, 2-deluen, (3 delfen, Orm. dellfenn), 3-7 delue, 4 deluyn, 5 delvyn, 4- delve, (5-6 &c. delf, delfe). Pa. t. and pa. fyle. 4- delved: earlier forms see below. [A Common WGer. vb. originally strong: OE. delfan; dealf, dulfon; dolven; corresp. to OFris. delva, OS. (bi-)delban, MDu. and Du. delven, LG. dölben, OHG. (bi-)telban, MHG. telben:-OTeut. ablant series delb-, dalb-, dulb-: not known in Norse, nor in Gothic; but having cognates in Slavonic. The original strong inflexions were retained more The original strong inflexions were retained more or less throughout the ME. period, though with various levellings of the singular and plural forms, dalf, duven, in the pa. t., and replacement of the plural form by that of the pa. pple. dolven; they are rare in the 16th c.; the weak inflexions are found already in the 14th c., and are now alone in use. The verb has itself been largely displaced by Dig, but is still in common use dialectally.]

dialectally.]

A. Forms of past tense and pa. pple.

1. Past tense. Strong; a. sing. 1 dealf, 2-5 dalf, 4-5 dalfe, dalue; 4 delf, delue; 6 (9 arch.) dolve.

c 1000 ÆLFRIG Gen. MAI. 30 le dealf bisne pytt. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2718 Stille he dalf him [in] De sond. a 1300 Cursor M. 21330 (Cott.) Lang he delf[v. rr. delue, dalue] but noght he fand. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 48 3 He dalfe a pit beynde the cyte. 1489 Faytes of A. 1. xvii. 50 He. dalue the erth. 1308 BARKKLEY Felic. Man 11. (1603) 66 Wo worth the wight that first dolve the mould.

b. d. a. I dulfon: 2-2 dulfen. 2 duluen: 2-4

b. fl. a. 1 dulfon; 2-3 dulfen, 3 duluen; 3-4

b. pl. a. 1 dulfon; 2-3 dulfen, 3 duluen; 3-4 dolfen, 3-5 dolue(n, dolve(n. a. 1000 Martyrol. 138 Pa dulfon hi in bære ylean stowe. c. 1205 la.v. 21908 Alfene hine dulfen [c. 1275 dolue]. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 202 Heo duluen mine vet. c. 1236 Gen. 4 Ex. 3189 Dor he doluen. ... and hauen up-brost 5e bones. c. 1230 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 427/239 Huy doluen and beoten faste. a. 1400 Prymer (1831) 107 They dolfen myn handes and my feet. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 57/1 Theypyciens wente and doluen pittes for water. 1865 S. Evans Bro. Fabian 59 They dolve a grave beneath the arrow.

B. 4 dalfe, dalue, dalf, 5 dalff; 4 delf. a. 1300 Cursor M. 7786 (Göt.) Pai dalf [n. r. dalue] it in a wodis side. Hold. 2116 (Cott.) Pai calaff [n. r. dalue]. Gott, delued, Trin. buryed] him þan. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. 11. axxv. 153 They dalff the erthe. Weak sing. and pl. 4-5 delued (pl. eden), 4-id, delfd, 5 deluyde, 4- delved.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 16877 (Cott.) Pai delued him... in a yerd be be tun. Hóld. 1856 (Gött.) Pai hin hanged. And deluid him. Ibid. 19256 (Cott.) Pai ... þat right nu delfd þi ded husband. 1388 Wycttr Cen. xat. 30. I deluyde this pit. 1388 — Pz. Ivi. 7 Thei delueden [1382 doluen] a diche bifore my face. 1605 Rowlanns Hold's Broke Loose 15 For when old Adam deluid, and Euah span, Where was my silken veluet Gentleman?

2. Pa. pole. Strong. 1-4 dolfen. 2-6 doluen.

2. Pa. tple. Strong. 1-4 dolfen, 2-6 doluen, 3-4 duluen, dolfe, 3-6 dolue, 4 dollin, yn, delluin, 4-6 dolven, (-yn, dolve, (5 doluyn, -wyn); 6 delfe. Weak. 6-7 delued, (6 Sc.

deluet), 6 - delved.

deluet), 6 - delved.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. xciii. 12 Deop adolfen, deorc and dystre,
c 1300 Gen. 4 Ex. 1805 Starf ysaac...was doluen on dat stede.
a 1300 Cursor M. 5428 Cott., 1 be noght duluen in bis land.
bid. 5494 (Gött.) Dede and doluie [C. doluen, F. doluen] par war pai.
c 1340 bid. 3214 (Fairf.) In ebron
dalue hir sir abraham, per formast was dollyn alde adam.
c 1335 Leg. Rood (1871) 113 Quen he rist depe had delluin]
sare.
a 1400 Prymer (1891) 77 He hat[h] opened the lake
and dolfe hym. c 1430 LYDG. Bochast IV. ii. 1555 102 a. She
was ydolue lowe.
a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 3604 Dolwyn
dede. 1587 (Golding De Mornay xi. 157 To seeke Death
where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe. 2 1600 Merline
733 in Percy Folio 1. 445 Her one sister quick was delfe.
1588 [see B 1, quot. 1398]. 1596 Datawhele tr. Lestie's
Hitt. Scot. (1885) 7 In sum places of Ingland..is deluet upe
na small quantitie of Leid. 1756 [see B 7].

B. Signification.

B. Signification.

1. trans. To dig; to turn up with the spade; esf. to dig (ground) in preparation for a crep. Now chiefly north. and Sc., where it is the regular word for 'digging' a garden. In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, to delve is spec. to dig two spades

deep.

a 888 K. ÆLFBED Boeth. xl. § 6 Swelce hwa nu delfe corban & finde ber onne goldhord. 1398 Trevish Barth. De P. R. xiv. i. (I'ollem. M.S.) Þe more londe is doluen [158a delved] and erid and onerturnid, þe virtu þat is þerin is þe more medlid with all þe parties þerof. c1420 Pallad. on Hintó. 11. 74 Thi lande unclene alle doluen uppe mot be. c1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) I. xliji. Vinyil this grounde be well ransaken & depe doluyn. 1576 GASCOIONE Steele Gl. (Arb.) §8 To delne the ground for mioes of glistering gold. 1577-95 Dercv. Iales Scotl. in Skeoe Celtic Scotl. III. App. 431 Thay use na pleuchis, but delvis thair corn land with spaiddis. a 1610 BASINCTON W.K. (1622) 269 We oner and oner.. plow our land, and delue our gardens. 1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 247 He directs the moss to be defred or dug up with spades, and the manure to be chiefly lime. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON Pof. Educ. iii. (ed. 2) 37 Time was when our countrymen noted every employment; they delved the soil, they wove the fleece. fig. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. L. i. 28 What's his name, and Birth?...I cannot delve him to the roote: His Father Was call'd Sicillius.

b. transf. of burrowing animals.

1484 CANTON Fables of Æsop II. v, Of a hylle whiche beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle whiche delned hit. 1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 687 Sometime he runs.. where earth-delving conies keep. 1861 Lytton & FANE Tannhäuser 49 The blind mole that delves the earth.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging;

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate. arch.

2825 Vesp. Psatter vii. 16 Seao ontynde & dalf. c 1000
ELFRIC Deut. vi. 11 Westerpyttas þa þe ze ne dulfon. c 1202
LAV. 16733 Pe king lette deluen ænne dich [c 1275 dealue one dich]. a 1300 Cursor M. 21063 (Cott.) First he did his graf to delnen. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXII. 365 To delne and dike a deop diche. 1513 DOUCLAS Æncis XI. K. 68 Sum. Befor the portis delvis trynschis delp. 1549-62 STERNIL. M. H. Ps. vii. 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe. 1659
D. PELL Impr. of Sea 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army. 1795 SOUTHEY Youn of Arv.
11. 477 Undermenth the tree. They delved the narrow house. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. I. 65 Delving the ditch a livelihod to earn. 1872 Austin Doisson Bookworm, Vignettes (1873) 200 To delve, in folios' rust and must The tomb he lived in, dry as dust.

b. transf. and fig.

tomb he lived in, dry as dust.

b. transf. and fig.
c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. lx, Time. delues the paralels in beauties brow. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil 1. 81 The moles have delved Their chambers. 1874 GEO. ELIOT Middlem. xi. 169 Mrs. Vincy's face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

13. To put or hide in the ground by digging;

MIS. Vincy's lace, in which forty-live years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

†3. To put or hide in the ground by digging; csp. to bury (a corpse). Obs.

c1200 Ormin 6,84 Patt lie patt smeredd iss berwijdy Biforr patt mann itt dellfelp. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 77 Ioseph dalf wijd his fader meche tresour in be erbe. c1450 Mirour Saluacionu 4888 Bespitted, scourgid, and corovned, dede, dolven, and ascendid. 1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 36 My fader had founden kyng ermeryks tresour dolnen in a pytte. 1587 Golding De Biornay xi. 159 Consider how often men go to seeke Denth where it seemeth to be dolnen most deepe, and yet finde it not. transf. 1735 Somenville Chase ii. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank Their Forms they delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert.

4. To obtain by digging; to dig up or out of (the ground); to exhume. arch. or dial.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. vi. 19 Par čeofas hit delfað & forstelaþ. c1374 Chaucer Boeth. Ii. v. 51 He þat first dalf typ be gobets or þe weystys of gold, couered vndir erþe. c1386 — Sgr.: 3 T. 650 Now can nought Canace bot herbes delve Out of the grounde. c1440 Promp. Parv. 118 Delvyn vp owte of the erthe, effodio. 1587 Tubber. Trag. T. (1837) 255 Do delve it np, and burne it here. 1506 Dalaymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. Iv. (1887) 207 Delfeing vpe his fatheris reliques. 1777 Barmby Inclos. Act 26 To cut, dig, delve, gather and carry away any turves or sods. 1866 Neale Ske. (1879) I. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the hearts of the mountains.

† 5. To pierce or penetrate as by digging. Obs. a 1225 Ancr. R. 292 Heo dulnen mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo burleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo purleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo purleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo purleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo purleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo purleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nont bet heo purleden mine vet & mine honden. He ne s

To dint or indent. dial.

1788 W. MARSHALL East Yorks. Gloss., Delve, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Delve. to indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be delved. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Delve, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow.

7. absol. or intr. To labour with a spade in husbradden accounting the table.

bandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. arch. or poet.,

bandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. arch. or poet., and dial. (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh. and Shropsh. northward.)

1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xvi. 3 Ne max ic delfan, me sceamað bet ic wædlige. a 1225 Ancr. R. 384 3if enx ne kurue, ne pe spade ne dulue... hwo kepte ham uorte holden? c 1340 Hamfole in Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 79 When Adam dalfe and Ene spane.. Whare was þan þe pride of man? c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode in. viii. (1869) 140 Folk how-weden and doluen aboute þe cherche. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 1 § 4 To digge and to delve. for erth, stones and turfes. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 41 [He] saw ane ald man... Delfand full fast with ane spaid in his hand. 1602 Shaks. Ham. III. iv. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines. 1795 C. Lucas Ess. Waters III. 113 Men have..delved into the bowels of the earth. 1858 Long. M. Standish viii, When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. transf. of animals.
1727-38 Gay Fables 1. xlviii. 31 With delving snont he turns the soil. 1855 Long. Hiaw. xiii. 130 Crows and blackbirds... jays and ravens... Delving deep with beak and talon For the body of Mondamin.

c. To delve about: to excavate round. (With intlivect passive.)

indirect passive.)

1515 Scot. Field 19 in Chetham Misc. (1856) II., Yt was so deepe dolven with ditches aboute.

8. fig. To make laborious search for facts, infor-

8. fg. To make laborious search for facts, information, etc., as one who digs deep for treasure.

1649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Rich. II cexliv, Gloucester..

Delves for himselfe, pretending publick right. 1650 Featlev Pref. in S. Neuman's Concord. 1 Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and drosse? 1836 O. W. Holmes Poems, Poetry IV. iv, Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldien folios mouldering on their shelves. 1864 Sia F. Palganye Norm. & Eng. III. 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9. To work hard, slave, drudge. dial. or slang.

1869 Miss L. M. Alcott Lit. Women 1. ii. 171 Delve like

slaves. 1876 Whitby Gloss. s. v., 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk., Delve.. to slave, to drudge. 1891 Farmer Slang. Delve it (tailors'), to hurry with one's work, head down and

sewing fast,
+10. To dip with violence, plunge down iuto

water. Ohs. rare -1.

1697 DAMPHER Voy. 1. xiii. 367 He was bound...on a Bambon... which was so near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along

with it.
11. Of the slope of a hill, road, etc.: To make

11. Of the stope of a fill, road, etc.: 10 make a sudden dip or deep descent.

1848 Lytton Arthur vi. lxxi, The bird beckoned down a delving lane. 1855 Chamb. Frul. III. 329 The combs delve down precipitously. 1862 Lytton Str. Story II. 115 The path was rugged. sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs; sometimes delving down to the sea-shore.

Hence Delved ppl. a., Delving vbl. sb. and

Pel. a. 1377 LANGL. P. Ph. B. VI. 250 In dykynge or in deluynge. 1576 FLEMING Panapl. Epist. 356 Let us. fall to delving. c. 1625 MILTON Death Fair Inf. V., Hid from the world in a low-delved tomb. a 1659 CLEVELAND COUNT. Com. Man Poems (1677) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the Magna Charta of Delving Adam. 1883 J. SHIELDS in Trans. Highland Soc. Agric. Ser. IV. XV. 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 24 acres. 1888 Athensum 25 Ang. 249/1 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents.

Delver (delvai). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator. c. 888 K. Ælfræd Boeth. xl. § 6 xif se delfere da eorhan no ne dulfe. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 102 Dykers, and Delners pat don heore dedes ille. 1413 Lyoc. Pilgr. Soule IV. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a delner than a goldsmyth. 1602 SHARS. Ham. V. i. 15 Nay but heave you Goodman delner. a 1619 Fothers with Axwon. 11. § 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin. 1787 BURNS Twa Dogs 90. 1850 Tennyson Enid 774 As careful robins eye the delver's toil. fig. 1859 Holland Gold. F. V. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

Dely-, obs. form of words in DELI-.

Dely-, obs. form of words in Deli-.

Dely-, obs. form of words in Dell-.

Delyte, obs. f. Delete, Delight; var. Delite a.

Dem, v. Obs. exc. dial. [OE. -dennuan in fordenman: see Dam sb. 1] trans. or absol. To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc.

[c1000 Ags. Ps. (Spelm., Trin. Ms.) lvii. 4 (Bosw.) Swa swa nædran deafe, and fordenmende earan heora.] c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 384 Vche a dale so depe bat demmed at þe brynkez. 1513 Douglas Æneis xl. vii. 9 Riuerys. Brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnis. Mod. Sc. (Roxburghshire)
Trying to dem the stream.

Hence **De mming** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1908 (Cott.) [Noe] baid seuen dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest. c1340 Ibid. 11934 (Fairl.) Ihesu and othir childryn.. went hem by the rever to gamyn.. And demmynges [Cott.] lakes] vij made of clay. **Dem**, v.2; formerly demn. Minced form of DAWN, so demd for demand.

DAMN; so demd for damned.

†1. To damn, condemn. Obs.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 144 (MS. C.) Pise possessioneres preche and dempne freres. 1650 Baxtea Saints' R. 1. viii. (1662) 132 He is dead and demuned in point of Law.

2. In profane use. (So dem-me, demmy = Danne, damn me!; dem, for demd adv. =

Damned 4 b.)

DANNED 4 b.)

1695 CONGREVE Love for L. II. ii, Oh, demn you, toad!

1720 Humourist 50 A Beau cries Dem me. 1753 Scots

Mag. Oct. 49/1, 1 now advanced to Ey Yove, Yore Ged,

Geds curse it, and Demme. 1755 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 374

Give me your person, dem your gold! 1801 Sporting Mag.

XVII. 23 Swear in a commanding military dem-me. 1838

DICKENS Nich. Nich. xvii, Two demd fine women: real

Countesses. 1849 THACKERAY Pendennis iii, What a dem

fine woman Mrs. Jones was. tbid. liii, Miss Bell's a little

countrified. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant,

demmy.

Dem, obs. form of DEEM v.

Demagnetize (dimæ gneteiz), v. [DE- II. 1.]

1. trans. To deprive of magnetic quality.

1. trans. To deprive of magnetic quality.

1842-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (1887) 56 We must magnetise and temagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 Times 9 Sept. 14/5 Hot nir traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs.

7/3. 1875 Seas Serm. Chr. Life 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized.

† 2. To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influences to demographics.

rate of the magnetic of mesheric influence; to demesmerize. Obs.

1850 W. Gregory Lett. Anim. Magnetism 106 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning.

Hence Demagnetizing vbl. sb.; Demagnet-

Hence **Demagnetizing** vbl. sb.; **Demagnetizing**. Hence **Demagnetizing** vbl. sb.; **Demagnetizing**. 1843 Rep. Bril. Assoc. 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize. 1864 Wesster, Demagnetization. 1872 F. L. Pore Electr. Tel. ii. (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization. **Demagogic** (demagogigk, gg·dʒik), a. Also goguic. [mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγικός, f. δημαγωγύς, DEMAGOGUE. So mod. F. démagogique (in Dict. Acad. 1835).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue; characteristic of a demagogue. 1831 Fraset's Mag. 1V. 374 That Spirit which is as far superior to the democratic or demagoguic, as the heavens are to the earth. a 1834 COLERIDGE Shake. Notes (1875) 126 Thersites. .is the Caliban of demagogic life. 1866 Felton Anc. & Mod. Gr. II. v. 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people.

**Demago'gical,** a. [f. as prec. +-AL.] = prec. a 1734 Noarn Lives I. 118 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared. 1853 Lyrron My Novel XI. ii. (D.), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampyre'. 1867 J. GARFIELD in Century Mag. Jan. (1884) 411/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress.

Congress.

Demagogism, -goguism (de'magogiz'm).

[f. Demagogue + -18M.] The practice and principles of a demagogue.

1814 Blackw. Mag. XVI. 480 In a government depending on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a Trans-Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found.

1821 Fraser's Mag. III. 478 His dissolute and detestable demagogism.

1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 181 The demagogism which Aristophanes derided.

Demagogue (de magog). \$b. Imod. ad. Gr.

demagogism which Aristophanes derided. **Demagogue** (de magog), sb. [mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγ-όs a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. δημος people, populace, the commons + ἀγωγόs leading, leader.

In French, demagoge was used by Oresme in 14th c.; but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word. Demagogue was not admitted by the Academy till 1762.]

1. In ancient times a leader of the people.

1. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of

popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

1651 Hobbes Govl. & Soc. x. § 6. 153 In a Democraty, look how many Demagoges (that is) how many powerfull Oratours there are with the people. 1683 Driven Life Plutarch 93 Their warriours, and senators, and demagogines. 1719 Swift To Yng. Clergyman, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogne in a popular state, yet seem to differ. 183 at Simondi's Ital. Rep. x. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor art against the aristocracy. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 6. 520 He [Pym] proved himself. the grandest of demagogues.

2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to

the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an un-

obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 Eikon Bas. iv, Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. 1649 MILTON Eikon. iv. (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrightment of this Goblin word [demagogue]; for the King by his leave cannot coine English as he could mony, to be current. those Demagogues.; saving his Greek, were good patriots. a1716 SOUTH Serm. II. 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon. 1835 Lytton Rienzi i. viii, I do not play the part of a mere demagogue. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonable clamours of demagogues.

3. attrib. and Comb.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1812 Southey in Q. Rev. VIII. 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogue journalists.

1846 C. (1883) III. 61 He stooped to no demagogue art. 1887 Brit. Mercantile Gaz. 15 June 29/1 The overheated demagogue-fired imagination of the masses.

Demagogue, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec.] intr.
To play the demagogue.

1056 HARRINGTON Oceana 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoging for the Sicilian War.

**Demagoguery** (de măgρgri, -gρ:gĕri). Chiefly U.S. [f. Demagogue sb. + -RY, -ERY.] Demagogic

practices and arts; demagogism.

1866 N. Y. Nation 4 Oct. 271/2 At this period the House wholly abandoned itself to demagoguery. 1888 BELLAMY Looking Backward 84 The demagoguery and corruption of our public men.

our public men.

De'magoguish, -gish, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -18H.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence De'mago:guishness.

1860 Chamb. Fral. XIV. 218 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagogishness.

De'magoguize, v. nonce-wd. [f. DEMAGOGUE + -12E.] intr. To play the demagogue,

1889 Sal. Rev. Dec. 696/1.

Demagogue (demagogis-godzi) Imod ad Gr.

Demagogy (de magogi, -godzi). [mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγία leadership of the people, abstr. sb. f. δημαγωγός DEMAGOGUE.]

δημαγωγός DEMAGOGUE.]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.

1. The Acsauson Enthus. (1656) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetorick, I will not insist upon Demagogie, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest.

1835 Blackw. Mag. XXXVIII. 382 This insane demagogy.

1849 Gaote Greece II. xlvi. V. 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated bythe oligarchical Kimon.

1880 Daily Tel. 4 Oct., The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary.

2. The rule of demagogues.

1860 Huxley in Darwin's Life & Lett. (1887) II. 284

Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government.

Despotism and demography.

3. A body of demagogues.

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 156 The defeat .. of the greenback demagogy. 1883 Century Mag. 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy.

1879 If Dr. I. 1. 3 + MAIM v.]

† Demaim, v. Obs. [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + MAIM v.]

trans. To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 SPALDING Troub. Chas. I (1829) 20 His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

Demain, obs. form of DEMEAN v. I

Demain(e, an early form of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.

Demand (d/mo'nd), sb.1 Also 3-6 demaunde, 4-5 domande. [a. F. demande (12th c. in Littré), f. demander to DEMAND.]

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim; also transf., the substance or matter of the claim, that which is demanded.

1300 S. Eng. Leg. I. 130/833 Alle pat heorden peos demande In grete wonder stoden pere. 1300-1 in Colding. Ann Corr. (Surtees 1841) 67 The quylk bischop mad hymricht resonable demanndes as we thoucht. 1303 Gower Corf. 1. 250 But he. Whithstood the wrong of that demannde. 1484 Caxton Fables of Esop. v. xiii, A fayrer demannde or request than thyn is I shalle now make. 1533 Lid. Berners Humin Inv. 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demannde. 1503 Shars. Rich. II, in. iii. 123 All the number of his faire demands Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1654 Whitelocke would putt down his demands in writing. 1760 Robertson Chas. V. V. IV. 377 Henry's extravagant demands had been received at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved. 1883 Frodue Short Sind. IV. i. vii. 81 The king's demand seemed just and moderate to all present.

15. fig. 1729 Butler Serm. Web. 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, demand of extrat by Sire and the contraction of extrators of the surface of the contraction of eather the line of the contraction of a street which is a surface of the contraction.

king s demand scenica just and b. fig.

1729 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy. 1816 L. Hunt Rimini III. 83 He made. A sort of fierce demand on your respect. 1885 F. Temple Relat. Relig. 4 Sc. viii. 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush.

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremp-

2. The action of demanding; claiming; percmptory asking.

160a Shaks. Ham. in. i. 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute. 1606

— Tr. & Cr. in. iii. 17 What would'st thou of vs Troian? make demand? 1642-3 Earl of Newcastle Declar. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1751) V. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Mailgnant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand. 1781 Cowers Truth 93 High in denand, though lowly in pretence. 1874 Gagen Short Hist. iv. § 1. 161 The accession of a new sovereign. was at once followed by the demand of his homage.

1. On. (+gl.) demand (payable) on being responsed.

b. On († at) demand: (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory

notes, drafts, etc.

notes, drafts, etc.

1691 Loud. Gaz. No. 2636/4 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 1581, 7s. 3d. 1715 Ibid. No. 5299/4 They may have their Mony. at Demand. 1880. J. W. SMITH Manual Com. Lavo II. Vi. (ed. 9) 287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitatious runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. 1892 J. ADAM Commercial Corr. 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. Law. The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form; a legal claim; esp. a claim

claiming in legal form; a legal claim; esp. a claim made by legal process to real property.

[a 1481 LITTLETON Tenurcs 30 Si homme relessa a un auter toutz maners demandes.] 1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 1 As if his ancestor had dyed seised of the said lands and tenements so in demand. 1586 Graffon Chron. II. 351 Aucthoritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes and demandes. 1628 Core On Litt. 291 b, There bee two kinde of demands or claimes, viz. a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law. 1875 Poste Gains iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 564 Iu a demand of a heritage, security must be given.

4. 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of consumers.

1711 STERLE Spect. No. 262 P 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month. 1780 Impartial Hist. War Amer. 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe. 1882 Times 27 Nov. 11 The demand for tonuage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased.

b. Pol. Econ. The manifestation of a desire on the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also effectual demand (cf. EFFECTUAL I c).

called also effectual demand (ci. Effectual i c). Correlative to supply.

1776 Adam Smith W. N. i. xi. (1868) I. 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more ur less exactly, to the average consumption; the average supply to the average demand.

1776-1868 [see Effectual ic].

1848 Mill Pol. Econ. 11. iii. § a Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.

1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 90 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated: a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a greater demand; a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand.

c. In demand: sought after, in request.

1845 McCulloca Pol. Econ. 11. iv. 178 Labourers would be in as great demand as before. 1848 Werster s.v., We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request. 1868 Rogers Pol. Econ. iii. (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand.

5. An urgent or pressing claim or requirement;

need actively expressing itself.

c 1790 Willock Voy. 250 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions. 1856 Sia B. Brodie Psychol. Ing. 1. 1. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) HI. 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

A request is a constitution with

6. A request; a question. arch.

C. 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 374 Meu myghten asken why she was nat slayn... I answere to that demande agayn Who saued danyel in the horrible Caue. c1477 CAXTON 7ason 61 b, I wolde fayn axe yow a demande if it were your playsir. 1533 T. Wilson Rhet, I Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 CANNE Necess.

Schar. (1849) 15 There follows au exhortation again, with other demands and answers. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. 2xv, 'I ask pardon, sir.. is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson? At this demand he only sigled. Ibid. xxi, 'Pray your honour..can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Barouet: 'undoubtedly he cannot.' 1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unt. 11. iv. 124 One more demand; and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know That which I ask.

7. attrib. as demand unter a pote parable on design.

7. attrib., as demand note, a note payable on demand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment.

1866 CRUMF Banking v. 129 On a 'demand' note the statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument. 1892 J. ADAM Commerc. Corr., 22 The most common form is the Demand Promissory Note. 1892 Daily Netus 19 Dec. 6/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 per

+ Demaind, sb.2 Sc. Obs. [a. OF. \*desmande (not in Godef.), f. OF. desmander, mod.F. dial. demander to countermand, f. des., de (Dis.) + mander :-L. mandare, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demnr.

tion to a command, desire, or wish; demnr. c 1500 Lancelot 191, I that dar makine no demande To quhat I wot It lykith loue commande. Ibid. 3052, I fal at hir command Do at I may, withouten more demand. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 598 In the passage with drawn sword in hand, Still thair he stude, and maid thame sic demand, Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by.

Demand (d/mand), v. Also 5-7 demand o.

[a. F. demander (=Pr., Sp., Pg. demandar, It. di-mandar e):-L. demandare to give in charge, entrust, commit (f. DE- I. 3 + mandare to commission, order), in med.L. = poscere to demand, request (Dn

Cange)

The transition from the Latin seuse 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romanic sense 'request, ask', was probably made through the notion of entrusting or committing to any one a duty to be performed, of charging a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of requiring its performance of him, or authoritatively requesting him to do it. Hence the notion of asking in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French. An indirect personal object (repr. the L. dative) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in England, where the earliest use, both in Anglo-Fr. and English, is to demand a thing simply. The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo-French.]

I. To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for:

\* a thing. transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust,

\*a thing.

1. trans. To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or

rightfully entitled to.

anthority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

[139a Britton vi. iv. § 16 Si. .le pleintif se profre et demainde ju,ement de la defaute, le pleintif recovera seisine de sa demainde, et le tenaint remeindra en la merci.] 1489 Caxton Fayles of A. in. xiv. 199 Hys heyre myght haue an actyon for to demainde the hole payenient of hys wages, 1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 114 He was compelled to demaind an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Irelande. 1904 R. Croonton L'Authoritie des Courts 8 The Serjeant of the Parliament should. demaind delivery of the prisoner. 1628 Core On Litt. 127 a, He shall defend but the wrong and the force, & demand the indgement if he shall be answered. 1634 Sia T. Herrer Trav. 183 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed. .foure shillings and foure peuce. 1670 Tryal of Penn & Mealing Phenix (1721) 321, 1 demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury. 1763 Centl. Mag. Sept. 463 The peace officer. .demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way. 1894 Miwar in Eclectic Mag. Jan. 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded.

b. with inf. fhriste or subord. clause.
1588 Shaks. L. L. L. 11. 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 161 Fg The constable. .demanded to search the garrets. 1834 L. Ritchen Wand. by Seine 40 The diocese of Paris .. had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the bones. .should be returned to their care.
2. spec. in Latv. To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner. Cf. DEMAND sb. 3 and DEMANDANT I.
1485 Act i Hea. VII, c. I That the demandant in every

and DEMANDANT 1.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 1 That the demandant in euery such case haue his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded. 1531 Dial. Laws Eng. ix. 18 b, If the demandaunt or plaintyffe hangyng his writ wyll entre in to the thyng demanuded his wryt shal abate. 1628 Coke On Litt. 127 b. Demandant, feleur, is hee which is actor in a reall action because he demanded hands, etc. 1783 BLACKSTONS Comm. (ed. 9) H. App. xviii, Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demandeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messuages.

To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention.

† But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (esp. in transl. from French, etc.).

valent of 'to ask' (esp. in transl. from French, etc.). Const, of or from a person.

1484 Canton Curiall 1b, But what demaindest thou? Thou sechest the way to lese thy self by thexample of me. 1548 Hall Chron. 236 When Piers Cleret had paied the pencion to the lorde Hastynges, he gently demainded of hym an acquitaunce, for his discharge. 1600 E, Blount It. Conestaggio 273 By his letter, hee had demainded pardon of the Catholique King. 1624 J. Hayardo It. Biond's Eromena 108 He was to intreate his father to demaind for him a wife. 1651 Hoams Leviath. 111. xl. 255 They demanded a King, after the manner of the nations. 1812 Mar. Edgeworth I'ivian xi, The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1887 Bowen

Virg. Æneid 11. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

b. with object capressed by inf. phrase or subord. clause.

b. with object capressed by inf. phrase or subord. clause.

1834 LD. Hernera tr. Golden Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) 56,

1 demanded then to have a compte of the people.

1600 E. Blouwr tr. Constaggio 242 They demanded secretly. to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service.

1754 Hume Hist. Eng. I v.

304 Anselm. demanded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him.

1769 Goldsm. Hist. Kome (1786) I. 39 Two ruffians. demanded to speak with the king.

1798 Invasion II. 232 He.. demanded to speak with Sherland.

C. abod. C. absol.

c. absol.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXXIII. XXII, Whan I had so obteyned the victory, Unto me than my verlet well sayd: You have demaunded well and worthely. 1507 SHAKS. Lover's Compt. 149 Vet did I not, as some my equals did, Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded. 1601 — All's Well II. i. at Those girles of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacke language to deny If they demand.

† 4. To make a demand for (a thing) to (a per-

T4. 10 make a demand for (a fning) to (a person). [= Fr. demander d.] Obs.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Dvi, Of whiche god shalle aske and demande to them acompte the day of his grete Jugement. c1500 Meditine 134 The kinge receyved hym moche benyngly and demanded to hym som tydynges. 5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced;

to ask to see; to require to appear; to summon.

1650 Fuller Piegah n. xii. 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice.

1848 C. Bronth J. Eyre xxxiv, While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demanded St. John.

6. fig. Said of things: a. To call for of right or justice; to require.

justice; to requite.
[1293 BRITTON L. ix. § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et petit; dunt acun demaund jugement de mort, et acun amissioun de membre [etc.].] 1703 POPE Thebais 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song. 1779 Cowpea Lett. 2 Oct., Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem, vi. (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors. 1871 FREE-MAN Norm. Conq. (1876) IV. xvii. 93 The piety of the Duke demanded that the ceremony should be no longer delaved.

To call for or require as necessary; to have

need of.

1748 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pats. I. 145 Keep the Water.. from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams which are below the House demand it. 1855 Bain Senses ful. II. ii. § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution of nerve fibres. 1878 Moaley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 199 Government... more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

\*\* a person for or to do a thing.

†7. To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremp-

T7. To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremptorily, urgently, etc. for (a thing); To require (a person) to do a thing. Obs.

1632 LITHGOW Tran. X. 482, I intreated Sir Richard Halkins to goe a shoare to the Governour, and demand him for my Gold.

1632 J. WADSWORTH IT. Sandoval's Cir. Wars Spain 22 Hee demanded the Catalanes to receiv, and acknowledg him their King. 1736-7 SWIFT Gulliver 1.

111. 49 After they were read, I was demanded to swear to the performance of them. 1795 Cicely I. 37 He demanded the traitor to give up his lovely prize.

\*\*\* intrans.

+8. To make a demand; to ask for or after; to

T8. To make a demand; to ask for or after; to call urgently for. Obs.

a 1533 Ln. Berners Huon lx. 208 Iluon approchyd to the shyppe and demaindyd for the patrone and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe. 1605 Shars. Lear II. II. 65 Which euen but now, demaiding after you, Deny'd me to come in. 1654 R. Couringron tr. Justine 200 To free himself of it, he demanded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told:

\* a thing.

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

[1238 BEITTON I. V. § 9 Qe il verite dirrount de ceo qe hom les demaundera de par nous.] 1348-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptim, Then the prieste shall demaunde the name of the childe. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. Argt., They.. finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit, demanded the cause of her sorrow. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realme. 1634 Shr T. Hermert Trav. 77 in bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her businesse. 1818 Sheller Rev. Islam 11. vii. Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow 1 could demand the cause. 1850 Tennyson Enid 193 And Guinevere.. desired bis name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

b. with the object expressed by a clause.

1494 Fannan Chron. 1. ziv. 14 V\* sader.. demaunded of Ragan, the seconde doughter, how well she loued hym. 1506 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, Demaundyng & enquiryng, where is he y' is borne the kyng of ye iewes. 1666 Garfon Chron. 11. 226 She demaunded howe her Uncle the French king did. 1615 She E. Honv Curry-combe 80 You should rather demand from him What likenesse there is between 34 and 42. 1766 Goldsm. Vie. W. xiv, The old gentleman.. most respectfully demanded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 23 All the members demanded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft.

+ 10. With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.). Obs.

etc.). Obs.

150.3 Oos.

150.3

\*\* a person (as to a thing).
†11. To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (of, how, etc.). Obs.
c 1450 Crl. of Love (R.), And me demaunded how and in what wise 1 thither come, and what my errand was. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 18 She. demanded him how he felte him self and how he ferte in self and how he ferte in thereof. 1611 SHAK. Cymb. III. VI 92 When we have supply Wee'l mannerly demand thee of thy Story. 1632 Litthow Trav. 1. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay?
b. without extension.
1490 CAXTON How to Die 11 Yf there be none to demaunde hym, he oughte to demaunde hymselfe. 1555 Eden Decades 5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them.
C. in passive.

5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them.

C. in passive.

136 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W.1531)16 Demanded by Pharao of what age he was, Jacob answered. 1568 Grafton Chron.

11. 277 They were demanded why they departed. 1638 SIBBES Soul's Confl. Pref. (1638)9 Philip. being a long time prisoner.. was demanded what upheld him all that time. 1643 Prevene Sov. Power Parl. 1. (ed. 2) 91 Had our Ancestors.. been demanded these few questions. 1722 Sewel. Hist. Quakers (1795) 11. vii. 11 Being demanded in the Court why he did not tell his name.

\*\*\*\* intrans. 12. To ask, inquire, make inquiry.

a. of, † at the person asked; † b. of the object asked about.

1362 Wyclif Bible. Pref. Et. iv 6e The Square activation.

a. of, tat the person asked; † b. of the object asked about.

1388 Wyclif Bible, Pref. Ep. iv. 65 The Saucour... askynge of questiouns of the lawe, more techeth, whil he prudentli demaindeth [1388 while he askith wisely questiouns]. 1326 Tindale Luke iii... 14 The soudyoures lyke wyse demainded of hym sayinge: and what shall we do? 1568 Gaaffon Chron. II. 205 The king .. helde her still by the right hande, demaindying right gently of her estate and businesse. 1388 King tr. Canisius' Catech. 208 Quhen God sal rise to indge, and quhen he sal demand at me quhat sal 1 answer? 1611 Bing Job xili. 4 Heare .. I will demand of thee, and declare thou vinto me. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. II. iv. 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou didst demand. Hence Dema'nded ppl. a.

1552 in Hulder. 1769 Oxford Mag. II. 143/2 The demanded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy. 1815 Mary Pilkington Celebrity III. 152 The demanded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion.

suspicion.

Suspicion.

Demandable (dima'ndăb'l), a. [f. prec. + ABLE.] That may be demanded or claimed. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 62 We did no lesse. in the behalfe of our countrie, then of dutic was demandable. 1602 FULBECKE Pandectes 43 Certaine ministeries or dutifull respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demaundable. 1666 Pervs Diary(1879) III. 416, 2000. demaundable at two days' warning. 1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5894/3 The. Interest. shall be demandable by the Bearers. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 328 Any writ by which lands are demandable. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in Law Rep. 28 Ch. Div. 472 A rate due and demandable at the time it was made.

Demandant (d/mandant). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and

Demandant (d'mandant). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and Fr.) demandant (15th c.), sb. use of pr. pple. of demander to Demand.] One who demands.

1. Law. a. spec. The plaintiff in a real action; b. gen. a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action.

[1344 Act 18 Edw. III. c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandanutz ne deivent estre restitutes—transl. wherefore such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants.]

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 1 The Demanndant shuld not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their accion. 1495 Act 11 Ilen. VII. c. 24 § 1 The demandanut or playntif in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute. 1614 Selden Titles Hon. 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction. and the Demandants replic. 1641 Termes de la Ley 107 b, Demandant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called plaintife in an Assise, and in an action personal. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 271 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandants or plaintiffs to the land. 1832 Austin Turisp. (1879) I. vi. 295 A sovereign government .. may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a de-

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a demander.

r590 Swinbuane Testaments 62 It is to bee presumed that the testator did answer veg rather to delice it. 1500 Swinbuane Testaments 62 It is to bee presumed that the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliuer himselfe of the importunitie of the demaundant, then ypon denotion or intente to make his will. 1603 HOLLAND Philtarch's Mor. 204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not give the same. 1780 BURKE KEON. Reform Wks. 1842 1.234 Which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice. 1888 Co-operative News 26 May 486 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who Guestions or interrogardes.

Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for numbers.

3. One who questions or interrogates, re56 J. Bourne Def. Scriptures 52 Read Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant. 1826 Disraell Viv. Grey VI. vi, It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1854 Syd. Dobell Balder Pref. 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect.

demandants to the whole history of intellect.

† **Dema'ndate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēmandāre to give in charge, entrust, commit: see DEMAND v. and -ATE.] trans. To commit, delegate, entrust. Hence Dema'ndated ppl. a.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Vind. Answ. viv. 174 The Church, which did first demandate this Episcopall authority to one particular person. 1640 Br. HALL Episc. 11. i. 90 Out of his owne peculiarly demandated Authority. **Dema'ndative**, a. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēmandāre to DEMAND + -ATIVE.] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant.

of the demandant.

1820-27 BENTHAM Judicial Proc. xiii. § 1 Wks. II. 74 statements, demandative or defensive.

Statements, demandative or defensive.

† Dema:ndee, demandé. Obs. nonce-wd.

[See -EE.] One of whom a question is demanded.
1603 HOLLANO Plutarch's Mor. 205 Allowing a competent space of time betweene the demandand the answere: during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethinke himselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the demande time to think of an answere.

Demander (dimandar). [f. Demand v. + - er. Cf. F. demandeur (13th c.).] One who demands.

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.;

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.; one who claims, requests, calls for.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) D vij, The requeste was pitifull. and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demannder was the mother. 1556 Aurelio & Isaa (1668) A ij, Unto none of the foresayde demannders wold he never geve her in mariage. 1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1. iv. § 19. 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of paiment. 1754 Johnson Life of Cave, A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right.

4. One who asks or inquires: one who puts a

+2. One who asks or inquires; one who puts a

question. Obs.

question. Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xviii. 146 The demander of the question. 1583 Hollybano Campo di Fior
157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here.. O what a troublesome demander. 1692 Locke Toleration it. Wks. 1727 11. 304 The Majority. shall give any forward Demander Occasion to ask, What other Means is there left?

3. One from whom there is a demand for an exticle of compression of the properties.

article of commerce; a buyer, consumer.

a 1620 CAREW (J.), And delivereth them to the demanders' ready use at all seasons. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. 1. vii. (1868) I. 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity. may be called the effectual demanders. 1821 New Monthly Mag. 1. 96 Demanders and not suppliers. 1885 J. BONAR Malthus 11. i. 23 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders.

† **Dema'nderess**. Obs. [a. F. demanderesse, fcm. of demandeur: see prec.] A female demandant. r611 Cotgr., Demanderesse, a demanderesse, a woman that is a Plaintife or Petitioner. 1828 Webster, Demandrates

The action of the verb DEMAND.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Demaindyng of counsayle, consultation.

1556 Aurelio & Issab. (1668) C, Moderate demaindinges and accustomed requestes.

1542 Protests of Lords 1.

13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice.

**Demainding**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That demands. Hence **Demaindingly** adv., in a demanding man-

ner, as a demandant.
1873 L. WALLACE Fair God v. v. 289 And what if the Fate had come demandingly?

Demane, obs. Sc. f. Demean v.<sup>1</sup>, to treat, etc. **Demarcate** (dr markett), v. [Back-formation on Demarcaton; see ATE 3: cf. Sp. and Pg. demarcar.] trans. To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of; to mark off, separate, or

boundary or limits of; to mark off, separate, or distinguish from; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define. a. lit. in reference to spatial limits, as of territory.

1816 Keatinge Traw. (1817) 1. 214 The marine deposits.. appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here.

1888 51.

2 June 176 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed.. in Domesday.

1884 Pall Mall G.

3 June 176 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed.. to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b. fig. in reference to other than spatial limits.

1883 Lewes Sca-Side Stud.

114 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth?

1883 Atheraum 20 Jan. 79

Sharp distinctions of national flavour which demarcate one European literature from another.

Hence Dermarcated, Dermarcating ppl. adis.

Hence De marcated, De marcating ppl. adjs.

Hence De marcated, De marcating ppl. adjs.

1840 GLADSTONE Ch. Princ., 34 For the preservation of the demarcating lines.

1852 H. Spencer First Princ. II. xxi. \$165 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see.

1816 The demarcation (dīmaikē¹-fɔn). Also demarkation. [ad. Sp. demarcacion (Pg. demarcação), n. of action from demarcar to lay down the limits of, mark out the bounds of, f. de- DE I. 3 + marcar. to MARK. So F. démarcation (1752 in Hatzf.), from Spanish. First used of the linea de demarcacion (Pg. linha de demarcação) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]

The action of marking the boundary or limits of something, or of marking it off from something else; delimitation; separation. Usually in phr.

line of demarcation.

line of demarcation.

a. lit. (a) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies. The bull of 4 May 1493 'sobre la particion del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles; the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (17½ to an equatorial degree) west of these isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long, in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete Viages II. 121.)
1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Line of Demarcation, or Alexandrian Line. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) II. 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation. 1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1778) I. III. 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a

course to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope. 1804 SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev. II.6 Ruy Falero wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation. 1849 tr. Humboldt's Cosmos II.655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Agres.

of the Azores.

(b) of other lines dividing regions.

1801 W. Tayloa in Monthly Mag. x1. 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire. 1809 W. Irving Knickerb. (1861) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession. 1856 STANLEY STANLE OF ALMAI & Pal. vi. (1853) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed... between Phoenicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch.

10. fig.

Pheenicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch. b. fig.

1776 BENTHAM Fragm. Govt. iv. § 36 Wks. I. 290 These bounds the supreme body. has marked out to its authority: of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is..not easily definable. 1875 Lyell Princ. Gool. II. III. xxxvii. 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 Century Mag. Dec. 196/2 A strange demarkation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies.

monies. **Demarch** (dē mark). [ad. L. dē marchus, a. Gr. δήμαρχος governor of the people, president of a deme, f. δήμος district, deme, common people + ἀρχός leader, chief.] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern

sident or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune.

1642 Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl. 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors: at Athens, the Demarches. c1643 Maximes Unfolded 38 Demarchs, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy. 1838 Therwall Greece II. xi. 47 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the demarch. 1884 J. T. Bent in Macm. Mag. Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

|| Démarche (demarf). (In mod. Dicts. demarch.) [a. F. démarche (15-16th c. in Hatzf.), vhl. sb. f. démarcher (12th c.) to march, f. dé- = L. De- I. 3 + marcher to March. In the 18th c. nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-

nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-

nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-word.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action. 1658 tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char. p. v., As much deceived as those are that... expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche. 1678 Temple Let. Ld. Treas. Wks. 1731 II. 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimeguen... I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us and France. 1721 Ceilect. Lett. in Lond. Yrnl. x. (Tr.) Imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches. 1885 L. MALET Col. Enderby's Wife 111. viii. 139 (Stanf.) Tired out, past caring whether her démarche had been a wise or a foolish one.

\*\*Demarchy\* (dō:maiki). [ad. I., dō:marchia. a.\*\*

Demarchy (dē maiki). [ad. L. dēmarchia, a. Gr. δημαρχία the office of a Demarch: see -Υ.]
The office of a demarch; a popular government.
The municipal body of a modern Greek commune.

1642 Baidge Wounded Cons., Cured § 1. 9 Such...were the Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedemonia., or the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens. 1643 Maximes Unfolded 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that spoiles and destroyes Monarchie.

† **Demark, demarque**, v.¹ Obs. [a. F. dé-marque-r to deprive of its mark or marks, f. dé-des-(DE-I. 6) + marquer to mark. Cf. DISMARK.]

des- (DE- I. 6) + marquer to mark. Cf. DISMARK.] trans. To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might de-marque and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation [as rebellion].

Demark (dmā'ık), v.² [Deduced from DE-MARCATION after mark vb.: cf. Sp. and Pg. demarcar and DEMARCATE.] = DEMARCATE.

1834 H. O'BRIEN Round Towers Ireland 242 Nor are their Imyriads of ages? limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented..legislator, Moses himself. 1883 F. HALL in (N.Y.) Nation XXXVII. 434/3 Distinguishing traits.. such as everywhere demark the denizens of a colony from those of its mother country.

Demartialize, v. nonce-vod. ff. DE- II. I +

**Dema rtialize**, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 1 + MARTIAL a. + -1ZE.] trans. To deprive of warlike

character or organization.

1882 W. E. Baxtes Winter in India xiv. 133 The whole population being disarmed and demartialized.

Dematerialize (dr.mati\* rialeiz), v. [f. De-II. 1 + Material a. + -1ZE.] a. trans. To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. b. intr. To become dematerialized. Hence Demate rialized ppl. a., -izing ppl. a. and vbl. sb., Demate rialization.

1884 H. Spencer in 19th Cent. Jan. 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 Spectator 11 Oct., The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity. 1891 Cosmopolitan XII. 114/1 He has dematerialized everything into a memory. 1892 Scot. Leader 29 Jan. 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

Demath, dial. var. of DAY-MATH.

1559 Lanc. Wills 111. 125 One demathe of hey. 1820
WILBRAHAM Gloss. Dial. Chesh., Demath, generally used
or a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly onehalf of a Cheshire acre. the Demath bears [the proportion]
of 32 to 30\$ to the statute acre. 1887 DARLINGTON South

Chesh. Gloss. s. v., We speak of a 'five-demaile' or a 'seven-demath field'.

Demaund(e, obs. form of DEMAND.

Demay, obs. var. of DISMAY v. + Demay'n, short for PAIN-DEMAINE (panis do-

† Demay'n, short for PAIN-DEMAINE (Panis dominicus), bread of the finest quality: see Demeine.

Demayn's, obs. f. Demean v.!, Demesne.

Demd, -on, obs. f. deened, from Deem v.

† Deme, sb.! Obs. Forms: 1 deema, 1-2
dema, 2-3 deme. [OE. dema, dema = OHG.
tuomo, Gothic type on A hindge arbiter ruler. dôm- judgement, doom.] A judge, arbiter, ruler.

c8s Vesp. Psalter xlix. [1.] 6 Fordon god doema is. c1175

Lamb. Hom. 95 Pe helend is alles moncunnes dema. c1205

LAV. 9634 Perof he wes deme & duc feole 3 ere. a 1250 Owl

γ. Night. 1783 Wa schal unker speche rede And telle tovore unker deme?

Deme (dīm), sb.2 [ad. Gr. δημος district, town-

shlp.]

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In modern Greece: A commune.

[1628 Honnes Thucyd. (1822) 86 Acharnas, which is the greatest town in all Attica of those that are called Demoi.]

1833 Thurlwall in Philol. Mns. II. 200 The procession... is supposed to take place in the deme of Diczopolis. 1838 — Greece II. 73 The ten tribes were subdivided into districts of various extent, called demes, each containing a town or village, as its chief place. 1874 Manafer Soc. Life Greece xii. 383 He was made a citizen and enrolled in the respectable Acharnian deme. 1881 Blackev. Mag. Apr. 542 Greece & her Claims Elementary schools in most of the demes.

2. Rial Apr. multiferonized aggragate of cells.

2. Biol. Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads. (Applied by Perrier to the tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides or permanent

colonies of cells.)

colonies of cells.)
1883 P. Geddes in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 843/t The term colony, corm, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole, and do not reach the full individuality of the next higher order. bid. 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a monad-deme integrating into a secondary unit or dyad, this rising through dyad-demes into a triad, these forming triad-demes, etc.

Dome obs form of Dema 1. DIME

Deme, obs. form of DEEM v., DIME.

Deme, obs. form of DEEM v., DIME.

† Demean, sb. Obs. Also 5 demene, 6 demayno. [f. DEMEAN v.]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

\*\*raspo Crt. of Love 734 But somewhat strange and sad of her demene She is. 1534 More On the Passion Wks. 1292/2

For which demeane, besyde y'sentence of deth condicionally pronounced... god... declared after certeyne other punishmentes. 1590 Spenser F. Q. n. ix. 40 Another Damsell.

That was right fayre and modest of demayne. 1607

BEAUM. & FL. Woman Hater 111. iv. You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for your fair demean 1604 J. Salter Triumphs Jesus 2 She was a Virgin of severe demean. a 1756 G. West On Travelling (R.), These she... would shew, With grave demean and solemn vanity.

2. Treatment (of others).

1506 Spenser F. Q. vi. vi. 18 All the vile demeane and usage had, With which he had those two so ill bestad.

Demean (d/m/n), v.I Forms: 4-5 demeyn(e,

Demean (d/m/n), v.I Forms: 4-5 demeyn(e, demein(e, 4-6 demene, (5 demeene, dymene), 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) demane, 4-7 (chiefly Sc.) demane, 6 demean. [a, OF. demene-r (in Ch. de Roland 11th c.), also deminer, -maner, -moner (pres. t. il demeine, demaine) to lead, exercise, practise, employ, treat, direct, etc., se demener to carry or conduct oneself, = Pr. demenar, It. dimenare, a Romanic deriv. of DE- pref. + menare, F. mener to lead, conduct, etc. :- L. mināre, orig. (= minārī) to threaten, in post-cl. L. 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, by transference ships, men, etc. The demaine, demane forms, found chiefly in Sc., are perhaps derived from the OF. tonic form demeine, demaine. Demesne is taken over from the sb. so spelt.]

taken over from the sb. so spelt.]

†1. trans. To conduct, carry on (a business, action, etc.); to manage, deal with, employ. Obs. cr315 Shoreham 167 Thay hy(1) be thory senne demeyned. cr330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 2196 Scheo.. well couple demeyne richeyse. cr440 Proc. Secreex 4 Alle his Empryses demenyd wern and lad By thays.. Of Arystotiles witt and providence. cr449 Proc. Refr. 11, vi. 312 Cristis .. abstenying fro temporal vinnovable possessions lettith not preestis for to hem take.. and weel demene into gode vsis. rago Canton Engodo iv. 19 For to demeane this to effecte. 1533 Lid. Berners Friist. I. cknxxv. 219 So often they went bytwene the parties, and so sagely demeaned their busynesse. 1539 More Conf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1207/2 Euen for hys riches alone, though he demened it neuer so wel. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1036) 21 These vses being turned into estates shall be demeaned in all respects as estates in possession. 1644 Million Arcof. (Arh.) 68 As our obdurat Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.

+ b. To lead (one's life, days).

† D. 10 lead (one's file, days).

1413 Lvoc. Piler. Sowle iv. ii. (1483) 59 How they demenen
the dayes of theyr lyues.

† C. To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, mirth,
etc.). Obs. (= ME. lead in same sense.)

[Cf. Cotgr. demener te dueil de', to lament, or mourne for;
demener toye, to rejoyce, make merrie, be glad.]
c 1400 Rom. Rose 5238 For hert fulfilled of gentilnesse, Can

yvel demene his distresse. c1477 CAXTON Jason 69 They began to crye and demene the gretteste sorowe of the world. c1489 — Blanchardyn iv. 21 Suffryag theym to demayne theire rewthis and complayntes. 1364 Ilawasn Eutropini iii. 31 There was great myrth demenned at Rome after these news. 1565 GOLDING Orders Met. viii. (1593) 195 Then all the hunters shouting out demeaned joie ynough. 1607 Hevwoon Woman Killed v. iv, With what strange vertue he demeanes his greefe.

+d. To produce, or keep up (a sound). Obs.

[So in OF.]

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 407/2 The leuys of the trees demened a swete sounde whiche came by a wynde agre-

†2. To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments,

†2. To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments, tools, weapons, etc.). Obs.

c1300 K. Alis, 663 The five him taught to skyrme and ride, And to demayne an horsis bride [=bridle]. c1336. Coer de L. 456 What knyght... coude best his crafte For to demene well his shafte. c1384 Chaucer II. Fame 959 Lo, is it not a grete myschaunce To lat a fool han gonernaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne?

†3. To manage (a person, country, etc.); to

†3. To manage (a person, country, etc.); to direct, rule, govern, control. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce xx. 396 The kyng.. Wes enterit in the land of spange, All haill the cuntre till [de]mange. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 1988 The kynge.. Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hyme selfene. £1440 Generydex 4622, I am your child, demeane me as ye list. £1470 HARDING Chron. CXL. ii, [He gave] Ierusalem to Henry.. With all Surry [= Syria), to haue and to demain. 1513 Mork in Grafton Chron. 11. 766 To the ende that themselves would alone demeane and governe the king at their pleasure.

4. To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified

†4. To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified way. b. esp. (chiefly in Sc. writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. Obs.

way. b. esp. (chiefly in Sc. writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 196 And thought he wolde upon the night Demene her at his owne wille. c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) in. 1982 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1500-10 Act. (1882) in. 1982 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1500-10 Act. (1882) in. 1982 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1500-10 Act. (1882) in. 1982 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1500-10 Act. (1882) in. 1982 Springer and Indian medemeaned so well. 1682 Lord. Gaz. No. 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.. Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death, Demained as a Traitor, and to underly the pains of Treason. 1685 Argyll's Declar. in Crookshank Hist. Ch. Scotl. (1751) II. 316 (Jam.) Demeaning and executing them.. as the most desperate traitors.

b. 1375 Parrows Brince xi. 609 Full dyspitfully Thair fais demant thaim rycht stratly. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 238/3. In the fornais of fyre of fayth he was destrayned, smeton, demened and beten [L. feriebatur and perducebatur]. 1513 Douglas Aeneis ix. viii. 52 Sall I these demanyt on sik wys! 1506 Springer ix. viii. 52 Sall I these demanyt on sik wys! 1506 Springer ix. viii. 52 Sall I these demanyt on sik wys! 1506 Springer ix. viii. 52 Sall I these demanyt on sik wys! 169 Put a harrell of powder under me, rather than I would be demained after this manner.

† 5. To deal, distribute, hand over. Obs. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 114 The thirde parte to be demenyd and yoven... to pore peple. a 1650 Usher Ann. (1658) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demeane unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn.

6. reft. [from 1] To behave, conduct or comport oncelf (in a specified way). The only existing sense: cf. Demeanous.

oneself (in a specified way). The only existing

sense: cf. Demeanour.

Sense: cf. Demeanour.

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane 557 Bot I left nocht dai.
c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane 557 Bot I left nocht dain myne syned, Bot me demaynyt as I dyd are. 1413 Lyng.
Pilgr. Sowle I. xv. (1859) 12, I haue none experyence of wysedom, how my selne to demene. c1450 Crt. of Love 731
Demene you lich a maid With shamefast drede. 1530
PALSGR. 511/t, I demeane, or behave my selfe. Je me forte. je me demayne. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 349 Your subjectes have lovyngly demeaned themselves unto you. 1590
SHAKS. Com. Err. Iv. iii. 83 Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad. Else would he neuer so demeane himselfe. 1644
CAPT. SMITH Virginia III. i. 43 So well he demeaned himselfe in this businesse. 1688 Norris Ilierocles 31 We should ... demean ourselves soberly and justly towards all. 1711
SHAFTESS. Charac. (1737) L. i. ii. 191 To demean himself like a Gentleman. 1881 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXV. 305
No man who engaged in the rebellion demeaned himself throughout its course so honourably and so humanely. 1858
HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Truls. I. 109 The Prince Borghese certainly demeans himself like a kind and liberal gentleman.
b. fig. of things.

TANTHORNE P. T. A. T., Priss. 1. 10 Inc Time Bolgian.

D. fig. of things.

1.81 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Otor. 150 b margin, How will demeaneth itselfe passively and actively. 1644 Milton Arch. (Arb.) 35 To have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeanethemselves as well as men. 1845 J. ScopFern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 28 J. In many of its relations it (hydrogeo] demeans itself so much like a metal, that [etc.].

† C. with an object equivalent to the refl. pronoun, Obs. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints Prol. 81 Hou scho demanyt bir flesche, Cill [= while] saule & body to-gydir ves. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3925 Troilus... demenyt well his maners & be mesure wroght. 1633 Ford Broken H. t. ii, How doth the youthful general demean His actions in these fortunes? 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. Pref. § 12 That man demean and use his own body in that decorum which [etc.].

† d. absol. (Cf. Benave 3.) Obs.

1703 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 206 How to demean towards them, least there should be any alterations in their tempers. 1703 Rules of Civility ix, How we are to demean at our Entrance into a Noblemans House.

† 7. pass. To be behaved, to behave or conduct

at our Entrance into a Noblemans House.

† 7. pass. To be behaved, to behave or conduct oneself: = prec. sense. Obs. Cf. DEMEANED.

1375 BARBOUR EFINCE V. 229, I wald gase..how my men demanit are. c1450 Merlin 79 We pray yow to yeve us counseile..how we myght beste be demened in this matere.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 60 It was affirmed (that being with loyalty demeaned) you should at length receive the reward of.. glory.

¶ 8. app. To bear or have in mind; to remember. Obs. (? Associated or confused with MEAN v.)

MEAN v.)

c1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 1163 [A mershall] Whensoener youre sovereyn a feest make shall, demeene what estates shalls sitte in the hall. 1494 FARYAN Chron. vII. 625 But it is to demeane and presuppose that the entent of hym was nat good. c1300 H. Rhouse Bk. Nurture 316 in Babees Bk. (1868) 81 Then give good eare to heare some grace, to washe your selfe demeane.

Demean (d/m²n), v.² [f. Dr.- I. 1 + MEAN a., prob. after debase: cf. also BEMFAN v.³

It has been suggested that this originated in a misconception of DPMEAN v.¹ in certain constructions, such as that of quot. 1596 in 4 b, and 1590 in sense 6 of that vb. (Johnson actually puts the latter quot, under the sense 'debase'.) It is rare before 1700, and the only 17th c. quots. (1601, 1659 below) are somewhat doubtful. Quot, 1751 in sense 2 shows how in certain contexts demean may be taken in either sense. See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzedward Ilall in (New 10rt) Nation, May 7, 1891.]

1. trans. To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

or character.

1. Itans. To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

1601 R. Aabot Kingdom of Christ 5 (L.) In his birth and life and death, far demeaned seneath all kingly state. 1715 Jame Barker Exilius 1. 59 By it i jealousy] we demean the Person we love, through unworthy Suspicion. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 11. 140 The Author [is] demean d, if not actively and passively ridicul'd. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 11. 1ii. 3.66 Without any way demeaning or aspersing poverty. 1868 Hawthorn Rour Old Home (1833) I. 106 Three is an elbow-chair by the fireside which it would not demean his dignity to fill.

2. esp. reft. To lower or humble oneself.

1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 373, I incline rather to have Masters of Chancery attend you, and go on errands on both sides. It will cut off all debates about cerenomies, of your members going up and demeaning themselves, or of their demeaning themselves here. 1720 Lett. fr. Mist. 7rml. (1722) I. 306 That Men of Honour and Estate should demean themselves by base condescension. a 1751 Dodingor Fam. Expo. 8 169 (T.) It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine [feet]; nor can I bear to see the demean thyself thus. 1754 Richardson Grandison IV., will 140 A woman is looked upon as demeaning herself, if she gains a maintenance by her needle. 1848 Thackerray V an. Fair vi. (1850) 40 It was, of course, Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. 1876 Black Madach V. xxix. 260 Could a girl so far demean herself as to ask for love?

1. D. Const. to or to do (what is beneath one). 1764 Foots. Mayor of G. II. ii, Have I, sirrah, demean'd myself to wed such a thing, such a reptile as thee! 1767 S. Paterson Another Tran I. 1, 27 This lesser philosophy engagingly demeans itself to all characters and situations. 1859 Geo. Elicit A. Bodt 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter. 1861 Sat. Rev. 30 Nov. 531 They would not demean themselves to submit to this sort of paltry tutelage

Of middle position, middle-class, middling.

c 1380 Sir Ferumb, 382 V am her bote a demeyne knist
of be realme of fraunce [orig. draft V am her a meyne

knyst).
Demean, Demeane, carlier forms of DEMESNE. + Demea nance. Obs. Also 5-6 demenaunce. DEMEAN v. + -ANCE. Prob. formed in Anglo-

[f. Demean v. + -ance. Prob. formed in Anglo-kr.] Demeanour, behaviour.

1486 Surtees Mise. (1890) 48 A graduate of the Universitie of Cambridge, with record under the seal of the same Universitie testifying his demenance there. a 1529 Skelton Balettes Wks. 1. 25 Demure demeanance, womanly of porte.

1522 W. Walter Guiscard & S. (1897) Bij, Your vertuous talke and carefull demeanance. 1647 H. More Song of Soul 1. L. Inxxvii, Fair replying with demeanance mild.

† Demeanant, a. Obs. In 5 demenant.

[ad. OF. demenant, pres. pple of demener: see Demean v. 1 and -ant 1. Cf. F. demener marchandise, to trade or traffique. Cotgr.] Dealing, trading.

trading.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 404 None other citezen withyn the seid cite demenaunt. Ibid. 393 No citezen resident withyn the cite and demenaunt.

within the cite and demenant.

Demeaned (dimind), tpl. a. [f. Demean v.l + -ED.] Conducted, behaved, -mannered (in a specified way). Cf. Demean v.l 7.

14. Lyng. Temple of Glas 1051 For so demeyned she was in honeste, That vnavised nobing hir astert. c 1450 Merlin 106 Whan thei sawgh hym thus demend. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 142 Vilde, lewd, and ill demeaned. 1634 Massinger Very Woman 111. v, A very handsome fellow, And well demeaned.

Demeaning (d/mi'nin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +

+1. Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc.

+1. Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc.

1429 in Rymer Fadera (1710) X. 426 In Demesnyng of
the which Tretie. 1432 Paston Lett. No. 18 l. 32 The
reule, demessyng, and governance... of the Kinges persone.

1440 Generydes 2022 Thre thowsand knyghtes att his demening. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 177 They se clerely,
after the demenyng of goddes sufferaunce, al thynghes that
were to come.

2. Conduct, behaviour, demeanour. Obs. exc. in

demeaning of oneself, comporting oneself.

14. Lync. Temple of Glas 750 Ilir sad demening, of wil not variable.

1451 Paston Lett. No. 405 II. 31 For cause of his lyght demeaning towards them. 1580 North Platarch To Rdt., The particular affairs of men. and their demeaning of themselves when [etc.] 21640 J. Smyth Lives Berkeleys (1883) '1. 66 Other misgovernances, and unruly demeanings.

Demeaning, ppl. a. [f. Demean v.² + -ING².] That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc. 1880 Dorothy 70 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to him! 1889 Pall Mall G. 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones. beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

**Demeanour** (d'mi noi). Forms: 5-7 demeanure, 6 -er, (-ewr, 7 -eure), 6-9 -our, -or, (6 oure); also 6 demen-, demeinour, demain-, demaner, 6-7 demanour, (6 demesner, demeasure, 7 demesnour). [A derivative of DEMEAN v.1, app. of English or Anglo-Fr. formation: the corresponding OF. words are demene-ment, demené, demenée. It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally -ure, of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in demurrer, disclaimer, dinner, supper, user, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the -our of Anglo-Fr.

asstationer, stamer, stapper, user, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the -our of Anglo-Fr. words like honour, favour, etc., and -or (favoured in U. S.) a further alteration of this after honor, favor. Cf. Behaviour.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour. Formerly often with a and pl. 1494 Fabvan Chron. II. xlviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius. 1535 Fisher Wks. (1876) 419 His shameful demainer. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 6 81 Mayntenaunce, imbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours. 1550 Caowley Way to Wealth 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behavioure towards thy neighboure, what shalt thon be founde. . in thy demaners to God ward? 1634-5 Berreton Trav. (1844) 157 The Innior ludge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Ross. 1661 Brammall Just Vind. iv. 59 Unlesse they would giue caution by out h for their good demessour. 1671 E. Smith in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 40 A commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsbfury's demeanours. 1783 W. F. Martyn Geog. Mag. 1. 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the soul's] demeanor on earth.

† b. Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. Obs. rare.

earth.

† b. Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. Obs. rare.

1681 Trial S. Colledge 20 You cannot think we can give
a priviledge to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeanor
to offer Bribes to any person.

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense.)

1509 FISHER Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 292 In fauour, in wordes, in gesture, in enery demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appere. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1188/2 Nine Frenchmen apparelled like women. and counterfeiting some like demeanor to the apparell wherein they were disguised. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. 384 Pliant demeanure pacifies great offences. 1667 Milton P. L. vin. 59 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went. c1820 S. Rocers Italy, Gt. St. Bernard g Two dogs of grave demeanour welcomed me. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk. I. I. ii. 71 The Turks... are... remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demeanour.

†3. Treatment of any one. Obs.

1548 HALL Chron. 200 b, Thei were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intrented. Good men lamented this ungodly demeanance.

+4. Management, direction. Obs.

16.. MILTON (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust .. to the demeanour of every grown man.

Demeasne, obs. form of DEMESNE.

**Demegoric** (dīm/gρ·rik), a. [ad. Gr. δημη-γορικ-ός, f. δημηγόρος popular orator, f. δημος common people + άγορεψεψ to harangue.] Of or

pertaining to public speaking.

1802 J. B. Busy in Fortu. Rev. 651 The controversy . . is, like most other controversies of the day . . carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc.].

nke most other controversies of the day. carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that letc.].

Demeigne, demeine, obs. ff. Demesne.
† Demeine. Obs. Also demayn, -demaine.
[Short for Pain-Demaine, AF. pain demeine, L. panis dominicus, i.e. 'Lord's bread': see Demesne.]

Bread of the finest quality.

1288 Liber Albus (Rolls) I. 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demeine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis. c1420 Anturs of Arth. xxxvii, Thre soppus of demayn... For to cumford his brayne. 1829 RIEVE Liber Albus (Rolls) I. p. lavii, The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as Demeine or lords' bread.

Demein(e, obs. form of Demean v.¹

Demelaunce, obs. form of Demi-Lance.

|| Démélé (demēle). [Fr.; = quarrel, contest, de-(De-I. 6) + mesler, mêler to mix.] Discussion between parties having opposite interests; debate,

between parties having opposite interests; debate,

contention, quarrel.

1661 EVELYN Land. Swed. Amb. Diary (1892) II. 487 During this demestê... a bold and dextrous fellow... cut the ham-strings of 2 of hem. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm. xxii, At the risk of a démelé with a cook. 1834 GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV (1874) III. xxiii. 69 (Stanf.) There is a fresh démêlé with Russia.

T Deme'lle, v. Obs. [A derivative of MELL v., or OF. mesler, meller to mix; OF. desmeller, -meller was to disperse, f. des-, dé- = L. dis- + mesler, mêler to mix.] trans. To mix, mingle.

1516 Will of R. Peke of Wakefield 4 June, A vestement.. with myn armes and my wyffes demellede togedder. † Deme'lle, v. Obs. [A derivative of MELL v.,

† Demember, v. Obs. [ad. F. démembrer (OF. desm-), or med.L. dēmembrāre, var. of dismembrare to DISMEMBER, f. L. de-, dis- (see DE- I.

6) + membrum limb.] By-form of DISMEMBER.
1491 Sc. Acts Jas. IV, 8 9 (1814) II. 225 Quhare ony man
happinis to be slane or demembrit within the Realme. c 1575
BALFOUR Practicks (1754) 47 Be ressoun of the pane of deith,

Hence **Deme mbrer**; **Deme mbring** vbl. sb.

1491 Sc. Acts Fas. IV, § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembraris.

1566 ed. Sc. Acts, Fas. IV, c. 50. 91 b heading, Anent slauchter or demembring

**Demembration** (dēmembrē! fən). [ad. med. ... dēmembrātion-em, n. of action f. dēmembrāre to

I. demembration-em, n. of action f. demembrare to DISMEMBER: see proc. Cf. OF. demanbration (Godef.).] The entiting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in Sc. Law.)

1597 ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV, § 22 heading, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive: and of Demembration. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. Treat. 124 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slauchter. 1746-7 Act 20 Geo. II, Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated. 1857 [EFFREWS Roxburghshire II. iv. 269 The slaughter and demembration of a number of Turnbulls. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scotl., Demembration. is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another.

18c. 1824-40 Tyrler Hist. Scot. (1864) 1. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained.

1Demembré. Her. [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED.

1727-51 in CHAMEERS Cycl.

Demenaunt, obs. form of DEMEANANT.

Demenaunt, obs. form of DEMEANANT.

† **De mency.** Obs. Also -cie, -sy. [ad. L. dementia madness, f. demens, -ment-em out of one's mind, f. De- I. 6 + mens mind. Cf. F. démence (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Madness; infatuation.

1. Madness; infatuation.

1522 Skelton Why not to Court 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demensy.

1539 W. Cunning-ham Cosmogr. Glasse 71 That were a poynt of demency or madnes. 1627 W. SCLATER Ext. 2 Thess. (1629) 22 Saint Paul .. imputes to them no lesse than franticke demency.

2. Med. = Dementia. [tr. F. démence (Pinel).]

1858 Coplano Dict. Med. II. 441 M. Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1st Mania...2 Melancholia...3 Demency, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† **De mend.** Obs. [OE. démend, f. pr. pple. of déman to DEEM.] A judge.

Beowulf 364 Metod hie ne cubon, dæda demend. c 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom. 171 For bat hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wradde.

Demene, obs. form of DEMEAN v., DEMESNE.

Dement (diment), a. and sb. [a. F. dément adj. and sb., ad. L. demens, dement-em ont of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6+mens, mentem mind.]

A. adj. Out of one's mind, insane, demented.

Ohe or arch.

1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 290 With mind dement vneis scho micht sustene The words. 1856 J. H. Newman Callista (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

B. sb. A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind.

1888 H. A. S[MITH] Darwin 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 MERCIER Sanity 8: Ins. xv. 379 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready.

dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready. **Dement** (d'me'nt), v.1 [ad. L. dementare to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf. OF. dementer, Godef.), f. demens, dementem, DEMENT a.] trans.

To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze.

1545 Jove Exp. Dan. v. (R.), He was thus demented and hewitched with these pestilent purswasions.

1550 Balle Apol. 80 Minysters of Sathan, whych thus seke to demente the symple hartes of the people. a 1662 Ballle Lett. II.

255 (Jam.) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree.

1703 D. WILLIAMSON Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy these they demented. 1890 W. C. Russell Ocean Trag. I. viii, It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him. Hence **Deme nting** ppl. a.

two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him. Hence **Deme nting** ppl. a.
1877 Miss Yong Cameos Ser. 11. xxxi. 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts. **Dement**, v.² rare-1. [a. F. démentir, in OF. desmentir, f. des-, dé- (DE- I. 6) + mentir:L. mentirī to lie.] trans. To give the lie to; to assert or prove to be false.
1884 H. S. WILSON Stud. Hist. 330 With firmness, she demented and disproved the lie.
† **Dementate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēmentāt-us, pa. pple. of dēmentāre to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented.
1640 Intentions of Armie Scott. 7 The plots of our de-

1640 Intentions of Armie Scotl. 7 The plots of our dementat adversaries. 1675 J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal in. 1 Raving and dementate Persons.

Raving and dementate Persons.

Dementate (d'mernte't), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dementare to Dement.] = Dement v.1 ? Obs.

1521 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 44/1 Daphnis insana, which had a secret quality to dementate. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 566 To. . inflame you, and dementate you to your own ruine. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. v. 107, I speak not here of men dementated with wine. 1829 Southey Sir T. More (1831) II. 86 Those whom the Prince of this World. dementates.

Hence Dementated ppl. a. = DEMENTATE a., DEMENTED; Dementating ppl. a.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 195 In the dementating furies of divination. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. Dissert. Physick. 38 Thinking the dementating Disaster of those young Ladies was caus'd. by their being drunk. 1726 DE FOE Hist. Devil 1. xi. (1840) 172 The blind dementated world. 1813 Q. Rev. 1X. 419 Some. seem to have been perfectly dementated.

Townstation (dimentation) feed med I.

Dementation (dēmentēl jan). [ad. med.L. dēmentātion-em (Du Cange), n. of action from dēmentāre to DEMENT.] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation.

infatuation.

1617 Donne Serin. cxxxviii. Wks. 1839. V. 469 And then lastly. they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc.]. 1680 Baxter Cath. Commun. (1684) 35 Dementation goeth before Perdition. 1879 Farrar St. Faul I. 610 note, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression; it is . . judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 Glassrone in Contempl. Rev. Oct. 436 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† Deme'ntative, a. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dementare + -1VE.] Characterized by madness.

1685 H. More Paralip. Prophet. 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

Demented (dime'nted), ppl. a. [f. Dement 7].

1885 H. More Paralip. Prophet. 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

Demented (dimerited), ppl. a. [f. Dement v. + -ED¹; corresp. to L. dementatus Dementate.]
Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infantated.
1644 J. Maxwell Sacv. Regum Maj. 105 Who can be so demented, as. to..runne the hazard of totall ruine.
1726 DE FOR Hist. Devil 11. x. (1840) 343 All their demented lunatic tricks.
1828 SCOTT. F. N. Perth xii, Is the man demented?
1885 J. Pann Talk of Town II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.
b. Affected with dementia.
1838 COLLAND Dict. Med. II. 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away. by illusions and hallucinations. .the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything.
1878 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med. II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost extinguished.
1883 QUAIN Dict. Med. S.v. Dementia, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.
Hence Dementedly adv., Dementedness.
1891 Melbourne Punch 4 June 365/4 Those behind.

1801 Melbourne Punch 4 June 365/4 Those behind ... hurled themselves dementedly against those in front. 1876 G. MEREDITH Beauch. Career 228 A delusion amounting to

dementedne

Dementholize, -ed: see DE-II. 1.

| Dementia (dīmensiā). [L. n. of state from dēmens, dēmentem: see DEMENT a. First used to render the term démence of Pinel. Formerly Englished as DEMENCY.]

1. Med. A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock,

sequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

1806 D. Davis tr. Pinel's Treal. Insanity 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism.

1840 Tweede Syst. Pract. Med. II. 107 state. which French writers after Pinel have denominated démence. English writers have translated this term into dementia.

1851 Hodden Mecum (1853) 131 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy.

1874 Maudsley Respons. in Ment. Dis. iii.

73 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia.

2. gen. Infatuation under the influence of which the indocement is as it were paralysed

the judgement is as it were paralysed.

the judgement is as it were paralysed.

1877 Moalev Crit. Misc. Ser. 11. 130 Emissaries.. succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent.

† Dementie, sb. Obs. [a. obs. F. dementie [1587] in Godef.) = mod.F. dementi giving of the lie, f. démentir = DEMENT v.2] The giving any one the lie. (Now only as French, démenti (demānti).) Hence + Deme'ntie v. trans., to give

mānti).) Hence † Dementie v. trans., to give the lie to, belie; = Dement v.²

1594 Savolo Practice n. V ja, To come to the ende of this Treatise of Dementies or guing the lie. Ibid. V ij a, I come directly to bee dementied, and so consequentlye muste become Challenger. 11668 Vanbrugh Prov. Wife. 1i, The very looking-glass gives her the dementi. 1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne Collect. (Oxt. Hist. Soc.) 11. 42 As for his Person, he did not dementir [sie] ye Description I had of him. 1771 H. Walfole Lett. to H. Mann 8 May, I will run no risk of having a démenti. 1883 Times Dec. (Stanf.) That elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official démenti.]

Dementify, v. rare. [f. L. dement-em Dement a. + -FY.] = DEMENT v.!

1856 Olmsted Slave States 420 Dementifying bigotry or self-important humility.

Demension, -tion, obs. forms of Dimension.

self-important humility.

Demension, -tion, obs. forms of Dimension.

Demeore, ME. form of Demur vb. and sb.

Deme-phitize, v. rare-o. [f. De- II. 1 +

MEPHIT-IO + -IZE.] trans. 'To purify from foul
unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence Demephitization (Med. Repository, cited ibid.).

Demer, obs. form of Deemer, judge.

1510 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xv. E vj, A presumptuous..

demer of other men.

Demore. ME. form of Dewur delay.

Demere, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† Demerge (dimō udz), v. Obs. [ad. L. dz-mergère to plunge down into, submerge, f. De-I. 1 + mergère to plunge, dip. Cf. also OF. de-

mergier (14-15th c.).] trans. To plunge, im-

r 1610 Donne Wks. 1839 VI. 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures. 1669 Boyle Contn. New. E.yh. ii. (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was denierged.

Demerit (d'ine rit, sb. [a. F. d'inérite, or ad. L. d'ineritum, f. ppl. stem of L. d'inereri to merit, deserve, f. De- I. 3 + merčrī to deserve, meritum desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (De- I. 6), hence med.L. demeritum fault, It. demerito, F. démérite (14th c. in Littré) desert, merite, deserning; also (the contrarie) a dissernice, demerite, misdeed.. (in which sence it is most commonly

misdeed.. (in which sence it is most commonly used at this day)', Cotgr.]

†1. Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq. in pl. Obs.

1399 Rolls of Parlt. 111, 4241 Your owne Wordes.. that ye were not worthy..ne able, for to governe for your owne Demerites.

1447 Will of Hen. V7 in Carter King's Coll. Chaplel. 13 His most fereful and last dome when every man shal.. he examined and demed after his demeritees.

1490 CAXTON Energlat, xxiv. 91 A mercyfull god and pyteons wylle retrybue hym instely alle after his demeryte.

1548 HALL Chron. 131 b, For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester.

1548 UDALL Erasm. Paraphr. Luke 3 a, Your demerites are so ferre aboue all prayses of man.

160 SHANS. Cor. 1. 1.276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcius, shall Of his demerits rob Cominius.

1633 J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena Ep. Ded. Alij h, Considering your known noble demerits, and princely courties.

1731 GAY in Swift's Lett. Wks. 1841 II. 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished.

† b. That by which one obtains merit: a meri-

+b. That by which one ohtains merit; a meri-

10. That by which one oftams merit; a meritorious or deserving act. Ohs.

1548 W. Patten Exped. Scotl. Pref., What thanks then.. for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive in his? Too Holland Pliny I. 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome. 1655 M. Carres Hon. Kedin. (1660) 8 The first atchiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit.

2. Desert in a bad sense: quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert; censurable conduct: opposed to merit. In later use, sometimes, defi-

ciency or want of merit.

ciency or want of merit.

1509 Basclay Shyp of Folyx (1570) PF iii, To assemble these fooles in one bande, And their demerites worthily to note.

1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. (1656) 1. § 53 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits.

1675 Taaherne Chr. Ethics xiv. 193 The least sin is of infinite demerit; because it breaketh the union between God and the soul.

1700 Davone Fubles, Meleager & Atal. 327 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

1741 Richardson Famela (1824) I. 155 God teach me humility, and to know myown demerit! 1851 Dixos W. Penn xxxii. (1872) 308 It is no demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil.

1865 Leern Ration. (1878) 1. 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit.

4 b. A blanneworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost

+ b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence.

† b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in pl.) Obs.

1485 Act i Hen. VII, c. 4 Priests... culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1494 Fravan vII. 507 Some there were that for theyr demerytys were adjugyd to perpetuall prysone. 1549 Compl. Scot. iii. 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit efficient for his cruel demeritis. 1605 Snaks. Mach. Iv. iii. 226 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine Fell slaughter on their soules. a 1637 B. Josson Underwoods, Misc. Poems Iv., There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinherit.

a son will disinherit.

C. transf. As a quality of things: Fault, defect.

1832 Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms vi. & The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty.

1. Fref. 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new.

+ 3. That which is merited (esp. for ill doing); desert; punishment deserved. Obs.

1631 CADE Serm. 12 But Ahab. had quickly his demerits.

16a1 CADE Serm. 12 But Ahab. had quickly his demerits, being destroyed, and al his seed. 17a8 Wedrow Corr. (1843) 111. 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition the demerit of what was already found.

Demerit (d'merit), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. démerit-, ppl. stem of démerèri to deserve (see prec.); partly after F. démérèter (16th c. in Hatzf.), to merit disapproval, fail to merit.] + 1. trans. To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good

or evil; sometimes spec. the latter, and opposed to

or evil; sometimes spec. the latter, and opposed to meril). Obs.

1538 J. Huser Let. Vict. Liste 12 Jan. in Liste Papers V. 19 The caitiff.. shall suffer such pains as he liath demerited. 1548 UDALL Erasm. Par. Pref. 5 II have demerited any love or thanke. 161a T. Tavloa Comm. Titus iii. 7 Any matter or meanes demeriting the fauour of God. 1619 H. Hutton Follies Anat. (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame. 1657 Tominson Renow's Disp. 570 Those that compose.. Antidotaries.. think they demerit much praise. 1711 Bp. Wilson in Keble Life'ix. (1863) 283 Such sentence. as the nature of your crime shall demerit. + b. To obtain by meril, to earn (favour, love, etc.) Obs.

etc.). Obs.

etc.). Obs.

1555 Eoen Decades 25 They brought with them... to demerite the fanour of owre men great plentie of vytayles, 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xv. § 110 His Princely desire to aduance their weale, and demerit their loue. 1613 T. Goowin Rom. Antig. (1674) 96 Noblemen... sometimes, to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their lives in this fight. + c. To earn favour of (a person). Obs.

1597 J. King On Jonas (1618 389 A Priest of Baal will cut Vol. 111.

and lannee his owne flesh to describe his idell. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 5 The likeliest things to demerit God: as workes of righteousnesse. a 1656 HALES Gold. Rem. (1688) 37 To demerit by all conresse the men of meaner

+2. To deprive of merit, to take away the merit

of, disparage. Obs.

1576 Woolfor Chr. Manual Civ. (L.), Faith hy her own dignity and worthiness doth not dement justice and righteousness. a 1643 W. Cartwerght Siege 1. i, My lofty widdow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd T'accept my person, will be hence demerted.

3. To fail to merit; to deserve to lose or be with-

out. Obs. or arch.

Out. Obs. of arch.

1554 Corana Dianca III. 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doricia demerited thy affections? 1754 RICHARUSON Grandison (1781) V. xxxii. 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehavic. 1865 TERNOL Synon. N. T. § 47 (1876) 163 It is uncarried and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

†4. intr. To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, descrev ill. Obs.

1604 Passons 3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng. 122 The soules in Purgatory may meritt and demerit; nor are sure yet of their saluation. 1605 B. Jonson Volpone w. ii, 1 will be tender to his reputation, 11ow ever he demerit. a 1677 Barsow Serm. (1687) 1. 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him. a 1734 Noata Lives (1826) I. 96 For he was .. the kings servant already, and had not demerited.

+ b. trans. To earn or incur in the way of demerit. 1635 SHELFORD Learned Disc. 140 (T.) Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented.

Demeritorious (dimeritorrios), a. [f. 1)E-MERIT after meritorious : cf. F. déméritoire (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy;

opp. to meritorious.

opp. to meritorious.

1605 T. Bell Motives conc. Romish Faith 92 Good works are meritorious to such as be viatores and line in this world; and likewise enill workes demeritorious. a 1670 Hacker Cent. Serm. (1675) 229 The ill use of it.. in those that perish is demeritorious. 1871 Alabastes Wheel of Law 46 The demeritorious kind is illustrated by a wilful breach of the law. 1881 L. Stephen Science Ethics 279, I deserve hlame, and my conduct is de-meritorious.

and my conducts de-mentorious, 42. Failing to deserve, undeserving, Obs. rare. a 1640 JACKSON Creed x. xli, Some kind of endeavours are...as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us.

Hence Demerito'riously adv., according to ill-

descri.

a 1703 Burkitt On N. T. Rom. viii. 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons...is death: always demeritoriously, that which deserves death.

† Demerlayk. Obs. Forms: 3 dweomerlak,
-lac, 4 demorlayk, 4-5 demerlayk(e. [f. ME. dweomer:—OE. dwimer in gedwimer, -er, illusion, drueomer: – OE. dwimer in geducinor, -er, illusion, phantasm, gedwimere juggler, sorcerer + ME. layk, LAIK play, a. ON. leikr (= OE. lic). Cf. Dwgo-MERCRÆFT.] Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery. c 105 LAV. 270 Pa sende Asscanius. After heom gend pat lond, Pe cuben dweomerlakes song. lbid. 1136 Tuhten to dieðe mid drenche oðer mid dweomerlace oðer mid steles bite. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1578 Deuinores of demortalykes pat dremes cowhe rede. a 1400-50 Alexander 414 All þis demerlayke he did bot be þe deuyllis craftis. † Demerse (dlmðis), v. Obs. [f. L. demers-, pul steme of dimercorre: see Demerse (1 trans.

ppl. stem of demergere: see Demerge.] trans. To plunge down, immerse, submerge.

160 plunge down, intimerse, submerise.

160a J. Sparrow tr. Behme's Rein. Wks., 1st Apol. to B. Tylcken 73 When it demersed it self into the Center, to hide it self from the Light of God. 1669 BOYLE Contin. New. Exp., 11 (1682) az The Reciever was demersed under the water all this night.

1691 E. Taylor tr. Behme's Theos. Philos. 369 And demerse itself solely into the single Love of God.

+ Deme'rse, a. Bot. Obs. [ad. L. démersus, pa. pple. of démergère.] = next.
1793 Maryn Lang. Bot., Demerrum folium, a demerse leaf. frequent in aquatic plants.

Demersed (d/m5·1st), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + ED.] Planged down, immersed. In Bot. (repr. L.
demersus): Growing beneath the water, snbmerged,
1866 Treas. Fot., Demersed, buried beneath water.

Demersion (d/m5·1fan). Obs. or rare. [ad. L.
demersion-em. n. of action from demergere: see

DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15-16th c. French.']

Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning.

169a Rav Dissol. World int. v. (1732) 360 This Sinking and
Demersion of buildings. 17a7 Balley vol. II, Demersion,
(with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving
Liquor. 1807 Roamson Archeol. Green 1. xx. 93 Koronov107100; demersion, or drowning in the sea. 1800 W. TAVLOR
in Robberds Mem. II. 507 He was ... muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual
demersion.

Deme'smerize, v. [f. De-II.1. + MESMERIZE.] To bring out of the mesmeric state. Hence Deme smerizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Demesmerization.

metiza tion.

1855 SMEDLEV Occult Sciences 232 note, The eyelids .. required to be set at liberty by the demesmerizing process.

1866 Gnide Elgin Cathedral ii. 158 The demesmerising reappearance of the sheriff released the party from their rigidity.

1870 Eng. Mech. 4 Feb. 508/1 He will find it very difficult to demesmerise his subjects.

Demesne (d/mēl'n, d/mēn). Forms: 4-7 demeyn, -e, 4-8 demayn, -e, 5 demene, -eigne, 5-6 demeine, 6- demain(e, 6-8 demean(e, 7-8 demeasne, demesn, 7- demesne. [a. Anglo-F. demeyne, -eine, -eigne, -ene, later demesne = OF. demeine, -aine, -oine, originally a subst. use of the adj. demenie, demeigne, demeine, -aine. -oine, etc., belonging to a lord, seigneurial, domanial, of L. dominic-us, -um of or belonging to a lord or master, f. dominus lord; see in Du Cange dominicus 'proprius', dominicum 'proprietas, domanium, quod ad dominium spectat'. Demesne is thus a differentiated spelling of the word Domain, q.v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was dominicum, in med.L. it was often represented by dominicum. nium, or by domanium, a latinized form of the vernacular word.

The Anglo-French spelling demesne of the law-books, and The Anglo-French spelling demesne of the law-books, and 17th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original s before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological s to indicate a long rowell, as in mesne = OF. meien, meen, mean, mod. F. moyen; partly perhaps influenced by association with mesne itself, in mesne lord, or with mesnie:-mansionāta bouse, household establishment. Demesne land was app viewed by some as terra mansionatica, land attached to the marsion or supporting the owner and his household. Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with mensa. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dium'r; but dimi'n is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable: cf. the variant form domain.]

T. Possession.

I. l'ossession. 1. Possession. (In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is possession, not ownership (= Roman dominium), as we now understand it. Hence, derivatives of L. dominium and proprietus became in medieval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession. (Sir F. Pollock.)
1. Law. Possession (of real estate) as one's own.

Chiefly in the phrase to hold in demesne (tenere in dominico), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in pl. by con-

dominica), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in fl. by confusion with senses in II.)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king. Opposed to 'to hold in service' itenze in servicio; if A held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service'. B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne'. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

[1292 BRITTON III. XV. § 1 Car en denieyne porrount estre tenuz terres et rentes, en fee, et a terme de vie. Mes demeyne proprement est tenement qe chescun tient severalment en fee. Et demeyne si est dit a la difference de ceo qe est tenu en seignurie on en service, ou en commun ovekes autres.

\*\*trants.\* For in denneyne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life. But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee. . The word demeyne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others.] 2 1330 R. Brenne Chrom. (1810)7 Romeyns, That wan it [Britan] of Casbalan in to be demenys. 2 1440 Procok Refer. III. iii. 290 Tho whiche the helden in her owne demenys. 1832 Lin. Brennes Froits. I. coxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Chais we. hold them in demayn.

1570-6 Landagor. Persons. Refer. III. iii. 290 Tho whiche thein helden in her owne demenys. 1832 Lin. Brennes Froits. I. coxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Chais we., hold them in demayn

Norm. Cong. V., axii. § A terrier of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord.

b. In his demesne as of fee (in dominico suo ut de feedo): in possession as an estate of inheritance.

Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is ut de feedo, or ut de feedo et jure. (Elphinstone, etc. Interpr. of Deeds, 1885, 571-20.) The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, Interp. s.v. Demaine.

[1292 Bettron I. xxi. § 4 Terres...qe il ne avoint en lour demeyne cum de fee. transt. Which they held in their demesne as of fee.] 1491 Act 7 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 5 As gode... as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 13 Preamb., [They] enteryed into the sayd Maoers... & thereof wer seased in ther demean as of Fee in Cooparcenery. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenurs 4 b, Sache one was seised in his demeane as of fee. 1628 Coke On Litt. 17 a, In his demeane as of fee. 1638 Coke On Litt. 17 a, In his demeane as of fee, in dominico sno ut in feodo. 1642 Prexins Prof. Bk. ix. § 612. 265 Hee... died seised of the Land in his demeasne as of fee.

C. In ancient ilemesne: See 4.

c. In ancient demesne : see 4.

c. In ancient demesne: see 4.

†2. transf. and fig. Possession; dominion, power.

12. transf. and fig. Possession; dominion, power.

13. transf. and fig. Possession; doubt Hirkan To have

14. transf. That all the softed the duty Hirkan To have

15. demeigne, demeygnel. 1400 Rom. Ross 3310 To bidde me

16. me my thought refreyne, Which Love hath caught in his

28.

demeyne. 14.. Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 113 Sche that hath heven in hur demeyn. 1508 Will of Payne (Somerset Ho.) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffred me to haue in my demayn in this worlde. a 1541 WVATT Poet. Wks. (1861) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demain, For service true. 1747 Carte Hist. Eng. 1. 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demesne.

II. A possession; an estate possessed.

3. An estate held in demesne: land possessed or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. a. In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner hy freehold tenants, i.e. including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tennre. b. In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villein or copyhold tenants, i.e. including the land held by the villein or copyhold tenants. leins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, Villainage in Engl. 223-4.) Hence, c. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for Hence, c. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc. [1250 Baacton IV. iii. ix. § 5 Est autem Dominicum, quod quis habet ad mensam suam & proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglice. Item dicitur Dominicum Villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestivè & intempestivè sumere possit provoluntate sua & revocare. 1202 Baitton I. xix. § 1 Quens demeynes nous tenoms en nostre meyn en cel counté. Iransi. What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands.] 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. I. (Tollem. MS.), 'Prædium' is a felde oper demayn, pat an husbonde ordeyneb for him selfe, and cheseb tofore all ober. 1523 Fitzhear. Surv. 2 It is to be inquered how many feldes are of the demeyns and howe many acres are in euery felde. 1544 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 32 The tenauntes... ypon the demeanes of the saide late monasteri. 1562 Act 5 Eliz. c. 21 § 1 Noblemen. have imparked, invironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demeans. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 145 Land in the Lords hands (whereof seuerall men hold by suite of Court) is termed a Mannor: the land considered apart from the seruice, is termed demesnes. 1641 Termess de la Ley 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hands of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they he occupied by Copiholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, ns well as tenant at will. Vet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) I. 47 Two material causes of a manor are demesnes and services.

b, c. 1538 Lelano Him. I. 71 Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniens, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Cumpace of exceding plesaunt Ground. 1623 Cockeram, Demaynes, the Lords Manor house. 1670 Cotton Espernon I. III. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it. 1732 Swift Proposal for Act of Park. Wks. 1841 II. 173 Apply

private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. mesne of the State, State demesne : land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are

the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1202 [see 4]. C1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. x. The Kyng off Ffraunce myght not sumtyme dyspende off his demaynes, as in lordeshippes, and oper patrimonie peculier, so mich as myght tho the Kynge off England.

1577 Sia T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demeasnes. 1580 North Plutarch (1676) 684 Part also they (t.e Romans) reserved to their State as a demean. 1650 Fuller Pisgah 11. 57 Converting them into demeans of his Crown. 1608 Syoney Disc. Govt. iii. § 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demeasnes of the Crown. cannot be alienated. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. III. 226 These were part of the royal desmesnes. 1832 W. IRVING Allamóra I. 40 The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs. 1838 Ansolo Hist. Rome (1846) I. xiv. 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as the demesne of the State. 1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 6. 89 The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4. Ancient demesne: a demosne possessed from

4. Ancient demesne: a demesne possessed from ancient times; spec. the ancient demesne of the rown, i.e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in I Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in tenants of the control of

be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in tenants in or by ancient demesne, to plead ancient demesne. It says Batton III. ii. § 12 Auncienes demeynes sount terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Coroune, en les queles demeynes demurent acunes gentz fraunchement par chartre feffez, et ceux sount nos frauncs tenauntz. transl. Ancient demeynes are lands which were part of the ancient manors annexed to our Crown, in which demeynes dwell some who have been freely enfeoffed by charter,—and these are free tenants.] 1522 Act 13 Hen. VIII, Stat. Ireland (1621) 73 Any person. seised of lands. in fee simple, fee taile, or for terme of life, copyholde, and auncient demeane. 1577 HAMMEA AMC. Ect. Hist. (1670) 177 The survice of ancient Demesnes of hushandmen were quite done away. 1651 G. W. tr. Couell's Inst. 94 The service of ancient Demesn is that which the tenants of the ancient Demesnes of the King performed. Now ancient Demesnes is all that which was

immediately held of the King St. Edward, or William the Conquerour. 1708 Termes de la Ley 40 Ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conqueror were held. 1810 in Risdon's Surv. Devon App. 17 Places. priviledged, and free from Tax and Toll. some by ameient Demesne. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prins (ed. 4) II. 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) V. 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts. 182. 1835 T. Wilson Rhet. 183 C. Gustome encreaseth natures will, and maketh by auncient demeane thynges to bee justly observed whiche nature hath appoyncted.

5. By extension: a. The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a DOMAIN.
1287 TREVISA Highen (Rolls) 1. 201 A lond in be myddel bitwene be demeynnes of Rome and Apulia. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Ivon Age53 The Low-countries, which hadformerly been of the Demaynes of France. 1670 Corron Esperion 1.
1. 3 Jane Albret Queen of Navarre, a great Fautress to those of the Reformed Religion. desirous to draw all places within her demean into the same perswasion. 1871 Browning Balanst. 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually pl. estates, lands.
1584 Powet Loyd's Cambria 122 Borough townes with

within her demean into the same perswasion. 1871 Browsing Balanst. 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually pl. estates, lands.
1584 Power. Lloyd's Cambria 123 Borough townes with the Demeanes of the same. 1593 Shaks. Rom. 47 Jul. 11.

v. 182 A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demeanes, 1598 Barckley Felic. Man (1631) 359 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaines. 1607 G. Wilkins Mis. Enforced Marriage in Hazl. Dodsley IX.
413 Out demesnes lay near together. 1735 Somkfylle Chase 1.104 By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, heredicary Wealth. 1844 Disratell Contings by 1. ii. The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class. 1866 Emesson Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) 11. 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a hall.

6. fig. A district, region, territory; Domain. 1508 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. 20 By her Fine foote, Straight leg, and Quiuering thigh, And the Demeanes, that there Adiacent lie. 1659 Hamson On Ps. Isviii. 12 Annot. 416 These pastures and fat demeans of God. a 1821 Keats Sonn., Chapman's Homer, One wide expanse. That deepbrowed Homer ruled as his demesne [rime serene]. 1851 Nichol. Archit. Heav. 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so uncleared.

† 7. pl. Estate, means. [Probably associated with the latter word.] Obs.

1627-77 Feltham Resolves 1. liii. 84 In this fall of their melted demeans, they grow ashamed to be publicly seen come short of their wonted reuelling. 1629 Massingra Picture 1. i, You know How narrow our demeans are. 1650 W. Broouch Sacr. Princ. (1659) 323 Can be want demeanes that is such a Prince?

III. attrib. or as adj.

[The original OF adjective use, = own ', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr. (e.g. 1292 Baitrion III. xx. § 3 Ne tint mie les tenementz en soen noun demeyne—transd. Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e.g.

Demesnial (dřině<sup>1</sup>niál, -mř·niál), a. [f. De-MESNE, after manorial, etc.: see -IAL.] Of or per-taining to a demesne; domanial. 1857 Sta F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. II. 442 Austrasia con-tained the chief demesnial towns and cities .. of the Carlo-vingian Sovereigns.

† Deme'ss, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. demess-, ppl. stem of demetere to mow down, reap.] To cut

down (corn), to reap.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 315 Found in many fields when the segetives are demessed.

Demester, obs. f. DEEMSTER, DEMPSTER.

Demetallize, demetricize: see De- II. 1.

Demeuer, -meure, -mewre, etc., obs. ff. De-MURE, etc.

Demeyn(e, obs. f. Demean v.1, Demesne. **Demi** (de mi), sb., a., prefix. Also 5-6 dimi. [F. demi:-L. dimidium half; see DIMIDIATE: The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in the 15th c. attrib. in Heraldry, and in the 16th c. in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj., and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as Demy, q.v.) But *demi*- is now almost always hyphened to the word which it qualifies, and it has nyphened to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb. (often also to adjs., and sometimes to verbs).]

A. As separate word. (Formerly also demy.)
I. adj. (or adv.) Half; half-sized, diminutive.

I. adj. (or adv.) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now rare.

1418 E. E. Wills (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. 1486 [see B. 1]. 1556 J. Hevwood Spider & F. lii, Cannons, double and demie. 1565 Jewel Def. Apol. (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M. Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Prinate Masse. 1587 M. Grove Pelops & Hipp. (1878) 43 Ere that demit the way The course had onerpast. Isld. 48 Ere that The day was demi past. 1594 T B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. u. 377 From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 683 The complaints of this barking demie man. 1722 DE FOE Plague (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine. 1891 Daily News 29 June 2/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand. In single demi wefts there is an average turnover.

† II. as sô. A half. Chiefly ellipt. Obs. See also DEMY.

also DEMY.

also Demy.

1501 Will of Stoytt (Somerset Ho.), A girdell callid a Demye weying ij vnce large by Troye. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend 90 Two whole Canons and three demies. 1761 Bill of Fare in Pennant London (1813) 562, 1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

B. Demi- in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the

Among the chief groups of compounds are the following:

1. In Heraldry, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge or hearing: e.g. demi-angel, figure, forester, -horse, -lion, -man, -monk, -moor, -ram, -virgin, -wyvern; demi-belt, +-pheon, -ship, etc.; demt-vol, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. B v a, Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde. 1882 Academy No. 513, 161 [Consecration] crosses. consisting of \*demi-angels holding shields. 1864 Boutell, Heraldry Hist, & Pop. xxviii. § 1 (ed.) 434 Two \*demi-belts pale-wise. Ibid. x. 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three \*demi-figures. 1856 Farmer's Mag. Jan. 69 A pair of .. flower vases, with \*demi-horses as handles, standing on square plinths. 1610 Guillim Heraldry Int. xv. (1660) 193 He beareth. a \*Demy Lyon Rampand. 1696 Lond. Gaz. No. 3229/4 Crest a Demy-Lion Regardant. 1864 Boutell, Her. xvii. § 2.269 A \*demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 344 With an iron hook or \*demi-pheon ingrail'd within. a 1667 Fuller Worthies II. (1662) 299 A \*Demi-ramme mounting Argent, armed Or. 1792 W. Boys Hist. Sandwich 797 The old seal of mayoralty [of Dover]. with four \*demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions. 1864 Boutell Her. xvi. § 11. 368 \*demi-wiyer couped below the shoulders. 1857 H. Aiswoath M. Clitherce II. 277 A \*demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2. In Costume, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or contailed form of the article. as \*demi-cap. +-collar.

2. In Costume, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as †demi-cap, †-collar, †-coronal, †-govn, -robe, †-shirt, train; † demi-crown, a coronet. See also Demi-ceint, †-Girdle. 1568 North Geneara's Diall Pr. IV. (1679) 627/1 To see a foolish Courtier weare a \*demy cappe, scant to cover the crowne of his head. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, VII. (Order of Coronation). Marquesse Dorset..on his head, a \*Demy Coronall of Gold. 1638 Bakes it. Balzac's Lett. I. 99 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coate; and your cut-work band for a \*demy collar. 1644 Hist. Rich. III 219 Having on his head a \*demy Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince. 1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 124, Vj \*demy gownes and a shorte loose gowne. 1731 Stayte Eccl. Mem. II. i. 7 Every of their footmen in demigowns, bare-headed. 1807 in Pall Mall Budget 7 Oct (1886) 30/1 A \*demie robe of white Albany ganze. 1634 Sta T. Herbert Trav. 146 Under this garment they weare a smocke. in length agreeing to our \*demi-shirts. 1818 La Belle Assemblée XVII. 36 Hessian robe of white satin, with \*demi-train. 1801 Daily News 20 May 3/1 Demi-trains are ordained by French couturiers to be worn in the street.

3. In Arms and Armour, indicating a piece of half the size of the full piece, or a reduced variety of the latter, forming a less complete covering; as demi-brassard, -gardebras, a piece of platearmour for the upper arm \*at the back: demi-

demi-brassard, -gardebras, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; demi-chamfron, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; demi-cuirass (see quot.); demi-jambe, a piece covering the front of the leg; demi-mentonniere, a mentonniere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; demi-pauldron, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; demi-pike = HALF-PIKE; demiplacard, -placate, = demi-cuirass; demi-suit, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; demi-vambrace, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also Demi-

LANCE, -PIQUE.

1874 BOUTELL Arms & Arm. viii, 147 A corslet of iron, formed of two pieces... which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as

the hips; this may be called a \*demi-cuirass. 1883 J. Harron in Harper's Mag. Nov. 849/1 The armor .. is a \*demi-suit worn in the days of Henry VIII.

4. In Artillery, distinguishing a piece of definitely smaller size than the full-sized piece so named, as demi-bombard: see also Demi-cannon, -CULVERIN, -HAKE.

5. In Fortification, as demi-caponier, -distance, -parallel: see quots. Also Demi-bastion, -gorge,

-parallel: see quots. Also Demi-Bastion, -Gorge, -LUNE, -REVETMENT.

1874 KNIGHT Dick. Mech., \*Demi-caponniere, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis, 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), \*Demi-distance of Polygons ... is the distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank. 1851 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 23 When arrived at about 150 yards from the enemy's covered way, he forms other places of arms, called \*demi-parallels. 1874 Knight Dick. Mech., Demi-parallel, shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

6. In Military tactics, the Manège, etc., as \*demi-beausy-bessule\_bommada: demi-brigade.

+ demi-hearse, -pesade, -pommada; demi-brigade, the name given, under the first French Republic, to a regiment of infantry and artillery (Littré); see

a regiment of infantry and artillery (Litré); see also DEMI-BATEAU, -8AP, -VOLTE.

1709 Hist. Eurofe in Ann. Reg. 7/1 The sons of the Mammalukes.. he brought into the "demi-brigades to supply the place of the French drumniers. 1635 Barriere Mil. Discif. Maxi. (1643) 210 The next firing in Front which I present unto you, is the "Demie-hearse. 1884 E.L. Anderson Mod. Horsemanship in xvii. 134 The Greeks.. practised their norses in leaping, in the career.. and even in the "demi-pesade. 1763 Sterne Tr. Shandy V. xxix, Springing into the air, he turned him about like n wind-mill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and "demi-pommadas.

7. In Weights, Measures, Coins, etc., as † demi-barrel, †-galonier, †-groat, -mark, -second, †-sextier, †-sovereign; demi-ame, half an Aam; demi-farthing, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of

farthing, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of

farthing, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII., c. 23 No such Merchant.. should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel, "Demy-Barrel, or Firkin. c 1740 Shenstone Economy 1. 44 Evin for a "demi-groat, this open'd soil.. Revibrates quick. 1863 A. J. Hoswoon Year-bks. 30-1 Edw. I, Pref. 26 note, Mr. Booth's quare.. as to the reason for the tender of the "demy-mark in a writ of right. 1816 Kirsy & Sp. Entomol. (1843) II. 248 Mr. Delisle observed a fly.. which ran nearly three inches in a "demi-second, and in that space made 540 steps. 1817 Coarett Wks. XXXII. 142 Under the old-fashioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us.. under the name of sovereigns and "demi-sovereigns.

8. With names of fabrics, stuffs, etc., usually indicating that they are half of inferior material; as

dicating that they are half of inferior material; as † demi-buckram, -lustre, † -worsted. Also Demi-

CASTOR.

a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 100 Clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a \*demie bukram cassok. 1880 Daily News 8 Nov. 2/7 \*Demi-lustres and Irish wools being relatively higher in price. 1536 A. BASSET in Mrs. Green Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies 11. 295 Send me some \*demi worsted for a robe and a collar.

9. Murch 2 demi-

9. Music. + demi-eadence, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; †demi-crotchet, a quaver; †demi-ditone, a minor third (see Dirone); †demi-quaver, a semi-quaver. (All obs. and rare.) See also Demisemiquaver, -semirone, -rone.

also Demisemiquaver, -semitone, -tone.

1828 Bushy Mus. Manual, "Demi-Cadence, an expression used in contradistinction to Full-Cadence... so a demicadence is always on some other than the key-note. 1650 Leak Waterwes. 28 If you will you may put on "Demicatione... the same with Tierce Minor. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Demiditione, in music, is used by some for a third minor. 1669 Cokaine Death T. Pilkington Poems 79 Whose Loss our trembling Heart such wise lament As they like Semi- and "Demi-quavers went. 1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Demi-quaver, a Musical Note; see Semi-quaver.

10. With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi-; as demi-canal, -column, -cylinder (hence demi-cylindrical adj.), demi-dome, +-hill, -metope, -orbit, -pillar, -plate, -tube;

dome, +-hill, -metope, -orbit, -pillar, -plate, -tube; +demi-globe, -sphere = hemisphere; demi-ootagonal, -oetangular, of the shape of half of

an octagon. See also DEMI-CIRCLE.

an octagon. See also DEMI-CIRCLE.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 20 The place.. taken by the "demi-canal. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit. II. 38 Amentire pillar of this form must have suggested the "demi-columu. 1781 Giraon Decl. 4 F. (1846) III. xl. 621 The altar.. was placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a "demicylinder. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit. I. 51 The most normal and readily invented vault is.. of the continuous barrel or "demi-cylindrical form. 1862 R. H. PATERSON Ess. Hist. 4 Art 410 Beneath an apex or "demi-cylindene, stands the relic-shrine. 1794 G. AoAMS Nat. 6 Exp. Philos. III. xxxii. App. 327 The flat side of this "demi-globe. 1665 J. Weau Stone-Heng (1725) 332 Amighty Heap in Form of a "Demi-hill. 1774 T. West Antig. Furness (1805) 362 The rains of the chapter-house, with four "demi-cataugular buttresses in front. 1875 Cont. Climate 4 T. App. 337 The "demi-orbit, or.. the 180° comprehended betwist the two equinoxes. 1776 Lond. 4 Westm. Guide 13 Four Gotto. "Demi Pillars painted with blue Veins, and gilt Capitals. 1885 Athensens 28 Feb. 284/1 A "demi-plate is never the second plate [of the ambulacra], 1886 Kirsty & Sp. Entomol. (1828) III. xxxv. 571 A deep channel or "demitube.

11. With ordinary class-nouns, indicating a person or thing which has half the characteristics connoted

or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-

and-half: hence sometimes with the sense of equivocal quality or character'; as demi-atheist, -Allas, -beast, -beau, -bisque (BISK sb.), -brute, -cwsura, -canon, crack (CBACK sb. 11-15), -Christian, -critic, -dandiprat, -deity, -devil, -doctor, -gentleman, -king, -lawyer, -millionaire, -Mohammedan, -Moor, -owl, -pagan, -Pelagian (50 -Pelagianism`, -priest, -pro-phetess, -savage, -urchin, -votary, -wolf; †demidamsel, -lady, -lass (rendering Sp. semidoncella); †demi-male, a cunuch. See also DEMI-GOD,

pheless, -savage, -urchin, -volary, -wolf; † demidamel, -lady, -lass (rendering Sp. semidoncella); † demi-male, a eunuch. See also DEMI-GOD, -lsband, -lsbe, -monde.

1856 Bokea Calaynos i. i, Why talk you thus, you \*demiatheist; 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. v. 23 The \*demy Atlas of this Earth. 1849 J. W. Donaldson Theatre Greeks 252 The composition of demigods with \*demibeasts formed a diverting contrast, a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Sub-deut, or \*Demibean, a wou'd-be-fine. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Fupp. II; 666 Destitute of the finer feelings of our nature, and a \*demi-brute. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 382 This senni-pause may be called a \*demi-casura. 1712 Cooke I oy, to S. Sea 396 To the Cathedral belong ten Canons. six Demi-Canons, and six half Demi-Canons [etc] 1622 Massinger Virg. Mart. ii. iHerein thou shewed'st thyself a perfect \*demi-Christian too. 1674 S. Vincent I'ng. Gallunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves. 1622 Massing the Stationers of the City of London, in Life & Lett. (1864) I'ng. The Herbert Martin I'ng. Calaunt's Acad. The Rdt. 12 Stationers the Calaunt's Acad. The Rdt. 12 Stationers the S

12. With nonns of action, condition, state; as demi-assignation, -atheism, -bob, -flexion, -incog-nito, -nudity, -premisses, -pronation, -relief, -result, -sacrilege, -translucence; demi-metamorphosis (Entom.), partial metamorphosis, hemi-metabolism; demi-toilet, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress.

(Entom.), partial metaniorphosis, hemi-metabolism; demi-toilet, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress.

1667 G. Diguv Elvira in Hazl. Dodsley XV. 61 Such words imply Little less than a "demi-assignation. 1710 Berrelev Princ. Hum. Knowl. § 155 Sunk into a sort of "Demy-atheism. 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg., Auto-dasle, Returning his bow with a slight "demi-hob. 1808 Med. Yrnl. XIX. 81 "Demi-flexion becomes at length as painful as the extension at full length. 1836-9 Toon Cycl. Anat. II. 176/2 The fore-arm was in a state of demi-flexion. 1891 Pall Mall G. 5 Mar. 1/2 When a Royal personage comes to Paris in "demi-incognito. 1816 Gentl. Mag. LXXXVI. 1. 227 Loosely attired in the "demi-nudity of the Grecian costume. 1897 Hooker & Eccl. Pol. v. lxxx. (1611) 400 They indge conclusions by "demipremises and halfe principles. 1836-9 Toon Cycl. Anat. II. 176/2 The fore-arm was in a state of "demi-pronation. 1874 K Nigur Dict. Mech., "Demi-relief.. half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1612 W. SCLATER Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-sacrilege had made seisure of tithes. 1826 Scott Diary 17 May in Lockhart, I contrived to make a "demi toilette at Holland House. 1880 Disrrell Endym. xxii, The sisters were in demi-toilet, which seemed artless, though in fact it was profoundly devised. 1849 C. Bronte Skitchy v. 47 Dawn was just beginning to ... give a "demi-translucence to its opaque shadows.

13. With adjectives: as demi-heavenly, -high, -human, -Norman, -official, -pagan, -pectinate, -savage, -simple, -unenfranchised; demi-equitant, 1820 CONNOR Chron. Eri I. p. lxvii, These wretched mortals... considered but "demi-high button-boot now so much worn. 1820 CONNOR Chron. Eri I. p. lxvii, These wretched mortals... considered but "demi-human, the link between man and monkey. 1876 Tensynson Harvold III. 1,001 dear England Is "demi-Norman. 1804 W. Tayloo in Ann. Rev. 11. 275 These. are surely inferior to the "demi-official letters of the second volume. 1818 Coarett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 201 The publicati

"demy simple, 1893 Westm. Gas, 25 Feb. 2/2 Extracting verdicts from semi-disfranchised and "demi-unenfranchised

14. With verbs and verbal derivatives: as † demicor†sed, † -deify, † -digested, † -natured, † -tur ned, 1828 J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 286 He [the rider] becomes \*demicorpsed with the noble animal. 1784 Cowfer Task v. 266 They \*demi-deify and fume him so. 1666 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer \*demi-digested demications against them. 1602 Silaks. Ham. v. vii. 88 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As had he beene encorps'd and \*demy-Natur'd With the braue Beast. 1793 J. Williams Calm Exam. 74 Has the sphere of rectitude been \*demi-turned, and what was yesterday uprightness, now antipodic?

Demi-Atlas: see Demi-11.

| Demi-bain (de'mibē\*n). [Fr.; = half bath.] = Demi-Bath. Obs. [Bart sb.] 21.] Name for With verbs and verbal derivatives : as + demi-

† De'mi-bar. Obs. [BAR sb.1 21.] Name for

a kind of false dice.

1502 Nobody & Someb. (1878) 337 Those are called high Fullons. low Fulloms. Those Demi-bars. bar Sizeaces.

Demi-bastion (de ml<sub>1</sub>bæ stion). Fortif. [Demi-5.] A work of the form of half a bastion, having one face and one flank. Hence **De mi-ba stioned** 

a., having demi-bastions.

a., having demi-bastions.

1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3100/4 The Dutch were not able to maintain themselves in the Demi-Bastion. 1813 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 198/2 Against the demy-bastion on the southern angle and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. 1832 Souther Hist. Penius. War 111. 235 Their efforts had been misdirected against the face of a demibastion. 1831 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortly. 22 Of Demi-bastioned Forts.

|| **Demi-bateau** (de mi<sub>1</sub>barto). [Fr.; = half-boat: see Bateau.] A half-bateau nsed in con-

structing pontoons.

1853 Sia H. Douglas Milit. Eridges (ed. 3) 98 Those [pontoons] of greater breadth are formed by uniting two demi-bateaux at the broader ends so as to constitute an entire batean.

**Demi-bath** (de mibab). [transl. Fr. demi-bain.] A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins. 1847 in CRAIG.

Demi-bombard, -brassard, -brigade: see

DEMI- 4, 3, 6.
Demic (de mik), a. nonce-wd. ff. Gr. δημ-os district, country, people + -1c.] Belonging to or characteristic of the people.

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 263 Perhaps beauty is demic or epidemic here.

Demi-cadence: sec Demi-9.

† De:mi-ca'nnon. Obs. Also -canon. [a.

F. demi-canon (16th c. in Littié): see Demi-4.]
A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 62 inches bore: see Cannon sh. 2.

1556 [see Demi a.].

1577-87 Holinshed Chron. III. 1188/2 They were answered againe with foure or five canons, and demi canons. 1587 Harrison England II. 201. 1281 The names of our greatest ordinance. Demie Canons is thousand pounds, and six inches and an halfe within the mouth. Cannon, seauen thousand pounds, and eight inches within the mouth. 1673 Phil. Trans. VIII. 6040 In the Year 1672. July 9, there was cast a Demy-canon; weighing 34 hundreds of weight. 1707 FARQUINA Beanx Strat. III. ii, Her eyes. Are demi-canons to be sure; so I won't stand their battery. 1735-6 Cant. Ormonde I. 341 There were three demi-canon, two sakers, and one minion.

b. attrib., as in demi-cannon cut, drake. (See Cut sb. 2 30 a, Drake.)

1634-5 Brergton Tran. (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance. four whether the content of the carries of ordinance.

CCT 30. 30 a, DRARE.)

1634-5 Berreron Tran. (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance. four whole culverin drakes, and four iron demicannon drakes. 1642 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111, 1692) I. The Walls... are singularly well fortified with Brass and Iron Guns, both Culverins and Demi-Cannon-Cuts.

Demi-caponier: see Demi-5.

† De:mica stor. Obs. Also easter. [a. F. demi-castor 'chapeau de poil de castor mélangé' (Racine 17th e.): see Demi-8, Castor 1.] a. An inferior quality of beaver's fur, or a mixture of beaver's and other fur: usually attrib., as in demi-

Deaver's and other fur': usually altrio., as in demicastor hat. b. A hat made of this.

1637 Lanc. Wills 11. 142 To Wm Nickson one demicastor hatt. c 1645 Howell Lett. 111. xi, In that more subtill air of yours tinsell sometimes passes for tissue, Venice Beads for Perl, and Demicastors for Bevers. 1721 C. King Brit. Merch. 11. 236 Beaver, Demicastor, and Felt Hats, made in. Paris.

fig. a 1658 Clevelann Sir 1. Presbyter 58 Pray for the Mitted Authors, and defic Those Demicastors of Divinity.

Demication: see Diffic.

Demication: see DIMI-. † Demiceint. Obs. Forms: 5-6 demycent, sent, dymyceynt, -sent, dymisent, dymysen, -sent, dymisent, dymysen, -son. [a. F. demi-ceint, demi-ceinet, 'a halfe-girdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of gold or silner, and hinder of silke, &c. (Cotgr.); f. demi- half + OF. ceint: -L. cinctum girdle.] A girdle having ornamental work ouly in the front. 1483 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 116 A dymysen with a red crosse harnossid with silner wrought with golde. 1503 Will of Tymperley (Somerset Ho.), A dymyseut gyrdell of silner & gilt. c1524 Churchw. Acc. St. Marphill, London (Nicholstroy) 128 A demysent with a cheyne and a pommander and a pendent. 1538 Burry Wills (1850) 136 My best harnysid gyrdyll of gold callyd a dymysent. 1543 Nattingham Rec. 111. 397 My dymyson gyrdylle and my coralle beydes. † De miceint. Obs. Forms: 5-6 demycent,

Demi-chamfron: see DEMI- 3.

Demi-chamiton: see Demi-3.

Demi-circle (de mi<sub>1</sub>sō:k'l). [Demi-10.]

1. A semicircle. Now rare.
154 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 308 Mathematical and magical curiosities... a balance on a demi-circle. 1662 Gerber Princ. 2 How a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle... must be made. 1726 Cayaller Mem. In. 185 The Hill being in the form of a Demi-Circle. 1864 Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xxi. § 11. 370 A demi-circle of glory edged with clouds.

2. Surveying. An instrument of semicircular form used for measuring angles.

used for measuring angles.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Demi-circle... a modest substitute for the theodolite.

Thence **Demi-circular** a., semicircular.

1821 LOCKHART Valerino 1. ix. 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi-circular couch. Demi-coronal: see DEMI- 2.

† De'mi-cro:ss. Obs. [Demi- 1, 10.]
1. The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta.

Knights of Malta.

1788 Pict. Tourthro' Part of Europe 19 There are also some Demi-crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points.

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Demi-cross, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea. The Demi-cross is of this figure: 1.

Demi-crotchet, -cuirass: see DEMI- 9, 3. **Demi-culverin** (demi<sub>1</sub>kv·lvčrin). Obs. exc. Hist. [ad. F. demi-coulevrine: see Demi-4 and CULVERIN.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of

CULVERIN.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1587 HARRISON England II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 Demie Culuerijn weigheth three thousand pounds.

1598 B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum. III. i, They had planted mee three demiculuerings, just in the mouth of the breach.

1611 CORYAT Crudities 104 One.. was exceeding great.. about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a demy culverin.

1627 CAFT.

SMITH Seaman's Gram. xiv. 70. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel.

1839 II. 372 The feild train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders... are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 demiculverins.

1772 SIMES Mil. Guide, Demiculverin.

It is a very good field piece.

1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng.

III. xvi. 685 Demiculverins from a ship of war were ranged along the parapets.

111. xvi. 685 Demiculverins from a sing of via a slang of the parapets.

along the parapets.

altrib. 1634-5 Brereton Traw. (1844) 165 She carries...
six iron demiculverin drakes. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.
vii. (1703) 11.219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind
a Stone Wall.

Demi-damsel,-deify,-devil: see DEMI-11, 14.

Demidiate: see Dimi-

Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galo-nier, -gardebras: see Demi- 5, 9, 7, 3. Demi-equitant: see DEMI- 13.

†Demi-galliot, -galleyot. [Demi a.: cf. F. demi-galère, It. messa galea (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the

sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean.

1632 W. Lithgow Trav. B. v. 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the He of Stagiro, aunciently Thasia.

† De:mi-gau'ntlet. Surg., Obs.

1706 Phillips Demisgantlet, a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjoynted Fingers.

1823 in Crabbe Techn. Dict.

† Demi-girdle. Obs. = Demicrint, q.v.

1501 (see Demi A. H.). 1533 in Weaver Wells Wills (1890)

155 A dymye gyrdell.

1535 Ibid. 170 A demye gyrdell.

Demigod (demigod). [DEMI-11: rendering bartly of divine nature. as one sprung from the partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man

intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

1530 PALSGR. 366 What so ever goddes or demye goddes that they be. 1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 278 They did sacrifice..unto the demy-gods, Androcrates..and Polyidus. 1596 Shaks. Mirch. V. III. ii. 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim.. A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, Frequent and full. 1712 Pope Vertumnus 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods That haunt our mountains. 1874 SAYCE Compar. Philol. viii. 307 The gods and demi-gods of pagan antiquity. 1878 Emerson Misc. Papers, Fort. of Repub. Wks. (Bohn) 111. 388 Arkwright and Whitney were the demi-gods of cotton.

De:miro'ddess. rare. [DEMI-11+poddess:

Demigo'ddess. rare. [Demi-11+goddess: rendering L. semidea.] A female demigod. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 408 The most antique demi-goddesses that ever were. 1788 Mas. Hugurs Hen. 4 Jaab. 1. 74 Her whole appearance. reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess. 836-48 B. D. Walsan Aristoph., Clouds 1. iv, Or am I to think that the musical maids Are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence Demigo'ddess-ship.
1888 in Grosar's Spenser (1882) III. p. xciii, Upon Rosalinde... an affection of the demigoddesskip... is. . charged.

Demi-gorge (de migoads). Fortif. [Demi-5.] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent curtains intersect); forming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion.

1706 in Phillips (de Kersey). 1755 T. Forbes in C. Gist's

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1755 T. Forbes in C. Gist's Jruls. (1893) 151 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty. 1851 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 29 Vauban strengthened the continued line with redans placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital. 1859 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each

side of the re-entering angle of the counterscarp for their

demi-gorges.

† Demigraine. Obs. [a. OF. demigraine pomegranate: cf. F. grenade pomegranate, also name of a stuff.] Name of some textile fabric.

1540 Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot. in Piccaim Crim. Trials 1.

302 To be ane cote to the Fwle, vi quarteris Demegrane and vi quarteris Frenche 3allow.

† Demigraine. Obs. [a. F. demigraine.

† **Demigrane.** Obs. [a. F. demigraine (Cotgr.), var. of migraine, med.L. demigrānia, for

(Cotgr.), Var. of migraine, med.L. demigrania, for L. hēmicrānia, a. Gr. ἡμικράνιον pain on one side of the head.] = ΗΕΜΙCRANIA.

ε 1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 301 And for demigrania þou schalt lete blood in þe templis of his heed . I hadde a 30ng man . þat hadde demigrayn of hoot canse.

† De'migrate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēmigrāre to migrate from, depart, f. DE- I. 2 + migrāre to Migrate.] intr. To remove to another place or dwelling: to migrate.

migrāre to MIGRATE.] intr. To remove to another place or dwelling; to migrate.

1632 COCKERAM, Demigrate, to change houses. 1651 Biggs New Disp. 7 288 Hath it demigrated to another place? Hence + Demigration.

1623 COCKERAM, Demigration, a changing of places, or houses. 1628 Br. HALL Quo Vadis? § 22 Are wee so foolish that .. wee will needs bring upon our selues .. the curse of Cain .. that is, of demigration? 1750 Streng Tr. Shandy II. v, The reason .. of this sudden demigration.

Demi-groat: see Demi-7.

Demi-groat: see Demi-7.

† De'mi-ha:ke,-haque. Obs. exc. Ilist. Also 9 demy-hag. [Demi-4.] A fire-arm used in the 16th c.; a smaller kind of HAQUE or HACKBUT. Also called half-haque, half-hagg.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 6 No person .. shall shote in anie crossebowe, handgunne, hagbut or demy hake. [1540 Compt. Scott. vi. 41 Hagbutes of croche, half haggis, culverenis.] 1581 LAMBAROE Eiren. IV. iv. (1588) 477 If any person have .. used or kept .. any haghut or demyhake. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. II. i. 52 In addition to the handguns, I meet with other instruments of like kind .. namely demy hags, or hag butts. 1824 Pointy Cycl. II. 373/1 The demihaque was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.
Demi-hearse: see Demi-6.

De:mi-hunter. Watchmaking. [Demi-11.]

Deimi-hunter, Watchmaking. [Demi-11.]
1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm, 80 [A] Demi Hunter, [is] a Watch case in which a glass of about half the liameter of the hunting cover is let into it.
† Demi-island. Obs. Also -iland. [Demi-

11.] A peninsula.

160 HOLLANO Livy XXXII. XXI. 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [peninsula].

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. IV. vi. 8. 225 He was kept vnder sure guard in a demie-lland. 162-62 HEVLIN Cosmagr. III. (1673) 2/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters.

Hence † Demi-i slander, an inhabitant of a peninsula.

peninsula.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 146
We can hardly repair unto you demi-islanders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea.

† Demi-isle. Obs. = prec.
1609 HOLLANG Amm. Marcell. XXII. viii. 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit. 1610 — Camden's Brit. 1. 189 From S. Michaels monnt southward.. there is thrust forth a hi-land or demi-Isle. 1776 Micklett. Camoen's Lusiad 284 Southward sea-girt she forms a demi-isle.
Demi-iamhe: see IEMI- 2

Demi-jambe: see Demi- 3. Demijohn (de mi dzen). Forms: 8 demijan, 9 demijean, demi-john, demijohn. [In F. dame-jeanne (1694 Th. Corneille dame-jane, 1701 Furc-tière Dame Jeanne, lit. 'Dame Jane'); so Sp. dama-juana (as if Dama Juana); mod.Pr., in different dialects, dama-jana, damajano, damojano, damejano, dabajano, debajano; Cat. damajana; It. damigiana; mod. Arabic دمجانة, دمجانة damajanaħ, dāmajānaħ, dāmajānaħ, etc. in 19th c. lexicons.

damigiana; mod. Arabic cheek. damajānah, dāmajānah, cheek. ct. in 19th c. lexicons.

The current Eng. form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass'; the earlier demijan, demijean, approach more closely to the F. and Romanic, whence the word was adopted. The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed; see Rev. A. L. Mayhewin Academy 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town Damghān or Damaghān, or Lot, and the town protum S.E. of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence; moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c., and the unfixedness of its form (dāmijānat, dāmajānat, damanjānat), damanjānat, damanjānat, damanjānat, damanjānat, damanjānat, damanjānat, damanjānat, amandamat, and and the unfixedness of its form (dāmijānat, dāmajānat, damanjānat) points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine use of lt. damigiana. Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provencal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L. type \*dimidiāna from dimidiam half (Alart in Rev. Lang. Rom. Jan. 1877), or the phrase dē madiāna of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c. tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja megeira' = L. ampullās dē mediā mensūrā). But these suggestions full to explain the initial da-prevalent in all the langs.; on account of which M. Paul Meyer (like Littre) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply Dame Jeanne 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf. Bellarnine, greybeard, etc.). This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c., while no trace of it equally early has

gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work, with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport.

of transport.

An ordinary size is 5 gallons. Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate-quadrilateral section in the body (14×16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1776), Dame-jeanue, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships. 1803 CAFT. FELLOWES in Naval Chron. X. 183, 1 perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijean . . containing five gallons, (Not in Toon 1818, nor in Pantologia 1810,] 1828

Webster, Demijohn, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicket-work. 1842 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns. 1859 Leisure Hour No. 406. 626 Archy paraded brick-earth. 1880 Times 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1854 Letter fr. Messrs. Scrutton, Sons, & Co., We have at present 500 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies.

Comb. 1884 I. Oliphant Haifa (1887) 134 Cisterns..some of them demijohnshaped.

Theres. 1884 L. OLIFHANT Haifa (1887) 134 Cisterns. some of them demijohn-shaped.

Demi-lance (de milluns). Forms: 5 demye launce, 6 demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilaunce, dimilauce, 6-7 demy-, 6-8 demilance, 7 demilaunce, 6-9 demi-lance. [a. F. demie lance (15th c. in Littré): cf. DEMI- 3.]

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and

16th centuries.

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

1480 CANTON Sonnes of Aymon xxii. 487 Charlemagn.. helde a demye launce in hys hande. 1563-87 FORE A. & M. (1596) 307/1 Who in the waie stroke the lord Gilbert Humand his horse to the ground. 1508 Deloney Yacke Newb. ii. 43 Fifte tall men. demilance, that he feld both him and his horse to the ground. 1508 Deloney Yacke Newb. iii. 43 Fifte tall men. demilances in their bands. 1697 Devoer Virgil vii. 1010 Light demi-lances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. 1877 Miss Yonge Cameos 111. xxx. 301 He struck him such a blow with his demi-lance as to unhorse him.

attrib. 1058 J. Burburk Hist. Christina Alessandra 358 His Holinesse likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty.

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance. In the literal sense, obs. by 1600, exc. as historical; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 Crarmer in M. Burrows Worthies All Souls v. (1874) 65 To send up one demy-lance well furnished. 1560 Diurn. Occurrents (1833) 56 Vm fute men and xviije lyth horsemen and dimilances. 1611 Spree Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. xxi. § 48 Nineteene Knights, sixe hundred demi-lances. 1631 Shirley Love's Cruelty in. ii, Be not angry, demi-lance. 1755 Care Hist. Eng. IV. 55 The forces under his command consisting of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horsebacke, 3000 on foot. 1849 J. Grant Kirkaldy of Cr. ix. 82 Kirkaldy with his troop of demi-lances accompanied this column of the army. Hence Demi-lancer = Demi-Lancer 2.

1528 Huldert, Dimilancer or bearer of a dimilannce, lancearius. 1625 Markham Souldiers Accid. 40 The

1552 HULDET, Dimilauncer or bearer of a dimilaunce, lancearins. 1625 MARKHAM Souldiers Accid. 40 The second Troope of Horse were called Launciers or Demilaunciers. 1767 ENTICK London 1. 452 A large body of demi-lancers in bright armour.

Demi-lass: see DEMI-11.

**Demi-lisarize**, v. [f. DE- II. 1 + MILITARY +-IZE.] trans. To take away the military organization from. (In quot referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence **De**mi:litariza tion.

1883 A. J. PATTERSON in Pall Mall G. 2 Oct. 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized. But the Hungarians. delayed the process of demilitarization.

Demilune (de militan), sb. (a.) [a. F. demilune, in 16-17th c. demic lune half moon: cf. Demi- 10.]

11 10-17(11 c. aemie inne haif moon; cf. DEMI- 10.]

11. gen. A 'half-moon', a crescent. Obs.

a 1734 Noarii Lives (1808) I. 228 (D.) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune. a 1734 — Exam. III. vii. 8 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire.

2. Fortif. An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain.

Dastion of curtain.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Demi-Lune, Half-Moon, in fortification, an ontwork. consisting of two faces, and two little flanks. 1870 Daily News 26 Sept., Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris.

3. Physiol. Demilunes (crescents) of Giannuzzi

or Heidenhain: certain crescents) of Giannuzzi or Heidenhain: certain crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Denitume of Giannuzzi, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell-contents of the salivary cells.

B. adj. Crescent-shaped, semilunar.

1885 Proc. R. Soc. 19 Mar. 215 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present.. in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamorphosis, -metope: see DEMI- 8, 3, 12, 10.

phosis, -metope: see Demi-8, 3, 12, 10.

Demi-man: see Demi a.

|| Demi-monde (dəmi/mənd, demi,mənd). [Fr.; lit. 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf. Demi-rep.]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society.' (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)

1855 Fraser's Mag. LI. 579 His [Dumas'] Demi-Monde is the link between good and bad society. the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the inmates of which. are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed Zero xiv, The demi-Monde overflowed the Hôtel de Paris. 1803 N. Y. Nation 27 Apr. 320/1 His province is the demi-monde, the Bohème of the modern Mürger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists. Naturalists.

Naturalists.

b. allrib. or as adj. 1864 Sala Quite Alone I. i. 10 'Is she demi-monde?'..' Nobody knows'.

Demi-natured: see Demi-14.

Deminish, etc. : see Diminish, etc.

Deminish, etc.: see Diminish, etc.

† Demi-ostade, -ostage. Obs. Also 6 Sc.
damyostage. [a. Of demie ostade, hostade, estade,
f. demi, -e half + ostade, hostade, anstade, 'the stuffe
worsted or woosted' (Cotgr. 1611).] A stuff:
apparently half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey.
1537 Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot. in Pitcairn Crim. Triats 1.
290 Iwa steikis of double Damyostage to hing about the
Quein lat her funerall. 1538 Aberd. Reg. V. 16 (Jam.), A
hogtone of demyostage begareit with veluot. [1593 tr.
Guicciardini's Deser. Lono Countreys 33 b, Sarges or Sayes,
Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [It. ostate, messe ostate] or Russels.
1764 Anoerson Orig. Commerce (1787) II. 112 To England,
Antwerp sent. . linen both fine and coarse, serges, demy
ostades (quere if not worsteds?), tapestry. 1883 CAULFELID
& SAWARO Dict. Needlework, Demyostage, a description of
Taminy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland.]
Domi-parallel: sec Demi-5.
† Demi-parcel. Obs. [DEMI-7.] The half.
a 1594 Greene Alphonsus (1861) 232 My tongue denies for
to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds.
Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesade,

Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesade,
-pike: see Demi- 3, 13, 6.

Demi-pique (de mi, pīk), a. (sb.) Also 7 pick.

[Demi- 10.]

A. adj. Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a

peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle.

B. as sb. A demi-pique saddle.

B. as sb. A demi-pique saddle.

1895 Lond. Gaz. No. 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick
Crimson Velvet Saddle. 1961 EARL PEMBROKE Milit. Equit.

(1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much
at his ease lon the bare back as on any demipique saddle.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. CI. (1815) 3 Send Williams thither,
with my saddle-horse and the demi pique. 1819 Scort
Legend Moutrose ii, His rider occupied his demipique, or
war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat.

1833 M. Scort Tom Cringle xvii. (1859) 450 Two stout ponies
.ready saddled with old fashioned demipiques and large
holsters at each of the saddle bows.

De'mi-piqued (-pīkt), a. Also 8 -peak'd.

[f. prec. +-ED.] = prec. A.

[6] PICC. + ED.] = PICC. A.

1759 STERNE Tr. Shandy I. x, He was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE Millt. Equit. (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demipiqued saddles.

Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -pre-

misses: see Demi- 3, 6, 12. † De:mi-pu\*ppet. Obs. [Demi- 10.] A half-

sized or dwarf puppet.

sized Cf. also reputable, in common use in 18th c. in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent', and disreputable.] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation

half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xv. ix, He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes under the name and appearance of virtue. in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her. 1754 Connoisseur No. 4, An order of females lately sprung up. usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries. a 1764 LLOND Poems, A Tale, Venus. The greatest demirep above. 1831 LYTTON Godolfth. 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Stael. 1889 Altenzum 12 Nov. 631 His heroine appears.. more of the demirep than has been commonly known.

attrib. 1784 New Spectator XX. 4/1 Adepts in the demirip language. 1841 Edin. Rev. LXX 111. 382 Women of the demirep genus. transf. 1863 A. Gitchrist Life W. Blake 1. 99 The now dingy demi-rep street.

Hence Demirephoom, the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 CARLYLE in Froude Life in London I. vi. 158, I do not be well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady, and demirepdom.

De:mi-revertment, Fortif. [a. F. demi-re-velement: see DEM: 5.] A revetuent or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So Demi-revetted ffl. a. (see

1857 Birch Anc. Pottery (1858) I. 106 At Mespila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up; namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 Knort Dict. Mech., Demi-revetnent.

Demisable (d/məi zăb'l), a. [f. Demise v. +

Demisable (d/marzábl), a. [f. Demisz v. + ABLE.] Capable of being demised.

1657 Sin II. Gamstone in Croke Reports I. 499 The land ..was..copyhold land, and demisable in fee.

1767 BLACK-STONE COMM. II. 97 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorially.

1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 206 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

then paid for them.

† Demisal. Obs. [f. Demise v.] What is demised: = Demise 1 b.

1709 Brit. Apollo II. No. 53 3/2 He only got a Broken Pate, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals. Ibid. No. 56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprizals.

| Demi-sang. Law. [Fr.] Half-blood. |
| 1875-1708 Termes de la Ley (as Anglo-French) Halfe bloode. Demy sancke ou sangue.] 1797-1820 TOMINS Laws Dict. Demy-saague, half-blood Jas in brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother. 1833 CRABBE Techn. Dict.

Demi-san. Fortif. [DEMI-5] A SAP. or

Demi-sap. Fortif. [Demi- 5.] A SAP, or

Demi-sap. Forly. [DEMI-5.] A SAP, or trench of approach, with a single parapet.

1706 Lond. Gaz. No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left. 1708 Ibid. No. 4467/3 A Demy-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right.

Demise (d/moi-z), sb. [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: demise or desmise is not recorded in OF., but is recorded by formed as the formed, from paraphle.

but is regularly formed as the fem. sb. from pa. pple. of desmettre, démettre, to send away, dismiss, refl. to resign, abdicate: cf. F. mise, remise. In English, the prefix being identical with L. de-, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as DE-I. 1, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion.]

1. Law. Conveyance or transfer of an estate by

will or lease.

will or lease.

1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, releses. made. hy her or to her. 1587 Lany Stafford in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 210 Nor Jshall Jany hinderaunce growe to theim by this demize. 1638 Sanderson Sermi. II. 41 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest; he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or denised. 1817 W. Spinny Law. Niti Prins (ed. 4) II. 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise. 1876 Digay Real Prop. v. § 1. 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee.

† b. The estate demised. Obs. rare.

a 1660 Hammono B'kx. I. 725 [R.). I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annext to the possession of the demise.

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually

by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually

by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually in phr. demise of the crown.

[1547 Act 1 Edw. 17, c., Preamb., Which Actions...by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued. 1660 Bond Sent. Reg. 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth; For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum.] 1689 EVELYN Mem. (1857) II. 209 That King James...had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1714 SWIFT Present State of Affairs, The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. 1. 249 When Edward the Fourth... was driven from his throne for a few months... this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. 1857 Sie J. F. W. HERSCHEL Essays 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, — Decease, death.

popularly, = Decease, death.

occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, — Decease, death.

1754 RICHAROSON Grandison (1781) I. ii. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise... went with the name.

1799 Med. Irnl. I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 McCULIOCH Act. Brit. Empire(1854) I. 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual.

1878 GLADSTONE Prim. Homer 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odusseus.

1876. 1839 Times 13 May, After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet.

1806 T. L. PEACOCK Wis. (1875) III.

1473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

Demise (dInai'z), v. [f. DEMISE 5b.]

1. Law. (trans.) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 Eury Wills (1850) 64 By onte chartre berying the date of these presentes have dimised, assigned, delinered... to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld. the forseid maner.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 61 § 1 To lette and demyse fermes ther for the terme of vij yere and undir. 1887 Lavy Staffroam in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 Woods.. to be demized to a yong man. 1666 J. Strenners Procurations 38 Afterwards Q. Eliz.. did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth. 1733 Next. Hist. Purit. II. 7 For demising away the Impropriations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges. 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prop. (1877) 445 This word demise operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

1840 D. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); esp. said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereignty.

said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the

abdication or death of the sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 Cotton Espernon 1, 1, 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demis'd to bim the Title of the Crown. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1, 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that . . the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor. 1898 G. B. Smtrn Hist. Eng. Partl. 11. ix. ii. 20 He therefore recommended the Convention to declare that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

c. intr. To pass by bequest or inheritance. 1823 Greville Mem. (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—

whether the property of the late King dentised to the King or to the Crown.

† 2. gen. To convey, transmit; to 'lease'. Obs.
1504 SHAKS. Rich. III., 1v. iv. 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any childe of mine? a 1660 Hammond IIV.s.
IV. xiv. (k.), Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him.

† 3. To let go; to dismiss. Obs.
a 1541 WYATT Defence Wks. (1861) p. xxxiv, [What] the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me. 1548 Uoatt. Erasm. Apopt. 191a, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee. c 150-15 Lives Women Saints 141 That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demisd that it oppressed.
4. intr. To resign the crown; to die, decease. Fare. 1747 A. HAMLTON New Acc. E. Ind. 1. x. 103 When Shaw Abhas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him. 1783 Cowrer Lett. 31 May, The Kings. must go on demising to the end of the chapter.

Hence Domi'sed 1761. a., Demi'sing 201. sb.

the end of the chapter.

Hence Domi sed ppl. a., Domi sing vbl. sb.
1547 in Viary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 131 The orderinge,
bestowinge, sellinge, dyrnysyng... of the late parishe
churches. 1587 R. Hovenden in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)
1. 211 The demising of Alsolne Colledg Woodes. 168x Eng.
Elect. Sheriffe 33 It is plainly implyed in the Demised and
Confirmed things and customs, 1876 Digay Real Prop. § 1.
380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises.

Demi-sea:Son, a. [ad. F. demi-saison also
in Eng. use), as in robe de demi-saison, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.
Of costume: Of a style intermediate between the

Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

of the past and that of the coming season. 1769 in Jesse G. Selveyn 4 Contemps. II. (1882) 380 (Stanf., I. . . wish to know . . if it is to be a demi taison or a winter velvet. 1883 Daily Tel. 18 Jan. 2 (shid.), The demi-season cape that is most largely worn. 1892 lbid. 15 Oct. 7/3 Bonnets . . are still demi-season in style.

Demi-semi (de-mi)se-mi), a. [f. Demi-13 + Semi-half: prob. taken from demiseniquaver: see next.] lit. Half-half, i.e. quarter; but usually a contemptanous diminutive.

a contemptions diminutive.

1805 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. III. 312 The demi-semi statesmen of the present age. 1842 Mall in Nonconf. II. 499 Demi-semi-sacramentarianism. 1874 Iller's Soc. Press. vii. (1875) 98 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were.. of no ase.

Demisemiquaver (dc mi, se mi, kwē! vəs).

Music. [Demi-9.] A note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also attrib., as in demisemiquaver rest.

allrio, as in demisemiquater rest.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Demi-semi-quaver, the least Note in Musick. 1833 T. L. Peacock Maid Marian(1837) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemiquavers. 1848 Rimanut First Br. Pium 95 The Demisemiquaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left.

Demi-se mitone. Music. rare. [Demi- 9.]

Half a semitone; a quarter-tone.

1866 ENGEL Nat. Mut. ii. 27 Councillor Tilesius informs us that the natives of Nukahiva. distinctly intone demisemitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances.

Demi-sheath (demi, [7]). Entom. [Cf. Demi-3.] A half-sheath; i.e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the

ovipositors or stings of insects, are composed.

Demi-sphere, a hemisphere: see Demi-10.

Demiss (d'mi's), a. [ad. L. demiss-us let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, pa. pple. of demittere to DEMIT. Cf. It. demisso 'demisse, base, submisse, faint 'Florio, F. demis out of joint, OF. desmis, also 'submitted, humble, submissiue' (Cotgr.).]

+1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense,

†1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense, Abject, base. Obs. or arch.

1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath II. 102, So demisse of nature. 1581 Savile Tacitus! Hist I. lii. (1591) 30 Among the sewerer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse. 1596 Stenser Hymne Heaventh Love 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abject thrall. 1613 R. Sheldon Serm. St. Martin's 9 Spoken under correction of faith, and with demisse reuerence. 1649 Jer. Tavlus Gl. Exemp. Ad Sec. 3v. § 6 Sullen gestures or demiss behaviour. 11888 cf. Demissness.]

†2. lii. Hanging down. Obs.

a 1693 Urquhart Rabelais III. xxviii. 237.

†3. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down. downess. Obs.

To. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast. Obs.

1386 Bright Melanch. xx. 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe. 1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 1. vii. 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance.

† 4. Of sound: Subdued, low. Obs. rare.

1646 Gaule Cases Consc. 129 A demisse hollow muttering.

5. Bot. Depressed, flattened.

Demission 1 (d/mi/5n). [ad. L. demission-em, n. of action from demitter: see Demiss, Demit 1.

1. Abasement, lowering, degradation. Now rare. a 1638 Made Disc. Matt. xi. 29 Wks. (1672) 1. 158 Adored with the lowest demission of mind. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. 171 This Demission of the Soul. [1883 American VI. 214 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.] † 2. Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitalian.

vitality. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Demission, an abasement, faintness, abating. 1678 Noarts Coll. Misc. 11699) 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit. 1719 Woord Corr. (1843) IL 451 Temptations to demissioo.

†3. lit. Lowering, putting or bending down.
1708 Brit. Apollo No. 73. 2/1 Å.. Demission of his Leg.
1741 'BETTEATON' Eng. Stage v. 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head.

Demi'ssion? [a. f. démission, in OF. desmission, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, dismission, forgoing' (Cotgr.), n. of action from OF. desmetre, answering to late L. \*dismissio, for dimission, whence the equivalents DIMISSION. DISmissio, whence the equivalents DIMISSION, DIS-MISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L. de-, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE-1).]

ae-, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE-I).]

1. The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (esp. a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication.

1577-87 Holinshed Chron. II. 301/L Concerning the queenes demission of hir crowne, and resignation thereof made to hir sonne king James the sixt. Ibid. III. 504/2, I shall never repuge to this resignation, demission or yeelding vp. 16.. R. L'Estrange (J., Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority. 1736 Carte Ormonde II. 539 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge. 1855 Milman Lai. Chr. (1864) VI. xi. 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom.

+ b. fig. Relinquishment of life; death. Obs. 1735 Thomson Liberty III. 458 And on the bed of peace his ashes laid; A grace which I to his demission gave.

+ 2. lil. Letting down. Obs.

a 1864 F. Hicks in Jasper Mayne II. Lucan II. 305 Being King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to draw up earth, and sea.

3. Sending away, dismission. rare.

1811 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 428 No particular period is fixed for a demission. 1824 Lany Granville Letters (1894) I. 296 Chateanbriand's demission was ... sudden and unexpected.

4. 2 Order for release Obs.

+4. ? Order for release. Obs.

154 Churchw. Acc. Yatton (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 166 The lemyssyons of y' corte for y' men that where putt in there.

Demi'ssionary, a.\(^1\) rare^{-\chi\_0}. [See Demission 1 and ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or

bemi'ssionary, a. 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864).

Demi'ssionary, a.<sup>2</sup> rare - °. [See Demission<sup>2</sup> and -ARY. Cf. F. démissionnaire.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate.

Demi'ssionize, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To

deprive of its character as a mission.

1883 St. James's Gaz. 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming de-missionized.

† **Demi'ssive**, a. Obs. [f. L. dēmiss-, ppl. stem of dēmittēre (DEMIT v. i) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence Demi'ssively adv.

Demi'ssively adv.

1622 Relat. Mogul's Kingd. in Harl. Misc. (1808) 1. 259

But Sir Thomas Roe...would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively.

1630 Loro Banians

72 They pray with demissive eyelids. a 1763 Shenstone

Essays, A Vision, Wks. 1764 II. 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

† Demi'ssly, adv. Obs. [f. Demiss a. + -LY 2.]

Submissively, humbly a abjectly, basely.

Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.

1598 Floato, Remissamente, demislie, remislie, basely, cowardly, 1617 Herror Wks. II. 390 To thinke so demissely and vnworthily of it selfe. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.

11. 139 He most demisely beseecheth..he might now have experience of her merciful lenity.

† **Demi'ssness.** Obs. or arch. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] Dejectedness, submissiveness, humility, abased manner.

1603 Florio Mondaigne 147 Cato . . blamed them for their demissnesse. 1649 Bulwer Pathomyot. 11. v. 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demissness. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commw. III. lxxxvii. 161 A kind of independence of manner . . very different from the demissness of the humbler classes of the Old World.

† Demi'ssory, a. Obs. Variant of DIMISSORY:

Cl. DEMIT 7.a 1631 Donne Ignat. Concl. (1635) 115 Accompany them
with Certificates, and Demissory letters. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAVNE St. Gt. Brit. 1. 111. i. (1743) 143 He must have Letters
Demissory from the Bishop.

Demi-suit: see DEMI- 3.

**Demit** (d/mi\*1), v.1 [ad. L. dēmittěre to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. De-I. 1 + mittěre to send, etc. Cf. OF. demetre in same

1. trans. To send, put, or let down; to cause to

1. trans. To send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower.

1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ep. III. xxv, If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same [their train]. 1762 FALCONER Shiptur. 1. 226 These soon denitted stay-sails next ascend. 1885 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. III. 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers.

†2. fig. To bring down, lower; to let down, humble, abase. Ois.

1611 W. Sclater Key (1629) 64 To whose capacitie though it have pleased the Lord to demit himself [etc.]. a 1619 FOTHERBW Atheon. Pref. (1622) 18 The highest points, which I have carefully indeauoured to stoop and demitte, even to the capacitie of the very lowest. 1656 Jeanes Mixt. Schol. Div. 103 By taking on him the nature of man. the demitted, or humbled himselfe. 1688 Norres Theory Love 173 When she, being Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

+ 3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.

136 1. It is a down as a supposition; to suppose, 1356 J. Hexwoop Spider & F. xlii. 29 Let vs here demit: one spider nod ten flise All lyke honest: who seeing two sew at law, letc.]

Demit, v.? [ad. F. démett-re, in OF. desmet-re, desmett-re, f. des., dé-:-L. dis- + mettre to send, put, etc.: taking the place of L. dimitter to send any distributions and the second of the second away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc.; cf. Dismiss and Dimir. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

1. trans. To let go, send away, dismiss. arch.

15a9 Faith Ep. Chr. Rdr. Wks. (1829) 473 That they. be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children.

1582-8 Hist. Yames VI (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielie to pas quhair they list. 1649 Br. Guthair Mem. (1702) 11 Mr. John was demitted, and Balmiranoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinhurgh. 1690 J. MACKENZIE Siege London Derry 47/1 Walker [was] demitted, and Hamil reduced. 18a9 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) 11. 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

+ b. fig. To send away ramit affer Ol-

\*\*To send away, remit, refer. Obs.

1646 S. Bolton Arraigum. Err. 123 To the Scriptures doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

12. To put away, part with, let go. Obs.

1563 Winget Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks, 1888 I. 109 He genis ane expres command to the innocent woman demittand hir husband, to remain vnmaritie to to be reconcilit to hir husband [marg. 1 Cor. 7]. 1678 R. Barclav Apol. Quakers ii. 8 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

3. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office of dignition).

3. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity); to abdicate.

or dignity); to abdicate.

1567 in Balfonr Practicks (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart]...
have rennotic and demitti... the gyding and governing of
this our realme of Scotland. c1610 Sta J. MELVIL Mem.
(1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government. 1678 Trans. Crt. Spain 26 [He] willingly demits
his charge of President of Castile. 1798 Dallas Amer. Law
Rep. I. 107 We will... not demit any part of her sovereignty.
1855 NEIL Boyd's Zion's Flowers Introd. 36 His consin... had
demitted the Principalship of the University. 1876 Grant
1806.

1876 Aprol. To give up office. to see the

1606.

b. absol. To give up office; to resign.
1719 Wodaow Corr. (1843) II. 451 Greatly tempted to demit. 1818 Scorr Rob Roy ix, I advise him to get another clerk, that's all, for I shall certainly demit. 1865 CARLYLE. Fredk. G. VI. xvi. k. 238 La Mettrie had to demit; to get out of France rather in a hurry. 1880 Daily Tel. 30 Nov., But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.
4. To convey by lease, demise. Obs.
1774 Petit. in A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock App. iii. 304 In fen-farm let and demitted.
4. To send out. Obs.

In feu-farm let and demitted.
† 5. To send out. Obs.
[Perhaps belongs to Demit v.1, from De. I. 2.]
1672 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xvi. ed. 6 1611, This... is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by salival conducts and passages. 1756
P. Browne Jamuica 191 The rib... tapers from the base to the top... demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

Demi-tint. Painting. ? Obs. [Demi- 11.] A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colourshades.

shades.

1753 Gray's-Inn Yrnl. No. 59 The Touch, which so skilfully blends different Colours...is called by the Painters the Demi-tint. 1798 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVI. 287 Those demi-tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture. c1811 Fusell Lect. Art v. (1848) 467 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses. 1824 Blackw. Mag. XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study.

Hence De mi-tinted a.

1828 Examiner 357/1 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-distance.

Demi-toilet: see DEMI- 12.

De'mi-tone. ? Obs. [DEMS- 9, 11 : cf. Fr. demiton.] a. Painting. = DEMI-TINT. b. Music. = SEMITONE.

ISLANTIONE.

1812 R. H. in Examiner 4 May 283/1 The yellowish grey demi-tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in Webster.

† Demitune. Obs. = Demi-tone b. 1598 Florio Semitono, a demitune, or halfe note in musicke.

musicke. **Demiurge** (de miνīdz, dr mi-). [mod. ad. Gr. δημουργ-όs (Latinized dēmiūrgus), lit. public or skilled worker, f. δήμως of the people, public + -εργος, -working, worker: cf. F. demiurge. The Gr. and Lat. forms demiurgos, -urgus (dēmi-, demi-, verse in earlier use. (So in 16th c. F. demiurger, Pabalais.)] demiourgon, Rabelais.)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world,

in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author of evil.

of evil.

1678 Cudworth Intell, Syst. 259 Zeus...in Plato...sometimes...is taken for the Demiurgus or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus. 1793 T. Tavloa Plato, Introd. to Timzus 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we must understand Jupiter. 1840 Browning Sordellov. 400 'Better,' say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge.' 1867; J. H. Strikling tr. Schweejer's Hist. Philos. (ed. 8) 83 (Plato) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 Whitney Orient.

Stud. 94 The Hindu supreme God is.. separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the universe. 1882 FARARA Early Čhr. 11. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods—one the supreme and illimitable Deity.. the other a limited and imperfect De-

illimitable Deity.. the other a limited and imperfect Demiurge.

2. Gr. Hist. The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achean League.

1560 HOLLAND Livy XXXII. 823 (Stanf.), He was a demiurgus.] 1844 Thiatwall Greece VIII. Ixi. 102 The number of the demiurges seems.. to have been limited to ten. transf. 1885 Sia H. Tayloa Autobiog. II. 39 Such pressures of official work.. had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen.

Hence (nonce-wds.) Demiurgesous a., of the nature of a demiurge; Demiurgism, the doctrine of a demiurge; Demiurgism, the doctrine of a demiurge; Demiurguship.

1882 Stevenson Familiar Studies Pref. 15 Our demiurgeous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims. 1880 A. Gran Lett. (1893) 695, I am amused at Professor..'s substitution of demiurgism for evolution. 1886 in Century Mag. XXXII. 16 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason. 1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. 1v. viii. (1872) 253 Unheard of Demiurgic (demi<sub>1</sub>v.1d<sub>3</sub>ik, di-), a. [ad. Gr.

miurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies. **Demiurgic** (demi<sub>1</sub>ν̄ '\(\frac{1}{2}\) i, \(d\_i\), \(a.\) [ad. Gr. δημουργικ-όs, f. δημουργόs: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative.

16/8 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 306 Amelius... supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgick Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity'. 1793 T. Tayloa Plato, Introd. to Timans 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause. 1819 G. S. Faber Dispens. (1823) I. 63 Adam will have heen created in the course of the sixth deminrgic day. 1869 Fabraa Fam. Specch i. (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice. 1879 J. J. Young Ceram. Art 86 The scarabæus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

† **Demiurgical**, a. Obs. = prec.

\*\*The period of the demining color Phtha.

† Demin'ngical, a. Obs. = prec.

\*\*Tool Br. W. Bartow Defence 92 The demining of instrumental meanes, the word of God read or preached. 1653

H. More Conject. Cabbal. (1973) 772 These two Principles.

the one Active or Deminingical, the other Passive or Material. 1678 Cuowoarn Intell. Syst. 306 It is one and the same deminingical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato. 1792 T. Tayloa tr. Comment. Proclus I. 58

Deminingical medicine.

Hence Demiu'rgically adv.

1816 C. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol. III. 67 He deminrgically renews the whole appearance of nature. 1851—Many Manxions (1862) 102 God acted deminrgically through the intervention of a Material Body.

Demiurgos, -us: see Demiurge.

Demi-vambrace: see Demi-3.

Demi-vill, Constit. Hist. rare. [Al'. demie vile half town or vill.] A half-vill or 'town'; the half of a vill (when this was divided between

the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit.

The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed. is translated half-town.

21200 Stat. Exeter (? 14 Edw. I) Stat. I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demie viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap', Hundred e Franchise [transl. The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc.]. 1768

BLACKSTONE Comm. 1. Introd. iv. 111 The statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

Demi-vol: see Demi- 1.

**Demi-volte** (de mi<sub>l</sub>voult). Manège. [Demi-6.] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.

a nai-turn made with the fore legs raised.

a 1648 Lo. Herrier Life (1886) 74 Having n horse that was excellent in performing the demivolte.

1808 Scott Marm. IV. XXX. And making demi-volte in air.

1824 E. L. Anderson Mod. Horsemanship in xii, 121 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left.

† De'mi-vow:el. Obs. rare. A semi-vowel. 1611 FLORIO, Seminocale, a demie vowell. Demi-wolf: see DEMI-11.

De'mi-wo:rld. nonce-vod. = Demi-monde.

1862 Times 3 Sept. 5/5 The bye-world.. which the French call the demi-monde.. The demi-world or bye-world is an

alluring theme.

Demi-wosted: see Demi-ostade.

† **Demi'xture.** Obs. [f. De- I. 5 + Mixture.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. Decomposition I, Decom-

POUND. 1697 J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 337 The Intermediate Colonrs are made by the Mixture and Demixture of those Extreams.

Demme, obs. form of DIM v.

Dem-me, demmy, demn: see DEM v.2 Demmyt, obs. f. dammed: see DEM v.1

Demobilize (dīmōu biləiz), v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To reduce from a mobilized condition; to disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to be moved in military service.

newoved in military service.

1882 Standard 23 Oct. 5/3 It has been decided to demobilise those Reserve men.

1892 Times 15 Aug. 6/1 The mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith.

Hence **Demo-biliza tion**, the action of demobiliz-

ing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.

1866 Spectator 14 Apr. 397/2 Austria has demanded the demobilization of the Prussian army. 1885 Manch. Exam. 26 Aug. 574 An order.. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve.

Democracy (d/mpkrasi). Forms: 6-7 de-Democracy (dImp'krāsi). Forms: 6-7 democracie, 6-7 (9) -cratle, 7 (9) -cratly, 7 -- eracy.

[a. F. démocratie (-sī), (Oresme 14th c.), a. med.

[b. démocratia (in 13th c. L. transl. of Aristotle, attrib. to William of Moerheke), a. Gr. δημοκρατία

popular government, f. δῆμος the commons, the people + -κρατια in comb. = κράτος rule, sway, authority. The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and democratie, -craty, in 16-17th c.]

1. Government by the people: that form of government by the people: that form of government is government.

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of anti-

the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

[1531 Elvor Gor. Lii, An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of astate amonge the people. This maner of gouernaunce was called in greke Democratia, in latine, Popularis potentia, in englisshe the rule of the comminatite.] 1576 Flexing Panopl. Epist. 198

Democracie, when the multitude have governement. 1586

T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 549 Democratie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate. 1638 Wither Brit. Rememb. 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democrity. 1664 H. Mork Myst. Iniq. 514 Preshytery verges nearer toward Populacy or Democracy. 1831 Byron Diary May (Kavenna), What is democracy?—an aristocracy of blackguards. 1836 Gen. P. Thomrson Exerc. (1842) IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1850 Pall Mall (2. 25 Nov. 3/1 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was his [Mazzin's] definition of democracy.

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1574 WHITGHT Def. Austra. (ii. Wks. (1831) I. 300 In respect that the people are not seclided, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democraty, or a popular estate.

1607 TOYSELL FOUR-F. Beasts (1638) 97 Democraties do not nourish game and pleasures like unto Munarchies.

1618 Hr. Hall Recoll. Treat, 732 Nothing. . can bee more disorderlie, then the confusion of your Democracie, or popular state.

1619 MILTON P. R. IN. 260 Those ancient whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democraty.

1794 S. WILLIAMS Fermont 342 In the ancient democracies the public business was transacted in the assemblies of the people.

1804 Syn. Smith Mor. Philos. xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democraties of Greece and Rome.

1884 JOWETT Thucyd. I. 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

2. fig.

1609 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 82 Tyrannizing as it were over the Democratie of base and vulgar actions. a 1652

1. SMITH Set. Disc. 1x. xi. (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions. 1885 J MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. 1. 27 All these είδη ... are not left side by side as a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power).

ditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power).

1827 Hallam Const. Uist. (1876) 11. xii. 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations.

1841 GEN. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) VI. 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy'. For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy. The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841. 1868 MILL in Eng. 4. Freland Feb., When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. Democratism. rare.

1836 Miss Muloco. 7. Halifax 244 It seems that democracy is rife in your neighbourhood.

4. U.S. politics. a. The principles of the Democratic party; b. The members of the Democratic party; b. The

cratic party; b. The members of the Democratic party collectively.

1835 H. CLAY Priv. Corr., 112, 1 am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy. 1848 N. Y. Herald 13 June (Bartett), The election of 1840. was carried by. Islase charges against the American democracy. 1868 in G. Rose Gl. Country 354 That resolution adopted by the Maine Democracy in State Convention at Augusta. 1861 Lowell's Poems, Biglow P., Note 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nominee against Lincoln in 1864.

Democrasian, var. of Democratian Obs.

Democrasian, (democratic for the control of t

Democrat (de mo<sub>1</sub>kræt). Also 8 -crate. [n. F. démocrate (1790 in Ilatzf.), formed from démocratic Democracy, on the model of aristocrate.]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; orig. one of the republicans of the French Revolution of

one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to aristocrat).
1790 (in Ama, Reg. 119/2 The democrates had already stripped the nobility of all power. 1791 Giabon Misc. Works (1814) I. 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet. a 1794 — Autobiog. Wks. 1796 I. 181 The clamour of the triumphant democrates. 1840 Carlue Heroes vi, Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat. 1851 Hers Comp. Soliti. ii. (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.
2. U. S. politics. A member of the Democratic party: see DEMOCRATIC 2.
1798 WASHINGTON Let. Writ. 1893 XIV. 105 Vou could as

party: see DEMOCRATIC 2.

1798 WASHINGTON Let. Writ. 1893 XIV. 105 Von could as soon scrub the blackamore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat. 1809 KENDALL Trav. 111. lx. 5 A denocrat is an anti-federalist. 1847 H. CLAY Priv. Corr. 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat. 1888

Bayes Amer. Commin. H. III. III. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

3. U.S. A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by

seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called democratic wagon (Western and Middle U.S.)'. Cent. Dict.

1890 S. J. Duncan Soc. Departure 26 The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other.

1894 Auctioneer's Catal. (New York', Democrat Wagon in good order.

4. attrib. = I) EMOCRATIC. rare.

1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. 1. x. 186 He.. talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out. 1890 Spectator 15 Nov. 676 Whether a little farmer. is going to rule the Democrat Party in America.

+ Democratian, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7 -sian. [f. med. L. democratia Democracy + -AN.]

A. adj. = DEMOCRATIC.

1574 J. Jones Nat. Beginning Grow. Things 33 The Democratian commeo wealth.. is the government of the people; where all their counsell and aduise is had together in one, 1803 Snssxx Chron. in Spirit Inblic Trats. (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag.

B. sb. = DEMOCRAT. 1658 R. Franck North, Mem. (1821) 36 When Democra-ians dagger the Crown.

Democratic (demo,krætik), a. (sb.) [a. F. démocratique, ad. med.L. dēmocratic-us, a. Gr. δημοκρατικ-όs, f. δημοκρατία DEMOCRACY: sec

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, demo-

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy.

160a Warner Alb. Eng. x. Ivii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick government nor Democratick pleas'd. 1790 Mannin Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democratic parties [in France]. 1837 III. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. 111. 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 5. 508 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland.

2. U. S. politics. (With capital D.) Name of the political party originally called Anti-Federal and afterwards Democratic-Republican, which savours strict Interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called Republican (formerly called Federals and Whigs). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic

ing to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic measure'.

\*\*1800 T. Twining Trav. America in 1796 (1894) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the antifederal or democratic party. 1812 in Niles' Register of Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anns have returned 4 Democratic members. Federal majority (in Maryland House] 32. 1839 W. L. Garrison in Life II. 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists. 1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer. 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850. In 1830 may be Democratic parties in 1850. Bartlett Dict. Amer. 507 What was brief, and Polk. 1888 Barce Amer. Comme. II. III. liii. 340 The autonomy of communities .. has been the watchword of the Democratic party.

† B. 5b. = Democratic party.

† B. 5c. This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democratics.

Democratical (demoskrætikål), a. (5b.) [f.

Democratical (demorkrætikål), a. (sb.)

Democratical (demo<sub>1</sub>krætikål), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DEMOCRATIC 1.

1589 Hay any Work 26 It is Monarchicall, in regarde of our head Christ, Aristocraticall in the Eldership, and Democraticall in the people. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 4b, Ostracismes practiced in those Democratical and Popular states of elder times. 1686 in Somers Tracts I. 111
The Democratical Man, that is never quiet under any Government. 1791 Boswell Folians 21 Mar, an. 1775 I abhor his Whiggish democratical notions and propensities. 1849 Gaote Greece 11. Livi. (1862) V. 501 The levy was in fact as democratical and as equalising as. on that memorable occasion.

+ B. cb. = Democratical Action 1. Chr.

The second of th

Democratically (demokrætikăli), adv. prec. + -LY 2.] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy.

to the principles of democracy.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 647 They were not summoned aristocratically. but invited democratically and after a popular manner to Supper. 1791 R. Burre in B.'s Corre. (1844) 111. 300 He is supposed to be very democratically inclined. 1839 Fraser's Mag. XIX. 140 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt. 1888 Bavcs. Amer. Commeo. 1. 36 Persons so democratically minded as Madison and Edmund Randolph.

Democratifiable, a. nonce-wd. [f.\*democra-tify (f. Democrat + -FT) + -ABLE.] Capable of

being converted into a democrat.

181a Shelley Left. in Dowden Life 1. 245, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I bave found some who are democratifiable.

Democratism (dImp'kret<sub>1</sub>i z'm). [f. Democrat-18M.] Democracy as a principle or system.

1703 Bunkz Policy of Allies Wks. VII. 138 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other.

1834 Tair's Mag. 1, 655 The red cap of democratism.

Mag. I. 655 The red cap of democratism.

† Democratist. Obs. [f. as piec. + 18T.]

A partisan of democracy; = Democrat i.

1790 Burre Fr. Rev. 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists. 1791 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 813

By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind.

(Illino:krāloizē):[5n]. [f.

Democratization (d/mp:krătəizēl·[ən).

Democratization (d/mg/králoiz²/-jon). [f. next+-ATION.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic.

1865 Pall Mall G. 24 Apr. 10 The art has not improved under this democratization. 1888 Bayez Amer. Commerc.

18. 11. axaviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due.. to the influence.. of French republican ideas.

Democratize (d/mg/králoiz', v. [a. F. démocratiser, f. démocrate, -cratie'; see -1ZE.]

1. trans. To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1. trans. To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1798 W. Tavlos in Monthly Rev. XXVII. 583 Not to democratic any one of the great continental powers.

1831 Blackiv. Mag. XXX. 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize. the constitution. 1888 Bryck Amer. Commu.

11. tt. xl. 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized.

2. intr. To become democratic. rare.)

1840 Tait's Mag. VII. 506 The fact that we are democratising must be evident.

Hence Democratized ppl. a.: Democratizing

Hence Democratized ppl. a.; Democratizing vibl. sb. and ppl. a.; Demo cratizer, one who democratizes.

mocratizes, 1859 Sat. Rev. 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1882 Pail Mail G. 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club. 1888 Bayer Amer. Commu. 11. 11. alii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846. 1893 Nation 21 Sept. 207/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing ... has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greater distance. their greatest distress.

Democraty, early variant of Democracy.

Democritean (d/mp·kritī'an), a. [f. L. Dê-mocritē-us (or -īus, (ir. Δημοκρίτει-os) of or pertaining to Democritus +-AN.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories

So † Democrital a., Democritic a. [L. Democriticus], † Democritish a, in same sense; † Democritical a., after the style or theories of Democritus; D. stories fabula Democritica, incredible stories of Natural Ilistory; † Democritism, the practice of Democritus in laughing at every-

the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything,
a 1617 BANNE Diocesans Tryall (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritiall spirits doe affirme. 1650 Briwer Anthropomet. Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1656 Brown Glossogr., Democritick, mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing. 1668 H. Morr Dire. Dial. 1, xxvi. 1713) 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritish Vacuum. 1678 Sta T. Browne Lett. Friend xxiv. 1881 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1678 Cunworth Intell. Syst. Pref., The Democritick Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God. 1725 Banax Erasm. Colloy. 1877) 394 (D.) Not to mention democritical stories, do we not find. that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 Maurica Mer. 4 Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metrop. 11. 627 the Democritic concourse of atoms. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which. pass from the object to the sense. 1888 J. Martinrau Study Relig. 1. ii. 1214 A physiologist so Democritean as Haeckel.

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That has gone out of fashion.

1887 Temple Bar Mag. Mar. 436 Despite its demoded raging Romanticism.

1893 Sat. Kev. 17 Oct. 457/2 Anything so demoded a bustifying.

1 Demodex (di modeks). Zool. [mod.L.; f. Gr. δημές fat + δης wood-worm.] A genus of carrette mitter.

"Demodex (di modeks). Zool. [mod.L.; f. Gr. δημός fat + δήξ wood-worm.] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, D. folliculorum, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

1876 Encoder's Anim. Parasities 134 The dog harbours a demodex which causes it to lose its hair.

1876 Dunsing Dis. Shin 585.

Demodera one form of the second of the second

Demoere, obs. form of DEMUR.

Demogorgon (dē mogo 1gən). Myth. [late L. Dēmogorgon, having the form of a derivative of Gr. δημος people + γοργός grim, terrible, whence γοργώ Gorgon; but of uncertain origin: see below.]

γοργω Gorgon; but of uncertain origin: see below.]

Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidus, γε 450) on Statius Theb. 11. 516, as the name of the great nether deity invoked in magic rites. Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan Pharsalia v. 1742. Described in the Repertorium of Conrad de Mure (1273) as the primordial God of ancient mythology; so in the Genealogia Deorum of Boccaccio. The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Ariosto, Spenser, Milton, Shelley, etc.).

[By some supposed to be a corruption of δημιουργός Deminingus; but this is very doubtful. The mediæval writers connect it with dæmon (Demon), and explain it as meaning either dæmonibus terror (terror to demons), or terribilis dæmon (terrible demon). From its connexion with magic, it may be a disguised form of some Oriental name.]

1500 SPENSER F. Q. 1. v. 22 O thou [Night] most auncient Grandmother of all ... Which wast begot in Dæmogorgon's hall. 1667 Million P. L. u. 965 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon 1681 DRYOEN SP. Friarv. 11 He's the first begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon. 1705 Purshall. Mech. Macrocosm 85 The Saline, and Sulphurious Vapours, I take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i.e. Mettals. 1821 SHELLEV Prometh. Unb. 1. 207 All the powers of nameless worlds. And Demogorgon, a tremendous gloom. 1850 KEIGHTEN Fairy Mythol. 452 According to Ariosto, Demogorgon has a splendid temple palace in the Himalaya mountains, whither every fifth year the Fates are all summoned to appear before him, and give an account of their actions.

Demographer (dzmy grāfa). [f. Demography.]

GRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One versed in demography.

1881 P. Geodes in Nature No. 622, 524 The economic labours of the geographer. and the demographer.

Demographic (demograefik), a. [f. next: see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to demography.

1882 Lond, Med. Record No. 86, 317 This proportion. has no demographic interest. 1891 Scott. Leader 11 Aug. 4 In the demographic section there are to be investigated some social problems of more than usual intricacy.

Demography (dimρ grāfi). [mod. f. Gr. δημος people + -γραφια writing, description (see -GRAPHY): cf. F. démographie, Journal des Économistes, April 1878.] That branch of anthropology which deals

1878.] That branch of anthropology which deals with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc. as shown by statistics of bittis, deaths, diseases, etc.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. V. 560 Two sections of general
anthropology, viz.: 1, anthropology proper...2, demography,
which . treats of the statistics of health and disease. 1892
Athenaeum 16 Sept. 374/T The fourth International Congress
for Hygiene and Demography was held last week at Geneva.

Demoid (dr moid), a. [ad. Gr. δημοειδής vulgar.

Demoid (di moid), a. [ad. Gr. δημοειδής vulgar, f. δήμος the commons, the people: see -oID.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness or abundance characterizes a geographical region or a period of time; especially of the characteristic fossil type of a geological formation.

1884 H. G. Seelev Phillip's Man. of Geol. 1. 437 The abundant demoid types, which are termed characteristic fossils, for their abundance is such that strata are easily recognised by them. Every formation has its demoid types; which in the Primary rocks are generally brachiopods.

1885 W. H. Hudleston in Geol. Mag. 128 The relations of a thoroughly demoid type are pretty wide.

11 Demoise'lle. [mod.F. (damwazg'l), from

|| Demoise'lle. [mod.F. (demwaze'l), from earlier damoiselle: see Damsel.]

earlier damoiselle: see DAMSEL.]

1. A young lady, a maid, a girl.
Occurs in 16th c. for earlier damoiselle, damisell (see DAMSEL); in modern writers, in reference to France or other foreign country.

1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 1. 8 b/1 A gentyl demoysell [ed. 1480 damisell] that was wonder fayre. 1762 STERNE Lett. Wks. (1839) 750/2 (Stanf.), A month's play with a French Demoiselle. 1824 Byron Ynan xv. xlii, A dashing demoiselle of good estate. 1884 Hunter & Whyte My Ducats iii. (1885) 38 One student, skating along with his demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2. Zool. a. The Numidian Crane (Anthropoides virga): so called from its elegance of form.

2. Zool. a. The Numidian Crane (Anthropoides virgo); so called from its elegance of form.

1637 Phil. Trans. XVI. 374 Six Demoiselles of Numidia, a Kind of Crane. 1766 Ibid. LVI. 210 The next I shall mention is the Grus Numidica, Numidian crane, or Demoiselle. 1862 Chambers' Encycl. 484 The Numidian demoiselle is remarkable... for elegance and symmetry of form, and grace of deportment.

b. A dragon-fly.

1816 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. (1818) I. 276 The name given to them in England, 'Dragon flies', seems much more applicable than 'Demoiselles' by which the French distinguish them.] 1844 Gosse in Zoologist II. 703 Thus I contracted an acquaintance with these demoiselles.

Demolater (dimp'lătai). nonce-vod. [f. δημο-speople + -LATER: cf. idolater.] A worshipper of

people + -LATER: cf. idolater.] A worshipper of the common people. So Demoma niac, one madly

attached to the common people. 1886 Sat. Rev. 22 May 704/2 Friendly portrait of a democracy by democrats, by demagogues, by demomnniacs even, and demolaters.

Demolish (dǐmơlif), v. [a. F. démoliss-, lengthened stem of démolir (1383 in Littré), ad. L. dēmōlīrī to throw down, demolish, destroy, f. Demolish (dčmp·lif), v. DE- I. 6 + moliri to build, construct, erect, f. moles mass, massive structure.]

1. trans. To destroy (a building or other struc-

1. trans. To destroy (a building or other structure) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull or throw down, pull to pieces, reduce to ruin. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 285 The Chapell of Hakington..wasquite and cleane demolished. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 353 Both twaine made hauock of their foes, demolishing their Forts. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. in. 181 Christ did. demolish and breake downe that partition wall. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. xvi. 422 They completely demolished the remainder of the edifice. 1825 Macaulay Millon Ess. 1854 J. 11/1 The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds. † b. To break down or ruin partially. Obs. 1645 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 170 Behind this stands the

great altar of Hereules, much demolished. 1656 Ibid. 1. 331 A fair town, but now wretchedly demolished by the late

te. intr. with passive sense. Obs. rare. TG. 1117. With passive sense. Oos. Tare.

1609 Bise (Donay) Soel ii. 8 Through the windowes they shal fal and shal not demolish [Vulg. et non demolientur].

1 Archaic const.: demolishing=a-demolishing, in demolition=being demolished: ct. building in Build 7.7.

1686 Lond. Gas. No. 2118/2 The House Gulicke lived in is demolishing. 1706 Ibid. No. 4199/3 The Castle of Nice is demolishing.

2. for To destroy, make an end of

is demolishing.

2. fg. To destroy, make an end of.

1620 VENNER Via Recta viii. 193 They lesse resist extrinsecall and intrinsecall causes that demolish their health. 1651
BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 201 Demolishing the Church by division
and contempt. 1735 BERRELEV Def. Free-think. Math. § 32
It is directly demolishing the very doctrine you would
defend. 1878 STEWART & TAIR Unseen Univ. vii. § 214. 211
To demolish any so-called scientific objection that might be
raised. 1882 Athenaum 23 Dec. \$44 The author demolishes
most of those fanciful etymologies.

b. humorously. To consume, finish up.
[1639 Massinger Unnat. Combat int. i, As tall a trencherman. As e'er demolished pye-fortification.] 1756 Foote
Eng. fr. Paris I. Wks. 1799 I. 106 They proceed to demolish
the substantials. 1879 BERERDHM Fatagonia iii. 41 It is
on record that be demolished the whole side of a young
guanacho at one sitting.

Hence Demo lished ppl. a.

guanacno at one sitting.

Hence Demo lished ppl. a.

1623 Donne Encamia 34 That demolished Temple. 1742
Young Nt. Th. vii. 833 Beneath the lumber of demolish d
worlds. 1840 THIRIWALL Greece VII. 347 On the site of the
demolished theatre.

Demo'lishable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That

can be demolished.

1856 Ruskin Mod. Paini. III. IV. x. § 10 Only a glass house, frail, hollow, contemptible, demolishable.

Demolisher (dime lifa). [f. as prec. + -ER l: cf. F. démolisseur (1547 in Hatzf.).] One who demolishes.

demolishes.

7615 Crooke Body of Man 247 Melancholy that enemy of the light and demolisher of the principles of life it selfe.

1732 Berkelev Alciphr. v. § 25 Whatever merit this writer may have as a demolisher, I always thought he had very little as a builder.

1798 W. Tanlou in Monthly Mag. V. 354
The demolishers of the Bastille.

1827 Scort Napoleon Introd., Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher of Lyons.

Demolishing (d'mp'lisip), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]
The action of the verb Demolish: demolition.

1 ne action of the verb Demolish: demolition.

1632 Lithgow Trav. vi. 260, I saw many ruinous lumpes of the Wals, and demolishings of the old Towne. 1684 Bunyan Pilgr. it. 159, I will therefore attempt.. the demolishing of Doubting Castle. 1691 T. H[Ale] Acc. New Invent. p. lxxxi, The immediate demolishing of Nusances. 161d. p. lxxxii, The demolishing some particular New Encroachments.

**Demo·lishing**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That de-

monsnes.

1726 AMHERST Terræ Fil. 253 The same unrelenting, demolishing spirit reigns in all monkish societies.

Demolishment. Now rare. [f. Demolish v. + -MENT: cf. F. démolissement (1373 desm- in Godef.)] The act of demolishing; the state or fact of being demolished.

1602 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall. 51 Waste may bee committed in the decay or demolishment of an house. 1702 ECHARD Eccl. Hist. (1710) 455 The .. demolishment of fifty of their strongest cities. 1884 Bookseller 6 Nov. 1100 b/2 The author has succeeded in the complete demolishment of Messrs, Darwin, Huxley and Co.

Messrs. Darwin, Huxley and Co.

† b. pl. Demolished parts or remains, ruins. Obs.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. c. 155 If no man should repair the breaches, how soon would all lye flatted in demolishments? 1670 CLARKNON Contempl. Psalms Tracts (1727)

372 To repair those breaches and demolishments.

**Demolition** (demolir son, dr.). [a. F. démolition (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. demolition-em, n. of action from demoliri to DEMOLISH.]

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished.

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished.

1610 Healev St. Ang. Citie of God 125 Before this demolition the people of Alba were all transported unto Rome.

1780 JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrade 9 June, The outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn.

1852 CONVBEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) I. v. 136 Its demolition was completed by an earthquake.

1. pl. The remains of a demolished building; demolished portions, ruins. Also fig.

1638 Barker tr. Balzac's Lett. (1654) IV. 56 Out of their demolitions, Trophies might be erected. 1641 EVELVN Men. (1857) I. 20 Being taken four or five days before, we had only a sight of the demolitions fof the castlel. 1668 CLARENOON Contempl. Psalms Tracts (1721) 734 All the breaches and demolitions they had made in his Church.

2. fig. Destruction, overthrow.

demolitions they had made in his Church.

2. fig. Destruction, overthrow.

1549 Compl. Scot. xx. 184 There querellis tendit to the demolitione of the antiant public veil. 1775 Govv. Moaars in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) 1. 49 Such controversies frequently end in the demolition of those rights and privileges which they were instituted to defend. 1871 Morley Vol. taire (1886) 243 The demolition of that Infamous in belief and in practice.

**Demolitionary** (demøli fənari), a. rare. [f. prec. + ARY.] Of or pertaining to demolition;

ruining.

1865 W. G. Palgaave Arabia 1. 454 Too solid for the demolitionary process of hypercritical writers.

Demolitionist (demøli: fonist). [See -187,]
One who aims at or advocates demolition.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. III. V, Lafayette...is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists. 1852

Fraser's Mag. XLVI. 28 The Ultra-democratic party (not yet Republicans, only Demolitionists).

Demomaniac: see DEMOLATER.

Demon (dēmən). Also 6-9 dæmon. [In form, and in sense I, a. L. dæmön (med.L. dēmön) spirit, and in sense I, a. S. (see districtive sension totaler). evil spirit, a. Gr. δαίμων divinity, genius, tutelary deity. But in senses I b and 2, put for I. demonium, Gr. δαιμόνιον, neuter of δαιμόνιον adj. '(thing) of divine or dæmonic nature or character', which is divine or demonic nature or character', which is used by the LXX, N. Test., and Christian writers, for 'evil spirit'. Cf. F. démon (in Oresme 14th c. démones); also 13th c. demoygne = Pr. demoni, It., Sp. demonio, repr. L. dæmonium, Gr. δαιμόνιον.]

1. In ancient Greek mythology (= δαίμων): A supernatural being of a nature intermediate between that

of gods and men; an inferior divinity, spirit, genius (including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, esp. deified heroes). Often written damon for dis-

(including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, esp, deified heroes). Often written dæmon for distinction from sense 2.
1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa Van. Artes 2 Grammarians ... doo expounde this woord Dæmon, that is a Spirite, as if it were Sapiens, that is, Wise. 1587 Golding De Mornay xix.
303 And vnto Cratylus again [Plato] saith, when the good man departeth this world. hee becommeth a Dæmon. 1638 Mede Gt. Apost. iii. Whs. (1672) 111. G27 et seq. 1638 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 252 Dæmons according to the Greek idiom, signify either Angels, or the Souls of men, any Spirits out of Terrestrial bodies, the Souls of Saints, and Spirits of Angels. 1774 J. Bavant Mythol. 1, 22 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1846 Grote Greece. iii (1862) 1.58 In Homer, there is scarcely any distinction between gods and dæmons.

b. Sometimes, particularly, An attendant, ministering, or indwelling spirit; a genius.
(Chiefly in references to the so-called 'dæmon of Socrates'. Socrates himself claimed to be guided, not by a δaiwor or dæmon, but by a δaiwor or, divinum quiddam (Cicero), a certain divine principle or agency, an inward monitor or oracle. It was his accusers who represented this as a personal dæmon, and the same was done by the Christian Fathers (under the influence of sense 2), whence the English use of the word, as in the quotations. See tr. Zeller's Socrates, bat was alway tendaunt to a spirit þat was i-cleped demon. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1222 The soule.. that obeieth not nor hearkeneth to her owne familiar and proper dæmon. 1605 Suans, Ant. § Cl. II. Iii. 190 Anthony!

. Thy Dæmon, that thy spirit which keepes thee, is Noble, Couragions, high vnmatchable. 1758 Home Agis II, Inspiration, The guardian god, the demon of the mind, Thus often presses on the human breast. 1768–74 Tuckea Lt. Nat. (1852) L. 222 If the moral sense does not check, if the demon does not warn. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) I. 378 note, Minncius Felix thought the dæmon of Socrates

2. An evil spirit.

a. (Representing δαιμόνιον of the LXX and N.T. (rarely δαίμων); in Vulgate demonium, demon). Applied to the idols or gods of the heathen, and to the 'evil' or 'unclean spirits' by which demoniacs

were possessed or actuated. A Jewish application of the Greek word, anterior to Christianty. Δαιμάνια is used several times by the LXX to render שׁנִירִים shēdīm 'lords, idols', and שׁנִירִים sēcārīm tianity. \[ \Delta a \( \text{inity} \) \( \text{a} \) \( \text{inity} \) \( \text{a} \) \( \text{inity} \)

b. In general current use: An evil spirit; a malignant being of superhuman nature; a devil.

[1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. 11. xix. (1495) 45 For Demon is to vinderstonde knowynge And the deayll hyghte soo for sharpnesse.. of kyndely wytte.] a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 399 Blow flamys of fer to make hem to brenne, Mak redy ageyn we com to this demon. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, II. ii. 121 If that same Dæmon that hath gull'd thee thus, Should with his Lyon-gate walke the whole world. 1690 Dampier Voy. 11. III. iv. 22 [They] fired their Guns to kill the old Dæmon that they say inhabits there to disturb poor Seamen. 1788 Pausstlev Corrept. Chr. I. 1. 8 A malignant dæmon had brought (them] into his power. 1823 Scott Trierm. II. Concl. vii, But wouldst thou bid the demons fly Like mist before the dawning sky. 1865 Wright Hist. Caricat. iv. (1875) 69 The three special characteristics of mediæval demons were horns, hoofs.. and tails.

C. Applied to a person (animal or agency personified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. devil.)

1614 B. Jonson Barth. Fair III. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 322/2

'A caveat against cut-purses!'.. I' faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of. 1821 T. G. WAINE-weight in Ess. & Crit. (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull-dog who interrupts the cat. 1825 SOTT Pirate kI, The Boatswain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, though an incarnate demon. 1829 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) II. 4

The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness.

d. fig. An evil passion or agency personified.
1712 Androson Spect. No. 387 P. II. Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephcov.
23 Beware.. of Anger, that damon, that destroyer of our peace. 1809 PINNEW Trav. France 86 The damon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of runs. Mod. Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive (= that is a demon), as demon-companion, -god, -hag, -king, -lover\_1-mole, -snake; spec. applied colloq. to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or perform-

tainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or performance, as a demon bowder at cricket. b. simple attrib. and attrib. comb. (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as demon altar, -doctrine, herd, -land, life, -trap, -ship, -worship; demonbird = DevII-BIRD; demon-kind [after mankind], the nature of demons; the race of demons;

bird = Devil-Bird; demon-kind [after mankind], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also c. demon-like adj.

1863 W. Phillips Specches iv. 57 The \*demon altar of our land.
1840 J. Forbers ii Years in Ceylon (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or \*demon-bird.
1883 Harper's Mag. Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys. \*demon bowlers.
1814 Byron Corsair ii. iv, Some Afrit sprite, Whose \*demon-barb-hlow left no hope for fight.
1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles iii. 177 Al those \*demon-doctrines.
1814 Chapest. vi. Wks. (1679) iii. 625 A worshipper of \*Demon-gods.
1814 Prophetess III. 177 Al those \*demon-hags of Tortarus.
1774 J. Bayant Mythol. 1. 141 Among all the \*demon-herd what one is there of a form... so odious... as Priapus.
1890 E. II. Barrer Wayfaring in Fr. 15 That small \*demon-insect, the mosquito.
1857 Tait's Mag.
XXIV. 328 The sentences, on all mankind and \*demonkind.
1859 G. Wilson Life E. Forbes i. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from \*Demonland or Fairyland.
1854 MAYNE REIO Scalp.
1111. 416 \*Demon-like horrors.
1757 Colerroge Kubla Khan 16 Woman wailing for her \*demon-lover.
1821 Krats Isabel xlv. And let his spirit, like n \*demon-mole, Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard.
1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles III. 56 The \*Demon-theology..was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics thid., By this their \*demon-work.
1820 D. Turner Tour in Normandy II. 24 So thoroughly

of monks.

1830 D. Turner Tour in Normandy 11. 24 So thoroughly.

had the Normans demonachised Neustria.

Domona: gerie. nonce-wd. [f. Demon, after menagerie.] An assemblage of demons.

1848 Tait's Mag. XV. 433 Slavery.. unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth ere now into a demonagerie.

Domonary of the state of the sta

ere now into a demonagerie.

† **Demo'nagogue.** Obs. [i. as next + άγωγόs drawing forth.] A means of expelling a demon. 1786 Februar in Mem. Lit. § Philos, Soc. Manchester (1790) 111. γ4 Dr. Thoner extols mercuriux vitæ, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body. Almost every man had his favourite demonagogue. † **De'monarch.** Obs. [f. as next + Gr. άρχός chief.] A ruler of demons; a chief demon. 1778 H. Farmer Lett. Worthington ii. (R.), The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil.

+ **De'monarchy.** Obs. [f. Gr. δαίμων, δαιμον

T **Demonarchy.** Cos. [1, Or. caipar, caipar, caipar, cae Demon) +  $-a\rho\chi$ ia,  $d\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$  sovereignty, rule.] The rule or dominion of a demon.  $\varepsilon$  1643 Maximes Unfolded 8, Demonarchie, or the Dominion of the Divell. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 231 All that pretended Hierarchie or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in all maters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed.

Demoness (di-mones). [f. Demon + -ess.]

A female demon; a she-devil.

a 1638 Mede Apost. Later Times (1641) 31 The Sichemites. had a Goddesse or Demonesse under the name of Jephta's daughter. 1856 Tilan Mag. Aug. 190/2 That smiling demoness, his mother. 1879 M.D. Conway Demonol. I. In. iv. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods.

monol, I. n. iv. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods.

Demonetization (dimonitoizil jon). [f. next + ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

1852 T. Hankev (lille), Faucher's Remarks... on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe. 1852 A. Johnson Observ. Supplies of Gold 3 The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time. 1863 FANCETT Pol. Econ. 111. xv. (1876) 483 Partial demonetization of silver.

Demonetize (dimonitoiz), v. [ad. mod. F. demonetise-r (Diet. Acad. 1835), f. DE- I. 6 + 1. monēla money: see -12E.] trans. To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence Demonetized fpl. a., -izing vbl. sb. 1852 T. Hankev tr. Faucher's Product, Precious Metals 31 On Angust 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to 'demonitise' the pieces of five and ten florins. 1853 T. Wilson Jottings on Money 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetising of gold by the Dutch in 1850. 1876 Fawcett Pol. Econ. 111. xv. Vol. III.

487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 Daily News 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demanetised metal.

Demonette (dimonet). nonce-wd, [dim. of

DEMON: See ETTE.] A little demon, 1854 CAROLINE FOX Mem. Old Friends (1882) 298 Baby torioises, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and a half long, with long tails.

Demoniac (d/mou·niæk), a. and sb. Forms; 4-5 demoniak (-yak), 5-7 -acko, 5-8 -ack, 6-7 -ako, 7 -aque, (dæ-), 7- demoniac. [ad. late L.

-ake, 7 -aque, (dæ-), 7-domoniae. [ad. late 1. dæmoniae-us (in Tertullian c 200), a. Gr. type \*δαμονιακ-ός, f. δαιμόνιον; see DEMON.]

A. adj. 1. Possessed by a demon or evil spirit. c 1386 Chaucer Sompn. T. 532, 1 hold him certeinly demoniak. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour C vij. The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak a long tyme. 1542 Boord Pyrtary xxxvii. (1870) 298 Lunatycke, or frantycke, or demonyacke. a 1612 Donne Budðuravos (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should dispossess Dæmoniaque persons. 1647 11. More Song of Soul i. ii. xxix, Magick can onely quell natures Dæmoniake. e 1813 Fysell Lett. Art v. (1848) 471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotta Ferrata. 1813 Examiner 15 Mar. 1651. This.. idea ... operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch.

b. Pertaining to demoniacal possession. 1674 MILTON P. L. (ed. 2) xi. 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. a 1814 Prophetess ii. vii, As with demoniac energy possess'd!

2. Of or pertaining to demons.

Prophetess II. vii. As with demoniac energy possess of 1

2. Of or pertaining to demons.

1642 MILTON Apol. Smeet. (1851) 275 This is the Demoniack legion indeed. 1671 — P. R. IV. 628 He.. Shall chase thee .. From thy demoniack holds, possession foul. 1669 GALE Crt. Genttics I. II. vi. 71 The mourning of the Demoniac Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish.

3. Characteristic of or behtting a demon; devilish.

1830 HALIII Lect. Dram. Lit. 179 Wrought up to a pitch
of demoniac scorn and phrensy.

1854 Miss. Gasrell North
& S. xxii, It was as the damoniac desire of some terrible
wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening.

1862 Tyndall. Dountainer. i. 3 The spirit of life... is rendered demoniac or angelic.

4. Of the nature of a dæmon or in-dwelling spirit;

= DEMONIC 2.

= DEMONIC 2.

1844 Masson Ess., Three Devils (1856) 171 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac [ed. 1874]
p. 288 demonic) element' that mystic something which they seemed to detect in aff men of unusual potency among their fellows. Itid., The demoniac element in a man. may in one case be the demoniac of the etherial and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal. 1856
W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid Life (1888) I. viii. 306 Denying . that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God.

18 cf. B. sb.

1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

1. 1886 Chaucer Sompn. T. 884 He has no fool, ne no denoniak. 1483 Canton Cato E viij b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke. 1546 Languer Pol. Verg. De Invent. 1. xviii. 33 a, To banish the Spirit out of y Demoniake. 1665 Bould Occas. Reft. IV. x. (1845) 226 Possessed by it as Domoniacks are possessed by the Divel. 2727 Berrelev in Fraser Life (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S. Andrea della Valle. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. x. (1879) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting.

† 2. Eccl. Hist. (See quot.) Obs.

1737-51 Chambers Cycl., Dzmoniacs, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in Craic, and later Dicts.

Demoniacal (dimonol'akal), a. (sb.) [f. as

that the devils shall be saved at the end of the word. 1847 in Cranic, and later Dicts.

Demoniacal (dīmŏnoi akăi), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to demons. b. Demoniacal, 1 b. c. Befitting or of the nature of a demon; devilish, fiendish.

Demoniacal possession: the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc.

1614 Bp. Hall. Recoll. Treat, 183 In the Popish Churches their diculous, or demoniacall service, who can endure? 1621-51 Burton Anat. Mel. 1, i. 11. 35 Extaticall and demoniacal persons. Ibid. 1, iii. 11. iii. 35 Extaticall and demoniacal persons. Ibid. 1, iii. 11. iii. 35 Extaticall and demoniacal persons. Ibid. 1, iii. 11. iii. 35 Extaticall and demoniacal possession.

1741 Warburton Dir. Legat. 1x. Notes Wks. 1811 VI. 301 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel. called demoniacal tops Kana Arct. Expl. 1. xwiii. 367 Menacing and demoniacal expressions. 1853 Lytton What will He do II. xi, His quarrels with a demoniacal twhen. 1877 Black Green Past. xl. (1878) 33 The temper of the mistress of the house. of such a demoniacal complexico.

Hence Demoniacally adv.

noise. .. of such a gemoniacal complete out.

Hence **Demoniacally** adv.

1819 G. S. Fare Dispens. (1823) I. 345 Demoniacally possessed.

1865 L. Oliphart Piccadilly (1870) 102 She ooked at me. demoniacally. **Demoniacism** (dimonoiasizm). rare. - c The

state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

\*\*\*The practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

\*\*\*The practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

\*\*\*The properties of the practice of the practice of the practice of the properties of the practice of the practi

EIDEMONIAC.

£ 1500 Melusine 314 Whiche, thrugh arte demonyacle, hath
myserably suffred deth. 1503 Kalender of Sheph., Of Yre,
The man yrews ys lyk to oon demonyakyl.

Demonial, a. rare. [a. OF. demonial, prob.
med L. \*demoniāl-is, f. demonium: see DEMON and -AL.] Of or relating to a demon or demons; also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE Cansa Dei 310 To hear Diotima de-

scribing the Demonial Nature. 1678 Cunwoath Intell. Syst.
1. iv. § 14. 864 No one who acknowledges Demonial things,
can depy Demons. 1849 Sidonia II. 287 lecause of the
spell which the demonial sorceres laid on them.

Demoniality (d/mēwnitællti). rare. [f. prec.

Demoniality (d/mēwni;ee'llti). rare. [f. prec. + -1TY.] The nature of demons; the realm of demons, demons collectively. (Cf. spirituality.) 1879 (iiile), Demoniality; or Incubi and Succubi. by the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno.. now first translated into English. 1891 Sal. Rev. 2 May 543/2 The old wives' fables. are those of demoniality, black masses, etc.

Demonian (d/mēwniān), a. [f. L. demoni-um (see DEMON) + -AN.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons.

1671 Milton P. R. II. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H. Boyo Sheph. Lebanon in Poet. Reg. (1808) 146 Demonian visions.

1833 Thialwall in Philol. Museum H. 582 Sofaras we can find our way in this truly demonian twilight. 1840 Tail's Mag. VII. 410 Against such dæmonian manifestations.

Hence + Demonianism, the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

ind our way in this truly demonian twilght. 1440 I att is Mag. VII. 410 Against such demonian manifestations. Hence † Demonianism, the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

1741 Wareuron Div. Legat. 1x. Wks. 1788 III. 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error. 1762 — Dectrine of Grace II. vii. (1763) II. 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism. (Here some modern edd. have Demoniam, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

† Demoniast. Obs. rare-¹. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in -aartys, f. -aarty, -ai(s.v.)] One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil.

1726 De For Hitt. Devil 11. x. (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like.

† Demoniat, a. Obs. [corresp. to Pr. demoniat, OCat. dimoniat, from L. demoniac-ns: see Demoniac.] Demoniacal, devilish.

1623 Lithkook On Duty 10 Tragedies as colablooded and demoniatic as ever occurred.

Demonic (dImpinik), a. Also dom. [ad. L. demoniac-us, a. Gr. δαιμονικ-όs of or pertaining to a demon, possessed by a demon, f. δαίμων, δωμον-: see Demon and -1c.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1632 Evelus Chalcogr. 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures. 1738 G. Smith Curious Relat. I. iv. 518 So many Demonick Delusions. 1840 Carlyle Herves (1858) 197

1731 Miss. Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character.

1856 Q. Rev. Oct. 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 1 will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter'.

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. damonisch (Göthe) cf. Demon I. (In this sense usually spelt damonic for distinction.)

for distinction.)

for distinction.)

1798 W. Tandrin Monthly Rev. XXVI. 401 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something damonic. 1854 Lowell Cambridge 30 Irs. Ago Pr. Wks. 1850 I. 87 Shall I take Brahmin Alcott's favorite word, and call him a Dæmonic man? [1874 see Demonic 4. 1879 FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) I. 447 There is enough to show the Dæmonic Dickens; as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived. 1887 SANTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lett. (1890) 258 If they have not the dæmonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have... plentiful substitutes for it.

Demonical (dImpinikal), a. Now rare or Obs. If, as prec. + Al.

[f. as prec. + AL.]

[f. as prec. + .AL.]

1. = prec. I.

1. 1588 J. Harvey Discours, Probl. 79 Without any. mixture of demonicall, or supernaturall Magique. 1603 Hot. AND Plutarch's Mor. 1299 That Typhon was some fiend or demonicall power. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 127 Falsly imputing this demonical illusion to divine revelation. 1652 Gaule Magastrom. 334 Examples of demonical familiars. 1830 Examiner No. 621. 1481 To attribute demonical properties to God. 1836 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 2) II. iii. 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession.

† 2. = DEMONIAC I. Obs.
1636 L. Owen Spec. Tesuit. (1620) 43 The people.. made no more account of her words than of a Demonical creature.

† Demoni-craty. Obs. rare = 0.
1656 Blount Glossogr., Demonicratie, the Government of divels.

Demoniculture. nonce-wd. [See CULTUBE.]

Demon-worship, demonolatry.
1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. I. II. z. 239 Much .. is but elaborate demoniculture.

Demonifuge (d'mo nifiūdz). nonce-wd. [f. L. dæmon (Demon) + -Fuge, L. fugus chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT London (1813) 271 Isabella .. I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a dæmonifuge. 1848 SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. 111. 771 Salt a demonifuge

a demonifuge.

Demonish (dīmənif), a. rare. [f. Demon +
ISH.] Of the nature of a demon; demonic.
1863 Daaper Intell. Devel. Europe vii. (1865) 159 He
evoked two visible demonish imps.
b. as adv. (humorous.) 'Devilish'.
1867 () W. Holmes Guard. Angel iv. (1891) 49 'It was a
demonish hard case', he said.

Demonism (dīmoniz'm). Also des. [f.
DEMON +-18M.] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons.
1699 Shappesa. Eng. conc. Virtue 1. i (1709) 2 Theism
24\*

stands in opposition to dæmonism, and denotes goodness in the superior Deity. 1789 T. Jeffenson Writ. (1859) II. 553
The comparative merits of atheism and demonism. 1859
Spectator 4 Feb. 130/a The ridicule of the devil and his imps never penetrated England, demonism never having had any hold upon the masses. 1891 Antidote 5 May 139 A belief in demonism and witchcraft.

Demonist (dērmonist). Also dæ-. [f. Demon t-18T.] A believer in, or worshipper of, demons. 1611 Dialogue Answered 6 One Marke a great Dæmonist. 1699 SHAFTESB. Eng. conc. Virtue 1. 1. (1703) 2 To believe the governing Mind, or Minds, not absolutely and necessarily good... but capable of acting necording to mere will or fancy, is to be a dæmonist.

or fancy, is to be a dæmonist. **Demonization** (dæmonizæi fən). [f. next: see -ATION.] The action of turning into, or representing as, a demon.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem. 1. 305, I hope to atone to them for my demonizations. 1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. I. 11. v. 149 The demonisation of the forces and dangers of nature belongs to the structural action of the human mind.

Demonize (di monoiz), v. [f. med.L. dæmo-

Demonize (di monoiz), v. [f. med.L. dæmonizāre: cf. Gr. δαμονίζ-εσθαι passive, to be possessed by a demon: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To make into, or like, a demon; to render demoniacal; to represent as a demon.

1811 Examiner 579/1 That subdued superstition, espionage, and persecution. more adequately demonises active hypocrisy and oppression. 1879 M. D. Conway Demonol.

1. 1. iv. 26 In Persia the asuras—demonised in India—retained their divinity. 1888 Morning Post 12 Sept. Where men are brutalized, women are demonized, and children are brought into the world only to be inoculated with corruption.

ruption.

2. To subject to demoniacal influence.

1864 in Webster.

1888 Sat. Rev. 2 June 674 An alligator becomes 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch. Hence Dermonized, Dermonizing ppl. a.

1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. II. v. iv, Black demonised squadrons.

1857-8 Sears Athan. xi. 90 Demonizing passions.

1883 Monier Williams Relig. Th. in India ix. 234 Tenanted by ... demonized spirits of dead men, superhuman beings.

Demonio-, before a vowel demon-, repr. Gr.

δαιμονο-, combining form of δαίμων DEMON; oc-eurring in various modern formations, as **Demono**cracy, the rule of demons; a ruling body of demons (quot. 1827). † Demono machy, fighting with a demon. † Demono magy, magical art relating to demons. † De mono mancy, divination by the help of demons. Demono pathy, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself, or acts as if, possessed by a demon. **De:monophobia**, fear of demons. **Demono:sopher** (nonce-wd.), one inspired by a demon or by the devil (controversially opposed to theosopher). Also Demonography,

opposed to theosopher). Also Demonography, etc.: see below.

1730-6 Balley (folio), Demonocracy, the government of devils. 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 282 A spirit. By foul demonocracy wholly subdu'd. 1827 Sia H. Tayloa Isaac Commens II. iii, A demonocracy of unclean spirits Hath govern'd long these synods of your Church. 1718 D. Campbell (title), Demonomachie or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise. a 1808 Br. Hurn (L.), The author had rifled all the stores of demonomacy to furnish out an entertainment. 1652 Gaule Magastrom. 165 Demonomancy, divining by the suggestions of evill dæmons or devils. 1865 Cornh. Mag. Apr. 475 But what is demonopathy the Morzinois might reasonably have asked? What was it that had come to their valley? 1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Demonopathy, dæmonomania, 1868 J. Murboot Women of India 16 This demonophobia was learned from their mothers. 1780 Wesleys happy phrase).

Demonographer (dimonoparatio). [f. mod.

Wesley's happy phrase).

Demonographer (dīmŏnρ'grăfəi). [f. mod. L. dæmonographer (dīmŏnρ'grăfəi). [f. mod. L. dæmonographerus, F. demonographe (17th c.), answering to a Gr. type \*δαμονογράφοs: see -GRAPH.] A writer on demons.

1736 Βαιιαν (folio) Appendix (g N 2) Dæmonographer.

1877 tr. Lacroix Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages (1878) 201 Plotinus. and his disciple Porphyrus. who may be looked upon as the first demonographers of the Middle Ages.

1883 Miss R. H. Buskin N. & Q. 24 Nov. 401/2 Italian demonographers on ot make any distinction between. a fairy and a witch. So Demonograph (= prec.), Demonography.

1865 Cornh. Mag. XI. 485 Both these celebrated demonographe concurring in the opinion. 1889 Cent. Dict., Demonography, the descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

Demonolatry (dūmŏnorlātri). If Cr. time.

Demonolatry (dīmŏng'lătri). [f. Gr. type

Demonolatry (dīmŏnρ'lătri). [f. Gr. type \*δαμονο-λάτρεια (see -LATRY): in mod.F. demonolatrie (Littré).] Demon-worship.

1668 M. Casaubon Credutity 38 (T.) Nicholaus Remigius .. in his books of demonolatrie, doth profess [etc.]. 1678 Cudwoart Intell. Syst. 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry—that is, for their cosmo-latry, ard demonolatry. 1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. II. ii. (1864) 24 Somewhat like what we might now call demonolatry. 1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. I. II. xi. 258 The number seven holds an equally high degree of potency in Singhalese demonolatry.

So Demonolater. a demon-worshipper: Demo-

So **Demonolater**, a demon-worshipper; **Demonolatriacal** a., -latrio a., **Demonolatrous** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of demon-worship; **Demonolatrously** adv.

1816 G. S. Fabea Orig. Pagan Idot. 1. 394 A religion.

so far as its demonolatriacal part is concerned. *Ibid.* 111. 290 The first nuthors of the great demonolatric apostasy. 1833—*Recapit. Apostasy* 106 The later or demonolatronsly Christian Roman Empire. 1846—*Lett. Tractar. Secess. Popery* 240 The predicted Demonolatrous Apostasy. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 434 Jerome and Augustine, those intolerant doctors of the demonolatrous 'apostasy', as Mr. Isaac Taylor has truly described them. 1876 Br. Caldwell in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 370 Certain demonolators in the present day.. display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago. dred years ago

Demonology (dīmŏno lŏdzi). Also 7 ·gie, 7-9 dæ-. [mod. f. Gr. δαίμων + -λογια -Logy: cf. f. démonologie (16th c. in Littré).] That branch

F. démonologie (16th c. in Litté).] That branch of knowledge which treats of demons, or of beliefs about demons; a treatise on demons.

1597 James I (title), Daemonologie, in Forme of a Dialogue, diuided into three Bookes. c1645 Howell Lett. (1650) III. 37, I return you the Manuscript you lent me of Daemonologie. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. xl. 256 The Greeks (from whose Customes, and Daemonology. their Religion became. corrupted). 1775 H. Farame Demoniacs N. T. 1. vii. 135 Demonology composed a very eminent part of the Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy. 1857 Whevell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 215 An imaginary mythology or demonology. 1895 E. White Life in Christ III. xxi. (1878) 310 The apostolic demonology alone explains that paradox.

So Demonologer. Demonologist. one who

So **Demono loger**, **Demono logist**, one who studies or is versed in demonology; **Demonologic** a., of or pertaining to demonology; **Demonological** a., concerned with demonology; **Demonological** a.

logically adv.

a 1734 Noath Exam. III. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 If the Devil himself... could... have supplied more livid Defamation... I am no Dæmonologer. 1749 Br. G. Lavington Enthus. Meth. & Papists (1754) II. 36 The former suffer purely (as Dæmonologists write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps. 1801 W. Tavior in Monthly Mag. XI. 44 A metrical romance, of which his dæmonological studies were to supply the machinery. 1833 Carlvie Misc. (1857) III. 194 Working quite demonologically. 1834 H. Miller Scenes & Leg. xx. (1857) 291 He replied in the prescribed formula of the demonologist. 1844 N. Bril. Rev. I. 153 The demonologic contest, in which the Evil One is.. driven off by the mystical artillery of the priest. 1886 Rogers Soc. Life Scott. III. xx. 269 Engaged in demonological inquiries.

Demonomachy, -magy, -mancy: see DE-

**Demonomania** (dē mŏno<sub>l</sub> mē i niā). [a. med. L. dæ monomania, f. Gr. δοίμων, δαιμονο- + ΜΑΝΙΑ. Δαιμονομανία was used in eccles. Gr. in a somewhat different sense: see next.]

1880 Sat. Rev. No. 1295, 249 Outbreaks of the epidemical demonomania to which every age is liable. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Damonomania, a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious

\*\*Pemono manie. Obs. [a. F. démonomanie (1580 in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. demonomania, a. cccles. Gr. δαιμονομανία foolish belief in demons, f. μανία ΜΑΝΙΑ.] Foolish belief in demons; devotion to the subject of demonology.

1633 FAVINE Theat. How. II. xiii. 208 Excelled in Demonomanie all them that had gone before them. 1638 Sta T. Il ERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 231 They.. abolish their celestiall worship, and (as Strabo relates) received Demonomanie, continued till Mahomet.

\*\*Pemornomist\*\* Obs. If, as DEMONONY \*\*

+ **Demo'nomist.** Obs. [f. as Demonomy + -1st.] A believer in or worshipper of demons. 1638 Sir T. Herbeat Trav. (ed. 2) 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists. Ibid. 329 Celebes ... well peopled, but with bad people; no place ingendring greater Demonomists.

† **Demonomy** (dimonomi). Obs. [app. shortened from demononmy, f. Gr. δαίμων Demon, with ending of astronomy, etc.] Belief in demons,

demon-worship. 1638 Sin T. Headern Trav. (ed. 2) 8 Howbeit the divell... has infused demonomy and prodigious idolatry into their hearts. *Ibid.* 306 Drunk with abominable demonomy and superstition. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 365 These Javans are drunk in Demonomy.

in Demonomy.

Demonopathy, -phobia: see Demono.

De-monopolize (dimono polizi), v. [f. De-II. 1 + Monopolize.] trans. To destroy the monopoly of, withdraw from monopoly.

1878 H. A. Webster in Encycl. Brit. VI. 154/1 Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized.

Demonoposcophory, see Demono.

Demonosopher: see Demono-.

Demonry (dī mənri). [f. Demon + -RY; cf. devilry.] Demoniacal influence or practices.

a 1851 Joanna Ballle (O.), What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

Demonship (dī-mənfip). rare. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The rank or condition of a demon.

a 1638 Mede Apost. Later Times (1641) 18 They commenced Heroes, who were as Probationers to a Daemonship.

Demonstrability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being demonstrable.

1825 COLERIDGE Aids Ref. (1873) 161 note, The Demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the Truth. 1870 M, WILLIAMS Fuel of Sun § 170. 115 Their spectroscopic demonstrability.

Demonstrable (dimonstrabil, demonstrabil), a. [ad. L. dēmonstrabil-is, f. demonstrare: see Demonstrate and -ble.] Capable of demonstration.

1. Capable of being shown or made evident.

1. Capable of being shown or made evident. † D. occas. = Evident, apparent (obs.).
c 1400 Rom. Rose 4691 I wolde. Shewe thee withouten fable A thyng that is not demonstrable. 1530 Palsora, 309/2 Demonstrable, demonstrable. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 111. iv. 142 Some vnhatch'd practise, Made demonstrable heere in Cyprus to him, Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. 1647 Clarendom Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 292/1 That it should be more demonstrable to the kingdom, than yet it was, that the war was, on his majesty's part, purely defensive. 1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) I. 46 In what shape they wou'd severally come out. .was not then demonstrable to the deepest foresight. 1867 J. Hogo Microsc. II. i. 263 This body without any demonstrable influence of a nucleus is capable of subdividing. 1875 H. C. Woon Therap. (1879) 158 Upon the vaso-motor nerves. .iit] has no demonstrable influence.
2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

1551 Record Pathin. Knowl. 1. xxiv, This is a certaine waye to fynde any touche line, and a demonstrable forme.

1567 Hooke Eccl. Pol. v. lxiii. (1611) 334 All points of Christian doctrine are either demonstrable conclusions or demonstrative principles. 1664 H. More Philos. Writ. Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 It being so mathematically demonstrable that there is that which is properly called Spirit. 1745 Fielding True Patriot Wks. 1775 IX. 334 With numberless other propositions equally plain and demonstrable. 1864 Bowen Logic xi. 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, if they require or admit of proof.

Logic XL 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, if they require or admit of proof.

Hence **Demo'nstrableness** = DEMONSTRABILITY.

1675 J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal 1, 30 The irrefragable demonstrableness thereof. 1706 S. CLARKE Evid. Nat. & Rev. Relig. 282 (L.) The natural demonstrableness both of the obligations and motives of morality. **Demo'nstrably**, adv. [f. prec. + LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a way which admits of demonstration; so as to be demonstrable.

1642 CHAS. I Declar. at York 11 June 6 Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason.

1659 HAMMON On Ps. xxxiii. 7 Annot. 180 Demonstrably of n gibbons, circular form. 1732 Berrelev Alciphr. VII. § 1 A thing demonstrably and palpably false. 1873 M. Arnot. Lit. & Dogma(1876) 143 They were also demonstrably lable to commit mistakes in argument.

2. In the way of demonstration; by demonstration.

1649 Jer. Tayloa Gt. Exemp. n. vi. 11 He who believes what is demonstrably proved, is forced by the demonstration of his choice. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will n. viii. 73 It will demonstrably follow, that the Acts of the Will are never contingent, or without Necessity. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 76 The calcareous and volcanic matters found in them.. prove it demonstrably.

† **Demo'nstrance**. Obs. Also 5 -aunce. [a. OF. demonstrance (still in Cotgr.), orig. demustrance, demostrance, f. stem of L. demonstrantem, pr. pple. of demonstrare: see -ANCE.]

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifesta-

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1430, LVDG. Chron. Troy IV. XXXV, A fynall demonstrance Sothfast shewing, and signifyannee [that].. hap of olde fortune...might not contune. c1430 — Min. Poems (1840) 60 (Mätzn.) The hevenly signe makith demonstrance How worldly thynges goo forwarde. c1477 CAXTON Jason 27 b, They shewid him so many demonstraunces that he.. toke upon him the charge. 1481 — Godfrey 246 For demonstrance that oure lord and his dere moder oure lady shold gyne to them vyctorye, [they] toke the baner of Tancre, and sette it on hye ypon the chirche of oure lady. 1504 CAREW Tasso (1881) 12 He plaine demonstrance gane, Th' allowance longs to you, sole t' adde I hane. 1627 Br. M. Waen Serm. II What demonstrance withall he must make of the same. 1704 D'URFEY Royal Converts 232 Blessings sublunary prove The kind demonstrances of Gracious Love.

2. Demonstration; proof.

1481 CAXTON Myrr. III. XVIII. 175 In lyke wyse preuyd they..by very demonstrance and by reson, that the Sonne is gretter than alle therthe is. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 303 (R.) Good reasons and demonstrances of how many calamites peevish obstinacy is the cause. 1646 R. Junius Cure Misprision (L.), If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demonstrance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect?

3. Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMON-

3. Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMON-

STRATION 4.

[1292 Bartton III. xxvi. § 6 Par variannee del bref et de la demoustrannee seroit le bref abatable.] x625 Darcia Annales A iij [transl. from Fr.], The aduises and counsailes, the requests and demonstrances.

the requests and demonstrances.

Demo'nstrant. [f. L. demonstrant-em, pr. pple. of demonstrare: see -ANT.] One who demonstrates or takes part in a public demonstration.

1868 Pall Matl G. 18 Aug. 3 The demonstrants would, in any case, have been obliged to seek shelter. 1887 Scott. Leader 14 Nov. 5 Mingling with the more respectable part of the demonstrants are a great many roughs.

Demonstratable, a. rare. [f. Demonstrate v. +-ABLE.] = DEMONSTRABLE.

1865 HEASCHEL in Fortn. Rev. July 440 (Origin of Force) It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.

+ Demonstrate. a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L.

It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.
† Demo'nstrate, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēmonstrāt-us, pa. pple. of dēmonstrāre: see prec.]
Demonstrated. a. as pa. pple.
1571 Digges Panton. iv. xxv. Gg b, Manyfolde mo. proportions than may. (I will not saye be demonstrate, but onely by Theoremes) be declared. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. i. v. § 2
The propositions of Euclyde. till they bee demonstrate, they

seeme strange to our assent. 1671 True Nonconf. 305, I have already demonstrat, in the second Dialogue, that letc.l. 1707 E. WARD Hudibras Rediv. 1. xv, Human knowledge first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses.

first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses.

b. as adj.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. viii. viii, And by scripture wyll make demonstrate Outwardly accordynge to the thought.
1632 LTHGOW Trav. 1. 7 O'l a plaine demonstrate cause, and a good resolution.

sb. A demonstrated proposition or truth.
1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philat. (1701) 181/3 Of Analysis there are three kinds, one... whereby we ascend by demonstrates and subdemonstrates, to indemonstrable immediate propositions.

Demonstrate (d/mp·nstreit, de·m/nstreit), v. [f. L. dēmonstrāt, ppl. stem of dēmonstrāre to point out, show, prove, f. De- 1. 3 + monstrāre to show, point out. For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLATE. Both pronunciations appear in Shaks.]

+1. trans. To point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth. Obs. Const. simple obj. or obj. clause.

T.I. Irans. 10 point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth. Obs. Const. simple obj. or obj. clause. (So in the other trans. senses.)

1554 Hulder, Demonstrate, indico, montiro. 1563 Shute Archit. Dijb, In the which bodye of the pedestall is demonstrated lehnographia. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V. 1v. ii. 54 Description cannot sate it selfe in words, To demonstrate the Life of such a Battaile. a 1633 Ausnis Medit. (1635) of That the Starre stooped downe to Earth and sent forth greater and clearer Beames then before to demonstrate not onely the Place, but the very Child. 1650 Crosswell Let. 4 Sept., Coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheeffully concurred. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 148 We come next to demonstrate the Time not proper, i.e. Unseasonable Angling. .is when letc.). † 2. To make known or exhibit by outward indications; to manifest, show, display. Obs.
1509 A. M. tr. Gabethouer's Bh. Physicke 312/1 H. .it be the Canker, it will after the third time demonstrate is selfe with a little knobbe or tumor. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. in. in. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 157 They be very apt on prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xxviii. 111 By this Figure these Idolaters would demonstrate that she was the Queen of the fiery sphear. 1734 tr. Rollin's Ame. Hist. (1827) 1. 99 No people ever demonstrated such extent of genius. 1833 Wellington in Owen Desp. 224 His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

b. To express (one's feelings) demonstratively.

monstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

b. To express (one's feelings) demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY Newcomet 11. 339 Paul was a personage who demonstrated all his sentiments, and performed his various parts in life with the greatest vigour.

3. To describe and explain by help of a specimen are accordingly or by experiment, as a method of

or specimens, or by experiment, as a method of teaching a science, e.g. anatomy, chemistry; also absol. to teach as a demonstrator.

1683 Robinson in Ray's Corr. (1848) 133 Monsieur Tournefort, a Languedoc man.. demonstrates now the plants in the King's Garden here. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith Introd. \$2.2 note, The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out natters of fact cognisable by the senses. A 1859 DE QUINER in H. A. Page Life (1877) II. xx. 307 They will do me too nuch honour by 'denionstrating' on such a crazy body as mine.

4. To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of (a proposition, etc.) by a process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond

process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

1571 DIGGES Pautom. 1. xx. Fijjb, This Lemma... or proposition I minde to demonstrate. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ix, Archimedes demonstrates. that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22. 1691 Ray Creation (1701) 43 The best medium we have to demonstrate the Being of a Deity. 1754 Sheklock Disc. (1759) I. iv. 153 Few Workmen can demonstrate the mechanic Powers of the Instruments they use. 1814 D'Israell Quarrets Auth. (1867) 355 What others conjectured, and some discovered, Harvey demonstrated. 1860 Tynoll Glac. Iv. xxx. 490 The existence of this state of strain may be demonstrated.

1860 Tynolal Glac. Iv. xxx. 491.

1604 SHARS. Oth. 111. iii, 431 This may helpe to thicken other proofes, That do demonstrate thinly. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1. Introd. 4 A Mathematician, whose office it is to demonstrate. 1867 J. MARTINRAU Ext. 11. 46 Euclid had to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of

geometry.

c. Of things: To prove.

1601 Shaks. All's Well t. ii. 47 A copie to these yonger
times; Which followed well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward. 1802 PALEY Nat. Theol. iii. (1819) 18
It is a matter which experience and observation demonstrate.
1860 TynDALL Glac. It. xvii. 324 The crevassing of the easteru
side of the glacier. does not. demonstrate its slower motion.
5. intr. To make a military demonstration; to

b. mtr. 10 make a military demonstration; to make or take part in a public demonstration.

1837 Examiner 297 '1 The Spanish army has been so long allowed to demonstrate on the Portuguese frontier.

188a Blackw. Mag. July 13 There is not water enough for us to go and demonstrate inside the bay.

1883 Breck Amer. Commu. 11. in. taxiii. 604 The habit of demonstrating with bands and banners and emblems.

† b. trans. (causal.) Obs. rare-1.

1803 Nelson in Nicolas Desp. V. 71, I have demonstrated the Victory off Brest, and am now going to seek the Admiral in the ocean.

Hence Demonstrated ppl.a., Demonstratedly adv., Demonstrating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1650 B. Discolliminium 20 There are demonstrating and determining Providences.

1676 Newton in Phil. Trans.

Nt. 703 To examine a demonstrated proposition. 1678 Cubworn Intell. Syst. 145 (R.) A clear foundation for the demonstrating of a Deity distinct from the corporeal world. 1881 FROUDE High Ch. Revival, Short Stud. Ser. IV. (1883) 213 A holy life, it was demonstratedly plain to me, was no monopoly of the sacramental system. 1888 Daily News 4 June 3/1 Demonstrating bodies from all parts of London. assembled on the Embankment.

Demonstration (dem@nstreifon). demonstration-em, n. of action from demonstrare to Demonstrate: perh, immed. a. F. démonstra-tion (14th c. in Oresme), a refashioning of OF. demustreison, -aison, intermediate form demon-

+1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting;

†1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting; making known, pointing out; exhibition, manifestation; also an instance of this, Obs.

1393 Gowra Conf. II. 368 By demonstraction The man was founde with the good.

14. Efish. in Trandale's Viz. 117
Of a schynyng by demonstracyon Is fanot seyd.

1530 Palsoa, 146 Of adverbes. Some betoken demonstration & serve to shewe or poynt to a dede.

1568 Grapton Chron.

11. 172 For the open apparatunce, and demonstration of this godly concorde.

12. 173 For the open apparatunce, and demonstration of this godly concorde.

12. 173 For the open apparatunce, and demonstration of this godly concorde.

13. 174 For the open apparatunce, and demonstration of this godly concorde.

14. 174 For the open apparatunce, and demonstration into lim.

1668 R. Wallis (title, Room for the Cobler of Gloucester and his Wife, with Several Cartloads of Abominable, Irregular, Pitiful, Stinking Priests, also a Demonstration of their Calling.

1873 H. Spenche Stud. Sociol. xv. 358 Demonstration, be it in movements that rise finally to spasms and contortions, or be it in sounds that end in laughter and shrieks and groans.

+c. That by which something is shown or made † c. That by which something is shown or made known; an illustration; a sign, indication. Obs. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse Pref. Avjb. Divisinge sundry newe Tables, Pictures, demonstrations and praceptes. 1563 Shute Archit. Bija, Makynge demonstrations to a Latine worke with Greke letters. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 130 Cock Fighting.. A Scarlet Head is a Demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and Wan of Faintness.. (These qualities) are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage.

2. A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, ex-

2. A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, expression. †a. absol. (obs.); b. with of.
a. 1556 Aurelio § Isab. (1608) C, With my tormented demonstrations and great boldnes. I overcame hir. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 136 Beleeving those affectionate-seeming demonstrations to be really true. 1653 II. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. iv. 11 We gave them a great peal of Ordnance. beating our Drums, and sounding our Trumpets, to the end that by these exterior demonstrations they might conclude we regarded not the Turks awhit.
b. 1605 Shaks. Lear iv. iii. 12 Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief! 1769 Robertson Chas. P. II. iv. 252 Great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two Monarchs. 1855 Prescort Philip II, I. ii. 14 She seemed to think any demonstration of suffering a weakness.
3. The action or process of demonstrating or making evident by reasoning; the action of prov-

making evident by reasoning; the action of proving beyond the possibility of doubt by a process of argument or logical deduction or by practical proof; clear or indubitable proof; also (with pl.) an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion.

an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion.

To demonstration: to the certainty of a demonstrated and indisputable fact; conclusively.

1386 Chaucers Sompt. T. 516 In ars metrik schal her no man fynde...of such a question Who schulde make a demonstracion. 1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. To Rdr. (Arb.) to Most certayne and apparente demonstracions of Geometrye. 1563 Man Mucului Commonpl. 141 a, Not meete for any wise body to beleue the word of matters vnknowen, set forth without any Syllogisticall demonstration. 1650 T. Rudd Tract. Geom. Biv, A Hundred Questions with their Solutions and Demonstrations. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1v. ii. (1695) 305 Those intervening Ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called Proofs; and where the agreement, or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called Demonstration, it being shewn to the Understanding, and the Mind made see that it is so. 1730 Southall Bugs 25 Tis apparent to a Demonstration that from every Pair. about two hundred Eggs... are produced. 1876 Jevons Elem. Logic (1880) 335 A demonstration is either Direct or Indirect. In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or shewing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 236 He proved to demonstration the soundness of the judgment he had formed.

b. That which serves as proof or evidence; an inclusively more demonstration and the soundness of the judgment he had formed.

b. That which serves as proof or evidence; an

indubitable proof.

indubitable proof.

c1374 Chaucea Boeth.n. iv. 441 thab ben shewid and proned by ful manye demonstracionns as I woot well bat be soules of men ne mowen nat dien in no wise. 1659 Vulgar Errors Cens. 31 The Circulation of the Blood is a Demonstration of ne Eternall Being. 1666 tr. Dn Mont's Voy. Levant 18 Found nothing.. but a Book of Psalms, which was a zufficient Demonstration.. that I had been a Hogonot. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 269 Told me.. I should have Demonstration of the Infidelity. 1804 Wellington in Owen Desp. 630 Additional demonstrations of those views have appeared since the renewal of the war.

4. Rom. Law. The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff in presenting his case.

1864 J. N. Pomerov Introd. Munic. Law 1. ii. 107 The formula commenced with a part called.. Demonstratio (demonstratio) which contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. 1886 MUNIBARO Griss 1v. § 40 The demonstration is that part of the formula which is inserted at the outset on purpose to show what is the matter in dispute.

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens and practical operations, as a method of instruction in a science or art, esp. in anatomy. Also attrib.

1807 Med. Yrul. XVII. 95 Mr. Taunton will resume his Winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery. 1832 Examiner 395/1. On Monday there was a demonstration on the viscera by Mr. Grainger. 1883 Longman's Notes on Bis. vi 204 (Buckton's Food & Home Cookery). The course consists of fifteen lessons, twelve to be given by demonstration followed by practice. Every girl who attends the whole course will have twelve Demonstration and fourteen Practice lessons. Mod. Miss H. will give a Cookery Demonstration.

6. Mil. A show of military force or of offensive movement; esp., in the course of active hostilities

movement; esp, in the course of active hostilities to engage the enemy's attention while other operations are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

1835 Busins Tran. Bokhara (ed. a) III. 265 He made fast year a demonstration against Julalahad, a district between Caboot and Peshawur. 1853 Sis H. Douglas Millit. Bridget (ed. 3) 205 Prince Eugene. made demonstrations to attack the post of Masi, and to cross the Adige to Badia. I He] continued his demonstrations at Masi, until he heard that Colonel Batté had succeeded in throwing 500 men across the river. 186a Ln. Brougham Brit. Const. xiii. 178 The Baroos having, by an armed demonstration, compelled the King to allow the appointment.

7. A public manifestation, by a number of persons.

pelled the King to allow the appointment.

7. A public manifestation, by a number of persons, of interest in some public question, or sympathy with some political or other cause; usually taking

with some political or other cause; usually taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting.

1839 Britannia in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press (1840)

1. 421 Whig emissaries have been employed to get up what, in their own conventional cant, they call a demonstration, to mark the national joy [etc.]. 1861. 5at. Rev. 22 June 6.52

Then, besides 'ovations', there are 'demonstrations', the Q. E. D. of which is not always very easy to see. We read how the students of such an University 'made a demonstration'. This we believe means, in plain English, that the students kicked up a row. 1884. Chr. World 16 Oct. 781/1

The demonstration of demonstrations took place on Saturday at Chatsworth, when. about 80,000 people came together.

Demonstrational (-\(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)final \(\tilde{c}^{(1)}\)for pertaining to demonstration.

Jemonstrational (-ē'-]ənāl), a. [f. prec. +
-AL] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

1866 Pall Mall C. 1 Dec. 13 A leaning to the demonstrational view both of literature and oratory.

1886 Gerry
Phantasms of Living II. 3 [It] connects the sleeping and
the waking phenomena in their theoretic and psychological
aspects, it. separates them in their demonstrational aspect.

† Demonstrationer. Obs. rare-1. [f. as
prec. + Fr.] One who favours or practises demon-

1589 Almond for Parrat 15 Your olde soaking Demonstrationer, that hath scrapte vp such a deale of Scripture to so lyttle purpose.

**Demonstrationist** (-ētifonist). [f. as prec. + -18T.] One who takes part in a demonstration.

1871 Echo 15 Aug., A riot between the Orangemen and the
demonstrationists is considered likely. 1890 Times 28 Jan.

5/3 Demonstrationists nowadays dislike wet weather.

Demonstrationize, v. [Sec -1ZE.] To make a public demonstration.

Hence Demonstrationizing vbl. sb.

1882 St. James's Gaz. 28 June, The history of our recent demonstrationizings.

Demonstrative (dimp'nstrativ', a. and sb. In 5 -if. [a. F. démonstratif, -ive 14th c. in Hataf.), ad. L. démonstrativ-us, f. ppl. stem of L. lemonsträre: see -1VE.]

1. Having the function or quality of clearly showing, exhibiting, or indicating; making evi-

dent; illustrative.

dent; illustrative.

Demonstrative legacy: see quot. 1892.
1530 Palsor. 309/2 Demonstratyfe, demonstratif.
1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 27 h. A demonstrative, or shewying reduction. 1616 R. Waller in Linnar Papers (1887) Ser. II. 19 Some demonstrative token proportionable to the large favor wherwithall you have vouchsafed to give me. a 1700 Drycen (J.). Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses.

1892 Goodeve Mod. Law of Neal Prof. 394 A demonstrative legacy is one which is in its nature a general legacy, but is directed by the testator to be paid out of a particular fund.

2. Khet. Setting forth or describing with praise or consure.

2. Rhet. Setting forth or describing with praise or censure.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 6 b. The oracion demonstrative standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or of some one thyng. 1576 Fleming Panept. Epist. Epit. A. An epistle demonstrative consistent in these two points, namely, commendation and dispraise, a 1677 Barrow Popt's Suprem. (1687) 72 Eloquen men do never more exceed in their indologence to fancy, than in the demonstrative kind.. in their commendations of persons. 1783 H. Blair Rheteric xxvii. Il. 46 The chief subjects of Demonstrative Eloquence, were Panegyrics, Invectives, Gratulatory and Funeral Oratioos.

3. Gram. Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to: applied esp. to certain addictives (often used pronominally) having this

adjectives (often used pronominally) having this

function.

Demonstrative root: a linguistic root which appears to have had no other signification than that of pointing to a near or remote object, as the t- in Sanskrit tat, tadii, Gr. 76, 76 then, then, to ris Teutonic representative p, th, in the, then, there.

1500 Whitinton Vulg. (1527) 5 b, Whan a nowne demonstrative is referred to y° hole sentence followings. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 29 Pronownes demonstratives they have 24\*-2

hut thre il, le and on or len. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. III.
ii. § 3.305 As this or that man or book..in these cases the
Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative. 1835 Mrs.
Marcht Mary's Gram. II. ix. 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing our finger
to show the things we were speaking of. 1865 Tylor Early
Hist. Man. iv. 61 The demonstrative roots, a small class of
independent radicals. 1832 Davioson Heb. Gram. (ed. 10)
81 The letter n, having demonstrative force, is often inserted.
4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or exist-

4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence of anything; serving as conclusive evidence. c1386 Chaucer Sompn. T.564 Yeshulseen. By preeue which that is demonstratif, That equally the soun of it well wende ... vn-to the spokes ende. 1570-6 Lambargo Peramb. Kent (1826) 307 The vertue of holy water (in putting the Divel to flight) was confirmed at Motindene by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. iii. (1730) S The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances. 1691 Ray Creation (1714) 18 A demonstrative proof ... of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. t. iv. 117 These military works. are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1855 Ess. Intuit. Mor. ii. 43 Another point .. demonstrative of God's providence.

5. That serves to demonstration;

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 124 Galyen... in hys youth he desired greetly to knowe the science demonstrative.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xli. (1887) 244 Logicke, for her demonstrative part, plaieth the Grammer to the Mathematicalles. 1624 De Lawne tr. Du Montin's Logicke 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which prooveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truely attributed unto the subject. 1736 Butler Anal. Introd. Wks. (1874) I. 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of degrees. 1864 Bowen Logic ii. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, .. is a purely demonstrative science.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

1612 T. Wilson Chr. Dict., To be en infallibly assured of a thing, by demonstrative certainety.

1665 Sia T. Herritary Trav. (1677) 188 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth.

1863 Mas. C. Clarke Shaks. Char. iv. 106 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge.

7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.).

1819 Metropolis III. 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush.

1832 Examiner 441/2 The middle party in the House bave been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes.

1863 Mas. C. Clarke Shaks. Char. v. 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart.

1872 Darwin Emotions xi. 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations.

8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. rare. Cf.

description of examples or experiments. rare. Cf.

DEMONSTRATOR 2.

1814 Philos. Mag. XLIV. 305 (title) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomonical System.

B. sb. Gram. A demonstrative adjective or pro-

noun.

1530 PALSGR. 75 Demonstratives simple is only ce. 1591
PERCIVALL 59. Dict. Biva, Of pronounes. some are called demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 M'HENRY Span. Gram. 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns. 1875 R. Moaris Eng. Gram. (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are the, that, this, such, so, same, yon.

Demo'nstratively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Demo'nstratively, adv. [i. prec. + -LY 2.] In a demonstrative manner.

†1. In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly. Obs.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. Iii. of the adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David shuld bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remayneth for the proud despysers of God. 1676 Moxon Print Lett. 52 The Letters... are... demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. II. iv. 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms... by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense.

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything; spec. by

proves the truth or existence of anything; spec. by

logical demonstration.

10g1cal demonstration.

1384 Fenner Def. Ministers (1587) 63 What soeuer bee demonstratiuelie concluded out of the Scriptures.

1678 Curwoath Intell. Syst. 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same. 1772 Swinton in Phil. Trans. LXIII. 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved.

1885 Manch. Exam. 22 June 5/4 The thing can be done... as .. Pel has demonstratively shown.

† 3. With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. Oh.

†3. With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. Obs.

1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 39 Plato and Aristotle.. demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causator. 1764 Warburson Lett. (1800) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him.

4. With strong outward exhibition of feeling.

1871 HOLDE LEE Miss Earrington 1. x. 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

Demo'nstrativeness. [f. as prec. + - NESS.]

The quality of being demonstrative.

a 1660 Hammono Wks. II. 1v. 178 (R.) [It] supersedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminous-ness of will-worship. 1664 H. Morae Myst. Iniq. xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded. 1863 J. C. Moatson St. Bernard It. i. 183 There was no..weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

Demonstrator (de mønstræitær). [ad. L. dæmonstrator, agent-n. from dæmonstrare to Demonstrate; partly after F. démonstrateur, 14th c. in Hatzf. (So pronounced by Smart 1836; Walker gave demo'nstrator in the general sense, demonstrator in the technical.)]
1. One who or that which demonstrates, points

11. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves.

1611 Cotga., Demonstrateur, a demonstrator; one that enidently shewes, plainely declares, perspicuously defluers things. 1666 J. Smrn Old Age 66 (1.) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can be only felt. 1825 Colesioge Aids Keft. (1848) 1. 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens or

strators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimeus, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students.

1684 RAY Corr. (1848) 139 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. Introd. (1771) 5 Six Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St. Cosme. 1792 A. Young Trav. France 137 Mr. Willemet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden. 1887 Men of the Time 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration.

1870 Daily News 9 Oct., Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace. An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators.

1890 Times 13 Feb. 5/4 The demonstrators. assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4. 'The index-finger'. Syd. Soc. Lex.

Hence Demonstra torship, the office or position

of a scientific demonstrator. 1870 Athensum 14 May 642 A Syndicate .. recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics,

**Demo'nstratory**, a. [ad. L. dēmonstrātōri-us (Isidore), f. dēmonstrātor: see -ORY.] That

Its (Isidore), 1. demonstrator: see -ORI. I Hat has the property of demonstrating.

1727 BAILEV vol. II, Demonstratory, belonging to demonstration.

1827 COLEBROOKE Algebra XXVI, The gloss of Ranganatha on the Vasana, or demonstratory annotations of Bháscara.

1830 MINHAEAO GAINS IV. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner.

Demont, obs. form of DEMOUNT, q.V.

**Demonurgist.** rare. [f. Gr. type \*δαιμον-ουργός demon-working + -IST. Cf. metallurgist, etc.] One who practises magic by the help of demons. So De monurgy, the practice of magic

by the help of demons.

1797 W. Tayloa in Monthly Rev. XXIV. 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, demonurgy, and astrology. 1798 biol. XXV. 502 Dæmonurgists and other professors of occult science.

**Demonymic** (dimonimik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. δήμος people, Dene + -ωνυμικός adj. formative, f. őνομα name: cf. patronymic.] adj. Named from the deme. sb. The name (of an Athenian citizen)

according to the deme to which he belonged.
1893 J. E. Sanoys Aristotle's Aθηναίων Πολιτεία 110 The demonymic of the former would be "Οαθεν; of the latter

Demoore, obs. form of DEMUR v.

Demophil (de mofil). [mod. f. Gr. δημ-cs people + φίλος friend.] A friend of the people.

1884 Hunter & Whyte My Ducats xxvii. (1885) 426
A man may be a democrat without being a demophile. Hence Demophilism.

Hence **Demophilism**.

1871 LO. Houghton in *Life* (1890) II. xvii. 253 A demon not of demagoguism, but of demophilism. 1893 P. Milvoukov in *Atheræum* 1 July 27/2 A vagne interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archeological demophilism.

Demor(e, Demorage, etc., obs. ff. Demur, De-

MURRAGE, etc.

Demoralization (dimo:răləizēi (ən). [f. next +-ATION: so mod.F. démoralisation, admitted by the Acad. 1878.] The action of demoralizing; the

state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. II. 115 It would be easy to shew, that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization. 1897 Daily News 5 Nov. 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

Demoralize (dimoralize), v. [a. F. démoralize-r (f. De- II. I + Moral a. + -1ZE), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798.]

1. trans. To corrupt the morals or moral principles of the french Revolution.

1. trans. To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

2.1793 Webstr in Lyell Trav. N. Amer. 1. 65 When..

Noah Webster.. was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, hut long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793]. 1808 Southey Lett. (1856)

11. 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature. 1874 Moaley Compromise (1886) 102 People.. demoralised by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the juridical point of view.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness.

effectiveness.

1869 Spectator 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of

protestation of innocence,—tending to demoralize the gallows,—appeals to the passions of the people.

2. To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficultics (F. le moral: see Morale): applied esp. to an army or a people under arms; also transf. to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc.

1848 Gallenga Italy II. ii. 39 Foscolo was intended for a man of action and strife: ease and fortune unnerved and demoralised him. 1874 Green Skort Hist. vi. § 1. 270 The long series of English victories had. demoralized the French soldiery. 1854 Daily News 2 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advices, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news. Hence Demo ralized, Demo ralizing ppl. adjs.

1808 Crit. Rev. Aug. (T.), The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed.

1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 133 Miracles.. have necessarily a very demoralising effect.

Demoralizer (dimo ralizion). [f. prec. +-ER.]

Demoralizer (demorraleizer). [f. prec. + -ER.]

A person or thing that demoralizes. 1881 Voice (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 1 It [rum traffic] is the general demoralizer. 1892 Catholic News 8 Oct. p. vi/6 Licenced demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds.

Demorance, -aunce, Demore: see DEMUR-RANCE, DEMUR.

Demorlayk: see DEMERLAYK Obs., magic. || **Demos** (dē mēs). Occas. demus, pl. -i. [a. Gr. δημος district, people.]

1. One of the divisions of ancient Attica;

1776 R. CHANDLEA Trav. Greece 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough-town. *Ibid.* 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns.

demi or borough-towns.

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, esp. of a democratic state, such as Athens; personified.

1831 Westm. Rev. Jan. 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrons day; it is now the time of the Demos. 1847 GBOTE Greece II. XXXVI, The self-acting Demos assembled in the Pnyx. 1886 Tennyson Locksley Hall Sixty Yrs. After 90 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood.

**Demosthenic** (dem<sub> $\ell$ </sub>spe nik), a. [ad. Gr.  $\Delta \eta \mu o \sigma \theta \epsilon \nu \iota \kappa - i s$ .] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes

the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also **Demosthene'an** [cf. Gr. Δημοσθένειος], **Demosthe'nian** adjs.

1846 Worcester cites Blackw. Mag. for Demosthenic.
1874 Mahaffer Soc. Life Greece xi. 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 M'CARTHO Vom Times III. xlvi. 46 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden's as 'Demosthenic eloquence'. 1882 Athenxum
19 Aug. 244/3 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Drapier Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'. **Demost** (d̄m̄n̄t). [a. Gr. δημότ-ηs one of the Same) deme, f. δῆμος DEME ², people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

her of a Greek deme.

her of a Greek deme.

1847 Grote Hist. Greece 11. xxxi. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots.

Demotic (dimptik), a. [ad. Gr. δημοτικ-όs popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f. δημότης one of the people (the deme).]

1. Of or belonging to the people: spec. the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient

Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the hieratic, of which it was a simplification): called also enchorial. Also absol. = The demotic

carted asso emorrae. Also assot. = The demotic character or script.

1822 Q. Rev. XXVIII. 189 To prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or vulgar, writing is alphabetic. 1880 SAVE in Nature XXI. 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-hand, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense: Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat

1831 Svd. Smith Wks. (1859) II. 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power. 1872 O. W. Holmes Poot Brackf.-t. viii. (1885) 189 The one. . does what in demotic phrase is called the 'sarsing'. 1881 Times 26 Apr. 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend.

apprehend. **Demourt**, v. Also 6 Sc. demont. [ad. F. démonter: cf. Dismount.]

†1. intr. To dismount. Obs.

1533 Bellenoen Livy 361 (Jam.) All horsmen.. demont haistilie fra thare hors.

2. nonce-vvd. [f. DE-+ MOUNT v.] To descend.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. 1. 11. vi, Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully.. Well if it do not, mounting heavenward, so beautifully.. Well if it do not, Pilâtre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically! **Demour**, -oyre, **Demourage**, -ance: see DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, -ANCE.

[Demple: app. scribal error for kemple = CAMPLE v. to wrangle, sb. wordy conflict, wrangling.

CAMPLE v. to wrangle, sb. wordy conflict, wrangling. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 196 (Petyt MS. 1f. 153 b) pe maister of pe Temple com procurand pe pes, No more of pis to demple, tak pat pat 3e first ches. Lambeth MS. 131 p. 130 No more of this comple, tak pat pat 3e first chees.] Dempne, obs. form of DAMN.

Dempster (dempstos). Forms: 4 domstere, demostre, -ter(e, demister(e, (demmepeter, demaistre), 4, 7 demster, 6 demstar, 4, 8-9 dempster. See also DEEMSTER. [ME. demestre, in form fcm. of demere, Deemer, judge: see -sten The root-vowel was originally long; ef. the modern form Deemster, used in the Isle of Man; but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in demstre; whence the forms demster, dempster. Dempster is also a surname.]

Dempster is also a surname.]

† 1. A judge. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 5585 (Cott.) Prist and demmepster sai i
v. rr. demestre, demister, domesman]. Ibid. 7005 Aioth was
han be dempster [v. rr. demester, demister]. Ibid. 22920
[He] sal cum befor be demstere [v. rr. demestere, demistere,
demester] ? c 1320 Ainterist 550 F for drednes o pat demster.
b. for DEMSTER 2. (I. of Man.)
1823 Scott Peveril v., One of the dempsters at the time.
† 2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a
court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively

†2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson).

1513-75 Diurn. Occurrent (1833) 117 [They] creatit baillies, serjantis, clerkis, and demstaris. 1752 Louthan Form of Process 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the Denister, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel. 1753 Stewart's Trial283 The court proceeded to give judgment; which, being written down in the book, and signed by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and, in the usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the pannel as follows. 1825 Jamieson Dict. s.v., As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court Eddinhurgh] is also laid aside.

Hence † Dempstery, demstary, the office of dempster.

dempster.

1551 Aberdeen Reg. V. 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary.
Dompt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple, of Deem v.
† Demption. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. demption-em, n. of action f. dömöre to take away.] The action of taking away or suppressing.
1552 Hulder, Colysion, abjection, contraction, or demption of a vowel...symphonesis.

† Demulce (dřmv·ls), v. Obs. [ad. L. dēmulcē-

† Demulce (d'mv'ls), v. Obs. [ad. L. dēmulcēre to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. De- I. 1

+ mulcēre to soothe.] trans. To soothe or mollify (a person); to soften or make gentle. Formerly said also of soothing medicines: cf. Demulcent.

1530 Elvot Gov. 1. xx. (init.), Wherwith Saturne was effsones demulced and appaysed. 1656 Baxter Ref. Pastor 301 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xix. 650 Nervine Medicines... demulce the Part, and take away the pretenatural acrimony. 1831 T. L. Peacock Crothet Castle viii, Before I was demulced by the Muses, I was ferocis ingenii puer.

Hence Demu'loing fpl. a.

1619 H. Hutton Follies Anat. (1842) 22 His belly is a cistern of receit, A grand confounder of demulcing meate.

a 1630 Hacket Alph. Williams 1. (1692) 70 The Earl's demulcing and well-languaged phrases.

† Demu'loeate, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [irreg. f.

† Demu'lceate, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [irreg. f.

T Demu'iceate, v. Obs. nonce-vod. [irreg. f. L. dönulcère (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] = prec. So + Demulceation, Obs.

1037-77 Feltham Resolves u. lxxvi. 321 Those soft and smooth demulceations that insensibly do stroke us in our gliding life. 1817 Blackev, Mag. 1.470 Gallantry... or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness... of the gentler sex.

Demulcent (d/inv-lsent), a. and sb. Chiefly Med. [f. L. demulcent-em, pr. pple. of demulcere to Demulce.]

A. adj. Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying

tritation.

1732 Arbutiano Rules of Diet 264 All insipid inodorous Vegetables are demulcent.

1854 S. Thomson Wild Fl. III. (ed. 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable for their demulcent properties.

B. sb. A demulcent medicine.

1732 Arbutiano Rules of Diet 418 Demulcents, or what abates Acrimony.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 576.

† Domuricetive, a. Obs. [irreg. f. Demulce 21] = Demulcents.

1756 P. Browne Jamaica 115 The oil is opening and demulcetive.

† Demu'lsion. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. \*dēmuls-

ppl. stem of demulcere: see Demulce.] The action

ppl. stem of démutere: see DEMULEE. J The action of soothing; a means of soothing.

1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. IVII. 276 Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

Demur (d/m\vec{D}'1), sb. Forms: 3-7 demure, 4 demere, demoere, 6 demoure, demoure, demoere, 6 demoure, 2 demure, factorists. moyre, demorte, 6-7 demurr(e, 7-demur. [a. F. demeure, vbl. sb. from demeurer: see next.]

F. demeure, vbl. sb. from demeurer: see next.]
† 1. Delay, lingering, waiting. Obs.
a 1300 Floris & Bl. 591 Blauncheflur heo atwist Pat he
makede so longe demure [v.r. demoere: rime ifere]. e 1320
Sir Beucs 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten demere. 1529 in Burnet Hist. Kef. Il. 97 His Highness had
cause.. to marvel of your long demor, and lack of expedition. 1660 Hickensoil. Jamaica (1661) 51 Timely
alarum'd by Jacksons Demurres, at the Harbours mouth,
for four days Space. 1075 Fiseax Papers (Camden) I. 311
Causing a most unnecessary demurre.
† b. Stay, abode, residence. Obs.
1444 in Coll. Hist. Staff. (1891) XII. 318 During the tyme

of his demure in the presence of the seid Erle. 1524 in 1101seh. Ord. (1790) 159 In his demurre or passing from place to place. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII., c, 13 Comynge into the Kynges realine. and not minded to make longe or continual demoyre in the same. 1673 Ray Journ. Lette C, 378 We saw this Town only in transity, but it merited a little demurr.

† C. Conlinuance, duration. Obs.

1 to Conlinuance, duration. Obs.

1 to Strype Eccl. Num. I. xx. 148 Neither unjust matrymony shall have his unjust and incestuous demoure and continuance, as by delayes to Rome it is wont to have.

+2. Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution or doubt. Obs.

tioubt. Obs.

1881 T. Howell. Denises (1870) 234 No doubtfull drift whereon demurre dependes. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 11.

49 They were upon some demurre, whether to march directly toward Ossapy. 1683 Temple Mem. Wks. 1731 1. 379 He did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer. 1824 Lama Elia Ser. In. Capt. Jackson, You were positively at a demur what you did or did not see.

3. The act of demurring; an objection raised or

3. The act of demurring; an objection raised or exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc. 1639 Mayne City Match iv. ii, Sister, 'tis so projected, therefore make No more demurs. 1770 Langhorne Phubrch (1879) I. 154/2 Camillus...invented demurs and pretences of delay. 1791 Mao. D'Arrilla Phury 4 June, He then said it was necessary to drink the Queen's health. The gentlemen here made no demur. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. xxii, After a little demur, he accepted the offer.

† 4. Law. = Demurrer Hem. VIII (1878) 36 The adversaries. made thereupon. a special demurre. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commur. Eng. (1600) 51 If they cannot agree, then is the matter referred to a demurre in the Exchequer chamber, 1660 Willspord Scales Comm. A vjb, To procrastinate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end. 1713 Swift Cadenus 4 V. 120 But with rejoinders and replies...Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join.

Demur (dinn Di), v. Forms: 3 democre. 4

**Demur** (dim v), v. Forms: 3 demeore, 4 demere, 6 demore, demoore, demour(e, 6-7 demurre, 7-8 demurr, 7- demur. [a. F. demeurer, in OF. demorer, mourer (= Pr. and Sp. demorare, It. dimorare): -pop. L. demorare = cl.L. demorari to tarry, delay, f. De-I. 3 + morari to delay. The OF. demor, demour-, proper to the forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length assimilated to the tonic form demeur-; the latter gave the ME. forms demeore, demere: cf. PEOPLE, and the forms meve, preve (F. meuve, preuve) of Move, Prove.]

†1. intr. To linger, tarry, wait; fig. to dwell

MOVE, PROVE.]

† 1. intr. To linger, larry, wait; fig. to dwell upon something. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 242 Anh 3if ich hie swude nordward, demeore 3e be lengre. c 1300 K. Alis. 7295 He n'ul nought that ye demere [rime dere]. 1550 NICOLIS Thicyd. 73 (R.) Yet durst they not demoure nor abyde vpon the campe. 1550 BLOWN in Jirr. Mag. (1563) 39 k. Take hede ye demurre not vpon them. 1595 SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl. 19 But 0, how long demurre 1 on his eyes. 1604 T. Wright 7 Passions v. 213, I demurre too long in these speculative discourses. 1653 URQUHART Kabelais 1. ii, If that our looks on it demurre.

† b. To stay, remain, abide. Obs.
1523 St. Papers Hen. VIII, 1V. 34 She cannot demore there without extreme daunjur and peril. 1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII, c. 10 Any person... dwellying, demurrying, inhalitinge or resiant within this realine. 1550 NICOLIS Thught. 72 (R.) The sayde Peloponesyans demoured in the land.

† c. To last, cndure, continuo. Obs.
1547 Hooper Declar. Christ iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 21 This defence.. shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

† 2. Irans. To cause to tarry; to pnt off, delay.
1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage II. xviii. 174 Whose judgement is demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1635 QUARLES Embl. IV. x. (1818) 239 The lawyer... then demurs me with a vain delay. 1682 D'URFEV Butler's Ghost 69, I swear... Ilenceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would demur to force.

† 3. intr., To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to pause in uncertainly. Obs.
1642 Muton Ch. Gort. vii. (1851) 135 This is all we get by

† 3. intr. To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to pause in uncertainty. Obs.

1641 Milton Ch. Gort. vii. (1851) 135 This is all we get by demurring in Gods service.

1654 Codrington tr. 11/15t. Its is all we get by demurring in Gods service.

1654 Codrington tr. 11/15t. Its is all we get by demur upon it.

1655 Fuller Ch. Iist. II. ii. § 40 King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity.

1659 Bentley Iphal. 516 The Delphians demurring, whether they should accept it or no.

1743 J. Davidson Encid viii. 261 You need not demur to challenge.

1778 Miss Burney Evelina II, You are the first lady who ever made me even demur upon this subject. 1818 W.Taylog in Monthly Rev. LXXXVII. 534 All the Yorkists could thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns.

thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns.

† b. To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubtful. Obs. rare.

\*\*rota T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 3 And demurre with the Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs. a 1638 F. Greville Sidney (1653) 237 To have demurred more seriously upon the sudden chaoge in his Sonne.

† c. trans. To hesitate about. Obs. rare.

\*\*roto Multon P. L. ix. 558 What may this mean? Langage of Multon P. L. ix. 558 What may this mean? Langage of Multon P. L. ix. 558 What may this mean? I can see exprest? The first..! thought deul'd To Beasts. The latter I demurre, for in thir looks Much reason, and in this actions oft appeers. a 1730 E. Fenton Hom. Odyss. xi. Imil. Seager), Let none demur Obedience to her will.

4. intr. To make scruples or difficulties; to raise objection, take exception to (occas. at, on). (The cur-

objection, take exception to (occas. at, on). (The current seuse; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.) 1639 FULLER Hoty War 11. xxxvi. (1840) 98 The caliph demurred hereat, as counting such a gesture a diminution to his state. 1751 LABELYE Westm. Er. 93, 1.. gave my Direc-

tions.. which being in some Measure demurred to, the Matter was brought before the Board. 1775 SHERIDAN Rivals II. ii, My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas' Jack, do this'—if he demurred, I knocked him down. 1807 SOUTHAY Espriella's Letters III. 20 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them. 1855 Baowning Let. to Ruskin, I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at altogether. 1806 Tyndal. Glac. I. v. 40 My host at first demurred. but I insisted. 1875 Ms-Laren Serm. Ser. H. ix. 150 We can afford to recognise the fact, though we demur to the inference.

D. trans. To object or take exception 10. rare. 1827 H. H. Wilson Burnets War (1823) 25 As the demand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British subjects, demurred payment. 1876 Gladstone Homeric Synchr. 59, I demur the inference from these facts.

D. Law. (intr.) To put In a Demurres Facts.

D. Law. (intr.) To put In a Demurres Gratis de le primer iour del muster de host le Roy.] 1620 J. Wilkinson Coroners & Sherifes 60 It was demurred on in Law. 1628 Coke On Litt. 70 a, And it was demurred in iudgement in the same plea, whither the 40 dayes should be accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings host. 18th. 72a, II et hat demurreth in Law confesses holds and the said Samuel Vassall joyned in Demurrer with him. 1660 Trial of Regic. 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction. 1681 Trial S. Colledge 10 And if so be matter of Law arises upon any evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue that demurrer. 1848 Macallan Hist. Eng. II. 84 The plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient answer.

Demurante, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

**Demure** (d/miū\*1', a. (sh.) Also 4-5 dimuuir, 5 demeuer, -uero, -ewre, 6 -eure. [A derived or extended form of meure, mewre, MURE a., used in same sense, a. OF. meur, now mûr, 'ripe, mature, mellow; also, discreet, considerate, aduised, setled, stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of

stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of the prefixed de- are obscure.

(l'alsgrave, 1530, has p. 841/1'Sadly, wysly, demenrement', — p. 841/2' 'Soberly, sadly, meurement'; but demenrement is not otherwise known as French.]

A. adj. +1. Calm, settled, still. Obs.
1377 Death Edv. III in Pol. Poems (Rolls) 1. 216 Thou3 the see were rou3, or elles dimunit, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, ele.)

wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc.):

the see were rous, or enes diminuit, code haveness that samp wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, elc.): Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in demeanour. (Cf. history of SAD.)

14. Epiph. in Tundale's Viz. 13: This Anna come demure and sad of chere. 1470 85 Malory Arthur Ritt. i, The yonge squyer. semely and demure as a doute. 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 202 Demure Diana, womanly and sad. 1538 BALE Thre Laurel 202 Afrece denure and sage. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 53 If a yong ientleman be demeure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh witte. 1633 Million Penstroso 32 Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure. 1633 II. Morre Artifal. Arh. Ini. 1 (1712) 37 Nowithstanding he fared no worse than the most demure and innocent. 1728-65 Thomson Spring 485 Come with those downcast eyes, seedate and sweet, Those books denuire. 1835 Marryat Jac. Faithf. xiv, Her conduct was much more staid and demure. 1875 M. Pattison Est. (1889) I. 202 'Like an angel, but half dressed', thought the demure dons.

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural to the person or to one of his years or condition. 1603 Shadwell Volunteers in. i, This Gentleman, and his demure Paslm-singing Fellows. 1705 Stannor Paraphr. II. 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners, through all the intricate mazes of their Hypocrisy. 1735 Thomson Liberty iv. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend! of Saintly Brow demure. 2 1711 Grav Death Favourite Cat. 4 Demures of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima. 1844 Thisumal Crecce VIII. Ixvi. 417 The threadbare mante of its demure phypocrisy. 1876 Black Madagal V. 12. 176, Ithought he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm. + B. As sb. Demure look or expression. Obs. rare.

1766 J. Adams Diary 4 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 200 He has a hypocritical demure on his face.

t Demu're, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. adj.]

l. intr. ? To look demurely, 'to look with an affected modesty' (J.). But cf. Demur v. 3 b.

1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. iv. xv. 29 Your Wife Octania, with her modest eyes...shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon

me.
2. trans. To make demure.
1651 Henshaw Daily Thoughts 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with godly paint.
Hence Demured ppl. a.
1613 Uncasing of Machivils Instr. 11 With demured looke wish them good speede.
Demure, obs. form of Demure.

Theory work (divinional) adn. If. Demure a.

Demure, obs. form of DEMUR.

Demurely (d'miūo·sli), adv. [1. DEMURE a. +-LY2.] In a demure manner; gravely, modestly, meekly, quietly; with a gravity, meekness, or modesty that is affected or unnatural.

\*\*c 1400 Rom. Rose 4627 She, demurely sad of chere. \*\*c 1430 Stans Power 18 in Babees Bk. (1868) 27 Walke demurely bi streetis in be toun. \*\*1480 CANTON Faytes of A. IV. xiii. 268 The prynce or his lieutenant oughte to aduyse demewrely herupon. \*\*2500 Consecration of Nuns in Maskell Mon. Rid. 11. 314 The virgyns shall demeurely arryse and make

a reverence to the bisshop. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. II. ii. 201 If I doe not put on a sober habite. Weare prayer bookes in my pocket, looke demurely. 1600 DEKKER Gentle Craft Wks. 1873 I. 43 I'le looke as demurely as a Saint. 1687 SEOLEY Bellamira IV. i, He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not have melted in his mouth. 1768 BEATTIE Minstr. L xvi, And now his look was most demurely sad. 1848 C. Bronte F. Eyre xi, Folding her little hands demurely before her. 1886 Mauch. Exam. 27 Feb. 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

† b. Of things: In a subdued manner. Obs.

1606 Shaks, Ant. & Cl. iv. ix. 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers.

Demureness (dimino mės). [f. as prec. + NESS.] The state or quality of being demure. c1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Giij, With all demurenes behaue thee in the same, As not led by malicular than the folial than the same of the

quot. 1483.]

Quot. 1493.]

1. Demure quality, demureness.

1. Bemure quality, demureness.

1. 483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 34/1 Joyne.. demeurte to thy gladnes, and humylyte to thy demeurte [Fr. et meurte a leessement et humilite a la meurle]. a 1704 T. Baown Wks. (1760) II. 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. 1889 Besnxt Bell of St. Paul's III. 271 The demurity went out of her face.

2. An embodiment of demureness; a demure character or person. (Cf. oddity.)
18. LAMB Let. to Southey (L.), She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

† **Demu'rmurate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of I. demurmurare to mutter over, f. De- I. 1 + murmurare to Murmur, mutter.] trans. To

murmur, mutter.

1641 R. BAILLIE Parall. Lilurgy w. Mass-bk. 43 To demurmurate a number of words on the elements.

Ilence + **Demu'rmuratory** a.

11ence + **Demu'rmuratory** a.

1617 Collins Def. Bp. Elp II. x. 417 The demurmuratorie words, which they vse in Poperie, and call Consecration. **Demurrable** (d/m\vec{v}\vec{va}\vec{va}\vec{v}\). (a. [f. Demur v. or sb. +-ABLE. For form, cf. OF. demorable durable.]

That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken (set in a nection at law).

That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken (esp. in an action at law).

1827 HALLAM Constitutional Hist. 1. i. 54 note, It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council.

1885 Law Reports Weekly Notes 219/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not. allege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix.

1893 J. Kekewich in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 439/7 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

Demurrage (dimvred3). Also 7 demourage, 7-8 demorage. [a. OF. demorage, demourage, f. demorer, -mourer: see Demur v.]

+1 Stav: delay besitation: pause. Obs.

demorer, -mourer: see DEMUR v.]

† 1. Stay; delay; hesitation; pause. Obs.
a 1656 Usshea Ann. (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 11. App. (1852) 171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 89 73. I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurage. 11 would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1833 New Monthly Mag. VII. 231 A demurage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then on we went again.
† b. Constrained delay, detention. Obs. rare.
1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 226 In the allowance to jurymen distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial; the other for journeys, viz. thither and back. 1817 — Plan Park Reform Introd. cxlvii, The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at, the Election town.
2. Comm. a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made

journeys to and from, and demurrage at, the Election town.

2. Comm. a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

1641 Rebels' Remonstr. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692) I. 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time; and if they stay'd longer, to have so much per diem for demurrage. 1694 tr. Mitton's Lett. State July an. 1656, A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants. . to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demorage. 1710 DE FOE Crusoe II. 153 If I stay more, I must pay 34. . per Diem Demorage, nor can I stay upon Demorage above eight Days more. 1755 Magens Insurrances II. 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demurrage, to the Captaiu. 1833 Markay Tac. Faithf. viii, There had already been considerable loss from demurrage.

b. A charge for detention of railway trucks.

1858 Redfield Law Railw. (1869) II. 191 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss., Demurrage, charges on overdue railway trucks.

c. A charge of 1½d. per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion.

1875 Jevons Money x. 116 Including the above charge of 1½d. per ounce for demurrage. 1882 BITHELL Counting-House Dict., The metallic value of standard gold is £3175. 10½d. per 02. At the Bank of England £3, 175, 9d. is given for it without any delay... The difference of 1½d. per. 02., by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. rare.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to

something. rare.
1822 Colton Lacon II. 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

Demurral (dímō ral). rare. [f. Demur v. + AL: cf. OF. demorail, demoral, relardation, delay.]

The action of demurring; demur.

1810 SOUTHEY in Edin. Ann. Reg. 1. 1. 413 This was a needless demurral. 1814 — Lett. (1856) 11. 370 Second thought in matters of feeling, usually brings with it hesitation, and demurral. 1890 Spectator 22 Mar., I crave a small portion of your space to express my denurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

† Demurrance. Obs. In 4 demorrance, 6 demoraunce, 7 demourance. [a. OF. demorance retardation, delay, f. demorer, -mourer: see DEMUR v. and -ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding,

v. and ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding, abode, dwelling.
c 1300 K. Alis. 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel ... saun demorrance. a 1529 Skelton Bk. 3 Foles Wks. 1. 201 The man is a very fole to make his demoraunce upon such an olde wyfe. 1625 Modell Wit 76 b, Here is my demourance, and from hence I purpose not to part.

Demurrant (d/mp rant), a. and sb. Also 6 demurante, 9 (erron.) demurrent. [a. OF. demourant, pr. pple. of demorer, -nourer, now demeurer: see Demur v.]
A. adj.
+1. Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident. Obs.
1520 Supplic. to King 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abydinge, and resydent vpon their cures.
1577-87 Holinsheo Chron. 11. 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurrant in London.
+2. Delaying, putting off. Obs.

of late demurrant in London.

† 2. Delaying, putting off. Obs.
1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 12 God is no jndge dormant,
nor demurrant, nor rampant.
3. Demurring, hesitating. rare.
1836 F. Mahoner Relig. Father Pront (1859) 390 Why
hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. sb. One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer,

in an action at law.

in an action at law.

1809 TOMLINS Law Dict. s.v. Demurrer, A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel. The demurrant argues first.

1885 L. O. Pike Yearôks. 12-13

Edw. III, Introd. 8; There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law.

Demurrer 1 (dimvroi). Also 6 (erron.) demurrour, 7 demourer.

[a. Anglo-Fr. demurrer e-OF. demourer, pres. inf. (see Demur v.) used as sb.: cf. refresher. user.1

sb.: cf. refresher, user.]

1. Law. A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined

by the court.

1547 Act 1 Edw. VI, c. 7 § 1 The Process, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuances in every Action. 1565 Sta T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1669) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties doe agree you the fact, and each doc claime that by law hee ought to have it. then it was called a demurrer in law. 1660 Trialt Regic. 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer. 1794 Goowin Cal. Williams 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court to court. 1809 ToMINS Law Dict. S. v., Demurrers are general, without shewing any particular causes; or special, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down. 1861 May Const. Hist. (1863) II. x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others. 1864 Bowen Logic ix. 293 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

b. transf. An objection raised or exception taken

b. transf. An objection raised or exception taken

to anything; = DEMUR sb. 3.

1509 MARSTON Sco. Villanie II. vii. 205 Slowe-pac't dilatory pleas, Demure demurrers, stil striving to appease Hote zealous loue. 1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. ii. (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question.

+ 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or

+ 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution; = DEMUR sb. 2. Obs.
1533 Moae Debotl. Salem Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demurrour in this poynt, and we at your judgement. 1627 F. E. Hist. Edw. II (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demurrer. 1645 Wither Vox Pacif. 93 Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

+ 3. = DEMURRAGE 2 a. Obs. rare.
1622 MALYNES Anc. Law. Merch. 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his daies of demourer agreed ypon by the charterpartie of fraightment.

Demurrer 2 (d/mp̄ roj). [f. DEMUR v. + -ER 1.]
One who demurs.

One who demurs.

TILL ADDISON Spect. No. 80 F 1, I shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers. 1742 Young Nt. Th. 1x. 1364 Aud is Lorenzo a demurrer still? 1812 Examiner 7 Sept. 565/1 It is..customary.. to hear the demurrer's reasons.

murrer's reasons. **Demurring** (dřmōrin), vbl. sb. [f. Demur v. +-ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb Demur, q.v. 1593 Nashe Christ's T. 90 b, There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony. 1683 D'Urfey Buller's Chost 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy II. 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

Demurring, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That demurs:

see the verb.

1607 Walkington Opt. Glass 118 His demurring judgement. 1742 Young Ni. Th. 111. 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir'd?

Hence Demurringly adv.

1800 1. D. Hardy New Othello 1. viii. 187 'But..' she observed demurringly.

elliptical, and quite independent of each other.]
+1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th

century: apparently, originally, the half-mark (Demi-mark: see DEMI-7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6s. 8d.

with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6s. 8d. to 12s. (Scotch). Obs.

1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 9 That whoso myght slee or tak hyme...shuld have iii thousand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an Englissh Noble. 1451 Sc. Acts 8 Jas. 11, § 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillenges. 1455—13 Jas. 11, § 59 It is thocht expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillinges. 1489 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl., Item to Inglis pyparis that com to the Castel 3et and playt to the King xij demyss. 1497 Ibid., Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxxij Franch crownis, x Scottes crownis and demyis, thre [ridaris], tua vnicornis.

† 2. 'A short close vest' (Fairholt): cf. Demi-

2. Obs. 23. OUS.

24 1529 SKELTON Bowge of Courte 359 Of Kirkhy Kendall was his shorte demye. 1540 Lanc. Wills I. 189 To my doughter Katheryn my best demye. 1559 NASHE Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 166 (D.) He. 1strip him out of his golden demy or mandillion, and flead him.

3. Paper Manuf. Name of a certain size of paper.

(Properly adj.; also ellipt. as sb. = demy paper.)
Demy printing paper measures 17½×22½ inches; demy writing paper is in Great Britain 15½×20, in United States

16×21.

1546 Langley Pol. Verg. De Invent. 11. vi. 45 b, There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchauntes paper. 1589 Marprel. Epit. B, An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demie paper. 1712 Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz. No. 5078/3 For all Paper called. Demy fine, 4s. Demy second, 2s. 6d. Demy printing, 1s. 8d. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Benev. Epist. Sylv. Urban Wks. 1812 II. 251 His nice-discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 Print. Trades Jrnl. xxv. 9 A demy 8°0. pamphlet of about a dozen pages. a dozen pages.
4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College,

Oxford.

Oxford.

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is semicommunarius.

a 1486 Stat. Magdalen Coll. (MS.) 6 De electione scholarium voc Dymyes. Ibid., Pro communis cujuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Demyes vulgariter nuncupantur dimidium summae illius quam pro quolibet alio socio. 1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 1 in Oxf. & Camb. Enactm. 12 Felawes, Scolers, Dymyes. 1615 Heylin Memoranda 22 July in Mem. Waynfete (1871), I was chosen Demie of Magdalen College. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. 1. 14 William Lilye was. elected one of the Demies or Semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. II. 246 Magdalen-College. .. has a President, 40 Fellows, a School-master, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1880 Gaern Hist. Eng. People IV. viii. iii. 20 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed. .by that of the Demies

5. Short for DEMI-BAR, q.v.: A kind of false dice

b. Short for DEMI-BAR, q.V.: A kind of faise dice used in cheating.

1501 Gaeene Disc. Coosnage (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, Langrets, Gourds, Demies, and many others. 1801 Sporting Mag. XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

+ 6. A balf-grown lad, a youth. Obs.

1589 Waaner Alb. Eng. v. xxvii, Next but demies, nor boyes, nor men, our dangerous times succeede.

Demy-: see Demi-

Demycent, -sent: see DEMI-CEINT Obs.

Demycent, -sent: see Demi-Ceint Obs.
Demyd, obs. pa. t. of Deem v., Dim v.
Demyse girdle: see Demi-Girdle Obs.
Demyship (d'moi-sip). Also 6 dimi-, 9 demi-.
[f. Deny 4 + -ship.] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.
1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 1 in Oxf. § Camb. Enactm.
13 Felowshippes, Scolershippes, Dimishippes. 1687 Royal Mandate 18 July in Magd. Coll. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 78 Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place. in our said College.
1869 Echo 11 Oct., The demyships are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years. 1884 COURTHOPE Addison 29 Dr. Lancaster. used his influence to obtain for him a demyship at Magdalen.
Demyt, obs. form of DIMITY.

Den (den), sb. 1 Forms: 1-4 denn. 4-7 denne.

Demyt, obs. form of DIMITY.

Den (den), sb.1 Forms: 1-4 denn, 4-7 denne, (4-5 deen), 3- den. [OE. denn habitation of a wild beast:-OTeut. type \*danjom, corresp. in form to OHG. tenni neut., MHG. tenne neut. fem., Ger. tenne f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. \*denni, early mod.Du. denne 'floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian): cf. also MDu. dan(n m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root dan- appears in dan OE denu (:-dani-) vale: the root-meaning dean, OE. denu (:-dani-) vale: the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast. 1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast.

Beownlf 5512 Geseah [he]. wundur on wealle, and þæs

wyrmes denn. c1000 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 187/1 Lustra,

wilddeora holl and denn. c1220 Bestiary 13 De leun..

driueð dun to his den ðar he him bergen wille. a 1300

Cursor M. 16762+110 (Cott.) þe fox has bis den and ilk

foghel is nest. c1380 Wrctif Wks. (1880) 15 And so dide..

þe prophete danyel in þe deen of lyonys. a 1400 Octonian

582 The lady wente.. To the tygre denne. 1585 J. B. tr.

Viret's Sch. Beastes Bij b, lt is a signe of rayne.. when the

Aute briageth out of her hole and denne al her egges. 1611

Bible 700 xxxvii. 8 Then the beastes goe into dennes; and remaine in their places. 1808 Scott Marm. vi. xiv, And darest thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

2. A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern († oceas: a pil). Obs. or blended with 1 or 3.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4185 (Cott.) Tac we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit]. 1382 Wycliv Heb. xi. 38 Thei erringe in. dennys and caurys of the erthe. 1387 Theyrsa Higden (Rolls) I. 315 Pe lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L. cavernosu]. 1530 Palson, 212/a Den, a hole in the grounde, caverne. 1548 Hall. Chron. 191 They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly. 1588 Shaks. Til. A. 11. iii. 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den. 1678 Bunyan Piler. 1. 1, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denn; And I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1716 Cavalliera Mem. 1. 10.1. I. had already search'd into several Denns and Caverns of the Mountains. 1847 Emrason Poems, Saadi Wks. (Bohn) I. 473 No churl, immured in cave or den.

3. transf. and fig. A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. Matt. xxi. 13).

2125 Pains of Hell 176 in O.E. Misc. 152 Vyrper per beopoled men pat among needdren habbeb heore den. 21340 Cursor M. 14745 (Tin.) 3e hit make. A den to reset inne beues. 21430 How wise Man taught Son 132 in Babees Be. 52 How littl her good doop hem availe Whanne pei be dolmen in her den. 1588 Spensar Virgit's Gnat 56 No such sad cares. Do ever creepe into the shepheards den. 1710 De For Crusor (1840) II. viii. 186 (They would havel made the island a den of thieves. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old. 1860 Tynoall Glac. 1. xxiii. 167 The very type of a robber den.

b. A small confined room or abode; esp. one unfit for human habitation.

unfit for human habitation.

1837 Dickens Pickw. ii, The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den. 1840 T. A. Trolloff Summ. Brittany I. 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon 11. 100 The filthy den where her mother lived.
c. colloq. A small room or lodging in which a man can seelude himself for work or leisure; as,

a bachelor's den '.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Ct. 5. June P 3 So saying, he retreated into his den. 1816 Scott Lett. (1894) 1. 372 A little boudoir. a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular. 1848 Blackw. Mag. Dec. 795 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

1. The news civen in the Loydands of Scotland.

4. The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called

elsewhere the home, bay, or base.

5. 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (Jam.). Sc. local.

(Jam.). Se. local.

1 Often applied to a wooded hollow' (Jam.), and then nearly synonymous with Dean?; but not the same word.]

1553 Anp. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 23 In the vail or den quharin thow usit to commit ydolatrie. 1785 Busns To W. Simpson x, We'll sing anid Coila's. banks an' braes, her dens an' dells. a 1800 Ballad,' The dowie dens of Varrow.'

1806 Sin W. Forses Beattie II. 51 (Jam.), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rabislaw. Note. A Den, in the vernacular language of Scotland. is synonymous with what in England is called a Dingle.

(In many place names, as Dura Den near Cupar Fife, The Den near Kirkcaldy, Hawthornden in Mid Lothian; but as a termination often representing earlier dene, dean.)

+6. Anat. A cavity or hollow. Obs.

n termination often representing earlier dene, dean.)
†6. Anat. A cavity or hollow. Obs.
1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. III. xxii. (1495) 70 Oute of a deane of the lytic syde of the herte comyth a veyne. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the denues or canities of the Eares. 1683 SNAFE Anat. Horse III. xiv. (1686) 140 The Caverns or Cavities, by some called Deus.
7. Comb., as †den-dreadful adj. (=dreadful with dens of wild beasts).
1621 G. SANOYS Ovid's Met. 1. (1626) 6 Now past dendreadfull Manalus confines [Minala... latebris horrenda ferarum].

ferarum].

† Den, sb.2 Also dene, deyn. Obs. Sc. variant

† **Den**, 5h.<sup>2</sup> Also dene, deyn. Obs. Sc. variant of Dan 1, sir, master.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane 1110 To 30ur abbot, dene lohne, say. c1425 WYNTOUN Cron. viii. x. 92 (Jam.)

The Abbot of Abbyrbrothok than, Den Henry. c 1450 Holland Howlat 199 Gret Ganeris. That war demyt, but dowt, denyss douchty. 1552 Lyndesay Monarche 4670-2 All Monkrye. Ar callit Denis, for dignite; Quhowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Androw. **Den** 3, in the salutation good den: see Gooden. **Den** (den), v.1 [f. Den sb.1]

Legf. (or passine). To ensconce or hide oneself

1. refl. (or passive). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den.

in (or as in) a den.

crao Bestiary 36 Wu he dennede him in Sat deste
meiden, Marie bi name. 1613 Herwoon Silver Age 111.

Wks. 1874 III. 129 If he be den'd, Il'e rouze the monstrous
beast. 1638 Littingow Trav. VII. 315 A pit digged to hide
the Gunner..the Gunner lay denned, and durst not stirre.
1833 Gait Entail II. xvii. 157 'Hae ye ony ark or amrie..
where a body might den himsel till they're out o' the gate
and away?'

2. intr. To live or dwell in a den; to escape into,
or hide onesels in a den.

or hide oneself in, a den.

or hide oneself in, a den.

To den np: to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal. (U.S. colloq.)

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. xiv, The sluggish salanges, that den belowe. 1722 DUOLEY in Phil. Trans. XXXII. 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great Numbers together. c1860 Tom Taylon in Thornbury Two Cent. of Song (1867) 261 In a dingier set of chambers no man need wish to stow, Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

r894 Home Miss. (N.V.) Jan. 463 Our people. are inclined to den up in the hot weather, as certain animals. do in the cold season.

+ 3. To den out: to drive (a beast) out of its den;

to unearth. Obs.

1571 HANNEA Chron. Irel. (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabbans and Cottages, and such as dwelt in caves and rockes underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death.

they fired and smothered to death.

Ilence Denned (dend) ppl. a., Denning vbl. sb.

163a S. Ward Woe to Drunkards (1627) 45 In such townes
this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning.

1854 Tait's Mag. XXI. 165 Arousing a denned lion.

† Den, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Etymol. doubtful: cf.
DEN v.<sup>1</sup>] trans. To dam up.

1375 Barboua Bruce xiv. 354 This fals tratour his men had
maid. The ysche of a louch to den |rime men|.

Den, obs. form of DEAN 1 (decanus), DENE 2.

Den and Strand: see DENE 2.

Den and Strand: see DENE 2.

Denaer: see DINAR.

Denalagu (OE.): see Danelaw. † Dena'me, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 3 + Name v., after OF. denomer, denommer, L. denomināre.] trans. To denominate.

1555 ABP. PARKER P1. CXIX. 365 These fiftene Psalmes next followyng Be songs denantd of steps or stayers. a 1640 JACKSON Creed X. notes, Wks. 1X. 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed 'caninus appetitus'.

Denar, denare (drnăz, dinăz, -ē+z). Forms: 6 denaire, 6-8 denare, 6-denar. Modification of ME. dener, denere (from OF. dener), DENIER, assimilated to L. denārius, It. denaro, danaro, and the adaptations of these in other languages.] A coin: the Roman DENARIUS; the Italian denaro or Spanish dinero of the 16-17th c.; the Persian

or Spanish dinero of the 16-17th c.; the Persian and East Indian Dinar, q.v.

1547 Booade Introd. Knawl. 179 In Italy...in bras they have kateryns & byokes & denares.

1597 1st Pt. Keturn fr. Purnass. 1. i. 196 The villaine would not part with a denaire. 1699 Benther Pthal. xiv. 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares.

1701 W. WOTTON Ilist. Rome Notes 154 Antony...promises 5000 Denares to every private Soldier. 187a Years Grandh Comm.

367 The solidi... were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars. Ibid. 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined. under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses.

Denarcotize: see DE-II. ..

1 Denarmate. sh. Obs. or Ilist. [ad. med. I...

† Dena riate, sb. Obs. or Hist. [ad. med.L. dēnāriāt-us (in Laws of Edw. Confessor, Du Cange), f. L. dēnārius penny: see below.] A

Cange), 1. L. denarius penny: see Delow.] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey II. vii. 58 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our yeard Coine; as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Sulidates, Librates.

1670 in Blount Law Dict. s.v. Fardinedeal.

† **Denarriate**, a. Obs. [f. l. dēnāri-us (see below), in med. sense 'money': see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Of or pertaining to money; monetary.

1632 Littingow Trav. x. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, when they were

Denarie, obs. form of DENARY.

| Denarius (d'ne riss). Pl. denarii (-i, si). [L., for denarius numus denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), f. deni every ten, ten by ten: sec -ABY 1.1

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern

the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1579 Noath Philarch (1612) 862 (Stanf.) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarij. 1645 Evelyn Diary (1850) I. 182 (ibid.), Ten asses make the Roman denarius. 1788 Paiestley Lect. Hist. iii. xv. (R.), In the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence. 1840 Aanota Hist. Rome II. 534 The silver coinage [of Rome] was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denari, quinarii, and sestertii. 1877 C. Geikhe Christ liv. (1879) 650 When they came... who were hired at the eleventh bour, they received each a denarius.

2. A gold coin (denarius aureus) of the ancient 2. A gold coin (denarius aureus) of the ancient

Roman empire, worth 25 silver denartii.

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 8 The fourth part of a golden denarius.

1817 COLEBBOOKE Algebra Exxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii.

3. The weight of the silver denarius used as a

measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek drachma.

1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 940 Scrippulus that is the eyghtenthe Huolus is callyd Denarius and is acountyd for teo pans. 1771 RAFEA in Phil. Trans. LXI. 492 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight... till the Greek physicians.. prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

Country.

In English monetary reekoning used for 'penny',

and abbreviated d.; see D III. I.

† Dena rable, a. Obs. = o [f. L. dēnarrā-re to narrate + BLE.] 'Proper to be related, capable of narrate + -BLE.] being declared

being declared .

1717 Balley vol. H. 1730-6—(folio).

50 + Denarration, 'a narration' (Bailey, 1727).

† Denary, denarie, sb.! Obs. [ad. L. dēnārius.] = Denarius, the Roman penny.

1449 Proock Refer. II. ii. 140 Thei offriden to him a de-

narie. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xviii. 93 An hundreth denaries. 1550 LATIMER Serm. Stamford Wks. 1. 279 'Shew me.. a penny of the tribute money'. and they brought him a denari. 1615 BISCHTMAR Revelation 213 Let thre such measures of barly bee sold for a denary. 1674 JEANE Arith. (1696) 105 This is sometime called Drachmal Denary (of distinction sake.

Denary (of māii), a. and sb.2 [ad. L. dēnāri-us contains ten]

containing ten.]

A. adj. Relating to the number ten; having ten

A. adj. Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C. Woadsworth Hulzean Lect. Apecalypse 524 Being toes they must be ten..in other successive prophecies this denary number is retained. 1875 Encycl. Bril. 11. 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1891 Pall Mall G. 4 Aug. 6/1 The ten denary symbols.

† B. 5b. Obs.

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

1615 Cacour Bady of Man 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. a 1648 Six K. Digw in Suppl. to Cabala 248

(T.) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units. 1683 H. More Annet. Glaswills Lux O. 180 Suppose. Denary, is such a settled number and no other.

2. A tithing or tenth part.

1577 Harasson England n. iv. (1877) 1. 91 He divided. lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalization (draw: jonaloizēt jon). [f. next + ATION. Also in mod.F. (-isation), Littre.] The action of denationalized. denationalized.

denationalized.

1814 Sir R. Wilson Diary H. 363 Is not the advantage ... counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy, by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 Dirke Greater Brit. 1. 1. 19. 45 Americans are never slow to ridicule the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dina Jonalization of New York.

Denationalize (dina Jonaliz), v. [a. F. denationaliser (a word of the French Revolution), f. DE- Il. 1 + national, nationaliser.]

1. trans. To deprive of nationality; to take his

proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc.); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of

destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country).

1807 Ann. Reg. 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Enrope. 1841 Blackw. Mag. L. 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country. 1880 M·Cariff Vour Times 111. 365 New steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its...subjugation.

2. To make (an institution, etc.) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole patien, or to a particular nation.

the whole nation, or to a particular nation.

1839 Times 29 June in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press (1840) II. 122 The attempt to denationalise the education of the infant poor. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery]. should be denation-

II cance Denationalized ppl.a., Donationalizer,

Dena tionalizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a., Dena tionalizer, Dena tionalizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

181a Q. Rev. V111, 205 Those denationalised neutrals have no right to resist. 1848 Tat's May. XV. 836 A horrid system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions.

1860 Sat. Rev. X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 188a J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. 11. 206 A long train of foreigners or denationalized Englishmen.

Denaturalization (d/næ:tiŭrăləiz $\tilde{e}^{T}$ ʃən).

Denaturalization (dInne:tiŭrăləizēl·sən). [f. next + -ATION. So in mod.F.] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized.

1811 Chron, in Ann. Ree, 34, Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport. shall incur the panishment of denaturalisation. 1881 Scribner's Mag. XXII.94 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed.

b. = Denaturation.

1882 Chronist & Druggist XXIV. 51/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dInactiving alphabeta). v. [f. De- II]

Denaturalize (dinæ tiŭrāləiz), v. [f. De-I + natural, naturalize: so in mod.F. (Littré).]

1. trans. To deprive of its original nature;

alter or pervert the nature of; to make unnatural.

1812 SOUTHEY Omniana I. 34 All creatures are, more or less, denaturalized by confinement. 1853 H. ROGERS Ed. Faith 140 This 'spiritual' faculty. denaturalized and disabled. 1881 PALGRAVE Vinions Eng. Pref. 13 The lyrical ballad. Ilke certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of naturalize.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of naturalize.

1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817: 11. 119 The Duque d'Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation. 1838 Prescort Ferd. 4 Is. (1846: 1. Introd. 30 They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign.

1800 Souther Life (1850) 11. 45 By residing in that hage denaturalised city. 1812 Edim. Rev. XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as deoaturalized beings. 1830 Lond. Mag. May 549/2 The practice of such denaturalizing depravities. 1847 De Quincer Schloszer's Lit. Hint. Wes. 1862 VII. 54 In their own denaturalised hearts they read only a degraded nature.

Denature (dIngitiu), v. [a. F. dénaturer.

Denature (d'inēl·liŭi), v. [a. F. dénaturer, OF. desnaturer, s. des., de (DE I. 6) + nature; a doublet of DISNATURE.]

† 1. trans. To render unnatural. Obs. 1885 Cotton tr. Montaigns 111, 158 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature;

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature; e.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption. Hence **Dena-tured** ppl. a.; also **Denatura-tion**. 1878 J. Thomson Plenip. Key 7 If your liquor be..not of the denatured nature of London milk..chicory coffee. 1882 Athenxum 25 Mar. 35½1 A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit'. 1888 Manch. Exam. 3 July 6½ Regulations anthorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea.

Denaur, var. of Dinar, an eastern coin.

Denay, obs. variant of Deny v. and sb.

Dendelion, obs. form of Dandelion.

Dendrachate, etc.: see under Dendro.

Dendrachate, etc. : see under DENDRO-.

De'ndral, a. rare. [f. Gr. δένδρ-ον tree+-AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree; arboreal.

1874 H. W. BEECHER in Christian Union 28 Jan. 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

Dendranatomy, anthropology: see under

DENDRO-.

+ De ndrical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -IO + -AL.] Of the nature of or resembling a tree; dendritic. 1758 Menors of Costa in Monthly Rev. 454 The said author took a dendrites fresh dug... scraped all the black or dendrical substance from it.

Dendriform (de ndrifoim), a. [f. as prec.

FORM, L. -form: s; after cruciform, etc.] Of the form of a tree; branching, arboresceut.

1847 in Craic. 1869 Nicholson Zool. 89 A dendriform mass. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 791 A sponge may be leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform.

Dendrite (de'ndroit). Also in Lat. form dendrites (dendroitēz), pl. dendritæ (-tē). [ad. Gr. δενδρίτης of or pertaining to a tree, f. δένδρον tree: see -ite. In F. dendrite (1732 in Trévoux).]

1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some

form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v., In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through.

1774 Strange in Phil. Trans. LXV. 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites.

1825 Coleridge Aids Refl. (1848) I. 27 As dendrites derive the outlines. from the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants.

1863 Lyell. Antiq. Man vii. (ed. 3) 116 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxyds of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sea-weeds.

Comb. 1856 Stanley Sinai & Pal. i. (1858) 45 The older travellers. all notice what they call Dendrite-stones,—i. e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis.

1882 A. S. Herschel in Nature No. 642, 363 After a few

1882 A. S. Herschel in *Nature* No. 642, 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus-coloured substance acquired frond-like form.

Hence **Dendri tiform** a., having the form or ap-

pearance of a dendrite. 1890 in Cent. Dict.

**Dendritic** (dendritik), a. [mod. f. DENDRITE (in F. dendritique): see -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite: said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form; arborescent, tree-like.

1816 P. CLEAVELANO Mineral. 445 This variety. is reniform, dendritic, in membranes, &c. 1841 TRIMMER Pract.

Geol. 74 Dendritic native silver and copper. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 102 This structure..may be either dendritic or foliaceous.

2. Having arborescent markings.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcedony. 1872 H. MacMILLAN True Vine iii. 110 Imitations of ferns and foliage..in moss-agates, or in what are called dendritic pebbles.

Dendritical (dendri tikăl), a. [f. as prec. +

AL.] = prec.

1822 G. Young Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions. observed in the parting of sandstone. 1823 FARADAY Exp. Res. xviii. 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals.

Hence Dendritically adv., like a dendrite.

1884 E. Klein Micro-Organisms & Disease xiii. 60 In some species for Bacterial the zooglea is dendritically ramified.

Dendro-, before a vowel dendr-, combining form of Gr. δένδρον tree, as in Dendrachate (-ăkēlt) [see Achate sb.1], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. † Dendrana tomy, the anatomy of trees (obs.). Dendranthropo logy (noncetomy of trees (2015.). **Dendranthropo'logy** (nancewd.), 'study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees' (Davies). **Dendrocla'stic** a., breaking or destroying trees, sb. a destroyer of trees. **Dendrode'ntine**, 'the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883); cf. DENDRODONT below. Dendro graphy, description of trees (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Dendroheliopha llic a., said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus.

Dendro latry, worship of trees. Dendrolite, a
petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree. Dendrometer, an instrument for measuring trees. De'ndrophil, a lover of trees. Dendro philous a., tree-loving; in Bot. growing on or twining round trees. **De'ndrostyle** (Zool.), one of the four pillars by which the syndendrium is suspended from the

by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umbrella in the Rhizostomidæ.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dendrachates (Gr.), a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.] 1865 Page Handbk. Geol. Terms, Dendrachate... moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths. 1697 Phill. Trans. XIX. 558 Dendranatome may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Dendranatomy, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. a 1843 Souther Dector ccxv. VII. 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology. 1856 Chamb. 57nl. VI. 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c. 1865) II. 96/2 We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes. 1. Hard or true dentine. . 5. Dendrodentine. 1891 T. J. Jeakes in N. & Q. 7th Ser. XII. 395 The dendroheliophallic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1891 tr. De La Sanssaye's Man. Sc. Relig. xii. 89 The impressions which have given rise to dendrohatry. 1828 Wenster, Dendrolitie, a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. Dict. of Nat. Hist. 1865 Pace Handbk. Geol. Terms, Dendrolitie., a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree. 1768 Gentl. Mag. 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer. 1874 Knight Dict. Mach., Dendrometer, an instrument for measuring the height and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 Pall Mall G. 21 Dec. 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 Guilleman of the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 Guilleman of the service of tribes therein.

It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 Pall Mall G. 21 Dec. 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 Guilleman of the new invented Dendrophil. 1886 Guilleman of the new invented Dendrophilos plants

orchids, of which many species are cultivated for the

beauty of their flowers.

1882 The Garden 7 Jan. 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe, 1891 Pall Mall G. 2 Nov. 3/2 The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe'. the Dendrobium Phalanop-

Dendroclastic: see under DENDRO-.

Dendrocæl, -cæle (de ndrosīl), a. Zool. [f. DENDRO- + Gr. κοιλία the body-cavity, abdomen.] Having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocala* of Turbellarian Worms. Also Dendrocœ lan, Dendrocœ lous, in same sense.

1869 Nicholson Zool. xxiv. (1880) 242 The Nemerteans... make a near approach to the dendroccolous Planarians. 1877 HUXLEY Anal. Inv. Anim. iv. 194 Sometimes a simple sac. and occasionally branched, like that of the dendroccole Turbellaria.

Dendrocolaptine (de:ndroikolæ:ptain, -in), a. Ornith. [f. DENDRO- + κολάπτ-ειν to peck, etc.] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds Dendro-

cologing of affect to the genns of birds Dendro-cologies, or South American tree-creepers, 1892 W. H. Hudson La Plata 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendrocologine bird—Anumbins acuticandatus.

Dendrodentine: see under DENDRO-

**Dendrodic** (dendro'dik), α. [f. Gr. δενδρώδ-ηs tree-like + -1c. Cf. also mod L. *Dendrodus*.] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth

of the genus Dendrodus of fossil fishes: see next. 1854 H. Millier Footpr. Creat. v. (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

Dendrodont (de ndrodont), sb. and a. Palxont. and Zool. [f. Dendro-+ Gr. δδοντ- tooth.]

A. sb. A fish of the extinct fossil genus Dendro-

dus, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure.

(Cf. dendrodentine under DENDRO-.)

1849-52 OWEN in Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. II. 869 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts'. 1865 PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms.

B. adj. Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendrodents'.

dritic internal structure.

artic internal structure.

1872 Nicholson Palaynt. 326 Dentition dendrodont.

1872 Nicholson Palaynt. 326 Dentition dendrodont.

Dendrography, etc.: see under Dendro.

Dendroid (de indroid), a. [f. Gr. δένδρ-ον +
-oid: cf. Gr. δένδρώδης, contr. from δένδροειδής.]

Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1816 Div. Zacht. (1818) et A. dendroid specimen in the

Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum.

1869 Nichotson Zool.

1051 Dendroid, or tree-like, corals.

Dendroidal, a., [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 372/2 (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

Dendrolatry, -lite: see under DENDRO-.

Dendrology (dendrologi). [f. DENDRO-+
Gr. -Aoyla discourse, -LOGY.] The study of trees; the department of botany which treats of trees. So Dendrologic, Dendrological, Dendrologous adjs., belonging to dendrology; Dendro logist, one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees. 1708 Kersey, Dendrology, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees. 1825 P. W. Watson Dendrol. Brit. Introd. 1 That no person

.. since the time of Evelyn .. should have taken up .. the Dendrologic Department of the science. *Ibid.* Introd. 70 This .. work .. includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologist, indigenous to the British Isles. 1869 W. Robinson *Parks & Gardens Paris* (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here. 1875 Lowell Lett. (1894) II. 137 The sonnet is .. 'susceptible of a high polish', as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees. 1884 Science 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great .. loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée.

Dendrometer, -phil, -style: see Dendro.

Dene (dīn), sb.¹ Another spelling of Dean sb.², a (wooded) vale.

a (wooded) vale.

Dene (din), sb.2 Also den, deine, deane. [Of uncertain derivation.

nncertain derivation.

The sense seems to make it distinct from dene, Dean 2, and suggests affinity to LG. dine (now also mod. Ger.), E. Fris. and N. Fris. dine, din, Du. duin, sand-hill on the coast: also F. dune in same sense. But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form den. Relationship to Ger. tenne floor, perh. orig. 'a flat', has also been suggested; but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion.]

1. A bare sandy tract by the sea; a low sand-hill; as in the Jewes porth and south of Varmonth.

as in the Denes north and south of Yarmouth, Deneside there, the Den at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

a. in form den.

a. in form den.

1278 [see 2]. 1599 NASHE Lenten Sinffe (1871) 26 There being above five thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her dens a sunning. 1776 Witheaing Brit. Plants (1796) III. 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful. 1847 HALIWELL, Den, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

B. in form dene.

β. in form dene.
1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 7 Quitting Calais for St. Omars,—the deines or sand-hills. begin. 1845 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 424/2 A 'broad'. separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or deanes as they are there termed. 1855 Kingslev Westw. Ho / xvi, Mrs. Leigh. watched the ship glide out between the yellow denes. 1857 — Two V. Ago 50 Great banks and denes of shifting sand.

denes. 1857 — Two Y. Ago 50 Great banks and denes of shifting sand.

† 2. Den and strand:

Den. .. is The Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during .. all the Herring Season. Strond .. the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely (Jeake). Obs.

1278 Charter Edw. I in Jeake Charters Cinque Ports (1728) 12 Et quod habeant Den & Strond, apud magnam Jernemonth [transl. in Haklnyt Voy. (1598) I. 117 And that they shall haue Denne and Strande at Great Varmouth].

1331 Charter Edw. III, ibid. 13 Nous. . voillouns qu'ils ayount lour eysementz en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† Dene, 5b. 3 Obs. A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv. BEDENE, bydene 'together, straight on, straightway' into be dene, by dene; whence, by varying the preposition, with dene. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentins 328 As bai had sene It bat þar downe wes done with dene. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7804 Nine 3ere .. And twa moneths, all' be dene. 1c 1475 Sgr. Lowe Degre 272 Take thy lene of kinge and quene, And so to all the courte by dene.

† Dene, a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. dēn-i.] Ten. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 587 Whenne the moone is daies dene Of age is good, and til she be fiftene.

Dene, var. DAIN sb., DEN sb. 2; obs. f. DEAN 1, and DIN.

and DIN.

† Denegate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēnegāre to deny.] To deny.

1633 in Cockeam. 1632 F. Kirkman Clerio & L. 124,
I cannot denegate any thing unto thee.

Denegation (denegāl fan). [a. F. dénegation (desn.), 14th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. dēnegātion-em, n. of action from dēnegāre to deny.]

† 1. Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 Will of Y. Welbeke (Somerset Ho.), Withouten any delay fraude denegacion or troble. 1548 HALL Chron. (1809)

840 Denegacion of Iustice. 1651 Biggs New Disp. P 273
A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation.

A denegation of minimum and the station.

2. Denial, contradiction.

1831 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XLV. 199 The base and beaten path of denegation.

1883 STEVENSON Master of B. vi. 220, I thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful denegation.

1884 The station of the stationary of the stationary

Denegatory (dine gătəri), a. rare. [f. L. dēnegāt-, ppl. stem of dēnegāt- to deny + -ORY: cf. F. denegatore (1771 in Hatzf.).] Having the effect

F. dénégaloire (1771 in Halzs.).] Having the effect of denying; contradictory.

18-3 BENTHAM Not Paul 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion. 1bid. 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation.

† Deneger. Obs. = DENIER.

(App. an error for deneyer, but perh. intentionally f. \*denege, ad. L. denegāre.)

158 STUBES Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 115 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith. 159a — Motive Good Wiss. (1593) 117

Heathen people and infidels, denegers of the faith.

Dene-hole, Dane-hole (dēn-, dēin, hōul).

Also 9 Danes' hole. [app. from the national name Dane, Danes, ME. Dene, OE. Dene + Hole.

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name: see the first quot. In various parts of the country, e.g. the country of Dunham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called Danes' holes or Dane-holes. It is not quite certain that dene-hole is a genuine popular form any-

where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME. Denchol(e:—OE. Dena-hol, Danes' hole (cf. OE. Dena-lagu, ME. Denc-lawe, mod. Danes' law, Danc-law), or it may be merely a local pronunciation. But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with DENE sb.!, or with other of the sbs. so spelt, or with DEN (which is phonetically impossible); and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Danes, it has been generally adopted by the archaeologists who have investigated these holes since c 1880. Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name dene-hole into dene, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with dene and den. The name numbled to a class of ancient excava-

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambarde 1570, by Camden 1605 as putei, in Plot's Oxfordshire, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobeline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb. 1706. For later history see Mr. Spurrell's paper cited below, and Traus. Essex Field Club, 1883 III. 48, Journal xxviii, Ivi.

1768 Morant Hist. Essex I. 228 [The Dane-holes at Grays]
The Danes are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled Dane or Dene holes.

1818 Cambrian Reg. III. 3. The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes.

1863 Murray's Hambbe. Kent & Sussex (ed. 2) 16 They are here called 'Danes' or 'Cunobeline's Gold Mines'. Ibid. 20 In a chalk-pit near the village of E. Tilbury are numerous excavations called Danes' Holes. Similar excavations. exist in the chalk and tafa on either bank of the Sonune. The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name Les souterrains des guerres.

1891 R. Merson in Palin Arthéol. First (title), On Deneholes and Arthéola Caves with Vertical Entrances.

1893 Trans. Essex Field Club in Archeol. First. (title), On Deneholes and Arthéola Caves with Vertical Entrances.

1893 Trans. Essex Field Club in Archeol. First. (title), On Deneholes and Arthéola Caves with Vertical Entrances.

1893 Trans. Essex Field Club in Archeol. First. (title), On Deneholes and Arthéola Caves with Vertical Entrances.

1893 Trans. Essex Field Club. Exploration at Hangman's Wood.

1897 T. V. Holmes in Exploration at Hangman's Wood.

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1897 T. V. Holmes in Exploration

| Demerel. [Of. (13th c. in Godef.); in form dim. of dener, denier.] A measure of capacity in

dim. of dener, denier.] A measure of capacity in Guernscy: see quot.

185a Ansted Channel Isl. iv. App. A (ed. 2) 567 In Guernscy the deneral or dundrel is the common small unit of dry measure. Three denerels...make one cabot; two cabots or six denerels, one bushel.

† Denervation. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. I. + L. nervus string, etc., as if f. a verb \*denervare to tie down with a string.] A marking or groove, such as is produced by a string tied round.

1657 Tomusson Renon's Disp. 469 Worms... are like ablong fibres whose parts are not discriminated, save by some... denervations.

Dengrous obs. form of Dancepous

Dengerous, obs. form of Dangerous.

Dengue (den ge). Also dengue-fever, denga. [Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish dengue; Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish dengue; ultimately, according to Dr. Christie, in Glasgow Med. Jrnl. Sept. 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being ka dinga pepo (ka partitive artiele, 'a, a kind of', dinga, dyenga, denga, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', pepo 'evil spirit, plague'). On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word dengue 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use.

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes dandy. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicale, the 'Giraffe'.—See Dandy 2.1 An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and

especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the

rounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called Dandy, and Break-bone fever.

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers.)

1847 in Craic. 1854-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dengue, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850.. Also called.. the Break-bone fever. 1866 Harvard Mem. Biog. I. 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever. 1881 Dr. Christie Dengue Fever in Glasgow Med. Iral. Sept. 165 Three epidemics of dengue are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779-84, the second from 1823 to 1820, and the third from 1870 in 1875. Ibid. 165 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48.. years Vol. III.

before, and they gave to it the former designation ka-dinga-pepo, the name under which I described it in my first com-munication. Ibid. 169 Denga was prevalent in Zanribar in 1823. 1885 Times 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the troncasa or dengue fever and the recent invasion of chulera [at Gibraltar].

Deniable (d/noi-ixl'), a. [f. DENY v. +-ANLE.]

**Deniable** (d/nol'addity, a. [I. DENY v. + -ADLE.] That can be denied.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse 98 This is denyable.

1672 PENN Spirit Truth Vind. 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable.

1760 LAW Spirit of Prayer 11. 49 A maxim that is not deniable, 1865 E. Lucas in Manning Ess. Relig. 4 Lit. 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army.. have certain violes.

Denial (d'noi al). [f. Deny v. +-AL II. 5.]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired.

nsked for or desired,

1528 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. li. 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose. 1548 Unall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xv. (R.), The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denyals. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 11. 1. 281

Nener make deniali; I must and will have Katherine to my wife. 1631 Gouge Gal's Arraws iv. § 8, 385 Torture. Deniall of buriali, and other externall crossess. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. v. 136 Resolution, and the denial of our passions. 1806 7 J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) 11. xl. Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever. 1847
Tennyson Princess v. 324 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life.

D. = Self-Denial.

1828 Wessyer xv. A denial of one's self, is a declining of

own peoples life.

b. = SELF-DENIAL.

1828 Webster s.v., A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

1823 Miss J. E. A. Ilrown Thoughts thro' Fear 78

The denials of obedience.

2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or interable, contradiction of a statement or allega-

untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the

tion as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing.

1576 Fleming Panopl, Epist. 107 Cicero laboureth in his owne purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall, 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 38 That this is a Mercy. 18 plain, and frequently past denyall, a 1704 T. Brown Persius Sat. i. Prol. Wks. 1730 1, 51 Tis true, nor is it worth denial. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. 11. xxi. 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them. 1845 Whately Logic in Encycl. Metrop. 197/1 The denial of the suppressed premiss... will at once invalidate the argument. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) IV. 134 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind.

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims: a dis-

having a certain character or certain claims; a dis-

having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disayowal.

1590 N.T.(L.Tomson) Matt. xxvi. heading, Peters deniall.

1651 Honass Leviath. 11, xxvii. 158 All Crimes that contain not in them a denyall of the Soveraign Power. a 1716 South (J.), Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him.

4. Law. † a. = DENIER 2: see quot.; b. The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him.

1638 Coke On Litt. 161 b, Deniall is a dissession of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent secke. 1728 Young Love Fame vii, Evn denials cost us dear at court. 1838 Scort F. M. Perth xx, Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial. 1861 W. Bett. Did. Law Scot. 8. v., Denial in law imports no more than not confessing. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

5. dial. A drawback, disadvantage, detriment,

5. dial. A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance.

hindrance.

1736 Pegge Kenticisms, A denial to a farm; i. e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment. 1876 S. Warwicksh. Gloss., Denial, hindrance, drawback. 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long.' 1883 Humpskire Gloss., Denial, an encumbrance. 'Ilis children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in Glossaries of Worcestersh., Gloneestersh., Surrey, Sussex, Leicester, Shropshire, Cheshire.

† Deniance. Obs. [6. Deny v. + -ance; cf. OF. denoiance, f. denoier, var. of denier to Deny.]

Denial.

Denial.

1548 HALL Chron. 244 Either for the affirmannee or deniance of the same. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 749.

Denied (d/noi-d), ppl. a. [f. DENV v. + -ED.]
Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

1859 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 281 Dying of that com-non, but denied disease, a broken heart. Hence **Denie dness**, the quality of being denied;

Hence **Denie'dness**, the quality of being denied; † self-denial (obs.).

1571 True Non-conf. 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto... God. **Denier** 1 (d/noi-21). [f. DENY v. + -ER I.] One who denies (in various senses of the verb).

13400 Apol. Loll. 99 And 3et bey deny to men be understonding of be gospel... bei wel bi deniers | printed deneris... 1330 Palson. 212/2 Denyer of a thynge, escondissen... 1358 KNOX First Blast (Arb.) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus... 1660 Jer. Tavlor Duct. Dubit, t. ii. rule iii. § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself. 1741 Warnurron Div. Legat, II. Ded. 23 The Deniers of a future State... 1876 Banckoff Hist. U. S. Vl. xxvi. 33 One state disfranchised Jews... another deniers of the Tribity.

† **Denier** 2 Law. Obs. [a. F. denier pres. inf., taken subst.: cf. disclaimer, and see -ER 4.] The act of denying or refusing.

act of denying or refusing.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 6 Any of the kynges subjectes, to whom any denyer of sale... shall be made. 1628 CORE On Litt. 153 b, Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law. 1643 J. M. Argt. conc. Militia 24 This in effect was a denier of justice.

Denier<sup>3</sup> (d'nie's, ||dznyc'). Obs. or arch. Forms: 5-7 denore, 6 Sc. denoir, 6-7 denoere, 7 denoer, eare, ire, -lere, dinneere, 6- denier. Sce also DENAR. [a. OF. dener, later denier (= l'r. dener, denier, dinier, Cat. diner, Sp. dinero, Pg. dinheiro, It. denaro, danaro):-1. denarium: sce Denarius. The form deneer(e (cf. musketeer, etc.) prevailed

about 1600.]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the son; originally, like the Roman denarius and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coln. Hence (esp. in negative phrases) used as the type

of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th e., a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a penny-weight; from the 13th c., to the reign of Chas. IX (d. 1514), usually of billon or base silver (denier tournoir), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr.; under Henry III (1574-89) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr. (less than 3 of the current broure farthing), and so continued till the death of Lonis XIV. (H. V. Head.)

21425 Wyntoun Cron. VI. V. 60 To be kyrk lika yhere Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay (a penny bat is to say).

1580 II. Gifford Gilloffowers (1875) 132 And in his purse, to serue his neede, Not one deneere he had. 2504 Shaks. Rich. III, t. ii. 252 My Dukedome to a Beggerly denier I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 Walkington Opt. Gins 45 Then line in wealth and gine not a dinneere. 1611 Cotgu., Denier a penny, a deneere; a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English pennie; also, a pennie-weight, or 24 grains. a 1670 Hacker Abp. Williams. I. (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had. not drawn a denier out of the King's purse. 1706 Phillers (ed. Kersey), Denier, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sols. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver. is of 24 Deniers. 1873 Hale In IIIs Name v. 155 A slave whom have bought with my deniers. 1876 Bookming Tacchia-rotto 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers 1 + 20 Used to translate Lat. denarius: see De-Name I and the seed of the contraction of the late of the contraction of the contraction of the late of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the late of the contraction of the late of the contraction of the late of the late

†2. Used to translate Lat. denarius: see DE-NAMIUS I. Obs.

NAMIUS 1. Obs.

1598 Grenewer Tacitus' Ann. 1. v. (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which received two deniers a day. 1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 66 Gallus his scribe, had received 500 deniers.

† 3. A pennyweight; = DENABIUS 3. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny 11. 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers. Ervil floure twelve deniers or drams. a 1656 Usener Ann. (1658) 290 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a deneere, for a drachma. 1706

his manner everywhere is, a deneere, for a drachma. 1706 | see 1).

Denigrate (de'nigre<sup>1</sup>t, v. Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dinigrare to blacken, f. De- I. 3 + nigrare to blacken, f. niger., black; cf. F. de'nigrer (14th c. in Hatef.). Apparently disused in 18th c., and revived in 19th c.]

1. trans. To blacken, make black or dark. lit.
1633 Cockeram, Denigrate, to make black or dark. lit.
1633 Cockeram, Denigrate, to make black or dark. lit.
1633 Cockeram, Denigrate, to make black not defigrating humor. 1657 Tomlisson Kenou's Disp. 19th This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of boary heads. 1736 Anlief Perergou 231 Drunkenness. denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 | Coll. Wiseman Est. (1853) III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room. 1857 J. Hodgeon I. 89 note, The., smoke of pits and manufactories, with .a. dash of denigrated fog from the river.

2. fig. To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1336 Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531) 93 To mynysshe, denygrate, or derke his good name or fame.

1636 TRAPT Comm.

Mark i. 24 This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to denigrate him.

1636 BOYLE Occas. Ref. III. v. (1845) 41 [They]

do..so denigrate the Reputation of them that oppose them.

1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 352 Napoleon. paying writers for years to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose very name he abborred.

1889 PLUMFIRE in Antiquary Apr.

146/2 The character he is at such pains to denigrate.

+ b. To darken mentally, obscure. Obs. pare.

+b. To darken mentally, obscure. Obs. rare.
1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. (1877) 78 These. smells. do
rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and

Hence Demigrated ppl. a., Demigrating ppl. a.

1646: 189, 1857 [see 1].

Denigration (denigré fon). Now rare. [ad.
L. dénigration-em, n. of action from dénigrare: so
in OF. (14-16th c.). As to use, see prec.]

1. The action of blackening, or process of becom-

1. The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration. These are the waies wherby culinary and common fires doe operate. a 1691 BOYLE IVE. 1, 714 (R.) In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off.

2. fig. Blackening of character, defamation.

1868 Helps Realmak xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her. 1884 C. E. Plumptra G. Bringo II. 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue.

† D. A stain, a dark spot. Obs. rare.

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 11. 129, Let [this] be the denigration, and such a spot in the. Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

¶ In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for

"In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for "unblackening, whitewashing". [See DE-II, 1.]

1868 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. I. 290 A fallen angel whose denigration is beyond the power of an impartial

Denigrator (demigrettar), [agent-n. in L. form from denigrare to Denigrate: see -or.]

1. Something that blackens.
1658 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xii. (ed. 4) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators.
2. One who blackens another's character or re-

7874 HELPS Soc. Press. xii. 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind. 1882 Remin. old Bohemian (1883) 40 Most of his denigrators and

assailers.

Denigrature, rare-0. = DENIGRATION.
1727 Baller vol. II, Denigrature, n making black.

Denim (d'ni'm, de'nim). [Shortened from serge de Nim, F. serge de Nîmes or Nismes, serge of Nismes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). Mismes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, Dict. gén. de Commerce (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nimes'. Cf. DELAINE.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc. 1695 E. Hatton Merchaut's Mag. 159, 18 Serge Denims that cost 6l, each. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nim Breeches. 1864 Webster, Denim, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc. 1868 Mobile Daily Tribune 4 Nov. 4/6 Dry Goods. Blue Denims. Brown Denims. 1875 Miss Bian Sandwich Isl. (1880) 79 She wears. a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees. Denitrate (dina) tre'l), v. [De- II. 1.] trans. To free from nitric or nitrous acid. 1863 Richardson & Watts Chem. Technol. I. m. i. 94 A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the ncid. 1893 Brit. 7ml. Photog. XL. 797 Gnncotton. loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated. Hence Denitrated ppl. a., Denitrating ppl. a. and vbl. sb.; also, Denitration, the process of

and vbl. sb.; also, Denitration, the process of denitrating; Denitrator, an apparatus for deni-

tration.

tration.

1863 Richardson & Watts Chem. Technol. I. iii. 189
A close reservoir..placed..above the denitrating column.

1864, 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 Chemical
News XXVII. 135 There are two methods. on the Tyne
for the denitration of the nitrosulphuric acid: the Glover
towers and denitration by steam. 1880 Lomas Alkali
Trade 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 10 in.
square timber.

Denitrify (dinaitrifai), v. [DE-II. I.] trans.
To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence
Denitrified ppl. a., Denitrifying vbl. sb. and

ppl. a.; Deni trifier, a denitrifying agent; Denitrificator, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously 'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G. Lunge Mannf. Sulphuric Acid I. 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle... is the 'Denitrificateur' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself. 1892 W. CROOKES Wagner's Chem. Technol. 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead. Ibid. 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier. Ibid. 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

Ing apparatus. **Denitrize** (dinoi troiz), v. [DE- II. I.] = prec. Hence Denitrizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1892 W. Crookes Wagner's Chem. Technol. 267 Passing out denitrised at the bottom of the tower. Ibid., The denitrising apparatus devised by J. Glover of Wallsend. .nsed mader the name of the Glover tower.

† **Denizate**, v. Law. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of med. (Anglo-)L. denizare: see Denize v.] trans. To constitute a denizen.

To constitute a denizen.

To constitute a denizen.

1604 in Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. vii. (1677) 425 His
Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, enable and prefer
to such offices. 1628 Coke Ou Litt. 129a, An alien that is
enfranchised or denizated by letters patent.

Denization (denizē<sup>1</sup> Jon). Law. [a. Anglo-F.

denization (Littleton Inst.), n. of action from DENIZE v.: in 16-17th c. Anglo-L. denizatio (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a deni-

Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

1601 Act 43 Eliz. c. iii, An Act for the Denization of William Myllet.

1607 EVELVN Nuncism. vi. 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755

CARTE Hist. Eng. IV. 327 He.. gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q. Elizabeth, the privilege of denization. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. i. 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

+ **Denize**, v. Obs. [f. Denizen, by dropping the termination: probably representing an AFr. denizer; in med.(Anglo-)L. denizāre.]

denizer; in med.(Anglo-)L. denizare.]

1. trans. To make (a person) a denizen.

1577 Hanmer Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 240 Which things when this free denized Cubricus had gotten. 1579 J. Stubbes Gapting Guff Cj., If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him to be mayster of one foot of ground. 1602 Carew Cornwall 65a, Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized Cornish. 1708 J. Chamberlanne St. Gt. Brit. 1. 111. v. (1742) 181 If a foreign Ludy... marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband.

2. fig. To admit into recognized use (as a word, a custom etc.): to naturalize

2. If a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

157-87 Holinshed Chron. v. II. 10/2 The Irish language was free dennized in the English pale. 1504 PLAT Jewell-Lo., Diverse New Exper. 6 This secrete is as yet merely French, but it had beene long since either denized or made English if, etc.

Denizen (de nizen), sb. and a. Forms: Denizen (denizen), so. and a. Forms: 5 deynseyn, -seen, deinseyn, deynesin, 5-6 denesyn, -zen, denysen, -zen, 6 denezan, denisine, denysyn, -cen, 6-7 denisen, -zin, 6-8 denison, -zon, 7 -zan, 6- denizen. [a. AF. deinzein, denzein, denszein = OF. deinzein, f. AF. deinz, denz, dens, mod.F. dans (:-L. de intus) within + -ein:-L. -aneus: cf. foreign, forein, L. foraneus.]

1. A person who dwells within a country, as opposed to foreigners who dwell outside its limits. (In this, the original sense, including and mainly

posed to foreigners who dwell outside its limits. (In this, the original sense, including and mainly consisting of citizens.) Now rare in lit. sense.

14... Chalmerlain Ayr iii. (Sc. Stat. 1), Alswel forreyns as deynseens [tam inhabitantes quam forinsect]. 1488-9 Act Alten. VII, c. 23 Coin... conveid into Flanndres... as well by merchauntes straungers as by deynesins. 1638 Core on Litt. 129 a, He that is born within the king's liegeance is called sometime a denizen, quasi deins nee, born within... But many times denizen is taken for an alien born that is infranchised or denizated by letters patent. 1655 Gurnall. Chr. in Arm. 1. 53 The Charter of London... is the birthright of its own Denisions, not Strangers. 1664 Pennsylv. Archives 1. 25 All people shall continue free denizens and enjoy their lands. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. 1. x. 383 To be a natural denizen of Athens it was necessary to be born of a father and mother both free and Athenians. 1841 James Brigand i, The towns of that age and their laborious denizens, 1847 Lytton Lucretia 374 The squalid, ill-favoured denizens, lounging before the doors.

b. transf. and fig. An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (of a place, region, etc.). Used of persons, animals, and plants: chiefly poetic or rhetorical.

1474 Caxton Chesse II. iii. Ciij, We be not deynseyns in the world for to dwelle and abyde alwey therin, but for to goo and passe thrugh hit. a 1711 Ken Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 11 Bless'd Denizon of Light Ian angell 1712-4 Poer Rape Lock II. 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 Scott Antiq. viii, Winged denizens of the carg. 1866 Mauny Phys. Geog. Sea xix. § 866 As if the old denizens of the forest bad been felled with an axe.

2. By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a coun-

admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

[1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 391 Eny citizen or denysen. Itid. 393 Yf eny citezen denesyn or foreyn departe out of the seid cite.] 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 152 Casar had made many that came from Gallin transalpina, free denizens in Rome. 1657 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 1, (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denison. 1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 135 In our Colonies. all Foreigners may be made Denizons for an inconsiderable Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained exdonatione regis letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'ISAREIL Chas. 1, III. vi. 94 Charles seemed ambitions of making English denizens of every man of genins in Europe. 1873 DIXON Two Queens I. 11. ii. 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b. fig. One admitted to, or made free of, the

b. fig. One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. v. 36 For they be made denisens in heauen. a 1653 GOUGE Comm. Heb. xi. 21 III. (1655) 88 Naturalized by lacob, and made free Denisons of the Church. 1859 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Poets 11. xiv. 185 He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

c. Used of things: e.g. of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In Nat. Hist., A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but

animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, hut which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf. COLONIST 2.

1578 Lyte Dodoens v. Iviii. 623 Tarragon. was allowed a Denizon in England long before the time of Ruelius writing. a 1626 Br. Anoaewes Serm. vi. (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denison. 1878 Honkers Strud. Flora Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. Mod. Melilotus officinalis is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B. adi or attrib

B. adj. or attrib.

B. adj. or attrib.

1483 Act 1 Rich III, c. 9 § 1 All merchanntes of the nacion of Italie...not made deinseyn. 1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII c. 20 § 1 Merchaundises of every merchaunt denyseyn and alien. 1580 HOLLYBAND Treas, Fr. Tong, Hobeine.. the right which the prince hath vpon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 41 The wife is of the same condition with her husband. Franck if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were n nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 Entick London IV. 377 This house wass. accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II.. made it denizen.

Denizen (denizen), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize. Usually fig.

Usually fig.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3
They [trees, etc.] may in short time be so denisend and made acquainted with our soile, as they will prosper [etc.].

1631 Donne Serm. xxxviii. 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant.

1636 Herwood Challenge II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 To have you

denison'd in Spaine. a 1711 KEN Hymnar. Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 132 These rather might be found. Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see. 1832 Southey Lett. (1856) IV. 298 The cholera is not a passing evil. It is denizened among us. 1868 LOWELL Dryden Pr. Wks. (1890) III. 130 note, So few has long been denizened.

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. rare.

Hence De nizened ppl. a.

1556 Sta J. Cheke Let. to T. Hoby in Ascham's Scholem.
Introd. (Arb.) 5 If the old denisoned wordes could content
and ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of vnknown
wordes. 1607 Chapman Bussy D'Ambois Plays 1873 II. 19
Some new denizond Lord.

De'nizenship. [f. Denizen sb. + -ship.]
The position or status of a denizen.

1 ne position or status of a denizen.

1603 FLoato Montaigne in. ix. (1632) 564 An authenticke Bull, charter or patent of denizonship or borgeonsship of Rome. 1807 W. Tavlon in Ann. Rev. V. 568 The concession of denizenship. 1871 Athenæum 4 Feb. 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple.

Dennar, -er, obs. forms of DINNER.

Denne, obs. form of DIN v.

Dennet (denet). [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname Dennet.] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England c 1818-1830.

c 1818-1830.

1818 Sporting Mag. II. 103 The Dandies of our days. Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1826 Hull Advertiser 9 June 1/2 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 Lever 9. Hinton xvi, A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

Denning: see Den v. 1

**Denny** (deni), a. Obs. or rare. [f. Den sb.! + -Y.] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W. D. tr. Comerins' Gate Lat. Unit. 7 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wide beasts.

vilde beasts. **Denominable** (dǐnρ mināb'l), α. [f. L. dēnō-minā-re to denominate + -BLE.] That may be deminā-re to denominate + -BLE.]

nominated or named.

1638 Sta T. Baowne Pseud. Et. (ed. 4) IV. iii. 182 Inflammation .. denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818
BENTHAM Ch. Eng. Introd. 165 The so often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T. Walmsley, Sec.

Deno minant, sb. rare. [ad. L. denominant-em, pr. pple. of denominare: see next.] = Deno-

MINATOR 3. 1889 in Cent. Dict.

Denominate (dinp minet), ppl. a. and sb. [ad.
L. denominat-us, pa. pple. of denominate.]

A. pa. pple. Named, called, denominated. Obs.

A. pa. pple. Named, called, denominated. Obs. or arch.

1579 G. Harvey Letter-bh. (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles...they...may be callid, termid...or denominate. 1665 Sta T. Herber Franciscope 1679 143 Whether Gusurat...be denominate from Gezurat, which in the Arabick signifies an Isle. 1689 It. Buchanar's De Jure Regni to It is no great matter how it be denominate. 1814 Souther Rederick xviii, The walls of Salduba...by Rome Cæsarian and August denominate, Now Zaragoza.

† B. adj. Arith. Said of a number when used adjectivally with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= Concrete a. 4); opp. to abstract.

1579 Diages Stratiot. 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 207 Abstract and.. denominate Numbers.

C. sb.

C. sb.

+1. That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation. Obs.

1638 Sin T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygnæa; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritins.

+2. Gram. A word derived from another word, est from a noun; a denominative. Obs.

+2. Gram. A word derived from another word, esp. from a noun; a denominative. Obs.

1628 T. Spencer Logick 142 Aristotle. thus .. writeth;

Those [words] are called denominates, which have the appellation of a name from some other..as from Grammari, man is called a Grammarian. 1654 Hammono Auszu. Animadv. Ignat. ii. § 1. 34 The nature of the word being a denominate from a yong man, νεωτερική from νεώτερου.

**Denominate** (dǐnφ mine t), v. [f. L. dēnāmināt-, ppl. stem of dēnāmināre to name, specify by name, f. DE- I. 3 + nāmināre to name (see Nominate) NATE).

NATE).]

1. trans. To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig. from or after something). Now usually with complement: To give (a thing) the name of .., to call.

1552 HULDET, Denominate, denomino. 1597 Morley Introd. Mns. 91 Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominate after the number of blacke minimes set for a note of the plainsong. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 209 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name. Ibid. 223 Americus Vespucius. denominates that vast and spacions Continent from his owne name, America. 1639 Fuller Holy War II. ix. (1840) 60 From him [Guelpho] they of the papal faction were denominated Guelphos. 1774 Beynam Mythol. 1. 89 Phi is also used for any opening.. whence.. the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1781 Cowper Ep. Lady Hesketh 18 This is what the world. Denominates an itch for writing. 1805 FOSTER Ess. 111. iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations. 1876 E. Mellor Priesth.

i. 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest,
+ b. intr. (for reft.) To give oneself a name,
take one's name (from). Obs. rare.
1558 SPARKE Prim. Devot. (16631 336 Thou that leavest
the master, and denominatest from the servant.

+c. To express in some arithmetical denomination. Obs. rare.

1788 PRESSIES Lect. Hist. ut. xiv. 120 These methods of denominating time.

+ 2. Of things: To give a name to, as a quality or attribute; to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the

tute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. Obs.

1616 S. Ward Coale fr. Altar (1627) 36 The same vertue denominated Iacob a Prince with God. 1628 Donne Serm. xxiii. 225 The Divine, the Physitian, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same Kinde of Learning. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 184 The numerous Rabble. have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Exsences. 1698 W. Chillot Exil Thoughts vi. (1851) 74
This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples. 1783 Joinson Let. to Susanna Thrale (1788) 11. 290 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 1816-17 Benimar Christomathia Wks. VIII. 19 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar. scholar.

10. Absol.

10.4 Selther Titles Hon. 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable. For that quality denominates. 1621 Burron Anal. Mel. 11, 111, 11676) 197/2 It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives esse to it ['gentry']. 1691 Baxter Nat. Ch. xii, 51 The Form denominateth; and is Essential.

e. Logic. Of an attribute: To give a name to

e. Logic. Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1509 [see Denosinator 3]. a 1626 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law xxiii. (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things. 1843 MLL Logic 1. ii. § 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name.

† 3. To point out, indicate, denote. Obs.

1710 in Somers Tracts 111. 5 Our Credit in this Case. is rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the Word denominates its Original. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 1. 88 The portion of saltwhich. suffered the greatest change, denominates the most impure water. 1792 J. Belk. NAT Hist. New Hampshire 111. 130 There is a difference sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth.

Hence Denomination Denominating ppl. adis.

Hence Deno minated, Deno minating ppl. adjs. 1614 SELDEN THUES Hon. 235 At this day. in the denominating Countle the Earle hath but only his Name. 1750. CARTE Hist. Eng. 11. 465 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsick value. 1825 BENTHAM Indic. Ld. Eldon 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

value. 1825 BENTHAM Indic. L.d. Eldon 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

Denomination (dInominēt fon). [a. OF. denominacion (13th c. in Godef. Suppl., ad. 1. dēnōminātiōn.cm, n. of action from dēnōmināre (in cl. Lat. in the sense of 'calling by another than the proper name, metonymy').]

1. The action of naming from or after something; giving a name to, calling by a name.

1400 Test. Love 11. (R.), Of whiche worchings and possession of hours, y' daies of the week haue take her names, after denominacion in these seven planets. 1593 NORDEN Spec. Brit., Mick 1. 18 To controll mine observations. in regarde of the vincertaine distances, vntrue denominations of places .. which (I confesse) are faultes. a 1646 Dacon Max. 5 Uses Com. Law xxv. (1656) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious. 1739 Hune Illum, Nat. 1. vii, The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination. 1860 Abr. Thomson Laws Th. § 48. 76 Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature.

+ b. A mentioning or specifying by name. Obs.

+ b. A mentioning or specifying by name. Obs. 1308 Therman Barth. De P. R. n. iii. (1495) 30 By denomynacion of lymmes that ben seen, vinseen werkinges of lettenly inwyttes ben understonde. 1600 Ilaktuyr Voy. (1810) Ill. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 267 Storyes expresse that Gallin or Fraunce hathe denomination of the whitenesse of peple. 1563 Homilies in Fasting 1. (1859) 284 Works. which are neither good nor evil, but take their denomination of the use or end whereunto they serve. 1659 Pearson (Creed (1830) 1 The first word Credo. giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed. 1778 Burks Corr. (1844) II. 217, I most heartily disclaim that, or any other, denomination, incompatible with such sentiments. 1815 Scott Cuy M. vii, The tribes of gypsics, jockies, or cards—for by all these denominations such banditit were known. 21371 Grotze Eth. Fragm. 11876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

people.

† b. (Sec quot.) Obs.

1737 Ang. BOULTER Lett. II. 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

3. Arith. A class of one kind of unit in any

system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

c 1430 Art of Nombrynge (E. E. T. S) 8 And so oft with-

draw the digit multiplying, vnder the article of his denomination. 1542 RECORDE Gr. Artes (1575) 52 Of the first ternarye, the denomination is vnities, and of the seconde ternarye, the denomination is thousandes. 1557—Whetst. Rjb, I will, for ease, turne the other into a fraction of the same denomination. 1594 Bluddevil Exerc. 1. vi. (ed. 7) 19. 1660 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. 9 The price by which twas bought, and likewise the rate at which 'twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 Bradley Fam. Diet., Troy Weight, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain. 1868 Rooers Pol. Econ. iv. (1876) 47 When ... the paper money is of small denominations. Mod. Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4. A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. In. 187 Civil dissention ... 'twist men of the same denomination and principles. 1727 A. Hamledon New Acc. E. Ind. I. xxviii. 350 The Country ... produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations. 1814 D. H. O'Brien Capter. & Escape 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys.

5. A collection of individuals classed together

5. A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always spec. a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive

nanc.
a1716Surn(J.), Philosophy.. has divided it intumany sect, and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746-7 Herry Medil. (1818) 195 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death..opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful. 1788 Franklin Autobiog. Wks. 1887 1. 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons. 1888 Bayer. Amer. Commun. 111. vv. civ. 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion..than in England or Scotland.

Denominations are first former. [Annual of the communications]

Denominational (d/npminelfonal), a.

prec. + -AL.]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination or ecclesiastical sect; sectarian, as a denominational school or college; hence denominational system of education, one providing or recognizing such

of education, one processing schools, etc.

1838 GLADSTONE State in Rel. w. Ch. (1839) 274 We have no fear for the Church of England in her competition with the denominational bodies around her.

1861 M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France 71 Under the dominion of the new law denominational schools are the rule.

1882 Standard to Oct.

5/1 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now undenominational need no apology or excuse.

2. Pertaining to a denomination or name. rare.

1802 Daily News 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver invincically worth their de-

1892 Daily News 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value.

Hence Denominationalism, adherence to or advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e.g. of education); Denomina tionalist, an adherent or advocate of these; Denominationality, the state or condition of being denominational; Denominationalize v., to make denominational; **Denominationally** adv., according to a denominational method.

according to a denominational method.

1855 Trench Eng. First & First, iv. (1870) 129 We have 'inflexional', 'scasonal', 'denominational', and on this.. the monstrous birth, 'denominational', and on this.. the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism'. 1870 Sat. Ker. 2 Apr. 431 This plan..concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism. 1870 Daily News 7 Oct., in the country districts. the Denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground. 1892 E. L. Stanley Ibid. 16 Nov. 5/6 Denominationality would not he believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools. 1869 Nation (N. V.) 11 Mar. 190 (Cent.) The religious sentiment somewhat. denominationalized—to coin a new word. 1893 Daily News 22 June 4/7 To denationalise Trinity [College] would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalise it. 1845 Eciactic Kev. Dec. 622 Religious education is taken up denominationally.

Denominative (d/np/minětiv), a. and sb. [ad.

Denominative (d/np·min&iv), a. and sb. [ad. L. denominative-tts, f. ppl. stem of denominare: see -ive. Cf. F. denominatif (Catholicon, 15th c.).] A. adi.

1. Having the quality or function of naming;

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. Jackson Comment. Apost. Creede 11. 62 The same name [Cepha] given vnto Simon. must imply no more then a denominative reference vnto the rocke. 1658 W. Burton Itin. Anton. 151 The pettry stream that runs thereby was denominative of the place. 1826 Mrs. Bray De Foix viiii. (1884) 209 High-spixed wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physic.

b. Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute; characterized by denomination.

a 1638 Meor Disc. ii. Wks. (1672) 1.6 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name. 1674 Ower Holot Spirit (1693) 9 A Name. not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work. 1843 Mull. Logie 1. ii § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called denominative, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they comote.

† 2. Having or called by a distinctive name;

+2. Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a Denomination (sense 3). Obs. rare. a 1677 Cocker Arith. (1678) 29 The least decominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. Gram. Formed or derived from a noun. [cf. Priscian Inst., iv. L. 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur'. The L. word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render Gr. παρώνυμος derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) v. Denominativus, adj. Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as frum dens comes dentatus. 1839 tr. Gesenius' Hebr. Gram. § 85 Denominative nauns. 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun. 1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. vii. 131 Such denominative verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family.

+ b. Derivative. Obs. rare.

1624 F. Whitz Repl. Fisher 236 This holinesse being only relatine, transitorie, and denominatine, and not inherent or

B. sb. +1. A 'denominative' or attributive

B. sb. +1. A 'denominative' or attributive term; see A. 1 b. Obs.

1589 PUTTENNAM Eng. Poesie in. xvii. (Arb.), He that said thus of a faire Lady: 'O rare beautie, o grace, and curtesie!' Whereas if he had said thus, O gratious, courteous and beautifull woman!..it had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force...to speake by the denominative, as by the thing it selfe. 1599 [see Denominatora 3].

2. Gram. A word formed or derived from a noun. a 1638 Mede B'ks. t. ii. (R.), For sanctity and to sanctife being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them: the one openeth the way to the knuwledge of the other. 1839 tr. Gramins Hebr. Gram. 45 A peculiar kind of secondary verbs... are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical. 1885 tr. Socin's Arabic Gram. 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning. transitive meaning

Denominatively (dingminitivli), adv. [f.

Denominatively (d/np/mm/2tivity, adv. [1. prec. + LY 2.] In a denominative manner; by way of denomination; † attributively, derivatively, 1563 87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 1303/2 Substantia may be predicated denominatinely...or in a figurative locution. 1656 Jeanes Fuln. Christ 118 There is only an extrinsecall, and accidentall union betwixt a man and his garment; and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. Homo dicitur vestitus, non vestit. 1660 T. Googe Chr. Directions xx. (1831) 108 Whatsoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

Denominator. d/np/minet(21). [1a. med. L.

Denominator (ding minetra). [a. med.L. dēnēminātor, agent-n. from dēnēminātor to Denominate. In F. denominateur occurs 1484 (Hatzf.)

in the arithmetical sense.]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. Now rare.

1577 Harrison England iv. xiv. (1878) II. 91 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seauen planets, choosing the same for the denominator of the daie, that letc.]. 1641 Heven Help to Hist. (1071) 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1878 N. Amer. Ren. 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. Arith. and Alg. The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Cor-

an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Cor-

an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to numerator.)

1542 Recorde Gr. Artes (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into whiche the vnit is divided.

1557 — Whetst. Fiv b, Here have I settle the lesser side as the numerator and the greatere side as the denominator.

1674 Jeane Arith. (1696) 211 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 W. Embeson Meth. Incoments 29 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 Bowes. Logic xii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any unce of which has for . its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators.

162. 1831 Carlive Nart. Res. 11. ix, The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. 1893 H. Ginss Collog. Curring of allow is that capital. measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

13. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. Obs. (Cf. Denominative A. 1 b, B. 1.)

(Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1509 Blundevil Art of Logick vii. 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantnes is the Denominator, valiant the Denominatine, Peter the Denominated for Peter is the subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleaue.

Denotable (d/nou\*läb'l), a. [f. Denote v. + ABLE.] That can be denoted or marked.

-ABLE.] That can be denoted or marked.

a 1683 Sta T. Browne Tracts (1684) 25 In hot Regions, and more spread and digested Fluwers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several humane expressions. 1888 Macm. Mag. Feb. 327 His painter's habit of presenting every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and colours.

† **Denotate** (di nolet), v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. denotare to Denote: cf. connotate vb.]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark out, indicate; = Denote 1, 2.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke Contents, In the fifth.. Parte, are sett downe, and denotated vnto us certaine kindes of precions Medicamentes. 1637 Sybthore Alpost. Obed., Those duties. 102 are. denotated in this word, 'give', or 'render'. 1634 Six T. Herbert Trav. 79 And Temeriske, to denotate himselfe a thankfull person, requites with many favours such Persians as accompanied him. 1638 bid. (ed. 2)

214 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall conjectures. have passed, whence the Magi or wise men came. 1653 R. Ballette Distrusive Vind. 11 If it fully denotated their principal position.

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to Indicate, signify; = Denote 3, 4.

1597 Morley Introd. Mas. 179 Short notes and quicke motions, which denotate a kind of wantonnes. 1610 W. Folkinsham Art of Survey I. iii 6 The high timbring Oake.. denotates a rich and battle soile. 1618 Bolton Florus To Rdr., The yeeres 'from Rome built' - which these letters, A. U.C., do denotate. 1650 Hubbert Pill Formality of All which denotate and set furth the Almighty power of God.

25\* - 2

**Denotation** (dēnotēl·sən). [ad. L. dēnōtātiön-em, n. of action from dēnōtāre to Denote. Cf. F. dénotation (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of denoting; marking, noting; ex-

1. The action of denoting; marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication. c1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 900 Dyners wordes, whiche for denotation or signifycation of pluralite doth ende with an s. 1633 Cockeram, Denotation, a marking, a noting. 1631 Bp. Webbe Quietn. (1657) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding. 1659 Pearson Creed (1839) 275 One who was called 'Emburyoo, because his name was used for the denotation of that year. 1803 Ld. Eldon in Vesey's Rep. VI. 307 By that denotation of intention the Creditor has a double Fund. 1825 Fosnaok Except. Antiq. (1843) I. 111 The idea of Julius Cæsar's building round towers out of vanity, in denotation of conquest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2. (with a and bl.) A mark by which a thing is

quest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2. (with a and pt.) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated; a sign, indication.

1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 97, I had no knowledge of him by any ontward denotations.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 47 The thred tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity. a 1650 May Sativ. Pubpy (1657) 39 After many denotations of a troubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech.

1837 Whittrock Bt. Trades (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy.

3. A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation.

3. A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 595 The Germans called an Esquire. knaue, a denotation of no ill qualitie in those dayes. 1644 Hammono Of Conscience (T.), Mind and conscience are distinguished... that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement. 1559.— On Ps. lxxix. 12 Annot. 46 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews 1. xi, To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through; nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book.

4. The meaning or signification of a term.

1614 SELDEN Titles Hon. 341 Time hath brough the word knaue to a denotation of ill qualities. 1692 J. Edwards Further Eng. Texts O. § N. T. 35 But after all that I have said, concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty. 1892 Pall Mall G. 21 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry? 1893 F. Hall in Nation LVII. 450/t The term drya... may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it.

5. Logic. That which a word denotes, as distinguished from its connotation; the aggregate of

guished from its connotation; the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated; exten-

objects of which a word may be predicated; extension. Cf. Denote v. 5, Connotation 2 b. 1843 Mil. Logic i. viii § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. 1866 Fowler Deduct. Logic (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the contation or intensive capacity. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of 'extension' or of 'denotation'.

Denotative (dinou tativ), a. [f. L. dēnotāt, ppl. stem of dēnotātar + 1VE: cf. connotative.] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative.

cative.

161: Cotgr., Designatif, designatine, denotatine.

1751: Cotgr., Designatif, designatine, denotatine.

1751: Lett. Physiognomy 121 (T.), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. 1862: F. Hatt. Hindu Philos. Syst. 225 Non-difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it. 1871 NAPHEYS Prev. 4. Cure Dis. II. i. 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble.

b. Logic. Of a word: Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from connotative.

designating, as distinguished from connotative.

1864 LATHAM Dict. s.v. Denotation, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. 1869 J. MARTINEAU Ess. II. 327 He must have resorted to ... names more purely denotative still.

Hence Denotatively adv., in a denotative manner.

ra664 Bowen Logic iv. 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark; if used denotatively, it is called a Concept. ra8at Venn Symbolic Logic ii. 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal

symbols, w, x, y, z. **Denote** (d'nōu't), v. [a. F. dénote-r (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. dēnōtāre to mark ont, f. De- I. 3 +

notare to mark, Note.]

notare to mark, Note.]
†1. trans. To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. Obs.
1612 W. Parres Curtaine-Dr. (1876) 40 A most copious Regester, wherein are denoted and set downe the lines and actions of all the inhibitants of the earth. 1632 Lithgow Trav. vi. 255 Which particulars, by my owne experience, I could denote. 1638 H. Rider Horace, Odes ii. vi, Who worthily can with his pen denote Mars? 1697 Cless D'Aunoy's Trav. (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horor of this Spectacle.
2. To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign.
1598 Shaks. Merry W. iv. vi. 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor). That quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1646 Sign. Browne Pseud. Efv. v. xviii, Sun Dialls, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the

Contingent Lines does on other Dyals. c 1820 S. Rogers Italy, Luigi 40 The latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto. 1883 Act 48 Vict. c. 15 Sched. II. 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by nn asterisk.

+ b. To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to

Th. 10 point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate. Obs.

1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 435 The Priests as fearefull of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them. 1701 tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times by this Bishop for his Successor.

3. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of,

3. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc.).

1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. III. iii. 110 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a heast. 1632 J. Hayward II. Blondi's Eromena 182 The appearances which denoted her greatnesse. 1666 Pervs Diary 20 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory. 1766 Anstev Bath Guide II. x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon ty'd under the throat? 1814 Southe Roderick xiii, A messenger.. whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. & II. Jrnls. (1872) I. 22 Medals.. denoting Crimeau service. Mod. A quick pulse denotes fever. A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm.

b. To indicate, give to understand, make known. 1666 Willspood Scales Comm. 13 In this 'iis Moneths, as the Letter M denotes. a 1677 Barrow Wiks. (1639) I. 423 He hath given to the poor. These words denote the freeness of his bounty. 1703 Mandrell Yourn. Yerus. (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans had to this place. 1749 Smollett Registed v. vii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art II. 524 Horizontally [in n table] opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid.

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to ex-

name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to express by a symbol.

1668 Wilkins Real Char. 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 262 (R.) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only. 1711

Hearne Collect. (Or. Hist. 50c.) III. 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. II. x. 262 The word clerk... came to denote an officer in the law. a 1804 W. Gillin Serm. I. xviii. (R.), The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind. 1871 R. Stewart Heat § 63 Then D V P (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass. 1873 Act 36-7 Vict. c. 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

b. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc.]. 1832 Minchin Unipl. Kinemat. 92 Denote by (A) the area of the path of P.

5. Logic. To designate or be a name of; to be predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from

predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from connote.)

connote.)

1843 Mill Logic 1. ii. § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc. and . . connotes the attribute whiteness. Ibid., A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words denotes, and not of what it connotes. 1862 H. Stencer First Princ. 11. ii. § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote. Hence Denoting Ad. [6]

words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote. Hence Denoting ppl. a. 1887 Athenxum 29 Jan. 157/3. The denoting difference between class 1 and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4.

Denotement (dǐnōu tměnt). [f. Denote v. + -MENT.] The fact of denoting or making known; indication; concr. a means or mode of denoting; a token, sign.

a token, sign.

1622 Shaks. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3]. 1653 E. Chisenhale Cath. Hist. 128 To adde to their temporall styles, some denotement of their ecclesiasticall power. 1829 Blackw. Mag. XXVI. 132 These ontward denotements of a perturbed spirit. 1875 M. A. Lower Eng. Surnames (ed. 4) I. v. 69 note, Bush was formerly the common denotement, and sometimes the sign, of an inn.

Denotive (dǐnοū tiv), α. [f. Denote v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote; denotative; indicative.

1830 W. PHILLIPS Mt. Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. II. v. (1851) 140 [Names] denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Brit. Q. Rev. Oct. 404 The term Church He uses... once.. as denotive of a single

| Dénouement (denā man). [F. dénouement, dénoûment, formerly desnouement, f. dénouer, desnouer, in OF. desnoer to untie = Pr. denozar, It. disnodare, a Romanic formation from L. dis- + nodāre to knot, nodus knot.]

Unravelling; spec. the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc.; the catastrophe; transf. the final solution or issue

the catastrophe; transf. the final solution of issue of a complication, difficulty, or mystery.

1752 Chestref. Lett. cclxx. (1792) III. 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon. by the rack, it would have been a true tragical dénouement. 1771 Smollett Hunph. Cl. (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'denouement' you shall know in due season. 1851 Mayne Reid Scalp Hunters xxii. 163 Up to the present time we had nll stood waiting the dénouement in silence. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) I. 228 These lines suggest, the moral dénouement of the plot.

Denoumbre: see DENUMBER.

Denounce (dinauns), v. Also 4-5 denounse, 4-6 denunce, 5 denouns, Sc. denwns, 6 denonce. [a. OF. denoncier, -noncer (in 12th c.

denuntier):-L. dēnuntiāre (-ciāre) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc.), f. DE I. 3 + nuntiāre (nunciāre) to make known, report.]

1. To give formal, anthoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to publish, promulgate: + a. a matter of fact, tidings,

publish, promulgate: † &. a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc. Obs.

1382 Welle 2 Thess. iii. 10 This thing we denounsiden...

to 300 [Khem. this we denounced to you; Vulg. hoc denunciabanus vobis] for if ony man wole not worche, nether ete he. c 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. xii. 60 The Euangelie of God... which to alle men ouste be denouncid. c 1500 Nelvisine 183 Anthony & Regnald came to theire fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydinges. 1563: 87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) 1. 48½ The same reconcilement [was] publickly denounced in the Church of Westminster. 1609 Bible (Douay) Ps. 1xxxvii. comm., When 1 shal be dead and buried, 1 can not denounce thy praises as now 1 can to mortal men. a 1677 Barrow Wes. (1686) 11. 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you. 1726 Allier Parergy 70 All Beadles and Apparitors... are forbidden... to denounce or publish nny such Sentence.

b. an event about to take place: usually of a

b. an event about to take place: usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing

into 3. Obs. or arch.

into 3. Obs. or arch.

1336 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 53 That the king sall nothir denonce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitanis of tribis.

1597 Daniel Civ. Wars (1609) IV. lxxxiv, Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employd before With full commission to denounce his end. 1609 Belee (Dougy) Ps. exviii. comm., Geving thanks..at the Cocke-crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced. 1631 Weever Arc. Fun. Mon. 683 An Officer at Armes, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclaime peace. a 1665 Digsv Priv. Mem. (1827) 109 To. denounce them war. 1718 Freethinker No. 16 P 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) II. Vi. 1. 197 Mohammed himself. had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated. untlimited conquests.

† C. Const. with subord. clause. Obs.

only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated...nulmited conquests.

† c. Const. with subord. clause. Obs.

1388 Wyclif Num. xviii. 26 Comaunde thou, and denounse to the dekenes, Whanne 32 han take tithis of the sones of Israel...offre 32 the firste fruytis of tho to the Lord. c1500 Melusine 19 A forester cam to denounce to the Erle Emery how there was within the fforest of Coulombyers the moost merunyllous wildhore that euer was sen byfore. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to he Justified by fayth. 1611 Bible Deut. xxx. 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. 1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 111. v. 396 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth. 1793 Objections to War Examined 27 Scarcely a sitting passes. but some Department.or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection. 1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India 11. v. vii. 596 To denounce to thin that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal. † 2. transf. Of things: To make known or announce, esp. in the manner of a sign or portent; to portend. Obs.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 5 Then should you three Investives have vonited lesse shounders and expected.

portend. Obs.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 5 Then should your three Invectives have vomited lesse slaunders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine. 1595 Shaks. John III. iv. 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abbortines, presages and tongues of heauen, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Iohn. 1667 MILTON P.L.II. 166 His look denounced Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous Toless than Gods. 1706 Estcourt Fair Examp. III. i, A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with medenounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 155 P6 They would readily. catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced.

3. To announce or proclaim in the manner of a

3. To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse,

etc.).

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a speciall steed of the Kings: denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any one [etc.]. 1687 T. BROWN Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730 1.73 There's nothing hut fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides. 1721 BERKELEV Prevent, Ruin Gt. Brit. Wks. III. 201 Isaiah denounced a severe judgment against the ladies of his time. 1837 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville III. 121 Captain Wyeth. had heard the Crows denounce vengeance on them, for having murdered two of their warriors. 1875 E. White Life in Christ 11. xiv. (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal.

4. To proclaim. declare, or pronounce (a person)

1875 E. Whith Life in Christ 11. xiv. (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal.

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something): a. usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad. To denounce to the horn (Sc. Law): publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 29251 (Cott.) Pe [man] bat brekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursd bar-wit. c 1425 Wynyoun Cron. vii. ix. 534 Schyr Willame Besat gert for-pi Hys chapelane... Denwns cursyd wyth Buk and Bell All þei, þat had part of þat brynnyn, or ony art. c 1555 Harfsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 182 She.. was denounced..contumas, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1579 Sc. Acts. Tas. VI (1597) § 75 The disobedience of the processe of horning is sa great... that the persones denunced to the Horne. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 466 He accurseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature. 1709 STRYFE Ann. Ref. I. xxv. 281 He was solemnly denounced excommunicate by the President. 1802 Eliza Parsons Myst. Visit IV. 50 Her... dislike to the late Mrs. Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman. 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scotl. 274/2 A messenger-at-arms. thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn. 1879 Dixon Windsor II. vii. 76

† b. To proclaim king, emperor, etc. Obs.

1494 FABVAN Chron. VI. Clxiv. 159 The sayde pope... crownyd hym with ye imperyall dyademe and denounced hym as emperoure. c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. oz Constantine was denounced emperowre of the Romaine soldiars. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. (1637) 85 (D.) His sonne Constans, whom...he had denounced Augustus or Emperor. 5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities; to inform against, delate, accuse.

1485 Bull Innoc. VIII in Camden Misc. (1847). To denunce, and declare or cause to be denanced and declared alle suche contrary deers and rebelles. 1533 More Apol. Whs. 886/1 Those therfore that speake heresies, euery good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden vpon theire wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym. 1726 AYLIFE Parergon 99 Archdeacons..shall..denounce such of them as are negligent.. to the Bishop. 1883 Times 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised. 1887 Bowen Virg. Ameid II. 83 Palamedes.. Falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done.

6. To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of

wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation; to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denun-

against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against.

1664, 1831] see Denouncer cl. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan
111. 443 Humanity! I forswear it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity! 1863 Geo. Eliot Komola (1880)
I. Introd. 8 Savonarola... denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy. 1875 Bayese Holy Rom. Emp. xvi. (cl. 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel.

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty, elc.). [So F. denouncer.]

1842 Alison Hist. Europe (1850) XII. lxxx. §7. 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to clapse before hostilities could be resumed. 1879 Times 16 June, The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties. 1885 Manch. Exam. 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty... to denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice.

8. Mining. (In Mexico and Spanish America.)
To give formal notice to the authorities of the

To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment

or forfeiture of (an old one); hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery. [=Sp. denunciar.]

1881 E. G. Squier in Encycl. Erit. XII. 132/1 (Ilonduras)
Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year. 1886 Mining Circular, One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico.

of Mexico.

¶ 9. ? To renounce. Obs. rare.

• 135 E. A. Mili. P. B. 106 Certez byse ilk renkez bat me renayed habbe & denounced. Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele.

Hence Denounced ppl. a.

1552 Hylor, Denounced, denunciatus, indictus. 1592 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 143 The denunced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 38 He had also right. to the single escheat of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction. 1845 T. W. Corr Puritanism 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

† Denou'nce, 5b. Obs. rare. [f. Denounce v. Cf. obs. F. dénouce in Godef.] = Denouncement.

1705 J. Roains Hero of Age 1. vi. 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to decide her hrave Denounce of War.

Denounceable, a. rare. [f. DENOUNCE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being denounced.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. II. II, It is embodied; made tangible, made denounceable.

Denouncement (d'nou nsment). [a. obs. F. denoncement 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f. dénoncer:

see -MENT.]

1. The action of denouncing; denunciation; † declaration; † announcement (of evil); public accusation or expression of condemnation.

1344 Hale Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc. (Malh.)

1. 272 At the laufull denouncement and request of our vainersall clergye. we proceeded against him [Oldcastell]. 1641 MILTON Ch. Govt. 11. iii. 51 This terrible denouncement. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iii. 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse. 1836 New Monthly Mag. XLVII. 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denonnements against their posterity. 1879 G. Machonald P. Faber II. xii. 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy.

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land: cf. Denounce v. 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.) 1864 American VII. 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired Jim Mexico].

Denouncer (dInournsat). [f. Denounce v. + -ERI; = OF. denonceor, -eur.] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who answered the state of the state of the states.

-ER1; = OF. denonceor, -eur.] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 CANTON Encydox xxii. 82 The owle is a byrde mortalle or otherwyse denouncer of mortalite. 1611 COTGR., Prediction of the word of things to come. 1650 Driven Don Sebastian v. Wks. (1883) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 1748 Richardson Claritia (1811) VIII. xli. 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1824-0 Landor Imag. Conv. (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 More Debett. Salem Wks. 1013/1 So dooeth enery denouncer, enerye accuser, and in a maner enerye witnesse too. 1648 Milton Observ. Art. Peace (1851) 576 These illiterate denouncers. 1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. x. 150 Detected fugitives were..condemned to the galleys., while their denouncers were..rewarded with half their goods.

c. One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc.).

1664 Evelyn Sylva (1776) 568, I am no advocate for ironworks, but a Declared Denouncer. 1821 Examiner 1 Apr. 193/1 Not to be lost sight of. by the denouncers of corruption. 1878 Morkey Carlyle Crit, Misc. Ser. 1. 185 The chief denouncer of phantasms and exploded formulas.

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

Donounciation, obs. form of DENUNCIATION.

Denouncing (dinaurisig), vil. si. [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DENOUNCE in various senses. The action of the verb DENOUNCE IN VATIOUS SERSES, 1552 HULDET, Denouncyng, demunciatio. 156a J. Shute Cambine's Turk, Wars 15 b, Without any other denouncing of warres. he presented his arnie. 1647 May Hist, Park, II. vi. 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began. 186a Carlyle Fredk, Gt. XIII. (1873) V. 5 Oh the pamphleteerings, the denouncings, the complainings.

Denouncing, ppl. a. [-1NG 2.] That denounces

nounces.

1661 Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwel Verses & Ess. (1669)
60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent To try if England can repent.

1746 Collins Odes, Passions 43 The Wardenouncing trumpet

De novo: see DE I. 6.

† Densate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. densare to make dense, thicken, f. densus Dense.] trans.

To thicken, condense.

1604 R. CAWOREV Table Alph., Densated, made thicke.

1657 Tomenson Renow's Disp. 651 Oyl of Roses. densates, tempers the hot ventricle.

† **Densation.** Obs. [ad. L. densātion-em, n. of action from densāre: see prec.] Thickening, condensation.

1615 Chooke Body of Man 263 The Densation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts. 1655-60 STANLEY Ilist. Philos. (1701) 7/1 Densation, or rarefaction. 1720 SHELVOCKE Artillery IV. 261 This Densation. being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarifaction.

|| Dens can is, the Doc's roott Violett, q.v.

Dense (dens), a. [ad. L. dens-us thick, dense, crowded. Cf. F. dense (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. dempse), perh. the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact. a. Of close

paeted together; thick, compact. a. Of close molecular structure. Opp. to rare.

1509 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's lik. Physicke 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heerwith they will not be soackede. 1671 R. Bohun Wind 192
The Earth, being a dense body, retaines the Calorifique impressions. 1794 SULLIVAN Fiew Nat. I. 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare. 1860 TNEDAL Glac. I. X. 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 227 The dense bones resist decay longer.

b. Having its perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together; in Bot. and

constituents closely crowded together; in Bot. and Zool. closely set.

1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) 111. 366 Grows in dense this. 1793 MARTYN Lang. Bot., Dense panicle. 1835 SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay i. 7. Marshes wide and woodlands dense. 1836 MARRYN Lilish. Easy xxy, The crowdlands dense. 1836 MARRYN Lilish. Easy xxy, The crowdlands dense that it was hardly possible to move. 1846 MCOLLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) 1. 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45,000.

C. Crowded, 'thick' (with). rare.

1842 Tennyson Morte & Arthur 1796 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

2. fig. 8. gen.

1732 Hist. Lilleravin 111. 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid of it self, he frequently inspissates it. 1760 Franklin Lett. Whs. (1887) 111. 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with. 1858 Hawthorns. Fr. A. H. Trals. (1872) 11. 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle.

b. esp. Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.

b. esp. Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.

1877 Black Great Past. vii. (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up.

c. transf. Of persons: Stupid, 'thick-headed'.

183a Lame Elia Ser. 1. Artif. Comedy Last Cent., More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1889 Poor Nellie (1888) 114 He will. put notions into her dense head.

3. Photography. Of a negative: Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4. Comb.

1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. V. 298 Dense-headed Rush.

1861 MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V. 208 Dense-headed Rush. 1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 383 Heads dense-flowered. 1874 LISLE CARR Jud. Grayum. 1. iv. 123 How quicksighted do the most dense-minded men become when in love! Hence (nonce-wd.) Dense v, to make dense;

De'nsing vbl. sb.

Densing vbl. sb.

1888 F. H. Stoddard in Andover Rev. Oct., It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

Densely (densli), adv. [f. Dense a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a dense manner; thickly, closely, crowdedly.

1836 Macgillivray tr. Humbold's Trav. xxiv.

253

Countries that have long been densely peopled.

Tyndall Glac. 1. xxv. 184 Clonds.. densely black.

1875

JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 683 The citadet.. was densely crowded with dwellings.

2. fig. Intensely, grossly.
1883 J. Fiske in Harper's Mag. Feb. 420/2 The people were densely ignorant.

Densen, v. rare. [f. Dense a. + -en 6.] trans. To make dense, or intr. To become dense. Hence Densening vbl. sb., thickening, condensation.
1884 Harper's Mag. June 123/2 In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines.

Denseness (dense). [f. Dense a. + -ness.]
The quality of being dense; density.
1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 325 The denseness of some interposing globe. Mod. The denseness of the fog. The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely.

Denshire (den[31], v. Also 7 devonshire, -sher, densher, densure, 9 denshare. [A syncopated form of Devonshire used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there.
21630 RISDON Surv. Devon (1810) 2 Densenshire; now, by a vulgar speech, Denshire. Ibid. § 96 (1810) 92 In our Denshire speech called Pohill. 1654 VILVAIN Epit. Ess. v. X., Two Denshire Rivers neer contermining.]

trans. To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and

x, Two Denshire Rivers neer contermining.]

trans. To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = BURN-BEAT. Hence Do'nshiring vbl. sb.

1607 NOROEN SURV. Dial. 228 They. call it in the West parts, Burning of beate, and in the South-East parts, Devonshiring. c 1630 Risboo Narv. Devon (1810) 11. Which kind of beating and burning. seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of Denshering in other countries. 1669 Worklove Syst. Agric. (183) 6

About three Acres, Denshired, or Burnt-beaten. 1671 St. Foine Improved 8 The good husbandry of Densuring or Devonshering of Land. 1799 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVII. 160 The land. was denshired, and one crop of oats taken from it. 1887 Rocers Agric. & Prices V. 62 The system of densharing or devonshiring old and poor pasture had made considerable progress.

1By R. Child, 1651 in Hartlib Legacy, 1655, 37 erroneously guessed to be from Denbighshire: thence in some Dicts.

Densify (de'nsifai), v. rave. [f. L. dens-us 1) ENSE++FY.] trans. To make dense, condense.

1820 Blackw. Mag. VIII. 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 421 To 'densify into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

Densimeter (densimals). Also denso meter.

Densimeter (densimater). Also denso meter. [f. L. dens-us dense + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the density or specific gravity of a solid or liquid.

or 11qn1d.

1863 tr. Ganot's Physics (1886) 112 Rousseau's densimeter.

18 of great use. in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid.

1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 210

Ocean salinometer and optical densoneter.

Density (de nsit). [a. F. densité (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. dempsité), ad. L. densitās, -tātem thickness, f. densus DENSE.]

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thick-

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1187 The densitie and thicknesse of the aire. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 502 As for the Leaves, their density appeareth in that, either they are smooth and shining, or in that they are hard and spiry.

1755 Mem. Capt. P. Drake I. xvii. 185 A Fogg of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen. 1796 Monse Amer. Goge. II. 311 It was. necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations. 1864 Bowen Logic xi. (1870) 361 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density.

2. Physics. The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit

the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit

of bulk.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 31 There is in the Air... such a variety both as to their density and rarity.

1696 Whiston Th. Earth II. (1722) 221 More than four times the density of Water.

1736 Ir. Gregory's Astron. I. 147 The quantity of Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly.

1831 Brewster Optics iii. 25 The bodies contained in these tables have all different densities.

1881 WILLIAMSON in Neutre No. 618, 445 To determine the vapour densities and rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the

b. Electr. The quantity of electricity per unit

of volume or area.

b. Electr. The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

1873 CLERK MAXWELL Electr. 4, Magn. (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.

1885 Warson & Berrure Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. I.

130 A uniform ring of electricity of density - 1.

33. Crowded state; degree of aggregation.

1851 Nichol. Archit. Heav. 154 Not. 10 sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities.

1888 Inver. Amer. Commen. II. xxxvi. 5 Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population.

b. concr. A dense mass or aggregation. rare.

1858 Hawthorne Fr. 4 It. Truls. 1. 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like density of boughs.

4. Photogr. Opaqueness of the developed actinized film in a negative.

1870 Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 143 (Photogr.) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5. fg. Stupidity, crassitude.

1864 A. Birrell in Westminst, Budget 27 July 48/2 The density which is sometimes...attributed to your party.

Denso meter, another form of Densimeter.

Densuro, obs. form of DENSHIRE v.

Dent (dent), sb. I [A phonetic variant or collateral form of Dint, OE. dynt; in sense 4 app. influenced by indent and its family, and thus connected with DENT sb.-]

+1. A stroke or blow, esp. with a weapon or sharp instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (= DINT sb. 1). Obs.

DINT 5b. 1). Obs.

c 1325 Coer de L. 291 With a dente amyd the schelde.
c 1350 Will. Palerne 1215 Ac he wip dou;ti dentes defended him long. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 915 Ther schalle no knyght come nere hond, Fore dred of denttes ylle. c 1485 Digtor Myst. (1882) III. 272 The dent of deth is hevyar than led. c 1570 Preston Cambyses in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 215 He shall die by dent of sword. 1596 Spenser F. Q. 1v. vi. 15 Plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent. 1603 Drayton Odes xvii. 95 And many a cruell Dent Bruised his Helmet.

† b. A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; a thunder-holt. Ohs

bolt. Obs.

bolt. Obs.

a 1300 Fragm. Pop. Sc. (Wright) 147 The listing, That... cometh after the dente. c 1320 Sir Beues 2738 A made a cri and n wonder, Ase hit were a dent of bonder. c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's T. 621 As gret as it had ben a thundir dent. c 1430 Lyros. Bochas viii. t. (1554) 177 b, By stroke of thundre dent And fyry lightning.

† 2. Striking, dealing of blows; vigorous wielding of the sword or other weapon (= DINT sb. 2).

a 1400 Octonian 1555 Here son was doughty knyght of dente. 1548 HALL Chron. 41 b, With mortal warre and dent of sworde. 1556 J. Herwood Spider's F. lix. 32 To subdew the flies by the swoords dent. a 1600 Tourn. Tottenham 48 For to wynne my dozter wyth dughtynesse of dent.

† b. Striking distance, range or reach of stroke

+ b. Striking distance, range or reach of stroke

(=DINT sb. 2 d). Obs. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 78 There is no birde that escapeth him that commeth in his dent, but she is his owne.

† 3. – DINT. Obs.

1507 J. PAYNE Royal Exch. 3, I am sturred by dent of Christian dutie.

4. A hollow or impression in a surface, such as is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instru-

is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instrument; an indentation, DINT.

1565 Jewel Reph. Harding Wks. (1611) 425 We have thrust our fingers into the dents of his nailes. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 16 Mark it with a dent with the mayle, or a pricke with a pen. 1620 Shelton Quik, 10. xix. 11. 233 O the most noble and obedient Squire that ever had Sword at a Girdle. or Dent in a Nose. 1691 T. Halel Acc. New Invent. p. viii, Taking his Hammer, he again beat out the dent. 1722 Chamberlayne in Phil. Trans. XXXII. 98 The fat Particles had such a Plach, or Dent, in them, as I have shewn, that there were in the Globules of Flower of Wheat. 1848 Thorseau Maine W. i. (1867) 57 The rocks. were covered with the dents made by the spikes in the lumberers' boots. 1857 Geo. Eltor Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repeut. ii, Dents and disfigurements in an old family tankard.

Dent, sh. 2 [a. F. dent tooth; but sense 1 perh, originated as an extension of sense 4 of prec. sb., under the influence of the Fr. word, or of indent

sb., under the influence of the Fr. word, or of indent

and its family.]

+1. An indentation in the edge of anything; in pl. applied both to the incisions and the projections

pl. applied both to the incisions and the projections or teeth between them. Obs.

1522 Hulder, Dentes about a leafe lyke a saw, creux.
1669 Bloome Archit. A a, Denticuli, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents.
1700 Dryden Fablus, Cock & Fox 50 High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In dents embattl'd like a castle-wall.

2. A tooth, in various technical uses:
a. A burnishing tool used by gilders: sometimes an actual tooth, ?Obs. b. Weaving, Oue of the splits or parallel strips of metal, cane, etc. forming the reed of a loom. c. Carding. The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. d. A tooth in a gear-wheel, or in the works of a lock.
1703 T. S. Art's Improv. 51 This is commonly practised upon Black and Coloured Wood, Polishing them with a Dent. 1831 G. R. PORTER Silk Mannf. 221 This saves the labour of passing the new threads through the mails and dents of the reed.
1846 G. White Treat. Weaving 53 The reed is made to contain a certain number of dents or splits in a given space.
1894 Textile Mannf. 15 May 196 The satia may be reeded four in a dent if desired.

Dent. \$5.8 local. A tough clay or soft claystone; esp. that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata.

or other strata.

or other strata.

1864 A. Jeffary Hist. Roxburghshire IV. iii. 162 The walls of these houses... were cemented with pounded dent.

Dent, ppl. a. [short for dented.]

† 1. Embossed [see Dent v. 3]. Obs.

c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 66 The sylour deir of the deise daynely wes dent With the doughtyest in thair dais dyntis couth dele.

couth dele.

†2. Her. = INDENTED. Obs.

1610 Guillim Heraldry I. v. (1660) 27 Wrapt with dent
bordure silver shining.

3. Dent corn: a variety of Indian corn having a
dent or depression in each kernel. U.S.

**Dent**, v. [A variant of DINT v.: see DENT sb.1]
1. trans. To make a dent in, as with a blow upon 1. Prais. 10 make a dent in, as with a blow upon a surface; to mark with a dent or dents; to indent. 1388, 1398 [see Denting vibl. ib. 2, 1]. c1440 Promp. Parv. 118 Dentyn or yndentyn, indento. 1530 Palson. 511/2, I dente, Jenfondre.. se howe it hath dented in his harnesse. 1559 Sackville Induct. xii. 7 So dented were her cheekes with fall of teares. 1691 T. H[Ale] Acc. New Invent. p. viii, With which blow it was not broken but dented. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 161 Jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shoose will dent it. 1845 Damin Voy. Nat. iii. (1879) 62 The fragments had been blown off with force sufficient to dent the wall. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph 1.
204 Armour that had been battered and dented at Cressy.
2. To imprint, impress, implant with a stroke or

impact.

impact.
c1450 Golagros & Gaw. 824 Suppose his dyntis be deip dentit in your scheild. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy III. (1822) 246. This yoik wes maid of thre speris, of quhilkis twa war dentit in the erde. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. II. 407 The tracks of horse's hoofs deeply dented in the road.
†3. To emboss, set, inlay. Obs.
c1440 Bone Flor. 326 The pyllers that stonde in the halle, Are dentyd wyth golde and clere crystalle. c1475 Rauf Coilgear 667 Dyamountes full dantely dentit betwene.
4. intr. a. To enter or sink in, so as to make a dent or indentation. b. To become indented, as a plastic surface when pressed with something

a plastic surface when pressed with something

a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. lix. (1495) 274 Yf thou thrystest thy fyngere vpon the postume it denteth in. Ibid. xvii. lixiv. 648 Yf the fynger dyateth in therto and finde it resshe. 1611 Stafford Niobe 40 Ilis cheekes, denting in, as if he were still sucking at a bottle. 1869 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 271/1 You will see it dent, for it is elastic.

15. To aim a penetrating blow (at). Obs.

1580 Lylv Enphues (Arb.) 373 So my heart. dented at with y arrowes of thy burning affections.

Dental (dental). a. and sh. fad mod. or ? med.

Dental (de ntăl), a. and sb. [ad. mod. or? med. L. dentāl-is, f. dens, dent-em tooth; cf. F. dental (t611 in Cotgr.). Ancient L. had dentāle (in form the neuter of dentālis) = 'share-beam of a plough

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth; of the

Dental arch, the arched or curved line of the teeth in the mouth; dental cavity, the natural hollow of a tooth, which is filled by the dental pulp. Dental formula, a formula or concise tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth possessed by a mammal; the numbers in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line, like the numerator and denominator of a fraction: see Dental 2002.

TION 2.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 71/2 To vse this, and the other dentalle poulders. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. Pref., To sway It downwards, and the Dental root display. 1658 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrns iii. 53 Dentall sockets. 1860 HARFWIG Sca 3 Wond. vi. 72 The cetaceans are either without a dental apparatus, or provided with teeth. 1894 Times (Weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 133/4 Dental disease. became reduced to a minimum.

b. Dealing with the teeth; of or pertaining to dentistry. Dental apparatus, chisel, drill, file, forceps, hammer, etc., apparatus and instruments used in dentistry.

used in dentistry.

1870 (title), Dental Diploma Question.

1874 Knight Dict.

1870 (title), Dental Diploma Question.

1874 Knight Dict.

1876 Li. Didd, Dental pump, an apparatus for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations.

1878 L. P. Meredith Teeth p. viii, Opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people.

1890 Times 20 Aug. 11/2 A Dental School is attached to the Hosnital.

Hospital.

2. Phonology. Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the cou-

2. Phonology. Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the consonants t, d, b, \(^8\), n.

In some languages, as in English, t, d, n are not strictly dental, but alveolar; i.e. the contact is with the gum close behind the teeth.

1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because they are pronounced more in the throat: others, dentall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth.

1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth.

1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth.

1595 Forder Str. 1595 Forder S

14mily Demantae; a tooth-shell.

1678 PHILLIPS, Dental, a small Shelfish.. bollow like a little tube, and acuminated. a 1728 Woodward (J.), The shell of a dental.

5. A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging

to the genus Dentex.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Dentale is a name given by some to a fish caught in the Mediterranem, and common in the markets of Italy. a 1850 Rossetti Danle & Circ. 11. Months Mar., Salmon, eel and trout, Dental and dolphin. Dentalite (de ntăloit). Palaont. [f. Dentalium

(sec prec. 4) + -ITE.] A fossil tooth-shell.

1828 in Webster. 1847 Cang, Dentalite, Dentalithe, a

Dentality (dentællĭti). [f. DENTAL + -IT ef. nasality.] Dental quality.

Mod. In Irish, the dentality of t and d is very marked. [f. Dental + -ITY:

**Dentalize** (de ntăloiz), v. [f. Dental + -IZE] trans. To make dental, change into a dental sound. Hence Dentalization.

1861 F. Hall in Frul. Asiatic Scc. Bengal 336 The element \$r1. was probably lengthened and dentalized. 1875—in N. Y. Nation XX. 116/2 The letters d, n, and d, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized. 1876 Douse Grimm's L. § 55. 135 Cases of dentalization.

† Dentar (de ntăi), a. Obs. rare. [irreg. ad. F. dentaire, ad. L. dentări-us; see DENTARY.] = DENTAL I.

1831 R. KNOX Cloquet's Anat. 39 The superior and anterior dentar canal. Ibid. 461 The posterior and superior dentar

† **Dentarie**. Obs. rare. Anglicized form of Bot. L. Dentaria (Toothwort), a genus of cruciferous plants.

1578 LYTE Dodocus u. v. 153 The other kind [of Dames Violets or Gilofloures] is known by the name of Dentarie, and is not otherwise known to us.

Dentary (de'ntări), a. and sb. Zool. and Anat. [ad. L. dentāri-us (4th c.), f. dens, dent-em tooth: see -ARY. (In F. dentaire, 1700 in Hatzf.)]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the

teeth; dental. Dentary bone: = DENTARY sb.
1830 R. Knox Biclard's Anat. 136 As far as the dentary
papilla or pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 44
The dentary bone of the Crocodile.

B. sb. A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below Mammalia, and bearing the teeth when these are present.

the classes of Vertebrates below Mammalia, and bearing the teeth when these are present.

1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c. 1865) II. 69/1 The anterior piece.. which supports the teeth, is called the 'dentary'.

1850 Gunther Fishes 54 The largest piece is tooth-bearing, and hence termed dentary.

11 Dentata (dentā'i'ā). Anat. [L. fem. of dentātus adj. 'toothed' (sc. vertebra).] The second cervical vertebra, also called axis: see AXIS I 2.

1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Vertebra. The vertebrae of the neck. The second is called. also vertebra dentata.

1811 Hooper Dict. 852/1 The second vertebra dentata.

1811 Hooper Dict. 852/1 The second vertebra is called dentata.

1827 Youath Horse ix. 211 The second bone of the neck is the dentata, having a process like a tooth, by which it forms a joint with the first bone.

1831 Mynat Cat 43.

Dentate (de'ntett), a. [ad. L. dentāt-us, f. dens, dent-em tooth: see -ATE 2.] Having 'teeth' or tooth-like projections along the edge; toothed. Chiefly in Zool. and Bot.; in Bot. spec. of leaves having sharp teeth directed ontwards.

1810 W. Roxdurgen in Asiat. Res. XI. 350 With the margin elegantly laciniate-dentate.

1825 LINOLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 157 Lamellae of the cells dentate or denticulate.

1857 LINOLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) L. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 157 Lamellae of the cells dentate or denticulate.

1857 Linoley Introd. Bot. (1848) 1. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

1867 Dana Zooph. (1848) 1. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

1868 Chiefly in Canc.

1867 Dana Zooph. (1848) 1. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

1868 Chiefly in Canc.

1867 Dana Zooph. (1848) 1. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

1868 Chiefly in Canc.

1867 Dana Zooph. (1848) 1. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate).

Hence De ntately adv. 1847 in CRAI

Dentated (de nte ted), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +

-ED.] = prec.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl., Dentated Leaf. 1761 GAERTNER in Phil. Trans. LII. 78 Nor has it a dentated margin. 1835
KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim. I. vi. 204 A heat unifully dentated suture, resembling the dog's tooth of a Gothic arch. 1865
Lubbook Preh. Times 133 Saws... with their edges somewhat

Dentation (dentě fen). [n. of condition, f. stem of 1. dentāt-us: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. L. tabulātio, f. tabulāt-us.] The condition or fact

of being dentate; toothing.

1802 PALEY Nat. Theol. xiii, How in particular did it [the woodpecker's bill] get its barb, its dentation? 1852 DANA Crust. 1. 253 The same species varies much in the dentation of the arm. 1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. iii. § 4. 97 Dentation relates to mere marginal incision.

Denta to-, combining adverbial form of L. dentātus, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'dentately —', 'dentate and —', as dentato-angulate, having dentate angles; dentato-ciliate, having the margin dentate with cilia; dentato-costate, having dentate with chia; dentate-tostate, naving dentate or toothed ribs; dentate-tostate, naving serrations approaching dentate; dentate-serrate, having serrations approaching the character of teeth; dentate-setaeous, having the margin dentate, with sette or bristles; dentate-sinuate, 'having points like teeth on excavated borders' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). In these combinations dentate- is often used, as dentate-towate, extrate situate, etc.

In these combinations aemate is often used, as aemate-crenate, serrate, sinuate, etc. 1828 Webster, Dentato-sinuate. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 504 Margin .. with dentato-setaceous calicles. 1866 Treas. Bot., Dentato-leaviniate, when toothings are irregularly ex-tended into long points.

Dent de lion, dentdelyon: see Dandellon. Dente, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dented (dernted), ppl. a. [orig. f. Dent v. + -ED; but afterwards identified with, and assimilated in sense to, L. dentātus, F. dentē toothed.]

lated in sense to, L. dentātus, F. dentē toothed.]
†1. Bent inward; incurved, hollowed. Obs.
1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. Xviii. xcv. (1495) 842 The
teeth [of a serpent] ben dentyd Inwarde and ben crokyd
[transfigit acuteo & dente flectitur in sel. 1583 Stanytuber Tencis i. (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kenneld ... vader an
angle Of rock deepe dented [sub rupe cavata]. 1607 Torsell.
Fourf. Beasts (1658) 340 This vulgar kinde of byæna .. in
the middle of his back .. is a little crooked or dented.
†2. Hollow, sunken. Obs.
1540 Surrey Poenes, Ilou no age is content 16, I saw my
withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews, the flesh
was worn so thin.

3. Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed;

3. Having dents of mechanisms, incented, toothed; in Her. = INDENTED (obs.).

1552 Il DLOET, Dented, renatur. 1572 Bossewell Armorie 11. 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules. 1578 Lyre Dodoens 11. vi. 153 His leaves be. dented or tothed. 1692 Banister in Phil. Trans. XVII. 672 There is a small [shell] of the Land-kind, with a dented Aperture. 1776 Withering Bril. Plants (1796) 11. 371 Leaves. . slightly dented at the end. 18xx J. Flint Lett. Amer. 87 The ragged, and dented orders of the strata. strata.

edges of the strata.

Dentel. Arch. [ad. V. dentelle (formerly -ele), now used in sense of 16th c. dentille.] = DENTIL.

1850 Leftchtt. Maller's Anc. Art's 189, 170 Blending of the Ionic dentels with the Doric triglyphs. 1876 Gwill Energy. Archit. Gloss., Dentils or Dentels, the small square blocks or projections in the hed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders.

11. Lace [Fr.].

1859 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. Bookbinding. 'An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace' (Knight Dict. Mech.).

3. attrib.

1892 J. T. Bent Ruined Cities of Mashonaland iv. 116
Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.

Dentelure (de ntëliŭer). Zool. rare. [a, F. dentelure dententated border, toothing, f. denteld denticulated: see -URE. In quot, app. associated with chaussure, coiffure, etc.] Set or provision

of teeth. 1877 COUES Fur Anim. xi. 325 The whole dentelure is modified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen.

Denter: see Denture.

Denteuous, var. of Dainteous a. Obs.

**Denti-**, combining form of L. dens, dent-em, tooth, dent-ēs teeth. **Dentifactor**, a machine for making artificial teeth. **Dentila bial** a., having relation to both teeth and lips. Dentilingual a., of or formed by teeth and tongue; also used as sb. (sc. consonant, sound, etc.). †Dentiloquent a., speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so †Dentiloquist, one that speaks through the teeth'; †Denti loquy, 'the net or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash). †Dentimolary a., belonging to the molar teeth or grinders. Denti parous a., producing teeth. Dentiphone, an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear

an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an Audiphone.

1875 Whitney Life Lang. iv. 64 A deatilabial instead of a purely labial sound. Ibid. 65 Real deatilinguals produced between the tongue and teeth.

1631 Biggs New Disp. 234 Dentimolary operations.

1849-52 Todo Cycl.

Anat. IV. 397/1 The vascular deatiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities.

† Dentiate, v. Obs. [irreg. f. L. dentire.]

1632 Cocrean. Dentiate, to breed teeth.

† Dentiate, a. Obs. rare. [f. dens, dent-tooth

1776 'Courtney Melmoth' Inpilof Pleas. II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling. and replacing the dentical instruments.

Donticate, v. rare. [f. late L. denticare to move the teeth (Papins); cf. lt. denticare to pinch, to nible, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or

to nible, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or

to nible, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.

1799 Sporting Mag. XIII. 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow.

Denticete (de'ntisīt), a. [f. L. dent-em tooth + cēt-us whale.] Toothed (as a whale).

1888 Wooo Whale in Longon. Mag. V. 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticete whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ().

Denticle (de'ntik'l), sb. (a.) [ad. L. denticulus, dim. of dent-em tooth. Cf. Denticule.]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, n pointer on the 'rete' of the astrolade.)

labe.)
c 1301 Chaucer Astrol. 1. § 23 Thin Almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1578 Lyte Pollocus 1. xcix. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles. 1761 Gaerthea in Phil. Trans. L11. 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle. 1877 Huxley Anat. Int. Anim. v. 237 Two powerful teeth . hesides minute accessory denticles. 1881 Mivan in Nature No. 615. 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.
2. Arch. = Dentil.
1674 Blount Glossogr., Denticle. also that part of the Chapiter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

17x3 CHAMBEAS tr. Le Clere's Treal. Archit. I. 40 The distances of the Columns. are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles... the first Denticle A, and the last B, being each cut.. by the ... Axes of the Columns. Bid. 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo. 1761 Kianv Perspect. Architect. 39 From the dentils already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles. the denticles, +B. adj. Toothed, denticulated. Obs.

1574 EDEN tr. Taisaer's de Natura Magnetis Ded., Turned or moued with certayne litle denticle wheeles.

Denticular (denti'kiňlši), a. [f. l. denticulus (see prec.) + -AR. Cf. mod.F. denticulaire.] 11. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.

18. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.

1878 Bett. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat. 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes.

2. Arch. Characterized by having dentils.

1842-76 Gwitt Eucycl. Archit. in. i. 817 The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the establishme.

Denticulate (denti-kirilet), a. [ad. I.. denticulations, f. denticul-us; see Denticle and -ATE 2.] 1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections;

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 9. Min. Introd., Of a denticulate asperity. 18x6 Goon Bk. Nat. (1834) 11. 41 The bill.. denticulate or toothed. 1870 Hookes Stud. Flora 18 Sepals denticulate.

2. Arch. = DENTICULAR 2. 3. In comb.

28. APCH. = DENTICULAR 1. 3. In Como. 1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool. 11. 383 Bill subulate..with margins denticulate-serrate. 1874 OLIVER Etem. Bot. App. 308 Leaves..denticulate-serrate. Hence Denticulately adv., in a denticulate

manner, with denticulation. 1847 in Carlo.
Often in Bot. and Zool., as denticulately serrated, cili-

Denticulated (denti-ki#leted), ppl. a. [f. as

Denticulated (denti'kin'le'te'd), ffl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED.] 1. = prec. 1.

1656 GLANVILL Scriptis Sci. 48 Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines.

1836 Klasy & Sp. Entomot. (1828) IV. xxxviii. 49 With a denticulated margin.

1869 Phirson tr. Guillemin's The Sun (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2. Arch. = prec. 2.

1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 447 They are called Dentils; and the cornices are said to be denticulated.

Denticulation (denti:kiulc'i-fon). [f. L. denticul-us (see Denticle) + -Ation: cf. dentation.]

The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed; usually cour. an instance of this; a series of small

usually coner. an instance of this; a series of small

teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in pt.).

1631 Gasw Mussum (J.). The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. 1849 Loudon Encycl. Plants 609 Branches flat, linear, leafless. Denticulations flower bearing. 186a Dana Man. Geol. 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations. 1874 Mooganger Auts 4 Spiders. Supp. 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws. is similar.

Denticule (dentikinl). Arch. [a. F. denticule (1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. denticul-us little tooth, dim. of dens, dent-em tooth; see -CULE.

Also nsed in Latin form.] = DENTIL b.

1563 Shute Archit. Cjb, In Corona, ye shal make Denticulos. Ibid. Civa, They have added Echinus, and Denticuli. 1846 Workester, Denticule (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. Francis.

Dentie, obs. form of Dainty; esp. in phrase By

Dentie, obs. form of DAINTY; esp. in purase By Gods dentie, by God's dignity or honour.

1564-78 Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 62 V. Gods dentie, Jacke sauce, whence came you? R. How pretely you can call vertet and sweare by Gods dentie!

† Dentient (de'nsiènt), a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dentient-em' teething', pr. pple. of dentiere to cut the teeth.] Teething.

1651 Bioss New Dipt. P 248 An Infant of a year old, who is deatient and febrient.

Dentifactor: see under DENTI.

Dentification (deuntifik stan). [f. L. dens.

Dentification (dentifike for). [f. L. dens, dent-em tooth + -FICATION. The cognate verb would be dentify. So in mod.F. (Littre.)] Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine. (Cf. ossification.)
1878 T. BRYANT Pract. Surg. 1. 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

Dentiform (dentiform), a. [f. L. type \*dentiform·is (used in mod.L.), f. dent-em tooth: see -PORM. So F. dentiforme (Littré).] Of the form

FORM. So r. aentiforme (Littre).] Of the form of a tooth, toolh-shaped, odontoid.

1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. xxi. (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertehra.

1843 PORTLOCK Geol. 213 Carbonate of lime. in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals.

† Dentiformed, a. Obs. = prec.

1578 BANISTEA Hist. Man 1. 19 The cause of the second Vertebres mouyng, and of the dentiformed Processe.

† Dentiform

+ Dentifric, a. Obs. rare. = next.
1760 Lond, Mag. XXIX. 204 The Dentifrick Elaboratory
of the celebrated Professor Webb.

+ **Dentifrical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. type \*dentifric-us (cf. DENTIFRICE) + -AL.] Of or per-

taining to a dentifrice, teeth-cleansing.
1806 R. Wisstanley in Monthly Mag. XXI. 389 As to its dentifrical properties.

+ Dentifricator (de ntifrik ?1:tax). Obs. [f. L. dent-em tooth + fricator one who rubs, after L. dentifricium.] A professional cleanser of teeth.

c 1700 D. G. Haranguet of Quack Doctors 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentrificator. 1752 A. Munius Gray's lim Irol. No. 12 The Profession I have taken up. .is that of a Dentificator, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth.

Dentifrico (dentifris). [a. F. dentifrice (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dentifricium, f. dent-em tooth + fricare to tub.] A powder or other preparation for subjing or cleansing the teeth a both powder. + fricare to rub.] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste; also applied to liquid preparations. 1558 Warder tr. Alexis Secr. L fol. 53 a, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane. 1564 PLAT Fewell-ko., Dinerse New Exper. 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1601 HOLLANO Pliny II. 501 The best dentifrices for to cleanse or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish. 1694 Lond. Gax. No. 2983/4 An excellent Dentrifice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth. 1718 QUINCY Compl. Dipt., 92 Myrth is also an excellent Dentrifice. 1876 Bartholow Mat. Med. (1879) 223 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices. Dentificerous (denti dzeros), a. Zool. and

Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices, **Dentigerous** (denti-dzeros), a. Zool. and

Anat. [i. L. type \*denti-ger tooth-bearing +
-008: in mod.F. dentigere.] Bearing teeth.

1839-47 Topic Cycl. Anat. 111. 979/2 The.. membrane lining
the dentigerous cavity. 1847-9 lbid. IV. 288/1 The teeth
of the dentigerous Saurian. reptiles are. simple. 1829 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 6 The jaws are generally dentigerous. **Dentil** (dentil). Arch. Also 7 dontilo. [a.

obs. F. dentille (16th c. in Littré); a fem. deriv. of dent; cf. l'r. dentilh masc. :- L. denticulus, dim. of dens, dent-em tooth. See also DENTICULE, DENTEL.]

Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and

cornice in the lonic, Corinfhian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 Gerrier Counsel 71 The Dentiles at three pence per foot.

1783 Aissworth Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, Dentiles lin architecture], dentulii.

1849 Freeman Archit. 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice. are a great source of richness.

1865 C. T. Newton Tran. Levant xxviii. 307

A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed.

+ b. transf. That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. Obs.

+ b. transf. That member of the enlablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. Obs.

1736 Leons Albert's Archit. 11. 40 b, An upright cymatium; and over that a plain dentil.

1789 P. Smyth tr. Albert's Archit. (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

c. allrib.

1754 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 38 That . a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice.

1812-6 J. Smtth Fanorama Sc. 4 Art I. 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work.

1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut.

1865 J. G. Nicholson in Herald & Geneal. July 254 The classical dentil moulding.

Dentilabial: see under DENTI.

Dentilated, ppl. a. [Variant of DENTELATED,

Dentilated, ppl. a. [Variant of Dentelated, after Dentila] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.' So Dentilation, 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); denticulation (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 Philatelist 1. 29 The regulation and perfection of the

Dentile (dentil). Conchol. [var. of DENTIL,

obs. F. dentille.] (See quots.)

1864 Wenster, Dentile (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 Syd. Sec. Lex., Dentile, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

Dentilingual,-loquont,clc.: see under Dentil.

Dentinal (de'ntinal), a. [f. Dentine + -AL.]

Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847-9 Topn Cycl. Anat. IV. 382/2 The calcification of the dentinal pulp.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus.

Dentine, dentin (de ntin). Anat. [f. L. dent-em tooth + -INE.] The hard tissue, resemdent-em tooth + -INE.] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

chief constituent of the teeth.

1840-5 Owen Odontography I. Introd. 3, I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine'. 'Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1848 I. Bayant Pract. Surg. I. 565 Wellformed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like.

Denting, vbl. sb. [f. IDENT v. +-ING l.]

1. The action of the verb DENT, q.v.

1368 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 After many manere castyoge, hewynge, dentynge, and planynge. 1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Abolladura, denting in with blowes, beating in, contacto.

† 2. The result of this action; an indentation.

1388 Wyche Kr. xxvi. 17 Twei dentyngis [138x rabitis]

1388 Wyclif R.r. xxvi. 17 Twei dentyngis [1382 rabitis] schulen be in the sidis of a table, bi which a table schal be toyned to another table.

+ 3. Arch. = DENTIL. Obs.
1730 A. Goadon Maffeis Amphith. 367 The great Cornish, with Modilions and Dentings.

Denting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-INO 2.] That dents; † that strikes a blow.

1575 Appins & Virginia Epil. in Hazl. Dodstey IV. 155
But denting death will cause them all to grant this world

as vain. **Dentinoid**, a. [f. DENTINE + -OID.] Like or of the character of dentine.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dentinoid tumour, a dental osteoma arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.

Dentiparous, -phone: see under DENTI-. Dentiro ster. Ornith. rare. [a. F. dentirostre, ad. mod.L. dentirostr-is, f. L. denti-tooth + rostrum beak, of which the pl. Dentirostres was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds.] A member of the Dentirostres or Passerine birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid

DENTIROSTER.

by more recent naturalists restricted to the Introduce or thrush-like Passeres or Insessores.
[1839 Jaddin Pairl. Birds II. 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insessorial birds are separated, the Dentirostres.] 1847 Carlo, Dentirosters, Dentirostres.
Hence Dentiro'stral, Dentirostrate adjs., belonging to the Dentirostres; having a toothed beak. 1841 Proc. Beru. Nat. Club I. 251 The Dentirostral tribe. 1847 Carlo, Dentirostrate. 1876 Amer. Cycl. XV. 727 A very large family of dentirostral birds. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dentirostrate, having the characters of the Dentirostres.

De ntiscalp. [ad. L. dentiscalpium toothpick,

Dentiscalp. [ad. L. dentiscalpium toothpick, f. DENTI-+ scalp-ère to scrape, scratch.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dentiscalp, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker. 1708 W. King Cookery iii, Remarks from the ancients concerning dentiscalps, vulgarly called tooth-picks. 1874 Knour Dict. Mech., Dentiscalp, an instrument for scaling teeth.

[Dentise, ize, v.: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dentist (dentist). [ad. F. dentiste, f. L. dentem, F. dent, tooth: see -IST.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract

tession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon. 1759 Edin. Chron. 15 Sept. 4 Dentist figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a tooth drawer. 1760 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 204 This distinguished Dentist and Dentologist. 1808 Med. 7rnl. XIX. 192 Mr. Moor, Surgeon Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 1855 O. W. Holmes Poems 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves A fracture in your jaw.

**Denti stic,** a. [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

Dentistical, a. rare. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist.

1851 H. Melville Whale xivii. 303 Little boxes of dentistical-looking instruments. 1853 Lyrron My Novel (Rtldg.)

164 The crocodile... opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

The profession or practice of a dentist.

1838 Tait's Mag. V. 197 Dentistry, as we find it called, is growing into a profession.

1886 Act 49-50 Vict. c. 48 § 26 Rights... to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

1910 L. dentition.

**Dentition** (dentifon). [ad. L. dentition-em teething, n. of action from dentire to teeth. (So in mod.F. in *Dict. Trev.* 18th e.)]

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth;

t. The production of cutting of the teeth; teething.

1615 Cacoke Body of Man 969 Dentition or the breeding of the Teeth Begins about the seamenth yeare, sometimes sooner. 1666 J. SMITH Old Age (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1801 Med. Jrnl. V. 567 Latest Theories of difficult Dentition. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. 1. (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as dentition. Mod. The second dentition is to some children as critical a period seatch feet.

as the first.

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to kind, number, and order, proper to a particular

animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1849 Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia IV. 25 The dentition is as follow:—Incisors, § 1, nolars, § 2, 1855 OWEN Teeth 285 The dentition of the genus Elephas includes two long tusks, 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. vi. 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the dentition of an animal is one of the most important.

† **De ntity**. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. L. dens, dentem tooth + -ITY.] The age of teething.

1638 T. Whitaker Blood of Grape 43 Infancy, Dentity and another .. age, and then puberity itselfe. **Dento-,** an incorrect combining form of L.

dent-em tooth, as in Dento-lingual, etc.: see

DENTI-. Also in **Dento logist**, **Dento logy**. 1760 [see DENTIST]. 1835 Tait's Mag. II. 538 The purely ornamental branch of dentology.

De ntoid, a. rare. [Bad formation, from L. Dentoid, a. rare. [Bad formation, from L. dent-em tooth + Gr. -οιδης, -οιD.] Tooth-like, dentiform, Oddontoid. r828 Webster cites Bartom. Dentor, dentour: see Denture!, indenture. †Dentulated, ppl. a. Obs. = Denticulated. r196 Steoman Surinam (1813) II. xxiv. 220 Its leaves.. dentulated with hard prickles. †Denture!. Obs. Also dentor, dentour. Aphetic form of Indenture.

Aphetic form of Indenture.

c1400 Earyn 293 An entre [bat] as a dentour wriythe.

1481-90 Howard Househ, Eks. (Roxb.) 348 As it perith be
dentor.. lix. bales of Gene wode. 1541 Schole-ho. Women

837 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 137 Of you I have no denture.

Denture<sup>2</sup>. rare. Also 7 denter. [f. DENT

72. + "URL" Indentation, indent.

1685 Act 1 Jas. II, c. 22 (Parish St. James's, Westm.).

Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof.. Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XII. 532 Those clear atmospheres.. allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous.

Denture 3 (dentiŭi). [a. F. denture (14-15th e. denteure in Hatzf.), f. dent tooth: see -URE.]

c. aenteure in Hatzf.), f. dent tooth: see -URE.]
A set of teeth; esp. of artificial teeth.

1894 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1. 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw. 1882 Worcester Exhib. Catal. iii. 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 Patl Mall G. 21 Aug. 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases.

Dentu che form of Denture of the control of the cont

Denty, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dentyuous, var. of DAINTEOUS a. Obs.

Denucleate, -ed: see De- H. 1.

Denudate (d'iniù'd'et, de miud'et), a. [ad. L. d'enūdāt-us, pa. pple. of denūdāre to Denude.]

Denuded; naked, bare.

Denuded; naked, bare.

1866 Treas, Bot., Denudate, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc., becomes naked.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Denudate, stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers bave no flower-cup.

Denudate (de'niude't, d'niū'de't), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēnūdāre, to DENUDE. All the dicts. down to Smart 1849, stress denudate; see note to Compute the lates. CONTEMPLATE.] trans. To strip naked or bare; =

DENUDE.

1637-97 FELTHAM Resolves II. xi. 182 Dionysia, a Noble Matron, was denudated and barbarously scourged.

1634 Sia T. Heabert Trav. 147 Painted.. as be their feet and legs, both which are denudated in their dances.

1657 Tom-Linson Renou's Disp. 261 The elder.. is last denudated of its leaves.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety xix, \$2.363 Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances.

1816 Kirav & Sv. Entonol. (1843) I. 218 note, A perfect skeleton denudated of every fibril of muscle.

Hence De nudated ppl. a., De nudating vbl. sb. and vbl. a.

netice Be industed pp. a., be industrial constraint pp. a.

1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 5032 In the denudated parts of the lobe. 1849 DANS Geol. vii. (1850) 355 The denudating agents that could scoop out valleys. 1876 DANS Polaris Exp. App. 661 Glacial scratches. upon denudated surfaces.

Denudation (denizdēt fən). [a. F. dénudation, in 14th c. -action (Hatzf.), ad. L. dēnūdātionem, n. of action from dēnūdāre: see prec.]

The action of making naked or bare: a strip-

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; denuded con-

dition.

1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. xv. xxiv. 271 Denudation and unction with holie oil. 1714 Manoeville Fab. Becs (1725) I. 59 To be modest, we ought. to avoid all unfashionable denudations. 1816 Keatings Trav. (1817) I. 44 The inns.. in a state of denudation of furniture. 1884 Manch. Exam. to July 5/3 Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of denudation.

+ b. fig. The action of laying bare; exposure.

1503 Nasue Foure Lett. Confut. 62 All this he barely repeates without any disprouement or denudation.

1621 Donne Serm. exviii. V. 74 The Denudation of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession.

and your Sins by a humble confession.

C. The action of divesting or depriving.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 10 Such a destitution of succour, and denudation of all refuge. 1644 Br. Hall Devout Soul § 10 (T.) There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our phantasy. that may carry our thoughts aside. 1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the denudation of flexion.

2. Geol. The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or erosion of that which lies above it, by the action of water,

of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1811 Farev in Phil. Trans. 242 (title), Account of the great Derbyshire Denudation.

1823 W. Buckland Relig.

Dilw. 118 note, This gorge is simply a valley of denudation.

1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. xviii. (1852) 345 Considering the enormous power of denudation which the sea possesses.

1878 Huxley Physiogr. 149 At the present rate of denudation, it would require about 5\frac{1}{2}\$ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea.

Denudative (dřniū dětiv), a. [f. dēnūdāt-, opl. stem of L. dēnūdāre to Denude: see -IVE.] ppl. stem of L. denudare to DENUDE: see -IVE. I Having the quality of denuding; causing denuda-tion (e.g. of strata).

Mod. The denudative action of water; denudative agencies.

Mod. The denudative action of water; denudative agencies.

Denu'datory, a. rare. [f. ppl. stem dēnūdātof L. dēnūdāre: see -obr.] = Denudatīve.

1845 Newbold in Jrni. Asiatic Soc. Bengal XIV. 293 This continuity. violated by .. denudatory aqueous causes.

Denude (dħiūrd), v. [ad. L. dēnūdāre to make naked, lay bare, f. De- I. 3 + nūdāre to make naked, nūdus naked. (Cf. mod.F. dēnuder 1790 in Hatzl. The earlier F. verb is dénuer, OF. denuer, desnuer.)]

desnuer.]]
1. trans. To make naked or bare; to strip of clothing or covering; spee. in Geol. of natural

agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it.

1658 EVELYN Fr. Gard. (1675) 88 Some when they alter their cases, denude them of all the earth. 1659 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 120 If you denude a Vine-Branch of its Leaves.

1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. (1852) 12 That any power.. could have denuded the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 Livingstone Fyrd. (1873) 1. v. 124 The long slopes are nearly denuded of trees. 1880 A. R. Wallace 18st. Life vii. 111 Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers.

2. for To strin divest derrive (1870) rany possession.

2. fig. To strip, divest, deprive (of any possession, attribute, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS Æncis vin. ix. 65 Nor this burgh of sa mony citesanis Left desolat and denudit. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scotl. (1821) 1. 95 To denude him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchfull wiffe. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. i. 6 He denudes himselfe of all right and title, which .. he might claime vnto it. 1862 Manaice Mor. 6 Met. Philos. IV. viii. § 53. 492 Denuded of much of his wit and cleverness. 1874 J. Stouchton Church of Revol. xvii. 395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

1. intra (for reft) To divert opecals.

political duties.

b. intr. (for refl.) To divest oneself.

1880 MUIAHEAO Gaius Digest 496 An heir.. fraudulently giving a secret promise to denude in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties.

10id. 497 The heir denuding did not thereby cease to be heir.

† 3. To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. Obs. rare.

clear. Obs. rare.

1572 FORREST Theophilus 128 in Anglia VII, Then approbation the case dyd dennde.

Hence Denu'ded, Denu'ding ppl. adjs.

1639 in Maidment Sc. Pasquil (1868) 85 Denuding motions wer not entertained. 1813 J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam. 467 The denuded muscles were amazingly enlarged. 1849 MURCHISON Silvria vii. 125 From the denuded valley of Wigmore.

1878 HUKLEY Physiogr. 131 Its power [tropical rain] as a denuding agent is almost incredible.

† Denu'de, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [Short for denuded, denudit: cf. devoid.] Denuded, deprived, bereft, devoid (of).

devoid (of).

devoid (97).

1552 Lyndesay Monarche 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, boith, denude Off lycht. 1560 Rolland Crt. Venus III. 512 He.. was denude of his Kingdome. 1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xviii. 75 Gylouris of godlynes denude!

Denu-dement. rare. [-MENT.] = Denudation,

denuded condition.

denuded condition.

1831 Souther in Q. Rev. XLV. 424 He continued to live in privations and denudement.

† Denu'll, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 3 + L. null-us none, null: cf. DISNULL, DISANNUL.] trans. To

none, null: cf. DISANUL, DISANNUL.] Trans. 10 reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1494 Fabwan Chron. vii. 402 After the deth of Kynge Edwarde that banysshement was soone denulled.

1552 Bury Wills (Camden) 141, I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments.

† Denumber, v. Obs. In 4-5 denoumbre.

[a. F. dénombrer (in Littré and Hatzf. only of 16th c.), f. DE- I. 3 + nombrer to number, after dēnumbre.

merare, erroneous scribal variant of L. dinumerare

merare, erroneous scribal variant of L. dīnumerare to count out, enumerate, f. di-, DIS- + numerare to count.] trans. To number, eount, reckon up. 1382 Wyclif Ps. Ixxix. [xc.] 11 Who knews the power of thi wrathe; and for thi drede thi wrathe denoumbren? † Denumberment. Obs. [a. F. denombrement (1376 in Hatzl.), f. denombrer to DENUMBER: see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, ennmeration.

1455 Faston Lett. I. No. 263. 360 For the value and denombrement of iiij ml saluz of yerly rent. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 29 He commanded Demetrius. to deliver him the denombrement of the Hebrew Volumes, 1657 North's Flutarch, Addit. Lives (1676) 47 By the denumberment of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before.

Denumerant. Math. [a. L. dēnumerānt-em pr. pple.: see next.] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits

many solutions a given system of equations admits of. Hence Denumerantive. a.

of. Hence Denumeratives, 1.2 Beg Stylestes out. Lect. on Fartitions of Numbers 1.2 Denumeration and Denumerant defined. Ibid. II. 4 To find the denumerant of x+2y+4z = n. Ibid. III. 4 Denumerantive function distinguished from denumerant.

†**Denumerate**, v. Obs. rare - °. stem of L. dēnumerāre: see DENUMBER.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Denumerate, to pay ready money, to pay money down.

o pay money down. **Denumeration** (d*i*niā:měrē!·ʃən). [ad. L. de-, dinumeration-em, n. of action from de-, dinumerāre: see prec.]

†1. A reckoning up, enumeration. Obs.

1623 FAVINE Theat. Hon. vi. ix. 152 As it is written in the denumeration of the Constables. 1652 Ln. Draw Lett. conc. Relig. iv. 48 A place in their denumeration of Hereticks.

b. Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calen-

lation. rare.

1851 MANSEL Prolegom. Logica (1860) 115 note, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition.. though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of denu-

c. Math. The determination of the denumerant

of an equation. 1859 [see Denumerant.]
+2. (See quots.) Obs.
1727 Balley vol. II, Denumeration, a present paying down of money. 1848 in Wharton Law Lex.

| **Denuncia** (denumpiă, siă). [Sp.; =dennnciation; f. denunciar to denounce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc., are denounced, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see DENOUNCE v. 8.

In mod. American Dicts. Denu nciable, a. [f. L. denuntiare (see next) + -BLE.] That can be denounced, proper to be denounced: see DENOUNCE v. 8.

In mod. Dicts. Denunciant (d'norsiant, fiant), a. [ad. L. denuntiant-em, pr. pple. of denuntiare (see next) to Denounce.] Denouncing. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. (1857) H. n. v. v. 66 Of all which things .. Patriot France is informed: by denunciant friend, by triumphant foe.

Denunciate (d'invinsipet, spett), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. denuntiare, -nunciare to give official information, DENOUNCE, f. DE- 1. 3 + nuntiare (nunciare) to make known, narrate, report.] Irans. and intr. To denounce; to utter denunciation against.

against.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 46 Should I not so have pronounst and denunciated against thee, thy blood would have bene required at my hands. 1656 BLOUNT Glossegr., Denunciate, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim. 1796 BURKE Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 180 An exigent interest, to denunciate this new work. 1865 DE MORGAN in Athenxum No. 1987, 729/1 He only enunciated and denunciated. 1890 Church (J. Rev. XXX. 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denunciating the Church of Rome.

lecturer denunciating the Church of Rome.

Hence Donu'nciating ppl. a.
1847 Lp. G. Bentinck in Croker Papers (1884) III. xxv.
161 An altar - denunciating priest [in Ireland]. 1893
Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 15 Sept., Other denunciating expressions are employed against the special pension examiners.

Denunciation (d/nvnsi<sub>1</sub>č<sup>1</sup> fon). Also 6 denunti-, 8 donounci-. [ad. L. denunti-, denunciation of the control o

nunti-, 8 donounei-. [ad. 1. denunti-, denuncia-tiōn-em, n. of action from denuntiāre to denounce, etc. Cf. F. denouciation (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source.] +1. Official, formal, or public announcement; declaration, proclamation. Obs. (exc. in senses in-

fluenced by 2)

fluenced by 2).

1548 Act 2-3 Edw, 1'/1, c. 13 8 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling, 1583 Evec. for Treason (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denuncition of War as a defiance. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. 1. ii. 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke Of outward Order. 1649 Br. Hall. Cases Consc. 1v. ix. (1654) 366 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Baunes before matrimony. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 258 Why... a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities. 1803 Jane Poatea Thuddeus i. (1831) 8 Anxions to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of our fate. 1859 Sat. Rev. VII. 29/1 A denunciation of coming hostilities.

2. Announcement of cvil. punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

1563 Homilies 11. Rebellion (1850) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. xxix. (1627) 202 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undiscreet anger. may humble us continually. 1737 Whiston Tosephus Antiq. x. vii. § 4 The prophet .. by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacatiy of the multitude. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 195 \$ 6 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard. 1856 Froune Hist. Eng. 1. 379 Ibut if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm.

+3. Sc. Law. The action of denouncing (a person)

†3. Sc. Law. The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn. See Denounce v. 4 a. 1579 Sc. Acts Yas. V7 (1597) § 75 After their denuntiation of ony persones to the horne. 159a Hbid. § 338 In case onic denunciationes of Horninges, sall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1752 J. Louthan Form of Process (ed. 2) 141 That. ye. relax the said — from the Process of Denounciation led against them. 1861 W. Bett. Dict. Law Scott. 274/2 The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal.

4. Accusation before a public prosecutor; delation.

1588 Fraunce Lawiers Log. 1. xii. 53, I take a presentment to bee a meere denuntiation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information. 5726 AYLIFFE Parergon 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition

The nction or an act of denouncing as evil;

public condemnation or inveighing against.

1842 Mech. Mag. XXXVI. 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been fulminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered. to their life-and-limb-destroying practices.

1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 5. 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

8. The action of denouncing (v. 7) a treaty, etc. 1885 Act 48-9 Vict. c. 49 Sched. Art. xvi, If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

Denunciative (d/nvns-, d/nvnfi<sub>1</sub>/tiv), a. [f. L. denunciatic (see Denunciative) + -ive.] Given to or characterized by denunciative.

to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory. Hence Denu'nciatively adv.

a 1646 W. Sclater Three Sermons (1629) 21 It's spoken..
Denunciatively. 1866 Sal. Rev. X. 521/a They must be of a denunciative turn of mind. 1866 FARRAR Language iv. (L.), The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative

Denunciator (d'inv ns., d'inv ns ne la F. dénon-denonciatour, 6 denounclator. [a. F. dénon-ciateur (1408 in Hatzf.), nd. L. denuntiator-em, agent-n. from denuntiare to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in Civ. Law: One who lays an information against

1474 CAXTON Chesse III. i. (1860) E iij b, His necusers or denonciatours. 1563 Foxe A. & M. 700 a, Concerning Wylliam Lattymer and John Hooper, the pretenced denounciators of this matter. 1694 Halle Jersey iv. 104 Two Vol. III.

Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1746 AYLIFFE l'arergon 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does. 1833 LAMB Elia (1860) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy. 1885 Spectator 29 Aug. 1125/1 Mr. Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords.

Denunciatory (dluvns., dluvnfjiātori), a. [f. L. type \*dēnuntiātōri-us, f. dēnuntiātor: see

prec. and -ony.]

prec. and -ony.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to official aunouncement.

Letter denunciatory: a letter or mandate authorizing
publication or announcement. Obs.

1726 AYLIFFR Parergon 70 All Beadles and Apparitors..

are furbidden.. to denounce or publish any such sentence
pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special
Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized
by denouncing acquising, arraigning, condemning

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning, 1837 Carlvie F. Rep. n. v. viii, Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holl 11. xxii. 11s His talk had been pungent and denunciatory. 1866 Mrs. Stowe Lit. Foreer 81. Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed.

Denourishment. rare. [De-II. 1.] = next. 1850 Chamb. Yrnl. XIV. 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not ourish, but it would prevent denourishment.

Denutrition (dinintrifon. [See De-I. 6, or II. 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in Med. treatment by deprivation

nutritive process; in Med. treatment by deprivation

1876 BARTHOLOW Mat. Med. 11879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. Ibid. 45 The hunger or denutrition cure.

Deny (d'noir), v. Forms: 4-6 denye, 6-7 denie, 4- deny; also 4-5 denoy'e, 4-7 denay(e. [a. F. denier (OF. also denier, -noier, -neer) = Pr. deneyar, denegar, Sp. denegar, It. dinegare:—L. denegare, f. De- I. 3 + negare to say no, refuse, deny. In OF. the atonic stem-form was denei-er, denier of direction the missing was denei-er, denier of direction to the same denei-er, denoi-er (:-denegare), the lonic deni-e (:-denieie :-dēne gat); by carrying each of these through, there arose two forms denei-er (denoi-er), deni-er, whence ME. deney, denay (denoy), and deny. By 16th c. writers, to whom denay was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with an archaism, it was apparently associated with nay: cf. the following:

1502 Abnold Chron. (1811) 279 Y' state of cardynal, whiche was naied and denayed hym by y' Kyng.)

I. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine.

1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be.

not what it is stated to be.

a. Const, with simple object (formerly sometimes a person), c 1300 K. Alis. 3999 Antiochus saide.. Thow hast denied thyself here. c 130 R. Baunne Chron. (1810) 249 Dis was certified, & sikere on ilk side. It myght not be denied. c 1374 Chaucea Boeth. In Xii. St (Camb. MS.) That may nat he denoyed, quod I. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 40 He ligh, bat. denaily bat, & affermib be contrain. 1509 Barclay Shyp of Folia (1570) 27 And woorthy they were, what man can it denay? Prime betray). 1548 Hall Chron. Introd. 2 b, Deniyng fiersly all the other new invencions alleged and proponed to his charge. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xlvi. 7 But the defendant doth that plea deny. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones vi. xi, Jones could not deny the charge. 1846 Terroit Mirac. Introd. (1862) 71 Hume does not. absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 Jowett Pluto (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

could not deny the charge. 1846 TRENCH Mirac. Introd. (1862) 71 Hume does not. absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 JONETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

fig. 1634 Sir T. Herner Tran. 63 The Duke was set at the very end crosse-legged like a Taylour, but his fierce aspect and bravery denied that title.

b. Const. with that and clause, or obj. and infin. (after Lat.); formerly also with simple infin. Formerly sometimes with negative or but in the clause.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 3572 Men shuld not denye. Dat be saules of pam hat er ded here Of payn may relesed be. c 1374 Chaucea Boeth. n. v. 49, I denye hat filke hing be good hat anoyeb hym bat hab it. Ibid. in. x. 88 It may nat ben denoyed hat hilke good en is. c 1400 Abpl. Loll. 14, I denoy me not to have seid bis. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 180 The chefare. noman may denyene, Is not made in Braban. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. II. 772 No man denieth. but that your grace. were most necessary about your children. 1542 Uoall. It. Frasm. Apophilh. 157 b Denying the arte of geometric.. to bee to veraye litle use or purpose. 1381 Petrie Gonzol's Civ. Conv. II. (1886) 49, I denie not but that there have bene amongst ns.. manie corrupt customes. 1589 Petrienham Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 218 Then is a picture not denaid. To be a muet Poesie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH I irginia IV. 157 Taxing the poore king of treason, who denied to the death not to know of any such matter. 1665 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (1677) 310, I cannot deny but it [rice] is a solid grain. 1791 Mas. Raditifer Rom. Forest x, You can't deny that your father is cruel. 1816 Cruss Digest (ed. a) II. 414, I beg leave to deny that 5t. Bernard was a good man.

c. absol.

1382 Wyclif Gen. xviii. 35 Sara denyede, seiynge, I low3 not. c1440 Fromp. Parv. 118 Denyn or naytyn, nege, denege. c1450 St. Culibert (Surtees 544 IIR man for him self denyed. 15.. 1 Dusbar Friiris of Berwik 38 Schoswith twe no bute for to deny.

2. Logie. The opposite of affirm; to assert the contradictory of (a

1596 — 1 Hen. IV, II. iv. 544. I deny your Maior. 1660 Baarow Euclid II. i. Schol, Let +A be to be multiplied into B-C; then because +A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied. 1725 WATE Logic III. ii. § 2 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree. 1866 T. Fowiff Deduct. Logic (1869) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent, or, if we deny the consequent, we must deny the antecedent; but, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn.

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenct); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the oppo-

site of assert or maintain.

Site of assert or maintain.

1630 PRWNE Anti-Armin. 137 This were to deny either the vniuersality or the equality of original corruption.

1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. \$20 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism. Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, the 1.5 Scott Chr. Life (1947) HI. 494 To deny the Resurrection of Christ.

1733 BERKERY Th. Fision Find. \$6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton Legic xxvi. (1866) H. 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts. ghosts,

b. To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject

as non-existent or unreal.

1621 Buaron Anat. Mel. 1. ii. § 1. iii. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [5ay] if there be any, they can do no harm. 1879 Standard 29 Nov. 5 4 The Albanian League, so often denied, bas again been proved to have a real ex-

II. To say 'no' to the claims of.

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

1340 Cursor M. 20871 (Trin.) Denyinge he [Petur] fel, wepyinge he ros.

1382 Wyclip Luke xii 9 Forsoth he that schal denye me bifor men, schal be denyed bifore the aungelis of God.

1333 Gau Kichl Vay 16 Thay that deniz thair dettis and wil noth pay thair crediturs. 1583 Syranturs refettis ii. (Arb.) 46, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring.

1604 Jas. I Counterful (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denic God and adore the Deuill, as they doe? 1622 Wither N.Peter's Day, For if thy great apostle said He would not thee denic, Whom he that very night denayd, On what shall we relie?

1726 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 232 Some of his men. happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates. 1848 Macallay Hist. Eng. 1. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) 1. v. 289 Swegen, the godson of Clesar, had denied his faith.

b. with complemental obj. or phrase. (Often blending with r h.)

1588 Shars. L. L. L. iv. iii. 119 Thou for whom Loue would sweare. And denie himselfe for Loue. 1595 – John 1. ii. 251 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1634 Sir T. Heabert Tran. 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King. who. denied them for true.

III. To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse.

to him who makes it; to refuse.

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired); to refuse to give or grant.

1374 Chaucer Troylus II. 1489 Deiphebus. Come hire to preye. To holde hynt on le morwe companye At dyner, which she wolde not denye. 1494 Fabrua Chron II. Co. R.), He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denayed. 1590 Marlowe Faust. (Ridg.) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him wrll. 1628 WITHER Brit. Rememb. 268, I will denay No more obedience then by law I may. 1697 Derview. Pope Odyss. III. 331 The royal dame his lawless suit deny'd.

1839 Paren Poemi (1864) II. 161 Thon art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (a.) To deny a thing to a person, or (b.) a per-

a 1830 PRAED Forms (1864) II. 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (a.) To deny a thing to a person, or (b.) a person a thing. The latter connects this with sense 6; but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject.

(a.) 1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. vi. xii. (1495) 196 Auctoryte of techynge and soueraynte is graunted to men and denyed to wynmen. 1500 Harclay Ship of Febyes 1874)

1. 3 To vs may no hauen in Englonde be denayd. 1509 FISHER Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmond Wks. (1876) 297 Mete and drynke was denyed to none of them. 1610 SHAKS. Timon iv. iii. 537 Giue to dogges What thou denyest to men. 1713 STEELE Spect. No. 278 Pa Vou will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 73 Experience will not alony us to deoy a place to at. (b) e1340 Cursor M. 1586 (Fairf.) He wende hat god of mit walde deny ham heyuen brist. 1576 Gasconene Philomene (Arb. 195 To denay His own deare child and sonne in lawe The thing that both did pray. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iii. 107 Then let him be denay'd the Regent-ship. 1649 H. LAWRENCE Some Consideral. 36 No man that considers the premises will deny me this, That [etc.]. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 31 it is unjust to denie Merchants or Strangers the benefit of Port, Provisions, Commerce, and Navigation. 1814 D'Israkell Quarrels Auth. (1867) 424 All the consolations of fame were denied him during his life. 1869 H. Cox Instit. tr. vi. 701 Parliament was denied its proper control over an important branch of public expenditure.

O. fig. (predicated of things.)

ture.

O. fig. (predicated of things.)

1632 J. HAYWARO tr. Biondi's Eromena 78 Finding no armour that..denied entrance to the fine edge of his damask blade. 1667 MILTON F. L. IV. 137 A steep wilderness, whose hairie sides.. Access deni'd. 1736 liUTLER Anal. I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 The known course of human things..denies to virtue its full scope. 1874 GREEN Shert Hist. iii. \$6.146

Their [the Friars] vow of poverty..would have denied them the possession of books.

6. To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate).

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 1497 3if any were so vilanous þat yow denaye wolde. c 1400 Destr. Troy 7097 He denyet hym anon with a nait wille. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxxxv. 405 (Add. MS.), I may not denye you of that ye aske. 1591 (GREENE Maider's Dream), The poor were never at their need denaid. a 1591 H. SMITH SCrim. (1637) 508 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie. 1676 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 338 Richard Healy.. stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied. 1697 Dayden Virg. Past. v. 141 In his Beanty's Pride; When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd. 1773 Goldsm. Sloops to Conq. 11, This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 Long. Gold. Leg., Village Church, Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong. 1858 Hanthonne Fr. & It. Trinls. 1. 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied.

7. To deny oneself: to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise

refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 Wvclif Matt. xvi. 24 3if eny man wole cume after me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me. C1450 tr. De Imitatione III. xxxvii. 107 Sonne, bou maist not have parfit liberte, but bou denye piself interly. 1827 Keble Chr. V., Morning xiv, Room to deny ourselves.

† 8. To refuse to do (be, or suffer) anything. Obs. (Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically with pronominal substitute (it, which, etc.) for infin.).

2 1400 Ywaine & Gaw. 80 Ne for us denyd noght for to rise. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tuyes, thries, and she denied not to come. 1577-87 Holinsheo Chron. 1. 103/1 They flattle denied to doo nnie of those things. 1596 Sians. Tam. Shr. III. iii. 34 The King denied to give any other Answer. 1725 Birtlea Serm. vii. (1726) 125 He absolutely denyed to curse Israel. 1781 Carbae Poems, Library, Why then denies the studious man to share Man's common good.

2 absol. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. II. xxix, And how she blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to for bid (to do anything, the doing of it). Obs. or arch.

denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (to do anything, the doing of it). Obs. or arch.

a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lxxxiv, 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo. how be had denyed hym to go. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. II. iii. 174 One thing more, That womanhood denies my tongue to tell. 1593—Rich. II., II. iii. 129, I am denyde to sue my Linerie here. 1614 Raleich Hist. World 1, 176 This place denieth dispute. 1642 Chas. I Answ. Declar. Both Houses I July 55 Inforced. to deny a good Law, for an ill Preamble. a 1687 Petry Pol. Arth. x. (1691) 176 The Laws denying Strangers to Purchase. 1715—20 Pope Iliad xv. 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies. 1759 Johnson Rasselas xiv, You may deny me to necompany you, but cannot hinder me from following.

† 10. To refuse to take or accept. Obs.

1500 Spenser F. Q. III. vii. 57 What were those three, The which thy profired curtesic denayd? 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, II. i. 204 If you. denie his offer'd homage. 1691 Wood Life (Osf. Hist. Soc.) III. 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately denie the hishoprick of Bath and Wells. 1725 Pope Odyss. xvii. 78 Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

11. † a. To refuse admittance to (a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) Obs.

Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

11. † a. To refuse admittance to (a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) Obs.

1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV. II. iv. 544 If you will deny the Sherife, so: if not, let him enter. 1790 STELLE Tatler No. 89.7 9 When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them. 1736 Swift Proposal, etc. Wks. 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied.

b. To refuse access to (a person visited); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.) 1665 Wood Life (Osf. Hist. Soc.) II. 44, I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs. H... but she denied her selfe. 1689 Ibid. III. 377, I inquir'd after him; he denied himself. 1711 STELLE Spect. No. 96 78 Denying my Lord to impertinent suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1777 SHERIDAN Sch. Scand. v. ii, He is now in the house, though the servants are ordered to deny him. 1869 TROLLOPE Ph. Finn (Tauchn. ed.) III. 76, 1 had told the servant to deny me. 1885 Law Times Rep. LII. 614/2 When a debtor keeps house and denies himself to a creditor.

† Deny', sol. Obs. Also denay(e. [a. F. déni, OF. desni; also denoi, desnoy: from stem of denier to DENY, orig. dencier, denoi-er.] Act of denying.

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation. 1335 Jove Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 6 The Saduceis in denying the lyfe aftir this, denied by the same denye but only those two.

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.).

the lyfe aftir this, denied by the same denye but only those two.

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.).

1530 Proper Dyaloge (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & londes principall.. Unto the clergye they gaue.. Which to receive without exception The courteous clergy made no denay. 1600 FARRAX Tasso XVI. XXV. (R.), Of mild dennies, of tender scornes, of sweet Repulses. 1601 Shaks. Truel. N.

11. iv. 127 My lone can giue no place, bide no denay. 1611

SYLVESTER DU Bartas II. iv. Schisme (1641) 218/t Vet use no Threats, nor give them flat Denies. 1622 ROWLANOS Good Newes 35 The second widow gaue him the denie.

† De'ny, denye, sb. 2 Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. deienet. deened, denel, mod.F. doyennel, orig. OF. deienet:—L. decānāt-us.] = DEANERY.

[1292 BRITTON II. XVII. § 6 Sicum dené ou thresorie ou chaunterie.] 1340 Ayenb. 42 Dyngnetes of holi cherche, ase byeb bissopriches, abbayes, ober denyes [F. deenez].

Denying (dInəirin), vbl. sb. [f. DENY v. +-ING].]

The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal, abnegation.

abnegation.

adhiegation.

r 1450 tr. De Imilatione II. ix, No better remedie han pacience & denyeng of myself in he wille of god. 1483 (ath. Angl. 95 A Deniynge, abdicacio..abnegacio..negacio. 1525 LD. Berners Frois. II. cci. [excvii.]613 There demanndes

and denyenges were longe a debatyng. 1592 Wyrley Armorie 90 He sent me the denaying. 1783 PALEY Mor. Philos. (1818) I. 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies. as. a servant's denying his master. 1847 EMERSON Refr. Men, Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 Not at all of universal denying, nor of universal doubting.

Deny'ing, tpl. a. [-ING 2.] That denies. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Contestagio 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 190 The controversial and denying humour. Hence Deny'ingly addy. in a way that denies or

Hence Denyingly adv., in a way that denies or

refuses.

1824 Miss Mitford Village Ser. 1. (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly.

1859 Tennyson Vivien 336

How hard you look and how denyingly!

† Deny'te, v. Obs. rare. [app. associated with Deny, and Nayte, Nyit, to deny.] = Deny v.

1240 Sir Amadace (Camden) 56 Say we have togethir bene, I hope fulle wele he have me sene, He wille hitte neury denyte [rimes tite, quite].

Deobstruct, v. [f. ppl. stem deobstruct, of mod.L. type \*deobstrucre\*: see Deobstruent, Obstruct. Cf. mod.F. désobstruer (Tissot 1778).]

trans. To clear of obstruction.

mod.L. type "aeobstruere: See Deobstruent, Obstruct. Cf. mod.F. désobstruer (Tissot 1778).] trans. To clear of obstruction.

1653 H. More Autid. Ath. 11. vi. (1712) 57 Hypericon.. is a singular good Wound-berb, as useful also for de-obstructing the pores of the Body. 1647 Jer. Taylor Dissuas. Popery Pref., To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth. 1732 Abbuttinot Rules of Diet 274 Such as carry off the Facces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals. Hence Deobstructed, Deobstructing ppl. adjs.; also Deobstruction sb. [F. désobstruction], the cetion of deobstructing. Deobstruction of the company of the section of deobstructing.

the action of deobstructing; **Deobstructive** a. [in F. désobstructif], having the quality of deob-

[in F. désobstructif], having the quality of deobstructing; deobstruent.

1664 Evelyn tr. Freart's Archil. Ep. Ded. 9 The deobstruction of Encounters. 1698 Phil. Trans. XX. 432 For rendering it more de-obstructive. 1702 Sia J. Flovers ibid.

XXIII. 1169 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing. 1757 Johnstone ibid. L. 548 From the de-obstructed duct. 1762 Elephiston Martial III. Xviii. 153 But, above all, the deobstructive beet.

Deobstruent (diη bstruent), a. and sb. Med. [ad. mod.L. type deobstruent-em (pr. pple. of \*deobstruere\*), modern f. DE- I. 6+ obstruere\* to obstruct. Cf. mod.F. désobstruant (Tissot 1778).]

A. adi. That removes obstructions by opening

A. adj. That removes obstructions by opening

the natural passages or pores of the body.

1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 81 A subtile detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening.
1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 65 Valuable on necount of its aperient, deobstruent, and cooling properties.

B. sh. A deobstruent medicine or substance.

B. sh. A deobstruent medicine or substance.

a 1691 Bovle Wks. V. 118 (R.) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 Phil. Trans. XIX. 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents. 1844 T. J. Graham Dom. Med. 14 As an alterative and deobstruent... it [calomel] is employed... in indolent inflammation of the liver.

† Deo'bturated, pa. pple. Obs. [De- I. 6.]
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deobturated, shut or stopped from. Dr. Charlfeton] in his Physiologia.

† Deo'ccate. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. deoccare to harrow in, f. De- I. 1 + occare to harrow.]
1623 Cockeram, Deoccate, to harrow, or clod the Land.

† Deo'cular, a. Obs. [f. L. de- privative (cf. De- I. 6, II. 3) + oculus eye, ocularis of the eyes: cf. L. dēformis shapeless, dēfrandis without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

cf. L. aejornus snapetess, aejoranas without diffice, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

1632 Lithgow Trav. 1. 22 It is a deocular error. Ibid. x. 506 Zetland, and the adjacent lles there; have found such a sting of deoccular government within these few yeares.

Deoculate, v. nonce-wd. [f. DE- II. I + L. ocul-us eye + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight or of eyesight.

or of eyesight.

1816 LAMB Let. to Wordsworth, Final Mem. I. 188
Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life.

Deodand (drodend). [a. AFr. deodande, ad.
mcd.(Anglo-)L. deōdandam, i.e. Deō dandum that
is to be given to God.] A thing forfeited or
to be given to God; spec. in Eng. Law, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate
occasion of the death of a human being, was given

to be given to God; spec. In Eng. Law, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i.e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e.g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846.)

[1292 Britton 1. ii. § 14 Volums ausi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trové soit prisé cum deodande et enroule par le Corouner.] 1523 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 34

The.. Chauncelor.. shall have deodands. 1529 More Dyaloge 110. Wks. 235/2 The kynges almoygners, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselfe be appoynted by the lawe.. as deodandes to be geuen in almes. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 214 If a man being yon a Cart carrying Faggots. fall downe by the mooning of one of the horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodands. 1627 Sir R. Boyle Diary (1886) II. 222

[A] boat .. being forfeited to me for a deodant. 1705 Hickeringlike hem Deodands, or given to God, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1725 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 232 The inquest. brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodand. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand. 1827 Gentl. Mag. XCVII. 11.

church, might he claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 STEPHEN Laws Eng. 11. 551. 1883 Times 3 Aug. 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past.
b. loosely. The amount to be forfeited as the

value of a deodand.

value of a deodand.

1831 Trelamny Adv. Younger Son I. 58 The master without appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun.

1838 Mech.

Mag. XXIX. 368 The jury levy a deodand of £ 1500, upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria.

1842 Ibid.

XXXVI. 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by honest and indignant juries.

| Deodar (dīodāi). Also in mod.L. form deodara (dīodārā). [a. Hindī dēodār, dēvodār:—Skr. deva-dāra divine tree, tree or timber of the gods. (The name occurs already in Avicenna

gods. (The name oceurs already in Avicenna c 1030 as ديودار diūdār. It is given in various parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe.]]
A sub-species of cedar (Cedrus Libani, var. Deo-

dara), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Ilimalayas from Nepal to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of

as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability.

[1804 Gorr in Roxb, Flora Indica III. 652 The only account I can give you of the Devdar pine is from. enquiries. .made of the natives. 1814 W. Roxaurgu Hort. Bengal 69 Pinus Deodara. Hindoostani, Dera-daroa. 1833 Penny Cycl. 1. 34/1 Abies Deodara, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the Devadara or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration.] 1842 P. J. Serav Brit. Forest Trees 539 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings. 1871 Sat. Rev. 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds' worth of deodar plants stuck into a beathy bank. 1884 Q. Victoria More Leaves 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn.

† Deodate (drode't), sh. and a. Obs. [ad. L. deō datum given to God: in sense 2, taken as =

deo datum given to God: in sense 2, taken as =

deō datum given to God: in sense 2, taken as = ā deō datum given by God.]

A. sb. 1. A thing given to God.
a1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vii. xxii. § 4 Their Corban...
wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.
2. A thing given by God, a gift from God.
a 1633 G. Herrer in Walton Life (1670) 65 All my Tythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God.

B. adj. Given by God.
1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes IV. 248, I gather'd up the Deodate good Gold.

**Deodorant** ( $di_1\bar{\rho}u$ ·dŏrănt), sb. [Formed as if from a L. \*deodorant-em, pr. pple. of \*deodorare, f. odör-em smell, Odoun, on analogy of decolorare: see De- I. 6. (The long  $\bar{o}$  is taken over from odour: cf. next.)] A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetil effluvia, etc.; a deodorizer. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Deodorize (diou doroiz), v. [f. De- II. 1 + L. odor Odour + 122.] trans. To deprive of odour, esp. of offensive or noisome odour; to take away

the (bad) smell of. Also fig.

1858 Sai. Rev. V. 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London. 1870 Observer 13 Nov., Liquid portions of the sewage...when deodorised being allowed to flow away. fig. 1863 Sai. Rev. 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a days before they can get into print.

fig. 1863 Sal. Rev. 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a-days before they can get into print.

Hence Deo'dorized, Deo'dorizing fpl. adjs.; also Deodorization, removal of (bad) smell.

1836 Engineer II. 671/3 (Sewage of towns) The deodorising system has. achieved a perfect success at Leicester. Ibid. 672/1 Deodorisation, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter. c1865 Letheby in Circ. Sc. I. 97/1 A bleaching and deodorising agent. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 226 The deodorized tincture of opium. 1876 Harley Mal. Med. 179 The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorising.

Deo'dorizer. [f. Deodorize + -er.] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent. 1849 J. F. Johnston Exper. Agric. 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodoriser or remover of smells. 1892 Pall Mall G. 7 Sept. 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

Deol, -full, obs. forms of Dole, Doleful. + Deo'nerate, v. Obs. [f. L. deonerare to disburden, f. De-I. 6 + onerare to load, onus, onerload.] trans. To disburden.

disburden, 1. DE-1. 6+ onerare to load, onus, onerload.] trans. To disburden.

1633 COCKERAM, Deonerate, to unload. 1651 Raleigh's Ghost 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excrementall part of ment and food.

Deontological (dipentological), a. [f. as DEONTOLOGY + 1C + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or coording to deonetalogy.

according to deontology.

according to deontology.

a 1832 BENTHAM Deontology (1834) I. i. 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as stendily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos. (ed. 8) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Stoics, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes.

Deontologist (dropty lödzist). [f. Deontology. a 1832 BENTHAM Deontology (1834) I. ii. 27 [It] separates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontology. that which is binding, duty (neuter of pr. pple. of δεθ it is binding, it behoves) + -λογια discourse.]

The science of duty; that branch of knowledge

The science of duty; that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations; ethics.

1826 Bertham in West. Rev. VI. 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of Deontology. a 1833 — Deontology (1834) I. ii. 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra-legislatorial. 1868 Gladstone Juv. Mundi vii. (1870) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done. 1833 Syd. Soc. Lex. 8, v., Medical deontology, the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Deones called the Microsydial Syd. Bed. 16.

Deoperculate (di opo ski i let), a. Bot. DE- 1.6 + L. operculatus, pa. pple. of operculare to cover with a lid: see Operculate.] Ilaving lost the operculum: see also quots.

1866 Treas. Bot., Deoperculate, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deoperculate.. Also, without an operculum.

Also, without an operculum. **Deoperculate**, v. Bot. [See prec. and -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] intr. To shed the operculum.

Mod. Liverworts with deoperculating capsules.

+ **Deoppilate** (dippilet), v. Med. Obs. [f. DE- II. 1 + OPPLATE: in mod. medical L. deoppi-

1)E. II. 1 + OPPILATE: in mod, medical L. deoppilare, f. L. oppilare to stop up.] trans. To free from obstruction; absol. to remove obstructions.

1500 Vennea Via Recta vii. 134 lt.. deoppilateth or vnstoppeth the veines. 1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp. 214. For Raisins of the Sun. deoppilate more than Malaga. Ibid. 421 Aperitives ought to. deoppilate the Interstices.

So Deoppilant a., that removes obstructions; Deoppilation, the removal of obstructions; De-

o ppilative a, tending to remove obstructions, deobstruent; sb. a medicine or drug having this

† Deordinate, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. deordinat-us, f. 1) E. I. 6 + ordinatus ordered. A doublet of disordinate.] Perverted from the natural order; inordinate.

16a3 T. AILESBURY Serm. (16a4) 13 The Idolatry consisted ...in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers. 1730 Welton Suffer. Son of God II. xxiv. 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love.

+ **Deordinate**, v. Obs. [f. med.L. verbal type \*deordinare: see prec. and -ATE 3 5.] trans. To

\*deordināre: see prec. and -ATE 3 5.] trans. 10 pervert from the natural order.

1688 Norris Theory Love ii. ii. 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end. for which it was designed.

Deordination (dipādināl-sa). Now rare or Obs. [ad. med.l. deordinātion-em (Du Cange), n. of action f. verbal type \*deordināre (It. disordinare, OF. desordener) to disorder, f. DE- I. 6 + ordināre to order, ordinā-em order. A doublet of disordination. disordination.]

1. Departure from or violation of order, esp. of

1. Departure from or violation of order, esp. of moral order; disorder.

1596 Bell. Surv. Popery in, ix, 378 The guilte and the deordination.

1635 Sibbes Soules Confl. xi, § 3, 166 This sheweth us what a wonderful deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature.

1647 Jek. Taylor Dissuas. Popery i. (1686) 95 be refuses to run into the same excess of riot and de-ordination.

1688 Norris Theory Love 11. ii. rot A deordination from the end of Nature.

1891 Manning in Dublin Rev. July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a de-ordination in human society.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition,

as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc. 1636 Goap Celest. Bodies in. iii. 472 A Token of the Dissolution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound. Wid. iii. iv. 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves.

Deore, obs. form of Dear a. and adv.

De-organize, de-orientalize: see De-II. 1.

Deorling, deoreling, early ff. DARLING.

| Deorsum, adv. nonce-use. [I. = downwards.] Downward,

1770 J. Clubbe Physiognomy 19 There is the same stupidity
the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other.

Deorwurde, var. Dearworth a. Obs. precious.

+ Deo:sculate, v. Obs. rare—°. [f. L. deosculari to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. De- 1. 3

osculārī to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. De-I. 3
+ osculārī to kiss.] To kiss affectionately. Hence
+ Deoscula tion, kissing.
1633 Cocream, Posculate, to kiss sweetly. 1658 Phillips,
1633 Cocream, Resculate, to kiss sweetly. 1658 Phillips,
1634 Cocream, desiring with eagernesse. a 1699 Stillingel.
(J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images,
viz. processions, genufictions, thurifications, and deosculations. 1755 Amory Memoirs 440 note. 1783 Amsworth
Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, Deosculation, esculatio.

De-ossify, -fication: see De- II. 1

Deoxidate (dig/kside/t), v. Chem.
Also 8-9
deoxy. [f. De- II. 1 + Onidate v.] trans. To
reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the

reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); intr. to undergo deoxidation. Hence Deo xidated

ppl. a.; Doo xidating ppl. a., causing or suffering deoxidation.

deoxidation.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes Contrib, Phys. 4: Med. Knowl.,
1739 Phosoxygen is produced, and the metals deoxydated.
1808 — in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxydating surface. 1801 HATCHETT in Phil. Trans. XCII. 66 The white oxide.. may be deoxidated to a certain degree. 1837 R. Bedd Pract, Chem. 10 The latter [flame of a blow-pipe] is called oxidating, the former deoxidating.

Deoxidation (dipkside fon). [n. of action f. prec. vb.] The removal of oxygen from an oxide

the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

Deoxidator. [agent-n. f. Deoxidate v.; see or.] A deoxidating agent or apparatus.

c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. 3c. I. 396/2 The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

Deoxidize (dippksidaiz), v. Chem. Also 9 deoxyd. [f. De- II. 1 + Oxidize.] — Deoxidate (1808) so its action is. exerted in deoxidizing bodies. 1810 — Elem. Chem. (1826) I. 533 The silica, also ... is partly deoxidized. 1869 E. A. Parres Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidizing, or by deoxidizing. Illence Deoxidized ppl. a., Deoxidizing ppl. and ppl. sb.: also Deoxidization. Deoxidize.

and vbl. sb.; also Deoxidization, Deoxidize-

ment, Dec xidizer.

ment, Deo'xidizer.

1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. I. App. 527 The deoxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 Lane in Phil. Trans. XCV. 282 The deoxidising property of light. 1847 CRAIG. Deoryalization, deoxydation. c. 1860 FARDAN Forces Nat. vi. 200 note, A colourless deoxidised indigo. 1863 H. Spencer First Princ. 11. viii. 370 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably deoxidizers. 1877 W. Thomson Voy. Challenger I. iv. 279 Due to some deoxidizing process.

W. Thomson Voy. Challenger I. iv. 279 Due to some deoxidizing process.

Deoxygenate (di10' ksidzenet), v. Chem. [f. De- II. 1 + OXYGENATE v.] trans. To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE.
1799 Kibwan Geol. Ess. 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsoin salt. 1804 T. Thotten Drinkenness iii. 58 Alkohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree. 1808 Sin H. Davy in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the carths.

Hence Deoxygenated ppl. a., Deoxygenating vill. sb. and ppl. a.; also Deoxygenate the Carths.

1799 Sin H. Davy in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. 5. Med. Knowl. 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere. 1803 = in Phil. Trans. XCIII. 271 The deoxygenation of skin. 1832 Ban-Bage Econ. Mann. 1834 Mas. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxiv. (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxygenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating. 1878 Foster Phys. 11. i. § 2. 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

Deoxygenize (dip' ksidzeniz, v. Chem. [f. De- II. 1 + Oxygenize v.] = Deoxygenize. 1816 GWithen in Encycl. Brit. XII. 687/1 Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

Deozonize, to deprive of ozonc: see DE- II. 1.

Dep, obs. f. DEEP; (dep.) abbrev. of DEPUTY.

† Depa'ct, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. depact-us, pa.
pple. of depangere to drive down, fix into the
ground, etc.] Fixed down, fastened.

254 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. xt. xx. (1678) 293 If
the Weapon be so depact and fastned in a Bone that you
cannot drive it forth on the other side.

Depaganiza deponatheomize. see Dept. 11.

Depaganize, depantheonize: see DE- Il. 1 + Depaint, sb. Obs. rare -1. [f. DEPAINT v.]

Painting, pictorial representation.

1504 Zepheria xvii. in Arb. Garner V. 73 How shall I deck
my Love in love's habiliment And her embellish in a right

depaint?

† **Depaint**, ffl. a. Obs. Forms: 3-4 depeint.
4-5-peynt, 4 6-paynt, 6 depaint. [ME. defeint, a. F. depeint, pa. pple. of depeindre (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. definitive to depict, after F. peindre to paint. After the formation of the verb (see next) gradually superseded by the normal depainted.] Depicted, painted, delineated; ornamented; coloured: see the verb. Chiefly as pa. pple.

fa. pple.
a 1325 Ancr. R. 306 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isaxiix, 16]. Ich habbe, he seið, depeiat þe in mine honden.
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 8730 þey shul be leyde yn toumbe of stone And hys ynnage ful feyre depeynte Ryst as he were a cors seynt. c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1101, & coronde wern alle of þe same fasoun, Depaynt in perlez & wedez gwyte. 1430 I.vos. Chron. Tray 1. v, Vnder flowers depeynt of stablenesse. c 1500 Laucelot 1703 Bot cherici them with wordis fair depaynt. 1555 Tottell's Mire. (Arb.) a15 Her handes depaint with veines all blew and white.

+ Depaint (d/pēl·nt), v. Obs. or arch. 4-5 depeint (a, peynt(e, paynt(e, 6-7 depaynt (5 depaint, 7-8 depeint), 6- depaint. [ME. depeint-en, f. depeint pa. pple.; taken as Eng. repr. of F. depeindre (3rd sing. pres. il depeint): see prec. Depeint was connected with Depet by the transitional forms Depayment defined. tional forms DEPEINCT, depinct.]

1. trans. To represent or portray in colours, to

1. trans. To represent or portray in colours, to paint; to depict; to delineate.

\*\*a 1235, 1303 [see Diffair fpt. a.]. \*\*c 1325 Corr de L. 2963
Off red sendel were her baneres. With three gryffouns depayntyd wel. \*\*e 1340 Gav. & Gr. Kwt. 649 be knyst compythe hade In be more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted. \*\*e 1350 Will. Palerne 3573, & bereth in his blasoun of a brit hewe A wel hinge werwolf wonderli depeinted. \*\*c 1440 Gesta Kom. xxxix. 356 Add. MS.) He did make a walle white, and with rede Coloure he depeynted the Image of the woman. 1570 B. Goode Pop. Kimgd. 1. (1880) 10 With crosse depainted braue upon his backe and eke his brest. 1660 T. WRIGHT Pastains vi. 294 The Geographers. depaint in theyr Cardes. the Countries and Cities adiopning. 1653
T. PECKE Paranassi Puserp. 77 Apelles could not depaint Motion. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. 1, 336 Those pleased the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depeinten [\*pseudo-archaic pa. \*pfe.]\* was the patriarchal age.

\*\*fig. 1595 Dasiel Sonnets 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows. 1848 J. A. Carlyle tr. Dante's Inferno (1849) 37
The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pity, which thou takest for fear.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.

138 Wyclif Bible Pref. Ep. iii. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermonn he depeynted. 1555 Abr. Parker Ps. crili. 406 My troublouse state I did depaynt. 1664 Marvell. Corr. Wks. 1872-5 II. 167 There are no words sufficient to depaint so real an affection. 1714 Gay Sheph. Week Prol. 61 Such Ladies fair word I depaint In Roundelay or Sonet quaint. 1771-8 Batchelor (1773) II. 13 Her lips you may in sort depaint By cherries ripe. 1868 J. Marnel Sittler Gin 11. 129 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer.

b. Const. out, forth.
1533 Short Catch, in Liturg. & Doc. Edw. VI (1844) 513 Canst thon yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians 7 1578 TIMME Calinie on Gen. 333 The state of the Church could not be more lively depainted forth. 1622 J. Reynoling God's Revenge II. vi. 42 In their speeches depainting forth the loyes of heaven. 1679 G. R. tr. Boyatnau's Theat. Il orld 11. 147 Depainting them out in lively colours.

3. To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does.

10 Set forth of represent, as a painting of picture docs.

1508 York Diana 87 This sumptuous Palace.. that this table doth depaint vnto vs.

1607 Walkington Opt. Class rx. (1664) 1/3 This temperature must be depainted forth of us.. according to a kind of exigency. 21660 Wharton Wks. (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glotous Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted features: sometimes to paint colour (a surface)

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface). c 1320 Cast. Leve 704 bis Castel is siker and feir abouten, And is al depented wtonten Wib breo howes by wel bebsene. c 1400 Maunory. (1839) xxvii. 277 Faire chambres depeymed all with gold and arure. 14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 151 A cote. depeyned wib alle maner of vertues & floryshed wib alle the floures of goddes gardens. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge L. 1577 Chothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaymed with pyctures. 1520 Palson. 512/2, 1 depayme, 1 coloure a thyage with colours. This terme as yet is nat admytted in comen spetche. 1605 Camdin Rem. (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselnes with sundry colours. 1706 [see Demanted]

b. transf. and fig. To adorn as with painted

figures.

figures. 2134 See Depairs 191. a.). 21374 Chaucer Boeth. W. i. 111 Decercle of be sterres in alle be places bere as be shynyng ny31 is depeynted. 1384 Wychr Let. xi. 30. A stellown that is a werme depeynted as with sterris. 21450 Crt. of Love xv Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose And white also. 1500 Hawes Past. Pleas. Percy Soc.) 4 A medowe both gave and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour. 1598 Yose Diana 468 Let now each meade with flowers be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing. 5. To stain, distain.

5. To stain, distain.

c1374 Chaucen Troylus v. 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depeynted, Your lettre. 1600 FARRAX Tasso n. xliii. 28 Few silver drops her vermile cheekes depaint.

Hence Depai mtod fol. a., painted, depicted.

1413 Lybo. Pilgr. Soule 11. xlvi. (1859) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depented in regard of that other.

1706

MAULE Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. 1. 18 By reason of their

† Depainter. Obs. [f. Depaint v. + -er.]
One who or that which depaints, or paints.

1513 Douglas Æncis xii. Prol. 261 Welcum depayntar of the blomyt medis.

the blomyt medis.

† **Depair**, v. Obs. Also depeyre, depeire.
[a. OF. des-, depeire-r, to despoil, f. des-, de- (De-I.
6) + -peirer: -I. peiorāre: cf. Appair, Impair, and Dispayre sb.] trans. To impair, injure,

dilapidate.

a 1460 LYDGATE Lyfe of our Ladye (Canton) E. 5, c. 1 (R.)
As the tryed sylver is depeired. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.

n. xaii, Na wretchis word may depair sour hie nome. 1513
Bradshaw St. B'erburge 1. 338 The corps hole and sounde
was funde, verely. Notbyng depaired that ther coude be
seen. 1568 T. Howell Arb. Analtie (1879) 63 Depaire no
Church, nor anneient acte, in building be not sloe.

† Depa'lmate, v. Obs. rare = °. [f. ppl. stem
of L. dēpalmāre, f. De-+ palma palm of the hand.]

† To give one a box on the care ' (Cockeram 1623'.

† Depa'nce. Obs. rare = 1. [a. F. dēpens (in
12th c. despans), ad. L. dispensa: see DISPENSE
in 13th c. despanse), ad. L. dispensa: see DISPENSE
sb.] Payment, disbursement.

c 1450 Faper Roll in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Commiss. 279/h
Which he complesshed withoute other payements of Fynaunce, raunceoun, or depance.

† **Deparay'll**, a. Obs. sare. [a. OF. despareil different, dissimilar, f. des-=L. Dis-+ pareil like, of the same kind=Pr. parelh, Sp. parejo, lt. parecchio:-Rom. \*pariculo- dim. of L. par equal.] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse.

1413 Lydo. Pilgr. Sawle I. x. (1859) 7 There ben here many dyuerse pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

† **Depardieu**, interj. Obs. [a. OF. phrase de par Dieu, by the authority, or in the name, of God.] In God's name: by God: nsed as an assequention

far Dieu, by the authority, or in the name, of God.] In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration craoo Beket 1352 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 145 Nov de pardeus [MS. Harl. 227] deperdeus] quath be pope, doth ase 3e habbeth i-bougt. cr374 Chaucer Troylus 11. 1058 Quod Troylus, depardeu, y assente. cr380 Sir Ferumb. 1452 Wel depardieux 'quap be kyng 'ne schal he nost gon al-one.' 1654 W. Cartwright Ordinary 11. ii. in Hazl. Doddey XII. 240 [arch.] Depardieu, You snyb mine old years, sans fail, I wene you bin A jangler and a golierdis.

+ Department of the same properties of the partment of the same power of

† **Depa'rdon**, v. Obs. [f. DE- + PARDON v.: perh. after part, depart.] trans. To excuse, forgive. 1501 Bury Wills (1850) 90, 1 will that my tenaynts... be depardond of ye half of all ther rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse.

to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse.

Deparochialize, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 1 + PAROCHIALIZE v.] trans. To deprive of parochial character. Hence Deparochializing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Deparochialization.

1862 Sat. Rev. XIII. 211/1 We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized'. Fbid. 211/2 The new formula of deparochialization. Ibid., The 'deparochializing' cry will...do equally well for both.

† Deparochiate. v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De-

† **Deparo chiate**, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DE-l. 2 + L. parochia parish + ATE 3; after depatriate.]

intr. To depart from one's own parish.

1762 Foote Orators 1. Wks. 1799 I. 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.

peasants were to deparochiate. **Depart** (d'pā:nt), v. Also 3-6 departe, 5-6 departe, 6-7 Sc. depairt. Pa. pple. 4-5 depart(e, 6 Sc. depairt. [a. OF. depart-ir (depp-, desp-, dip-) = Pr. departir, Sp., Pg. departer, desparter, lt. di-, dis-partire, spartire, Rom. compound of de- or dis- (des-) + partire, for L. dispertire to divide. See De. 1 6.1

de- or dis- (des-) + partire, for L. dispertire to divide, f. Dis- + partire to part, divide. See De- I. 6.]

I. To divide or part, with its derived senses.

†1. trans. To divide into parts, dispart. Obs.

1a97 R. Glouc. (1724) 394 Hii departede vorst her ost as in foure partye. 1387 Trevish Higden (Rolls) I. 27 Pis werke I departe and dele in seuene bookes. 2 1490 MAUNEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Pe gerde of Moyses, with be whilk he departid be Reed See. 2 1430 Lyng. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 219 Departe thy tyme prudently on thre. 1551 Turner Herbal.

I. (1568) Hiva, Leues. . very deply indentyd, euen to the very synewes whiche depart the myde leues.

† b. intr. To divide, become divided. Obs.

1387 Trevish Higden (Rolls) I. 63 Pe Rede see [i. e. Arnbian Sea] streecheb forb, and departed in tweis mouthes and sees. Pat oon is icleped Persicus. . Lat ober is icleped Arabicus. 1548-77 Vicary And. v. (1683) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye.

† C. Her. See Departed 2. Obs.

† 2. trans. To divide or part among persons, etc.; to distribute, partition, deal out; to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; some-

with others, or among themselves, to share; sometimes (with the notion of division more or less

times (with the notion of division more or less lost, as in Deal v.) to bestow, impart. Ohs.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter xxi. 18 pai departid to paim my clathes. 1388 Wyclif Prov. xi. 24 Sum men departen her own thingis, and hen maad richere. c 1430 Lyng. Bochas 1 x. (1544) 21 a. This Kingdom. Should have he departed of right betwene us twein. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg., 76 h/2 Vf thon hane but lytyl, yet studye to gyne and to departe therof gladly. c 1530 H. Rhodes Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk. (1868) 103 Be content to departe to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) John xix. 24 They departed my rayment among them. 1582 N. Liche-Field tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. 55 a, Hedeparted with him both money and other rewards. 1051 Relig. Wotton. 22 He could depart his affection between two extremes. † D. To deal (blows). Obs. rare.
c 1477 Caxron Jason 16h, Whan the kyng apperceyued that Jason departed suche strokes.
† C. absol. To share, partake (with a person in a thing). Obs.

† C. absol. To share, partake (with a person in a thing). Obs.

c 1440 Generydes 3418, I shall.. in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely departe with the also. 1499 Plumpton Corr.
137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods.
1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. 2 Cor. viii. 14 Whyles eche of you departeth with other, so that neyther of you lacke anye thyng.

† 3. trans. To put asunder, sunder, separate,

part. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 466 King Lowis .. And Elianore is guene, vor kunrede departed were. 1393 Gower Conf. 11.

129 That deth' shuld us departe attwo. (1400 Maunoey. (1839) iii. 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye. C1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 265 Departe listli be toob and be fleisch of be gomis. 1483 CANTON G. deta Tonr Di, That god hath loyned man may not departe. C1530 Lo. Beeners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 67 There began a great and a sore batayle betwene these two knightes. And Arthur dyd his payne. 10 depart them. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony, Till death vs departe [altd. 1662 to do part]. 1601 Downf. Eart Huntington 11. 11. ii. ii. Hazl. Dodstey VIII. 134 The world shall nat depart us till we die. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1810) 1. 199 The closest union here cannot last longer than till death us depart.

+ b. To sever or separate (a thing) from

(another).

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 3710 pai er. Departed halely fra pe body of Criste. cr400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 10 It is unpossible to departe po qualitees from bodies. Ibid. 142 Whanne a membre is depertid from pe bodi. 1526 Tindale Rom. viii. 39 To departe [so Crammer and 1557 Geneva; Rhem. and 1511 separate] us from Goddes love. 1574 Hyll. Planting 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. x. 14 Which Severne now from Logris doth depart.

Seuerne now from Logris doth depart.

† c. To separate in perception or thought; to discern apart, distinguish. Obs.

2380 Wyclf Sel. Wks. 111. 340 As bes bree persones of God beno God. so alle dedes and werkes of be Trinite mainot he departid from ober. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gl. 248 We.. had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl. 21510 More Picus Wks. 2/2 Straunge tokens. departing (as it wer) and severing the cradles of such speciall chyldren fro the company of other of the common sorte.

† C. intr. To separate, make separation. Obs. 1388 Wyclif Isa. lix. 2 Soure wickednesses han departid bitwixe 30u and 30ure God. 1480 CANTON Descr. Brit. 8 The Seuarn departed somtyme bitwene Englond and Wales.

† e. Old Chem. To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution.

alloy or a solution.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s. v., Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis.

1755 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1751 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1751 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1751 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1752 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1754 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1755 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1755 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1756 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1757 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1757 CHAMBERS Cycl.

1758 CHAMBERS CYCL

tion of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones.

† 4. trans. To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like). Obs.
c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. 7. 804, I have well lever ever to suffire woo, Than I departe the love bytwix yow tuo. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 70 Mariage mad in prid & ferd degre. is so confermed pat it mai not be departed. 1470-85 Malory Arthur viu. xxxviii, Ye departed the love bitwene me and my wyf. 15. Hacket Treas. of Amadis 274 So sweete and so faithfull a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking. 1570 Twine Phisicke agst. Fortune 11. Ivii. 233 b, With staues to depart their nightly conflictes.

† b. intr. (for refl.) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, or broken off. Obs.
1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 169 Thusgat maid thai thar aquentance That neuir syne. Departey quhill thai lyffand war.
1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xx. 138 Thanne cam coueityse. For a mantel of menyuere, he made lele matrimonye Departen ar deth cam, and deuors shupte. 2523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. lxxxi. 103 Than the bysshoppe sayd, Sirs, than our company shall depart.

II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses. The perfect tenses (intrans.) were formerly formed with be: cf. is gone.

† 5. intr. To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. Obs.

† 5. intr. To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. Obs. c1300 S. Eng. Leg. I. 121/527 SO departed be court bo, and enerech to is In droug. c1300 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 52 In lif bei departed, Hardknout home went. c1500 Nut. From Maid 33, I here you saye farwel: nay, nay, we departe not soo sone. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 208 The putifiaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone. a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xxxix. 12 Adeu nou; be trein nou, Sen that we must depairt. 1641 Hinde J. Bruen xili. 133 So loth wee were to depart asunder.

6. intr. To go away (from a person or place); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; to depart from = to leave.)

to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; to depart from = to leave.)

a 1225 [see Departing vbl. sb. 4]. c 1340 Cursor M. 11893 (Fairf.) Be but we fra be depart [carlier texts part. a 1340 Hamfole Psatter vi. 8 Departis fra me all bat wirkes wickednes. c 1477 Canton Jason 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes. 1256 Tindale John xvi. 7 Vf I departe, I will sende him vnto you. 1547 8 Ordre of Commension 16 Then shall the Prieste.. let the people depart. 1697 Denden Virg. Georg. 111, 818 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart, 1841 Lane Arab. Nis. I. 113 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp, to arrive. (Now commonly to leave.)

21480 (Anton Sonnes of Aymon 1, 52 Whan the morning came, departed well erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes. 1548 Hall Chron. 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart. 1625-6 Purchas Pilgrimes II. 1081 The Negui was departed. And every man hastened to follow after. 1792 Mrs. C. Smith Desmond. III. 61 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. 1817 W. Skuws Law Niti Prius (ed. 4) II. 969 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy. Time-table. The train departs at 6.30.

at 6.30.

† c. To go away to or into (a place); to go

† C. To go away to or into (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way. Obs.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. (MS. A) 305 To defende hat mater schal not departe into al he lyme. 1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging. 1611 Blnne. Matt. ii. 12 They departed into their owne countrey another way.

† d. To depart one's way: to go one's way. Obs. 1535 Coverone. 1 Esdras ix. 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the swetest.

7. intr. To leave this world, decease, die, pass away. (Now only to depart from (this) life.)

1501 Bury Wills (1850) 85 My body, if it happyt me to departe win vij. myle of gret Berkehamstede, to be buryed ther. 1526 Tinnale Luke ii. 29 Lorde, now lettest thou thy seruaunt departe in peace. 1533 Stewart Cron. Scot. 1. 576 Constantius departit in Eborae throw Infirmitie. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 30 That Marcellus a little before day, was departed. 1605 Stow Annales 39 He departed out of this life at Vorke. 1703 J. Locos in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. 1X. 94, 1 went to visit him the day before he departed. a 1862 Buckle Civilia. (1869) 111. iv. 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8. trans. To go away from, leave, quit, forsake. Now rare, exe. in phr. to depart this life (= 7). c 1340 Cursor M. 20266 (Br. Mus. MS.) Rewe on vs. departe vs nouzt. 1536 in W. H. Turner Sciect. Rec. Oxford 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company. 1548 Halt. Chron. 1x4 All the Welshemen were commaunded. to depart the toune. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vi. (1611) 186 The soules of men departing this life. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Gavi. Eng. I. lix. (1739) 112 No Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence. 1712 Aootson Spect. No. 517 § 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead. He departed this life at his house in the country. 1734 tr. Rollin's Ana. Hisl. (1827) II. 1. 126 Jugurtha was commanded to depart Italy. 1839 Keightley Hist. Eng. II. 33 The clergy were ordered to depart the kingdom. 1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. xxxiv, Mrs. J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last. 49. To send away, dismiss. Obs. 1484 Caxton Chivalry 73 Charite. departeth euery vyce. c 1500 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 28 The Kynge.. made them grete chere and so departyd them home agayne. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World Pref. 17 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees. 410. intr. To start, spring, come forth, or issue from; to come of. Obs.

†10. intr. To start, spring, come forth, or issue from; to come of. Obs.

1477 CAXTON Jason 56 b, By theyr countenaunce and habylements. they ben departed from noble and goode hous. 1489 — Blanchardyn xliv. 173 Of churles, bothe man and wyfi, can departe noo goode fruyte.

11. intr. (transf. and fig. from 6.) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (from a course of action, etc.). To depart from: to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

of action, etc.). To depart from: to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 103 The. Nile. Departeth fro his cours and falleth Into the see Alexandrine. 1535 Coverdale Prov. iii. 7 Feare y' Lorde and departe from enell. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 111. ii. 41 Shamefull lustes. . which depart From course of nature. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 111. xl. 251 twas not with a design to depart from the worship of God. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. vii. § 24 They depart from received opinions. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 673 The fourth narrative departs in several important points from the Chronicles. 1893 Law Times XCV. 27/1 Disinclination. to depart from the long-established practice.

III. +12. Depart with. 8. To take leave

inclination. to depart from the long-established practice.

III. +12. Depart with. a. To take leave of; to go away from. (Cf. 5, 6.) Obs. rare.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. 64 W. 1506) I. iii. 22 Cursed & dampned spyrite, departe than forth with this creature.

1503 Foxe. A. 4. M. 763 b, And so departed I with them.

+ b. To part with; to give up, surrender; to give away, bestow. (Cf. 2.) Obs.

c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches. 1505 Shaks. John II. 1, 503 Iohn. Hath willingly departed with a part. 1642 Peakins Prof. Ek. i. § 47. 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the feofiment. 1792 Chipman Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle. On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien.

lien.

+13. So Depart from, in the same sense (12 b).
1548 Cranmer Catech. 31 b, Neyther by threatnyng..cause him to depart from any portion of his goodes. 1612 T.
TAYLOR Comm. Titus 1. 5 With what difficultie depart they [stones] from their naturall roughnesse? 1681 Burner Ilist. Ref. 11. 83 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

+ Depart, sh. Obs. [a. F. départ (13th c. in Godef.), f. départir to DEPART. Partly treated as directly from the Envlish verb: cf. the shs. leave.

directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs. leave,

return, etc.]

1. The act of departing, departure. a. Parting, separation. b. Departure from this life, death. c 1330 Arth. 4 Merl. 4539 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren y-slawe. 1590 Spenser E. Q. III. vii. 20 That lewd lover did the most lament For her depart. 1591 Shars. Two Genl. v. iv. 96 At my depart I gane this firingl vnto Iulia. 1593 — 3 Hen. VI, II. 110 When your braue Father breath d his latest gaspe, Tydings.. Were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart. 1622 H. More Song of Soul II. II. II. xxxviii, The plantall lifes depart. 1724 Ramsay Tea.t. Micc. (1733) I. 99 For her depart my leart was sair. 1840 Sportsman in Irel. 4 Scotl. II. iv. 71. The salmon having long since made his depart. 2. Old Chem. The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed. a 1636 Bacon (1.), The chymists have a liquor called water of depart. 1686 W. Harris tr. Lemery's Course Chym. (ed. 2) 79 The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a Dissolvent quits the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself into another. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s.v., A certain Operation in Chymistry is called the Depart, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together. 1751 Chambers Cycl., Depart, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis... if you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another depart, the calamine precipitating to the bottom. 1. The act of departing, departure. a. Parting,

† Departable, -ible, a. Obs. [a. OF. departable (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. depart-ir vb.: see-BLE. The form in -ible follows L. analogy:

see -BLE. The form in -tole tollows L. analogy. ef. L. partibilis from partir. ]

1. That may be parted or separated; separable.
1377 LANGL. P. P. B. XVII. 26 Pe Trinite, Thre persones in parcelles departable fro other, And alle bre but o god.
1449 Peccock Repr. III. ii. 282 Rist of vee is dyners and departable fro the rist of lordschip. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 104 YI eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed: divisible.

L. Hat may be, of 18 to be, divided of distributed; divisible.

[1202 Britton III. viii. § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable entre touz les enfauntz.] 1483 Cath. Angl. 96 Departiabylle, divisibilis. 1535 Act 27 Hon. VIII, c 26 § 35 Landes..to

be departed and departable amonges issues and heires males. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 139 h, The which tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 T. Robinson Gavelkind ii. 26 They had always been departible.

† Departal. Obs. rare. [f. Departit v. + -AL, after arrival.] Departure.

1823 Galt Entail I. xi. 82 When my father took his departal to a better world. 1836 — in Tail's Mag. III. 393 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow.

† Departance. Obs. [a. OF. departance, f. depart-iv: see -ANCE.] Departure.

1579 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) 15, I will, that after the departence of this mortal liff...my bodie be buried. 1594 Wykley Armovie 61, I license crane for this departance.

† Departe. In phrase lay a departe (? error) for lay aparte, lay aside.

c 1489 Canton Blanchardyn iii. 17 All rewthis layde a departe as well for his fader as for his modre.

Departed (dIpā-1těd), ppl. a. [f. Departy v. +-ED-1]

+ -ED<sup>1</sup>.] +1. Divided into parts, etc.: see DEPART v. 1, 2.

†1. Divided into parts, etc.: see DEPART v. 1, 2. c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 7 808 (II.) Eyther thay forfetin her confessours al utterly, or ellis thay departed schrifte in divers places; but sothely such departed schrifte hath ao mercy of God. 1463 Bury Wills (1850) 36, 1 beqwethe... a doubly tryng departed of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys. †2. Separated, parted; severed from the main body, schismatic, apostate; in Her. separated by a dividing line (cf. PARTY a.). Obs. 1439 CTESS WARWICK in E. E. Wills (1883) 117 A Skochea of myn Armes departyd with my lordys. c1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 These ketters...is departed of the holy Romes chyrche. 1633 EARL MASCH. Al Mondo (1630) 14 If wee consider Death aright, It is but a departed breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.

152 Ilelost, Departed, dissitus, prateritus.

1845 J.
SAUNDERS Cabinet Pictures 20 Antiquity and departed

greatness

4. spec. That has departed this life; deceased.

1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 25 Pream., Lyfe [is] as uncertayne to such as survyve as to them now departed.

1503-8 B. Josson Ev. Man out of Hun. v. iv, Shedding finareal tears over his departed dog.

1712 Annison Spect. No. 419

1 Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits.

1863 FAW. CETT Fol. Econ. in. ii. 311 The works of a departed artist.

b. In this sense often used absolutely, the departed artist.

FI Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits. 1833 FAW-CETT Pol. Recov. 11. ii. 311 The works of a departed artist.

D. In this sense often used absolutely, the departed sing. and pl.): cf. deceased.

1724 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. ix. 208 The seats and circumstances of the departed. 1794 Mas. RADCLIFER Myst. Udolpho ii, A prayer for the soul of the departed. 1875 MANNING Mission II. Chost ix. 249 The Catholic Church-cherishes with loving memory all her departed. 1887 Bowen Encid vt. 220 The departed is placed on the funeral bed.

Departer 1 (dipartely). [f. Depart v. +-ER 1: probably a. OF. departeur (nom. case orig. departer, obj. departeur), f. departir to Departer.

1 A divider, distributor; discerner. Obs.

1383 Wyclif Luke xii. 14 A! man, who ordeynede me domesman, ether departer, on 300? — Hebr. iv. 12 The word of God is. departer or demer of thougis and intenciouns of hertis. c1400 Apol. Loll. 61 He is not ordeind juge me departar vp on men.

† 2. Old Chem. One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver. Cf. Parter.

1656 Blount Glossoft. s.v. Finour, Finours of Gold and Silver. Alct] 4 H[en.] 7. ca. 2. They be also called Parters in the same place; sometimes Departers.

3. One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4.)

1586 Frene Blaz. Gentrie 311 A departer from his Captaynes Banner. 1830 Examiner No. 652. 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers, i.e... before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.

4. One who departs or goes away.

1673 O. Walker Education 223 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departers out of this Province. 1747 Franklein Est. Wks. 1840 H1. 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

† Departer 2. Law. Obs. [subst. use of AF. departer (Britton 111. iv. 25) = OF. departer pressinf, to depart, departing.] = DEPARTURE 6.

1608 Coke On Lift. 139 a, A departer in despight of the Court. when the Tenant or Defendant after appearance. makes departure in de

+1. Division (in various senses); distribution,

†1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing. Obs.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter cxxxv. 13 He departyd be redd see in departynges. c 1380 Wycle Wks. (1880) 81 In departyng of meritis to whom hat hem likib. 138a — 1 Cor. xii. 6 Departings of wurchingis. 1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. K. xv. xlvi. (1495) 504 Dalmacia is a prouynce of Grece by olde departynge of londe. c 1449 Precoek Refr. 407 In summe cuntries the departing was mad other wise and into iii parties. c 1450 Merlin 236 Ech man toke at his wille of that hym liked, and made noon other departynge. 1513 Douglas Æneis vi. Prol. 90 The steed of fell turmentis, With seir departings. 1599 Haktuyr Voy. 11. 1. 93 In departing of the bootie.

† 2. Separation. Obs. or arch. c 1300 K. Alis. 912 And makith mony departyng Bytweone knyght and his swetyng. c 1340 Cursor M. 895 (Fairf.) Fra

bis day sal departynge be for-sop betwix wommon and be. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of mariagis of departingis. 1530 Palser. 213/1 Departynge of man and wyfe, repudiation, discore. 1593 Shars. 3 Ilen. 17, 11. vi. 43 A deadly grone like life and deaths departing. 1852-5 M. Arrollo Poems, Faded Leaves, At this bitter departing.

couer. Place of separation; division, boun-

dary. Obs.

dary. Obs.

1460-70 Bh. Quintessence 5 And bat erbely watir wole first come out bat is in be necke, and so til it be come out vnto be departinge bitwixe it and be quinte essence.

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away; departure. (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now rare or the replaced by Departure.)

each other, separation, as in 2. Now rare or Obs.; replaced by Departure.)

a rang Aner. R. 350 pis was his driwerie bet he bileauede and 3ef ham in his departunge. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 6113 be day of departing fra God away. c 1366 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 162 The day is come of hire departing. 1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 186 At my Lordes departinge from London. e 1500 Three Kings Sons 73 Athis, my frende, the tyme is come now of oure departing. 1644 Million Judgm. Bucer (1851) 335 Not., the mis-beleeving of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-beleeving.

+ b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decease, death. Obs. † b. = Departure 2 b; decease, death. Obs. 1388 Wyclif 2 Tim, iv. 6 The tyme of my departyng is. 1932. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 11. 486 How King Donald was crownit... and of his worthie Deidis... and his Departing. 1633 Br. Hall Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell (1851) 87 It calls us... to our preparation, for our own departing, attrib. a 1618 Raleion Rem. (1664) 114 If you were laid upon your departing bed.

† c. fig. Departure from a given state or course; falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy. 1536 Thomale 2 Thess. ii. 3 Except there come a departynge fyrst. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. 563 The departing and declining of the soule.

† 4. Departing with: parting with, giving up. 1530 Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Set. 1. II. 11 Of the frankle departings with of all that I had in thys world.

Departing. ppl. a. [f. Departing v. + 1802]

frankle departing, ptl. a. [f. DEFART v. + ING 2.]
That departing, ptl. a. [f. DEFART v. + ING 2.]
That departs, goes away, or takes leave; parting;
fig. vanishing (often with reference to sense b).
1751 Johnson Rambler No. 187 r 3 She stood awhile to
gaze upon the departing vessel. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng.
Ill. 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing
courtiers. 1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) Ill. 155 Reflecting
the departing glory of Hellas. 18. Turks Hymn 'The
Radiant morn', The shadows of departing day.
b. Dying.

D. Dying.

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desireth of thee.

1633 Br. Hall. Medit. & Vorus, Passing-bell (1851) 87 It calls us... to our prayers, for the departing soul.

1848 MAGALLAY Hist. Eng.

11. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

bedside.

† Departingly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +
-1.Y 2.] In a divided manner; separately.

1388 Wyclif Num. x. 7 Symple cry of trampis schal be, and thei schulen not soune departyngli [138a not stowndmeel; Vulg. non concise utulabnut].

† Departising, vbl. sb. Sc. Obs. [? from a
vb. departise (cf. OF. departissement, departisseur,,
or ? corruption of departison.] Partition.

148 Act. Audit. 86 (f.am.) The said breve of depertising of
the said half landis of Blith. 1480 Act. Dom. Conc. 66 (ibid.)
The divisionne & departising made...the xx day of Julij.

† Departison. Obs. In 5-y80un. own. on.

† **Departison**. Obs. In 5-ysoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 departson. [a. OF. departison, f. departer, after partison:—1. partition-em, n. of action from partire to divide.] Earlier form of DEPARTITION.

1. Division into parts; distribution, partition.
144 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 217 Make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. c 1450 Mirour Saluaciona 4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart departisonne.
2. Separation.

2. Separation.

c 1440 Evic. Secrees 20 Thou must first Conceyven ... unkouth divysion, Watir from Eyr by a dysseuerance, And flyr from Eyr by a departyson.

3. Departure; transf. decease.

c 1450 Lonellon Grail xliii. 423 Aftyr here deth and departysown. c 1475 Partenay 104 At ther departson had thou are tallow.

gret dolon

+ Departition (dipartition). Obs. yeyon, isyon, 6 -ysion, icion. [n. of action f. Depart v., on L. analogies: cf. L. partitio, dispertitio, f. partire, dispertire. The earlier form, from OF., was Department, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. 1.
? c 1530 in Pol. Rel. 5 l.. Poems (1866) 33 Peraventure theiseke departysion of ther heritage.
2. Separation; severance.

2. Separation; severance.

1400 Test. Love III. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyneth by wedlock e., yeveth libel of departicion bycause of devorse. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy III. xxv, Now hast thou made a departisyon of vs that were by hole affection Ykayt in one. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xIII. vii, Hit shall greue me ryghte sore the departycyon of this felauship.

3. Departure.

1470-85 Malory Arthur IX. xxxvi, Ye putte vpon me that I shold ben cause of his departycyon.

Departitor (dipantiful). rare. [Agent-n. from Depart v. with L. suffix; cf. L. partitor, dispertitor.] One who divides or distributes.

1884 J. PAYNE 1001 Nights IX. 138, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the

Departizanize: sce DE- II. 1.

Department (dipariment), sb. Also 5 department. [ME. a. F. departement (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. departe, department, It. dipartemento, a Romanic deriv. of departire, F. departir: see DEPART v. and -MENT.

The senses in 1 from OF, were apparently obsolete before those in 11 were introduced from modern French.]

† I. The action of departing. Obs. † I. = DEPARTURE, in various senses: a. separation; b. going away, leave-taking, withdrawal; c. decease.

c. decease.
c. 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 1890 Vt we come to thi joys with out departement. c. 1477 Caxton Jason 65 Alas Jason. prolonge ye and tarye your departement. c. 1500 Melusine 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorowfull of theire departement. 1572 Lament. Lady Scotland in Sc. Poems 16th C. 11. 250 Befoir her last department. 1586 A. Dave Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 87 By meanes whereof grew this .. unkinde department betweene us. 1624 Wotton Archit. (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extream to another. a 1677 Barrow Wks. (1686) 11. 382 The seperation, department and absence of the soul from the body.
† 2. Division, partition, distribution. Obs.
1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles IV. 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes.

II. 3. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J.); hence in

ness assigned to a particular person' (J.); hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, esp. of activi-

complex whole or organized system, esp. of activities or studies; a branch, province.

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term'.]

a 1735 Arauthnor (J.). The Roman fleets... had their several stations and departments. 1764 Foote Pairon it.

Wks. 1799 l. 349 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 183a G.

Downes Lett. Cont. Countries 1. 528 Among the professors... Messrs. Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history. 1856 Six B. Baoon Psychol. Inq.

1. v. 173 Hitherto... little progress has been made in this department of knowledge. 1883 Nature 17 May 56 To judge ... whether the co-operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. 50x. One of the separate divisions or branches

b. spec. One of the separate divisions or branches

dered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. spec. One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U.S. the word is used in the titles of the great hanches of administration, of which there are eight, the Departments (Peptis.) of State (orig. Foreign Affairs), War, Treasury, Navy, Post-office, Justice, Interior, and Agriculture. The Dept. of Labour is subordinate to that of the Interior.

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e. g. the Factory Dept., and Prisons Dept. of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the Paymaster General's Dept., Science and Art Dept., Exchaquer and Anuil Dept., etc.; also in the Gas, Water. Electric Lighting, Tramways, and other Departments of a municipal Corporation.

1769 Thiniss Lett. i. 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are lestowed. 1791 Washington Writ. (1820) XII. 81 Statements from the proper department [of the United States] will... apprize you of the exact result. 1863 H. Cox Instit. Pref. 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments. Ibid. in. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments. Bub-dinate to the Treasury. 1880 M. Towseno U. S. 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act denominated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs. 1892 A. B. Harr Form. of Union 144 In establishing the Treasury of the Treasury as an agent of Congress.

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were sub-

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other

countries.

1794 Explan. New Terms in Ann. Reg. p. xv, Departments, the general divisions of France.

1793 Objections to War Examined: 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments.

1841 W. Spalining Hally # It. Isl.

111. 383 Corsica.. is still a province of that kingdom [France]. It forms a department, called by its own name 1859 Jephson Brittany xvi. 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name. of the He and the Vilane, from whence the modern deposition ment derives its name.

b. A part, portion, section, region. rare.

1832 Hr. Martineau Demerara i. 2 In the richest regions of this department of the globe.

Department, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To divide into departments, or branches. 1885 Miss Braddon Wyllard's Weird 111. 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented. Organisation was to be the leading note.

Departmental (dipartmentăl), a. [ad. mod.

F. départemental (arpairme ntal), a. [ad. mod. F. départemental: see prec. sb. and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1791 Mackintosi Vind. Gallien Wks. 1846 III. 111 The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators. 1862 Fraser's Mag. July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

b. gen. Of or pertaining to a particular district

or region. 1883 E. Chono in Knowledge 15 June 35a/2 Indra... god of the bright sky... a departmental or tribal deity.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch of

government, or of any organized system.

1832 Southex in Q. Rev. XLVIII. 256 It has found on active auxiliary in the departmental process.

1854 Times, Let. War Correspt. 31 Mar., Needless departmental ciquette.

1883 American VII. 65 The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his first departmental report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hence Departme ntally adv.; also Departme'ntalism, attachment to departmental methods; Departme ntalize v., to divide into departments; Departmentalization.

pepartme:ntalization.

1846 R. Fono Gatherings fr. Spain 31 It was found to be no ensy matter to carry departmentalization.

1878 Fraser's Mag, XVIII. 636 We have . been, geographically speaking, in the Jura, though departmentally in the Doubs.

1886 Pall Mall G. 1 Jan. 4/1 The . crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism.

Departson, var. Departison, Obs., departure.

Departure (dipartinu). [a. OF. \*departeure, desparteure:—late L. type \*dispartitura, f. dispartire, F. départ-ir to DEPART: see -URE.]

tire, F. départ-ir to DEFART: see -URE.]

+ 1. Separation, severance, parting. Obs.
a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon clxii. 631, 1 shall make a departure of your two loues. 1559 Scor in Strype Ann. Ref. I.
App. vii. 17 The departure of Gascoygne. 1581 Lambarade Eiren. II. vii. (1588) 201 Controversies, betweene masters and servants, touching their departure. 1643 MILTON Divorce viii. (1851) 40 Much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure.
+ b. concr. A boundary separating two regions; a separating division. Obs.

† b. concr. A boundary separating two regions; a separation, division. Obs.

1523 Lo. Berneas Froiss. I. cccxxiv. 505 By the ryuer of Aude, the whiche was the departure of bothe realmes.

† c. Old Chem. Separation of a metal from an alloy or a solution. Obs.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Depart, If the aqua fortis, having quitted the silver, and being united with the copper, be then filtrated, it is called aqua secunda; in which if you steep an iron plate some hours, you will have another departure; for the menstruum will let go the copper, and prey on the iron.

† d. Departure with: parting with, giving up.

+d. Departure with: parting with, giving up.

† d. Departure with: parting with, giving up. (Cf. Departure with sb. 4.)
a 1563 C. Cavendish Wolsey (1893) 177 A bare and symple departure with another's right.

2. The action of departing or going away.
a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon lxxxv. 268 After his departure Kynge Charlemayn made redy his company. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. III. ii. 78 You knew of his departure, as you know What you have vnderta'ne to doe in's absence. 1667 Milton P. L. xi. 303 Departure from this happy place. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 375 The hour of departure has rerived.

b. The action of departing this life: decease.

b. The action of departing this life; decease,

Plato (ed. 2) 1. 375 The hour of departure has arrived.

b. The action of departing this life; decease, death. Obs. or arch.

1588 Bury Wills (1850) 150 All theise... things to him before bequeathed to be delyvered to him... win a quarter of one yeare after my departure. 1611 Bible 2 Tim. iv. 6

The time of my departure is at hand. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 203 7, The loss of our friends... impresses. upon us the necessity of our own departure. 1821 MAD. D'Arbian Zett. Nov., I had thought him dead, having heard... a report that asserted his departure.

3. transf. and fig. Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, course, standard, etc.).

a 1604 Tillotson (J). The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil. 1705 C. Purshall Mech. Macrocosm 122 Their... Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. Pref. 15, I have not. taken notice of every departure from the original standard. 1823 Kaminer 265/2 Every departure from truth is a hlemish. 1875 MANE Hist. Inst. ii. 52 Partial and local departures from the Brebon Law were common all over Ancient Ireland.

4. The action of setting out or starting on a journey; spec. the starting of a railway train from a station. Also adtrib. (Opposed to arrival.)

1540 Stat. 32 Hen. VIII., c. 14 [They] intende to make... their departure from the said porte... as soone as wynde and wether wyl serue. 1598 Hartury Voy. I. 421 (R.) At their departure from the said porte... as soone as wynde and mether wyl serue. 1598 Hartury Voy. I. 421 (R.) At their departure from the said porte... as soone as swynde and on the departure. 1871 Monter Voltaire (1886) for The period of twenty years between Voltaire's departure from England and his departure for Berlin. 1887 W. E. Norris Major 4 Minor II. 138 Miss Huntley was standing on the departure side of the little Kingscliff station. Mod. The Booking Office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train.

5. fig. The starting or setting out on a course of action or thought. New departure: a fresh start;

action or thought. New departure: a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure; cf. 7 b. 1839 Calhoun Wks. (1874) III. 399 My aim is fixed, to take a fresh start, a new departure on the States Rights Republican tack. 1876 Gladstone Homeric Synckr. 9 To begin by stating my point of departure. 1883 Callmas & Hough Bankruptcy Act Introd. 9 The present Act makes a fresh departure in bankruptcy legislation.

6. Law. 8. A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea. † b. Departure in despite of the court: see quot. 1641 (obs.).

1548 Act 2-3 Edw. VI, c. 2 § 6 The Justices... shall... determine... the said Offenees concerning every such Departure. 1628 Coke On Litt. 304 b, A departure in pleading is said to be when the second Plea containeth matter not pursuant to his former. 1641 Termes de la Ley 110 b, Departure from a plee or matter. Ibid., Departure in despight of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, &.. is called after... in the same term, if he do not appeare, but make default, it is a departure, if he do not appeare, but make default, it is a departure.

ture in despight of the Court, and therefore he shall be con-

Navigation. a. The distance (reckoned in nantical miles) by which a ship in sailing departs or moves east or west from a given meridian; change of longitude. (Abbreviated dep.) b. The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead

commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins.

1669 Sturny Mariner't Mag. bk. iv. 158 Retain the observed Difference of Latitude... and thereby find the Departure from the Meridian. 1699 Hacke Coll. Voy.

1. 42 Next day we took a new Departure from thence [Isle of Ascension]. 1810 J. H. Moore Pract. Navigator 52 Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance. 1810, 66 Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 414 The number of miles in the course multiplied by the sine of the angle which it makes with the meridian gives the departure in miles. 1884 Encycl. Brit. XVII. 270 When clear of the harbor. a bearing is taken of one known object and the distance estimated...the result...is entered in the log-book with the exact time. This is called the departure (i. e. from the land).

Hence (nonce-wds.) Departurism, Departurist, Hence (nonce-wds.) Departurism, Departurist, in the expressions new departurism, new departurist, the principle, or the advocate, of a 'new departure' in any movement or course of action. 1887 J. E. DWINELL Side Lights 10/2 The argument for the presence of New Departurism. 1887 G. W. VEDITI in Amer. Annals of Deaf July 163, I did not mean him, but only the new departurists, Rössler, Arnold.

Depascent (diparsent), a. rare. [ad. L. dēpāscēnt-em, pr. pple. of dēpāscēre, dēpāscī, to cat dawn. consume. waste l. Consuming.

dépascent-em, pr. pple. of depascère, depasci, to cat down, consume, waste.] Consuming.

1651 BIGGS New Disp. P 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment. 1727 BAILEY vol.

II. Depascent, feeding greedily. 1755 in Johnson. 1822 Good Stud. Med. (1843) II. 430 American Yaws—Depascent; and destroying progressively both muscle and bone.

Depass (dipas), v. rare. [a. F. dépasser, in OF. desp., f. dé-, des- (see Dis-) + passer to Pass.]

† a. intr. Togo, pass away, depart. Obs. b. trans.

To pass beyond.

To pass beyond.

1559 in Burgh Rec. Peebles 5 May (Jam. Supp.), The sojarris. to depas incontinent of the tonne.

1886 Blackw. Mag. CXL. 505 Having depassed the height of 1800 metres above which fir-trees do not thrive.

† Deparation. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēpāstion-em

eating down, feeding of cattle, n. of action from L. dēpāscēre: see DEPASCENT.] Consumption.

1058 BP. REYNOLOS Lord's Supper xvii, A wasting depastion and decay of Nature. Did. xviii, That continual depastion of his radical moysture by vital heat.

1 Deparator. Obs. nonce-vud. [agent-noun from the content of the conten

L. depascère (see DEPASCENT), after pastor.] One

who feeds upon, eats away, or consumes.

183 Stubbes Anal. Abus. ii. (1882) gr The wicked liues of their pastors (or rather depastors). Ibid. 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minisher.

ne a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minisher.

Depasturage (d/pa'stiūrėdz). [f. Depasture v. + -age.] a. The cating down of pasture by grazing animals. b. Right of pasture.

1765 Projects in Ann. Reg. 144/1 The plants were all in a condition for depasturage.

1797 Buen Eccl. Law (ed. 6) III. 477 The value or usual price of the depasturage of such beasts per week upon such eddish or after-grass. 1807 Vancouver Agric. Devon (1873) 218 The inhabitants ..have the right of a free depasturage for their sheep upon the moor.

1875 J. Fisuea Landholding in Eng., The profit which arose from sheep-farming led to the depasturage of the land.

Depasture (d/pa'stiūi), v. [f. De- I. 1 + Pasture v.; cf., for sense, OF. depaistre (Cotgr. desp-), ad. L. dēpāscére to eat down, consume.]

1. trans. Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage.

1. trans. Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage.

1566 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe ed.) 630/1 To keepe they cattlel. pasturing upon the mountayn. and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former.

1796 Vancouver in A. Young Ess. Agric. (1813) II. 284
The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured.

1799 J. Rodertson Agric. Perth 303 The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depastured.

1858 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. (1865) II. vii. iii. 264 (layey country, dirty-greenish, as if depastured partly by geese.

1708 trans/. 4 fig. 1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. xl, Nor Hibla, though his thyme depastured, As fast againe with honie blossomed. 1864 Sal. Rev. XVIII. 381/1 If Austria is forced to depasture the land with bordes of soldiery.

2. intr. To graze.

1786 Wills 4 Inv. N. C. 11. Surtees (1860) 131 My cattell shall remayne and depasture, uppon my groundes. as they are at this instante. 1688 Coke On Litt. 96a, To sheere all the sheep depasturing within the manor. 1785 Pales Mor. Philos. (1818) I. 114 Whilst his flocks depastured upon a neighbouring hill. 1840 7rnl. R. Agric. Sac. I. 111. 263 Over this vast open field. no cattle can depasture.

1876 160 Faireax Tassa XIII. lixix. 250 The bait and food, Whereon his strange disease depastred long.

3. trans. To put (cattle) to graze; to pasture or

3. trans. To put (cattle) to graze; to pasture or

ieed (cattle).

1713 Derman Phys. Theol. v. i. 307 Depasturing their Cattel in the Desarts and uncultivated World. 1809 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 799/2 The country on which the sheep are depastured.. is set out into divisions. 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prof. (1877) 324 A right of depasturing cattle on the land of another.

fig. 1859 I. Taylor Logic in Theol. 240 The human spirit

.. depasturing itself in the fat levels of the Greek literature. 1865 ALEX, SMITH SUMM. Skye II. 147 We could pleasantly depasture our eyes on the cultivated ground.

4. Of land: To furnish pasturage to (cattle).
1805 Luccock Nat. Wool 196 This part of the county... now.. depastures flocks in whose frame and fleece are visible some strong symptoms of a more fashionable breed. 1844 Part Phillip (Austral.) Patriot 22 July 3/6 The run will depasture about 4000 sheep.

pasture about 4000 sheep.

Hence **Depa'stured** ppl. a.; **Depa'sturing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Depa'sturable** a., capable of being depastured; **Depasturation**, **Depasture** sb.,

being depastured; Depasture tion, Depasture sb., depasturing.

1794 Gisboane Walks Forest v. (1796) 85 The bare worn track, and close-depastured plain. 1807 Vancouver Agric. Devon (1813) 282 The depasturable parts of the forest. 1823 Surtes Durham III. 239 nate, Bees were of so much importance that. the depasturing of bees was one nrticle of a solemn concordat between two religious houses. 1841 Yrul. R. Agric. Soc. 11.11. 216 It [the winter tare] is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring. 1846 J. Baxtes resorted to for depasturation in the spring. 1846 J. Baxtes are modes of cropping, comprehended in the term management of meadows. 1856 Yrul. R. Agric. Soc. XVII. 1. 282 If you watch cows on depasture, you observe them select their own food. 1858 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. II. vii. iii. 183 This is memorable ground. little as the idle tourists think, or the depasturing geese, who happen to be there.

+ Depatriate, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 2 + L. patria fatherland: cf. med.L. dispatriāre in same sense.] intr. To leave or renounce one's native country; to expatriate oneself.

to expatriate oneself.

10 expatriate offesen.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Db. Buckhm.) Chances Wks. (1714) 154

If they should hear so odious a bing of us, as that we
should depatriate. a 1797 Mason Dean A Squire (R.),

A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

A subject born in any state May, it he please, depatriate.

† **Depauper**, v. Obs. [a. OF. depauperer, ad. L. depauperar: see next.] = DEPAUPERATE v. 1562 Winger Cert. Tractates Wks. 1888 I. 8 The depaupering the tenneutis be 30ur fewis, augmentationis and utheris exactionis. 1571 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 69 (Jam.) Ye have. depaupereit the inhabitantis of the toun.

Then augment and a default of the following services of the ser

Depan perate, ppl. a. Also 5-6 -at. [ad.

Depaurperate, ppl. a. Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. dēpauperāte.ts, pa. pple, of dēpauperāre: see next.] Made poor; impoverished (ohs. in general use); b. Bot., etc. = Depauperatated.

1460 Caperave Chron. 103 Alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled be his predecessoure. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 1. 404 The depauperat saullis that this day dwell thairin. 1670 Lex Talionis 26 It loses much of its vivacity, and becomes depauperate and affect. 1863 A. Grax Lett. (1803) 508 Inclosed are depauperate specimens [of the seeds]. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Depauperate, impoverished; as if starved; diminished in size for want of favourable conditions of nourishment, and such like. Also..having no, or few, flowers.

tions of nourishment, and such like. Also. having no, or few, flowers.

Depauperate (d/pō pērelt), v. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. dipauperare to impoverish, reduce to poverty, f. De- I. 1 + pauperāre to make poor, f. pauper poor.] trans. To render poor, to impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity. 1623 Cockerr, Depauperate, to impoverish. 1647 Jer. Taylor Dissuas. Popery 11. 11. 5 7 To represent God in a carved stone, or a painted Table, does depauperate our understanding of God. 1668 Phil. Trans. III. 89 The blood is now .. depauperated of the spirituous and finer particles. 1788 Molynrox ibid. XXVI. 59 Liming .. doth not so much Depauperate the Ground. 1752 Cart Hist. Eng. III. 728 Bishops. had made shameful depredations on the church and depauperated many of the sees. 1886 Ch. Times 5 Nov. 173/2 By depauperating the national creed. Hence Depau perating vibl. sb. and ppl. ar 1770 Monthly Rev. 20 In this depauperating and attenuating course the patient. persevered.

Depau perated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced of deterior rated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

1666 J. Smit Old Age (1752)95 The best blood itself. becomes weak and much depauperated. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters II. 261 A languid, depauperated and broken state of the juices. 1870 C. B. CLARKE in Macmi Mag. Nov. 48/2 The feeble, the sickly, and the depauperated should be weeded out in the struggle for existence. 1881 HUNLEY in Nature XXIII. 611 The fish is left in that lean and devapperated state. b. Bot., etc. Stunted or degenerate from want

of nutriment; starved; imperfectly developed from any cause that produces results analogous to in-

nutrition.

nutfition.

1830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. 275 Flowers bermaphrodite, surrounded by bracteze, the outer of which are petaloid and herbaceous, the inner depauperated and coloured. 1898 Athenxum 1 Sept. 203/3 The rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna.

a depauperated flora and fauna,

Depauperation (dǐpō:pĕrē¹·fən). [ad. mcd.L. dēpauperātiōn-em, n. of action f. dēpauperāre to impoverish: see Depauperated; impoverishment.

1664 Baxter in Life & Times 1. (1696) 106, 1 fell into another fit of Bleeding, which .. after my former depauperation, did weaken me much. 1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II.

320 Getting the great seal put to blank charters, to the depauperation of the Crown. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 59 Flowers axillary, or in terminal spikes or racemes, in consequence of the depauperation of the calyx. .in which that organ is reduced sometimes to a mere obsolete ring.

Depauperize (dǐpō:pērəiz), v.l [f. De- I. I

Depauperize (d'pō pĕrəiz), v.¹ [f. De- I. 1 + pauperize, after L. depauperare : see prec.] = Depauperate, Pauperize.

1873 HUXLEV Crit. & Addr. 206 This immense fauna of Miocene Arctogea is shrunk and depauperized in North

Hence Depauperization, depauperation, pau-

1844 Lingard Auglo-Sax: Ch. (1858) 1. vi. 218 heading, Depauperization of the Clurch. 1877 II. Woonwarn in Encycl. Brit. VI. 656/1 After such extreme retrogression, the depauperization of certain parts and organs. in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted.

**De-pauperize** (dipō pērsiz), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. De- II. 1 + pauperize.] trans. To mise or free from pauper-

ism; to DISPAUPERIZE.

1863 W. B. Jerrollo Signals of Distress 303 The boys in this union will never be depauperized; they have to mix with the men, most of whom are gaol-birds. 1883 19th Cent. May 509 The neglected children: nuts be depauperised before they can be received into good and respectable between the conservations.

† **Depe**, v. Obs. [OE. (Anglian) dépan = OFris. dépa, OS. dépian (MDu. dépen, Du. doopen, LG. döpen, whence Sc. döpa, Da. döbe), OHG. toufen, touffan (:-touffan, MHG, töufen, toufen, Ger. taufen), Goth. daupjan, 'to baptize'; in MHG. MDu. (and Goth. ufilaupjan) with the wider sense to immerse, to dip'; OTeut. \*daupjan causal of \*daupan, daup, dupan- to be deep, \*daupoz, Goth. diups, deep. But in ME. this verb ran together with the eognate depe, DEEP, OE. dlepan, dypan, to make deep, to submerge.]

to make deep, to submerge.]

1. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize.

266 Rushw. Gosp. Matt. iii. 11 Ic cowic depu vel dyppe
wattre. Ibid. 13 Pette he ware depid. Ibid. 14 Ic sceal
fram be been rel wesa deped rel fullwihted.

21315 Shour104 Vor depe and cristni is al on.

2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip.

2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip. See also DEEF v. 4.

250 Limitisf. Gosp. Matt. xxvi. 23 Se de deped mee mid hond in disc. 1340 Ayenb. 83 Efterward he depl ine blod. 1355 Perrey Remonstr. (1831) 69 Othere bisshopis that ben not so depid in errour. 1363 T. Stanlerton Fortr. Faith 34 Protestants are now a days so deped in darcknes. [a 1608 Sir F. Verre Comment. (1657) 34 The measure and time.. which they were to observe in the deeping of their oares.]

Dopo, obs. form of DEEP a. and v.

+ Danaach d. Obs. Also 6 deposeds.

Dopo, obs. form of DEEP a. and v. † Depea ch., sb. Obs. Also 6 doposehe, dopech, pencho, 6-7 - peche. [a. F. dépêche, in OF. despeche, -esche (1495 in Godef.), f. dépêcher: see next.] Dispatch: a. of messengers, messages; b. of business. C. A message or messengers sent off. a. 1538 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. l. 116 We differred the depech of this post. 1547 Privy Council Acts (1890) II. 83 At their late depeache over the sees. 1577-87 Holinsings Chron. III. 918/1 Hauing his depeach, he tooke his leaue of the king at Richmond about noone. 1624 Brief Inform. Afairs Pulatimate 34 The depeach and the instruction of the said Embassade.

b. 1568 North Guenard's Diall Pr. IV. 138 b, Shee onely did confirme al the promisions & depeches of the affaires of the weale publike. a 1563 CAVENDINI Wolsey (1893) 1590 Resort to hyme for the depeche of the noblemens and others patents.

190 Resort to hyme for the depeche of the hobiemens and others patients.

C. 1552 in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. H. xi. 337 We send this Depeche, not by thorow Post from hence. 1568 Dr. SUFFOLK in H. Campbell Leve Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 28 Till. they heard from the Queue their mistress by their next

+ Depeach, v. Obs. Forms: 5 depeashe, 6

The they heard from the Quene their mistress by their next depethe.

† Depea'ch, v. Obs. Forms: 5 depessho, 6

-peecho, -peech, -peacho, 6-7 -possho, -peach;
also Desprehe q.v. [a. F. depecher, in OF. dedes-, peechier, -peechier, -peechier, -peschier, etc.
(1225 in Godef.), repr. a late L. type dis-(or de-ex-)
pedicare, with the same radical as Impracil, F.
empêcher, l., impedicare.

The OP. forms of dispecher are entirely parallel to those of
empêcher, OF. empechier, which goes back through the recorded enry OF. empeacher, Pr. empedagar, to L. impediedire to catch, entangle (f. pedica fetter, snare for the feet)
used in late L. and Romanic for L. impedire (Du Cange).
Parallel to this is "ide-expedicare, for L. expedire, to free
the feet, disengage, send away, dispatch. But though Disparallel to this is "ide-expedicare, for L. expedire, to free
the feet, disengage, send away, dispatch. But though Disparallel to this is "ide-expedicare, for L. expedire, to free
the feet, disengage, send away, get rid of, dispose of,
finish off expeditiously; to dispatch.

1474 Caxton Chesse (1860) A ij, I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, whiche anone were
depesshed and solde. 1523 St. Papers Hen. I'll, IV. 12,
I. haue this daye by noone depeched hym with other letters.
1527 in Strype Eec. Mem. I. App. xiv, 32 She said that our
demand was reasonable and that we shold reasort unto the
Chancellor therfore who shold depeache it out off hand.
1530-12 ELYOT Image Gov. (1549) 160 He depeached those
deponentes for that time. 1556 Lauver Tractate 200 Ali
sic ge sulf from 200 depesche. 1565 Panter Pal. Plear.
1, 36 The Senators depeached umbassadours to the King
commanding them to say nothing of Simocharis. a 1651
CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 706 That the French
Ambassador...may be depesched. 1655 Diogese Compl.
Ambats, 307 This I do depeach. 1655 Diogese Compl.
About, 307 This I do depeach, without knowledge of the
Queens Majestie.

b. reft. To rid or disembarrass oneself of (any
one). Also, to mak

Also, to make haste, to use dispatch.

1485 CASTON CHAIR. Gt. 53 Depenshe the, or by the god on whome I byleue, I shalle smyte the there as thou lyest. 1513 Douglas. Æneis I. v. 28 Comment. Wks. 1874 II. 28 For his sone Glaucus followit Paris, he depechit him of him.

Hence † Depea ching vbl. sb.
1540-1 Elyor Imag. Gov. (1549) 56 Where one man hath
the depeachyng of many matters.
1553 HULDET, Depeachyng, absolutio.

yng, absolutio.
[Depectible, mispr. for Depertible, in Johnson,

[Depectible, mispr. for DEPERTIBLE, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Diets: see List of Spurious Wds.]

† Depeculate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dépeculare to despoil, pillage, plunder, f. De- I. 1

+ peculare to embezzle, peculate.] trans. To plunder by peculation: said of public officials.

a 1641 Br. Mourracu Acts & Mon. (1642) 319 He. left Syria in his short Lieutenaper miserably exhausted and depeculated. 1648 C. WALKER Hirt. Independ. 1. 155 The Practor of Sardinia being sentenced for depeculating and Robbing that Province.

Robbing that Province.

† Depeculation. Obs. [n. of action f. prec. : -ATION.] Plunder by peculation (est. by an official).

1633 COCKERAM, Depeculation, robbing of the commonwealth. 1651 Hours Leviath. 11, xxvii. 160 Robbery and Depeculation of the Publique treasure, or Revenues. 1656 ln Ilcours Glossogr.

Deperditate, v. nonce-wd. [f. L. pēs, pedis foot, after decapitate.] trans. To deprive of one's

feet (or the use of them).

1808 Satirist in Spir. Publ. Yruls. (1809) XII. 328 Almost depeditated by the amicable contest with Thrale, in which we overleaped a Roman sellula.

So Depeditation. [after decapitation.] Amputation of a foot.

a 1773 Johnson in Tour Hebrides 29 Aug., Dr. Johnson. said, 'George will rejoice at the depeditation of Foote'; and when I challenged that word, laughed, and owned he had

† Depei nct, depinct, v. [Intermediate forms

Thepermet, deplinet, v. [Intermediate forms between Depaint, depeint, and Depict: cf. Of. defeint, var. defeint, and It. depinto.] = Defict.

1579 Spersers Sheph. Cal. Apr. 69 The Redde rose medled with the White yiere, In either cheeke depeincten likely chere. 1590 — F. Q. III. xi. 7 The winged boy in colours cleare Depeincted was. 1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 356 Upon the Celestial Globe is depincted the several Constellations of the fixed Stars.

Depeint, obs. form of DEPAINT v.

Depeinten, pseudo-arch. f. depainted, pa. pple.

of Depaint.

† Depe'l, depell, v. Obs. [ad. L. depell-ère to drive out, east down, f. De- l. 1, 2 + pellère to drive, out, east down, f. De- l. 1, 2 + pellère to drive. I rans. To drive away, dispel, expel.

1533 Covernale Treat, Lord's Supper Wks. 1844 l. 449
Who ought to be admitted, and who to be depelled. 1568 F.

TYLEEV Flower of Friendship, All evil suspicions depelled, angers avoided. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11, 114 Water by its weight onely, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube. 1788 Trifler No. 24. 324 The application ... will infallibly depell all his ills.

Ilence Depe'lling vbl. sb.; also Depe'ller, one who or that which drives away; a dispeller.

1597 Mionleton Wisd. Solomon Par. vi. Hija, The very thought of her is mischiefes barre, Depeller of nisdeeds. 1657 Toultison Renou's Disp. 51 To the depelling of our distempers.

† Depencil, v. Obs. Also 7 depensil.

† Depencil, v. Obs. Also 7 depensil. [f. DE-+ Pencil. v.: cf. depict, describe.] trans. To inscribe with a pencil or brush; also fig. to depict. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 137 Vpon the forefront or some other places within these Abbeyes, this sentence is most commonly depensild, grauen, or painted. 1658 J. Coles Cleofatra, 7th l'l. 39 If mine Impastonishment! was easie to be observed in my countenance, Adallas's was no lesse depencilled out in his. 1708 E. HATTON New Victo Lond. II. 496/1 But the Decalogue, etc. are not there depencilled in gold letters.

Depend (dipend), v.! [a. OF. depender (12th c. in Halzf.), f. DE-I. 1 + pendere (intr.) to hang. (The F. pendre in form represents L. fendere

(The F. pendre in form represents L. pendere

trans., to hang, suspend.)]

1. intr. To hang down, be suspended. (Now

1. intr. To hang down, be suspended. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

2.1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Aij, An olde man. with bearde like bristles depending on his chin. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 42 As on your boughes the ysicle depend. 1659 BLACKMONE Pr. Arth. IX. 373 Whence a deep Fring depends of Silk and Gold. 1711 POPE Temp. Fame. 144 And ever-living lamps depend in rows. 1753 HORARTH ANAI. Beauty xi. 30 The drapery. that depends from his shoulders. 1784 Cowper Task in. 450 With bandkerchief in hand depending low. 1880 JEFFKRIES Gt. Estate 146 The branches of the damsons depended so low.

10. trans. To bang down. rare.

1793 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 15 The mountain-ash. Depends its branches to the stream below.

21. intr. fig. To hang upon or from, as a result

2. intr. fig. To hang upon or from, as a result or consequence is contingently attached to its condition or cause; to be contingent on or conditioned by. Const. on, upon (formerly of, rarely from, to, in). Also absol. (elliptically) in colloquial use in that depends, i.e. on circumstances, or on

use in that depends, i.e. on circumstances, or on some circumstance not expressed.

1413 Lydg. Pilgr. Soule v. xiv. (1483) 108 The werk that he werketh dependen of fortune and not of hym 1509 Hawes Past. Pilar. xvi. xiv. The vii. Seyences. Eche upon other do full well depende.

1520 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 164, For in the loue of God & of our acyghour. dependent all yo lawe & prophecyes.

1547-54 Bauldwin

Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) m. il, If rulers be negligent, & looke not so small things whereunto greater due depend. 1632 J. Haywaso tr. Biondi's Eromena 153 Hee waited onely to receive her commands, whereon depended both his stay and departure. a 1645 Featly in Fuller's Abel Kelliv., Reinolds I. 482 Howsoever the spiritual power be more excellent and noble than the temporall, yet they both are from God, and neither dependeth of the other. 1730 A. Gordon Masse's Amphith. 2 From a right understanding of this, depends the Knowledge of many Places in both sacred and profane Writers. 1754 Shericon Dizc. 1759) I. iv. 141 This is a Matter depending on the Evidence of History. 1763 C. Johnston Keverse I. 236 Forming a resolution on his steadiness, in which depends the crisis of his fate. 1847 Fitzgrafial D.Lett. (1889) I. 181, I may then go to Naseby for three days: but this depends should be enforced or not would depend on his subsequent conduct. 1869 J. Martineau Ess. II. 46 The psychological laws on which moral phenomena depend. 1886 J. R. Reze Pleas. Bk. Worm i. 33 The value of a book be it intrinsic or adventitions. does not depend on its size.

+ b. Formerly sometimes meaning little more than: To hang together with, to be connected

than: To hang together with, to

with, to pertain or be pertinent to. Obs.

135 Lb. Berreas Froiss, II. ccii. [excviii.] 623 That..ye may write It in your Cronicle, with many other hystories that depende to the same mater. 135 Subret Afol. Poetria (Arb.) 21 The .. beautie depended most of Poetrie. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 293 And therefore this my present discourse. howsoener it is in nature different, yet it depended of the other.

† c. To follow or flow from, result from. Obs. 1655 Culferrer Riverius x. vi. 295 A Dysentery .. with ain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the

pain and Intestines

3. With on, upon (+ of, etc.: sec 2): To be connected with in a relation of subordination; to belong to as something subordinate; to be a dependant of a cisco Melusine 333 Partenay, Merment, Vonant & alteire appurtenances.. with the Castel Eglon with all that there dependent. 1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 19 Those Evertheres that are appertinent, or depend upon Os Sacrum, 1639 Gentiles Servala's Inquis. (1676) 840 The Office of the Inquisition within these Dominions, doth not depend from the Court of Rome. a 1661 Fullier Worthick (1840) 11. 419 Hereupon a story depends. 1710 Whitworth Acc. of Russia (1758) 48 They have no more freehold left, and their peasants or subjects, now immediately depend upon the Car's officers. 1818 Cruise Digest (cd. 2) V. 11 An estate tail, and all the remainders over, and the reversion depending on it. † b. absol. To be dependent; to have or take a position of dependence. Obs. rare.

1673 Fis. Educ. Gentlewom. 26 Maids that cannot subsist without depending, as Servants, may chose their places.

4. To rest cutirely on, upon († of) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely upon; to be a burden upon, to be sustained nected with in a relation of subordination; to belong

to rely upon; to be a burden upon, to be sustained

4. To rest cutirely on, upon (+ of) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely upon; to be a burden upon, to be sustained by; to be dependent on.

1548 Hall Chron. 151 h, The whole whight and burden of the realme, rested and depended upon him. 1632 J. Haveman 151 The house not being any whit fortified, but depending altogether on the fortune of the walls below, 1607 T. Hlall? Acc. New Invent. 131 The effect of depending upon forraign Countries for Heinps. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. 202 A father and mother. who depended on me for their support. 1832 Hr. Martineau Life in Wildr viii. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on. 1805 Thollore Fellow Est. xxii. 257 Clara must. depend entirely on the generosity of some one till she was married.

5. To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently on, upon '+of, etc.). (Now chiefly in colloq. phr. depend upon it, used parenthetically.)
1200-80 Dundar Poems laxik. 107 And on the prince depend with heuinely feir. 1563 Homilies it. Faith it. (1859) 40 Depending for hanging) only of the help and trust that they had in God. 1638 Sis T. Herreat Tran. (ed. 2) 275
The superstitions, who depended upon some supernaturall helps. 1693 Mem. Ct. Teckely iv. 60 If so be they had been defeated, one might have depended upon seeing the Affairs of the Ottaman Empire restored. 1738 Swirt Pol. Conversat. 53 Faith Miss, depend upon it, I'll give you as good as you bring. 1745 Eliza Heywood Fem. Spect. (1748) 319 It may be depended on that. we shall advertise. 1748 F. Smith Poy. Disc. N. W. Pass. 1, 30 If they can eat Seal, 1879. His. 1885 G. Allen Babylon v, Depend upon it, Churchili, over-education's a great error.

b. ellipt. with following clause: To be sure or confident; - 'to depend upon it' (see 5). colleg. 1700 Ass. Incanance 1500-000 Deman Appendent and white a sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 I. C. Morison Gibbon 128 We may depend much, Late of such skill. 1791 Mass. Incanance 5 in po. 2007 Person Levil. 12. 1

7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc.). (Usually in pres. pple. = pending: see also Depending in pres. pple. = pending: see also Depending in pres. pple. = pending: see also Depending in the fatall chance of life and death dependent in balance. 1532-3 Act 24 Ilen. VIII, c. 12 § 8 Enery matter, cause, and contention nowe dependynge. before any of the sayde archebishops. c 1575 Leg. Bb. St. Androis 131 (Satir. Poems Reform.) Becaus St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotione he pretendit. 1632 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 123 The same demurrer hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends readie for the Judgement of yo Court. 1765 T. Hutchinson Hist. Mass. I. 185 Whilst these disputes. were depending, the.. Indians made attacks. a 1859 MacAulla Hist. Eng. V. 480 Bills of supply were still depending. 1883 Law Reforts 11 Q. Bench Div. 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending. †8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parlia-

in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending.

† 8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. Obs.

1712 SWIFT City Shower 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her frolicks. 1719 De Foe Crusse 1. xii. (1858) 184, I had not the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible.

† 9. To have a leaning. (Cf. penchant.) Obs. rare.

186 Let. Earle Loycester 15 It might then be suspected, in respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

\*\*Paper M.\*\* 2 rare. [3d. ] Latendre to pay

† Depe'nd, v.2 rare. [ad. L. dependère to pay down or away, spend, expend, f. De- I. 1, 2+ pendère to weigh, pay. Cf. DISPEND.] trans. To

pendère to weigh, pay. Cf. DISPEND.] trans. To expend, spend.

1607 Barley-Breake (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port, That all her glory on her was depended.

Dependable (dipendabl), a. Also -ible.

[f. DEPEND v. + -ABLE.] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable.

1735 Pore Let. to Gay xxi. Wks. (1737) VI. 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships.

1840 Herschel. Ess. (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data.

1842 Murray's Handbak. N. Hady 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by very dependable people.

1864 Sia F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.

1V. 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable.

1889 Boyn Carennea Permanent Elem. Nelig. Introd. 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence Dependableness; Dependably adv.

dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence **Dependableness**; **Dependably** adv.

1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependibleness of the Jewish people.

1862 Mas. Carlyle Lett. III. 111 The accounts 1 get of Mr. C. from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid.

1874 Miss Mulock My Mother & I xi, One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependableness.

Dependant, -dent (dipendent), sb. [a. F. dependant adj. and sb., properly pr. pple. of de-pendre to DEPEND. From the 18th c. often (like the adj.) spelt dependent, after L. (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling -ant still predominates in the sb.: cf. defendant, assistant.

1755 Johnson Pref. to Dict., Some words, such as de-pendant, dependent; dependance, dependence, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the

writer.]
+1. Something subordinately attached or belong-

†1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. Obs.

153 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. clxxvii. (R.), The Frenchemen. demanded.. to hane the sygnorie of Guysnes. and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guysnes vnto the lymyttes of the water of Granelyng. 1548 Hall Chron.

98 With all incidentes, circumstannees, dependentes, or connexes. 1643 Prynne Treachery of Tapists 1. 32 (R.) The parliament. repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and dependents. 1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5425/9 The Lease for the.. Copper-Works. with its Dependants. 1721 Bradley Wks. Nature 32 Monsieur de Reammur discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependants of Flowers. 1837 F. Cooper Recoll. Europe I. 174 [Versailles] was a mere dependant of the crown.

2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, attendant, subordinate,

servant.

1588 Shars. L. L. L. III. i. 134 The best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1632 Lithgow Tran.

1. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 5/1 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 28 P 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependents. 1752 Ibid. No. 190 P. Convinced that a dependant could not easily he made a friend. 1786 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 D'ISARELI Chas. I. 111. v. 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependents, and not friends. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 55 Other people could provide for their dependants, 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. 111. xiii. 118 The gentry were surrounded by dependents. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 309 A poor dependant of the family.

Dependence (d'pendens). Forms: 6 -aunce, 6-9 -ance, 7- -ence. [a. F. dépendance (15th c. in Littré, in 14th c. despendence, Oresme), f. dependant: see prec. and -ance. Like Defendent a.

dant: see prec. and -ANCE. Like DEPENDENT a., subseq. assimilated to the L. type, the form in -ance being rare after 1800.]

† 1. The action of hanging down; concr. something that hangs down. Obs. rare.

1609 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. IV. 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependance from the Bough.

2. The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending upon something

else.

1605 Verstegan Dec. Intell. ii. (1628) 27 Words. that seeme to haue dependance on the Latin. 1613 J. Salkeld Treat.

Angels 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause. 1646 Sia T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. 1. xi. 45 There was no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe. 1677 Plot Oxfordsk. 196, 1 dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicin and disease. 1754 Edwans Freed.

Will 1. iv. 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1. xxvii. 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation. 1864 Bowen Logic x. 348 That which comes next it in the order of dependence.

+ b. Connexion of successively dependent parts;

+ b. Connexion of successively dependent parts;

† b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence. Obs. (or merged in prec.).

a 1535 More Whs. 611 (R.) Hys woordes. be so dark and so intriked of purpose withoute any dependence or order.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependence; the rest promiscuously. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) 111.252 The Discourse. 1670 Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependance.

† C. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (cf. Deprey 2 b) Obs.

DEPEND 2 b). Obs.

A 1633 AUSTIN Medit. (1635) 226 As their [St. Philip and St. Bartholomew] being of that Society of the Twelve hindred them not from being of the great Societie the Church; so their other Dependances, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men. hindred them not from being of the Twelve.

3. The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordina-

condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (Opp. to independence.) 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World ni. 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependance. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome. 1690 Bentley Phal. 488 A dependance upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 101 F 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence. 1765 Blackstone Comm. Introd. \$4. 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. \$2.469 To free the Crown from its dependence on the Parliament. 1886 Stevenson Kidnapped xviii. 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependance.

+4. concr. That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an

nected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. Obs. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 25 To committe the state of his said mariage, with all the circumstances and dependance thereof vnto the prelates. 1581 SAPILE Tacitus Hist. 111. xiii. (1591) 122 As though eight Legions were to be the dependance of one nauy. 1601 Holland Piliny 1. 127 The great riner Indus... issueth out of a part or dependance of the hill Cancasus. 1794 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 54 Coblents, a dependence of the electorate of Ments.

+b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a

† b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinne. (Usually -ance.) Obs.

1606 Foro Honor Tri. 10 Descruing to be beloued; of whome? Of popular opinion or unstable vulgar dependances?

1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 273 He feasted. two kings, two Queenes, with their dependances, 700, messe of meate scarce serving for the first dinner. 1638 RAWLEV tr. Bacon's Life & Peath : 1650 193 A numerous Family, a great Retinne, and Dependance, 1692 South Serm. (1697) 1. 33 Encumbred with Dependances, throng'd and surrounded with Petitioners.

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence

or trust.

or trust.

1627 SANDEASON 12 Serm. (1632) 530 Faithful dependance vpon the providence.. of God. 1754 Hist. Vng. Lady Distinction II. 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER Mem. etc. (1816) I. 295 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependance of getting better. 180 GABRIELI Myst. Ilnsb. II. 205 There was no dependance to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc.]. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependance. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 19 Living ... in dependence on the will of God.

1. trust That on which one relies or may rely.

b. transf. That on which one relies or may rely;

object of reliance or trust; resource. ? Obs.

1754 Richardson Grandison IV. v. 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence. 1803 Wellington in Owen Desp. 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1827 J. F. Cooper Prairie II. iv. 59 Take the Lord for your dependence.

†c. Reliableness, trustworthiness. Obs. rare. 1754 Hune Ess, & Treat. (177) I. 22 So little dependance has this affair. 1790-1811 W. Combe Devil on Two Sticks (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets.. is not of very sterling dependence.

6. The condition of waiting for settlement;

6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending, suspense. (Now only in legal use.)

1605 Burgh Rec. Aberdeen 4 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.) That anes the actionne may be put under dependance befoir onic parliament. 1679-1714 Bunnet Hist. Ref., After a long dependance it might end as the former had done. 1876 SHELLEY Let. in Dowden Life II. 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot., Depending Action, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords. 1874 Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94 § 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence.

tb. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending'

† b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement. Obs.

1598 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. 1. v, The hastinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependance, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 — Devil an Ass v. vii, H' is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependance. 1820 Scort Monast. xxi, Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence. [Note. Dependence, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel.]

Dependency (dipendensi). Also 6-7-encie; 6-anoye, 7-ancie, 7-9-anoy. [f. as prec.: see-ANCY, -ENCY.]

1. The condition of being dependent: the relation

1. The condition of being dependent; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; con-

of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; contingent logical or causal connexion; = prec. 2.

1597 Hookea Eccl. Fol. v. (1632) 376 That dependencie and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent fetc.]. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. v. i. 62 Shach a dependancy of thing, on thing, As ere I heard in madnesse. 1647 Spatoge Anglia Rediv. v. vii. (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency. 1748 Habites Observ. Man I. iii. 336 The Dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak. 1864 Bowen Logic viii. 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism.. the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported state of subjection or

by which it is supported state of subjection or snbordination; = prec. 3.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1.x. (1611) 26 Hauing no such dependency upon any one. 1634 W. Tiawhytt. Balzac's Lett. 251, I have no servile dependancy upon their conceptions. 1724 Swift Drapher's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. 11. 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England. 1848 C. Baonte J. Eyre xiv. (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependent is comfortable in his dependency. 1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. (1858) 11. x. 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power; they left it a free nation.

† 3. Reliance; = prec. 5. Obs. rare.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Their dependancies on him were drowned in this conceit. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves. 1. lx. 98 As if God. would lead us to a dependency on Him.

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a sub-

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a subordinate part; an appurtenance. a. gen.

1611 Speed Hist, G., Brit. 112, xxi. (1632) 2004 Many dependancies of Story had their events in the Acts of this man.

1600 Locke Hum. Und. 11, xii. § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which. are considered as dependancies on, or affections of substances. 1741 Warburton Div. Legal. II.

4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies.

1824 S. R. Mattland Ess. Various Subj. 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies.

† b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. Ohs.

† b. A body of rependent,

1635 G. Sanovs Trav. 6: This mans Serraglio. answerable
to his small dependencie. 1690 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II.

112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and
Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to
the Dictates of Equity. 1701 SwIFT Contests of Nobles & Com.,
Men, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently
dependencies.

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory;

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory; esp. a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part. 1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. iii. 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies. 1684-90 T. BURNET Th. Earth (J.), This earth, and its dependencies. 1848 MacAular Hist. Eng. I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls. 1864 R. AANOLD Cotton Fam. 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house. etc.).

other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.).

1822 W. Inving Braceb. Hall ii. 12 To visit the stables, dog-kennel and other dependencies.

† 5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = prec. 6 b. Obs.

a 1625 Fletcher Elder Bro. v. i, The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'tween others, Supply their own necessities. 1622 MASSINGER Maid of Hon. 1. i, Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

Hon. i. i. Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

† b. gen. An affair pending or awaiting settlement. Obs. rare.

1809 W. Tavloa in Robberds Mem. II. 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating.

Dependent (dipendent), a. Also 5-6 -aunt, 6-9 -ant. [Originally dependant, a. F. dependant (14th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pple. of depender to hang down, depend: from the 16th c. often assimilated to I. dependent-em. and now usually so spelt, the to L. dependent-em, and now usually so spelt, the form in -ant being almost obs. in the adj., though retained in the sb., q.v.]

retained in the sb., q.v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent.

c 1420 Pallad on Huss. III. 1060 So that be wombed wel, dependannt, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty stoore. 1514 Bractan Cyt. 4 Uplondysim. (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, With glistering eyes & side dependannt beard. 1591 Greene Maidens Dreame xxviii, Monring locks dependant. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1880 C. & F. Daawin Movem. Pl. 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position.

2. That dependent an something else: having its

2. That depends on something else; having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the

existence of something else.

1504 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 1. viii. (1611) 20 On these two generall heads.. all other specialties are dependent. 1623

COCKERAM, Dependant, which hangeth vpon another thing. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 192 Effects dependent on the same. Causes. 1707 Norms Treat. Humility iii. 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being. 1850 M·Cosn Div. Govi. 1. i. (1874) 11 Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 265 All things in nature are dependent on one another.

+ b. Annexed, appertaining, Obs. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 62 h, The reversion that is dependant unto the same franketenement is severed from the iointure.

jointure.

3. That depends or has to rely on something else

3. That depends or has to rely on something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

a 1643 W. Cartweight Commend. Verses in Fletcher's Wike, Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires But to their henefactors dole aspires. 1742 Young Nt. Th. iii. 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust. 1791 MES. RADGLIFER ROM. FOREST ii. She found herself wholly dependent upon strangers. 1865 Trailion Bellon Est. xxvii. 332 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity. 1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 6. 93 The vast estates. were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject: opp. to independent.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject; opp. to independent.

1616 Brent It. Sarph's Counc. Trent (1676) 574 One lishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any authority but dependant from him. 1624 Fisher in F. White Repl. Fisher 337 Mediators subordinate vinto, and dependent of Christ. 1654 It. Scudery's Curia Polit. 93 Soveraignes are not subordinate and dependant to them [the Lawes]. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Royle 364 The Assembly meet here, which is in the nature of a dependant Parliament. 1830 I. TAYLOR Enthus, vii. 178 The temper of mind which is proper to a dependant and subordinate agent. 1863 Bright Sp. Amer. 26 Mar., They ceased to be dependent colonies of England.

b. Math. Dependent variable: one whose varia-

b. Math. Dependent variable: one whose variation depends on that of another variable (the inde-

tion depends on that of another variable (the independent variable).

1852 TODHUNTER Diff. Calc. i, A dependent variable is a quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

4.5. Impending. Obs. rare.

1666 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. n. iii. 21 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on those that warre for a placket.

4 Dependential, a. Obs. [f. med.L. dependential of the neutron of devendence]. Relating

dentia dependence + -AL: cf. confidential.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence.

1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 14 God doth it to exercise a dependential faith upon God.

Dependently (dipendenti), adv. [f. Dependential faith upon God.]

Dential (f. Dependential) In a dependent manner; in a way depending on something.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. XXV. 178 These. . act but dependantly on their formes. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. I. III. 73 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material Being to be either independently or dependently cternal. 1793 Beatrie Moral Sc. 1. i. § 3 (R.) If we affirm . relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

Depender (dipendas). Also 6-7 Sc. -ar. [f.

else, it is the subjunctive.

Depender (d/pc\*ndos). Also 6-7 Sc. -ar. [f. DEPEND v.1 + -ER 1.]

+1. A dependant. Chiefly Sc. Obs.
c 1565 Linders (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers. 1577-95 Descr. Isles Scotl. in Skene Celtic Scotl. iii. App. 438 Ane depender on the Clan Donald. a 1639 Sport Iswoon Hist. Ch. Scot. iv. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley. 1724 Swift Poems, A Riddle, I'm hut a meer Depender still: An humble Hanger-on at best. 1726-31 Tinda. Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) 11. xvii. 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependers.
2. One who depends or relies on something. rare. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 1. v. 58 To be depender on a thing

2. One who depends or refles on something. rare.

1611 Shars. Cymb. 1. v. 58 To be depender on a thing that leanes. 1617 Hieron II/ss. II. 306 Art thou a continual depender upon teaching? 1827 Examiner 470/2 A set of puny dependers upon a British soldiery.

Dependible, var. of DEPENDABLE.

Depending, vbl. sb. rare. [f. Depend v.1 + -1NG l. In sense 2, perh. a subst. use of the \( \text{pt} \) a. [

1. The action of the verh Depend; dependence; in quot. † waiting, suspense (see Depend v.1 6, 7). 1616 B. Jonson \( Epigraphi \), To William \( Roe, \) Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

doubt worse, depending worst.

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appurtenance; = Dependence

4. Dependence 4 a. Obs.

1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this dependinge of kepinge of the sec. 1642 in Rushw. Hist. Coll.

III. (1692) I. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances.

Depending (d/pendin), ppl. a. (prep.) [f. De-PENI) v.1+-ING 2.]

A. adj. That depends: see the verb.

A. adj. That depends; see the verb.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent.
1735 SOMERVILLE Chase III. 441 To raise the slope Depending Road. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 52 To prevent the Fus from lodging in the most depending Part.
1819 Wiffen Aonian Hours (1820) 30 Locked in the twilight of depending boughs. 1860 Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist. 176 One or two depending vines.
2. That depends on something else; contingent, conditioned etc. dependent

conditioned, etc.; dependent.

1824 L. Murray Eng, Gram. (ed. 5) I. 446 A number of depending circumstances distinctly and indvantageously ar-

ranged. Subordinate, dependent, subject. Obs. 1705 STANHOFE Paraphr. I. 37 [Persons] of a mean depending Condition. 1735 Berkeley Querist § 419 Either king-Vol. III.

dom or republic, depending or independent, free or en-

laved.

4. Relying, trusting. ? Obs.

1746-7 Herrer Medit. (1818) 113 A lesson of heavenlepending faith. 1839 E. Bather Serm. II. 372 A praying,
waiting, depending frame of mind.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.
1679 Hist. Yetzer 34 To hear and determine the depending cause. 1754 ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 35 Letters of diligence. granted in a depending process.

B. prep. [Originally the pres. pplc. agreeing with the sb. in absolute construction, as in L. pendente.

the sb. in absolute construction, as in L. pendente lite; cf. during, notwithstanding.] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.

1503-4 Act 19 Hen. PH, c. 31 Pream. Knyghthode.. receyved, eny tyme dependyng the seid accions or suetys, shall abate the writtes. 1602 Funecke 1st Pt. Parall. 6: The plaintife is put out of service depending the plea.

Dependingly, adv. rare. [f. Dependent manner; with dependence on some person or thing.

with dependence on some person or thing.

1635 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. xi. § 5 (1669) 100/1 Walk dependingly on God.

1676-7 Hale Contempl. 11. On Lord's Prayer (R.), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless de-

† Depension. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. depen-

+ **Depension.** Obs. rare -°. [ad. L. dēpensiōn. em expendiure, f. dēpendēre to spend, expend.] 1656 Brown Glossogr., Depension (depensio), a weighing, a paying of money. **Depeople** (d\*pē·p·l), v. arch. [ad. l. depenpler (1364 in Halzf.), despenpler (1611 Cotgr.); after people. See 1)e- I. 6, and cf. DISPROPLE, DEPOPULATE.] trans. To deprive of people, destroy the greatle of depenplete.

people of, depopulate.

c 1611 Chapman Itiad xix. 146 Achilles in first fight depeopling enemies. 1615—Odyss. 1x. 75, I depeopled it, Slew all the men, and did their wives remit. 1848 Lytron Harold (1862) 297 The town, awed and depeopled, submitted to flame and to sword.

† **Deperdit, ite**, a. and sb. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dēperdit-us, -um, corrupt, abandoned, pa. pple. of dēperdēre to destroy, ruin, lose, f. De. I. 3

+ perdere to destroy, lose.]

A. adj. Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or

perdition.

perdition.

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. iii. 198 Such miscreants, and dependite wretches as they proved.

1642 — Bk. Conscience 7 Some notable dependite wretch.

B. sb. Something lost or perished.

1804 PALEY Nat. Theol. v. § 4 (1819) 58 No reason.. why, if these dependits ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Hence **Dependitely** adv.

1608 J. King Serm. 5 Nov. 17 The most .. dependitely vicked of all others.

Deperdition (dipardi fan). Now rare. [a. F. defendation (Pare 16th c.), n. of netion from L. dependere: see prec.] Loss, waste, destruction by

dependere: see prec.] Loss, waste, destruction 1.9 wasting away.

1607 J. King Serm. Nov. 31 Wherin was prodition, perdition, dependition, al congested and beaped vp in on. c1645 Howell Lett. 1. 1. xxxi, The old [flesh] by continual dependition. evaporating still out of us. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 86 It may be unjust to deny all efficacie of gold, in the non-omission of weight, or dependition of any ponderous particles. 1795 tr. Mercier's Fragments 11. 63 At its horrid dependition every citizen is alarmed. 1881. Inhibitation 6 Alast who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only...end in painless dependition?

Depention (diperison). rare. [n. of action f. L. deperire to perish, be lost utterly, f. De- I. 3 + terret to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away.

Deperition (dīpēri'jon). rare. [n. of action f. L. dēperīre to perish, be lost uticily, f. De- I. 5 + perīre to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away. 1793 Eart op Buchan Anon. Ess. (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of deperition and renovation. 1808 Bentham Sc. Reform 76 Deperition of necessary evidence, deperition of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party .. deperition viz. with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment.

† Deperpeyl, v. Obs. [a. OF. deparpeillier, desp., to disperse.] = DISPARPLE, to scatter.

13.. Hamfole Psatter [sliv. 11] sliii. 13 In genge bou scatifd [MS. S. deperpeyld] vs.

Depersonalize, v. [f. De- II. 1 + PERSON-ALIZE.] trans. To deprive of personality; to make, or regard as, no longer personal.

1866 Lowell Biglow P. Introd., He would have enabled me..to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism. 1883 W. S. Letty Century of Revol. 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalises man.

† Depersonate. v. Obs. [f. De- II. 1 + PERSON+-ATE-3]. Cf. med. L. dēpersonāre = dispersonāre.] trans. To deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights.

or of personal rights, 156 R. Dixon Two Test, 336 A Bond-man, a Slave. being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person.

Depersonize, v. [DE- II. 1 + PERSON + -1ZE.]

= DEPERSONALIZE. 1888 F. H. STODDARD in Andover Rev. Oct., The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself.

Deperte, obs. form of DEPART.

† Depertible, a. Obs. [f. as if from L. vb. \*dēfertīre = dispertīre to divide, distribute + -BLE. The prefix follows F. départir, Eng. DEPART.] Capable of being divided into parts; divisible. 1636 BACON Sylva § 857 Some Bodies have a.. more Depertible Nature than others; As we see it evident in

Colouration; For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brasil or Wine.

Depesche, var. of DEPEACH, Obs.

† Depe'ster, v. Obs. [a. OF. depester, despester (13-14th c. in Hatzf.), mod. dépêter, in same sense, f. dé-, dés- (Dis-) + -pester in empester: sec EMPESTER, PESTER.] refl. To discontangle or pla pesale (15-24) entangle or rid oneself (from).

changle of Rd oneself (Jrom).

1685 Corron tr. Montaigne 1. 449 One vice.. so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depestred himself from it or no.

Depeter (de pital). Building. Also depreter.

[Derivation obscure.

[Derivation obscure.] It looks like a formation of L. de and petra stone; possibly from a med. L. depetra ro dress with stone. In that case depreter is an erroneous form.] See quots.]

1852 Brees Gloss., Depreter or Depeter, plastering done to represent tooled stone. It is first pricked up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board. 1876 Notes on Building Constr. (Rivington) 11. 409 Depeter consists of a pricked up coat lof plaster] with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface. 1886 Senono Ruilder's Work 248 Depeter, is somewhat similar to rough casting, except that small stones are pressed dry into the soft plaster by means of a board. Brid., Depreter, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of tooled stone.

† Depe x, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. L. depex., ppl. stem of depetitive to comb down.] To comb down. 1632 Cocreens, Depex., to kemb. 11644 Ridiculed in Vindex Anglicus: see quot. s. v. Depust.]

Dophearance, dophezaunce, obs. ff. Defeasance.

FEASANCE.

1558 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. v. 183 Withoute enymaner of vse, condicion or depherannee.

naner of vse, condicion or dephezaunce.

Dophilosophizo: see DE- II. 1.

† Dephlegm (differm), v. Old Chem. [ad. mod.L. dephlegmare, F. deflegmer (1698 in Hatef.): -

mod. L. dephtegmare, F. deftegmare (1090 in Halle).

see Dephtle(sMATE.) = Dephtle(sMATE.)

1660 Bovle New. Exp. Phys. Mech. xxiv. 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelesly enough deflegmed.

1668 — Ess. & Tracts (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephtegm'd it lete.]. 1683 Phil. Trans. XIII. 298 Very strong Vinegar, dephtlegm'd by freezing.

llence Dephle gmed, dephlegm'd ffl. a.; De-

phle gmedness.

phle gmedness.

1660 Boyle. New Exp. Phys. Meck. xxx. (1682) 115 Well dephlegmd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water. 1669

— Hist. Firmness, Ass. η Tracts 291 The proportion.. depends.. upon the strength of the former Liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 — New Exper. 1. in Phil. Trans. X1. 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegmd Spirit of Wine.

† Dephlegmate (difle gmelt), v. Old (hem. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod. L. dephlegmare, I. De- I. 6 + phlegma, a. Gr. φλίγμα (φλίγματ-) clammy humour: see Phlegm.] trans. To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter; to rectify.

(a spirit of netd) from 'pinegin' of watery matter, to rectify, 1688 Boyle Ess. 4 Tricts (1669) 65 We dephlegmated some [spirits] by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications. 1686 W. Harrister. Lemery's Chym. (ed. 2) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated. 1757 A. Coorer Distiller 1. xxiii. (1760) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably. 1789 J. Kehr Dict. Chem. 96/2 The contained matter must be desablegmated.

b. fig. To rid of admixture, purify, refine.

1796 Burke Let. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 56 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil.

Hence Dephle gmated ppl. a., Dephlo gmating

vil. sb. and ppl. a.

1641 French Distill. v. (1651)115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit. 1713 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 162 To know whether it is truely deflegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 1807 Orte Lect. Art i. (1848) 253 The ancients... produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified personifications of strength, activity, beauty.

+ Dephlegmation (diffegmēl-sən). Oid Chem. [n. of action from prec. vb.; in mod.F. deflegmation (Trevoux 1732).] The process of dephlegmating

a spirit or acid.

1668 Boyle Ess. & Tracts (1660) 48 To separate the aqueous parts by Dephlegmation. 1718 Quincy Compt. Dispens. 40 The same thing is constantly observed in the Dephlegmation of acid Spirit. 1758 Elaboratory laid Open Introd. 46 Retorts must be provided for the dephlegmation.

Dephlegmator (di flegmā to 1) Depille GMATE.]

L. form f. mod. L. dephlegmare to 1) Depille GMATE.]

L. form 1. mod.L. dephlegmare to Dephlegmatr.]
An apparatus for dephlegmation; a form of condensing apparatus in a still.

1828 S. F. Gray Operative Chemist 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only ith of an inch between them.

1836 S. Kens. Mus. Catal. No. 4376.

† Dephlogistic (diflodzi'stik), a. Old Chem.

[f. De- I. 6+ Philogistion + -IC: cf. Philogistic.]

— Dephlogisticated.

= DEPHLOGISTICATED.

1787 DARWIN in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII. 52 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases.

Dephlogisticate, v. [f. Dz. II. 1 + Phlogis-

+1. trans. Old Chem. To deprive of phlogislon (the supposed principle of inflammability in bodies).

1779 Phil. Trans. LXIX. 441 The power... of dephlogisticating common air. 1782 Kirwan ibid. LXXII. 212 The nitrons acid... is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as possible. 1788 CAVENDISH ibid. LXXVII. 270 We suppose that the air.. was intirely dephlogisticated.

2. To relieve of inflammation. (Cf. ANTIPHLO-

GISTIC 2.)

1842 Fraser's Mag. XXVI. 452 The sheriffs.. were fundamentally phlebotomised and dephlogisticated by the fragments of their own swords. 1875 GEIKIE Life Sir R. Murchison I. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating.

Hence Dephlogi sticated ppl. a. (esp. in dephlogisticated air, the name given to oxygen by Priest-

rence Dephlogi'sticated ppl. a. (esp. in aephlogisticated air, the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); Dephlogistication.

175 Priestlevin Phil. Trans. LXV. 387 This species may not improperly be called, dephlogisticated air. This species of air 1 first produced from mercurins calcinates per se. 1789—1bid. LXXIX. 146 The dephlogisticating principle. 1784 CAVENDISH ibid. LXXIV. 141 There is the utmost renson to think, that dephlogisticated air also M. Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication; and that common air is a mixture of the two. 1791 HAMILTON Bertholle's Dyeing 1.1.1.1.7 Oxygenated (dephlogistication muriatic acid. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. H. 86 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained. 1807 Vancouve Agric. Devon (1813) 459 Vegetables... again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence.

Dephosphorize (dify storiz), v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of or free from phosphorus. 1878 Uae Dict. Arts IV. 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely. 1879 Daily News 31 Dec. 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorises the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel.

Hence Depho sphorized ppl. a., Dephosphorizitor whe process

Hence Depho sphorized ppl. a., Depho sphorizing vbl. sb.; also Dephosphorization, the process

of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 Rep. Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst., The dephosphorization of iron.

1883 Athenxum 24 Feb. 253/1 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorizing process.

1883 Itarher's Mag. Apr. 319/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel.

1891 Dephysicalize: see DE-II. 1.

† Depict, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēpict-us, pa. pple. of dēpingēre: see next.] Depicted.
cra30 Lypo. Min. Poems 177, I fond a lyknesse depict npon a wal. 14.. Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. 94 And letturs new depicte in every payn. 1598 Srow Surv. xl. (1603) 416 Embrodered, or otherwise depict npon them.
Depict (dipikt), v. [f. L. dēpict-, ppl. stem of

L. dēpingere to represent by painting, portray, depict, f. De- I. 3 + pingere to paint: cf. Depaint and prec.

(Godefroy has a single example of OF. depicter of 1426; but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng. vb.)]

1. trans. To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate,

figure anyhow.

to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, defineate, figure anyhow.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted vpon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey. 1634 Sia T. Herrera Tran. 10 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [here is fig.]. 1639 Fuller Holy War Iv. xii. (1840) 199 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work. a 1667 Jer. Tavlog (J.), [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible bensts they could imagine. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 11, The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents. 1867 Ladv Herrera Fordle L. iv. 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 Veats Growth Comm. 33 Victims of the slavedealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

b. transf. To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also fig.
1817 Br. R. Watson Anced. 11. 401 (R.) Why the man has .nn idea of figure depicted on the choroïdes or retina of the eye. 1834 Mas. Somewiller Connect. Phys. Sc. xviii. (1849) 176 He. . saw. .a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted .. on the sea. 1839 G. Bian Nat. Philos. 396 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted. a 1870 Longfellow Birds of Passage 1, Discov. North Cape xxi, With donbt and strange surmise Depicted in their look.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe

graphically.

a 1740 Felton (J.), When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted... while you read, you seem indeed to see them. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. xiv. 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets ix. 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinics, and Shakspere the characters of men.

3. To represent

the characters of men.

3. To represent, as a painting or picture does.

1871 MACDUFF Mem. Patmos iv. 45 Cartoons.. in bold ontline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character.

1872 YEART Techn. Hist. Comm.

45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence Depicted ppl. a., Depicting vbl. sb.

a 1762 in H. Walpole Vertue's Aneed. Paint. (1786) I. 93

A depicted table of Colonia. 1885 Athenaum 14 Mar.

532/1 His.. gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink.

Depicter. or [f Depict v. +-ER: the form

**Depi cter, -or.** [f. Depict v. + -er; the form in -or is after Latin.] One who depicts, portrays,

Or sets forth in words.

1837 Lockhart Scott, Depicter (F. Hall).

1865 Daily Tel.

10 Aug., The mournful depicters of Calcutta life.

1892 A.

Hamlyn in Atalanta Dec. 165/1 So brilliant a depictor of animal life.

Depiction (dipikson). [ad. L. depiction-em, n, of action from depingere: see Depict v. (Cf. OF. depiction, 1426 in Godef, but not known later.)] The action of depicting; painted repre-

sentation, picture; graphic description.

1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals. 1882 A. W. Ward Dickens v. 130 Dickens' comic genius was never so much at its ease .. as in the depiction of such groups as this. 1884 E. Fosrea in Electrionist Dec. 7/2 Mr. Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school.

**Depictive** (dipi ktiv), a. [f. L. dēpict-ppl. stem (see Depict v.) + -ive.] Having the function

stem (see DEPICT v.) +-IVE.] Flaving the lunction or quality of depicting.

1821 New Monthly Mag. 11. 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written. 1892 WHITNEY MAX. Miller to The signs lost their pictorial or depictive character.

Depictment. rare. [f. DEPICT v. + -MENT.] Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture.

1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) 1. 136 Hung with gay depictments, in glowing colouring. . of those who have suffered. Ibid. 11.76 Trajan's Pillar and various depictments give the representation. enresentation.

Depicture, sh. In 5 Sc. our. [f. L. depict-

ppl. stem of dēpingēre (see DEPICT v.) + -URE.]
= DEPICTION; depicting; painting.

1500-20 DUNBAR To Queyne of Scottis 14 Ma[ilstres of nurturand of nobilnes, Of fresch depicton princes[s] and patronn.

1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 118 He is lost in amazement .. to see genus employed upon the depicture of such a rascaille rabblenent! 1882 Nature XXVI. 534 The depicture of the .. revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men.

Depicture (dipi ktiŭi), v. [f. De- prefix + Picture v. (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of Depict pa. pple., and of L. depin-

gere, depictum.]
1. trans. To represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint; also, more widely, to draw,

in colours, to paint; also, more widery, to draw, figure, or portray; = Depict v. 1.

1593 Riles & Mon. Ch. Durh. (Surtees) 40 The starre.. underneth depictured. 1631 Weeven Anc. Fin. Mon. 50 The glasse-windowes wherein the efficies of . Saints was depictured. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. III. li. 183 A paradise or garden was depictured on the ground. a1847 Mass. Sheamoon Lady of Manor III. xviii. 9 A course of little lectures.. on the subjects depictured upon the tiles.

b. To image or figure as in a painting; = Defict

73. I D.

1742 tr. Algarotti on Newton's Theory I. 106 The Images ... are depictured upon the Membrane of the Eye. 1849

Tait's Mag. XVI. 210 The.. tableau depictured itself indelibly upon the mind.

2. To set forth or portray in words; = Defict

2. 10 set forth or portray in words; = DEFICT V. 2.

1798 Coleridge Satyrane's Lett, iii. in Biog. Lit. (1882) 268 It tends to make their language more picturesque; it depictures images better. 1844 Disable Loningsby In., Y Son have but described my feelings when you depictured your own. 1868 Browning King & Bk. vii. 752 Oh! language fails, Shrinks from depicturing his punishment.

3. To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = DEFICT V. 3.

1650 Brief Disc. Frit. Hist. Europe 30 The Iron Leggs and the Clay Toes depictured the Roman Empire. 1834 Lytton Pompeir 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depicture and recall. 1852 J. Witson in Blacken. Mag. LXXII.151 The Outward expresses, depictures the Inward.

4. fig. To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine.

1775 Adaia Amer. Ind. 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess. as they depicture them according to their own dispositions, 1800 Mas. Heavey Mourtray Fam. II. 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object; and, as such, he depictured him. 1876 Miss Brandon J. Haggard's Dan. II. 1. 5 Any idea ahout the Greeks, whom they depictured to themselves vaguely and variously.

Hence Depi'ctured file. a., Depi'cturing vbl. sb.;

Hence Depi'ctured ppl. a., Depi'cturing vbl. sb.;

1850 Mes. Browning Seraphim, I have beheld the ruined things Only in depicturings Of angels sent on earthward mission. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. Boccaccio's Decam. III. vii. I. 321 Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depicturements.

Depi:gmentation. [f. DE- II. I + PIGMENTA-TION.] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues).

In pigment (in the tissues).

1889 1. Taylor Origin of Aryans 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent.

Depilate (de pilett), v. [f. L. dē pilāt-, ppl. stem of dēpilāre to pull out the hair, f. De- I. 2 + pilis hair, pilāre to deprive of hair. Cf. F. dēpiler (Paré, 16th c.). (Pa. t. in Sc. depilat for depilatit.)]

1. To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair. 150 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 29 The hair. 1 Fra hir Father throw slicht scho depilat. 1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 205 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabrify. 1853 Herker tr. Aristoph. (187) II. 427, I am an old woman, but depillated with the lamp. +2. To deprive of its skin, decorticate, pcel. [So in Lat 1 Ohe rage.

in Lat.] Obs. rare.
1620 VENNER Via Recta v. 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke. Hence De pilated, De pilating ppl. adjs.

1876 DUBRING Skin Discases. The extraction of the diseased hairs [in tinea sycosis], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

Depilation (depile fon). [ad. med. or mod. 1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair;

1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair.

1547 Boodde Brew. Health cci. 66 b. Depilacion of a mannes heare. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. iv. 67 [They] pluck off all the haire of their Eye-brows, taking great pride. . in that unnatural depilation. 1861 Wagnet Ess. Archwool. I, vii. 131 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. 1877 Cours & Allen N. Amer. Rod. 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete; younger specimens . . show . . hairy tuil and feet.

† 2. The action of spoiling or pilage. Obs.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. x. (1632) 661 Orders for brideling their excessive depilations [i. e. of the Pope and his agents]. 1687 T. K. Veritas Evang. 37 The Depilatious of Promoters, and other Under Officers.

† Depilative (despile\*tiv), a. Obs. [f. L. dē-

† **Depilative** (depile'tiv), a. Obs. [f. L. dē-pilāt-ppl. stem (see Depilate v.) + -ive. Cf. mod.F. dépilatif, -ive (1732 in Hatzf.).] = DE-

156 TURNER Herbal II. 168 a, All herbes that are depilatine or burners of hare. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 10 They say it is vsed to Oyntments depilatine.

Depilator (de pile to 1). [agent-n., on L. type, f. L. depilare to Depilate.]

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer Ivi, The hungry depilator seized the razors.

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

1889 in Cent. Dict.

Depilatory (dípilateri), a. and sb. [f. L. type dépilatörius, f. dépilate: see Depilate v. and -ory.

In F. dépilatoire (Paré 16th c.).]

In F. dépitatoire (Paré 10th c.).]

A. adj. Having the property of removing hair.

1601 HOLLAND P'liny II, Bats bloud hath a depitatorie facultie to fetch off haire. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1776) IV.

159 (Jod.) Ælian says that they were depitatory, and.. would take away the beard. 1835 Kinsu Hab. & Inst. Anim. II.

1818 Kinsu Hab. & Inst. Anim. II.

1824 It emits a milky saliva, which is depitatory.

1825 B. Sô. A depitatory agent or substance; a presention to remove (growing) bair.

xxii. 424 It emits a milky saliva, which is depilatory.

B. 5b. A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

1606 HOLLAND Sucton. Annot. 12 A Depilatorie, to keepe haire from growing. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 129 Who because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 76 The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair.. without pain.

† Depiled, ppl. a. Obs. [Formed after L. depilat-us, F. depilé: see Depilate v.] Depilated.

1650 BULWER Anthropomet. II. 48 [Shaving is] uncomely, because allied unto depiled baldnesse.

Depilous (de pilos), a. [f. assumed L. type \*depilos-us: cf. L. depilis without hair, and pilosus hairy.] Deprived or void of hair.

1646 Sia T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. III. xiv, A quadruped corticated and depilons. Ibid. vi. x, How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all. 1822.

T. TAYLOA Apuleius vii. 156 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous.

Depinge (dipindz), v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. depingere to Depict.] trans. To depict, portray, represent by a picture or image.

1657 TOMLINSON Renoi's Disp. 263 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

† Depinged, ppl. a. Obs. (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1658 R. Fankek North. Mem. (1821) 112 To bait for trout.

Thepringed, ppt. a. Oos. (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1638 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 112 To bait for trout.

I commend the canker..or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour; nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper.—307 Let the Angler then have recourse to..the depinged grasshopper.

Deplace, v. rare. [a. mod. F. déplacer, in OF.

then have recourse to. the depinged grasshopper.

Depla'ce, v. rare. [a. mod.F. déplacer, in OF. desp.] = DISPLACE v.
1839 J. Rocers Antipopop. xii. § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell.

Deplanate (dr plane't), a. rare. [ad. L. deplanāt-us levelled down, made plain.]
1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deplanate, flattened, smoothened.
† Depla'ne, v. Sc. Obs. [f. De- I. 3 + L. plan-us plain: cf. de-clare.] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to).
1872 Satir. Poems Reform. xxx. 136 The day is neir; as I dar weill deplane 30w.
† Deplant (diplant), v. Obs. [a. F. deplanter (16th c. in Littré) to transplant, L. deplantare to take off a shoot, also to plant, f. De- I. 1, 2 + plan-tāre to plant, planta plant.] 'To transplant' Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts.)

Hence † Deplanta\*tion. [So in mod.F. (Littré).]
1656 Blount Glossogr., Deplantation, a taking up Plants. (Hence in Balley, Johnson, etc.).

Deplenish (diple'nij), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Plenish (Sc.) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. Displenish, (diple'nij), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Plenish (Sc.) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. Displenish, (deplenished their farms.
2. gen. To empty of its contents: the opposite of replenish.
1859 Sala Tw. round Clock (1861) 144 Theirown deplenished pockets.

1859 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 144 Theirown deplenished pockets.

Depletant (d'alriant), a. and sb. Med. If.

DEPLETE v.: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE v. 2). B. sb. A drug which has this property.

1880 Libr, Univ. Knowl. VIII. 13 Tonics are often of more ervice [in inflammation] than depletants.

Deplete (diplit), a. [ad. l., diplit-us emptied]

Deplete (dipirt), a. [ad. L. depirt-us compiled out, exhausted, pa. pple, of deplete: see next.]
Depleted, emptied out, exhausted.

1880 R. Dowling Sport of F. III. 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood. 1885 L. Oliphant Let. in Life (1891) II. xi. 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits.

Deplete (dipirt), v. [f. L. deplet, ppl. stem of deplete to bring down or undo the fullness of, country with the head of III. I. 6.

empty out, let blood, f. DE- I. 6 + -plere to fill.]

1. trans. To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of

contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1859 Saxe Poems, Progress 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse.

1860 Times 13 Oct. 5/5 The garrison is somewhat depleted of troops at the present time.

1884 Ibid. 8 July 11 The demand for coin...will..help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold.

2. Med. To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or supporting.

purgatives. 1807 [See Dept.etting below]. 1858 Copland Diet. Pract. Med. I. 105/2 To deplete the vascular system. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is desired to deplete through the bowels.

Hence Depleted ppl. a., Depleting vbl. sb. and

rence Depleted ppl. a., Depleting vol. so. and ppl. a. 1807 Med. Yrul. XVII. sor Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued. 1870 Darly News 29 Nov., To fill her depleted magazines. 1885 Manch. Exam. a.9 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town.

Deplethoric (dipple porik, -pl/pprik), a. [f. De- 11. 3 + Plethoric.] Characterized by the absence of plethora.

absence of plethora.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in Blackw. Mag. XLI. 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means. This they denominate 'giving a check'. 188a Pop. Sc. Monthly Nov. 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that.. the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility.

Depletion (d/plr]on). [ad, L. type \*depletion-cm (north used in med. or mod. L.). n. of action

em (perh, used in med, or mod.L.), n. of action from dēplēre, dēplēt- to DEPLETE. Cf. mod.F. dépletion (term of medicine) in Littré. (The el.L.

equivalent was depletura.]

1. The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; ex-

haustion.

haustion.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depletion, an emptying. 1852 D.

G. MITCHELL Batte Summer 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 Spectator 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

2. Med. The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body; reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding.

1735 ABBUTHNOT [3]. Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. 1803 Med. 7 rnl. X. 471 The mode of treatment.. was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation. 1874 Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org. 83 The acute symptoms... yield rapidly to local depletion and sedatives. 1800 Times 1 Sept. 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in.

11 ence Depletionist, an advocate of depletion.

Hence **Depletion as set in.**Hence **Depletionist**, an advocate of depletion.

1883 Sat. Rev. 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters]... may be summarized by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'.

Tanketing ([Diff time] and International Control of the Con

Depletive (d'pli tiv), a. and sb. Med. [mod. f. l. deplet-ppl. stem of deplete to Deplete + -ive. Cf. mod. F. depletif (medical term) in Littré.]

A. adj. Characterized by depletion. B. sb. A

drug having the property of producing depletion.

1835 Warden Electing (L.), Depletive treatment is contraindicated. . She had been exhausted by depletives.

1885 W. Roberts Treat. Urin. Diseases III. 1. (ed. 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated.

Depletory (dipli tari), a. Med. [f. as prec. +

Depletory (d'plrtəri), a. Med. [f. as prec. + -0RY.] Producing depletion, depletive.
1849 CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure in Lecching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong.
1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential.

+ Deplication. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. med. L. deplicare to unfold, f. De- I. 6 + plicare to fold.] Unfolding, display.
1648 W. Mountage Devout Ess. 1. xv. § 3 (R.) An unfolding and deplication of the inside of this order.
1656 Brown Glossopr., Deplication, an unfolding.

Deplorability (d'plōs:rābi'līti). rare. [f.next: sec -1TY.]

see -try.] The quality of being deplorable; an instance of this, a deplorable matter.

1854 Tait's Mag. XXI. 167 It does not prevent occasional obscurities and deplorabilities. 1856 Times 18 Jan. (L.), The deplorability of war in general.

**Deplorable** (d'plō-răb'l), a. [mod. f. L. dē-plērāre to Deplore: see -Ble. Cf. F. déplorable (c 1600 in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. To be deplored or lamented; Iamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly

sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances.

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity' (Johnson),

161a E. Grimstone (title), Mathieu's Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of The most Christian King Henry the Fourth. 1631 Massinger Beleeve as you list iv. ii, The storie of Your most deplorable fortune. a 1687 Cotton Pindar, Ode, Beauty (R.), He... does betray A deplorable want of sense. 1710 Swift Taller No. 230 f. a The deplorable Informance that... hath reigned among our English Writers. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. iv. 330 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility. 1860 TYSUALL Glac. 1. xxii. 166 If climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would, ensue.

† b. Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched. Obs.

the state is lamentable or wretched. Obs.

1642 J. M. Argl.com. Militia 13 Our deplorable brethren and neighbours. 1646 Sin T. Browne Freud, F.p. vi. v. 201 A deplorable and confortlesse Winter. 1682 Brunns Hoffy Var 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of depresed. Mansoul.

Mansoul,

† 2. Given up as hopeless; = DEPLORATE. rare.

1684 tr. Bionet's Merc. Compit. viii. 300 That not deplorable
persons, but such as have strength, be tapped.

B. as sb. pl. Deplorable ills.

1830 Scort frint. II. 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorables.

Deplorableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The
state or condition of being deplorable; misery,
wroteludness. wretchedness.

1648 HAMMOND Serm, x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate. 1679 J. Goodman Penit. Pardoned III. iv. (1713) 321 He. hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition.

Deplorably, adv. [f. as prec. +-LY 2.] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree; lamentably, miscrably, wretchedly.

1633 H. More Antid. Ath. III. xiv. (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miscrable. 1782 V. Knox Ess. 134 K.D. Editions of Greek and Latin classics. deplorably incorrect. 1878 Legy Eng. in 18th C. II. viii. 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected.

† Deplorate, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēplorāt-us bewept, given up as hopeless; desperate. 1530 Supplie, to King 46 This deplorate & miscrable sorte of hlynde shepherdes. 1615 Crooke Body of Nan 92 In deplorate or desperate dropsie. 1691 Baxter Nat. Ch. xiii. 54 Those that. are not deplorate in Diabolism. 1695 Phil. Trans, XIX. 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematicks, which were before held as deplorate.

Deploration (diplorer fon). Now rare. In 5 -acyon, 6 -ationn. [Ultimately ad. I. dēplērā-tion-em, n. of action f. dēplērāre to Deplore; but

Itôn-em, n. of action f. diplôvaire to Deplone; but in Caxton and early Sc, perh. from French.]

1. The action of deploring; lamentation.

1533 Bellender Livy 1. (182e) 3 The deploration of significant of mineryis.

1538 Bentler Mon. Matrones ii. 151 The litter deploration of mine offences. 1627 Br. Hall Gl. Impostor 507 The meditation and deploration of our owne danger and misery.

1831 Examiner 482/2 We cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur.

† b. Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions; a lament. [So in French.]

1537 Lynuesay (title), The Deploration of the Deith of Quene Magdalene.

niene Magdalene. †2. Deplorable condition, misery. Obs. rare.

140 CANTON Encydos ii. 16 It sholde be an harde thynge ...to putte in forgetynge her swete firste lyf and now her deploracyon.

† Deplorative, a. Obs. [f. deplorat-, ppl. stem of L. deplorare to Deploke + - IVE.] Charac-

terized by or expressing deploration.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God vin. xxvi. (1620) 315
Hermes himself in his deplorative passage. doth plainly auerre that the Egyptian gods were all dead men.

Deplore (d/plo-u), v. Also 6 St. deploir.

[Ultimately ad. L. deplorare to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, f. I)E- I. 3 + plorare to weep, bewail. Cf. F. deplorer, in OF. desplorer, deplourer, depleurer, It. deplorare, to deplore, bewail (Florio). The Eng. was possibly from F. or It.]

1. trans. To weep for, bewail, fament; to grieve

1. trans. To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1567 Salir. Poems Reform, vii. 75 Quhat duiffull mynde mycht dewlie this deploit? 1598 Spenser Ruimes of Time 658 He., left me here his losse for to deplore. 1658 H. Arris. Parival's Iron. Age 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet. He. was much deplored, by the whole Party. 1814 Carv Dante's Inf. xi. 44 He. must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime. 1852 Tennyson Ode Dr. of Wellington ii, Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

† b. To tell with grief or lamentation. Obs. 1608 Shars. Twel. N. II. i. 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore.

† c. To shed like tears, 'weep'. Obs. rare.
1601 Chesten Low's Mart., Dial. lav, The Turpentine that sweet inyce doth deplore.

2. intr. To lament, mourn. Now rare or Obs. 1638 I.thhoo Yrar. x. 485 My Muse left to mourne for my Liberty, deplored thus: [verses follow]. 1638 Sir T. Herberty Trat. (ed. a) 45 Bid him fulfill the ceremonial law of deploring for ten dayes. 1776 Mickle Ir. Camoun's Lusiul 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore.

†3. trans. To give up as hopeless, to despair of. Obs. rare.

1559 [see Deplored 2]. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. 8. § 7
The physicians ... do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored. a 1729
CONGRUE Poems, To Ld. Hatifax 29 A true Poetick State we had deplor'd.

Hence Deploring vol. sb. and ppl. a.; also

Deploringly adv.

Deplorringly adv. 1591 Share. Two Gent. In. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe. 1847 Craig, Deploringly, 1865 Diexens Mat. Fr. III. 2011, Mr. Fledgeby shook his head deploringly, 1880 G. Mementur Trag. Com. 212. (1892) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people

Deplored (d/plooud, -red), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1: rendering L. deplorat-us Deplorate.]

1. Lamented, mourned for.

+2. Given up as hopeless; desperate; = DE-PLORATE. Obs.

PLOHATE. Obs.

1559 KENNED Lett. to Willock in Wodr. Soc. Aliac. (1844) a76
The maist deplorit heretykis quhilk enerwes. 1650 VENNER
Via Recta Introd. 12 Who with deplored diseases. resort to
our Baths. 1655 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. xiv. (1669) 300/1 His
affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.
Hence Deploredly adv., Deploredness.
1656 Artif. Handsom. 72 To be deploredly old, and
affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse
deformity. 1608-11 Br. Hall. Medit., Love of Christ § 2
The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that
holy flame. 1675 Brooks Gold. Kcy Wks. 1867 V. 201.

† Deplorement. Obs. rare. [f. IDEPLORE v.
+ MENT.] The act of deploring; lamentation.
1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 9 O that I did weepe in
vaine, that your definements & pollutions game mee no true
cause of deplorement. 1623 COCKEMAN, Deplorement, weeping, lamenting.

Deplorer (diploria). [f. as prec. + -ERI].
One who deplores.

One who deplores, 1687 Bove Martyrd, Theodora zi. (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deplorers of them too. **Deploy**, sb. Mil. [f. Deploy v. Cf. OF. desploi, -ploy, DISPLAY.] The action or evolution

desplai, -floy, DISPLAY.] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr. Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploys.

Deploy (d'ploi'), v. [a. F. defloyer, in OF. desployer, orig. despleier:—L. displicare (in late and med.L.) to unfold. In its AFr. form regularly adopted in ME. as desplay, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms desploye. dysploye after Parisian Fr., but

adopted in M.E. as desplay, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms deploye, dysploye after Parisian Fr., but the actual adoption of deploy in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c.]

† 1. (in Caxton trans. To unfold, display. Obs. c 1477 Caxton Yason 112 Anon they deployed their saylle. 1490—Encydox xxvii. 96 To spread and dysploye the sayles. 2. Mil. a. trans. To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth. 1786 Pragress of War in Europ. Mar. IX. 184 His columns.

to form a more extended line of small depth.

1786 Progress of Il arin Europ. Mag. IX. 184 Ilis columns ner with ease and order soon deploy'd. 1818 Tonn, Dr. 1869, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to display. A column of troops is deployed, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. 1863 Life in the South II. i. 11 Other companies were deployed along the stream.

If c. c. 1829 LANDON II ks. (1868) II. 206/2 But now deploy your throats, and cry, racels, cry 'Vive la Reine'. 1865 M. ARNOLL Ess. Crit. ii. (1875) 97 An English poet deploying all the forces of his genius.

b. intr. Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also fig.

b. intr. Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also fig. 1796 Instr. 4 Keg. Cavalry (1813) 117 Before the close coloum deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend. 1799 Wellistorox in Garw. Desp. 1. 22 The right wing, having deployed into line, began to advance. 1870 DISAREIL Lothair [viii. 200 The main columns of the infantry began to deploy from the heights. fig. 1848 DICKENS Dombey v. Mrs. Chick was constantly deploying into the centre aisle to send out messages by the pew-opener. 1873 GINEI GI. Let Age xix. 249 None of these iglaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploy upon the low-grounds.

llence Deployed ffl. a., Deploying vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

1851 MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt. \*\*\*xxviii. 292 They behold the deploying of the line. \*\*\*1865 Kinglake Crimea II. 216
Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

Arti Ind & Ablaicment (1798)

Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

Deployment. Mil. [ad. F. deploiement (1798 in Dict. Acad.), f. deployer: see DepLoy v., and -MENT.] The action of deploying; = DEPLOY sb. 1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three's, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions. 1868 Kingchare Crima (ed. 6) III. 1, 8 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began.

Deplumate (d'plu'ma't), a. [ad. med.l. deplumature, pa. pple. of deplumate to Deplume.]

Stripped of feathers, deplumed.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deplumate, without, or having lost, its feathers.

Deplumated, ppl. a. [-ED <sup>1</sup>.] = prec. s727 BAILEV vol. 11, Deplumated, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G. S. FABER Dispens. (1823) II. 424 Shut up in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings and scanty opportunities. the soul is compelled to toil.

Deplumation (diplumēn fon). [a. F. déplumation (Cotgr. 1611), n. of action from déplumer to DEPLUME.] The action of depluming, or condition of being deplumed: loss of feathers, plumes, or fig. of honours, etc.

of honours, etc.

(In quot. 1834 humorously for 'plucking' in examination.)

1611 COTCR., Deplumation, a deplumation, pluming, vnfeathering. 1662 R. WIALDEN (title), The Deplumation of

Mrs. Aane Gibbs, of those furtivous perfections whereof she
was supposed a Proprietary. 1662 STILLINGFL Orig. Sacr.

11. iii. \$15(ed. 3) 512 Through the violence of her moulting
or deplumation. 1837 G. S. Faber Sucred Cal. Prophecy(1844)

11. 34 Notwithstanding the downfall produced by this deplumation, it [the first Wild-Beast] afterward became erect
upon its feet, like a man. 1834 Oxf. Univ. Mag. I. 289 Lest
...we recall to painful remembrance the forgotten miseries
of deplumation.

¶ Path. (See quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Deplumation... in Surgery, a
swelling of the Eyelids, accompany'd with the fall of the
Hairs from the Eye-brows. 1838 3yd. Soc. Lex., Deplumation... old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the
eyelashes to fall off (Gr. πτίλωσις).

Deplume (dipliū'm), v. [ad. F. deplumer (in
OF. desplumer), or med. L. dēplūmāre, f. De- I. 6

+ L. plūma feather.]

+ L. pluma feather.]

1. trans. To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers off.

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1. trans. To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers off.

1. trans. To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers of the head behinde... and anoynt it with butter and swynes bload. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. II. XXX. (1739) 141 Thus was the Roman Eagle deplumed, every Bird had its own Feather. 1651-3 Jer. Tavlos Serm. for Year. Xv. 188 Such a person is like Homers bird, deplumes himselfe to feather all the naked callows that he sees. 1774 Pennant Tour Scot. in 1772, 237. From the circumstance of its depluming its breast. 1847 Gossu Birds of Jamaića 293 (The pigeons) are.. deplumed and drawn. before they are sent to market.

1. To strip off (feathers. rare.

1. To strip off (feathers. rare.

1. To strip off (feathers. rare.

1. Tansf. To pluck or cut off hair from. rare.

1. Transf. To pluck or cut off hair from. rare.

1. Transf. To pluck or cut off hair from. rare.

1. To strip or deprive of honour, ornament, wealth, or the like.

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1. Thessalie of fethers then deplumde. 1551 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes (1867) 11. 174 [The hishopric] of Ely (before it was so much deplumed). a 1661 Fuller Worthies III. (1662) 168 This Scotish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1779 Gibbon Misc. Wis. (1814) IV. 588 His favourite amusement of depluming me. 1883 L. Winsfield A. Rowe I. xi. 258 [They] kept gaming-tables. where the unwary were speedily deplumed. Hence Deplumed ppl. a., Depluming of the Pope every bird had his own feather. 1793 Residence in France (1797) I. 170 A fowl.. dressed without any other preparation than that of depluming 1890 H. A. Hazen in Science 23 May 313/2 The most singular fact is that the fowl live

Depnes, obs. form of DEEPNESS.

trans. To deprive of what is poetic; to render prosaic. Depoeticize (dīpo etisəiz), v. [DE- II. 1.]

1813 Examiner 10 May 300/1 Pope's villa..still survives.. though much depoeticized with improvements. 1887 Temple Bar Mag. Sept. 73 Depressing and stale reflections upon the depoeticising influence of humanity.

**Depoetize** (dřpôv etəiz), v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of the character of a poet; also, to

deprive of poetic character; = prec.

1865 Pall Mall G. No. 192. 4/2 The presence of cottages...
depoetizes the scene. 1886 Altengum 24 July 117 Such writing is a relief after reading the men of the decadence, the pessimists who endeavour to depoetize life for us.

Depois, obs. Sc. form of Depose.

Depolarize (dřpōu·lărəiz), v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of polarity; to reverse or destroy

the effect of polarization.

a. Optics. To change the direction of polarization of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested

of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested by the analyzer in a polariscope.

1819 Edin. Rev. XXXII. 180 The light becomes depolarised. 1854 J. Scoffen in Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem., 76 The interposition of the mica must have depolarized the ray.

b. Electr. and Magn. To deprive of polarity.

Also fig.

1860 O. W. Holmes Prof. Breakf. 1. i, To depolarize every fixed religious idea in the mind by changing the word which stands for it. 1866 E. Hopkins in Athenzum 22 Sept. 369/3. The iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel

bar.
Hence Depo larized ppl. a, Depo larizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also Depolariza tion, the action

st. and ppl. a. Also **Depolariza tion**, the action or process of depolarizing.

1815 Brewster in Phil. Trans. 29 (title) Experiments on the Depolarization of Light. 1818 Whewell in Todhunter Acc. W.'s Wks. (1876) II. 31 The neutral and depolarizing axes. 1860 O. W. Holmes Prof. Breakf.-t. i, Scepticism is afraid to trust its truths in depolarized words. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 193 Forbes was able to prove the circular polarization and depolarization of heat.

Depolarizer (dřpō4 lăroizo1). [-ER 1.] That which depolarizes; an instrument or apparatus for producing depolarization.

1846 Joyce Sci. Dial. xxiii. 336 In this case the thin film is called a depolarizer. 1864 Daily News 22 May 5/2 Voltaic combinations with a fused electrolyte and a gaseous de-

Depolish (dř<sub>[pp]</sub>liʃ), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Polish, after F. dépolir, dépoliss-ant (in Furctière, 1690).] trans. To remove the polish from, deprive of polish.

Hence Depo lished ppl. a.

1873 Tynoall Fragm. Sc. 1. vii. Niagara, Glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot. 1875 URE Dict. Arts
11. 639 S. v. Gilding, The surface [prepared for gilding] should now appear somewhat depolished; for when it is very smooth, the gold does not adhere so well. 1884 Public Opinion 5 Sept. 305/1 A depolished bowl with cut facets.

Depoliticalize: see DE-II. 1.

† Depolition. Obs. rare=0. [ad. L. dēpoli-tion-em, n. of action from dēpolire to polish off.] 1656 Bloom Glossogr., Depolition, a polishing, perfecting, or finishing.

Depone (d/pōu'n), v. Chiefly Sc. [ad. L. dēponère to lay away or aside, to lay down, put down, depose, deposit; in med.L. to testify (Du Cange); f. DE- I. 1, 2+ponère to put, place; cf.

DEPOSE v.] +1. trans. To lay down (a burden, an office);

to deposit. Obs.

†1. trans. To lay down (a burden, an office); to deposit. Obs.

1533 Bellenden Livy IV. (1822) 357 He had causit the maister of chevelry to depone his office. 1649-50 Foord in M. P. Brown Supph, Dec. I. 394 (Jam.) Who had deponed his money in David his hand. a 1843 SOUTHEY Inscriptions xil, The obedient element Sifts or depones its burthen.

†2. To remove from office; = DEPOSE V. 3. Obs.

1533 Bellenden Livy II. (1822) 106 Gif he.. had deponit only of the kingis afore rehersit fra thair empire and kingdome.

3. To state or declare upon oath; to DEPOSE.

a. with simple object; also to depone an oath (serment). 1549 Compl. Scot. xv. 136 lunius hrutus gart them depone ane serment that thai suld al concur. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 26 He himself hes confessed all that they deponed. 1834 H. MILLER Secues & Leg. xxi. (1857) 312 Any thing they could have to depone annet the spulzie.

b. with clause.

1600 Gowrie's Conspir. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 198 Andrew Hendersoun. Depones, that the earle enquyred of him what he would be doing vppon the morrow. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus II. 297 Andr. Martin Servitour to the Lord of Pollock.. Depones, that he was present in the house. 1830 Scott Demonol. viii. 265 Who deponed that he saw a cat jump into the accused person's cottage window. 1842 Bariam Ingol. Leg., Dead Drummer, One Mr. Jones Comes forth and depones That fifteen years stace he had heard certain groans.

4. intr. To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testinony.

4. intr. To declare upon oath; to testify, bear

4. intr. To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testimony. Also fig.

1640 R. Baillie Canterb. Self-Convict. 34 Two witnesses ... deponing before all England to King James. 1680 G. Hickes Spirit of Papery 26 Prosecuted for not deponeing in the matter of Field-Meetings. 1793 Triatof Fyshe Palmer 66 He was the more difficulted to depone to the letter, as, etc. 1835 Alison Hist. Europe (1849-50) III. xiv. § 30. 164 He could not depone to one fact against the accused. 182. 1832 Chalmers Bridgewater Treat. 1. 161 This fact or phenomenon... depones strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature. 1836 Ferrier Inst. Metaph. 414 We cannot be ignorant of what is deponed to in the opposites of the axiom.

Denouent (d?nownent), a, and sb. [ad, L. do-

Deponent (dipōu·něnt), a. and sb. [ad. L. dēponent-em, pr. pple. of deponère (see prec.), specused by the late L. grammarians as in sense 1.]

A. adj. Gram. Of verbs: Passive or middle in

form but active in meaning: originally a term of Latin Grammar.

Latin Grammar.

Both form and meaning were originally reflexive (e.g., utor 1 serve myself, frnor 1 delight myself, proficiscor I put myself forward, etc.), as in the Middle Voice in Greek; as, however, in ordinary verbs the reflexive form had become a passive in Latin, these verbs were erroneously regarded as having laid aside or dropped a passive meaning, whence the name. In reality, what was laid aside, or lost sight of, was the reflexive sense.

1328 Tindale Obed. Chr. Man (1573) 130 [He] maketh a verbe passive of a verbe deponent. 1669 Milton Accedence Wks. (1847) 4671 Of verbs deponent come participles both of the active and passive form. 1859 Donalnson Grk. Gram. 8, 433 A deponent verb is one which though exclusively passive or middle in its inflexions, has so entirely deponed or laid aside its original meaning, that it is used in all respects like a transitive or neuter verb of the active form. 1871 Goodwin Grk. Gram. (1882) 80 Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. A deponent verb.

1. A deponent verb.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 All such verbes as be used in the latin tong, lyke neuters or deponentes.

1612 BRINSLEY Pos. Parts (1669) 36 Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives? c1790 COWFER Comment. on P. L. II. 506 Wks. (1837) XV. 320 The verb dissolve in the common use of it is either active or passive, and we should say, either that the council dissolved itself, or that it was dissolved; but Milton here uses it as a deponent. 1871 Goodwin Grk. Gram. (1892) or Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form.

2. One who deposes or makes a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice or for other purpose. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen, VIII, an. 6 (R.), The sayde deponent sayeth, that on Saturdaye. he toke the charge of the pryson. 1621 ELSING Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 141 The said Jarvis Unwoon told this deponent he would pull this deponent's flesh from his jawes if he wold not be conformable to theire wills. 1713 SWIFT Poems, Cadenus & V. 68 Witness ready to attest. That ev'ry article was true; Nor farther those deponents knew. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. 11. 493 These depositions do not contain one word of truth, excepting that the deponents deserted from the service. 1878 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. II. vi. 165 Dean Joaes himself was the deponent.

the deponent.

† **Depo'ner.** Obs. [f. DEPONE v. + -ER l.] One who depones: in Sc. Law = DEPONENT sb. 2.

160 Sc. Acts 7as. VI (1814) 203 (Jam.) The Duik of Leanox ..deponis, that ..this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland. . deponis, that., this deponar for the tyme being in Faistand.
he saw maister Alexander Ruthven [etc.]. 163. State

Trials, Ld. Balmerino 7 June, Before he had ended it, he
sayd to the deponer, Mr. John, I entreat you [etc.]. 1752
J. Louthan Form of Process (ed. 2) 107 That the Pannel's

Presence may over-aw the Deponer.

Presence may over-aw the Deponer.

† **Deponible**, a. Obs. rare - °. [f. L. type \*dēpōnibilis, f. dēpōněre: see Depone and -ble.]
Capable of being deposed (from office, etc.).
Hence † **Deponibility**. Obs. rare.

1635 T. Preston Let. in Foley Eng. Province Soc. Jesus
1. 1. 257 They intend at Rome... that deponibility, which is the only chief thing denied in the oath, must not be meddled withal.

'Han.'

+ Deponition. Sc. Obs. rare. = DEPOSITION 5.

1492 Act. Dom. Conc. 284 (Jam.) The deponitions of the vitnes now takin.

Depost: see Depost.

† **Deporpulacy**. Obs. [f. DEPOPULATE ppl. a. (see -ACY): cf. degeneracy.] Depopulated condition. 16. Chapman Batrachom, 405 O Jove, neither She nor 1. can keep depopulacy From off the Frogs!

Depopularize (dřpo piřílariz), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + POPULARIZE v.] trans. To deprive of popu-

larity, render unpopular.

1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXVI. 227 Not to depopularize a new-born power endeavouring to strengthen itself.

1849 GROTE Greece II. IXXII. (12862) VI. 365 Blut Sparta had not yet become depopularized.

1883 Daily News 3 July 5/7 There is nothing that tends so much to depopularise a Minister.

Deporulate, ppl. a. [ad. L. dēpopulāt-us, pa. pple. of dēpopulāre (-ārī), in its med.L. sense.] Laid waste; deprived (wholly or partly) of inhabitants. Used † a. as pa. pple. in which use it was at length superseded by depopulated; b. as adj. now

arch. or poet.

a. 1531 Elvot Gov. 1. ii, The kynge of Mede had depopulate the countrey. 1580 North Phitarch (1676) 377 By spoil of Wars depopulate, destroyed and disgrast.

b. 1622 F. Markinam Bk. War III. iv. 94 [A] Country that is poore and wasted or burren or depopulate. 1737 N. Clarke Hist. Bible II. (1740) 127 Locusts, which left the earth as naked and depopulate. 1818 Shellev Lines Euganean Hills 127 When the sea-mew Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate. 1855 Chamer My Traz. III. ii. 51 The people. are half starved, badly clothed, and depopulate.

Denovalate (divorible) y. f. pnl stem of

Depopulate (dřpe piřle\*t), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. děpopulāre (usnally deponent -ārī) to lay waste, ravage, pillage, spoil; f. De- I. 3 + populāre (-ārī) to lay waste, ravage, spoil (f. populus people), lii. to spread or pour in a multitude over (a region); but in med.L. to spoil of people, depopulate, in sense associated with the Romanic parallel form

sense associated with the Romanic parallel form \*dispopulare, whence It. despopolare (dipopolare), Sp. despoblar, Pr. despovoar, OF. des., de-peupler, now depeupler, English Dispeople, Depeople.] † 1. trans. To ravage, plunder, lay waste. Obs. 1548 Hall Chron. 56 He set furth toward Caen. depopulating the countrey, & destroying the villages. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII (J.), He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate. 1641 G. FitzGerald in Lismore Papers Ser. II. (1888) IV. 246 The enemy. robbed. my servants and Depopulated my Lands. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. vi. Ethelred, He. enter'd into Mercia. depopulating all places in their way.

2. To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants:

1670 Milton Hist. Eng. vi. Ethelred. He.. enter'd into Mercia...depopulating all places in their way.

2. To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants; to reduce the population of.

1594 Privy Council in Arb. Garner 1. 301 Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are. wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopulated. 1607 Shaks. Cor. 111. i. 264.

1634 Sir. T. Herbert Trav. 216 A Village. Lately depopulated from her Inhabitants, by command from the Spanish King. 1690 Child Disc. Trade (1694) 50 The late Plague, which did much depopulate this Kingdom. 1777 WAYSON Philip II (1839) 271 Depopulating the maritime provinces by the expulsion of heretics. 1837 LANDOR Wks. (1868) II. 339/t The pestilence which depopulated the cities of Italy and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b. transf. and fig.

1607 Topeell Four J. Beasts (1658) 361 [Lions] excell... in cruelty... depopulating the flocks and herds of cattel. 1686 F. Sperce tr. Varilla's Ho. Medicis 422 Whole forests and valleys were... depopulated of game. 1700 T. Brown Amusem. Ser. 4 Conic 66 The other Knaves will... Depopulate your Months... and take as much for drawing out an Old Tooth, as [etc.]. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Rabbit, Turn 'em [Does] loose, that you may not depopulate your Warrens. 1771 Golosm. Hist. Eng. 1. 282 An enterprize that... had, in a great measure, depopulated Europe of its bravest forces.

† 3. To reduce or lessen the number of (people, etc.); to thin. Obs.

etc.); to thin. Obs.

1545 Jove Exp. Dan. xi. (1547) 182 The Iewes were ener ouerrunne and depopulated of both yohostes. c1611 CHAPMAN Iliad Xi. 173 The soldier-loving Atrens' son. Depopulating troops of men. 1798 R. P. Tour in Wales 24 (MS.)

The modera spirit of depopulating trees having here left n

The modera spirit of depopulating trees having here left a gloomy house on a shaven lawn.

4. int. To become less populous.

In the first two quots, prob. for was a-depopulating = was being depopulated.

1765 House Hist. Eng. H. App. iii. 521 The kingdom was depopulating from the increase of enclosures. 1770 Goldsm. Des. Vill. Ded., An inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.] 1882 Stevenson Stud. Men. & Bis. 195 Our Henry Sixth made his Joyous Entry dismally enough into disaffected and depopulating Paris.

† 5. trans. To destroy, cut off. Obs.

1576 Haref Jewell of Health 215 With this licour may you depopulate or cut of any member. 1650 Bluwer Anthropomet. 131 With Depilatories burn up and depopulate the Genital matter thereof.

Ilence Depopulated, Depopulating, ppl. adis.

Genital matter thereof.

Ilence Depo pulated, Depo pulating, ppl. adjs.

1623 Sanderson Serm. (1637) 143 In these hard and depopulating times. 1632 Lindow Tran. x. 450 In that narrow depopulating times. 1643 Prynne Sen. Pawer Parl. III. 84 The Kings Popish depopulating Cavaleers. 1674 R. Godfrew Inj. 4 db. Physic 7 A depopulating Plague. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth. 419 A depopulated, neglected, monntainous country. 1831 Examiner 1 Apr. 206/2 A depopulating war was scattering its horrors throughout all Europe. 1875 Ilamestron Intell. Life xii. iii. 448 The depopulated deserts of Breadalbane.

Depopulation (dIpepiňlē<sup>1</sup>·fon). Also 5-6 acion. [ad. 1. dēpopulātiōn·em, n. of action from dēpopulāte (-ārī). In ancient L. used in sense 'devastation, pillaging'; so in French in 1500 (Hatzf.). The modern sense in Fr. and Eng. follows that of Depopulated condition.

† 1. Laying waste, devastation, ravaging, pillaging, Often including the destruction of people, and so gradually

Often including the destruction of people, and so gradually passing into 2.

146a EDW. IV in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. I. 127 Warre, depopulacion, robberye, and manslawghtar. 1543-4 Act 35 IIeu. VIII. c. 12 The same Scottes. make. incurses, innasions, spoyles, burnynges, nurders, wastinges and depopulations in this his realme. 1655 FULER III. Camb. (1840) 237 The Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds nests. 1656 MANEW Grotius Lovo C. Warres 68 Committing Rapes, Murthers, and daily depopulations. 1670 Millon Risk. Eng. 19. Wils. (1851) 188 The Danes. infested those parts with wide depopulation. 1741 J. Lawrey in Athenian Lett. (1792) II. 44 Amidst tumults, depopulations, and the alarms of war. 1816 Byron Ch. Har. ni. xx, In vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne.

2. Reduction of population; depriving of in labitants; unpeopling. In 17th c. esp. the clearance of the peasantry from their estates by the land-owners.

ance of the peasantry from their estates by the land-owners.

c 1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. v, To the grete abatynge of his revenues and depopolacion of his reaume. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 11. liv. § 12. 189 For the depopulation of the lland. 1619 Jen. Dyre Counterpoyson (1620) 27 Extortion, inclosures, depopulations, sacriledge, impropriations. 1644 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. in. sili. 100 He detests and abhorres all inclosure with depopulation. 1765 Goldsm. Trav. 402 Have we not seen. Opulence, her grandeur to maintain, Lead stern Depopulation in her train. 189a Daily News 7 Nov. 6/1 (Paris) The depopulation panic and the necessity of keeping up big armies. 1893 G. B. Lonostaff Rural Depopulation 1 Depopulation is often very vaguely employed, but here it will be used as denoting a diminution in the number of the inhabitants of a district, as compared with those enumerated at a preceding census.

b. The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants.

prived of inhabitants.

prived of inhabitants.

1697 Dryden Virgii (1721) I. 37 Eighteen other Colonies, pleading Poverty and Depopulation, refus'd to contribute Mony.

1721 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 188 There never was seen that ruin and depopulation. which I have seen abroad.

1816 Keatinger Trav. (1817) I. 85 Castile and Arragon realize what strangers are told concerning Spain. Demidation, depopulation, and desiccation reign throughout them.

1827 Southey Hist. Penius. War 11. 339 The frightful silence of depopulation prevails.

Depo pulative, a. [f. L. dēpopulāt-ppl, stem +-ive.] Tending to depopulation.

1861 J. M. Ludow in Macm. Mag. June 170 The evidence ... goes to show that American slavery is essentially wasteful and depopulative.

Depopulator (diperpiniletta). [a. L. depopulator spoiler, marander, pillager, agent-n. from depopulare (-arī).]

dētopulāre (-ārī).]

† 1. A waster, spoiler, devastator. Obs.
c1440 LVOG. Scerves 30 Callyd prodigus which is nat honourable, Depopulator A wastour nat tretable. 1607 Topsell Fourf. beasts Pref., Bestia, i. à vastando, for that they were wilde and depopulators of other their associates. 1610 HOLIAND Camden's Brit. 1. 427 Those wastfull depopulators did what they could. many a time to winne it by siege.

2. One who depopulates a district or country. In 17th c. esp. one who cleared off the rural population from his estates.
1643 T. Scot Highways of God & K. 77 The Depopulator

lation from his estates.

16a3 T. Scor Highways of God & K. 77 The Depopulator
..to inhanse his Rents, puls downe all the petty Tenements
and Farmes, and will have none dwell neere him. 16a6 in
Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) 1. 356 Covetons Landlords, Inclosers, Depopulators. 164a Fuller Holy State 237 (T.)
Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and
country's good. 1798 Maltinus Popul. In. ii. (1806) 1. 339
Wars, plagues or that greater depopulator than either, a
tyrannical government. 18a7 Scort Napoleon Introd.,
Collot d'Herbuis, the demolisher and depopulator of Lyons.

Tenenula form. 2 area, [6] as prec. 186

Deporpulatory, a. rare. [f. as prec.: see ony.] Characterized by or tending to depopulation.

1864 G. A. Sala in Daily Tel. 29 Sept., The Richmond Sentinel calls the depopulatory decree 'an event un-

paralleled in the American war'...'Sherman', it continues, 'has given the war a new feature'.

† **Deport**, sb. Obs. [a. OF. deport, desport, bodily manner of being, joyous manifestation, diversion, pleasnre, in mod.F. deport action of deporting oneself; f. deporter, desporter, mod.F. deporter to DEPORT.]

1. Joy, pleasnre; = DISPORT.

e 1477 CAXTON Yason 33 b, Alas my dere lady all good and honour cometh of you, and ye be all my deport and fortune.

2. Behaviour, bearing, deportment.

(The Caxtun quotation doubtfully belongs here.)

1474 CAXTON Chesse II. ii. Bv b, Whan thys emperours some had seen and advertysed her deportes, her countenaunce, her manere, and her beaulte, he was alle ravysshed and esprysed with her loue forthwyth. 1665 J. Spencer Vulg. Prophecies 22 A Doctrine, which the deport of the Soul, while a prisoner to its own house, seens a little to encourage. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 380 Bit Delia's self In gate [she] surpass'd and Goddess-like deport. 1716 CIBBER Love Maker Man IV. i, He seem'd, by his Deport, of France, or England. 1740 SOMERVILLE Hobbituol III. 172 Her superior Mien, And Goddess-like Deport.

Deport (d/po\*21t), v. [In branch I, a. OF. deforter (mod.F. de\*-), f. de- (DE- I. 1 or 3) + porter to carry. In branch II = mod.F. de\*porter (1798 in Dict. Acad.), ad. L. deportare to carry off, convey away transport hamish. Dr. 12 a harder.

in Dict. Acad.), ad. L. deportare to carry off, convey away, transport, banish, f. De- 1. 2 + portare to carry. The two branches are treated by Darmesteter as historically distinct words in French.]

I. +1. trans. To bear with, to be forbearing to-

mesteter as historically distinct words in French.]

I. † 1. trans. To bear with, to be forbearing towards; to treat with consideration, to spare. Obs.

1474 Caxton Chesse 11, v. Dv, Saynt Austyn de ciuitate dei sayth thus; Thou emperour. deporte and forbere thy subgettis. 1481—Godfrey 18 That ye deporte and honoure my poure lygnage.

† 2. reft. To abstain, refrain, forbear. Obs.

c 1477 Caxton Fason 14 b, I me deporte from hensforth for to speke ony more of this mater. 1483—G de lu Tour N iij b, 11] myght wel haue deported my self of takyng of thoffyce. 1613 Trus. Aunc. 4 Mod. Times 698/1 To deport himselfe from any further mollestation of the Christians.

† b. absol. in same sense. Obs.

c 1477 Caxton Fason 67, I shall deporte and tarye for this present tyme to speke of the faytes of Jason. 1489—Faytes of A. 1. 9 To deporte and forbere tempryse warre.

† 3. trans. ? To raise, lift up. Obs.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 33/2 Synge ye to bym in deportyng your voys | psallite ei in vociferatione|.

4. reft. To bear or conduct oneself (with reference to manner); to behave; = Comport v. 3.

1598 Barret Theor. Warres v. ii. 11 He shall deporte himselfe neither cruell nor conetous. a 1661 Fuller Worthies.

(1662) 239 He so prudently deported himself, that he soon gained the favour and esteem of the whole Court. 1741 Richardson Panela (1742) IV. 62 How to deport myself with that modest Freedom and Ease. 1840 Gen. P. Thomson Exerc. (1849) V. 38 They always deported themselves like gentlemen. 1885 Lavo Times 30 May 83/2 Thronghout his career he has deported himself as became The Macdermot.

† b. absol. To behave. Obs. rare.

† b. absol. To behave. Obs. rare.

1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 113 Mercy abused and ingratefully deported to.

II. 5. trans. To carry away, carry off, remove,

II. 5. trans. To carry away, carry off, remove, transport; esp. to remove into exile, to banish.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 331 Archelaus..
was. deposed and deported to Vienna. 1809 Edin. Rev.
Apr. 237 Trongon Ducoudray..was deported to Cayenne.
1856 Grote Greece tu. xev. X11. 377 To. punish this sentiment by disfranchising or deporting two thirds of the citizens. 1886 Manch. Exam. 8 Jan. 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds, from which it was easily collected into carts and deported to the Thames.

Hence Deported ppl. a., carried into exile.
a 1632 Sir D. Carleton in Cabbala (R.), Better dealing then was used to the deported House of Saxe. 1880 K. Johnston Lond. Gaug. 83 A very small military force, chiefly of deported convicts.

of deported convicts.

of deported convicts.

† De-port, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 2 + Port sb.] trans. To deprive of the character of a port; to make no longer a port; to dis-port.

1631 Beverlev Mem. Kingd.Christ 5 Its Constantinoplitan port shall not be de-ported.

† Deportate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of I. deportare.] trans. To carry or convey away;

Deport v. 5.

1599 tr. Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke 172/1 Akornes which the mise have deportatede into their donicilles.

† Deportates, sb. pl. Obs. rare. [cf. mcd.L. deportus in same sense (Du Cange), deport des benefices (Cotgr.). For the form cf. annates.] 'The first fruits, or one yeres revenue of vacant benefices fices (Cotgr.). For the form cf. annates.] 'The first fruits, or one yeres reuenue of vacant benefices (dne vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr.).

1532 Address fr. Convoc. ia Strype Eccl. Mem. App. sli, Nothing at al.. should bee exacted in the Court of Rome, by the reason of letters, bulls, seals, annates. first fruits, or deportates, or hy whatsoever other title. they be called.

Deportation (d\*port\*\*[59n). [ad. L. d\*\*port\*\*ation-em, n. of action from d\*\*eport\*\*are to carry off, convey away, transport: see Deport v. II. Cf. F. d\*\*portation (15-16th c. in Hatzf., not in Cotgr.), the modern common use of which has influenced that of the English word.]

that of the English word.]

1. The action of carrying away; forcible removal,

est. into exile; transportation.
1595 in Cramond Ann. Banff II. 21 Reservand the tua
pairt to the present Viccare to his death or deportatione.

1605 G. Powel Refut. Epist. Puritun Papist 112 Banishment.. among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1633 Br. Hall Mard Texts Ezek, i. 2 The first deportation into Babylon. 1726 Ayliffe Parergon 15 An Abjuration, which is a Deportation for ever into a foreign Land, was antiently with us, a civil Death. 1860 Sat. Rev. X. 510/2 Wholesale deportations to Cayenne. 1863 Meanvale Rom. Emp. (1865) VI. liv. 443 The mass of the Jewish residents.. land been more than once awept away by general edicts of exile or deportation. 1877 C. Gzine Christ axxi (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria.

¶ 2. Deportment. pseudo-archaism.
1616 J. Lane Cont. Sqr.'s T. 1x. 144 The vulgar admiration Stoode stupified att Horbills deportation.

† Deportator. Obs. rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. deportare to Deport.] One who deports or transports.

deports or transports.

1629 T. Adams Serm. IIeb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

Deportment (dipo intent). [a. OF, deportement (mod.F. de-), f. OF. deporter to Deport.] 1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (of life);

1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (of life); behaviour. Obs. or arch. in general sense.

1601 Br. W. Banlow Defence 206 Heretickes will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in letc. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 1255 The honor and the shame that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Cariage of Christ's Apostles. 1719 VOUNG Revenge v., i. She forgives my late deportment to her. 1839 VEOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch. xiii. (1847) 150 Luidhard.. whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed. 16 Jb. Obs. (Ch. manners, ways.)

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 490 By his deportments and carriage in all actions. 1665 G. HAVERS P. della Valle's Prav. E. India 26 The King.. was slain for his evil deportments. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. xxiii, He humbled his deportments before her.

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage,

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage, bearing, demeanour, address.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Tran. (ed. 2) 150 The bridge was full of women...many of them in faire deportment unmasqued their faces.

1641 Brome Jov. Crew 1. Wks. 1873 111. 360 Provided your deportment be gentile.

1689 Shadwell. Bury F. 11, His air, his mien, his deportment charm'd me so.

1761 Churchill. Reschid Wks. 1767 1. 29 What's a fine person or a beauteous face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace?

1881 Daily Tel. 27 Dec., In the character of ... a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a cumical lesson in deportment.

dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical resson in deportment.

3. fig. The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions; 'behaviour'.

1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. 38 The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances. 1863 TVSDALL. Heat v. 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying.

Hence Deportmented ppl.a. (nonce-wed.), taught

thence Deportmented ppt.a. (nonte-aa.), taught deportment.

1861 J. Pycroft Agony Point 1. 209 Frenched, and musicked, and deportmented.

† Deportract, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- (as in next) + portract var. of Portract v.] = next.

1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. viii. 26 Whose Image was erected in a stately seat, wherein before the Trinitee was deportracted.

+ Deportracy, v. Obs. [f. De- (as in depaint, describe; + Portray v.] trans. To portray, depict.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. v. vii. § 13. 42 The Picture of this British woman here last deportraied.

this British woman here last deportrated.

[Deporture, in Jodrell and mod. Diets., error for departure: see List of Spurious Words.]

Deposable (dřpōuzabl , a. Also 7 ible. [f. Depose v. + Able.] That may be deposed; liable to be deposed.

to be deposed.

1643 Phynne Sor, Power Parl, III. 117 Kings... deposible at the peoples pleasures. c1645 Howeld Lett. I. IV. viii, Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are deposable. 1849 Blackiv. Mag. LXVI. 338 One of themselves, elected by themselves, deposable by themselves.

elected by themselves, deposable by themselves.

Deposal (d/powzāl). Also 5 depoisale, deposayle, asyll, 6-7 -all. [prob. a. AFr. deposaille. d. deposayle, -ayll, 6-7 -all. [prob. a. AFr. deposaille. d. deposer to Depose: see -AL 5, and cf. disposal.]

The act of deposing from office; deposition.

1397 Kolls of Parll. 111, 379/1 It was communed and spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Loord. c.1470 Harding Chron. clvil. iv, By depoisale and playne coronacion.

1568 Grafton Chron. II. 405 (Rich. II) It was behovefull and necessary for the weale of the realme to proceede unto the sentence of his deposall. 1631 J. Burges Ansiv. Rejoined 220 The places voyded by the deposall of inconformalle Ministers. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) IX. xiv. i. 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

+ Depose. 50. Obs. Also 5 depos, Sc. depois.

† Depo'se, sb. Obs. Also 5 depos, Sc. depois. f. Depose v.

1. The state of being laid up or committed to

1. The state of deing faid up or committed to some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping charge; eoner. that which is so laid up, a deposit. 1393 Gowea Conf. 1. 218 For God.. Hath set him but a litel while That he shall regne upon depose. e 1430 Lydo. Bockas II. xxiii. (1534) 28 b. The sayd herd. [and] His wyfe. This yong child toke in their depos. e 1440 Promp. Parr., 119 Depose, depositum. 1488 Inv. in Tytler Ilit. Scot. (1864) II. 300 The gold and silver. jowellis and uther stuff. that he had in depois the tyme of his deceis.

2. Deposition from office or authority.

1559 FERRERS in Mirr. Mag., Rich. II vii, To helpe the Percyes plying my depose.

**Depose** (dřpđu'z), v. Also 6 Sc. depois. [a. F. depose-r (12th c. in Littré), f. DE-I. I + poser to place, put down:-Rom. posare = late L. pausare to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see Pose, Re-Pose. Through form-association with inflexions of L. pōnöre, posui, positum, and contact of sense, this -poser came to be treated as synonymons with OF. -pondre (:-L. ponère) and took its place in the compounds, so that déposer is now used instead of OF. depondre, L. deponere to depose, and associated in idea with deposit, deposition, depositor, etc., which had no original connexion with depose.]

which had no original connexion with depose.]

1. trans. To lay down, put down (anything material); to DEPOSIT. arch.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 460 Take leves.. of Citur tree.. And into must.. Depose, and close or faste it closed se. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Saynt Peter & Saynt Paule.. by martyrdome deposed there the tabernacles of theyr bodyes. 1621 B. Jonson Grysies Metanorph., Frace of a rose, I pray thee depose Some small piece of silver. 1658 Sia T. Baowne Hydriot. 33 The ashes of Sacrifices.. were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposed in a clean field. 1718 Prior Solomon II. 607 The youthful Band depose their glitt'ring Arms. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) III. vi. iii. 419 A paper which he solemnly deposed on the bigh altar.

+ b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe

† b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe keeping; to place or put in some one's charge.

1583 Stubbes Anat. Abns. II. (1882) 18 We must depose and lay foorth ourselves, both bodie, and goods, life, and time. into the hands of the prince. a 1612 DONNE Badbaratos (1644) 108 [Josephus] sayes, our Soule is, particula Dei, and deposed and committed in trust to us. 1750 CARTE Hist. Eng. II. 643 [He] left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposed.

† c. Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment). Obs. 1758 HUNHAM in Phil. Trans. I. 524 The urine was. .turbid, and. .deposed a great deal of lateritious sediment. 1816 Accum Chem. Tests (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposed.

† 2. fig. To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). Obs.

† 2. fig. To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). Obs.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man..and be ye renewed in the spiryte of your mynde. 1620 Venner Via Recta vii. 139 Being sodden.. they depose all their hurt. 1628 Homes Thicyal.nl. kv, They deposed not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money. 1677 Gevt. Venice 50 The General..can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep.

3. To put down from office or authority; esp. to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The

easily keep.

3. To put down from office or authority; esp. to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The earliest and still the prevailing sense.)

c 1300 K. Alis. 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. c 1470 Harding Chron. cxcvi, The parliament then for his misgouernaunce Deposed him [Richard II]. 1535 Coverdale Dan. v. 20 He was deposed from his kyngly trone, and his magesty was taken from him. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices. 1651 Houbes Leviath. In. xl. 254 In deposing the High Priest... they deposed that peculiar Government of God. 1718 Lanv M. W. Montagu Lett. 10 Mar., The late emperor... was deposed by his brother. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and albots were violently deposed. 1856 Froute Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 108 Sir Thomas More.. declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased.

b. gen. To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate). Obs. exc. as fig. from prec. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xv. 514 Rigt so 30 clerkes for 30wre coucityse, ar longe, Shal bei... 30wre pryde depose. 1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 77/3, I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose they olde age with heutynes and sorow to helle. 1691 Million P. R. 1. 413 He before had sat Among the prime in splendour, now deposed, Ejected, emptied. 1873 Holland A. Bonnie. xviii. 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

†4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obliga-

thority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to impose). Obs.

1303 Gower Conf. III. 200 In sory plite..he lay, The corone on his hede deposed. 1503 Shaks. Rich. II, IV. 1702 Von may my Glories and my state depose, But not my Griefes, still am I King of those. 1617 Morvson Itin. III. IV. iii. 195 Princes know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them.

† b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of something that enhances).

† b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of something that enhances). Obs.

1558 KNON First Blast (Arb.) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat. 1606 G. Wloodcockel tr. Hist. Instine 98a, He was content to depose himself of such a trouble as to be a soueraigne. 1649 Lovelace Poems to Depose your finger of that Ring, And Crowne mine with't nwhile. 1681 Nevile Plato Redir. 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

5. To testify how witness to testify to extend

5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; esp. to give evidence upon oath in a court of law,

to make a deposition. a. techn.

8. techn.

(a) trans. with simple obj. (usually pronominal).

?a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) 210 And blynde was borne undowtedlye And that we will depose. 1566 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture 43 And that we will depose you a book. a 1626 Bacon (J.), To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. 1742 Young Nt. Th. vii. 340 Each much deposes; hear them in their turn. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap 1347 And what discretion proved, I find deposed At Vire, confirmed by his own words.

(b) with obj. clause (or obj. and infin.).

1562 Child Marriages (E. E. T. S.) 106 They cold not depose her to be of honest name. 1602 T. Fitzuerbert Apol. 20a, [He] offred to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners ...was otherwhere then was sayd in his inditement. a 1715 Burnet Oran Time 11. 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others. deposed what Lord Howard had said. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) 1. 236 The workman ..deposed, that he carried the. Vase. to the furnace. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 231 It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats.
(c) intr. (for or against a person, to (t for) or against a thing or fact.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII., c. 1 Other witnes...of as good ..credence as those be whiche deposed against them. a 1569 Kirkgesnyll Maris Est. xi. (1580) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. 1503 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI. 1. ii. 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Onth.. is vaine. 1663 T. Scot Highto. God 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose. 1841 D'Isaaeit Amen. Lit. (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell M. Barton xix, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock. D. gen. To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert. 1529 Morre Dyaloge in. Wks. 211/2 Than should either the new proues depose the same that the other did before, or els thei shoulde depose the contrary. 1634 W. Tirkmyt tr. Balzac's Lett. Pref. A b, [1] have knowne the Anthor from both our infancies, and .. can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours. 1662 Evelun Chalcogr. 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose otherwise.

† C. To promise formally upon oath; to swear (to do something). Obs.

(to do something). Obs.

160 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 122 You shall depose to be true liege man unto the Queene's Majestie.

16. causally. To examine on oath, to take the

evidence or deposition of; to cite as a witness, call to give evidence. (Cf. to swear a witness.)

call to give evidence. (Cf. to swear a witness.) pass. To give evidence, testify, bear witness. Obs. 1562 Act 5 Eliz. c. 9 § 5 No Person. so convicted. to be received as a Witness to be deposed and sworn in any Court. 1503 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iii. 30. 1623 Massinger Dh. Milan IV. i, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To be deposed they heard it. 1642 Jer. Taylor Episc. xxxvi. (1647) 225 S. Cyprian is the man whom I would choose. 100 depose in this cause. 1721 Stryp. Eccl. Mem. II. ix. 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

† 7. To set, put, or lay down in writing. Obs. 1668 Excellency of Pen & Pencil A iij, This little Tract. . where the requisites for Limning in Water-Colonrs are deposed .. the Colours particularly nominated [etc.]. 1698 Phil. Trans. XX. 287, I put here the Differences by me computed .. and deposed according to the Order of the Excesses.

Deposed (d'pōu'zd), ppl. a. [f. Defose v. + -ED l.] Put down from office or authority.

1552 HULDET, Deposed, abactus, depositus, depulsus.
1790 BURRE Fr. Kev. 124 A deposed tyrant. 1864 BURTON
Scot Abr. I. ii. 100 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed

Deposer (dřpőu·zəz). [f. Depose v. + -er 1.] 1. One who deposes or puts down another from

office or authority.

1639 R. Baillie Let. in Macdonald Covenanters Moray & Ross (1875) 1.23 A deposer of godly ministers. 1699 BENTLEY Phat. 45 One of Phalaris's Deposers.

2. One who deposes or makes a statement on

ath; a deponent.

181 State Trials, E. Campion (R.), To be duly examined whether they be true and their deposers of credit.

Deposing (d/pōwzin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Depose; deposition.

action of the verb DEPOSE; deposition.

1. Putting down from authority.

1. Rotting down from authority.

1. Rotting down from authority.

1. Rotting down from authority.

1. Say After the deposying of kyng Rychard.

1. Say Hall Chron. 15 When newes of kyng Richardes deposying were reported. 16 Say Risbon Surv. Devone 868 (1810) 65 The deposing of the lord mayor.

1. Say Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) 111. xiv. 100 The deposing of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and finanticism.

adtrib. 1662 Yesuit's Reasons (1675) 117 The Popes de-posing power. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) 1. iii, 147 A few. disclaimed the deposing power of the Roman see.

A few .. disclaumed the deposing power of the 2. Giving testimony on oath.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

2. 400 Apol. Loll. 60 Noyber be deposing of be witnes, nor be sentens zening of be juge, be it self makib a bing riztful.

1880 HOLLYMAND Treas. Fr. Tong., Deposition de tesmoings, descripted witnesses

**Deposit** (dipozit), sb. Also 7-9 deposite. [ad. L. depositum, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of neuter of depositus, pa. pple. of deponère: see Depone, Depose.]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to I. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also fig. a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 1, 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. 1759 Robeatson Hist. Scotl. I. v. 332 To bring him this precious deposite lthe casket containing Q. Mary's letters]. 1806 A. Duncan Nelson's Finn. 22 The .. barge contained the sacred deposit of the body. 1865 Sellely Eccel Homo ii. (ed. 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others. b. spec. A sum of money deposited in a bank usually at interest.

formance of some contract, in part payment of a

to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc.

1737 Common Sense (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery; it is a mere useless Deposite. 1766 ENTICK London IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2s. per cent, premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses. 1771 CUMBERLAND West Ind. III. iii, Not.. necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum. 1818 M. BIRBECK Yourn. Amer. 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres. 1858 Lin. St. Leonagos Handy Bk. Prop. Law vii. 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time.

2. The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping; in phr. on, upon (+in) deposit.

1624 BACON Consid. war with Spain, They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposite. 1701 C. LYTTELTON in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. IV. 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept. . till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. 1866 CROMP Banking: 1. 29 No interest being allowed by [the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit. 1883 Times to July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant.

3. Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been

a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected

precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process.

In Geol., any mass of material deposited by aqueons agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In Mining, an accumulation of ore, esp. of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In Electro-plating & Electro-typing, the film of metal deposited by galvanic action upon the exposed ground or surface.

1781 Cowpea Charity 249 The swell of pity. throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands.

1794 Kirwan Min. 1. 469 We now recur to the dried deposite.

1836 Macgillivany tr. Humboldt's Trav. vi. 80 Covered with recent deposites of sandstone, clay, and gypsum.

1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 22 A membrane laden with deposits of fat.

1872 Veats Growth Comm. 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile. Mod. Rich deposits of gold found in South Africa.

4. The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc.: cf. prec. senses, and various

safe keeping, etc.: cf. prec. senses, and various

senses of Deposit v.

sate keeping, etc.; cf. prec. senses, and various senses of Deposit v.

a1773 Chestere. Wks. (1779) IV. App. 50 My solemn deposit of the truth. 1794 Lo. Auckland Corr. (1862) III. 273 For the deposit of all kinds of.. merchandise and effects. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amusem. 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place. 1841 Catin N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. xii. 80 This cemetery or place of deposite for the dead. 1848 Whakton Law Lex., Deposit. .. a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it. 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scat., Depositation or Deposit; is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot. (Chiefly U.S.)

1719 De Foe Crusoe 1. xii. (1840) I. 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about .. searching for nother private place, to make such another deposit. 1783 J. Huntington in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1786 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) II. 6 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. 1808 A. Paasons Trav. x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. 4 II. Yrnls. II. 60 The Church of Sana Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies.

8. attrib. and Comb., as deposit account, -house,

6. attrib. and Comb., as deposit account, -house, -money; -warrant (see quots.); deposit-receipt,

-money; -warrant (see quots.); deposit-receipt, a receipt for anything deposited, spec. one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

1795 Southev Lett. fr. Spain (1808) II. 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house. 1822 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. II. 129 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary. 1866 Caume Banking iii. 77 Deposit accounts: .are sums placed at stated rates of interest with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts. 1893 BITHELL Counting-house Dict., Deposit Warrant, an acknowledgement, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. Mod. The deposit-receipt was returned for re-enfacement.

Deposit (dipp-zit), v. Also 7 deposite. [a.

for re-enfacement.

Deposit (dippzit), v. Also 7 deposite. [a. obs. F. depositer 'to lay downe as a gage.. to commit vnto the keeping or trust of '(Cotgr.); admed.L. dēpositāre to deposit, freq. of L. dēpōnēre, used in med.L. te represent OF. deposer.]

1. trans. To lay, put, or set down; to place in the processing to the processing of the place in the processing of the

a more or less permanent position of rest.

1749 FILLDING Tom Yones XII. X, He deposited his reckoning .. mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry. 183.

L. RITCHE Wand. by Loire 196 We deposit our person in the stern of a little Loat. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. § 1t.

Jenls. (1872) I. 2 At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station. 1891 Law Reports Weekly Notes 120/1 The defendants. damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

b. To lay (eggs).
1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. iv, He. observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 322 She flies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposites her eggs. 1797-1804 Bewick Brit. Birds (1847) I. 263 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark. 1834 Me Murrain Curter's Anim. Kingd. 334 These Insects. deposit in the ground a great number of eggs.

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by

solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

1671 GREW Anal. Plants 1. i. § 48 (1682) 10 The greater and grosser part of the Sap may be .. deposited into those [leaves]. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 54 The vapours. .depositing .. a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts. 1878 HUKLEY Physiogr. 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited. Phil. 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension.

Ag. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India 1. 11. vii. 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in Fortn. Rev. Dec. 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text.

d. intr. To be laid down or precipitated, to

d. intr. To be laid down or precipitated, to settle, rare.

cttle. rare.

[In its origin app. like 'the house is building' (for a-building)= 'being built'.

[1831 BREWSTER Nat. Magic vi. (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of one density. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. vi. (1873) 169 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea. 1873 E. Srow Workshop Receipts 1. 198/2 When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed.

† 2. fig. (trans.) To lay aside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc.). Obs.

1646 Sig J. Temple Irish Rebell. 14 Animosities.. seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections. 1683 Address from Barastaple in Lond. Gaz. No. 1712/4 We are so far from any thought of ... impairing ... the Grandeur of this ... Monarchy, that we will rather deposite our Lives in aggrandizing it. 1749 FIELDING Tom Youes 1. x., Though ... his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposite this, and appear all gentleness and good-humour. 1804 Miniature No. 21 r.3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity.

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping; spec. to place (money) in a bank at interest.

1650 B. Harris Parical's Iron Age 277 [He] had ... deposited his wife in the hands of that most vertuous Princesse, the Cardinall Infanta.

1735 Berkeley Onerist § 44

The silver supposed to be deposited in the bank.

1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder.

1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum.

1872 Geo. Elton Middlem. xxiii, Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother.

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part pay-

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc.

1624 MASSINGEA PAPL LOWELLI, Let us to a notary, Draw the conditions, see the crowns deposited. 1687 in Scott Peveril xi. note, Euery person that puts in either horse, mair, or gelding, shall... deposit the sume of five shill. apiece. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to W. Montagu (1887) I. 89 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and huy some little Cornish borough. 1816 Keating Fran. (1817) II. 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

C. fig.

of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

C. fig.

1634 E. Knott' Charity Maintained ii. § 24 The Apostles have. deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, all things belonging to truth. 1671 Milton Samson 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee. 1739 Butlea Serm. Matt. xxiv. 14 Christianity is .. a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others. as well as for our own instruction. 1837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 3) I. ix. 136 Vou will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit.

+ d. To commit, entrust (lo a person). Obs. rare.

†d. To commit, entrust (to a person). Obs. rare.
1733 SWIFT Advice Freemen Dublin, Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

178 still deposited to persons born acre.

1799 Piece of Fam. Biog. III. 102 He bid, 'twas knock'd lown to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence Deposited ffl. a., Depositing vbl. sh.

and ppl. a.

and fpl. a.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety xix. P3 The greater difficulty will be, to perswade the depositing of those lusts. a 1693 URQUHART Rabelais III. XXXIV. 285 That deposited Box. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. Sandst. xiv. 301 The transporting and depositing agents. 1862 M. HOFKINS Hawaii 420 Based upon a deposited substratum of rock. c 1865 G. Gode in Circ. Sc. 1. 215/2 The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are made of various materials.

Deposit, obs. Sc. form of deposed (DEPOSE v.). Depositable (dipp zităb'i), a. rare. [f. DE-POSIT v. + -ABLE.] That may be deposited.

1807 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. V. 196 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable.

Depositary (d/pp zitări), sh. [ad. L. depositarius one who receives or makes a deposit, F. depositaire (14-15th c. in Hatzf.); f. L. deposit- ppl. stem of deponere (Depone, Depose): see -ARY 1. Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is

1. A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In Law, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him

a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the hailor without recompense.

1805 Shaks. Leap 11. iv. 254, I gaue you all. Made you my Guardians, my Depositaries.

1712 Additional Specific No. 495 to They Jews]. The Depositaries of these. Prophecies. 1712 Additional Lett. Ded., I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. 1850 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. Introd. (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositaries of truth. 1853 C. Bronte Villette xviii, I have never been the depositary of her plans and secrets. 1864 H.Ainsworth? John Lavu. Iv, Voisin was induced... to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depositary.

2. A place or receptable in which something is

2. A place or receptaele in which something is

deposited; = Depository 1.

deposited; = DEPOSITORY 1.

1797 GODWIN Enquirer 1. v. 31 Books are the depositary of every thing that is most honourable to man. 1860 Mayay Phys. Geog. Sea § 466 The ocean then is the great depositary of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents. 1871 H. Ainsworth Tower Hill II. x, Used. as a depositary for State records.

Depositary, a. rare. [f. Deposit 5b. +-ARY 1.]

1. Geol. Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit.

1. Geol. Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit.

[Cf. sedimentary.]
1839 Muscuison Silur. Syst. 1. xx. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depositary characters. Ibid. 1. xxxv. 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depositary character, have all been intruded.

2. Receiving deposits: said of a bank.
1886 Rept. Sec. of Treasury 88 (Cent. Dict.) A number of failures have taken place among the depositary banks.

† Depositate, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [ad. med.l., dipositificulary depositary banks.]
173 Wodrow Corr. (1843) 111. 86 His corpse is depositate within. 1756 Mas. Calderwood Trul. (1884) 298 The skilling being first depositate in a neutrall person's hand.

† Depositate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. dipositire to Deposity; or f. obs. F. depositer: see ATE 3 7.] = Deposity.

depositive to Deposit; or f. obs. f. depositer: see -ATE 3 7.] = Deposit v. follows and the profession of Fortescue Papers 65 What teares and complaints he depositated in my bosome. 1650 Howell Masaniello 1. 102 All the furniture and goods that were there depositated. 1782 A. Moore Anat. 13 The Marrow is. depositated in these cells.

Depositation (dipposite) for the Deposit v. see for several management.

is depositated in these cells.

Depositation (d'pozitār' Jon). Chiefly Sc. [n. of netion f. med.L. dēpositāre to Deposit: see -ATION.] The action of depositing; a deposit.

1622 Malynes Anc. Law-Merch. 316 Forbidding any execution, depositation of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1707 Invent. R. Wardr. (1815) 331 (Jam.) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their depositation in .. the castle of Edinburgh. 1754 Erskne Princ. Sc. Law (1804) 283 Depositation is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depositary), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 Forsytti Beautics Scotl. 111, 205 A spontaneous depositation of ochre. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV. c. 46 \$ 2 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal ...who shall. grant a certificate of such depositation. 1847 LD. Cockburn Yral. II. 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositations. 1861 [see Deposit 26. 4].

Deposite (d'pozitir). [f. Deposit v. +-EE: correlative to deposited or placed in charge. 1676-7 Hale Contempl. (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Depositee of what thou hast received. 1891 Law Timer Rep. 1.XIII. 693/2 The deposit of this lease gave the deposite a right to its possession.

Deposition (d'pozi Jon, dep.). Also 5-yeion, 5-7-sicion, 6-icyon. [a. OF. deposition, also desp-(12th e. in Hatzf.), ad. L. deposition.—m, n. of action from depone, depose, and deposit.]

action from deponere: see Depose. Used as the noun of action from depone, depose, and deposit.]

I. The action of putting down or deposing.

1. The taking down of the body of Christ from

1. The taking down of the body of Christ from the cross; a representation of this in art. [Cf. L. defoner; in Vulgate, Mk. xv. 46, Luke xxiii. 53.] 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 206 b, The maner of ... his deposicyon or takynge downe from the crosse. 1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. 4 Leg. Art (1850) 217 In the Descent or Deposition from the cross, and in the Entombment, Mary Magdalene is generally conspicuous. 1859 Jerhson Brittany viii. 118 The figures. represent the Judgment of Pilate, the Bearing the Cross, the Deposition, the Entombment, the Resurrection.

The action of laying down, laying aside, or

†2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e. g. a burden); usually fig. Obs.

1577 Fuere Conful. Purg., 116 The day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine.

1615 Hieron Wes. 1. 653
As it were, the quitting himselfe of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a sort cased and lightened.

1616 Chapman Hymne to Apollo 43 Why sit ye here... nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 Hartley Observ.

Man n. v. 402 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body.

†3. Surg. 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the 'operation of couching' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Obs.

Lex.). Obs.

4. The action of deposing or putting down from position of dignity or authority; degradation,

dethronement.

1399 Rolls of Partt. H1. 452/1 If [they] evere be adheraunt to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel,

helpe, or comfort agayns that deposition. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 383 After the deposicion of kynge Hiddericus. 1548 Hall. Chron. Introd. 8 To resigne... all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng... But er this deposician was executed [etc.]. 1660 K. Coke Power & Sub.) 150 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of .. Richard the Second. 1740 Anlifer Pareron 200 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders hy the way of a Sentence. 1858 Froume Hist. Emg. 111. xv. 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold.

5. The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; 3pec. a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evi-

ment in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness.

dence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness, 1494 Farvan Chron. vii. 334 Mychaell Tony..was, by deposycion of the aldermen, founde gylty in the sayde cryme of periury. 1562 Act 5 Eliz. c. 9 6 6 16 any Person..commit ... Perjury, by his.. Deposition in any of the Courts. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. i. (1831) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kinde of proofes. 1726 Aviiffer Parengon 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro formâ, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath. 1848 Wharton Law Lext. s.v., It is a... rule at common taw, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, for it is not the best evidence. 1863 H. Cox Instit. II, x. 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. transf. and fig. Testimony, statement (esp. of formal character). c. Allegation (of something). 1587 Golding De Mornay Pref. 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs. I thinke men will wonder at. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devont Eix, ix. ii, The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 Bennier Phal. Pref. 13, I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position; spec. interment [med. L. defositio in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relies in a new resting-place.

tion; spec. interment [med.L. dēpositio in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relies in a new resting-place.

1659 Vulgar Err. Centured 78 True Christians... allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civill deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre.

1793 SMEADON Edystone L. § 167 After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition.

1833 WHEWELL Altron. i. 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant.

1855 W. Houghton Sk. Bril. Insects 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos.

1864 J. T. Fowler Adaman Intr. xk, The depositio or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the natalit or birthday to the future life.]

7. The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping; concr.

in charge of a person, for safe keeping; concr.

in charge of a person, for same receiving, contract a deposit.

1502 West 1st Pt. Symbol., § 16 A, Deposition is a Contract reall in which a thing moueable is freelie ginen to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored whenvoeuer it shall please him that so leaueth it. 1651 C. Cartwright Cert. Kelig. 1. 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust. 1798 Malthur Popul. (1817) 111. 279 Every fresh deposition lin a savings bankl.

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency; precipitation.

os. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency; precipitation.

1799 Kirwan Geol. Fis. 11 The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids. 1830 Herschel. Stud. Nat. Phil. 11. vi. (1851) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins. 1880 A R. Wallace II. Life 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks.

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitate sediment

D. the result of this process, and pitate, sediment.

1797 M. Baillie Morb. Anat. (1807) 450, I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter.

1831 Brewster Office xiii. 111 A common pane of crown glass. that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture.

1867 J. Hong Microsc. 1. ii. 13 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

positions of siliceous crystals. **Depositive** (drpg·zltiv), a. [f. Deposit v. (or its L. etymon) +-1ve. Cf. OF. depositif in similar sense.] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit. In Path. see quot.

1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 286 Depositive... an epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma. **Deposition** (dipositive) [In face of the condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma.

**Depositor** (d'pozitar). [In form = L. depositor, agent-n. from L. deponère (Depone, Depose); but taken as agent-n. from Deposit v.: so mod.F. depositeur, connected in sense with depôt deposit.]

I. One who deposes. †1. One who makes a deposition, a deponent. 1565 SIR T. SMITH Commerce. Eng. (1623) 196 That all men may hear from the mouth of the depositors and witnesses what is said.

II. One who or that which deposits.

2. One who deposits or places something in charge of another; spec. one who deposits money in a bank.

in a bank,

1624 T. Scott Votice Angliz 26 Bavaria is but Spaines
Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavaria's Patrone and
protector. 1781 Six W. Jones Law of Bailments Wks. 1799
V1. 679 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character
of bis intended depositary. 1832 Examiner 551/2 All persons
were entitled to become depositors of goods. 1835 Penny Cycl.
111. 385/2 Where a depositor has... a drawing account, the
balance is struck every six months.

1886 Muinnead Gains

Digest 486 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depositary being merely his agent in pos-

depositor, the depositary being some substance.

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance.

who coats articles with silver in

b. A workman who coats articles with silver in electro-plating.

1834 Brit. Husb. I. 264 A'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the coulter of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam. c 1865 G. Gore in Circ. Sc. I. 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire. for suspending the. articles to be coated.

111. † 4. One in whose hand something is deposited; = DEPOSITARY 3b. 1. Obs.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend 145 That the sayd goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie.

**Depository** (dřpo zitori). [f. (or on the same type as) med.L. děpositorium, f. ppl. stem děposit-

or agent-n. dēpositōr-em; see -ory.]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse,

posited or placed for safe keeping; a storchouse, a repository.

1750 Beawes Lex Mercat. (1752) 5 Alexandria... the depository of all merchandizes from the East and West.

1840 H. Answorth Tower of London II. x, The Jewel Tower... the depository of the Regalia.

1858 LD. St. Lexonands Handy Bk. Prop. Law xx. 158 The Act.. directs that convenient depositories shall be provided... for all such wills. as shall be deposited therein for safe custody.

185. 1841 Myras Cath. Th. III. § 1.2 [The Bible] is... a Providential Depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which bave been made at sundry times.

2. A person (a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial

keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial

keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial things); = DEPOSITARY 5b. 1.

1656 HAMMOND Answ. to Schism disarmed vii. ii. P3 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church... we must hold .. that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us. 1779 Joinson Lett. Mrs. Thrate 8 Nov., 1 think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles. 1862 Mearwale Rom. Emp. (1865) VI. liv. 456 The pretensions advanced... for the Roman Church... to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice. 1878 S. Cox Salv. Mundt viii. (ed. 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth.

11 Denositum (dInoxitôm). Obs. Pl. -2. -ums.

|| Depositum (dřpρ·zitěm). Obs. Pl. -a, -ums. [L. dēpositum; sb. use of nenter pa. pple. of dē-pōnēre to lay down: see Depone, Deposit.]

1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = DEPOSIT sb. 1.

b. fig. of immaterial things: esp. of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Tim. vi. 20 O Timothee, keepe the depositum [Vulg. custodi depositum]. 1583 Fulke Defeme xxi. 569 Affected novelies of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue: Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, parasceve, paraclete. 1642 Rogers Naaman To Rdr., Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put. 1656 Hammond Answ. to Schism disarmed viii. ii. § 1 That depositum ... that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolick faith or Creed. a 1711 Ken Dedicat. Poet. Wks. 1721 1. 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1723 Stackhouse Hist. Bible (1769) III. v. iii. 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's.

2. Something given as a pledge; = Deposit 5b. 1 c. b. fig. of immaterial things: esp. of the faith or

1623 COCKERAM, Depositum, a pledge. 1711 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) VI. 704 To pay down . . half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts.

depositum for the remaining parts.

3. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (lit. and fig.).

1644 EVELYN Diary 19 Nov., Towards the lower end of the church.. is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda. To46 J. HALI More Vac. 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge. 1756 Nugent Gr. Tour II. 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipsic is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies. 1796 Monse Amer. Geog. I. iv, The.. most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

Thenography of Montagorian of Markey III. form

Depositure (diperilii). rare. [In form corresp. to a L. type \*dēpositūra, f. ppl. stem of dēpōněre (Depone, Depose); in sense associated with deposit vb.: see -ure.] The action of deposit-

ing or placing.

1635 Jackson Creed viii. xxxiii. Wks. VIII. 179 The interring or depositure of his body in the .. sepulchre. 1638 Sia T. Baowne Hydriot. Introd. By precious embalments, Depositure in dry Earths. 1884 Rogers Soc. Life Scotl. II. x. 16 The depositure of the national records in the Register House.

† Depo'st, depoost. Obs. [a. OF. depost (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), mod. F. dépôt, ad. L. DEPOSITUM: see above.] An earlier equivalent of DEPOSIT sb. sense 1.

1382 Wycl. If 1 Tim. vi. 20 Thou Tymothe kepe the depost, or thing hitakun to thee. — 2 Tim. i. 12, I woot to whom I have bileuyd, and I am certeyn for he is mysti for to kepe my depost, or thing put in keping. 1735 DYCHE & PARON, Deposit or Depositum [ed. 3, Deposit].

Depost or Depositum [ed. 3, Deposit].

† Deposure. Obs. rare. [f. Depose v. + -URE: cf. composure, exposure.] The action of deposing from office; = Deposition 4.

c 1630 Daumm. of Hawth. Mem. State Wks. (1711) 130
After the deposure of king Richard II. 1648 Fairfax, etc.
Remonstrance 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and deposure. of his whole race.

Depot (de pon, dřpou), dř pou). Also depôt, dépôt. [a. F. dépôt (depo), in OF. depost (14th c. in Litté and Hatzf.), (=IL, Sp. deposito), ad. L. dēpositum: see Depositum, Deposit, Depost, all

forms of the same word.

forms of the same world.

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely. The French depo, with short e and o and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of utterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860-70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf. bureau, thataun, Tussand), dipon, or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, deponitions estimated by the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the odoubtful, giving depo, dipo, in England, dipo, dipo, dipo, there the word is much more in popular use, and dipot, dipot, are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc., as popular vingarisms). The form depo comes as near the French depo as English analogies admit. The earlier Eng. spelling depôt belongs especially to the pronunciation diponities the accual F. spelling defot goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

†1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition.

+1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition.

1704 SULLIVAN View Nat. 1. 72 Some [mountains] have ... been formed by successive depots in the sea. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 515/2 Depots of matter take place in the disorganized tissue.

organized tissue.

† 2. A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies, etc.); = Defosit sb. 3, 1. Obs.
1835 Sia J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. XXXVII. 513 To fetch a third depot of fish. 1850 W. B. CLARRE Wreck Favorite 133 The nelleys had discovered our depôt of blubber and had eaten a portion of it.

3. Mil. a. A place where military stores are deposited. b. The head-quarters of a regiment, the store of the property o

where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. c. A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. d. attrib. Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home

to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on forcign service.

1798 Bersesoad in Ld. Auckland's Corr. III. 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession. Dublin is the great depôt. 1812 W. C. in Examiner 25 May 334/2 Barracks and Military Depots are building. 1844 Regul. 8 Ord. Army 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depôt Companies. 1853 Stocqueller Milit. Except. 8. v., Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depôt company. 1859 Musketry Instr. 85 When men leave a depôt battalion to join the service companies. 1861 Swinnoe N. China Camp. 7 The island [of Chusan]. From its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

e. A place of confinement for prisoners of war.

from its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

e. A place of confinement for prisoners of war.
The name used both in France and Eugland during the
War with Napoleon.
1806 J. Forres Lett. fr. France I. 231 Prisoners of war.
1811 Fontainbleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depots appointed for that purpose.
1814 D. H. O'Baien Captiv. & Escape 87 We were safely lodged in Sarre Louis jail. This is a dépôt for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress.
1839 36 Years Sea-faring Life 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depot.

A A place where goods are deposited or stored:

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored; c.g. a coal depot, grain depot, furniture depot; a

c. g. a cont depot, grain depot, furniture depot; a store-house, depository, emporium.

1802 Edin. Rev. 1. 142 Lake Winipic.. seems calculated.. to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H. T. Colebrook Huss. Bengal (1806) 184 H is not practicable to render Great Britain the general dépôt of saltpetre. 1863 Sia G. G. Scott in Archivol. Cant. V. 7 note, The church was used as the coal depôt for the castle. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depots. in the Circus the Crimea

5. U.S. A railway station.

5. U.S. A railway station.
(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus; cf. sense 4.)

[1830 BOOTH L'pool & M'chester Railway 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the. stations and depots at each end. 1837 F. WHISHAW Anal, Railways 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depôt.] 1842 LONGE, in Life (1891) I. 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depot' (pronouncing the last word so as to rhyme with teapot). 1865 LOWELL Biglow P. Ser. II. i. Poems 1890 II. 232 With all ou' doors for deepot [rime teapot]. 1872 Maak Twain' Innoc. Abr. xii. 78 You cannot pass into the waitingroom of the depôt till you have secured your ticket. [1892 Camden Town Directory, 71 London and North-western Goods Depôt, Chalk Farin Road.]

6. Fortif. (See quot.)

Goods Depot, Chalk Faria Road.]

6. Fortif, (See quot.)

1823 in Canaa Techn. Dict.

1853 Stocqueler Milit.

Encycl. s.v., In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches.

7. attrib. (See spec. use in 3 d.)
1881 Chicago Times 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building. at Leaf River. 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in Path Mall G. 20 Aug. 1/2 The party should never have heen left without a depot ship wintering within accessible

distance.

Depotentiate (dipotenfile't), v. [f. De- II. I+L. potentia power: cf. potentiate.] trans. To deprive of power or potency. Hence Depotentiated ppl. a., Depotentiation.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIII. 144 Productive powers, which unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition, but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate. 1882-3 Schaff Eucycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 463 A temporary self-exinantion or depotentiation of the pre-existent Logos. 1886 A. B. Bauce Mirac. Elem. in Gospels viii. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine aspect was a depotentiated life.

Depoulsour: see Depulsor.

+ Depoverish. v. Obs. [f. De- I. 1, 3 +

\*\*Depowerish, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 1, 3 + radical of impoverish: cf. OF. apovrir, apovriss., F. appawrir, f. povre, pawvre poor; also Depauper, Depauperate.] trans. To make poor, impoverish.

impoverish.

1568 Garfon Chron. II. 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitie.

Depper, -est, obs. comp. and sup. of DEEP.

Depravable (diprēl·vāb'l), a. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and depravable.

† **De pravate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēprāvāt-us, pa. pple. of dēprāvāre to DEPRAVE.] Depraved,

215, pa. pple. of depravare to DEPRAVE. J Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

152. Barclan Sallust's Jugurth 15b, A great part of the Senatours were... so depranat that they contemned and set at nought be words of Adherball. 1538 Hen. VIII in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 137 Thynges... which, nowe beinge depranate, are lyke... to be the viter ruine of Christen relygyon. a 1555 Baroford Wks. 166 Seeing my corruption and depravate nature. 1665 G. Harvev Advice agst. Plague 15 Contributing to the generation of depravate bloud.

Hence + De'pravately adv.

refice T De Pravately auv.

1666 G. Haavev Morb. Angl. ii. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment.

† Depravate (de prăveit), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. dēprāvāt-, ppl. stem of dēprāvāre to Defrave.]

trans. = Defrave.

trans. = DEPRAVE.

1548 Hoofea Declar. 10 Commandm. vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 345 To depravate the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture. 1581 Maaseck Bk. of Notes 625 The Pharesies & Saduces, which with their gloses depranated the Scriptures. 1609 J. Davies Hoty Roode xxiii, The rest, in depth of scorne and hate, His Dinine Truth with taunts doe depranate. 1847 Bushnell Chr. Nurl. i. (1861) 27 The helief that a child's nature is somehow depravated by descent from parents.

Depravation (dēprāvē<sup>1</sup> fon, dep-). [ad. L. dē-prāvātion-em, n. of action from dēprāvāre to Deprave. Cf. F. dépravation (16th c. in Littré).] 1. The action or fact of making or becoming de-praved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degenera-

praved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, esp. moral deterioration; an instance of this. 1561 T. Noaton Calvin's Inst. 1. xiv. § 16 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation. a 1667 Cowley Ess., Dangers in Much Company. The total Loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us. 1795 Buaks Tracts on Popery Laws Wks. 1842 II. 442 If this be improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society. 1850 H. Rogers Ess. II. iv. 204 Causes of depravation. to which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1862 Ellicott Destiny of Creature ii. (1865) 26 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

a measure ii. (1865) 26 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion. c1720 W. Gibson Farrier's Guide II. xxviii. (1738) 201 The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood. 1749 Br. Lavington Enthus. Methodists (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the ear. 185.160 Mayne Expos. Let., Depravation, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption. Formerly, in Theol., = Depravity C. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 495 Original sinne is the vice or depravation of the whole man. 1587 Golding be pravation, yet the soule lineth and ahideth pure and cleane in God. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Tests, Rom. vi. 6 That by. his death the whole bulke of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1725 R. Tavloa Disc. on the Fall v. 122 A sense of the depravation of our nature, or of original sin which is in us. 1728 Morgan Algiers I. iv. 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased. 1862 Meanvale Rom. Emp. (1865) V. Mv. 350 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity.

b. (with pl.) An instance of this.
1621 Buaron Anat. Met. 1. i. ii., [alling it [Melancholy] a depravation of the principall function. 1669 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. xii. 79 Those Leters, which the Jews now use. being but depravations and depravations of nature, which

free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 MAURICE Relig. World I. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox. that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a depravation.

te. A depraying influence or cause. Obs.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 99 F 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

13. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing,

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). Obs.

1566 T. Stapleton Rel. Untr. Jewel Epist. ij, You note that for Vutruthe, yea and for a foule depravation of holi scripture which is the very saying. of S. Hilary. 1624 Gatarer Transibst. 90 The next Division hee maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation substitution of 'any thing' for 'no thing'. 1699 Bentley Phal. xiii. 396 This is the common Reading. but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 Joinson Pref. to Shaks. Wks. IX. 277 This great poet. made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. Whitaker's Disput. 1557 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures.

4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, back-

† 4. Villication, defamation, defraction, backbiting, calumny. Obs. [So It. depravazione.] (Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also Deffans.) 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 238 All ye crymes of yeonge, as sclaunders, detraceyons, deprauacyons or dispraysinges. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. I. ii. § 8. 10 A meere depranation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. ii. 1742 Stubborne Criticks, apt without a theame For deprauation.

\*\*Theorem Por deprauation.

† Depra vative, a. Obs. [f. L. dēprāvāt-ppl. stem + 1VE.] Tending to deprave.

1683 Il. Mobe Annot. Glauvill's Lux O. 37 A debilitative, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

† De pravator. Obs. rare - 1. [Agent-n. in

1. form from L. dēprāvāre to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. depravateur (1551 in Hatzf.).] A depraver.

1639 T. Aoams Serm. Heb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 A great number of these Field-bryers. Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators,

Deportators, Depravators

† **Deprave.** sb. Obs. rare. [f. Deprave v.] Detraction, slander.

The W. Folkingham Art of Survey, Author to Work 23 Whose justly-honourd Names Shield from Depraue, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Surquedry. 1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. XXII, 58 That both on my head pour'd depraves injust, And on my mother's, scandalling the court.

+ Deprave, a. Obs. rare. [An extension of

† Depra've, a. Obs. rare. [An extension of Prave = 1. prāvus, after deprave vb. and its derivatives: cf. DepravIII.] Depraved.

a 1711 KEN Hymnetheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womh I came deprave.

Deprave (diprā!v), v. [ad. L. dēprāvāre to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. De- 1. 3 + prāvus crooked, wrong, perverse: perh. immediately from F. depraver (14th c. in Hatzf.). Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bud: to pervert in character or

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now

quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now rare, exc. as in 2.

a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. xlvi, Olde folkes wyll depraue [frinted depryue, L. depravabunt] thy mynde with their couetousnes. 1558 Warden, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, depraue. 1558 Warden, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, depraue. 1558 Warden, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, depraue. 1558 Warden, Alexie's Secr. (1568) 42 b, Sorowe, sadnesse, or melancholie corrupte the bloude. and deprave and hurt nature. c 1630 Donne Serm. viii. 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende, 1688 Bovle. Salvb. Air 14 The air is depraved. by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. a 1784 Johnson in Croker's Bostock! (1831) V. 410, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 180a Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts. XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils. b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). arch.
138a Wyclip Job Prol., The thingis. his the vice of writeris depraued. 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner Gij, Whence in tract of time the name is depraved; and B put for C. 1663 Chaaleron Chorea Gigant, 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 Paineaux Orig. Tithes iv. 179 But he second Paragraph heing so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. Hall. Usavaudatti. Pref. 9 note, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

+ C. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). Obs.

† C. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.), Obs.

1581 W. Stafford Exam. Compl. ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure he farre spent and exhaust... I could wish that any other order were taken for the recoury of it, then the depraining of our coines. a 163a T. Taylon God's Tudgeta.

1. 1. xxxi. (164a) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime... to counterfeit or deprave their scales. 1650 Fuller Pisgah 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures... which willingly would not falsifie, or deprave the same... 1733 NEAL Hist. Puril. 11. 424 Some Ministers in our state... endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.

† d. To descerate. Obs. rare—1.

a 1539 Skellon Ware the Hanke [42 He wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis] 301 Dys church ye thus depravyd.

To hawke in my church of Dis] 301 Dys church ye thus depravyd.

2. spec. To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1481 Monk of Evesham (Arh.) 59, I neuyr.. hadde nny suspycyon hethirto that the kynde of wemen hadde be deprauyd and defoyled by suche a foule synne. 1594 Spenser Amoretti xxxi, A hart.. Whose pryde deprause each other better part. 1667 Milron F. L. v. 471 One Almightie is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not Vol. 111.

depray'd from good. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 1. 101 Vicious indulgence. deprayes the inward constitution and character. 1890 Spectator 1 Mar., The belief that a witch was n person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and depraye man.

+3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to

defy God and deprave man.

†3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. Obs.

1382 Wyclif 2 /²t. iii. 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstondinge, the whiche unwijse...men deprauen... to her owne perdicioun. 1556 [14]r. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 93 By. deprayinge and mysiudgyng his entent in thynges that be good.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 344, b. What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be deprayed?

1643 Millton Drivorce 11. xiii. Wks. 1738 1. 198 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses? Law, but the false Glosses that depray'd the Law. 1660 II. Mons Nyst. Godliness vl. xvii. 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [see Depravise 176], defame, deery, disparage. Obs. [So It. 'depravare . to bnckbite' (Florio).]

1362 Langl. P. P. A. III. 172, I com not to chyde, Net o depraue bipersone with a proud herte. 1388 Wyclif Prov. i. 29 Thei depraueden al mynameadyng 1383 bacbitiden 1. 433-50. Theidefun (Rolls) II. 150 The peple of Englonde deprauenge theire owne thynges commende other straunge. 1381 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Ozor. 16, Ilow maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her curseinemy Osorius. 1642 Rocsas Naaman 97 Perlups I shall heare the godly depraved, jered at. 1667 Millton's L. Villey. 139 Shakss. Much Ado v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, depraue, and slander. 1816 Broon Monody on Sheridan 73 Behold the host I delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave... Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

† 5. intr. To grow or become bad or depraved; to suffer corruption. Obs. rare.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hitl. II. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that

to suffer corruption. Obs. rare.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. II. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

¶ Formerly often confused with, or erroneously

used for, DEPRIVE.

used for, Deprive.

1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath Ep. Ded. 2 Sicknesse depriveth, deminisheth or depraveth the partes accidentally of their operations. 21614 Drayton Legend of Duke Robert (1748) 104 O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1621 Drayton Anat. Med. 1. ii. iv, Luniatick persons, that are depraved leidd. 1660 and later deprived for their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 Lithgow Tray. 1x. 407 John the 17. who after he was depraved his Papace, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 Arbuthnor Kules of Diet 263 Oils entirely depraved of their Salts are not acrid.

Depraved (diprēvivd), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED, repr. L. dēprāvātus, F. dēpravē.]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1. Kendered bad or worse; perverted, vitlated, dehased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 Guillim Heraldry III. iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme. but onely of this depraved shape. 1656 Ridley Pract. Physick 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles. a 1661 Fuller Worthice (1840) II. 363 She corrected a depraved place in Cyprian. 1712 Stelle Spect. No. 268 P. 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste. 1736 Bailey Househ. Dict. 34 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as., earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things. 1860 One Lect. Ari v. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red. will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 37 Fruit. every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour. 1889, J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women xvi. (ed. 4) in The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

2. spec. Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked. 1594 Hookes Eccl. Pol. 1. x. § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraved minde, little better than a wild beast. 1665 Milron P. L. x. 18 605 oa all shall turn degenerate, all depraved. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874. I. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed. 1798 Ferrara Illustr. Sternel. 11 The morals of the Court were most depraved. 1836-9 Dickens Sk. Boz (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved daracters

Depravedly (diprēi vēdli, -el volli), adv. [f. prec. + Ly 2] In a depraved manner; perversely, corruptly.

corruptly.

1643 Sia T. Rawne Rel. Med. To Rdr., The writings.

dp. rawelly, anticipatively counterfeitly imprinted.

1652 J. Writent'tr. Canus' Nature's Faradox 298 Sodepravedly reprobate.

1653 Usquarar Kabelais 111. xxiii. 126 What moved. him to be so.. depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

Depra vedness: [f. as prec. + -NESS.] De-Depra vedness: [f. as prec. + NESS.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity. 1612-15 Bs. Hall Contempl., O. T. xviii. iv, No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreame depravednesse. 1642 Rogers Naaman To Rdr. § 2 The depravednesse and disorder of the appetite. 1715 Hist. Remark. Tryals A, The Depravedness of Human Nature. 1885 L. OLIPIANT Symphenmala xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure.

and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure. **Depravement** (d'prēl·vměnt). arch. [f. De-PRAVE v. + MENT.] Depravation, perversion, cor-ruption; † misinterpretation.

1645 Milton Tetrarch Pr. Wks. (1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement...may be.. solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. x. 42 That apparitions... are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy.

1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 120 Our thoughts do not naturally

delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement.

1779 Swinaunne Trat. Spain ali. (R., A period., when all arts and sclences were fallen to the lowest elb of depravement, 1839 J. R. Dasley Intrad. Beaum., 4 Ft. Wis. 1.

35 Is the graziose of Correggio an improvement on the graziose of Raffaci, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (d/prēlvəz). Also 7 -our. [f. Deprave v. +-er. 1.] One who depraves.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

rupter, perveiter.

1557 [see Depraveress]. 1563-87 Fore A. 4 M. (1596)
39 a The deprauers of the ueritle. 1633 T. Adams Exp.
2 Peter il. 1 The devil, that .. depraver of all goodness.
1709 J. Johnson Clergym, Vade M. II. 447 They that lear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament...or sell them to Depravers of books .. are excommunicated for a year.
1878 Dowden Stud. Lit. 34 The great depravers of religion.

† 2. One who vilities or defames; a defamer,

†2. One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. Olis.

1584 Whiteist Let. to Burghley, A defender, not a deprayer, of the present state and government. a 1634 Charman Soum. xxi. So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thon spread further by thy vain deprayours [rime favours]. 1642 Chas. I Sp. 37 Sept, in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. 11. 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Deprayers of the Book of Common Prayer. 1709 Stayer Ann. Ref. Lii. 71 Penalties appointed for deprayers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

† Deprayeress. Obs. nonce-wd. In 6-ros. If, prec. +-ESS.] A female deprayer.

† **Depra veress.** Obs. nonce-vol. In 6-ros. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female depraver.

1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 177 (I'nstelfast Woman) O temerous taunties that delightes in toyes.. langling lestres, depraueres [cd. a deprauers] of swete loyes. **Depra-ving**, vbl. sb. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb DEPRAVE in various senses. a 1500 Cuckow 4 Night. xxxv, Thereof cometh.. anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jelousie. 1548 - left 1 4 2 Eduv. Vl. c. 1 8 2 If any manner of person. shall preache, declare or speake any thinge in the derogacion or depravinge of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer]. 1583 Baniston Commandm. ix. (137) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. BARRETT Analecta 48 It would be a manifest depraving of that sacred Text.. to turn it thus. turn it thus

Depraving, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That depraves;

the faming, traducing (obs.).

1606 HOLLAND Suction. 152 Some depraving backe-friendes of hers. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE Hum. Prud. vi. 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 Althousum 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraving tendency.

11 Ince Depravingly alv.

1665 J. Webs Stone-Heng (1725) 71 His Words. as this Doctor. both inelegantly and deprayingly renders them.

Depravity (dipraviti). [An extension of Pravity (ad. L. prāvitās) previously used in same sense, after Deprave and its derivatives. No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

† a. Perverted or corrupted quality. Obs.

163 Sig T. Browne Rel. Med. 11, § 7 An humorous depravity of mind.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Sing. (1771)

208 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptons.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, with producing the second side of the corruption, with propagations of the moral faculties.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, vicionsness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 Sta T. Baowse Psend. Ep. vii. i, By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravite, and ascribe some goodnesse unto him. 1791 Mss. RADGLIFER Rom. Forest i, Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature.

1830 Mackintosi Eth. Philos. Ws. 1846 L. 233 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity.

1883 Faours Short Stud., Origen IV. III. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses...was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

c. Theol. The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often total depravity.

the depravity of the educated.

C. Theol. The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often total depravity.

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were pravity and depravation.

1735 J. Tandou Doctr. Orig. Sin ii. 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times. 1 1735 Edwards Doctr. Orig. Sin ii. § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But..it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. Fuller Lett. i. 3 July Wks. 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. Blunt Dict. Sects s. v. Calvinists, Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1641 Militon Reform. 1. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 GLANVILL Seeps. Sci. xiv. 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices. 30 they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Country. 1808. J. Malcoln Assect. London 18th C. (Title-p.), Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

† Deprecable, a. Obs. rare. [In form ad. L. dieprecabilis that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from Deprecated.

in sense from DEPRECATE v.] Capable of being,

or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. Adams Ext. a Peter ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 Eikon Bas. 149, 1 look poon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meanest Snbject.

+ De precant, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deprecantem, pr. pple. of deprecari to Deprecate.] Depre-

1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 541 Meanes and causes impertant, or deprecant, to appease Gods wrath. Ibid. 549 By Satisfaction he viderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not

Deprecate (de priket), v. [f. L. deprecal-, ppl. stem of deprecari to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f. De- I. 2 +

precarī to pray.]

1. trans. To pray against (evil); to pray for de-1. trans. To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. arch.

1628 Earle Microcosm., Meddling Man (Arb.) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses. 1623 Gouge God's Arrows ii. § 3. 135 The judgements which Salomon earnestly deprecateth and prayeth against. 1623 Br. Hall Medit. (1851) 152, 1 cannot deprecate thy rebuke: my sins call for correction: but 1 deprecate thine anger. 1778 Lowrn Transl. Isaiah xlvii. 11 Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833 Hr. Martheau Tree Ages ii. 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.

† 2. intr. To pray (against). Obs. rare.
1652 Gaule Magastrom. 37 Where we are to deprecate.. against dangers of waters, let ns commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood.

3. trans. To plead earnestly against; to express

3. trans. To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express

an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

1641 J. Shute Sarah & Hagar (1649) 133 Sain Paul undertaketh... that he shall return and deprecate his fault.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ef. vii. xix. 385 Other accounts. whose verities not onely, but whose relations honest minds doe deprecate. 1659 Br. Walton Consid. Considered v. 82 Cappellus. no where that I know affirms this, but rather deprecates it as a calumny. 1742 Fielding J. Andrews iv. vi, I believe... he'd behave so that nobody should deprecate what I had done. 1808 Med. 7rul. XIX. 389, I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists. 1875 Ouseley Mins. Form xiii. 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated. 1882 Times 5 Dec. 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.

† 4. To make prayer or supplication to, to be-

+4. To make prayer or supplication to, to be-

† 4. To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). Obs.

1624 F. White Repl. Fisher Pref. 10 You have libertie to deprecate his Gratious Maiestie to forget things past.

17151809 POPE Iliad ix. 236 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most, To deprecate the chief, and save the host.

1824 T. You Appleha 75 But he most iniquitious woman, falling at his knees, deprecated him as follows: Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give [etc.].

1809 To absol. To make supplication. Obs.

1805 Donne Serm. 24 Feb. (1666) 8 He falls you his face and laments, and deprecates on their behalfe.

1809 To call down by prayer, invoke (cvil). Obs.

1809 Traylow Traylow Fool (1748) 1. No. 16. 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the Mischief they can think of. a 1790 Franklin Autobing.

1809 Traylow T

Hence De precated ppl. a., De precating vbl.

sb. and ppl. a.

1768 C. Shaw Monody vii. 61 Why..strike this deprecated blow? 1839 Times 11 July in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious innovation.

**Deprecatingly** (de prikettigli), adv. [f. DE-PRECATING ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a deprecating manner.

manner, 1837 MARRYAT Dog. fiend i. 10 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a soldier', said S. deprecatingly, 1863 Geo, ELIOT Komola III. xix, She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance.

Deprecation (depr\*k\vec{c}^1\sqrt{sn}). [a. F. deprecation (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. deprecation-em, n. of action from deprecarī to Deprecate.] The

action of deprecating.

† 1. Intercessory prayer. Obs. [So in L.]

1556 LAUDER Tractate (1864) 19 The deprecation of the maker for all Catholyke kyngis and prencis and thare liegis.

2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil,

2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil, disaster, etc.).

1506 J. Norden Progr. Pietie (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 87 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation: God forbid that Norfolke should be divided in custome from all England. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bib. 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz. Present evils, and Future feares. 1673 True Worship God 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of God displeasure, Imploring his Mercy. 1754-8 T. Newnon Prophecies, Daniel xiv. 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation. 1826 J. H. Newman Callista xvi, No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1822 W. B. Scott Antob. 1. xxiv. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil Worshippers.

† b. Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. Obs.

processional deprecations of the Devil worshippers.

† b. Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. Obs.

1604 R. Cawderv Table Alph., Deprecation, supplication, or requiring of pardon. 1633 T. Aoams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 6
They may then run on their impious conress without any repentance or deprecation.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed: earnest expression of feel.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

1612-5 Br. Hall Contempl. O. T. xx. ix, Deprecacions of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices, 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 208 PT The censures of criticism, which, however, 1 shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation. 1863 Goo. Eltor Romola 1. i, [He] turned his... glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation. 1870 Dickens E. Drood ii, In a tone of gentle deprecation.

+4. Imprecation: curse. Obs. rare.

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ad. L. deprecativeus, f. ppl. stem of deprecari to Deprecate: see -IVE.] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. † a. Intercessory, precative (obs.). b. Praying for deliverance from evil. c. Expressing carnest dis-

liverance from evil. c. Expressing carnest disapproval (of a proposal).

1490 CAXTON Energdos ix. 37 To the, thenne... I addresse my thoughte deprecatyue... that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners... of our matrones. a 1617 BAYNE Diocesans Tryall (1621) 58 They imposed hands even on Denconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture.

1672-5 T. Comber Comp. to Temple 1. 752 (R.) The form itself is very ancient, consisting... of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar-box.

Hence Deprecatively adv., in a deprecative manuer: in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

manuer: in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

1638 Penit. Conf. viii. (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively.

1879 P. R. DRUMMOND Perthshire 1. xiv. 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc.].

catively, he said [etc.].

Deprecator (de priketo1). [a. L. deprecator, agent-n. from L. deprecarī to Deprecate.] One who deprecates; †a petitioner (obs.).

1636 Taaff Comm. John xiv. 16 And he shall give you another Comforter. Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate. 1794
T. Tavion Pausanias I. 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacos... as their deprecator.

Deprecatory (de prikelteri), a. (sb.) [ad. L. deprecatori-us, f. deprecator: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. deprécatoire (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

A. adj. 1. Serving to deprecate; that prays for

deliverance from or aversion of evil.

deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 21 Deprecatorie, in praying for pardon of a thing committed. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII. 190 Bishop Fox... sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appense him. c 1630 Donne Serm. 1. 504 All his Prayer... is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forbeare him. 1738 Warbon Dov. Legat. I. II. I. 80 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2. Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted: deprecating anticipated

feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated

disapproval.

disapproval.

1704 Swift T. Tub iii. (T.), Before 1 had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the criticks. 1838 Lytton Leila 1. v, The Israelite did., seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance. 1871 H. Ainsworth Tower Hill 1. viii, 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone. 1872 Geo. Eliot Middlem, xvi, 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing.'

†B. sh. A deprecatory word or expression. Obs. 164 Gavron Pleas. Notes iv. i. 171 To convey his Consolatories, Sunsories, Deprecatories. a 1734 North Exam. (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Applogetics.

Apologetics.

Hence **De precatorily** adv., in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire

against something.

1873 Brit. Q. Rev. 388, 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as that.'

+ Depre'ce, v. Obs. rare. [See note below.] trans. ? To set free from confinement or restraint; to release.

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Kut. 1219 Bot wolde 3e, lady lovely, pen leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], &

pen lene me grante, or deprece your prysoun prisoner, or pray hym to ryse.

[Of uncertain etymology. Deprece occurs in the same poem as a spelling of Depress v., but no sense of that word suits here. OF. had despresser to free from a press, free from pressure. OF. despriser to let out of prison, release from confinement, app. agrees in sense, but not in form.]

Deprece, var. of Depress v.

Depreciant (dřpri siant), a. [ad. L. depretiant-em, pr. pple. of depretiare: see next.] Depreciating.
1885 F. HALL in Nation XL. 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded.

Depreciate (dipri fieit), v. Also depretiate. [f. L. depretiāt- (-ciāt-), ppl. stem of depretiāre (in med.L. commonly spelt depreciāre), f. DE- I. 1 + pretium price. Cf. mod.F. deprecier (Dict. Acad.

1. trans. To lower in value, lessen the value of. 1. Irans. To lower in value, lessen the value of. 1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11v. x. 205 A method... which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they... disparage and depretiate those of Art. 1739 CIBERA Apol. v. 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile. 1863 Fraser's Mag. Nov. 631 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. spec. To lower the price or market value of; to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depretiate, to make the price less, to make cheaper. 1719 W. Wooo Surv. Trade 358 That we shall.. Depretiate our Silver Standard. 1782 PAINE Let. Abbé Raynal (1791) 25 Every man depreciated his own money by his own consent. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. In. xiii, It is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency. 1893 BITHELL Counting-House Dict. s.v. Depreciation, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation: to represent as of less

when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation; to represent as of less value; to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

1666 Boyle Orig, Formes & Qual. To Rdr., Where...

1 do indefinitely depretiate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks. 1704 Hearne Duct.

1/list. (1714) 1. 262 Alexander.. began to extoll his own Actions, and to depritiate those of his Father Philip. 1769

1/mins Lett. ii. 13 His bounty.. this writer would in vain depreciate. 1865 DICKENS Mat. Fr. III. ix, I don't like to hear you depreciate yourself. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2)

1V. 11 Pleasure [by Plato] is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

2850 1. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 93 F 13 The duty of

good is exalted as absolute.

absol. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 93 P 13 The duty of criticism is neither to depreciate nor dignify by partial representations. 1804 Man in Moon No. 24. 189 He depreciates from the merits of the very man he had praised before. 1882 A. W. WARD Dickens iii. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to depreciate,

3. intr. To fall in value, to become of less worth.

3. *intr*. To fall in value, to become of less worth. a 1790 Franklin Autobiog. (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd... all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate. 1796 Morse Anier. Geog. 1, 439 This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1858 De Quincev Wks. (1862) V.62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world. 1884 Manch. Exam. 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to depreciate.

to depreciate.

Depreciated (dřprī ʃi,e'tėd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.] Lowcred in value or estimatiou.

1700 Burke Fr. Rev. 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper. 1706 Mosse Amer. Geog. 1. 223
Old specie debts were often paid in a depreciated currency.

1836 H. Colerious North. Worthies (1852) 1. 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects. 1860 Motley.

Notherl. (1868) II. ix. 33 Growing rich...on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin.

**Depre ciating**, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depre-

ciation.

ciation.

1705 STANBOPE Paraphr. 1. 141 A wilful depretiating of one's own Worth.

1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 282 Whatever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance.

1768-74 Tuckea Lt. Nat. (1832) II. 403 Open depreciatings and ridicule can do no good.

Depreciating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That depreciates: that lessens or seeks to lower the value of anything; that is declining in value.

1736 Moase Amer. Geog. 1. 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade.

1837 Whene Ell Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. iii. 130 The depreciating manner in which he [Delambre] habitually speaks of. astronomers.

1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 1x. xii. § 4, I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man.

Heuce Depreciatingly adv., in a depreciating

Heuce Depreciatingly adv., in a depreciating

manner; disparaginely.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly.

1859 F. Hall. Vásavadattá Pref. 22 note, A poet self-depreciatingly declares [etc.].

1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. ii. 35 Literary men.. are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class

Depreciation (dřprī ji jēi jen) [n. of action from Depreciate v.: so mod. F. depreciation (1784 in Hatzf.).] The action of depreciating. 1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 Franklin Wes. (1887) IV. 90 A depreciation of the currency.

1796 Moase Amer. Geog. I. 323 The depreciation continued.. until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty nominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar.

1829 I. Tayloa Enthus. ix. 225 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people.

1879 H. Fawcett in 19th Cent. Feb. 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2. Lowering in estimation: disparagement

2. Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 Bp. T. Burgess Serm. Divin. Christ, Note iii, Dangerous... to form comparisons... where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other. 1831 LAME Elia, Ellistoniana, Resentment of depreciations done to his more lofty intellectual pretensions. 1832 Geo. ELIOT Middlem. kxxvi, She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

Depreciative (diprificity), a. [f. L. dipretiation of boromea.

See Depreciative v.) + -ive.] Characterized by depreciating; given to depreciation; depreciatory.

1836 in Smart, and in mod. Dicts.

1836 in SMART, and in mod. Dicts.

Depreciator (dipri file 131). [a. L. depretiator (depreci) (Tertull.), agent-n. f. depretiare to Defrectate.] One who depreciates.

1799 V. Knox Consid. Lord's Supper(R.), The depreciators of the Eucharist.

1808 Freeman Norm. Cong. (ed. 3) II.

18. 387 Depreciators of Harold.

1875 Jevons Money vii. C6 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency.

Depreciatory (dipri satisfication). a. [f. L. type \*depretiatorius, f. depretiator: see prec. and only.] Tending to depreciate; of disparaging tendency.

tendency, 1805 W. Tayloa in Ann. Rev. III. 57 This account. is too depretiatory. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 59, I have a word to say.. which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.

† Depre dable, a. Obs. [f. stem of 1., depradare or F. depreder (see Depredate) + -BLE.]

dare or P. defreder (see Deprendate) + -BLE.]
Liable to be preyed upon or consumed.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. 19. ii. 201 The juyce and succulencies of the body, are made less depredable, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oyly. 1656 Brount Glossogr., Depredable, that may be robbed or spoiled.

+ Depredar. Sc. Obs. [agent-n. f. a vb. \*deprede, a. F. defreder, ad. I. defrendare to Defreedate; perh. directly repr. a F. \*defredeur.]

= Depredate; park directly repr. a F. \*defredeur.]

= Depredator; ravager.

1535 STEWART Crow. Scot. II. 304 Tua vncristin kingis.. Depredaris also of halie kirk also.

Depredate (dc:pridet), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. depradare to pillage, ravage, f. Dr. I. 3 + pradare (-ārī) to make booty or prey of, f. prada booty, prey Cf. E. depradare.

depradare to pillage, ravage, f. De-I. 3 + pradare (-ārī) to make booty or prey of, f. prada booty, prey. Cf. F. dépréder.]

† 1. trans. To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage. Obs. (or nonce-wd.)

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Gord. Eng. n. vi. (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of depredating those possessions given to a holy use. 1654 H. L'Estrange Char. I (1655) 126 Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Fathers minority. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. IV. viii. 369 Animals. which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated. 1886 Pall Mall G. 2 Oct. 4/1 These animals (tigers and leopards) are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter.]

† b. fig. To consume by waste. Obs.

1626 Bacon Sydra § 299 It [Exercise] maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact; and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits. 1662 II. Stunus Ind. Nectariii. 65 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colliquation, the flesh.

2. intr. To make depredations. (affected.).

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) I. 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others. 1799-1805 S. Turrer Anglo-Sax. (1836) I. IV. iii. 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe. 1888 Bostom (Mass.) 7rnl. 20 Oct. 24 Wolves... invade farm yards and depredate upon chickens and calves.

Depredation (depridā<sup>†</sup> fm). [a. F. di\*prēdation, in 15th c. depredacion (11atzl.), ad. L. dēprædātion-em plundering, n. of action from dēpredaire; see prec.]

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering,

ice prec.]

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering,

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged condition (obs.).

1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 343/2 Somme.. seyng his depredacion entryd in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym. 1494
Fauvan Chron. vi. 354 By y' depredacion & hrennynge of our manours. 1618 Jas. I in Fortese, Papers (Cunden) 58 Touching his [Raleigh's] actes of hostilitie, depredation, abuse.. of our Commission. 1783 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrade t July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation. 1832 117. Martineau treland vi. 92
When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

15. Sc. Law. (See quot.)

When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

b. Sc. Law. (See quot.)

1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 278 Depredation or Hership, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons. The punishment is capital.

c. An act of spoliation and robbery; fl. ravages.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 9 Preamb., Robberies, felonyes, depredacions, riottes and other greate trespaces.

1611 Steed Theat. Cit. Brit. xxviii. (1614) 55/t. In the depredations of the Danes.

1628 in Somers Tracts 11, 383 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Claus. 1798

FERRIAR Illustr. Stevne vi. 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers.

1867 LADY HERBERT Cradle I. vii. 202 Subject.. to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins.

2. fig. † a. Consumption or destructive waste of

2. fig. † a. Consumption or destructive waste of

2. Its. Th. Consumption of destructive waste of the substance of anything. Obs.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 9. The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in . the sudden discharge . of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass. 1650 tr. Bucon's Life & Petalh Pref. 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of the Body of Man; The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same. 1651 Biogs New Disk. P. 14 The depradation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies.

1. A. Destructive operations ranges (of disease)

b. pl. Destructive operations, ravages (of disease,

D. Pt. Destructive operations, ravages (of disease, physical agents).

1663 Cowley Death Mrs. K. Philips 4 Cruel Disease!..the fairest Sex...thy Depredations most do vex. 1750 Joinson Kambler No. 74 Pz Peevishness...may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations. 1875 Livelt. Princ. Cool. II. 11. xxvii. 51 [They] perished... by the depredations of the lava.

11 circle Depredationist, one who practises or approach of depredations.

approves of depredations.

1828 BENTHAN W.E. (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists...and the oppressionists.

Depredator (de pridetas). [a. L. depradator, Depredator (de pride tai). [a. I., de pradator, agent-in. from de pradare (see Depredate); perh. immed. ad. F. de predateur (1.4th e. in Hatzl., not in Cotgr. 1611, in Dict. Acad. 1798).] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 492 They be both great Depredators of the Earth. 1646 J. Hall. Horz Vac. 143 Hawking... is... a generous exercise, as well for variety of depredators as preys. 1799-1805 S. Turner Anglo Sax. (1836). Im. i. 154 They had been but petty and partial depredators. 1814 Scott Wav. xv, The depredators were twelve

Highlanders. 1851 Beck's Florist 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect., use every means to encourage the plants.. by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots.

Depredatory (d'pre dători, de pr/dē tori), a. [f. L. type \*dēprædātōri-us, f. dēprædātor: see prec. and -ony.] Characterized by depredation;

prec. and -onv.] Characterized by depredation; plundering, laying waste.

1651 tr. Bacon's Life & Death 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory.

1771 MACHIELD AIRS. Oct. 5771. 29 The irruption of the Cimbri was not merely depredatory.

1799-1805 S. TURNER Anglo-Sax. (1836) I. in. l. 149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them.

† Depredicate, v. Obs. rare. [f. De-I. 3 + PREDICATE v.] To proclaim aloud; call out; celebrate.

celebrale.

1550 Veron Godly Sayings (1846) 148 Do not nowe the enemyes of the truth... as they are syttyng on theyr ale benches, depredycate and saye: Where is extortyon, bryberge and pyllynge nowe a dayes most used? 1659 Ilammon On Ps. Annot, i The Hebrew. which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate. 1674 Iliekman Quinquart. Ilist. (ed. 2) 237, I wish... that he had not depredicated the invincible constancy of Mr. Barret, as he doth.

† Deprehend (depr/hend), v. Obs. [ad. 1. deprehend-ère to take or snatch away, seize, eatch, detect, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + prehend-ère to lay hold of, scize. 1

1. trans. To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend. 1. Irans. To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend.

1532 More Confut. Barnes viii. Wks. 758/1 He would

... cause them to be deprehended and taken. a 1572 Knox

Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 6 About the year of God 1431, was
deprehended in the Universitie of Sanctandrose, one named

Paull Craw, a Bohame. .. accused of heresye. a 1639 Spor
tiswoop Hist. Ch. Scot. vi. (1677) 390 With him were deprehended divers missive Letters. . signed by the Earl. 1657

S. Pucchas Pol. Flying Ins. i. v. 11 Least they should be
deprehended for theeves. 1834 Hoog. Mora Campbell 638

Two wives at once to deprehend him.

2. To earch or detect (a person) in the course

2. To eatch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by

surprise.

surprise,

1539 More Comf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1148/1 [Achan]
myghte wel see that he was deprehended and taken agaynst
hys wyl. 1543 Grafton Contn. Harding 583 VI he were
deprehended in lyke cryme. 1574 Whiteher Pof. Aumsto.
ii. Wks. 1851 I. 272 Touching the woman deprehended in
adultery. 1622 Donne. Serm. 1. 6 When Moses came down
from God, and deprehended the people in that Idolatry to
the Calfe. 1677 Carv Chronol. 11. 11. 111. iii. 228 Being deprehended a Confederate with Sû, King of Ægypt. . this
stirred up the King of Assyria against him.

b. To convict or prove guilty (of).
1538 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. 11. xi. (1622) 80 Noting the
countenance, and the feare of eueric one of such, which
should be deprehended of this shamefull lauishing.

3. To detect or discover (anything concented or

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice).

1523 in Burnet Hist. Ref. II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light.. the more falsities may be deprehended therein. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 430 The fraud.. is easily deprehended, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber. 1626 Bacon Sydra § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies.. are Invisible, and incurre not to the Eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by Experience. a 1683 Winchcote Serm. (1668) 22 If it four Religion] had been a Cheat and an imposture it would have been deprehended in length of Time.

b. With subord. cl.

1521 Elvor Gov. 1. xiv, In the bokes of Tulli, men may deprehende, that in hym lacked nat the knowlege of geometrye, ne musike, ne granmer. 1663 Blaia Antebiog. (ii. (1848) 80 We deprehended it to be a mere delusion. 1675 R. Vacghas Coinage 30 Easily deprehend if there be mixture of allay amongst it.

11ence † Deprehe'nded pfl. a., caught in the act.

Hence + Deprehended p.M. a., caught in the act. 1655 Jkk. Taylor Unum Necess, ix. § 1 (R.) Of the thief on the cross and the deprehended adultress. 1660 — Duct. Dubit. III. i. rule 1 § 12.

† **Deprehe ndible**, a. Obs. [f. 1...deprehendere + -BLM.] Capable of being detected.

1660 II. More Myst. Godliness vii. ii. 288 The foolery of it is still more palpably deprehendible.

† **Deprehensible**, a. Obs. [f. L. deprehens-, ppl. stem of deprehend-ère + -BLE.] = prec. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 111. iii. (1712) 94 His presence was palpably deprehensible by many freaks and pranks that he played. 1660 N. Incelo fentivolic & Urania 11. (1682) 65 Operations which are Regular and deprehensible by Persons.

by Reason. Hence + Deprehe nsibleness; + Deprehe n-

sibly adv.

1664 H. Mork Myst. Iniq. t. n. viii. P 13 Which if they doe very grossely and deprehensibly here. 1737 Batter vol. II, Deprehensibleness, capableness of being caught or under-

† Deprehension. Obs. [ad. L. deprehension-em, n. of action from deprehendere to Deprehense.] The action of catching or taking in the act; de-

The action of catching or taking in the act; detection; arrest.

15a7 Knight in J. S. Brewer Reign Hen. VIII, xxviii.

(1834) II. 109 That it be not in any wise known that the said.. deprehension should come by the King. 1612-5 Br.

IJALL Contempl., N. T. IV. xv. To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin.. yet her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame. 1630 Sanderson Serm. II. 269

The next step is for deprehension, or conviction. 1649 Jes.

Taylor Gt. Exemp. xvi. 29 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of Suspition.

+ Deprensible, a. Obs. [f. l. deprend-erc, deprens- shortened form of deprehendere, etc.] =

DEPRHENSIBLE; capable of being detected.

1648 Sta W. Petty Advice to Hartlib 15 Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine Experiments.

† Deprension. Obs. [cf. prec.] = Defrehen-

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes IV. vl.-vii. 214 Shame and eprension is a better friend.

Depress (dipres), v. Also 4 deproa(e, deprese, 5-7 depresse, (6 dypresso). [a. OF. depresser (Godef.), ad. L. type \*depressare (11. depressare), freq. of depresser to press down. (Cf. pressare freq. of premere in L. use.) In Fig. taken as the repr. of L. deprimere, ppl. stein detress-.]

+1. trans. To put down by force, or crush in a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate,

vanquish. Obs.

vanquish. Obs.

1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 777 And bou con alle bo dere out-dryf, And fro bat maryag all ober depres. 1340 Gate.

1326 E. E. Allit. P. A. 777 And bou con alle bo dere out-dryf, And fro bat maryag all ober depres. 1340 Gate.

1431 G. H. G. Ennis be abel and his highe kinde, Pat siben depreced proninces. 1432 For H. Higden (Roils) I. 145 The dogges. be so greete and feerse that thei depresse bulles and peresche lyones. 1520 Farm Pittle to Chr. Rdr. (1820) 464 Her seed shall depress & also break thy head. 1671 MILTON SAMMON 1608 So virtue. Depressed and overthrown, as seemid. Revives, reflourishes. 1675 tr. Machiavellis Prince iii. (Rtldg. 1883) 20 The kingdom of the Macedonians was depress'd and Antiochus driven ont.

† b. To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc. Obs. rare.

1340 Gatu. 4 Gr. Knt. 1770 Pat prince [= princess] of pris depresed hym so pikke. 1941 nede hym bi-houed Ober lach ber hir luf, ober to-day refuse.

2. To press down (in space. Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position

To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position

2. To press down (in space. Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action; to lower.

1520 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 114 b, As the belowes, the more they depresse the flame, the more the fyre encreaseth. 1646 Star I. Braowne Pierul. Ep. n. ii. 61 Needles which stood before. parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downewald, depressing the North extreame below the Horizon. 1658 Hoose. Microgr. 17 The globular figure. will be deprest into the Elliptico-spherical. 1693 in Capt. Smith's Scamon's Gram. II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1531 Chamurs Cycl. Depressin of the Velv. So many degrees as you. Travel from the pole towards the equator; so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes .. so much lower or nearer the horizon. 1794 J. Bryant Alythol. I. 321 The Palm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed. 1821 Inison Sc. A. Art I. 184 Alternately raising and depressing the piston. 1855 Bain Scaus & Int. II. ii § 13 The sensation of a weight depressing the hand. 1886 Geynier Fishes 41 The spines can be creeted or depressed at the will of the fish.

3. fig. To lower in station, fortene, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. Now rare. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 Now they lyfie up man to honour. & dignitees, & anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery. 1648 Millon Tenure & ings Wks. 1738 I. 321 By depressing . their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive. 1701 Swift Contests Nobles & Com. ii, Marius. used all endeavours for depressing the mobles, and raising the people depressed into the lowest state of subjection. 1857 Beckle Civilie. I. vii. 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party. † D. To keep down, suppress; to oppress. Obs.

of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

+ b. To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress. Ohs.

a 156a in G. Cavendish Wolzey (1818) I. 543, I request his grace, that he have a vigilant eye to depress this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1605 Verstean Da. Intell. vi. (1628) 182 The Conqueror. had no reason by still depressing the English to prouble them to breake all bounds of obedience. 1617 FLETCHER Valentinian 1. iii, 17ay, Depress your spirit. 1679 PENN Addr. Prot. 1. 52
Therefore depress Vice and cherish Virtue. 1773 J. Rots Fratricide vs. 544 (MS.) He., stands., Depressing the keen strugglings of his breast, 1861 O'CURRY Leet. MS. Materials 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors.

44. To bring down in estimation or credit: to

†4. To bring down in estimation or credit; to

debase. Obs.

1654 GAYTON Pleas, Notes 1, vi. as If such abilities depresse not themselves by meane subjects, but keep up the gravity of their stiles. 1711 AODISON SPect. No. 39 76, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression.

5. To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount; to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with sense 6.

1647 May //ist. Parl. 1. ix. 110 Which must needs depresse the strength of England, and keepe it from 28\* - 2

so much greatnesse. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 241 F 1 Wine ... raises the Imagination, and depresses Judgment. 1802 Med. Irnt. VIII. 78 That accumulation of faces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions. 1831 Brewster Optics xxviii. 233 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low.

b. To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note).

musical note).

1530 PALSGR. 48 Whan the redar hath lyft up his voyce at the soundying of the said vowel. he shal, whan he commeth to the last sillable, depresse his voyce agayne. 1824 Scorr Redganuflet Let. xi, He commenced his tale. in a distinct. tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill. 1878 W. H. Stone Sci. Basis Music v. 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma.

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally,

ds. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, dispirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use.)

1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11. iii. 111. (1676) 209/1 Hope refresheth as much as misery depresseth. c 1698 Locke Cond. Underst. § 39 Others. depress their own minds despond at the first difficulty. 1712 Aonison Spect. No. 249 75 The Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind and damp our Spirits. 1866 J. Fordes Lett. fr. France 11. 321 We came.. amidst rain and wind, and depressed by ill-forebodings. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xi, 'This house depresses and chills one', said Kate.

chills one', said Kate.

† 7. Alg. To reduce to a lower degree or power.

1573 Wallis in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 561 The
method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic.

1574 Jeake Arith. (1596) 372 The Quotients being depressed
by Reduction in Species, may be brought to. \$\frac{12}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\$. 1816
tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus 193 This formula furnishes
the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator.

† **Depre'ss**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēpressus, pa. pple. of dēprimēre: see proc.] = DEPRESSED. c 1660 Hammono Wks 1. 250 (R.) If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.

Depressant (dipre sant), a. and sb. Med. [f.

Depressant (dipresant), a. and so. Med. [I. Depress v.: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions; sedative.

1887 Atherment 13 Aug. 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action. 1892 N. Moore in Dict. Nat. Biog. XXIX. 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever.

B. so. A medicine or agent having this quality; a realthing.

a sedative.

1876 GROSS Dis. Bladder 267 The heart's action is reduced with aconite and other depressants. 1890 Standard 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants.

**Depressed** (dipress, poet. dipressed), ppl. a. Also 7-9 deprest. [f. Depress v. + -ed].]

1. Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure

1609 DANIEL Civ. Wars v. i, Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 191 The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath. b. Her. = Debruised. (In mod. Dicts.)

2. Lowered, sunken, or low in position; lower than the general surface: opp. to elevated.

1638 WILLISFORD Natures Secrets 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1823 Craba Technol. Dict., Depressed Gun, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line. 1869 Publicits Vesuv. ii. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crateral plain.

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure; spec. said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to Compressed); e.g. a depressed

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s. v. Leaf, Depressed Leaf, one which has the mark of an impression on one side. 1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 266 Chelidones. Bill very short, much depressed. 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. v. (1858) 56 Legumes snail-shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUBGOCK Orig. & Met. Ins. i. 17 The larva of Coccinella... is somewhat depressed.

4. fig. Lowered in force, amount, or degree.

183a De La Beche Geol. Man. 7 Alternately .. under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature.

† b. Astrol. Opposed to exalted. Obs.

1430 Lyos. Thebe's 1. (1561) Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous.

c 1430 Lydg. Thebes 1. [1561] Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous.

† C. Low in moral quality, debased. Obs.
1647 Jer. Tavioa Lib. Proph. xx. 17 These Propositions Ie.g. the Pope may Dispense with all oaths 'l are so deprest.
1661 Boyle Style of Script. (1675) 182 That doth much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; esp. in low spirits.
1621 Burton Anat. Diel. ii. ii. vi. ii, A good Orntor alone... can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed. c 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 28 America... stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country. 1792 Cowper Let. to Bagot 8 Noy., My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me. 1818 Miss Ferrier Marriage xxi, Mrs. Lennox... seemed more than usually depressed. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. II. 195 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general. 1872 Geo. Entor Middlem. lxxxi, I thought he looked rather battered and depressed.

Depressedly (dipre'stil, -pre'sedli), adv. [f.

Depressedly (d'prestli, -presedli), adv. [f. prec. + \_LY 2.] In a depressed manner.

1842 Sowerby in Proc. Berru. Nat. Club II. No. x. 33
Shell elypeiform or depressedly conical. 1880 F. H. Burnett Lonisiana 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly.

**Depressible** (dépre sib'l), a. [f. L. dépress-, ppl. stem of déprimère (see Depress v.) + -BLE.]

Capable of being depressed (lit. and fig.). 4-BLE.]
Capable of being depressed (lit. and fig.).

1860 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-t, v. 121 She is one of those young persons .. who are impressible and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtasked. 1881 Genther in Encycl. Brit. XII. 654/2 They [the hinged teeth of fishes] are, however, depressible in one direction only.

**Depressing** (dipressin), vol. sb. [f. Depress v. + ·ING 1.] The action of the verb Depress; depression.

1641 WILKINS Math. Magick 1. iv. (1648) 25 In the depressing, or elevating .. of any weight. 1660 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. ix. 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker.

**Depre ssing**, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That depresses (see the verb); usually in fig. senses, esp. 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

ing depression or lowness of spirits.

1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions.

1814 Scott Wan. viii, The whole scene was depressing.

1825 NARES Scamanship (ed. 6) 205 A lower studding-sail.. is a depressing sail.

Hence Depressingly adv.

1847 in Craid. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3)

360 The lowering of the external temperature.. acts very depressingly on the very young and old. 1893 Nat. Observer

23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation. depressingly real, suddenly encompassed me.

Depression (dipre fan). [ad. L. depression-em, n. of action f. dēprimēre to press down, depress: perh. immed. a. F. dépression (14th c. in Hatzf.).]
The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed; a depressed formation; that which is depressed: in various senses. (Opp. to elevation.)

. lit. The action of pressing down, or fact of

1. lit. The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking; the condition of being lowered in position.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Depression, a pressing or weighing down. 1657 Potter Antig. Greece in. ix. (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist. 1803 Med. Frul. X. 245 With fructure, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone. 1855 Lyell. Elem. Geol. vi. (ed. 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression. 1882 Vines Sachs' Eot. 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature. temperature.

temperature.

2. spec, a. Astron., etc. (a) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp. to altitude); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the DIP of the horizon; in Surveying, etc., the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp. to elevation). (b) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp. to culmination). (c) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels

pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

c 1301 Chaucer Afrol. U. § 25 And than is the depressioun of the pol antartik, that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik by-nethe the Orisonte the same quantite of space. 1596 BLUNGEVIL Exerc. III. 1 XXXIII. (ed. 7) 346 The depression or lowest Meridian Altitude of the starres. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. vi. § 10 (1873) 48 He takes knowledge of the depression of the southern pole. 1667 Phil. Trans. 11. 438 The degree of its (the Needle's) depression under the Horizon. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Depression of the pole. Defression of the visible horizon. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. 1. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

b. Gunnery. The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line.
1853 STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl., Depression, the pointing

1853 STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl., Depression, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line.

e. Surg. The operation of couching for cataract.

1831-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Depression... a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3. concr. A depressed or sunken formation on a

of the operations for cataract.

3. concr. A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; a hollow, a low place or part.

1665 Phil. Trans. 1. 42 Of the Nature of the Ground. and of the several risings and depressions thereof.

1786 W. 1664 (1790) 591 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder. 1855 LYELL Elan. Geal. xxix. (ed. 5) 520 The Curral is..one of three great valleys... a second depression called the Serra d'Agoa being almost as deep. 1884 Bowers & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceæ have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye. 1885 Manch. Exam. 13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer. than the plateaus.

4. fig. The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc.). Now rare.

2133 Frith Wks. 5 (R.) Aduersitie, tribulation, worldy depression. 1631 Massinger Emp. of East Ded., When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness. 1741 Middleton Cicero I. v. 368 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes. 1872 Veats Growth Comm. 136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

† b. Snppression. Obs.

1656 Hondes Six Lessons Wks. 1845 VII. 278 You. profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both.

† c. Disparagement, depreciation. Ohs.

1628 Feltham Resolves II, Ixxiii, Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them. 1659 Bp. Walton Considered 286 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity,

state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc.; in mod. use esp. of trade.

1793 Vansittar Reft. Peace 57 The depression of the public funds. began long before the war. 1826 Ann. Reg.

1 A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce. 1837 Whittock Bk. Trades (1842) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work. 1845 Stoddarf in Encycl. Metrop. I. 64/t There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression. 1886 (title), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry.

b. Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note).

1845 Stoddarf in Encycl. Metrop. I. 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W. H. Stone Sci. Basis Music v. 66 The present music should be carefully gone over. and the modified notes marked. with a murk of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship.

C. A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is

barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; spec. in Meteorol. a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around

it (= CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R. H. Scott in Gd. Words July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. Mod. Weather Report, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts. The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.

d. Path. Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 Med. Frnl. X. 116 Great depression. has without doubt lately shewn itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza.

1843 Leven F. Hinton ii, I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness.

1875 B. Meadows Clin. Observ. 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression. more marked.

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits:

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits; dejection.

dejection.

1665 Eaher's Chron. an. 1660 (R.) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape.

1752
JOHNSON Rambler No. 201 P.7 He observed their depression and was offended.

1857 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 326 Such horrible depression of spirits.

1876 Geo. Elitor Dan. Der. lxix, He found her in a state of deep depression, overmastered by those distasteful miserable memories.

† 7. Alg. Reduction to a lower degree or power.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Depression of a Equations.

1823
CRABE Technol. Dict., Depression of an Equation (Algeb.), the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

† Depressity. Obs. rare—0.

1727 Balley vol. 11, Depressity, a lowness.

Depressive (dipresiv), a.

[f. L. depress-, ppl. stem of deprimere to press down, Depress-, ppl. stem of deprimere to press of orce down. rare.

stem of deprimere to press down, Depress + -IVE.]

1. Tending to press or force down. rare.
1620 Vennea Via Recta vii. 112 By reason of their compressine and depressine force, they protrude and drine downe the meats from the stomacke.
2. fig. Tending to produce depression, esp. of the spirits; of depressing nature.
1727 Thomson Britannia 274 Even where the keen depressive North descends. 1787 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 157 A compliance...would lead her friends into some depressive sensations. a 1847 Mas. Sheawood Lady of Manor V. xxix. 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers. 1862 Cornh. Mag. VI. 607 It is a kind of stimulation...which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction.

Hence Depressively adv., Depressiveness.

Hence Depressively adv., Depressiveness. a 1670 Hacket Cent. Serm. (1675) 424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace. 1832 CARVILE ES. (1872) IV. 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness.

**Depressor** (d'pre səi). Also 7 -er, -our. [a. L. dēpressor, agent-n. from dēprimēre, dēpress- to press down, Depress. In OF. dépresseur.]

1. One who or that which depresses (in various

1. One who or that which depresses (in various senses: see the verb).

1611 Cotga., Abbaisseur, an abaser..depresser, humhler.
1621 Br. Mountage Diatribe 112 That. would have raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors. a 1639 Wotton in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1. 219 Those that rayse stand ever in. hazard to be thought.. the fittest depressors. 1868 Bain, The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality.

2. Anat. and Phys. a. A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached.

or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also attrib. as depressor muscle. b. Depressor nerve: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of

merve; a dranch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 Crooke Body of Man 741 Every levator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle.

1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. ii. 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw.

1872 Hukley Phys. ix. 234 The lower [eye-] lid has no special depressor. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 132 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3. Surg. An instrument for pressing down some

3. Surg. An instrument for pressing down some

part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Depressor (Surgery), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing

into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull. and in couching a cataract. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Tongue depressor, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat.

† Depressure (dfpre-ffux). Obs. [f. L. ppl. stem depress- + -ure: cf. L. pressura pressure, f. premire, press-]

1. The action of pressing down; = Depression 1.

1699 E. Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 That this depressive happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous.

2. concr. A depressed or sunken part of a surface;

2. concr. A depressed or sunken part of a surface;

= Depression 3.

16a1 G. Samdys Orid's Met. xm. (1626) 278 The purple blood from that depressure fled. 1675 Evelyn Terra (1776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depressures of the ground. 1677 Plot Oxfortsh. 105 Those uniform eminencies and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations.

The action of putting down, bringing low,

or humbling; debasement; = Depression 4, 5.
1656 Jeanes Mirt. Schol. Div. 60 Earthly mindedness,
though it doth not quite degrade the soule of its immortality yet it is a great depressure and embasement thereof. 1768-74
TUCKER L.I. Nat (1852) II. 137 To give them an eminence
. above others, which is as well answered by the depressure
of everything else above them, as by their own advance-

Depreter (Building): see DEPETER.

Depretiato, obs. form of DEFRECIATE, + Depreve, v. Obs. [a. OF. des-, depreuve, stressed stem-form of desprover to disprove: cf.

DEPROVE.] By-form of DISPROVE.

c1450 LONELICH Grait xlv. 726 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen lawe, Owther it depreven in Ony Sawe. 1405
MARG. PASTON in Lett. No. 506 Il. 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve ther wytnesse.

Deprevo, obs. form of DEPRIVE.

+ De'priment, a. (sh.) Obs. rare. [ad. L. de-T **Depriment,** a. (36.) Obs. rare. [ad. L. depriment-em, pr. pple. of deprimere to press down. Depress, f. De. 1. 1 + premere to press.] Depressing; pressing or forcing down.

1713 Derriam Phys., Theol. iv. ii. 99 The Attollent and Depriment Muscles. 1721 Balley, Depriment [in Anatomy] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eve.

priment Muscles. 1721 BALEN, Depriment [in Anatomy] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye.

b. as sb. Something that depresses or lowers.

a 1824 Br. M. Smith Serm. Jeb xxix. 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for bables. robes uf scarlet or purple for depriments and detriments.

Depriorize: see DE- II. 1.

†Deprise, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. dépriser in OF. despriser, f. dé-, des., L. dis-+priser to PRIZE. Cf. DISPRISE.] trans. To depreciate, undervalue.

c 1550 Lyndesay Salyre in Pinkerton Sc. Poems Refr. (1792) II. 206 Now qubill the King misknawis the vertie Be scho ressavit, then we will be deprysit.

† Deprisure. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ure.]
Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation.

1648 W. Mountague Devout Ess. vi. § 2(R.) A great abatement and deprisure of their souls in the account of God.

Deprivable (d'proi văb'!), a. [f. Deprive v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be deprived; subject to deprivation.

privation.

privation.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT Daung. Posil. II. xii. 61 They [the Bishops]... are... deprinable.

1597 Hoorer Eccl. Pol. v. Isxxi. § 10 The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are deprinable at all howers. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM King's Suprem. viii. (1682) 70 They may thereby make him deprivable at their pleasure. Mod. Advantages of which he is not deprivable.

† Depriva do. Obs. rare. [f. Deprive v., or I.

deprivatus deprived, after nouns in -ADO from Sp.] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc.).
1728 North Men. Musick (1846) 133, 1.. being for many
years an alien to the faculty, and at present a deprivado.

Deprival (d/praivăl). [f. DEPRIVE v.: see

Deprival (d/proivăl). [f. Deprive v.; sec - M. 5.] The act of depriving; Deprivation.

161 W. Sclater Kry (1620)86 For argues it not a deniall, or deprivall, of grace? a 1638 Meor Disc. 1 Cor. x. 5 Wks. (1672)

1. 258 A wofull sign of . deprival of Eternal life. 1875 Jowett 1. 258 A wofull sign of . deprival of Eternal life. 1875 Jowett 1. 258 A wofull sign of . deprival the citizen who offends with temporary deprival of his rights. 1886 L. O. Pier I car. b/s. 13-14 Edw. III. Introd. 66 The King. . had thus the power of institution. . and consequently the power of deprival. † Deprivate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. diprival-us, pa. pple. of diprivare.] Deprived. 1560 Rolland Crt. Venus 1. 252 In verteous werk, scho beand deprivate. quhill I may bruik my line, Hir from my hart I will near deprive.

Deprivate, v. rare. [f. med. L. diprival-, ppl. stem of diprivare: see Deprive.] To deprive. 1832 Carlyle in Fraser's Mag. V. 257 Never. has Man been. deprivate of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of.

Deprivation (deprival-jon). [ad. med. L. di-

Deprivation (deprive fon). [ad. med.L. de-privation em, n. of action from deprivare to De-

1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; the taking away of anything enjoyed; dispossession, loss.

dispossession, loss.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 In ieopardie of loss and deprinacion of his crowne and dignitee roial. a 1635 Naux-ton Fragn. Keg. (Arh.) 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legall, and necessitated. 1731 Chandler tr. Limborch's IIIst. Inquis. II. 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. II. xvii. 250 [Of evils] there is none more justly dreaded. than a deprivation of sight. 1830 D'Ishaell Chas. I II. vi. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the

least of the many he now endured. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of

III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of fortune.

† b. Const. from. Obs.

150-1 Act of Assembly in Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therefra. 1579 FULER Heskins' Parl. 317 Sbe.. was punished with deprivation from both kindes [in the sacrament]. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authoritie by them.

2. spec. The action of depriving any one of an office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposi-tion; esp. the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

1531 Cranmer Asso. to Gardiner 2 The occasion of your
worthy deprivation and punishment. 1587 Fleming Contn.
Holinshed III. 1357/2 Sufficient force whereby the bull of
hir maiesties deprivation might be publikelie executed. 1641
Fermes de la Ley 110 b, Deprivation is when an Abbot,
Hishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c. is deprived or deposed
from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law.
a 1715 Burnet Oron Time (1724) I. 192 Sheldon.. seemed to
apprehend that a very small number would fall under the
deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform.
1833 Keichtley Hist. Eng. II. 90 A sentence of deprivation
was pronounced. 1855 Macallay Hist. Eng. IV. 49
Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he
incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred

Deprivative (d/privativ), a. [f. med.L. deprivat- ppl. stem + -ive: see next.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by deprivation.

1737 Bailer vol. II. Deprivative, of Deprivation. 1865 Reader 3 June 632/2 A man .. entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was .. cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment.

Deprive (d'proiv), v. Also 4-6 -pryve, 5 -prove, -priff. [a. Of. depriver (Godel.), ad. late L. \*deprivare (see deprivatio in Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + prīvāre to deprive.]

1. 1. trans. To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess of (formerly + from) a possession. To deprive (a person) of (a thing) = 10 take it away from him.

person) of (a thing) = 10 take it away from him.
c130 R. Beunre Chron. (1820) 255 Deprined bei our Kyng
of alle be tenement of londes of Gascoyn. a 1400-50 Alexander 1469 Pus was Iaudes of ioy and iolite depryued le. r.
depreuettl. 1420 Audellary Poems 24 These preletus of her
revelache thay deprevon. c 1430 Lyne. Rochas (ed. Wayland) 68 b. He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from
his estate royal. 1848 Hall Chron. I. 17 Kyng Roberte. .
firste deprived the Erle George of all his dignitees and possessions. 1856 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. I. 218 Henry
the fift by force deprived his father from the empire. 163a
Sanderson Serm. 30 For his obstinate refusall of Conformitie justly deprived from his Benefice in this Diocesse.
1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. Concl. 305, I have for
diverse Veares been deprived of His Company. 178a PRIENTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. 1. 83 Arius was deprived of his office,
and excommunicated. 1793 Miss. E. Passons Woman as
she should be IV. 72 Your uncle. . being deprived from
managing your business. 1875 Joweth Plato (ed. 2) IV. 283
To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and
comprehensive aims.

\*\*h. with two objects either of which might in the passive comprehensive aims.

tb. with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject. Obs. Cf. sense 5, in which the personal

become the subject. Ols. Cf. sense 5, in which the personal object disappears.

2 1450 tr. De Imitatione in. xlv, He is depryued very vertues. 1539 Tonstall. Serm. Palm Smil. (1833) 45, I wyl curse him and deprine hym his kyngedome. a 1562 in G. Cavendish Wolkey (1893) 240 All is depryved me. 1611 LADV M. Wroth Urania 352 Why was sweet and dainty Phillistella deprined mine eyes? 1667 Milton P. L. ix. 857 Thee I have missed, and thought it long, deprived Thy presence. 1803 Marian Moore Lascelles II. 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company. 1814 Miss. Jane West Alicia III. 141 My child I. Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care. Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp, in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp. in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

£133 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1738 Departed is by pryncipalté, depryued bon worbes, by rengne rafte is be fro. £1400 MAUNIEV. (1830) iii. 20 The Emperour of Costantynoble maketh the Patriarks... and depryueth hem... whan he fyndeth ony cause. 1513 Monk in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 758 Edward revengyng his fathers death, deprived king Henry, and attayned the Crowne. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Common. 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled. 1706 HEANNE Collect. 15 Feb., The Bp... depriv'd him for three years. 1829 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. vii. 304 Archbishop Bancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen.

absol. £1535 Dr. LAYTON in Lett. on Suppr. Monant. (Camden) 76 Ve shall not deprive or visite but upon substanciall growndes.

3. To keep (a person) out of (†from) what he would otherwise have; to debat from.

£1374 Chaucer Troylus 19. 241 (260) Why wiltow me fro loye thus deprive? £1500 Marlowe Fanst. iii. 82 In being deprived of Everlasting bliss. 1611 Blake Isa. xxxviii. 10, I am depriued of the residue of my yeeres. 1651 Hosaes Goott, § Soc. x. § 2 Subjects. deprived from all possibility to acquire. by their industry, necessaries to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds. 1663 Gerber Commed Biva. A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick imployment, during the space of seaventeen years. 1771 Junius A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick imployment, during the space of seaventeen years. 1771 Junius (2011, 137) The sit prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer?

1 b. absol. Obs. rarr=1.
1605 Surkes Lear I. ii. 4 Should I. permit The curiosity of Nations to depriue me.
1 c. Const. with two objects. Obs.
1590 Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburl. v. iii, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires deprived my Company. 1671

Milton P. R. III. 23 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr. Milton's Lett. State Sept. 1654, That so signal a prowess and fortitude may never. be deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious undertakings.

+4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. Obs.

†4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. Obs.
1542 Boosne Dyctary viii.(1870)249 Chambrea the whiche
be deprued clene from the sonne and open ayre. 1594
CABEN Tasso (1887) 42 Emans is a Citie, which small space
Doth from royall Hierusalem depriue.
† b. To keep off, avert. Obs. rare—1.
1627 HAKEWILL Apol. (1630) 166 Ale was his meate, his
drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprive; And, could
bee still have drunke his ale, He had beene still alive.

II. †5. To take away (a possession); to carry
off, remove. Obs.

II. † 5. To take away (a possession); to carry off, remove. Obs.

2335 E. E. Allit. P. B. 185 For.. depryne dowrie of wydoez. Man may mysse be myrbe, bat much is to prayse. 2430 Lyos, Min. Poems (1840) 65 This blissid name.. That, first of alle, our thraldom can deprive. 21510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1870) Eiji b, He sodenly striketh with worde, or els knife, And.. depriveth name or life. 1893 Shares. Lucree 1186 (Globe) 'Il'is honour to deprive dishonour'd life. 1605 Stow Annales 1408 His head was senered from his body by the Axe at three stroakes, but the first deadly, and absolutely deprining all sense and motion. 1633 Cockeram, Defrine, to take away. 1654 tr. Schalery's Chria Pol. 96 An inheritance, which.. fortune or ill events have deprived from them.

**Deprived** (d/proivd), ppl. a. [f. Defrave v. + -en.] Dispossessed, divested; bereft; subjected

+-ED.] Dispossessed, filvested; bereit; subjected to deprivation; esp. dispossessed of a benefice.

152 Heldet, Deprined, abactus, detectus de gradu. Prinatus. 1710 Hearne Collect. 2 Mar., No Nonjuring or deprived Bp. a 1774 Goldsen, Surv. Exp. Philos. 1776) II.
168 Birds. are deprived of this apparatus. 1855 Macatlay Hist. Eng. IV. 39 The deprived Archibishop showed no dissociation to make the second of the control of the second of

position to move.

† **Deprivement** (d/prot/yment). Obs., [f. Deprive 7, +-MENT.] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; deprivation.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 561 Five have died naturall deaths after deprivement. 1657 G. Starrer Helmont's Tind. 3 The deprivement of that knowledge [is] intolerable and not to be rested in. 1691-8 Norris Fract. Disc. 223 If. 189 Deprivements or positive Inflictions he diminish our Happiness. 1793 D. Williamson Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly 48 The Deprivement of Presbytetian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy]. **Depriver** (d/prot/ya). [f. as prec. + -En 1.]
One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, lights, etc. c1440 Yacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 62 pise dyffonlerys & depryneres of holy cherche. a 1541 Wyalt Poet. Wks. (1861) 11. Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortone is depriver Of all my comfort. a 1658 CLEVELAND Poems 38 (T.) Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates. 1721 STRIFF Eccl. Mem. III. xii. 107 These deprivers were so quick. that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves. themselves

Depriving (d/proi-vin), vbl. sb. [f. Defrive v. + -ING l.] The action of Deprive v.; deprivation.

tion.

1475 BK, Noblesse 74 Upon the depryvyng or yelding up of that dukedom.

1576 BABLE Jewell of Health 65 b, This water.. prevaleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses, 1621 FIT-GEFFRAV Elisha's Lament. (1622) 16 Double our lamentation for him at his depriving |= our d. of him).

1705 HEARER Collect. 26 Aug., Against the Depriving of limb, the Civil Magistrate. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones vin. xiv. The depriving it of that power.

† Deprobliation. Obs. [n. of action from L. depractian to under the depriving a fight, battle.]

praliari to fight, pralium a fight, battle.]

1633 COCKERAM, Depraliation, a battell.

Deprofessionalize: see DE- II. 1.

De profundis: see DE I. 7.

To protundis: see DE I. 7.

† Deprome, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. deprêmête to draw out, fetch away, f. DE. I. 2 + prêmête to bring forth, produce.] trans. To draw out or forth; to produce.

a 1652 Brone City Wit II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 297, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first. 1654 Z. Core Logick (1657) A viii, From it, as from a spiritual Artillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason. 1657 Tomlinson Kenon's Disp. 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe.

+ Deprompt, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. defromft-,

1586 Ferre Blaz, Gentrie 56 From a vayled and couered peech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences feshionophis. philosophy.

† Depro mption. Obs. rare-o. [n. of action

f. L. depromere: see prec.]
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depromption, a drawing or bringing forth.

† Deproperate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. ppl. stem of L. deproperare to make great haste, f. De-1. 3 + properare to make haste.]
1623 COCKERAM, Deproperate, to make too much speed.

Hence † Deproperation.
1727 Balley, Deproperation, a making haste or speed.
† Deprostrate, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. De- I. 3, + Prostrate a.] Extremely prostrate; grovel-

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. 1. xliii, His unsmooth ongue, and his deprostrate stile. ongue, and his deprostrate stile.

Deprotestantize, deprovincialize: see De† **Deprove**, v. Obs. [Early var. of desprove, DISPROVE: cf. DEPREVE.] trans. To disprove,

refute, contradict, disapprove.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 8 The more presumptuous wyll he be to fynde defaulte and to deproue.. tho thynges that he vnderstondyth not.

Deptford Pink: see PINK.

Depth (depth). [In Wyclif depthe; not found in OE. or earlier ME.: cf. ON. dypt (dypδ), corresp. to Goth. diupipa depth, f. diup., ON. djup., = OE. deop Deer. But the formation might be English after length, etc.: cf. the similarly late breadth, and see -TH suffix.

I. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top down-

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also fig.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 90 Geometrie, through which a man bath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.

1413 Lyos. Pilgr. Soule v. xiv. (1483) 107 Alle these thre dymensions. that is to seye lengthe, brede and depthe.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 11. (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath. 1635 N. Cappenter Geog. Del. 11. vii. 104 To find out the absolute depth of the Sea.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 235 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it. 1796 C. Marshall. Garden. v. (1813) 44 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1858 Laroner Handble. Nat. Phil. 98 It will be .. uccessary to find the depths at given intervals.. from bank to bank. Mod. The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth.

b. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part; spec. (Mil.) the distance from

from the outer part; spee. (Mil.) the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by

tront to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of ranks.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed twelve or thirteen feet. 1665 MILLON P. L. I. \$490 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. 1703 Moxon Mech.

Exerc. 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760-72 II. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3)

1. 157 II is furbeloed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1823 Regul. Instr. Cavalry III. 46 Depth, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable

2. Ine quanty of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

1326 Tinoale Matt. xiii. 5 Because it had no depth of erth [Wyclif, Caramer, depuesse]. 1697 Drayben Virg. Georg. 11. 399 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground.

1822 Scott Nigel xvii, The frequency, strength, and depth of his potations. Mod. The depth of the snow prevented our passage. We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface.

3. fig. Of subjects of thought: Profundity, abstruseness.

Struseness.

c 1500 Marlowe Faustus i, Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess.

1605 Br. Hall Medit. § Vous II. § 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to bypaths in judgement.

1613 Sta H. Fixen Law (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the law.

1850 M\*Cosi Div. Govl. IV. II. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying.

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions:

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions: Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. I. iv. § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement.

1711 HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 108 A Man of extraordinary Depth.

1782 Jay 29 He talks of light, and the prismatic bues, As men of depth in erudition use.

1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom... proceeds from painstaking.

4. Of feelings moral qualities or states: International contents of the proceedings moral qualities or states.

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Inten-

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. v. i. 141 To sound the depth of this knauerie.

1508 Derayton Heroic. Ep. xxiii. 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound.

1640 GLAP-THORNE Lady's Prin. v. i, This cruelty exceeds The depth of tyranny.

1738 Wesley Ps. & Hymus (1765) exxxvii, The Depth of sympathetic Woe!

1869 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1870) III. xiii. 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason.

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence,

5. Of physical quantities of conditions, as sinches, darkness, colour: Intensity.

1624 Davenpoar City Nt.-Cap in, In depth of silence, you shall confess. cr820 S. Rogers Italy (1830) 132 Cedar and cypress threw Singly their depth of shadow. 1873 Tynoall. Lect. on Light iv. 157 A splendid azure, which. reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then. passes into whitish blue.

6. Logic. The sum of the attributes contained in

a concept; = Comprehension 4.

1864 Bowen Logic iv. 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways. A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere. A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II. Something that is deep.

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. Usually in pl.; now only poetic and rhetorical.

poetic and rhetorical.

1382 Wyclip Ex. xv. 5 The dope watris couerden hem; thei descendiden into the depthe as a stoon. 1388 — Ps. cxlviii. 7 Herie 3e the Lord; dragouns, and alle depthis of watris [1382 depnessis]. c1400 Prymer 67 Dephe clepib dephe, in be vois of pi wyndowis. 1580 SINDEY Psalms xviii. 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preserv'd me soc. 1611 BIBLE Ex. xv. 5 The depths haue couered them. 1816 J. WILSON City of Plague II. iv. 152 But I have gazed with adoration Upon its awful depths profoundly calm. 1820 Suelley Cloud 24 In the depths of the purple sea.

†b. The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF Isa. li. 10 Whether not thou driedist the se, water of the huge depthe. 1611 BIBLE Prov. viii. 27 When he set a compasse you the face of the depth.

8. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, or valley (obs.); fl. the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc. (rhet.).

1522 Ld. Beaneas Proiss. I. xviii. 20 Thus rode forthe all that daye, the yonge kyng of Inglande, by mountaignes and deptis. 1697 Davoen Virg. Georg. IV. 600 EV'n from the depths of Hell the Damn'd advance. 1852 Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xv., Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depths of the large arm-chair. 1871 Moalev Voltaire (1886) 4 A demon from the depths of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part (of space, the air, the sky, etc.). Usually in pl. (poet. and rhet.)

1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage I. ii. 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters. 1697 Davoen Virg. Georg. II. 678 The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below. 1712 Anoison Spect. No. 420 ? 3 Those unfathomable Depths of Æther. 1849 Longer. Kawanagh v. 32 Measureless depths of air around. 1833 Paoctor Myst. Time & Space 5 With Briarean arms science thrust back the stars into the depths of space.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside. Also in pl.

1100 Laufranc's Cirurg, 60 (MS. B) Brennynge of hote eyren to be depbe of the wounde ys most proffytable. Ibid. 91 If bat a festre perse. into depbe it is an imperfix cure. 1732 Pore Ess. Man. 1.01 Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests. 1820 SHELLEY Homer's Hymn to Merc. xxxi, The sacred wood, Which from the immost depths of its green gleu Echoes the voice of Neptune. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid. 1.311 Compassed with trees of the forest and depths of shuddering shade.

11. The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold stillness or darkness is most intense.

cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

1605 CHAPMAN Al Fooles I. ii, You meet by stealth In depth of midnight.

1618 BOLTON Florus (1636) 273 Though it were the depth of Winter.

1704 LLOVO Fooms, New-River Head, Nor finish till the depth of night.

1805 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter.

12. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc.) region of thought, feeling, or being; the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often

or capacities.

or capacities.

1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 111, ii. 361, I haue ventur'd-Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders. in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1709 Pope Ess. Crit. So Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 403? 7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1802 Pall Mall G. 19 Jan. 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth.

TY Carry depth groupe of groupe used to

IV. Comb. depth-gauge, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; depth-wise adv., in

measure the depth of holes; depth-wise adv., in the way or direction of depth.

1814 W. Taxtoa in Mouthly Mag. XXXVIII. 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sidewards, but depthwise.

Depthen, v. rare. [f. Depth: cf. lengthen, strengthen, heighten, etc.] trans. = DEEFEN.

1887 FLEMING Contn. Holinshed III. 1547/1 One pent of water had so scowred and depthened the same [haueu's mouth]. 1723 Lond. Gaz. No. 6148/1 an Act for depthing ... and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Varmouth.

Hence Depthening with the and Advid at doubth-

Hence De pthening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; depth-

Depthing, vol. sb. [f. assumed vb. depth = Depthen + -1No 1.] In depthing or depthening-tool: a. a countersink for deepening a hole; b. a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates.

pivor-noies in movement plates.

1788 Trans. Soc. Arts VI. 188 Description of the sector depthing tool (in Horology).

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 325/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty-four teeth and eight leaves respectively.

1884 F. J. Batten Watch & Clockm. & Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool.

Depthless (de-pplés), a. [-LESS.]

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathom-

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathomless; abyssal.

1619 H. Hutton Follies' Anat. 22 A sabariticke sea, a depthlesse gulfe. 1620 Dekker Dreame (1860) 13 Were. My pen of pointed adamant.. Mine inke a depthlesse sea. 1654 E. Johnson Wond. wrfg. Provid. 132 The depthlesse ditches that blind guides lead into. 1828 Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 159 The salt flood's limitless—depthless waters.

2. Without depth actually; shallow, superficial. 1816 Coleanore Biog. Lit., etc. (1882) 318 The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of salling vapours. 1825—Aids Kefl. (1854) 122 The breadthless lines, depthless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry.

† Depu'cel, -elle, v. Also 5 des-, dispuselle.
[a. F. dépuceler, in OF. desp- (12th c. in Littré), f. dé-, des-:-L. Dis-+F. pucelle maiden: see Pucelle.
[trans. To deflower.
1440 J. Shaley Dethe K. James (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns. 1480 Caxyon Ovid's Mel. XIII. xv. How she was despucelled by a Gyante. 1483—6. de la Tour Evja, Of the doughter of lacob that was depuceled.

depuceled.
† Depucelate, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 depusilate. [f. F. dépuceler: see -ATE 3 7.] = prec.
1611 Сотов., Depuceler, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine. 1635 Вкоми Spar. Garden Iv. iv. She is depusilated by your sonne. a 1693 Usquhaar Rabelais III. vi. 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins.
† Depudicate, v. Obs. rare = 0. [f. ppl. stem of L. depudicare to debauch, f. De- I. 6 + pudīc-us chaste.] trans. To violate the chastity of, deflower. 1623 in Сосквамм. 1636 in Blount Glossogr.

1623 in Cockeaam. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. + **Depu'dorate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. pudor shame, modesty.] trans. To deprive of shame, make shameless.

1678 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. 193 Their Minds are.. Depudorated or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.]. Depullulation. nonce-wd. [noun of action]

Depullulation. nance-wd. [noun of action f. L. Def. 1. 2 + phillular to sprout out, f. pullulus chick, sprout.] Removal or plucking off of sprouts. 1839-40 De Quincer Casuistry Wks. VIII. 252 It is .. by the everlasting depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

Depulper (dipprlpa). [f. \*depulp vb. (in med. L. dēpulpāre; 'depulpo = ἀποσαρκῶ' in L.-Gr. Gloss.) + -En 1.] An apparatus for removing pulp. 1882 Spon Encycl. Manuf. 1839 (Beet-sugar) The term 'depulpers' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice. They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters. + Depulsation. Obs. rare-°. [n. of action from L. dēpulsāre to thrust away: see Defulse.]

T Depuisa Tion. Ons. Pare v. [II. of action from L. dēpulsāre to thrust away; see Depulse.]

1727 Bailey vol. II, Depulsation, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† Depuise, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēpulsāre to thrust away, freq. of dēpellěre, f. De- I. 2 + pellěre, puls-, to drive, push; see Depel.] Irans. To drive or

thrust away, thrust down.

c 1555 Harrsheld Divorce Hen. 1711 (1878-187 He that married his brother's wife... depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 535/1 Which ... not onlie thrust into heanen... saintes of your owne making ... but also depulse downe from heauen... Gods welbeloued servauts. 1623 COCKERAM, Depulse, to drive away, to thrust one often away.

one often away.

† **Depulsion** (d'pprlson). Obs. [ad. L. depulsion-cm, n. of action from depellère to drive away: see Depulse.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 Sepen Hist. Gt. Brit. 18. xvi. § 94 (After her Husbands depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewksbury.

1638 Wilkins New World 1. (1684) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

† **Depu'lsive**, a. Obs. [f. L. dēpuls-, ppl. stem of dēpeilĕre: sec-ive: cf. impulsive.] Having the quality of driving away; averting; prophylactic. c1615 C. More Life Sir T. More (1828) 326 The wholesome depulsive triacle..against this..deadly infection. † Depulsor. Obs. In 6 depoulsour. [a. L.

† **Depu'lsor.** Obs. In 6 depoulsour. [a. L. dēpulsor, agent-n. from dēpellēre: see Depulse. Cf. OF. depulseur (Godef.).] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller.

1542 UDALL Erasm. Apoph. (1877) 130 (D.) Hercules was in olde time worshipped vider the name of ἀλεξίκοκος, that is, the depoulsour and driner awaye of all euills.

† **Depu'lsory**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēpulsōri-us, f. dēpulsor: see prec. and -ORY.] = DEPULSIVE.

1509 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xxv. ii. 263 Making supplication. unto the gods by the mennes of certaine depulsorie sacrifices.

† **Depu'lye**, v. Sc. Obs. In 6 depulze, -uilzie. [ad. F. dépouiller, in OF. desp.] = Despoil. 1513 Douglas Encis iv. vii. 80 Lyk emetis... Quhen thai depulze the meikle bing of quheit. **Depurant** (dépuis rant, de piu-), a. and sb. Med.

[ad. med.L. dēpūrānt-em, pr. pple. of dēpūrāre (see below).]

A. adj. Purifying; Med. Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body.

B. sb. A medicine or substance which has this

B. sb. A medicine or substance which has the quality.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a dilnent, but also as a depurant.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Depurant, purifying; cleansing. Applied to medicines, or on any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

† Depurate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. med.L. dēpūrālus, pa. pple. of dēpūrāre (see next): in F. dépuré.] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden clxv, The said depurate juice.

1661 Glanvill Van. of Dogm. xi. (R.), A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature.

1665 Goad Celest. Bodies in, ii. 428 Sulfur refin'd aud depurate.

Therurate (dépuis reft. de piurét), v. [f. ppl.

Depurate (dépinoreit, de piureit), v. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. dépūrare, f. De- I. 3 + pūrare to purify, pūrus pure. Cf. F. dépurer (13th c. in Hatzf.), Pr. and Sp. depurar, It. depurare.]

1. Irans. To free from impurities, purify, cleanse. 1630 Venner Via Recta Introd. 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes. 1685 Borne Effects Motion Suppl. 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills. 1751 Bayes in Phil. Trans. XLVII. 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood. 1800 Howarn ibid. XC. 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali. 1830 Havenron Phys. Gog. iii. 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid.

fig. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth... of Corporeity. 1780 Burne. Speech at Bristol Wks. 1842 I. 263 It was long before the spirit of true piety... could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention. 1831 Fraste's Mag. VI. 602 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2. intr. for refl.) To become free from impurities. 1767 Monso in Phil. Trans. LVII. 407 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered.

Hence Depurated fpl. a., Depurating vbl. sb. and fpl. a.

and fpl. a.

1651 Biggs New Disp. 7 124 The depurated bloud from the rena cava. 1762 tr. Bisching's Syst. Geog. 1. 170 Sulphur is also found. but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable. 1781 Phil. Trans. LXXI. 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford. 1840 Barnan Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp., They had come under the valet's depurating hand. 1844-57 G. Bigg Urin. Deposits (ed. 5)63 The depuration (depiurē<sup>1</sup> son). [a. F. depuration (13th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. depuration-em (It. depuracione, Sp. depuration (Depuration for or depuration for or process of freeing from impurities; puri-

action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, relining; in *Med*, the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

from the humours or fluids of the body.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 603 (R.) This manaer of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer. 1641 Frencht Distill. i. (1651) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use.

1753 N. Torrinano Gangr. Sore Threat p. xii, This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptians on the Skin. 1780 Mrs. Prozzi Journ. France 1. 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways. 1880 Hauguron Phys. Gog. ii. 8t The Upper Paleozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place.

Depurative (dIplio-ratity, de-pinreitiv), a. and sb. [f. med. or mod.l. depuratif (1792 in Halzf.)]

A. adj. Having the quality of cleansing from impurities. B. sb. A purifying agent or medicine. Depurative disease, a name given by Dickinson to lardaceous disease.

cous disease.

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. vi. 167 A depurative fermentation of the humours. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Hot. 147 The depurative properties ascribed.. to Viola canina. 1861 Technologist 11. 30 Sarsaparilla ... as a depurative and restorative in disorders of the blood.

**Depurator** (de pinretor). [agent-n. f. Depu-RATE v. on Latin analogies.] An agent or apparatus

RATE v. on Latin analogies.] An agent or apparatus that purifies or cleanses; spec. see quot. 1874.

1835 Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim. I. 159 Similar to what devolves upon the larves of certain insects, with regard to stagnant waters, they may be depurators.

1858 Simmons, Depurator, a French michine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spianing.

1874 Kirbut Dict. Mech., Depurator, an apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the exercitory ducts of the skin. The depurator is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802.

1885 Alien. & Neurol. Oct. 540 The remedies indicated... are chiefy depurators and nutrients.

Depuratory (d/piii=ratori), a. (sb.) [mod.

**Depuratory** (d'piūo rătəri), a. (sb.) [mod. f. ppl. stem of depurare: see -ory.]

A. adj. = DEPURATIVE a.; formerly spec. 'applied to certain diseases which were supposed to pfled to certain obseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system' (Syd. Soc. Lex.), 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 569 The Continual Depuratory Feaver. 1733 Cheyne Eng. Malady 11. xi. § 3 (1734) 233 Nervous Fevers, as distinguished from Hot and Depuratory ones. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 256 A water-vascular ones. 1870 ROLLESTO.
or depuratory system.

B. sb. = Depurative sh.

"Obs. [ad.

B. sb. = DEPURATIVE sh.

† Depure, v. Ohs. [ad. F. dépurer or med. L. dēpūrāre: sec DEPURATE.] trans. To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); = DEPURATE v. a140-50 Alexander 2768 Send.. Sum pured pelloure depurid to put in oure wedis. 1447 Hokenham Scyntys (Roxb.) 246 My soule depuryd from vyce. 1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe Ep. Ded. It es sends for the harber to depure, decurtate, and sponge him. 1699 Evern Acetaria (1729) 156 Ingredients.. (which) depure the Blood.

Hence Depurred, Depurring ppl. adjs. 1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. vi. 74 And lyke crystall depured was Enerty wyndowe. 1508 Dunbar Goldyn Targe i, With cleir depurit beims christalyne. 1545 Rannold Byrth Mankyndt 132 Conflycte them with claryhed and depuryd hunny, 1546 Lanclev Vol. Verg. De Invent. It. i. 35 b. Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the moste depured and perfecte maner. 1873 W. S. Mano Aver Again xxxii. 417 Spirit of Night.. Already doth thy soft depuring light Mine eyes unfilm.

† Depurgatory, a. Obs. rare— [f. ppl. stem of L. dēpurgāre to clean out: see -ory.] Ilaving the quality of purging or cleansing. 1611 Cotor. Depurgatoire, depurgatorie; purging.

† Depurge, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēpurgāre: see prec.] Irans. To purge or cleanse from impurity. 1657 in Physical Dict.
Depurit, Sc. f. Defuned ppl. a.
Depurition, had form for Defuration. 1847 in Craic.

Depurition, had form for DEPURATION.

† Depurse, v. Sc. Obs. [f. De- H. 2 + Purse:

† Depu'rse, v. Sc. Ohs. [f. De- II. 2 + PURBE: Cf. dehurse, disburse.] = DIRBURBE, a 1648 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814) V. 479 (Jam.), With power ... to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes .. and to give ... directiones for depurseing thairof. 1655 in Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers (1855) App. 20/1 Halfe of the expenses depursed in legall pursute. 1676 W. Row Contin. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 380 Which monies Mr. Blair did most willingly depurse. 1733 P. Lindsay Interest Scot. 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.

Hence Denu'rsement = DISBURSEMENT.

Hence Depu'raement = DISBURSEMENT

11encc Depursement = 1)18BURSEMENT.

1636 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1. 158 Write up your depursements .. and keep the account of what ye give out.

1643 Se. Acts Chas. 1/1870) VI. 16 Necessarie depursements bestowed be him. 1774 Petit. in A. MrKay IIIst. Kil.

nurrock 303 To.. expend the haill necessary depursement.

Deputable (d/piū-tāb'l, de-piū-). a. [f. Deputus v. +-ABLE.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.

1621 W. Sclater Tythes (1693) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the service of God. Ibid. 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods service.

1841 Carryle Baillie Misc. (1888) V1. 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhither.

+ De-putary, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Depute v. +-ARY].] Acting as a deputy: deputed

-ABY ] Acting as a deputy; deputed. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 391 b. His [the Pope's] ulles of Pardons and his deputary Comissaryes.

The putate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. döputät-us, pn. pple. of döputare to Depute.] (pple. and adj.) Deputed; appointed, assigned.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholoucu's 32 Holy place, which deputat ys only to duyne vse. 1560 Rollann Crt. Veius in 181 Rhammisia, quhilk [mispr. quhill] was luge deputate.

Deputation (deputati-jan), sb. [f. L. type

\*deputation-em, n. of action from deputate to DE-PUTE: cf. F. deputation (16th c. in Littré), It. deputazione (deputatione, Florio 1598).] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

† 1. gen. Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc.). Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 178 He shall. Ordeigne his deputation of suche juges, as ben lerned. c 1449 Procok Refr. II. xii. 220 The deputacioun and the assigning bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned forto represente the bodi of Crist. 1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 9 The Chaunceller... [shall] have the Deputacion and Assignement of ... Persones... that they shall take and receyve the seid Toule and Custome. 1640 Br. Hall. Epite. II. xxi. 207 One Bartolomaus the Bishop of the Hereticks... taking upon him the Deputation of that Anti-pope, yeelded unto him a wicked and abhominable reverence. a 1647 Fillmer Patriarcha (1837) 21 Is seems they did not like a king by deputation but desired one by succession. 1650 R. Hollingworth Usurfed Powers 68 None can take it in hand but by deputation from him.

2. sfec. Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation.

one hy succession. 1650 R. Hollingworth Usurped Powers 68 None can take it in hand but by deputation from him.

2. spec. Appointment to not on behalf of another; delegation.

1534 Act 26 Hen. 1'III, c. 3 § 4 Any person. to whome any deputation shalbe made by commission.] 1552 Hulder, Deputation, substitutio, subrogatio. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Inxxi. § 7 Vinto all these, the law hath. given leave, while themselves bear waightier burthens, to supply inferiour by deputation. 1698 Norris Treat. Sec. Subjects 280 That we Feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Deputation. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 44 The king. grants this deputation to a person regularly bred to the law. 1863 A. J. Horwood Lear-liks. 30-1 Edin. J. Prof. 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of deputation was common in Eyre.

† b. A document convoying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. Obs.

1638 Dicar Poy. Medit. (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a deputation of being my Vice-admirall. 1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2698/4 A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Deputation. 1798 Jane Austen Lett. I. 162 James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's deputation.

† 3. An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority. Obs.

(The deputation was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)

1749 Fielding Tom Jones IV. V. The squire declared. he would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning. 21815 Jane Austen Persuas. iii. (D.), He. had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. 1869 Daily News 23 Apr., Formerly the Wooks and Forests gave what were called 'deputations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lan

company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society.

The chief current use.)

1732 LEGIARD Selhos II. ix. 344 They propos'd to send a deputation of four senators. 1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. 1, 1, vi. 186 A deputation of the Houses waited on the King. 1879 McCaativ Own Times II. xxii. 146 The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.

Hence Deputation, Deputationize v., to visit with a deputation; Deputational a., of or belonging to a deputation; Deputationist, one who belongs to or supports a deputation. 1885 Manch. Exam. 18 Mar. 5/3 The trustees are on the side of the deputationists. 1888 Inclunes Sheet Manchester Ch. of E. Temp. Soc., Travelling and Deputational Expenses 1888 Lane. Evening Post 3 Feb. 2/4 The Prime Minister has been deputationised by some of the nost expert among our sociologists. 1891 Scott. Leader 12 Jan. 4 The Unionists. last week 'deputationed' Mr. Goschen.

Deputative (derpittetity), a. [f. L. députât-, ppl. stem of députâte to Depute + IVE.] Characterised by deputation or lu being donnted : of the

terized by deputation or by being deputed; of the

terized by deputation or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy.

1625 8 tr. Camden's Hist. Elis. 111. (1688) 362 A Parliament.. begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby. 1646 Litaurne Game Scotch & Eng. 20 Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented.. and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body. a 1653 Golge Comm. 11cb. ii. 5 If authority be yielded unto Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to..work which is injuyned by them. Ifence Deputatively adv., by way of deputation.

tion.

1653 GAUDEN Hierasp. 472 To pay Tithes to Christ... by the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and ministerially himself.

1818 G. S. Fanea Hor. Mos. II. 43 And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers deputatively?

Deputator (de pinteltos). rare. [agent-n. from bulare to DEPUTE.]

1. deputare to DEFUTE. J

1. One who deputes another to act for him.
1669 Locke Laws of Carolina § 56 All such deputations, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator. 1884 19th Cent. Jan. & The deputy necessarily disappeared with the deputator.

A member of a deputation. (nonce-use,)

2. A member of a deputation. (nonce-use.)

1894 Nat. Observer 6 Jan. 181/1 The philauthropic projects of Professor Stuart. and other 'deputators'.

Depute (depint), ppl. a. and sb. Now only Sc. Also 5-6 deputte, 6-7 deput; see also Debite. [Found as pa. pple. before the appearance of any other part of Depute v.; app. repr. OF. depute (mod F. député) pa. pple., the final e having become mute, as in assign, avowe, etc. After the verb came into use, depute, deput, continued to be used as its pa. pple., and even as its pa. t. (esp. in Sc., where perhaps it was viewed as short for deputit. where perhaps it was viewed as short for deputit, deputed). Only Sc. since the 17th c.]

† A. as pa. pple. Deputed; imputed, ascribed;

† A. as pa. pple. Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned: see Depute v.

1382 Wyclif Rom. Prol. 299 The apostil. shewith... al... to be depute to the grace of God. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Cayton). xxii. (1859) 24 Grace, quene and heuenly pryncesse. As depute by the souerayne kying eterne. 1140 Gesta Rom. liv. 235 (Harl. MS) Thei... hadde I-pute sheldes in a certeyne place depute berefor. 1513 Douglas Africis vi. ix. 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput as For ilk trespas. 1623 Camben in Lett. Lat. Men. Camden) 126 Some such as were deput for mee in this yeeres Visitation.

B. sh. One deputed; = DEPUTY. (Now only St.) 1405. 1409 [see Deputy 1 h. 2]. 1530 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 72 The seyd Chamseler, hys Deputt's, and Scolers. 1563-7 Buchanas Reform. St. Andror Wks. (1892) 15 The conservatour or hys deput being present. a 1605 Montgomerie Mice. Poems xxviii. 1 Melancholie, grit deput of Dispair. 1821 Joanna Ballille Metr. Leg., Lord John xxiv, Twas no depute's task your guest to ask. 1868 Act. 31-2 Vict. c. 101 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depute. C. In comb. (Sc.)

1640-1 Kirkeudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 56 Ressaivit by the Commissar depute, the rentalles of the pretendit bischopes' rentes. 1681 Act. Secur. Peace of Kingd. Scott): in Lond. Gaz. No. 1682-4 To nominate Sheriff-Deputs, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners. 1753 Stewart's Trial App. 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff-depute of the shire of Argyll. 1869 Pall Mall G. 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate. the Solicitor-General. Subordinate to these are four advocate-deputes.

Depute (dipint), v. [a. F. diputer (1328 in Hatzl.), nd. L. deputare to consider ns. destine, allot, f. De. I. 2 b + putāre to think, connt, consider, etc.]

+1. trans. To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function. Obs.

thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, of function. Obs.

11435 Wyntoun Cron. vii. vi. 361 And als he depute hys Counsale The erle of Fyfe mast specyale. 1483 Canton Gold.

1162, 80 bit Thys chylde was taken prysoner and deputed to serue the kynge. 1489 — Fayter of A. iv. xv. 274 The sygne of the Egle is deputed for the dygnyte Imperyal.

1513-4 Act 5 Han. VIII, c. 1 Pream., The Kyng. hath deputed and ordeyned in the seid Citie. divers officers and ministres. a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. II. Aurel. (1546) I ij. He deputed two howers for the matters of Asie. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows 111. Ep. Ded. 4 Faithful. in deputing to the Lords service men fit for their function. 1683 Brit. Spec. 129 Westminster. was. from its first foundation deputed for the burial of our Kings.

† 2. To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute. Obs. 1388 (see Depute Fpl. a.). 1485 Canton St. Wenefr. 10 They myght depute it to the pryde of her. a 1592 II. Smith Serm. Phil. i. 23 The Aposte... doth depute their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

† 3. To consign, deliver over. Obs.

treases and sudden death to none other cause,

† 3. To consign, deliver over. Obs.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 44 Lette nat me be deputed to euerlastyng flammys, \$480 Caxron Ovid's Met. xt. xix, But some..seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shipp, whyche the flodes deputed at theyre playsire. 2483 — Gold. Leg. 264/1 This blessid saint.. was deputed uoto an hard and strayte pryson.

4. To assign (a charge); now, spec. to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute.

give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy of substitute.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 35 Pream., The Kyngis Gince.. deputed to hym than and sithen offices of charge. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Spiritual talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1727 De For. Hist. Appar. vi. (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates. 1833 Hr. Martineau Berkeley I. iv. 73 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time.

5. spec. To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf. [1494 Fabyan Chron. iv. Ixiii. 42 Caraucius.. was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes. 1530 Palsca. 513/1, I muste nedes departe. but I wyll depute some bodye in my romme. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 35 The Justice and Justices.. shall make assigne depute and appointe as many deputie or deputics.. as.. shalbe thought convenient.] 155a Huloet, Depute.. surrogo, delego. 1604 Shaks. Oth. iv. ii. 250 To depute Cassio in Othellos place. 1687 in Magd. Coll. & Jas. II, Ixviii, The vice President and others Fellows. being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 55 ? 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburg. 1833 Hr. Martineau Manch. Strike iv. 54 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters. 1874 Gerens Short Hist. iv. § 2. 172 They were elected... by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

+ D. absol. To send a deputation. Obs. rare.

purpose. + b. absol. To send a deputation. Obs. rare. 1768 Woman of Honor 11. 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entrenty to do it the honor of repre-

1708 Woman of Honor II. 94 Soon after, a bottoigh depited to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it.

+6. (Sce quot., and cf. DEFUTATION 3.) Obs.
1832 in Pall Mall G. 13 Ang. (1889) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerons 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'.

Hence Deputed ppl. a., Deputing vbl. sh.; also Deputer, one that deputes.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse Ij, There is no sacrament which hath not..bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandement. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. 11. ii. 60 Not the Kings Crowne; nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the ludges kobe. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 369 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right. 1651 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 41 Wee have sometimes Tutores Dativi, or deputed Gnardians amongst us. 1742 Young N. Th. ix. 228 Already is begun the grand assize. Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal. 1795 Fate of Sedley II. 90 Snetonins Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

† Deputery, deputrie. Obs. Sc. [Depute

The office of a depute, deputyship.

184 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

184 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

185 Deputize (depintoiz), v. [f. Depute sb. or

deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesanrarie.

Deputrize (depititoiz), v. [f. Depute sb. or Deputy + -tze.]

1. trans. To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly U.S.
1730-6 Baley (folio) Pref., Députise, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy. 1811 Port Folio Jan. (Bartlett), They seldom think it necessary to deputize more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government. 1828 Webster Deputize, to appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 1877 Sparkow Serm. xix. 248 Those who were deputized. did their master's work faithfully.

2. intr. To act as a deputy; usually in reference to musical engagements. collog.
1869 Athereum 27 Mar. 445/3 Mr. Perren deputized creditably for Mr. Sims Reeves. 1884 Musical Times I May 297/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputise upon nominal terms.

Deputrie, see Deputery, Obs.

Deputy (depiti), sb. Forms. 5 depute, depute, Sc. depwte, 6 deputye, 6-7 deputie, 7-deputy. [a. F. député, subst. use of pa. pple. of deputer to Depute. Originally spelt depute; in one form of which the final e became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it

usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced, and then as in CITY, etc., it passed through -ee, -ie to -y. (Cf. + assigne, assign, assignee.) The ME. examples of depute are placed here, but might as well stand under Depute sb. See also the corrupted forms Debite, Debity.]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, esp. to hold office or exercise anthority instead of another; a substitute, lieu-

anthority instead of another; a substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.

e 1425 Wyntouk Cron. v. x. 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left To keipe Brettayne. 1511 Hen. VII in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 1. 170 That ... ye ... paye unto theim, or to their deputie in their names, the summes aforesaid. 1624 Ln. Kensinoton ibid. Ser. 1. 111. 174 But the case is not different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, fieer is but his deputy. But a deputy, answerd I, that represents his person. 1660 Woon Life (O. H. S.) I. 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof. got a deputy to do it. 1727 Swiff Gulliver 1. vi. 70 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies. 1818 Jas. Mul. Brit. India II, 1v. viii. 283 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on. 1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. III. 338 The... university of Padua... besides deputies and assistants, has 35 professors.

f.g. 1717 L. Howel Desiderius 58 Those two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay Diary 19 Jan., I found her... not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying deputy.

b. Law. A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (general deputy), or some special function of it (special

deputy), or some special function of it (special deputy), but having no interest in the office.

1405 Rolls of Parll, 111. 605/1 Our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1602 Fulberre 2nd Pt. Parall. 46 There is great difference betwixt a bailie, & a deputie. 1607-72 Cowell Interpt. s. v., A Deputy hat not any interest in the Office, but is onely the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things. 1642 Ferrins Prof. Bk. i. § 100 An assignee is such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a deputie such a person who doth occupie in the right of another. 1833 Act 3 § 4 Will. IV. c. 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County. shall. name. a sufficient Deputy, who shall. have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs Jets.]

C. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

those who send him.

those who send him.

1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V, V. I. 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience. 1838 Thialwall Greece IV. 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Sinope, to fetch the vessels. 1862 Lo. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. Vi. 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally.

d. Phr. By deputy: by another person in one's stead by provy.

stead, by proxy.

1625 Bacon Ess., Studies (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others.

1764 Foote Mayor of G. 11. Wks. 1799 I. 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy.

1868 Faeeman Norm. Conq. (1876) II. vii. 23 His wars were waged by deputy.

2. Special applications.

+a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf † a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a viceroy, a Lord Lientenant (of Ireland). 6 1490 in Gairdner Lett. Rich. 111 & Hen. VII (Rolls) App. A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your depute lientenaant of this your land of Irland. 1568 Bible (Bishops') 1 Kings xxii. 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the deputie was king. — Acts xviii. 12 When Gallio was the deputie of Achaia. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, III. iii. 260 You sent me Deputie for Ireland. 1696 Lond. Gas. No. 3190/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. 180 Robertson Serm. Ser. IV. (1863) 1. 7 There was there a deputy, that is, a proconsul.

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

1557 Order of Hospitals C vi b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie. 1597 Shaks, 2 Hen. IV, 11, iv. 92, 1 was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day.

1712 Steele Spect. No. 503 F2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew. 1772 Ann. Reg. 79/2 Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd. presented a petition. 1837 Minic. Corp. Ing. Commission, Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common-Conneilman of the Ward. 1894 I. O. London Directory, Common Conneil.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy.

c. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quots.)

c. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quots.)
1851 Greenwell Coal-trade Terms Northumb. § Durh.
22 Deputies, a set of men employed in setting timber for the
safety of the workmen; also in putting in brattice and
brattice stoppings. They also draw the props from places
where they are not required for further use. 1893 Daily
News 20 Nov. 5/4 The deputies. . test the beams and other
protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and
roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house

tallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house.

1851 Maynew Lond, Labour I. 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'depnty', or manager, till they are returned. 1888 Times 7.3 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question [a common lodging-house].

3. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative accombination.

a member of a representative legislative assembly. Chamber of Deputies: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other coun-

national assembly of France, and some other countries.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes. at Lisbone. 1777 WATSON Philip II (1839) 387 William ... meant .. to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middlehurgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain. 1792 Gentl. Mag. LXII. 11, 945 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 Kennall Trav. I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated representatives. They were anciently called committee-men. 1837 Cranvile Fr. Rev. 111. 11. vi, Deputy Thuriot, he who was Advocate Thuriot. 1863 Mary Howitt F. Bremer's Greece I. viii. 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years.

4. attrib. and Comb. Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of ..; vice-...

1548 HALL Chron. 211 b. Either chief Capitain of Caleis or els deputie Capitain. 1624 Sanoeason Serm. I. 243 The poor yon shall alwayes have with yon, as my deputy-receivers; but me (in person) ye shall not bave always. 1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not deputy-love...he loved us not by a vicar. 1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 3090/3 Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. 1805 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 111. 659 To appoint Capitain Bellingham to be Deputy Ouarter Master general in Mysore. 1843 McAULAY Ess., Mad. D'Arblay, Singing women escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 H. Cox Instit. I. vii. 92 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1831 Rr. How, A.W. Peel in Times 2 Feb. 64 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment

and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable

and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

Deputy, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To appoint or send as deputy; to depute.

1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. III. Law 1126 Frail Aaron, Deputi'd During his [Moses'] absence, all the Flock to guide.

1867 Quiver 186 Thrush, linnet, blackbird.. deputied the lark with praise to heaven.

Deputyship. [f. Deputy sb. +-SHIP]. The office, term of office, or position of a deputy.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO Chron. 111. 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwike.. being.. deputie for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did.. obteine manie castels in his deputieship. 1624 Carr. J. SMITH Virginia V. 190
They would not be gouernlesse when his Deputiship was expired. 1765 Cowera Let. to J. Hill 8 Nov., I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship. 1881 Mrs. OLIPHANT Harry Josechyn 11. 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strennous and anxious deputyship of his clerk.

+ Dequarutitate. v. Obs. rare-1. [f. De-

† **Dequa ntitate**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. De-11. I + L. quantītāt-em quantity; see -ATE <sup>3</sup> 7.]

Thequantitate, v. Obs. rare 1. In Departments. To diminish the quantity or amount of. 1646 Sia T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 86 This we affirme of pure gold, for that which is currant. by reason of its allay. Is actually dequantitated by fire. 1056 in BLOWNE Glossogr. † Dequass, dequace, v. Obs. rare 1. [a. OF. dequasser, decasser to break down, crush, f. De- I. I + quasser, casser to break down, crush, f. OE- I. I + quasser, casser to break down, crush. c. 1400 Test. Love 1. (1360) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their herts. De quoi, dequoy, obs. forms of Decor 3b. 2

Der, obs. form of Dare v., Dear, Deer.

Deracinate (direcsinet), v. [f. F. déracine-r (in OF. desr.), f. dé-, des-, L. Dis- + racine root; see -ATE 3.] trans. To pluck or tear up by the roots; to uproot, eradicate, exterminate. lit. and fig. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V., v. ii. 147 The Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauagery. 1606—Tr. 4 Cr. 1. iii. 90. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 27 But neither Arms, nor Victories... (were) able to deracinate or root out this Doctrine. 1788 Lond. Mag. 477 To deracinate and annihilate the whole system of moral, historical and revealed asseverations. 1883 Stevenson Silverado Sg. (1886) 80 Disembowelling mountains and deracinating pines!

Disembowelling monntains and deracmating pines i b. trainsf.

1843 E. Jones Poems, Sens. & Event 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, Deracinate the fruitful earth of growth. Hence **Deracination**, eradication, extirpation. c 1800 tr. Somini's Trav. I. 227 (L.) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination.

† **Dera'de**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dērād-ēre to scrape or shave off, f. De- I. 2 + rādēre to shave.]

scrape or shave off, f. DE- 1. 2 + radere to shave.] trans. To scrape off or away.

1057 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 378 Zopissa is Pitch deraded from off maritimous ships. 1bid. 638 Quinces..mnst be..not brayed, but deraded.

† Deradiate (dirē': die't), v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- 1. 2 + L. radiāre, radiāt- to emit rays, f. radius ray.] intr. To radiate forth.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Prol. 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradiating from the Center of Truth.

Hence + Deradiation, radiation from a point.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Prol. 13 The Starres transmitting their Influence, by invisible Deradiations. 1704 J. Hanais Lex. Techn. s.v. Actinobolism, The Diffusion or Deradiation of Light or Sound.

Derai, obs. spelling of DERAY.

or Deradiation of Light or Sound.

Derai, obs. spelling of Deray.

† Deraign, sb. Obs. In 4-5 dereyne, 5 derenge, rayn, 6 derene. [a. OF. des., der., deraisne, resne, -raigne, regne, -rene, f. desraisnier to Deraign. In Laws of William I, latinized as disraisnia.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, esp. by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel.

[1302 Batton v. xii. § 2 Ces plays soint comensables et pledables sicum en le graunt bref de dreit overt, mes nient par disreyne [transl. These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not by dereyne]] c1300 K. Alis. 7353 This dereyne, by the baronns Is y-mad, by alle bothe regionns. 1375 Barboura Bruce xIII. 324 On sarisenis thre derengeis dhe; And [in-till] lik derenge of thai He venents sarisenis twa. c 1470 Harding Chron. ix. iv, Turnus then was slayn: Eneas did that dede and that derayn With mighty strokes. c 1500 Lancelot 2313 I have o frend haith o dereyne ydoo, And I can fynd none able knycht tharto. 1513 Douglas America, V. I. of Saffir me perform my derene by and by. 1658 Phillips, Derim. signifieth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he bath done, and his adversary denies. Hence in Kersey, Balley, Ash, etc.

Deraign, v. I. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 3 derenne, 3-4 dereyne, 4 derenge, darreyne, darayne, 5-7 darreine, 6 derene, darreine, raine, reigne, 6-7 dereigne, derraine, darraine, 7 darrayne, deraigne, 7-8 darrain, 7- deraign. [a. OF. deraisnier, -resnier, -rainier, -reiner, -resnier, desr-, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. de-, des- (see De- I. 6) +

7-deraign. [a. Of. deraismer, -resner, -rainer, -reiner, -regner, desr-, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. de-, des- (see DE-I. 6) + raismer to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend:—late L. type \*rationare, f. ration-em reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late I.: cf. the med.L.

forms de-, di-, dirrationare in Du Cange; disraisnāre, disrainniāre, were latinized from OF. Cf. also Arraign (OF. araisnier).]

1. trans. Law. To prove, justify, vindicate; esp.

also Arrais. Law. To prove, justify, vindicate; esp. to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim, etc., of another, asserting an opposing claim).

[1300 Britton 1. xxiii. § 11 Si felonie, adune doune le defendour gage a sey defendre, et le apelour gage pur la cause desreyner [trans]. If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellor security to prove the cause.] 1 c 1335 Coer de L. 7008 That hymself agayn fyve and twenty men, In wylde field wolde fyghte, To derayne Godes ryghte. 1340-70 Alisaunder 124 To lache hym as Lorde pe lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & deedes of armes. 1375 Barbour Brice 1x, 746 In-to playn fichting, 3 he suld press till derenge 3011 richt. c 1400 Destr. Trop 13084 There was no buerne with hat bold the batell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke. 1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII, c. 1 § 2 Enery of the saide ioint tenantes... maie haue aide of the other... to the intent to dereigne the warrantie paramount. 1628 Core On Litt. 6a. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) I. 333 Von hestow much Pains to prove... that the King is not above the Law. And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison. 1741 T. Rounson Gavelkind vi. 129 Who shall deraign that Warranty.

2. trans. To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, est. by warrer of hattle: to challence.

2. trans. To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, esp. by wager of battle; to challenge.

a 1240 Wohninge in Cott. Hom. 285 Thesis swete ihesu. bu me derennedes wid like, and makedes of me wrecche bi leofmon and spinse. c1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 330 Ageyn Kyng Edward. Scotland to dereyne, With werre & battail hard. c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s 7. 751 Thou art a worthy knycht And wilnest to darreyne (v. r. derreyne, darreyn, darreine, dereyne) hire by bataille. 1893 J. C. BLOMFILD Hist. Souldern 12 Richard de Middeltin came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

3. To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by indicial aroument and decision, by wager of battle,

judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle,

judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c 130 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12629 3yf bou sette chalange ber ynne. Dorow bataille schal hit be dereynt. 1387 Trens Higden (Rolls) VII. 241 Pe cause schulde be dereytede by dent of swerd. c 1430 Lyde. Bochas II. xxii. (1554) 5y b, God and trouth was atwen them tweine Egall judge their quarel to darayne. 1513 Douglas Æneis XII. xi. 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand For to derene the mater with this brand. 1601 F. Tate Househ. Ord. Edw. II, § 89 (1876) 53 After thei have dereigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of thaccount what fee thei shal have for such a present. 1809 Bawdwen Domesday Bk. 460 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King.

4. To deraign battle (combat. etc.): a. To

the use of the King.

†4. To deraign battle (combat, etc.): a. To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc. Obs.

21360 Sir Ferundo. 265 3if he mixte flor bat hatail to dereyne profry hym fort to fixte. c1386 Chaucer Kint.'s T.

773 Two harneys.. suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille in the feeld bitwise hem tweyne. 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 4 Henry of Lancastre Duke of Herfforde Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolke Defendante have.. been redy to darraine the batteill like two valiant Knychtes & hardy champions. 1586 Ferre Blaz. Gentrie 309 To vnderstand the order of the derayning, againg and joyning of those battailes, or single combates. 1600 TATE in Gutch Coll. Cur.

1. 7 Combats personal that are derrained for causes capital.

† b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. Obs.

1. 7 Combats personal that are derrained for causes capital.

† b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. Obs.

C1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had hearde the ambassadours. he was afeard to darraigne battaile. 1548 Hall Chron. 47 The Kyng of Englande. . chose a place mete and conveniente for two armies to darrayne battail. 1500 SEENSER F. Q. II. ii. 32 Three valiant knights to see . to darraine A triple warre with triple comitee. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, II. ii. 72 Darraigne your hattell, for they are at hand. 160a CABEW Cornwall (1769) 125 Then darrayning a kinde of battell (but without armes) the Cassarians got the overhand. 1608 Herwooo Sallusi's Ingurth. (1609) 20 This happened towards the evening, no fit time to darraigne a battaile. 1654 VILVAIN Epil. Ess. 1. 54 The. K. Kings. . darraind battle with 4 Forreners. a 1766 G. West Abuse Trat. xx. 8 limitating Spenser] As if he meant fierce battle to darrain.

† C. To dispose (troops, etc.) in battle array; to array; to order. (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER I'rry 100 Every Chief, apart, Darrains his Troups with order, speed and art. 1506 SPENSER F. Q. IV. ix. 4 He gan advise how best he mote darrayne That enterprize, for greatest glories gayne. 1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe 50 The lesser pigmeis. thought it meete to ... elect a King amongst them that might deraine them to battaile. 1614 SYLVESTER Little Bartas 472 To serve Thee, as Hee Iman] is sole ordain'd; So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest (creatures) derrain'd. 1747 J. Ascill Metam. Man 45 God admitted Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraign his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam.

† Derai'gn, v. 2 Obs. Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne. 7 dereign. [a. OF. desrepter. variant

† **Derai'gn**, v. 2 Obs. Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne, 7 dereign. [a. OF. desregner, variant of desrengier, mod.F. déranger to put out of ranks,

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1500-20 Dunbar Now Cumis Aige 56 Befoir no wicht I did
complene, So did her denger me derene. 1530 PALSOR.

506/2, I darrayne (Lydgat), I chaunge or alter a thing from
one purpose to another. Te transmue. This worde is nat
yet admytted in our comen spetche. 1706 PailLips (ed.
Kersey), Deraigne. to disorder or turn out of Course.

Vol. III.

2. fassive. To be discharged from (religious) orders: see Deraignment 2.

orders: see DERAIGNMENT 2.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 42 b, He that is professed monke etc. shalbe a monke, and as a monke shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he bee derained by the lawe of holye churche [Fr. Sinon que Il soit dereigne y la ley de saint esglise]. 160a Fulbreku 1st Pl. Parall. 11 If in auncient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Soueraigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuitie, this was a voyd graunt, though he had been after dereigned, or made Soueraigne of the same house, or some other. 1638 [see Derangsment 2]. 1661 J. Stephens Procurations 39 Those Religious persons being deraigned and dispersed, were not. subject to Visitation.

b. trans/. 1778 Love Feast 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraigned.

Deraignment 1. Hist. Ia. OF description.

can be deraign'd.

Derai'gnment¹. Hist. [a. OF. desraisnement, derainement, f. desraisnier: see Deraign v.¹ and -MENT.] The act of deraigning; = DERAIGN v.¹ 1706 PHILLIES (ed. Kersey), Deraignment, a deraigning or proving. 1865 Nichols Britton II. 292 These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [AFr. disreyee].

† Derai gnment 2. Obs. [a. OF. desrenement, desregner: see DERAIGN v.2 and -MENT.] Dis-

f. desregner: see Deraign v.2 and -Ment.] Discharge from a religious order.

1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII, c. 6 The same religious persons, and enery of them shall be made able.. to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions.. after the time of their seueral deraignements, or departinge out of their religion. 1638 Cose On Litt. 136 b. Deraignment, a displacing, or turning out of his order. So when a Monke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man. 1668 Hale Pref. Rolle's Abridgment 4 Profession, Deraignment, and the several Appendixes relating thereto, made considerable Titles in the old Vear Books.

Derail (dira!, v. [ad. mod. F. dérailler (in Bescherelle's Fr. Dict. 1845, adm. by Académie in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f. dé- (= Dr. II. 2) + rail Rail. Introduced from French nbout 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

1. intr. To run off or leave the rails.

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1850 LARDNER Railway Economy 326 foot-note, Derailment
—I have adopted this word from the French. the verb to derail or to be derailed may be used in a corresponding sense.
1864 Webster, Derail, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. Lardner. 1883 A. Craske in Leisure
Hour 284/2 It the locomotive had 'derailed'. 1883 in
Cassell the only sense given: characterized as American.
2. trans. To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the
rails; to throw off the rails.
1860 Lardner Address Comment 327 On the 16th Septem-

rails; to throw off the rails.

1850 Lardner Railway Economy 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed. Ibid. The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point. 1881 Philad. Record No. 3416. I They stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them. 1881 M Revnolds Engine-driving Life 32 Having their engines de-railed 1862 Daily News 4 Apr. 2/4 The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track.

11ence Derailed ppl. a., Derailing vbl. sb.

1881 Nature XXV. 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive. 1884 Christian World 5 June 419/5 The cause of the derailing of the carriages. 1891 Times 26 Sept. 5/1 The telegraph pole having been broken down. by the derailed carriages.

Derailment (dire liment). [ad. mod. F. diraillement (cited by Bescherelle 1845, from F. Tourneaux 1841), f. dérailler: see prec. Introduced from French (1850; at first chiefly used in U. S.]

from French c 1850: at first chiefly used in U.S.] Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving

Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 Larder Railway Economy 326 In most cases of derailment, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [Foot-note\*, I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect. for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By dtraillement is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails.]

1864 Webster, Derailment, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. Larder. 1880 Times so Jan. (Swiss Railways), The number of accidents. was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailments, 55 as collisions. 1880 51, Tames's Gase. 17 Aug. 12, 1 do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailment. † Derai'n, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. I + Rain v.] intr. To rain down, fall as rain.

2165 Cavenoish Metr. Visions, Ld. Seymour, in Life Wolsey (1825) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from hir face derayn.

Wolsey (1825) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from hir face derayn.

Derain(e, variants of Deraign v. Ohs.

Derange (d/tē!ndz], v. [(18th c.) a. mod.F. dlranger, in Cotgr. (1611) desranger 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. desrengier, f. des., de., disarray, disorder', mod.F. rang Rank, order.

Not in Johnson; considered by him as French:—

'It is not easy to guess how Dr. Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a French word, by reading,—and the wide arch Of derang'd empire fall!—Ant. & Cl. 1. i, which, if deranged were an English word, would be prefrahle both to rained and ranged'. Shaks, 1765 VII. 107.

1. trans. To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. v. 173 Lest the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient. 1793 Crauffun Ld. Auckland's Corr. III. 111 The approach of an army would. probably derange what has been decreed in regard to the Vendée. 1836 MacGillurway tr. Humboldt's Trav. ii. 31 A country recently deranged by volcanic action. 1848

MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11, 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 Speciator 12 Oct., If a dancinggirl deranges her dress too much.

+ b. 'To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer' (Walster 18.32). Ohe (Webster 1828). Obs.

(Webster 1818). Obs. 1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. 1. 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or func-

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of; to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. M. IV. VIII. (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way.

1789 MILLA in Phil. Trans.

LXXX. 8g The hill Knock Renestle is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass.

1804 ABERNETHY SNITS. Obs. 130 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore.

1865 Sig B. Braonie Psychol.

1967 II. 39 Hisbits. which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupplously avoided.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

the reason of.

the reason of.

1825 Souther Tale of Paraguay IV, 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear With such indifference hath deranged his head. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 532 Minds deranged hy sorrow.

532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt.
1848 Fraser's Mag. XXXVIII, 273, 1 ventured to derange your leisure. 1883 STEVENSON New Arab. Nes. 251, 1 am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter.

Ilence Deranging vbl. sb. and fpl. a.
1795 Jenina II. 30 Her share in this deranging incident.
1870 Daily News 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

1870 Daily News 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

Derangeable (dIrēl·ndāāb'l), a. [f. prec. +
-ABLE.] Liable to derangement.
1843 Syo. Satra Lett. (D.). The real impediment..is that derangeable health which helongs to old age.

Deranged (dIrēl·ndād), fyl. a. [f. Derange r.]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.
1796 Morsa Amer. Geog. 1. 246 Measures.. to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation.
1800-10 Coleridor Friend (1865 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs. 1875 Lykl. Princ. Geol. 1. L. vii. 125
The deranged and the horizontal formations.

2. Disordered in mind; insane.
2. Disordered in mind; insane.
2. Geogle Voy. 319 When I came to mention .. they imagined I was still deranged, as there was no such place, as I described. 1865 J. H. Nymans Callista xii. 40 The few persons whom he met.. thought him furious or deranged.
1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

Derangement dIrēl·ndāmēnt. [a. mod. F.

**Derangement** dérêt ndzměnt). [a. mod. F. dérangement (1671 in Hatzf.), f. déranger: see Derange and -Ment.]

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; dis-

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1780 T. Jefferson Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough. 1854 STOCULLER JIAndbk.

Brit. India 417 They could not le incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 Lyfell Princ. Geol.

I. wii. 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity.

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order; disorder; disorganization.

1737 Berkeley Querist § 457 Whether this folly may not produce...an entire derangement of domestic life...a general corruption in both sexes? 1766 Curstrest. Lett. coxeviii. (1792) IV. 231 It is a total dislocation and dirangement, 1805 W. SAUNGERS Min. Walers 502 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1856 Fround Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade.. was causing distress all over the country.

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 Act 39-40 Geo. III. c. 94 § 3 (Jod.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 187a G. D. Collinson Law conc. Idiols 1. i. v. (Jod.). Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them. 18a5 Southey Tale of Paragnay 19, 66 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement. 1874 Maudsley Respons. in Ment. 1015, vii. 233 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

1 Derasion. Obs. rare-1 [In. of action from L. deradeve to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off.

+ Dera sion. Obs. rare-1. [n. of action from

+ Dera sion. Obs. rare-1. [n. of action from L. derādēre to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. un. 79 The derasion made at the foresaid time is sufficient.

Deray (dlītēt'), sb. arch. Also 4 deral, 4-5 derray(e, dray, 5 derei; B. 4-5 desray(e. See also Disray. [a. OF. desrei, desrai, later desroi, derei, derai, deroi, f. tonic stem of desreer: see Deray v., also Array v., Disarray.]

+1. Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion. To make deray: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. Obs. (or arch.).

To make deray: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. Obs. (or arch.).

c1300 K. Alis. 1177 He tok Alisandre this deray, For to ameode gef he may. c1320 Sir Tristr. 3165 On canados sche gan crie And made gett deray, c1420 Anture of Arth. xl, Querto draues thou so dresghe, and mace suche deray? c1470 Henry Wallace vi. 239 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 Douglas Afreis vii. 2. 77 Turnus was by, and amyd this deray, This bait fury of slauchtyr, and fell afray.

B. a 1330 Fragm. Alexander, in Rouland & V. (1836) p. xxiii, ther men might reuthe y-sen Muchel desray, muchel gredeing. 1485 Caxron Chas. Gt. 239 Wherof they maad grete noyse and desraye.

† b. Impetnosity; display of vigour or prowess. c 1306 K. Alis. 2721 Sone he say A yong knyght, also of gret deray. Ageyns him he gynneth to ride. c 1325 Coer de L. 502 The aventerous with gret deray So hard to our knyght he droff, Hys schelde in twoo peses roff.

knyght he droff, Hys schelde in twoo peses roft.

C. Disarray, confusion. modern archaism.

1831 Hogg in Fraser's Mag. IV. 425 Whose beauty, form, and manners bland, Have wrought deray through all the land.

1850 BLACKIE Æschylus II. 196 Him struck dismay in wild deray.

1872 — Lays High. 82 They rove the vest, and in deray They flung her on the floor.

†2. Disorderly action towards any one; violence,

injury, insolent ill-treatment. To do or make deray

injury, insolent ill-treatment. To do or make deray to: to do violence to; to disturb, molest. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23346 (Cott) If þai suld for þaa feluns prai, it war gaia godd and gret derai. c 1340 Ibid. 15568 (Trin.) Þou sal se hem jittt onyst do me greet deray. 1378 Barrour Bruce xv. 438 Lordyngis, it war my will Till mak end of the gret deray That dowglass makis vs ilk day. c 1440 Vork Myst. xvxii. 121 Peter I have prayed for the So that thou schall nost drede his dray. c 1450 Gry Warno. Ovid 3 Met. xii. xix, Achylles was full of desraye and inyquyte, and drewe the body of Hector by grete woodenes. 12 1550 Feirlis of Bernik 536 In thy depairting se thow mak no deray Vnto no wicht, bot frely pass thy way.

3. Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase

similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase

similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase dancing and deray. arch.

1500-20 Dunbar Poems Ixxviii. 14 For din, nor danceing, nor deray, It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 Douglas Æncis 1. xi. heading, Off the bancat, and of the greit deray, And how Cupide iaflambes the lady gay. a1550 Christis Kirke Gr. i, Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene Sic dansing nor deray. 1807 J. Stago Poems 65 Wi' lowpin', dancia' and deray. 1824 Scott Redganutlet Let. xi, There was .. dancing and deray within. 1837 Carlvile Fr. Rev. I. II. I. Xii, So have we seen fond weddings. celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray, at which the elderly shook their heads. 1892 Daily News 2 Dec. 5/2 The dancing and deray were so public that all classes had their share of the fun.

¶ 4. erron. for Array.

1538 Aberdeen Reg. V. 16 (Jam.) To be in thair best deray

1538 Aberdeen Reg. V. 16 (Jam.) To be in thair best deray ilk persone.

ilk persone.

† **Deray** (dirē<sup>1</sup>), v. Ohs. Also dray. [a. OF. desreer, -reier, -rayer, later desroier, derroyer, derayer, = Pr. desreiar, It. disredare:—Rom. type \*desrēdāre, f. L. DIS-+-rēdāre, f. \*rēdo preparation, order: see Array. (The atonic stem in OF. was desre-, the tonic desrei-, -rai-, -rai-, which was afterwards extended to the inf. and other atonic forms.)] reft. and intr. To act or behave in a disorberly manner, to rage.

orderly manner; to rage.

1340-70 Alisaunder 883 Nectanahus.. graithes him sone beraide as a dragoun dreedful in fight. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1210 Pus despitusly be duk drayed him panne. Ibid. 2061 He deraied him as a deuel.

¶ Used for DERAIGN v.¹ [Confusion of derayne 13th 13ch 20020401]

"Used for DERAIGN v. with infin. deraye(n.] c1314 Gny Warm. (A.) 3915 Finde a Sarrazin ober a knist, & he schal anober finde, Pat schal deray[ne] his rist kinde. c1325 Coer de L. \$456 Wylt thou graunt with spere and scheeid Deraye the ryght in the feelde.

pact, solid, rough. ] Rough, uncrystallized, massive. 1825 Coleridge Aids Reft. 329 If. I oppose transparent chrystallized Alumen to opake derb (unchrystallized) Alumen. Derb, a. rare. ? nonce-wd. [a. Ger. derb com-

**Derby** (dā ibi, dā ibi). The name of a town (in OE. named by the Northmen Déorabý, Déorbý) and shire of England, and of an earldom named

from the shire or county. See also DARBY. Hence

1. Proper name of the most noted annual horserace in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth
Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom races, usually
on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whitsunday (the actual date being fixed each year in connexion with those of the Newmarket

and Ascot meetings, by the Jockey Club).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scott. XXXIX. (1855)
305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1848 DISRAELI in
Harper's Mag. Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what
the Derby is'. 'Yes I do. It is the Blue Ribbon of the
Turf'. 1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch. II. vi. 161, I had
been to the Derby.

b. Hence attrib. and in comb., as Derby day,

the day on which the 'Derby' is run; Derby dog, the proverhial dog on the race-course, after this has been otherwise cleared; hence allusively, some-

thing sure to turn up or come in the way.

1862 Times 6 June, It was a real Derby gathering, and, if possible, a Derby gathering exaggerated with all its queer melange of high and low. 1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. 4 Merch.

I. vi. 190 On a Derby Day the hill at Epsom is througed with them. 1885 Times 4 June 10/2 The reputation which invariably attaches to a Derby winner.

c. transf. Of similar important races in other countries, as The French Derby.

1890 Whitaker's Alm. 584/1 The winner of the French Derby. 1894 Daily News 20 Feb. 5/3 The great 'Snowshoe Derby' took place on Sunday and yesterday at Holmenkollen near Christiania.

2. Short for Derby hat: a stiff felt hat with a

2. Short for Derby hat: a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim. U.S.

1888 Pall Mall G. 12 June 14/1 Girls or young ladies are seen with their hands thrust deep into the ulster pocket. the derby tipped on one side. Ibid. 24 Sept. 11/1 Low felt hats—Derby hats, as they are generally called here [U. S.]—were universal.

3. Plastering. = DARBY 5.

1823-42 [see DARBY 5]. 1876 W. PAFWORTH in Encycl. Bril. 18, 504 He is furnished with .. a hand float, a quirk float, and a derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated cost of lime and hair.

4. Derby neck = DERBYBHIRE neck.

1769 T. Prosser(title), An Account of the Method of Cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby-neck. 1771 BARRETTI Journ. Lond. to Genoa II. 148 Gaváys mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

Derbyshire (dā-ibi-, dō-ibifsi). [In OE.

Derbyshire (dā ibi-, dā ibi jai). [In OE. Deorbi-seir, Deorbi-seir: see prec.] The shire or county of Derby in England. Hence

1. Derbyshire neck: a swelling of the thyroid gland; bronchocele, goitre; so called as being endemic in parts of that county.

endemic in parts of that county.

1802 Bedder in parts of that county.

1802 Bedder in parts of that county.

1802 Bedder in parts of the water of melted snow has been held by many authors to be the cause of the bronchocele or Derbyshire neck.

1836 Sir G. Head Home Tour

117 The malady. called the 'Derbyshire neck'—an endemic protuberance in the throat, or goitre.

1878 T. Bravant Pract.

3urg. I. 191 Goitre, or Derbyshire neck, is very common.

2. Derbyshire spar, † drop: flnor-spar.

1772 Gilpin Lakes Cumberland (1788) II. 217 It..is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop. But on the spot it is called Blue John.

1988 Cronstedt's Min.

26 Pieces of Derbyshire spar, through which the light of a candle formed many images.

1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 64 Derbyshire spar (fluoride of calcium).

Derche, obs. form of Dirge.

† Der-doing, ppl. a. Obs. rare—1. A pseudoarchaism of Spenser, app. from dare-do taken as a compound verb, with pple. in-ing (cf. Debring-Do)

compound verb, with pple. in -ING (cf. DEBRING-DO)

taken in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'.

Dere-doing as a legitimate combination would mean 'harmdoing, mischief-working'.

1500 SPENSER F. Q. n. vii. 10 Me ill befits, that in derdoing armes And bonours suit my vowed daies do spend, Unto thy bounteous haytes... to attend.

+ Dere, 36. Obs. Forms: 3-6 dere, 4-5 der, 5 (darr), deire, derre, deerre, 5-6 deere, 5-7 Sc. deir, 6 deare, 7 dial. dare. [f. Dere v.: perhaps a continuation of OE. daru (whence ME. darw) with the control of OE. daru (whence ME. darr) with the vowel assimilated to the vb.: cf. MDu. dere, in Kilian dere, deyre 'nocumentum, offensa, noxa'. See next.] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief,

noxa'. See next.] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief, esp, in phr. to do (a person) dere.
c1250 Gen. & Ex., 324 Pharaon bannede vt his here, Israel he ôhoate to don dere. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8904 Now may 3e lyghdy here be stones to schip wybouten dere. 14. Grene Knt. 401 in Sir Gawayne (Bannatyne Club) App. 237 If itt be poynt of any war. There shall noe man doe you noe darr. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 149 Wylle ye do any dere to my chyld and me? c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) in. 192, I shall the socor in enery dere. c150 Pride & Lowl. (1821) 13 Many a vice... Which do, and have done this land mickle deere. 1603 Philotots lixilli, 30w mon first to me sweir, That 3e to me sall do na deir. 1674 Rav N. C. Words 13 Dare, harm or pain... It does me no dare, i.e. no harm.
† Dere. v. Obs. Forms: 1 derian, 2-4 derie (n.

† Dere. v. Obs. Forms: I derian, 2-4 derie(n, † Dere, v. Obs. Forms: I derian, 2-4 derie (n., (4 deri, derye), 2-3 deren, 3-6 dere, 4-5 der, (4-7 deere, 5 deire, dayre, 5-6 deyre, 6 dear(e, Sc. deir, 6-7 dare). [OE. derian, derigan = OFris. dera, OS. derian, MDn. deren (daren), Du. deren, OHG. terjan, teren, MHG. tern:—WGer. \*darjan, f. WGer. \*dara str. fem., OHG. tara, OE. daru,

OHG. terjan, teren, MHG. tern:—WGer. \*darjan, f. WGer. \*dara str. fem., OHG. tara, OE. daru, hurt, harm, injury, damage.]

1. trans. To hurt, harm, injure.

1. 10 OE. intrans. with dative, 'to do harm to'.

1. 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. vii. § 3 Dat him do stormas derian me mahan. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 13 Ne bet eon scal derien nouder bere ne hunger. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 79

Flesliche lustes be deried ure sowle. 1300 Hawebk 574

Leoun or wif.. Or ober best, bat wolde him dere. 1380 Lay Folks' Catech. (Lamb. MS.) 831 Fals wytnesse bow noon beere by neysbore wyttyngly to dere. 1300 Hawebk 574

Leoun or wif.. Or ober best, bat wolde him dere. 1380 Lay Folks' Catech. (Lamb. MS.) 831 Fals wytnesse bow noon beere by neysbore wyttyngly to dere. 1300 Hawebk 574

Leoun or wif.. Or ober best, bat wolde him dere. 1370 Barclan Mirr. Gd. Manuers' (1570)

D iv, Who is without trespasse, what can him hurt or dere. 1573 Tusser Husb. ii. (1878) 8 Great charge so long did dare me. 1613 T. Potts Disc. Witches (1845) K ij a, The stick nor the stake shall never deere thee.

b. absol. To do harm, 'hurt'.

1 1000 O.E. Chron. an. 1032 Gehwær hit [bat wildefyr] derode eac on manegum stowum. 1300 Cursor M. 10014 (Cott.) Pat nathing mai cum in þat ders. 1336 Chaucer Sogr's T. 232 And of Achilles for his queinte spere, For he coupe wip if bobe hele and dere. 1400 Destr. Troy 1203

For to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

2. To trouble, grieve, vex, annoy, incommode. 1340 Cursor M. 7377 (Tria.) To be king not wol him dere. 1400 Maunese. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Stagez. ilk ane abouen oper, to see þe instyng, so þat nane schall dere oþer, ne lett oper to see. 1400 Maunese. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Stagez. ilk ane abouen oper, to see þe instyng, so þat nane schall dere oþer, ne lett oper to see. 1481 Caxron Reynard xxxix. (Arb.) 106 That dered hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye. he was so angry in his herte. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk & Wenter ech other dered, we sought out meanes al quarels to haue clered. 1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 64 It dares me, it pain

Hence Derring vbl. sb.; Derring (derend, de-

rivinde) ppl. a., doing harm, hurtful.

a 1325 Prose Psatter liv. [lv.] 3 Hij were derend to me in ire.
1340 Ayeub. 63 Per byeb leazinges helpinde, and leazinges likynde, and leazinges deriynde. c1400 Destr. Froy 11003
Dyng bom to dethe for deyring of other. c1440 Promp.
Parr. 118 Derynge or noyynge, nocumentum, gravamen.

1. Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian; esp. of a vessel abandoned at sea; transf. said of land left dry by the recession of the sea.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 1. i. P to The affections which these exposed and derelict children bear to their mothers. 1700 Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) IV. 640 A tryal before the barons of the exchequer. about derelict lands left by the sea in Vorkshire. 1848 Hallam Mil. Ages 1. Notes iii. (1855) I. 106 Gaul, like Britain . had become almost a sort of derelict possession, to be seized by the occupant. 1888 Times 21 Aug. 9/3 Massowah, which, having been abandoned and left derelict by Egypt. was seized by Italy as a res nullius.

182. Typy Burke Amer. Tax. Wks. (1842) I. 171 They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends.

2. Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, de-

and derelict minds of his friends.

2. Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, delinquent (U.S.). Hence **Derelictness**.

1864 Daily Tel. 13 Sept., Probably you will think that United States Commissioner Newton was very 'derelict' in his duty. 1888 The Voice (N.Y.) 4 Oct., The derelictness of many officials in Kansas. B. sh.

B. sb.

1. A piece of property abandoned by the owner or gnardian; esp. a vessel abandoned at sea.

1670 Lond. Gaz. No. 534/1 A small Virginia ship laden with Tobacco, which they seised as a Derelict, pretending the men had forsaken the ship. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Derelicts, in the civil law, are such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. 1835 De. QUINCEY Mod. Greece Wks. XIV. 320 Often. plague. would absolutely depopulate a region. In such cases, mere strangers would oftentimes enter upon the lands as a derelict. 1877 W. Thomson Cruise Challenger iv. 61 On the morning of March 23rd we steamed in search of the derelict.

1. A person abandoned or forsaken.

1728 Sanage Bastard Pref., I was a Derelict from my

1728 SAVAGE BASTARD Pref., I was a Derelict from my cradle. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap 258 To try conclusions with my helplessness,—To pounce on, misuse me, your derelict, Helped by advantage that bereavement lends?

2. One guilty of dereliction of duty (U.S.). Cf.

A. 2. 1888 The Voice (N.Y.) 3 Jan., The Republicans renominated and triumphantly re-elected the derelicts.

**Dereli'ct,** v. rare. [f. L. dērelict-, ppl. stem of dērelinquēre: see prec.]

+1. trans. To abandon, forsake. Obs.

T. L. LYGHS. 10 ADARIGON, 10TSAKE. USS.

1622 DONNE Serm. John xi. 35 Friends ... must not be derelicted, abandoned to themselves. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. lxxiii, Grants .. of Lands derelicted.

2. fig. To fail to keep or observe; to fall short

of. nonce-use. 1881 MACFARREN Counterp. iv. 9 Exceptions can only be understood by students who are thoroughly conversant with the rules they [the exceptions] derelict.

Dereliction (derilikson). [ad. L. dereliction-em, n. of action from derelicquere: see Derelict. Cf. obs. F. (16th c.) dereliction (Godef.).]

1. The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); abandonment. (Now rare

tention not to resume); abandonment. exc. in legal use.)

exc. in legal use.)

\*\*n 1612 Donne Buddavatos (1644) 123 The next species of Homicide. is Permission, which when it is toward ourselves, is by the schoolemen usually called Desertion, or Dereliction. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 1. viii. \*\*P 5 Repentance and dereliction of sins. 1782 Gibbos Decl. & F. xxxvi. (1836) 586 This wise dereliction of obsolete, vexations, and unprofitable claims. 1878 Jes. Mill. Brit. India II. v. iv. 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1875 Bryce Holy Rom. Emp. xi. (ed. 5) 176 Imposts. by long dereliction apparently obsolete.

\*\*D. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now rare.

b. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now rare.

1507 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. xvii. \$ 2 Dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 98 That Jesus Christ did suffer dereliction of God really; that he was indeed deserted and forsaken of God. 1717 Junius Lett. Ixvii. 330 The unhappy baronet has no friends...you are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction. 1807 Vancouver Agric. Devon (1813) 85 These mansions... whether their dereliction arises from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

c. fig. The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of lead by the sea. carret. the land thus left dry

C. fig. The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea; concr. the land thus left dry.

1767 BLACKSTONE COMM. II. 261 Lands newly created. by the alluvion or dereliction of the sea. 1804 COLERBOOKE Husb. Bengal (1806) 8 Land which has been gained by the dereliction of water. 1866 Rocens Agric. & Prices I. iv. 106 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the dereliction of the sea.

2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or

2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in the phr. dereliction of duty.

2778 Burke Corv. (1841) II. 217 A dereliction of every opinion and principle that I have held. 1836 J. Gulbert Chr. Atonem. iv. (1852) go He will not accept of compliments paid to his power at the expense of a dereliction of his royal claims. 1840 H. Ainsworth Tower of London viii, They would be inswerable with their lives for any further dereliction of duty. 1860 Puser Win. Proph. Mal. ii. 11, Idolatry, the central dereliction of God. 2892 LD. ESHER in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 211/2 The plaintiffs have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, but for which the sewage matter would not llow into the stream.

b. Hence absol. Failure in duty, delinquency. 1830 Herschell. Stud. Nat. Phil. 11 In this case it was moral dereliction which gave to ridicule a weight and power not necessarily. belonging to it. 1842 Emerson Lect., Man the Reformer Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The employments of commerce... are... viitated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive. 1881 S. II. Hodoson Outcast Ess. 396 What! on thy guiltless children wilt thou call Lightly the curse of such a dereliction? 1882 Hinsdale Garfield & Educ. 1, 396 Each pupil felt... that he owed her a personal apology for any dereliction or failure on his part.

† 3. Failure, cessation; esp. sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting. Obs.

† 3. Failure, cessation; esp. sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting. Obs.

1647 H. More Song of Soul in. App. laxix, Of brasen sleep and bodi's derelictions. 1749 Br. Lavington Enthus. Methodists (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings. 1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. xl. 91 The word eclipse. signifies dereliction, a fainting away, or swouning. 1797 E. M. Lomax Philanthrope 169 All at once, by some unfortunate dereliction of mind, he made a full stop.

† b. Failure, defect, shortcoming. Obs.

1802 Fusell in Lect. Paint, ii. (Bohn 1848) 383 Michelangelo... no doubt had his moments of dereliction. 1807 Offic ibid. i. 265 Michelangelo had derelictions and deficiencies too great to be overlooked.

Dereligionize, -ing: see Dr. II. 1.

Deroling, -yng, obs. forms of Darling.

† Dorelinque, v. Obs. rare—0. — next.

1623 Cocreen, Perelinque, to leaue.

† Derelinquish (ditlinkwif), v. Obs. [f. Relinquirish (ditlinkwif), v. Obs. [f. Relinquirish (ditlinkwif), v. Obs. (G. Coche, derelainquir in same sense (Godef.).]

Cf. OF. derelainquir in same sense (Godef.).]

trans. To relinquish utterly, forsake, abandon.

a 1612 Donne Budbararos (1644) 106 That it were deadly
sinne in him to de-relinquish the Church. 2679 J. SMITH
Narrat. Pop. Plot Ded. B. That you will not.. both desert
your Self, and de-relinquish the care of three Kingdoms.
1799 Kinwan Gool. Est. 81 This vast continental depression,
whose derelinquished space was occupied by water.

Decrease. Propuls. Propuls. Acquired. Self-MIGN.

Derene, -renne, -reyne, variants of DERAIGN

v. Obs., to prove, etc.

+ **Derere**, adv. Obs. [a. OF. dericre, now derrière, behind = Pr. dereire, It. dietro, drieto:derrière, behind = Pr. deretre, R. detro, drieto:
late pop. L. de-retro 'from backwards'.] Behind.
c1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 181 (Harl.) This seely elerkes
ronnen vp and doun, Wib keep, keep, stand, stand, lossa,
ware derere, Ga wightly bou and I sal keep him heere.
† Derf, 36. Obs. [app. shortened from OE.
gedeorf labour, trouble, tribulation, f. deorfan
to labour: see Derve.] Trouble, tribulation,

hurt.
[c 1000 ÆLFRIC Colloguy r 16 Hig, hig, micel gedeorf ys hit!] c 1205 LAV. 10943 Nas na man . Det dursten him derf makien. a 1225 Ancr. R. 80 Strong uorte drien derf ine Godes seruise. Ibid. 105 Heo wolde þet derf þuldeliche bolien. Ibid. 180 Sicnesse, mecise. . and euerich licomliche derf þet eileþ þe vlesche. c 1230 Hali Mcid. 17 Abeore bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest.

+ Derf, a. (adv.) Obs. Forms: 3 (Orm.) derrf, deorrf, 3-4 derue, 3-6 derf, 4-5 derff, 4-6 derfe, 5-6 derffe, darf(e, 6 dearfe. [app. a. ON. djarfr (:-derfa-z) bold, daring, audacions, impudent: cf. OSw. diarver, diærver, Sw. djerf, Da. diærv : cognate with OS. derbi, OFris. derfe; not recorded in OE. where the forms would be deorf, dierfe; cf. in OE. where the forms would be deorf, dierfe; cf.

deorrflike in Ormin.]

1. Bold, daring, courageous, brave.

1. Bold, daring, brave.

1. Bold, and derf derf hightes.

1. Bold, and acious, daringly in the daring brave.

1. Bold, and acious, daringly in the daring brave.

wicked.

a 2300 Cursor M. 12936 (Cott.) Pat derf o ded, bat fals traitur. Ibid. 27749 (Cott.) Wreth ... wentes man fra goddis will and mas him derf to dedis ill. Fa 1400 Morte Arth. 3779 Thow salle be dede and undone for thy derfe dedys. C 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 305 Fulle darfe has been nure deede for thi commen is our care. 1570 Levins Manip. 31 Darfe, stubborn, fertinax, obduralus.

2. Strong, sturdy, stout.
2. Strong, sturdy, stout.
2. Strong, sturdy, stout.
4. 1340 Gav. 4 Gr. Kut. 1233 pe dor drawen, & dit with a derf haspe. 7 a 2400 Morte Arth. 312 No more dowte the dynte of their derfe wapyns. C 1450 IENNYSON Mor. Fab. 78 His darf oxen 1 compt them not a flee.

b. Vigorous, forcible, violent.
c 2440 Fork Myst. Xivi. 17 That drewe all the domesmen derfie indignacioun. c 2450 Golagros 4 Gav. 350 Delis thair full doughtely mony derf dynt. 16. Earl Westmorland 291 in Furniv. Perry Folio I. 311 Blowes that were both derfe and dire.

2. Deiaful arimones towards described areadful armal.

3. Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful; eruel.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 565 Ich hire wule don to be derueste dea5. c 2335 E. E. Allit. P. B. 862 Dotr away your derf

dyn & derez nener my gestes. e 1470 Henny Wallace vu.
217 Mony.. Off Wallace part, thai putt to that derff deid.
b. Troublesome, hard, difficult.

D. Producesome, nard, difficult.

a 223 Leg. Kath. 948 For als him no derure for to adveschen feole ben fewe. c 2230 Hall Meid. 19 His reades., derue beoð to fullen. 2535 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 294

The darfast way. Tha take the gait without rangat till go.

B. as adv. Grievously, terribly.

c 2325 Metr. Hom. (1862) 23 Slic wordes said Crist of thir wers that fole in werd full derf deres.

Derfde, pa. 1. of Derve v. Obs.

Derfde, pa. 1. of DERVE v. Obs.

† Derfdul, a. Obs. In 4 derful, 6 darfful.

[?f. DERF sb. + -FUL.] ? Troublous, hurtful; or

= DERF a. Hence Derffully adv.

c 2340 Cursor M. 22544 (Edin.) Wod and wal al donn sal
draw of demster pat derful aw. [Other MSS. dredful.] 1535

STEWART Cron. Scot. 2338 The dartis flew lyke fyre out of
the flint Darfful and dour.

a 2332 Leg. Kath. 1000 Deien
se derfilele | por MS. derfulliche].

† Derfly, a. Obs. [?f. DERF a. + -Lv 1; cf. ON.
djarftigr bold, daring.] Grievons, terrible, dreadful. = DERF a. 2

a 1300 Cursor M. 1143 (Cott.) Pi derfli dede has liknes nan.
bid. 7182 To derfly ded þai suld him bring.

† **Derfly**, adv. Obs. Forms: see Derf a. [f. Derf a. + -Lv<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ON. djarfliga boldly.]

1. Boldly; fiercely. c 2200 OBMN 9752 Forp) to the Sant Toram Deorrilike to begrippen. c 1220 Besthary 411 For to winnen fode derflike wiouten dred. c 1340 Gaw. y Gr. Knt. 2334 How hat dozty dredles deruely berstondez. a 1400-50 Alexander 2042 Pan has ser Dary dedeyne, & derfely [Dublin MS. darfly] he lokes.

darfly] he lokes.

2. Foreibly, violently.

2. 1300 Ormin 16195 Patt tuss derrfliche drifesst alle pis fulle ut off piss minstre.

2. 1340 Cursor M. 19712 (Edin.) Pat toke pair rede derueli [v.r. derfli] do him to pe dede.

2. 1400 Melayne 1033 So darfely bothe thaire dyntis thay driste.

2. 235 Stewart Cron. Scot. 1. 41 Eolus ... In Vrland cost rycht darflie did thame dryve.

2. 1605 Potwart Flyting v. Montgomerrie 5.42 To dreadfull dolour dearfly or 3e dryue him.

3. Quickly, promptly.

2. 1345 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1641 Derfly benne Danyel deles byse wordes.

2. 1475 Ranf Collycar 798

To the Montane he maid him full boun... Derflie ouir Daillis.

3. Grievously. terribly.

To the Montane he maid him full boun. Derflie ouir Daillis.

3. Grievously, terribly.

a 2225 Aucr. K. 114 pus was Iesu Crist.. in alle his fif wittes derfliche ipined. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 3278 And there-fore derflyche I am dampnede fur ever!

† Derfness. Obs. [f. Derf a. + - Ness. Sense I appears to be related to Derf sb.]

1. Trouble, hardship; = Derf sb.

appears to be related to DERF sb.]

1. Trouble, hardship; = DERF sb.

2175 Lamb. Hom. 21 pes bu hefdest mare deruenesse on bisse liue of bine licome, bes bu scoldest hersumian be bet bine leofe drihten. a 1300 Cursor M. 3906 (Cott.) Man bat bou will help in nede Thar him neuer na derfines drede.

2. Boldness, audacity.

2.1400 Destr. Troy 5110 He, bat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly, Shuld degh, for his derfenes.

† Derfship. Obs. [f. DERF a. + -SHIP.] Audacity.

city.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 978 pis is nu pe derfschipe of pi dusi onsware and te deopnesse.

Dergie, obs. form of DIRGE.

Deric (derik), a. Biol. [mod. f. Gr. δέρος skin + 1c.] Pertaining to, or constituting, the skin or outer integument of the body.

1878 Bell. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 36 The outer germinal layer (deric layer or ectoderm) furns the outer limiting layer of the body.

Derick, var. spelling of DERRICK.

Deridable (dtroidāb'l), a. [f. DERIDE v. + -ABLE.] That may be derided or ridiculed.

1804 Jeffaev Let. in Ld. Cockhurn Life II. xliv, You... have yet to learn that everything has a respectable, and a deridable aspect.

Deride (dtroid), v. [ad. L. dērīdēre to laugh to scorn, scoff at, f. De- I. 4 + L. rīdēre to laugh. Cf. OF. derire and rare derider (Godef.).]

1. trans. To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to

1. trans. To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to

L. trans. To langh at in contempt or scorn; to langh to scorn: to make sport of, mock.

1530 [see Deriving below]. 1545 [ove Exp. Dan. iii. 44 In al tymes have the tyrants derided the godly while they paciently waited for Gods helpe. 1581 Pettile Grazzó's Circ. Conv. 1. (1586) 30 b. Mockers and flouers, who. deride everie man. 1611 BINEL Luke xxiii. 35 And the rulers also. derided him. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. i. (1652) 633, I knowe not whether they are more to be pitied or derided. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 817 Of them derided, but of God observ'd The one just Man ulive. 1763 J. BROWN Poetry 8 Mins. v. 75 A Bagpipe (an Instrument which an Englishman derides. 1781 GIBBON Decl. 9 F. II. xxviii. 99 III. justly derides the absord everence for antiquity. 1853 J. H. Newman Hilt. Sk. (1873) II. II. viii. 272 Doctrines which, as an orator, he does not scraple to deride. + 2. intr. To langh contemptuously or scornfully. 1619 H. HUTTON Follies Anat. (Percy Soc.) 43 The hangman. Began to scoffe, and thus deriding said. 1663 Woom Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 466 A club. where many pretended witts would meet and deride at others. 1675 TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics App. 562 When they deride at our profession. Hence Deri'ded ppl. a., Deri'ding voli. 36. and ppl. a.; Deri'der, one who derides, a mocker; Deriding yadv., in a deriding way, with derision.

ri dingly adv., in a deriding way, with derision.

1530 PALSCR. 213/2 Deridyng, laughyng to skorne, derision.
1543 Necess. Doctr. H iij, A dissembler or rather a deryder of penance.
1563-87 FORE A. & M. (1596) 635 (R.) In the same epistle [he] deridinglie commendeth them.
1594
HOOKEA Eccl. Pol. IV. I. § 1 Prophane and deriding adver-

saries. 1672 Life & Death 7. Alleine vi. (1837) 71 Deriding and menacing language. 1680-90 TEMPLE Ess. Hervic Virtue Wks., 1731 1. 221 Their decayed and derided Idolary. 1695 Woodwarn Nat. Hist. Earth 11. (1732) 116 His indiscreet.. Derideing.. of his Father. 1792 Man. D'Arbland Diary Jan., 'What do you mean by going Man. D'Arbland Diary Jan., 'What do you mean by going home I' cried she, somewhat deridingly. 1845 Lo. Campbell Chancellors (1857) 1. Laviv. 8 He deridingly called the swan on his badge, 'a goose'. 1857 Hydres Tom Brown 1. iii. (1871) 63 [He] smote his young derider on the nose.

+ Derident. a nouse-yad Ohs Indi I. dirident.

+ Deri dent, a. nonce-wd. Obs. [ad. L. deridentem, pr. pple. of L. deridere to Denide.] ? Deriding,

or smiling.

1609 Ev. Woman in Hum. 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. 308

1808 Ev. Woman in Hum. 1. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. 308

1808 Ev. Wost sweete mistriss, most derydent starre. Acut.

Then most rydent starre faire falle ye.

Derige, obs. form of DIRGE

Derige, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dering: see under DERE v.

Derisible (dfrizib'1), a. [f. L. type \*dērīsibilis, f. dērīs., ppl. stem of dērīdēre: see -RLE. Cf. It. derīsibile 'that may be derided' (Florio 1611).] To be derided; worthy of derision.

1637 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 712 The Pharmacopolist that wants Sugar, is not so derishle, us he. 1885 Stevenson Dynamiter 45, I was his hopeless and derishle inferior.

Derision (dfrizon). Also 5 dyrlsion, 6 diresion. [a. F. dérision (13th c.), ad. L. dērīsiōn-em, n. of action from dērīdēre to DERIDE.]

1. The action of deriding or langhing to scorn:

1. The action of deriding or laughing to scorn;

1. The action of deriding or laughing to scorn; ridicule, mockery.
2 1400 Cev. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 191 Of thi wirdys I have skorne and derysone. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 646 It were but derysoon. To crown him king but woice off the parlyment. 1484 Caxton Curiall 4 That sholde be a grete lesyinge and worthy of derysion. 2500 Shars. Mids. N. III. 123 Scorne and derision neuer comes in teares. 1601 Marston Pasquil 4. Kalh. II. 244 Scourg'd with the whip of sharpe derision. 1624 De Lawne Du Moulivis Logick 70 Sometimes names are given by contraries, and by way of derision. As, when a dwarfe is called a Goliah. 1777 WATSON Philip II (1793) III. xix. 16 She had regarded it rather as an object of derision than alarm. 1852 Converder Ref. 1879. Paul (1862) I. iv. 118 The people of Antioch were notorious for inventing names of derision.

b. with pl. An instance of this, a deriding. 1535 Converdate.

D. with pl. An instance of this, a deriding.

1535 COVERDALE Jer. xx. to For why I herde so many derisions and blasphemies. 1844 Miss. Browning Lady Geraldine's Courtship xci, Out of reach of her derisions.

1647 CAXTON Jason 117 And thus saide to him by derision.

1648 FABNAN Chron. vi. exerviii. 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys. 1514 Barclay Cyt. & Uplandyshm. (Percy Soc.) 25 Than do they laughe us onto derysyon. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 205 His tytle for derysyon wryten and set ouer his heed. 1549 Compl. Soc. xx. 169 He vald laucht and scorn vs be grit derisione. 1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 77/1 Scarce able to write, which when upon any occasion he did, it was to derision. 1747 Wesley Char. Methodist 11 Those who are in Derision so called. 1847 De Quincew Sp. Mil. Nun vii. (1853) 14 In derision of the gay colours.

1847 De Quincew Sp. Mil. Nun vii. (1853) 14 In derision of the gay colours.

1850 The Market of the derision is to treat with scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to treat with

scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to be sub-

scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to be subjected to mocking ridicule, to be a langhing-stock; so to bring into derision.

(With hold, have the action is prominent, with be the condition of the derieded.)

1494 FARVAN Chron. VI. clviii. 147 Bernulphus. hadde this Egbert in derysyon. 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt Voy. (1580) 258 Among wise men it should be had in derision. 1535 Covernale Job xxx. 1 Now they that are ... yonger then 3, have me in derision. 1571 THOROGOMONO Let. to Cecil in Froude Hist. Eng. (1881) VI. xxxix. 439 We begin to be in derision already for the bruit only. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 8 He was in daily derision, every one mocked him. 1770 BURKE Pres. Discont. (R.), British policy is brought into derision.

170 House Test. Distant, (R.), thissa points is brought into derision.

2. concr. An object of ridicule; a laughing-stock.
1539 Bible (Great) Ps. lxxix. 4 We are become... a very scorne and derysyon to them that are rounde about evs. 1612
T. Taylor Comm. Titus ii. 8 His word was a reproach and derision to the profane. 1746 Heavey Medic! (1818) 70 The venerable patriarch is the derision of scoundrels.

† Derisionary, a. Obs. [See -ARY.] Of the nature of derision, expressing derision, derisory.
a 1704 T. Brown Lett. Dead to Living Wks. 1759 H. 215, All hell applauds you mightily for... that derisionary festival, which you keep.

Derisive (directive). (a. [f. L. deris-, ppl. stem of derider to Deribe + 1VE. Cf. OF. derrisif, ive.] Characterized by derision; scoffing, mocking.

of deridere to Deride + -ive. Cf. Of derising, -ive.] Characterized by derision; scoffing, mocking.

a 166a Gauden Sacrament 98 (L.) His derisive pumple stained ... with blood. 1715 Pore Odyst. 11. 364 Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest. 1871 II. Ausworth Tower Hill 1. ii, 'Soh! you are come!' he exclaimed, in a deep, derisive tone. Med. Newsfr. Reft. of Farlt. The statement of the hon. member was received with derisive cheers [i.e. Heart heart uttered in derisive tones].

Hence Derisiventy adv., in a mocking manner, with derision. Perisiveness.

with derision: Deri siveness.

1665 Sta T. Heraear Trav. (1671) 220 That hyperbole...
which derisively term[s] Cairo and Damascus villages. Ibid.
243 (R.) The Persians [were] thence called Magussaci derisively by other ethnicks.
1838 Direams. Nich. Nich. Nich. Nich. 200 mind., retorted that gentleman, tapping his nose derisively.
1847 CRAIG, Derisiveness, the state of being derisive.

derisive.

† Deriso rious, a. [f. as next + -0US.] = next.

1664 H. More Autid. Idolatry 73 A derisorious Allusion to the occasion of the name of that City. 1682 - Pesteer. in Glanvill Statescissnes 1. (1726) 34 His unworthy Usage of the Holy Writ, and his derisorious Interpretations of it.

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Derisory (díroi sori), a. [ad. L. dērīsōri-us, f. dērīsor derider, mocker, agent-n. from dērīdēre.] Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive.

1618 Charman Hesiod 11, 325 The garrulous grashopper. Sits pouring out her derisory song. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew. Cold Iron, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword.

1791-1823 D'Israeli Cur. Lit., Pol. Nicknames, The derisory nickname [Roundhead]. 1853 Gwors Greece 11. Ixxxiii. XI. 51 Occasions for derisory cheering. 1888 Times 6 Sept. 7/2

They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety.

Derivabi'lity. rare. [f. DERIVABLE: see

-1TY.] The quality of being derivable.

1865 Masson Rec. Brit. Philos. 322 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr. Mill, derivability from that neutrum.

Derivable (díroi vàb'l), a. [f. DERIVE v. +

ABLE. Cf. mod. F. dérivable.] Capable of being derived: in various senses of the vb.

+1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on

+1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on

†1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible. Obs.

1640 Br. Hall Episc. 11. vi. 118 Those works which are .. derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649 — Cases Consc. (1650) 416 This incest .. was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. a 1716 Sournt (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me.

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (from some source); obtainable.

a 1711 Ken Christophil Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 521 Fill'd with all Plenitude Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine. 1799 Wellingron in Owen Desp. 156 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1869 Phillips Vesuv. v. 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 Lava Tinnes 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of .. twenty-six millions.

3. Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible from.

clusion, deduction, or inference; deducible from.

1633 WILKINS On Prayer iv. (T.), The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. \$\alpha\$1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from ... the nature of the subject he treateth on. \$\frac{1873}{1873} \text{Proctor } Expanse Heaven & It The main inference derivable from these hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause.

4. Capable of being traced up to, or shown to

proceed from (a source); traceable.

proceed from (a source); traceable.

a x682 Sir T. Browne Tracts 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all. a 1716 South Serm.
VI. 226 (T.) All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned. 1862 H. Spencer First Princ. II. iii. § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of

Hence Derivably adv., in a derivative manner.

† Derivage. Obs. rare-1. [f. Derive + -AGE.] Derivation, tracing.

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey 11. iii. 69 Derivage of

Pedegrees from Anneestrie.

Derival (dirai val). rare. [f. Derive v.: see

-AL 2 5.] Derivation; e.g. of one word from

another.

1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue \$ 533 Of the derival of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar 'but'. 1878 Ibid. \$ 257 Postser., Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

Derivant (dirai vant), a. and sb. [a. F. derivant, pr. pple. of deriver to Derive: see -ANT.]

A. adj. Med. Drawing off or away (inflamma-A. adj. Aled. Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = Derivative I b. B. sb. Math. A term applied to derived function of a special kind. 1876 Bartholow Mat. Med. (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter-irritant effect which they produce.

Derivate (derivet), fpl. a. and sb. [ad. L. dērīvāl-us, -um, pa. pple. of dērīvāre to Derived. A. as pa. pple. and a. Derived.

dērīvāl-us, -um, pa. pple. of dērīvāre to Derive.]

A. as pa. pple. and a. Derived.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 293 Portgreuis, whiche worde is derinat or made of .ii. Saxon wordis, as port and greue.

1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 900 Tentr, neutr with all them that be derivate of them as contentr, preneutr.

1679 Kin in G. Hickes Spir. Popery 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it. 1826 J. Gilchrist Lect. 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness. 1842 Sir H. Taylor Edwin the Fair I. vii. (D.), Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate.

B. sb. Anything derived; a derivative.

1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. I. li. rule iii. § 22 Those things that are derivates from heanen. 1838 Blackw. Mag. XLIV. 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point. 1889 Jacobs. Esop 95 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 1892 Daily News 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate? 1892 Daily News 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperarine.

Piperazine.

† Derivate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. † **Derivate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dērīvāre to Derive ] = Derive v. trans. and intr. 154 R. Copland Guydon's Gusst. Chirung. Peraduenture it wold derynate to other membres and do more harme than was before. 1552 in Hulder. 1643 R.O. Man's Mort. 1.3 Thus Mortallity is derivated to all Adams posterite. † **Derivately**, adv. Obs. [f. Derivate a. + -LY 2.] In a derived capacity or way. 1646 Prynne Unlish. Tim. 106 This power is secondarily and derivately in the whole Church. **Derivation** (derivē fin). [a. F. dérivation (1377 in Lanfranc's Chirung., Littré), ad. L. dērīvātionn, n. of action from dērīvāre to Derive.

vātionem, n. of action from derīvare to Derive. (The more usual OF, word was derivaison, -oison.)] +1. The action or process of leading or carrying a current of water, or the like, from a source, to another part; concr. a branch of a river, etc. by

another part; concr. a branch of a river, etc. by which such a drawing off is effected. Obs
1607 Toysell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts. 1612 Brerewood Lang. & Relig. xiii. 139 Pliny in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) & Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 93 This. will cause a greater Derivation . of Blood to that Leg. 1776 Gibbon Dect. & F. I. xxiv. 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into anartificial derivation of that river. 1800 E. Darwin Phytologia 417 The necessary moisture. which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water. 1835 De Quincey in Tait's Mag. II. 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor!) applied to a system of national irrigation.

b. The action of conveying or leading away (in

b. The action of conveying or leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in

Electr. cl. derived circuit (DERIVED c). 1855 BAIN Senses & Int. II. i. § 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Derivation wire, the wire along which a derived electric current is drawn. 1885 Culley Pract. Telegr. 41 The new path opened to the current is called a derived circuit or derivation, or, properly, a fault.

c. Med. The withdrawal of inflammation or

morbid humour from a diseased part of the body,

morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means.

1600 W. Vaughan Direct. Health (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours.

1656 Ringley Pract. Physick 85 By...derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux.

1676 R. Wiseman Chirurg. Treat. 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion onely in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam.

185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms Derivation and Revulsion.

+2. A passing or handing on; transmission (from

+2. A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication. Obs.

1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Ivi. (1611) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by originall derination.

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 387 He therefore plotted. a derivation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe.

1699 Pearson Creed (1839) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent. 1699 Burnet 39 Art. ix. (1700) 108

There is both a derivation of Righteonsness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

from a source.

1660 Willsford Scales Comm. 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others. a 1703 Burkitt On N. T. Matt. v. 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original: his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him. 1835 I. Tavlor Spir. Despot. v. 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 Freeman Norm. Conq. V. xxiv. 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy.

4. Origination or comping forth from a source:

. Origination or coming forth from a source;

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; cxtraction, origin, descent.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, III. ii. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the derivation of my Birth. 1608 — Per. V. i. 91 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 165 GAILE Crt. Gentilies 1. 1. ii. 14 That al Languages and Leters had their derivation from the Hebrew. 1791 Cowper Iliad XXI. 186 Why hast thou asked My derivation? 1805-17 R. JAMESON Char. Min. (ed. 3) 123 If. we attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from these, it is described derivatively. 1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. iv (1872) 56 'The Son was—of God', showing his derivation.

5. A derived product; a derivate, a derivative. 1641 Milton Prel. Episc. 17 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, and portion of the whole. 1669 GAILE Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. i. 6 Al human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights. a 1680 GLANVIII. (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. 1800 W. Taylon in Monthly Mag. X. 410 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics.

6. Gram. Formation of a word from a more

6. Gram. Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another

primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative.

1530 Palsor. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantyves somtyme be fourmed of other substantyves. 1590 Sir J. Snyth Disc. Weapons 2 b, As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to affoord convenient words. a 1704 Locke (J.), The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it. 1823 Hone Anc. Myst. 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Hearne's word. 1875 Whitney Life Lange. 87 The relics of forgotten derivations. are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

b. The tracing of the origin of a word from its froot or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and

(or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and

formation of a word.

formation of a word.

1596 Spensea State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 623/2, I knowe not whether the woordes be English or Irish. the Irishmen can make noe derivation nor analogye of them. 1605 R. Carew in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) op His derivation of the English names doth not please me least, 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard, 10 The learned Abbot.. will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 Scott Peveril App. i.

foot-note, [Stipula, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of stipulation than the usual derivation from stipes. 1851 TRENCH Stud. Words vii. (1869) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this.

7. Math. The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may be con-

sidered or treated as its derivative; spec. the opera-tion of finding the derivative or differential co-

efficient, differentiation.

1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc. 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common func-

8. Biol. The theory of evolution of organic forms:

8. Biol. I he theory of evolution of organic forms: see Evolution 6 c, x874 J. Fiske Cosmic Philos. I. ii. ix, 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

Derivation 2. Gunnery. [a. F. dérivation 2 (Furctière, 1690), n. of action from dériver (dériver 4 in Hatzl.) to drift, found in 16-17th c. as driver, and (according to Darmesteter Dict. Gen.) an adoption of the Eng. vb. Drive, in its nautical sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf. Acts xxvii. 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing F. verb dériver to Derive. In F. applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod.Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the

course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; spec. the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the riffling; drift.

1875 Ure Dict. Arts 11, 386 The bullet in its improved to have so puzzled French artillerists, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition. 1882-3 Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Derivation, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

Derivational (derive! and).

**Derivational** (derivēi fənăl), a. [f. Derivation 1 + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation.

1843 CAYLEY Theory of Determinants, Derivational functions. 1873 S. B. James in Leisure Hour 495 'Canting arms' are .. arms that .. 'chant' .. I can think of no other derivational explanation. 1880 Earle Eng. Plants Introd. 93 Weigand treats the termination. as derivational. IIence Derivationally adv., as regards deri-

ration.

7 ress E. C. CLARK Pract. Furispr. 45 Derivationally, then, [θέμις] means that which is appointed or ordained.

Derivationist (derivē βənist). [f. as prec. +

-1ST.] 1. *Biol*. One who holds the theory of derivation or evolution of organic types. 2. One who

valion or evolution of organic types. 2. One who occupies himself with the derivation of words.

1875 Dawson Nature & Bible 134 The derivationist tries to break down the line between species and varieties. 1888—Geol. Hist. Plants 266 Allied forms, some at least of which a derivationist might claim as modified descendants. 1891 ATKINSON Moorland Par. 242 The amateur derivationists of place pages.

of place names.

Derivatist (dřrivatist), sb. [f. Derivate

ppl. a. +-1st.] = prec. 1. Also attrib. or as adj.

1837 E. D. Cope Orig. Fittest vi. 215 The doctrine of
evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called
the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivatists.

Ibid., To accept the derivatist doctrine, and to reject the
creational.

**Derivative** (dřrivătiv), a. and sb. [a. F. dé-vivatif, -ive (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dērīvātīv-us

rivalif, -ive (15th c. in Halzi.), ad. L. derivativus (Priscian), f. ppf. stem of dērīvāre: see -IVE.]

A. adj. † 1. Characterized by transmission, or passing from one to another. Obs.

1637 Lavo Sp. Star-Chamb. 14 June Ded. Aiv, What Honour can You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better?

1640 Be. Reynolds Passions xxx, A derivative and spreading injury.. dishonouring a man.. in the eyes of the world.

b. Med. Producing derivation; see Derivativality is the second of the control of the

TION 1 I.C.

1851-60 MAYNE Exp. Lex., Derivative, having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics. 1881 W. B. Huntra in Encycl. Brit. XII, 544 (Hydropathy) It is stimulative, derivative, depivative, sudorific, and alterative. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Derivative bleeding, a term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head affections.

2. Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from

by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 Palsor. 310/1 Deryvatyfe, derivatif. 1570 Dee Math. Pref. in Rudd Euclid (1651) E ij b, The. use of Geometry: and of his second, depending, derivative commodities. 1630 Prenne Anti-Armin. 133 It must be either an acquisite, a derivative, or an infused quality. 1691-8 Noarts Pract, Disc. (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative Passion.

1712 Steele Spect. No. 432 P 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1817 BENTHAM

Parl. Ref. Catech. (1818) 18 The distinction between a self-formed and a derivative judgment. 1866 Argull Reign Law ii. (ed. 4) 64 The secondary or derivative senses of the word have supplanted the primary signification. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Derivative circulation, term applied to the direct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts.

b. Deriving authority, etc. from another.
1845 Stephen Laws Eng. 1. 67 The courts of the archibishops and bishops and their derivative officers.

Gram. Formed from another word; not

primitive.

primitive.

1530 Palsgr. 79 The pronownes derivatyves have thre accidentes. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 55 A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in English of greater simplicity. 1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

d. Law. (See quots.)

1792 Chipman Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 21 The title of S. being void, the subsequent or derivative titles must likewise be void. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Derivative Conveyances, secondary deeds which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirmations, surrenders, assignments, and defeasanes. 1871 Markew Elem. Law § 350 Derivative possession which one person has of the property of another. 1893 Law Times XCIII. 458/2 The plaintiff was a derivative mortgagee, being a mortgagee of one A. E. P.—..., who was a mortgagee of the defendant.

3. Of or pertaining to a theory of derivational.

derivational.

1871 Danwin Desc. Man 1. iii. 97 Philosophers of the deriva-tive school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle.

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flow-

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flowing, proceeding, or originating from another.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. 81b, The third derivative of Delicacie, is sloth. 1611 Shars. Wint. T. 11. ii. 45 Honor, Tis a derivative from me to mine, And onely that I stand for. 1625 Darch. Annales P vb. Vnskiftlinesse and her derivatives, Doubt and Falsity. 1665 Shr T. Herbert Tran. (1677) 103 The Arabick... Howbeit, 'tis no original, had a derivative from the Hehrew. 1774. Brann Mythol. I. 52 Subordinate demons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1865 MOZLEY Miract. v. 98 Testimony is thus reduced to a mere derivative of esperience.

2. Gram. A word derived from another by some process of word-formation: any word which is not

process of word-formation; any word which is not

a primitive word or root.

a primitive word or root.

1530 PAISGR. 74 Of pronownes some be primitives, some be derivatives. 161a BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. xxi. (1627) 247
Some marke would be given under every derivative in each roote. a 1637 B. Josson Eng. Gram. Wks. (Rtldg.) 768/2 In derivatives, or compounds of the sharp e... as agreeing, of agree. 1755 Joinson Pref. to Dict. \$20 The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless. 186a Burton Bh. Hunter (1863) 2 The use of a Greek derivative gives notice that you are scientific. 1868 GLADSTONE Jun. Mundi ii. (1870) 55 When we turn from Argos to its derivative Argeioi we find letc. 3. Math. A function derived from another; spec. a differential coefficient.

a differential coefficient.

a differential coefficient.

1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 456 Derivatives of the third Sort. are next to be exhibited.

1846 Cayley Wks. I. 95 The derivative of any number of the derivatives of one or more functions... is itself a derivative of the original functions. 1881 Maxwell Electr. & Magn. I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous.

4. Mus. 8. A chord derived from a fundamental chord, esf. by inversion. b. 'The actual or supported by the formula of the derivative of the support of the support

posed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived '(Stainer & Barrett Dict.

Mus. Terms .

ATUS, Jerms's

1828 Weester, Derivative. In music, a chord not fundamental. 1872 Banister Music xi. (1877) 45 These chords, with their mutations or inflexions, their inversions and their derivatives. are all the chords used in music.

5. Chem. A compound obtained from another,

5. Chem. A compound obtained from another, e.g. by partial replacement. 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. 1. 46 Amic acids ... can decompose either as hydrates (derivatives of water), or as amides (derivatives of ammonia). 1869 Phillars Vessevius V. 152 Ferric oxide has been of late regarded as a derivative from ferric chloride. 1880 Act. 4.3-4 Vict. c. 24 § 130 The use of methylated spirits, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of ...chloroform.

6. Med. A method or agent that produces DE-

1843 Rep. Brit. Assoc. 78 He had.. found it useful as a derivative, removing, when worn on the head, obstinate chronic ophthalmia. 1858 Corland Dict. Pract. Med. III.

1170 External derivatives and exutories have been advised for phthisis.

Derivatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a derivative manner; by derivation.

1630 RISDON Surv. Devon § 145 (1810) 163 Derivatively from him is this game. 1769-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 352 Fundamentals are of two sorts; those essentially such and those derivatively fundamentals. 1837 Sik F. PALGRAVE Merch. § Friar Ded. (1844) 13 Thence it was acquired, either primarily or derivatively, by the Chinese.

Derivativeness. rarc. [f. as prec. +-NESS.]
The state or quality of being derivative.

1688 Wilkins Real Char. II. § § 4. 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large. Derivativeness. 1847 in CRAIG.

+ Derivator. Obs. rare-1. [agent-n. from 1...

† **Derivator.** Obs. rare -1. [agent-n. from 1... dirivare to Derive.] = Deriver. 1654 Gaule Magastrom. 14 It may sound and signific well, or ill; as the derivator pleases to fancy, or labours to allude. **Derive** (diriv), v. Forms: 5 dir., di-, dyryve, 5-6 deryve, 6-ryfo. [a. F. dérive-r (12th c. in Littré = Pr., Sp. derivar, It. derivare), ad. 1... dirivare to lead or draw off (water or liquid), to divert, derive (words), f. De- I. 2 + rīvus brook,

stream of water.

stream of water.

There are 4 distinct verbs dériver in French. One of these, dêriver 2 OF, desriver, to cause to overflow its banks, f. rive, L. ripa river-bank, possibly sometimes influenced earlier Eng. use (cf. senses 1 b and c). Dêriver 3 to drift or drive, as a ship, with wind or current, to drift as a projectile (for earlier driver, from Eng. drive), has given Derivation 3, Derivometra. Dêriver 4, to nurivel, is not represented in English.)

I. Transitive senses.
† 1. To conduct (a stream of water or other fluid) from a source, reservoir, main stream, etc. to or into a channel, place, or destination; to lead, draw, convey down a course or through a channel.

draw, convey down a course or through a channel. Obs. or arch.

1483 Cath. Angl. 96 To deryue, derivare.

1536 Palsor.

1483 Cath. Angl. 96 To deryue, derivare.

1536 Palsor.

1371, I deryve, or bringe one thynge out of another, as water is brought whan it is brought from the spring, je derive.

1538 Leland Ilin. V. 92 The Pittes be so set above with Canales that the Salte Water is facily derivid to every Mannes Howse.

1555 Watreman Fardle Facions Pref. 10

1570 Them Ispringes; thei derived into cities and Tounes, the pure freshe waters a greate distaunce of.

1571 Diggs: Tourses, the pure freshe waters a greate distaunce of.

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1571 Diggs: Tourses, the pure freshe waters a greate distaunce of.

1571 Diggs: Tourses, the derived of the pure freshe waters and the freshe on this water may be derived thicker.

1572 As. I (1848) 238 And so through conduits, secretly contrived, is blood to enerie humane part derived.

1583 Sanderson Serm. II. 24 Little trenches, whereby . husbandmen used to derive water from some fountain or elstern to the several parts of their gardens.

1589 Ser. Patrick.

1585 Water. derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns.

1585 Water. derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns.

1585 Water. derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns.

1586 Water. derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns.

1587 Water. derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns.

1588 Hutters. Sum of Diminite I. viij b, Thy fountayness shall be derived, & the ryuers shall rune into the streets.

1584 Patrick.

1586 Fill Januaby is derived in two arms, which. meet at length again in the same channel.

1683 By. Hall. Hard Texts, N. T. 411 Cyrus. drained the channell of Euphrates and derived the streames the other way.

1686 Fill Januaby is derived in two arms, which. meet at length again in the same channel.

1683

† c. reft. To flow (in, into, through channels).

(Chiefly fig.) Obs.

1624 DONNE Serm. exiii. IV. 576 From all Eternity he derived himself into 3 Persons. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. IX.

1821 Jay When God made the world, he did not ... leave it alone to subsist by itself .. but he derived himself through the whole creation. a 1661 Fuller Worlthies (1840) III. 120

The stream of her charity .. found other channels therein to derive itself derive itself.

†2. To cause (water, etc.) to flow away; to draw off, carry off, divert the course of; spec. in

Med., cf. DERIVATION 1 c. Obs.

Med., cf. Derivation 1 c. Obs.

1598 Stow Surv. vii. (1603) 29 Intending to have derived the river of Thames. to have flowed about it. 1601 Holland Pliny 1, 544 To water them, or to derive & divert water from them. 1bid. 11, 469 To lade out the water that riseth ypon the workemen, for feare it choke vp the pits; for to prevent which inconvenience, they derive it by other drains 1656 Ringley Pract. Physick 17 The matter must be derived and voided from the head. 1692 Ray Dissol. World iii. (1732) 37 Water the which to derive and rid away. 1771

T. Percival Ess. Med. Exper. (1777) 1. 220 They derive the febrile matter from the brain, and assist. the other discharges.

charges. +3. To carry, lead, extend (a watercourse,

+ 3. To carry, lead, extend (a Watercourse, canal, or channel of any kind). Obs.

2134 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1844) II. 20 Afterward, deriving a trenche from fort 10 fort, he environed the towne, and .. beganne to annoy the same. 160. J. Pony tr. Leo's Africa II. 113 So soone as the said water-conduct was derived unto the towne, he caused it to be divided, and sent into sundry places. 1633 BINGHAM Nenophon 16 Media, where the Channels begin, that are derived out of the Riner Tygris. 1777 Watson Philip II (1793) II. xiii. 133 From this stream...an infinity of canals are derived.

this stream...an infinity of canals are derived.

† b. To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. lit. and fig.

21597 HARINGTON in Nigar Antiq. (1804) 1. 188 It may be derived into three kyndes. n 1631 DONNE Serm. c. IV. 322 Rooted in some one beloved Sin but derived into infinite branches of temptation. 1646 Sin T. BROWNE Psend. Ep. III. XXV. 174 At the other end, by two branches [it] derived it selfe into the Lunges. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. t. ii. 65 Other ramifications of this nervus intercostalis are derived into the Chest and Diaphragua. ICI. 1760 in 4.1 † 4. transf. and fig. To convey from one (treated as a source) to another, as by transmission, descent, etc.; to transmit, impart, communicate. pass on.

etc.; to transmit, impart, communicate, pass on, hand on. Const. to, into, unto, rarely upon the

recipient. Obs. or arch. (rare after 1750).

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power, of byndyng & losyoge of synne, is deruyed from the apostles to yo mynystres of Christes chirche. 1547 Hoopen Declar.

Christ i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 15 The sin of Adam ... was derived into all his posterity. 1564 Brief Exam. II iv, The maner of prophesying .. was deryued out of the Sinagoges, into our Churches. 1593 Elisson Govt, Christ's Ch. 6 From him God lineally derived it unto Abraham. 1607 Derker Hist, Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 III. 83, I will Deriue the Crowne vato your Daughters head. 1647 CLABENDON Hist, Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 III. 83, I will Deriue the Crowne vato your Daughters head. 1647 CLABENDON Hist, Reb. v. (1702) I. 540 His Name would be derived to Posterity, as the Preserver of his Country. 1651-3 Jen. Tavlou Serm. for I car Ep. Ded., That this Blook is derived upon your Lordship almost in the nature of a legacy from her. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) I. ao8 Parents . rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 124 Jens s., when he ascended .. derived that divine Spirit upon his Apostes, 1699 Burnet 39 Art. xxxii. (1700) 356 The High-Priest .. was to marry, and he derived to his descendents that Sacred Office. 1760 Law Spir. Prayer u. 28 The life of the vine must be really derived into the branches. 1835 Paul. Antio, Greece I. II. xi. § 2 A festival first instituted at Athens, and from thence derived to the rest of the Ionians. 1848 Hampen Bampl. Leet. (ed. 3) 184 The definition of Predestination, as given in the Scholastic writers, and from them derived to modern Theology.

† b. To hand down (esp. by descent'. Obs. 1561 Norton & Sacky, Gerbodue 86 What their fathers ... Have with great fame derived down to them. a 1646 J. Gregory Terrestrial Globe (1650) 268 The Turkish Histories are not so completely derived down to us as to Describe the Territories by Longitude or Latitude. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 402 Another evident Instance of the Apostle-deriving down their Apostolic Authority. 1828 Southery in Q. Rev. XXXVII. 208 The hatred of popery. which has ... been derived down from father to son.

† e. refl. To pass by descent or transmission

.. been derived down from father to son.

+ c. refl. To pass by descent or transmission.

+ c. refl. To pass by descent or transmission.

1507 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, iv. v. 43 This Imperiall Crowne,
Which (as immediate from thy Place and Blood) Deriues it
relfe to me. 1654 ir. Scudery's Curia Pol. 126 Which Conditions did not twith his succession derive themselves on
me. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. vii. i. § 35 The Womens discords derived themselves into their husbands hearts. 1674
J. Pintlins Tarenier's Tray, Persia v. iv. 206 The
jealousie of the Kings of Persia. derives itself to all his
Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen.

+ 5. trans. To cause to come; to draw, bring,
turn, direct; to bring down. Obs.

turn, direct; to bring down. Obs.

turn, direct; to bring down. Obs.

a. Const. to, unto, into.

a. Const. to, unto, into.

c1514 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Canden 1846) I. 102
Then Honorius, retaininge the Brittishe armie, did againe derive and traine the Hande to the empire. 1601 Shaks.

All'x Well v. iii. 265 Things which would derine me ill will to speake of. 1613 — Hen. VIII, 11. iv. 32 What Friend of mine That had to him deriud your Anger, did I Continue in my Liking. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. IV. (1702) I. 270 Men. looked upon him, as one, who could derive the King's Pleasure to them. 1678 Hobbes Decam.

vii. 75 The force of the Sun-beams is derived almost to a point by a Burning-glass. 1772 FLETCHER Affect W. 1795 I. 76 Those who derive putrefaction into their bones, for the momentary gratification of a shameful appetite. 1774 T. JEFFERSON Antolicy. App. Wks. 1850 I. 144 To undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatever from Great Britain.

b. Const. on, 1660. Brit. IX. XVI. (1632) 852 Hereby he derived upon his enemy all the enuie of the people. 1671 J. DAVIES Silvylls II. ii. 87 The first Persecution was raised by Nero, to derive upon the innocent Christians the Indignation of the Romanes. 1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. 111. 65 Such Apostacy derives a double Dishonour upon Religion. 1741 Richardson Panela (1824) I. ix. 245 Such an example, as will derive upon you the ill-will and censure of other ladies. 1808 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XXVI. 224 They would derive on themselves a solid glory.

as will derive upon you the 11-will and censure of other ladies. 1808 W. TAJOR in Monthly Mag. XXVI. 224 They would derive on themselves a solid glory.

8. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing from a source). Const. from, rarely + out of.

1561 T. Hony tr. Castiglione's Courtyer (1577) E v h, Deriuing them [newe wordes] featly from the Latins, as ye Latins, in old time, derived from the Grecians. 1581 Pettie Giazzo's Civ. Cour. Pref. (1386) A vij., If one chance to derive anie word from the Latins, which is insolent to their eares. . they forthwith make a jest at it, and terme it an Inkhorne terme. 1596 Sirks. Merch. V. n. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not derived corruptly. 1598 B. Josson Ev. Man. in Hum. n. v. [Honourable worship, let me derine a small piece of silver from you. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 140 The Romans . . led Horses in honour of the Sun, a custome derived from the Persians. 1667 Milton P. L. 1x. 837 Sciential sap, deriv'd From Nectur, drink of Gods. 1751 Harbert Hermes Wis. 1841) 234 If all minds have them [their ideas] derived, they must be derived from something, which is itself not mind. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. Il. 22 The power of the practic of Italy was not confined to the country from whence he derived his title. 182a IS. Connwall Misc. Poems, Headland Ray Panama, And Cheops hath derived eternal fame Because he made his tomb a place of pride. 1856 Frouve Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 110 The archibishop. derived no personal advantage from his courts. 1878 Huxlin Physiogr. 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land. b. Const. with from and to. rare.

1771 Goldsm. Hist. Eng. 1. 204 A king, from the weakness of whose title they might derive power to themselves. 1785 Palky Mor. Philos. (1818) II. 404 The chief advantage which can be derived to population from the interference of law. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sar. Ch. (1838) I. v. 191 From his labours, the most valuable benefits were derived to his countrymen.

c. To derive (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc.);

also refl.

also refl.

1509 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner Il viij, For Malum (an apple) deriveth his line of Ancestry from the Greeke Melon, of great antiquity.

1612 Drayton Polysolb. xi. Notes 183 Prester John, sometimes deriuing himselfe very neere from the loines of Salomon.

1624 Sir T. Herrer Transport of the Moone ... whence seven-mouthed Nyle, derives his Origen.

1636 Evelyn Chalcogr. 11 Sculpture may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World.

d. absol. or intr.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies Ded., That like the painful Bee, I may derive From sundry Flow'rs to store my slender Hive. 1649 in Def. Rights Univ. Oxford (1650) 25 Erected by the city and those who derive from their title. 1796 Burke Let. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 39 The grantee whom he derives from.

6. Chem. To obtain (a compound) from another,

e. Chem. To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement.

1868 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 554 This compound, derived from ethysuphurous acid by substitution of Cl for HO.

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. 75 Loke what ye saye; loke it be deryfyde Frome perfyt reason well exemplyfyde.

1624 N. De Lawne Du Montin's Logik 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xiv. § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings.

1752 Jourson Rambler No.

203 P 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow.

1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 7. 426 It is difficult ... to derive any knowledge of Shakspere's inner history from the Sonnets.

1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion .. are derived from experience.

truths of philosophy and religion... are derived from experience.

8. reft. To arise, spring, come from something as its source; to take its origin from.

1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 11. ii. § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark. 1665 Str. T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherah, which in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. is 2 Experience; in that all our Knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself. 1734 tr. Rollin's Auc. Hist. (1827) 1. 115 Hence comedy derives itself. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. xxiv. (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil... is to derive itself from no higber principle.

9. passive. To be drawn or descended; to take its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely

its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely

its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely † of, † out of).

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.) Convertyage al vn to his propre welle ffrom which it is dirryued sooth to telle. 1530 Palsar, 513/1 His lynage is deryved out of the house of Melysyn. 1610 Gulllin Heraldry II. vi. (1611) 58 A Couple-close is a subordinate charge derived from a cheuron. 1701 De Foe Free-born Eng. 11 A Race uncertain and unev'n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n. 1737 Whiston Josephus' Antiq. XIII. XIII. XIII. S; They also reviled him, as derived from a captive. 1892 Gardiner Student's Usist. Eng. 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races.

b. spec. Of a word: To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation from (some more primitive or earlier word).

primitive or earlier word).

primitive or earlier word).

1507 Marlet Gr. Forest 60 Arundo, sayth he, is derived out of the Adicetine Aridum, for that it so spedily drieth and withereth.

1506 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 639/2 Stirrops.. being derived of the old English woods sty, which is, to gett up. 1676 Port Royal Art of Speaking 11 From one single Word many others are derived, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know. 1751 Wessley IVks. (1872) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb. 1791 Gentl. Mag. 27/1 The word Tontine is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1881 Skear Etym. Dict. 150/2 From this O.F. dars is also derived the Breton darz, a dace.

10. trans. To trace or show the derivation, or pedigrage of: to show (a thing) to pro-

origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come from; to trace the origination of (anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to

(anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived from.

1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places. 1604 Meeting of Gallants 4 Bastard . Thou knowest I can derive thee. 1645 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ef., vi, ix, 321 The observations of Albuquerque. derive this rednesse from the colour of the sand and argillous earth at the bottome. 1602 Stillingell. Orig. Sacr. III. iv. 13 Prometheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves). 1683 Brit. Spec. 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xvii. vii, An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive. 1874 Dawson Nature & Bible 202 These men derive all religion from myths.

b. spec. To trace the origin of (a word) from († to) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to office a

(† to) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word).

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 186 Africa... Festus saith it came of the qualitie of th' Aere... deriving it of φοίκη, as who should say, 'Αφρική that is, without horrour of coldenes. 1680 H. Dodwell Two Lett. Advice (1691) 207 This... way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals. 1755 Joinson Pref. to Dict. § 25 That etymologist... who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream. 1851 Trench Stud. Words vii. (ed. 13) 264 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tuft of pointed feathers on its head. 1884 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 207, 1 should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive

uses in I.).
11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation from, rarely out of (a source).

ca 500 Ce)... The Chaucer Knt.'s T. 2148 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel may men knowe but it be a fool That euery part dirryueth from his hool. 1634-5 Breketon Trav. (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 Bounds Publ. Obed. (1650) 17 We all derive

from him. 1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. i. 3 To understand the Family he derives from. 1706 DE Foe Jure Div. v. 11 The Right to rule derives from those that gave, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have. 1708-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 12 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 Svp. Smith Wks. (1859) 1. 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. Lv. 3. 1863 KINCLAKE Crima II. 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament.

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (to a receiver receptable, etc.).

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (to a receiver, receptacle, etc.).

1559 Morwing Evonyun. Pref., The study of this Art..derived unto the Romains and Grekes somewhat late.

1647 Jer. Taylor Lib. Proph. xv. 212 If the Church meddles with them when they doe not derive into ill life.

1652-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. I. 1. Thales. Who first introduc'd Naturall and Mathematicall Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us.

1768 Woman of Honor III. 130 All that is the most excellent, in our. laws, derives to us from those very..savages.

1828 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) II.

16 Puritanism..derives to this country directly from Geneva.

13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (from its root or primitive).

from its root or primitive).

1794 Mrs. Prozzi Synon. I. 90 Indiguant meantime derives from a higher stock.

1804 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.

II. 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption.

Whence does it derive? 1866 J. B. Rosse Virg. Ecl. & Georg. 154 The words Comus and Encomium derive thence.

Hence Deriving vol. sb.

1607 Hieron Wks. I. 420 Whosoeuer is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriving ouer of his corruption. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 176 (R.) For our experiments are onely such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axiomes.

**Derived** (diraivd), ppl. a. [f. Derive v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced

-ED I.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source: see the verb.

1500 Shaks. Mids. N. 1. i. 99, I am my Lord, as well deriud as he, As well possest. 1638 Herwood Wise Woman in. Wks. 1874 V. 313 A gentleman, and well deriv'd. 1661 Bovle Style of Script. (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithyness and copiousness, none in derived. languages can match. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. 353 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by degrees of Comparison. 1881 Nature No. 615. 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins. b. Derived function (Math.): a differential coefficient (see Coefficient 2 c).

1873 B. Williamson Diff. Calc. (ed. 2) i. § 6 note, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange.

C. Derived circuit, current (Electr.): a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is

or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so derived conductor.

1882 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Current, Derived current, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 Munro & Jamieson's Pocket Bk. Electr. Form. (ed. 9) (Currents and Derived Circuits) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

**Derivedly** (dirai vedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Derivedly (diffiredly), adv. [I. prec. + -LY 2.] In a derived way, by derivation.

1621 Archbold Beauty Holiness 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. a 1641 Bp. Mountage Acts & Mon. (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam. + Derivement. Obs. rare. [I. Derive v. + -MENT.] The fact of deriving; derivation; concr. that which is derived.

1593 Bilson Govd. Christ's Ch. Pref. 6 Much lesse anie deriuement from them. 1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess. 11. iv. § 4. 77, I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

Deriver (d/rəi vəz). [f. Derive v. + -ER1.] One

that derives.

1613 T. Milles Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection. must needs resemble their first Derivers.

1633 ASHWELL Filds Apost. 197 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver. not the Originall Composer of the Creed. a 1716 South Serm. II. vi. (R.), Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

† **Derivo meter.** Obs. [a. F. dérivomètre, f. dériver to drift (see Derivation 2) + -(0) METER.] An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

1842 Mech. Mag. XXXVII. 84 Another invention of M.
Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument
to ascertain a ship's leeway. When at anchor, the instrument
will show clearly the direction of the currents.

Derk(e, -ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Derm (dōim). Anat. [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin:
cf. F. derme (1611 Cotgr.), mod.L. derma (Paré
c 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective
tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming
the general integument of the organs; the true
skin or corium. skin or corium.

SKIN or Corlum.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 589/2 The derm or corium. which...protects all the other parts of the skin, 1865 HULME tr. Moquin.Tandon II. VI. i. 317 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis. 1880 Ord & Sewell in Med. Chirurg. Trans. LXIII. 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papille.

b. Comb. derm-skeleton: see Dermoskeleton.

|| Derma (dē imă). Anat. [mod.L.: see prec.]

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. S.v., The derma consist of two parts; the corpus reticulare, and papillæ pyramidales. 1846 Patterson Zool. 42 The word 'derma', a coat or covering. 1875 H. Walton Dis. Eye 137

A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma.

Dermad (dɔ-umad), adv. [f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -ad suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'.]

Toward the skin or outer integument.

1803 in Dr. J. Barclay New Anatomical Nomencl.
1851-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dermad.. towards the skin.
1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dermad, an adverbil term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the Dermal aspect.

Dermal to signify towards the Dermal aspect.

Dermalmemal, bad form of Dermo.

Dermal (dɔ-ɪmal), a. [f. Derm, Derma +-AL.
(Not on Gr. analogies: the Gr. adi, is δερματικός.)]

1. Anat. Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general; cutaneous. Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to epidermal.

Dermal nuscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin: dermal skeleton =

dermal.

dermal.

1874 Cooke Fungi 19 The dermal membrane, or outer skin. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 135 Bodies of a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands.. such as mucliage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils.

Derma-lgia. Path. = Dermatalgia.

1822 Braithwatte Retrospect Med. V. 104 Dermalgia of the skin of the pelvis. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 803

Neuralgia. limited to the skin. has been called dermalgia. + Derma logy. Obs. = DERMATOLOGY.

1819 in Pantologia Dermaneural, bad form of DERMO-

| **Dermaptera** (damæ ptěră), sb. pl. Entom. [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin, hide, leather + πτερύν wing; in mod.F. dermaptère: cf. Gr. δερμύπτερος

having membranous wings.]

An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence Derma pteran a., belonging to

the Dermaptera; sb. one of the Dermaptera; Dermapterous a., belonging to the Dermaptera; Bermapterous a., belonging to the Dermaptera.

1835 Kirry Hab. & Inst. Anim. II.xx. 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally.

1839 Westwooo Mod. Classif. Insects 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of Dermaptera was misapplied.

**Dermat-, dermato-,** combining stem of Gr. δέρμα, δέρματ- skin, hide, leather (e.g. Gr. δερματοφύρος clothed in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as || Dermata Igia Path., neuralgia technical terms, as || **Dermatia Igia** Path., neuralgia or pain of the skin. **Dermatin** Min., a variety of hydrophite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd Min. 214). **Dermatine** (dērmātin), a. [Gr. δερμάτινος of skin, leathern], = Dermatic (Craig 1847). **Dermatine** sh., name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, etc. || **Dermatitis**, inflammation of the skin. **Dermatobra nchia**: see Dermo. **Dermatogen** Bot. [-GEN <sup>1</sup>], the primordial cellular layer in the Bot. [-GEN 1], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. **Dermato'graphy** [-GRAPHY], description of the skin. **De'rmatol** Chem. (see quot.). **Dermato'logy** [-LOGY], the branch of science which treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence **Dermatological** a., **Dermato'logist**. || **Dermato'logist** [Avors loosening], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen. etc. || **Dermatomyco'sis** [where fungus + men, etc. || **Dermatomyco sis** [μύκηs fungus + -osis], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, || Dermatono sis [νόσος De:rmatopatho logy, the such as ringworm. disease], skin-disease. pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases. Dermato pathy [πάθος suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **De rmatophone** [φωνή voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india-rubber' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Dermato phony**, the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body; the observation of the sounds thus heard. Dermatophyte = Dermo-(phyte). Dermatoplasty [mharr's moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Dermatoptera = Dermaptera. Dermatopsy, 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. **Dermatorptio** a. Zool. [orrusos, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. || **Dermatorrhæa** [oola flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. || **Der** 

matosolero'sis [σκλήρωσις hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; selerodermia. || Dermato'sis [-0818], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin; also a skin-disease (5yd. Soc. Lex.). Dermato-skeleton = Dermo-(skeleton). Dermato'tomy = Dermo-(tomy). || Dermatozo'a [ζφον nnimal], animal parasites of the skin; hence || Dermatozoono sis, skin-disease caused by animal

| Dermatozoono'sis, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1851 60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dermatalgia., neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatalgy. 1876 Dunning Dis. Skin 510 Dermatalgia is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin., unattended by structural change. Ibid. 60 Dermatitis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature. 1882 Vines Sachs' Bot. 952 It is only in certain cases that the root-cap of Phanerogams is derived from the dermatogen. 1851-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dermatography, term for a description of the skin. 1893 Bril. Med. Jrnl. 1 Apr. 703/2 Dermatol is a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odourless; chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth. Ibid., Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin. 1891 Times 14 Jan. 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris. 1865 Busstran Ven. Dis. (1879) 813 This emption has .. been studied by a number of dermatologists. 1819 Panatologia, Dermatology, a treatise on the skin. 1847 in Cama. 1851-60 in Mayne. 1876 Duhrang Dis. Skin 80 Dermatology ightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine. Ibid. 371 Dermatolysis consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures. and a tendency to hang in folds. 1883 Nature 22 Feb. 399/2 Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals. of the earthworm, as representing the eyeless (or 'dermatoptic') lower animals, and the Triton as representative of the higher c'ophthalmoptic' eyed animals. 1865 Fagge Lematolic (dalmætik), a. [ad. Gr. δερματικ-ύs, f. δέρμα(τ- skin: see -1c.] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous. 1847 in Cama. 1883 in Syd. Sec. Lex.

skin; dermal, cutaneous.

1847 in Crand. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dermatoid (d5'1mătoid), a. [f. Gr. δερματskin: see -01D. Cf. Gr. δερματωδης, contr. for
\*δερματο-ειδής.] Like or resembling skin, skinlike; = DERMOID.

 1ke; = Dermoid.
 1851-60 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 288 Dermatoid., that which is similar to the skin.
 || Dermestes (dōime'stiz). Entom. [irreg. f. Gr. δέρμα skin, leather + ἐσθέων to ent.] A genus of beetles (the type of the family Dermestidae), the larvæ of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence Derme stid a., belonging to the family Dermestida; sb. a member

genus Dermestes; belonging to the Dermestide.

1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 111 When touched, these insects counterfeit death; but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the Dermestes, and some other Beetles.

Dermic (dā mik), a. [mod. f. Derm or Gr. δέρμα + -IC: cf. F. dermique (Littré).] Of or relating to the skin; dermatic, dermal.

1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 288 Dermic. relating to the skin.

| Dermis (dāumis). Anat. [mod. L. deriv. of Gr. δέρμα skin, on analogy of επιδερμίς epidermis.]

The true skin; = DERM.

1830 R. Knox Béctard's Anat. 143 The Dermis, Corium, or Cutis vera, is a fibro-cellular membrane, which forms the deeper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness.

1878 T. Bayant Pract.

Surg. I. 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

Dermitis = dermatitis : see DERMAT-. **Dermo-,** repr. Gr. δερμο-, shortened combining form of δέρμα, δέρματ-, skin, etc. (as in δερμόπτεροs having membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as Dermobranchia (dāimoibrænkiå), -branchia ta Zool. [Branchia; in F., dermobranches], a group of molluses, having external gills in the form of dorsal membranous tnfts; hence Dermobra'nchiate a. Dermoga'stric a. [ $\gamma \alpha \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \rho$  belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals, pores*, which open both into the alimentary eavity and on the skin. Dermography = Dermatography. Dermohemal (-hr-mål) a. [HEMAL], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch. Dermohæ mia, hyperæmia or congestion of the skin. **Dermohu-meral** a. [Humeral], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the d. muscle by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. Dermo logy, Dermomyco sis: see DER-MATO-. Dermomu scular a., of skin and muscle. Dermoneu ral a. [NEURAL]. pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch. **Dermo-osseous** a. [Osseous], of the nature of bone developed in the skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton. exoskeletal; so Dermo-o'ssify v., to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton; Dermo-ossifica:tion. Dermopa thio, -o pathy: see Dermato-Dermophyte (φυτόν plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence Dermophytio a. || Dermo ptera pl. Zool. [Gr. δερμόπτερος, f. πτερόν wing], a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the Galeopithecus or Flying Lemur of the Moluceas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). Dermo-pterous a., having membranous wings (or fins). Dermoptery gian a., having membranous fins. Dermorhy nchons a, [ρύχχος snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck. **Dermoscle-rite** [σκληρός hard], a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa. Dermoske leton, dermskeleton, the external bony, shelly, crustaceons, or coriaccous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e.g. crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton; hence **Dermoske letal** a. **Dermo**ternsor, a tensor muscle of the skin. Dermo tomy [-τομια cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the

skin.

1878 Bell. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 111 In the Porifera. The number of these pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores, which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1831-60 Mayne Expos. Lex. Dermography, Dermology, improperly used for Dermatography, Dermology. 1835-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. 1. 171/2 Pores.. Which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope. 1878 Bell. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 36 Where the cxflom is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermonuscular tube. 1854 Owen Skel. 37 Teeth (1855) 133 Both dermoneural and dermohamal spines may present two structures. 1836-9 Tono Cycl. Anat. 11. 880/t The exterior of the body becomes hardened. and forms. the Dermoskeleton. 1844 Owen Skel. 37 Teeth (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton. which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

**Dermoid** (d5·1moid), a. [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -01D; in mod.F. dermoide. (Not on Gr. analogies: see DERMATOID.)] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes loosely, Of or be-

the nature of skin. (Sometimes loosely, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

Dermoid yest, 'a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin' (Syd. Soc. Let., s. v. Cyst).

1818 Chron. in Ann. Reg., 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured. 1872 PRASLEE Ordar. Trimours 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1873 Burnell Far 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drumhead, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

Dermoi'dal, a. [f. prec. +-AL.] = prec. 1818 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 4,85 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood.

† Dern, a. and sb. Obs. or arch. Forms: 1 derno, WS. dierno. dyrne, 2 s.w. dyrne, 2-7 dorne.

WS. dierno, dyrno, 2 s.w. dyrne, 2-7 dorne, 2-3, 7 dearno, 3 deorne, Orm. dærne, 3-4 durne, 4-9 dern, (dial. darn). [OE. derne, dierne, dyrne = OS. derni, OFris. dern, hidden, secret, obscure, OllG. tarni lying hid :- OTent. \*darnjo-.]

A. adj.

+1. Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. Obs.

secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. Obs.

Reofull 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal mæz don, nealles inwitnet odrim bregdan dyrnum cræfte. c 897 K. ÆLFREO Gregory's Past. xiii., 78 bylæs da smyltnesse des domes hine zewemme [odde] se dyrna [r. r. dierna] æst, odde to hræd irre. c 1220 Beståray 90 Old in hise sinnes derne. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 1950 Vdas dor quiles gaf hem red, dat was fulfilt of derne sped. c 1300 Beket 23 The Princes dougter. lovede him in durne love. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 14 This clerk. Of derne love he cowde and of solas. c 1400 Destr. Troy 478 Dissyring full depely in her derne hert. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 310 Now bese unlokyn many dern dede. [a 1643 W. Cartwright Ordinary v. iv. in Hazl. Dodsl. X11. 311 Jarch. Hent him, for dern love, hent him.] † b. Of persons: Secret in purpose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. Obs. a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 490 (Gr.) Dyrne deofles boda wearp hime on wyrmes lic. c 1205 Lav. 13604 Uortigerne þe swike wes full derne [1275 deorne]. a 1300 Cursor M. 7324 (Cott.) Traitur dern and priue theif. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 111 Ve moste been full deerne as in this cas. c 1400 Destr. Troy 13625 Deruyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn, I graunt þe þe gouernanse of þis grete yle. † 2. Not made known, kept unrevealed or private; not divulged. Obs.

not (ilvulged. Obs.
crooo Ags. Gosp. Luke viii. 47 Da bæt wif geseah bæt hit him næs dyrne, heo com forht. c1200 Ormin 9236 Forr Crist wass i batt time 3et All unncub & all dærne. a 1225 Ancr. R. 154 God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuiter scheawede his leoue freond. c1330 Assump. Virg. (BM. MS) 856 No man mai wite ne se What is bi derne priuete. c1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 353 Poule. herd derne wordes of God.
h D G 6

b. Of a person: Treated as a confidant; eu-

trusted with hidden matters; privy. Obs.

\*\*a 1300 Cursor M. 6509 (Cott.) pis moyses was ful dern and dere To drighten. He taght him tabels of be lai.

† c. Phr. To hold, keep (a thing) dern. Obs.

\*\*c 1000 Ags. Ps. caviii. lexix. 15 Ne do bu me dyrne pine ba deoran bebodu. 1508 Dunbaa Tua Mariil Wem. 450

We dule for na cuill deid, sa it be derne haldin. a 1575 Ilou Merchande dyd Wife betray 175 in Ilasl. E. P. P. I. 204, I pray the .. As thou art my trewe weddyd fere, In thy chaumber thou woldest kepe me dern.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known,

private. arch.

private. arch.

Beownlf 4629 (Thorpe) Se guő-scenőa.. hord est zesceat, dryht-sele dyrnne. a 1000 Elene 1081 (Gr.) Pat őu sunde, þa de in foldan zen deope bedolsen dierne sindon. e 1205 LAV. 6750 Pe king hin lette don in to ane derne [e 1275 deorne] bure. e 1214 Gny Warnu. (A.) 1289 On a dern stede he dede hem hide. a 1400-50 Alexander 4045 Darke in dennes vudire dounes & in derne holis. 1284 Sc. Acts Tiss. VI (1814) 395 (Jam.) Gun pulder. e placeit. within the voltis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof. 1806 Fossyrin Beauties Scott. IV. 360 At the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate. 1814 Scott Wav. zii, That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the dern path. Ibid. xviii, There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4. Of places: Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear. arch.

out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear. arch.

2430 Henry Walhee v. 430 Fast on to Tay his buschemeat can he draw. In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law. 1508 Dunnar Twa Mariit Wem. 242 Thai drank, and did away dule, under derne bewis. 1608 Shars. Per. III. Prol. 15 By many a dern and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search. Is made. 1612 Shellow Quix. III. 11. 140 He searching Adventures blind Among these dearn Woods and Rocks. 1643 H. Morr Song of SonHi. II. III. III. Sing we to these wast hills, dern, deaf, forlorn. 1674 91 RAY N. C. Words, Deafely, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors. Dearn, signifies the same. 1813 Hogg Queen's Wake 96 Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, dire, arch.

Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, dire, arch.

1570 Levins Manip, 2114 Dearne, dirus.

1613 W. Lesin Drumme Devot. 35 The light of Israel was put out for a time, Queene Elizabeth died, a dearne day to England, had it not beene presently repayred with as cleare a light from Scutland. Ibid. 39 Prognostications of our dearne light.

1650 B. Discolliminium 46 These derne, dreery, direful dayes condunghill and uglifted me into a darke dense lumpe.

1845 T. Cooper Purgat. Suicides (1871) 16 It was a crude excess Of all things dern and doleful, dark and drear.

1856 Dobell Eng. in Time War, Evening Dream, The awful twilight dern and dun.

+ 6. Deep, profound, intense. Iit. and fig. Obs.

1300 Destr. Troy 3060 Hir chyn full choise was the chekys benethe, With a dympul full derne, daynté to se.

1300 Spir. Remed. in Hallw. Ninga Poct. 64 My myddelle woundys they bene derne and depe, Ther ys no plaster that persyth aryght.

1304 Warres of Cynsi (N.), Who, wounded with report of beauties pride, Unable to restraine his derne desire.

B. sb. + 1. A hidden thing; a secret. Obs. a 1000 Gnom. Vers. 2 (Gr.) Nelle ic be min dyrne zeseczan.
a 1300 E. F. Psaltry I. 8 [li. 6] (Mätz.) Derne of bi wisdam
bon opened unto me. 21340 HAMPOLE Psalter Aliii. 23 God
.knawis all be dern in oure hert.
4.2 Congress

† 2. Secrecy, concealment, privacy. Chiefly in

dern, in secret. Obs.

dern, in secret. Obs.

a 1250 Ord & Night. 608 Ich can nimen mus at berne, An ek at Chirche in he derne. a 1300 Cursor M. 2935 (Cott.) Sister, to he in dern i sai, hou seis he folk er alla-wai. Hid. 21250 (Cott.) Marc, men sais, it wratte in dern. e 1420 Arono, Arth. Iii, I am comun here loe In derne for to play. 1508 Dunban Tua Mariit Wam. 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dikkin old in northi. dirkin eftir myrthis.

dirkin estir myrthis.

† 3. A secret place; a place of concealment.

\*\*a1340 Hamfold Psalter xxx. 25 Dou sall hide paim in dern
of bi face. \*\*c 1450 Herryson Mor. Fab. 27 Unto ane derne
for dread hee him addrest. \*\*c 1500 Leanes true Love (W. de
W.), To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe.
† 4. Darkness. Obs.

1500-20 DUNBAR Ballat our Lady 3 Haile, sterne superne ... Lucerne in derne. 15. Bannatyne Poems (1770) 98 (Jam.) My dule in dern, bot gif thow dill, Doutless bot dreid I de.

Dern, a door-post: see DURN.

Dern, var. of DARN, vulgar perversion of DAMN.

1893 M\*CARTHY Red Diamonds I. 69 Ef it had been Noah shouldn't have cared a dern.

† **Dern, darn**, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 2-3 dærnen, deorne. [OE. diernan, dyrnan, dernan = OS. dernjan, OliG. tarnan, tarnen, MIIG. ternen to hide:—OTeut.\*darnjan, f. \*darnjo-, OE. derne, Denn a.]

† 1. trans. To hide, coneeal, keep secret. Ohs

†1. trans. To hide, conecal, keep secret. Ohs. c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. v. x., Deh hie hit ær swipe him betweonum diernden [Inter MS. dyrndon]. C 1000 ÆLFRE Gen. xlv. 1 Da ne mihte loseph hine leng dyrnan. 1205 Lav. 7604 Alle hine grætten & heore grame dærnden [1275 deorne]. Piùl. 1849 Næs þe king noht swa wis. Þæt imong his duseþe his þoht cuðe dernen. c 1315 Shoreham 79 And he ondede hym cristendom, No lenge he nolde hyt derny. 2. reft. To hide, conceal oneself. dial. 1604 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot. 11. 428 The said George darnit him selfi and his servandis in ane out-hous. 1837 R. Nicoll. Poems (1843) 118 We dern ourse? S down mang the fresh aiten strae. 1854 H. Milles Sch. 3 Schm, x. (1858) 111 He.. escaped them by derning himself in a fox-earth. 3. intr. To seek concealment; to hide, dial.. 1584 Hudson Du Bartas' Judith (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to dern. 1600 J. Melivill. Diary (1842) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 Hocc Oncen's Wake 79 Ane nycht he darnit in Maisry's cot. 1847 J. HALLIDAY Rustic Bard 261 We've. dern'd amang its green.

† 4. trans. To cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause to hide, to run to earth.

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\*\*Present the cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause the cause to hide, to run to earth.

\*\*Present the cause the ca  Dern, obs. and dial. form of DARN v.

Dern, obs. and dial. form of DARN v. † Derne, adv. Obs. Also 1-3 dierne, 6 dern, 7 darne. [OE. derne, dierne, dyrne = OS. darno, adv. from dern, etc. adj.] 'Dernly', secretly.

a 1200 Moral Ode 77 in Trin. Coll. Hom. 222 Ne bie hit no swo derne idon. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 697, I compast hem a kynde crafte & kende hit hem derne. c 1440 Bone Flor. 1938 They.. went forthe, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne. 1631 A. Caaige Pilgr. & Heremite 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some din to heare.

† Derned, ppl. a. Obs. or dial. Also darned. [f. Dern v.] Hidden, concealed; secret, privy.

1600 Gowrie's Conspir. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 190 He privatly.. took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and, after lokking many durres vppon him, left him there. 1616 Jas. I, Disc. Powder Treason Wks. 24 That rightly-damned crew, now no more darned conspirators, but open and avowed rebels. 1631 A. Craige Pilgr. & Heremite 7. When at the colde Caue doore darned I stood. 1725 Ramsav Gent. Sheph. 1. ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this mony a day.

Dernel, -al, obs. forms of Darnel.

my breast this mony a day.

Dernel, -al, obs. forms of DARNEL.

† Derner. Obs. Also dirner. [Etymology unknown: ? connected with dern, DURN, doorframe.] The lintel of a door.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6078 (Cott.) Pis lamb blod. Par-wit yee mak pan takning, On aiper post per hus to smer, A takin o tay on pair derner [v. r. dernere]. Ibid. 6103 (Cott.) On pair post and on dirner.

† Dernful, a. Obs. [f. DERN sb. + -FUL. A pseudo-archaism.] Mournful, dreary.
?1591 L. Bayskett Mourn. Muse Thest. 90 in Spenser Astroph., The birds... this lucklesse chance foretold, By dernfull noise.

† Dernhede. Obs. rare -1. [f. DERN a. +

+ **Dernhede.** Obs. rare -1. [f. Deen a. + hede: see -HEAD.] Secret matter; privity; a secret. a 1300 Cursor M. 18554 (Cott.) Noght we dere O had dernhede tell you namar.

Dernier (dē mien, || demye), a. [a. F. dernier :-

Dernier (dē-miəi, ||demye), a. [a. F. dernier:—OF. derrenier, deriv. of derrein: see Darrein. The suffix is as in prem-ier, L. prīm-ārius.]

Last; ultimate, final. Obs. exc. as in b.

1602 R. T. Five Godlie Serm. 45 The latter day..wherein
we must take our dernier adewe. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk.
Buckhm.) Chances, Sir, 1 am in the derniere confusion to
avow, that [etc.]. a 1734 North Lives 1. 109 While this
dernier wit of error hung in the Honse of Lords undetermined. 1751 Mas. E. Herwood Betsy Thoughtless 1. 149
Everything but the dernier undoing deed. 1797 Mrs. A. M.
Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) 111. 96 On how many chances
did this dernier hope hang!

b. Dernier resort (now always in F. form der-

b. Dernier resort (now always in F. form dernier ressort): last resort; orig. (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final

power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 ABP, WILLIAMS SP, in Apol. Bishops (1661) 89 Here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal. a 1709 Arkins Parl. 3 Pol. Tracts (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort. 1709 Refl. Sacheverell's Nerm. 3 The People. were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion. 1711 Vind. Sacheverell 73 The Pretender is your dernier Resort. 1778 Fotheredt, in Phil. Trans. LXIX. 2, 1 recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1702 J. Belkinap Hist. New-Hampshire 111. 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governor and Council. 1803 Nation (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 111/1 The word elementum. hithertofore, as a dernier ressort, has been referred in some way to alimentum.

† De'rnly, adv. Obs. Also 2-3 derneliche, 3-6 deruely, compar. 3 dern(e)luker. [f. Deinn a.: see -LY 2. It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived adj. \*dernelic.]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

derived adj. \*dernelic.]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

1. In a dernse dernel, the secret manner of the personner.

1. In a dernse manner of the personner of the personner.

1. In a dernse of the personner of the personner of the personner.

+ Dernship. Obs. In 3 darnscipe. [f. Dern

THETTISHIP. Obs. In 3 darnscipe. [f. Dern a. +-ship.] Secrecy; = Dernhede.
c. 1205 Lav. 258 Mid damscipe he heo huede. a 1225
Ancr. R. 152 [Cott. MS.] Nibt, ich cleopie dearneschipe
[other MSS. prinite].
† Dero'b, v. Obs. Also derobbe, rube, robe.
[a. F. dérober (OF. also desrober, 13th c. in Littré),
f. de- (des-), L. dis- + OF. rober to rob, take by stealth
or force; see Rob. (In the second quot. perh, associated with robe: cf. divest and derobe.)] trans.
To rob, plunder. To rob, plunder.

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 46 He wold preferre captaynes to Your Highnes service, but they wyl derobbe

al. 1616 BUDDEN tr. Acrodins' Parents' Hon. Ep. Ded. 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seneritie well allated..that derobed himself of all respect of a Father.

Derobe (dirōwib), v. rare. [f. De- II. 1 + ROBE v.] trans. To disrobe; to doff.

1841 Tait's Mag. VIII. 155 We quickly derobed our 'dusty apparelling'.

† Derogant, a. Obs. [ad. L. dērogānt-em, pr. pple. of dērogāre to DEROGATE.] Derogating, derogatory derogatory.
c 1620 T. Adams Wks. (1861-2) I. 12 (D.) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

Derogate, ppl. a. Now rare. [ad. L. dērogātus, pa. pple. of dērogāre: see next.]

+1. pa. pple. Annulled or abrogated in part;
lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. Obs.
1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy iii. xxvii, And leest through
tongues to his hygh estate Through false reporte it were
derogate. 1548 Hall. Chron. 117 The chief ruler beying in
presence, the authoritie of the substitute, was clerely derogate. 1563-87 Foxe A. f. M. (1684) III. 311 The once made
oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental
.offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory.

2. adj. Deteriorated; debased.
1605 Shaks. Lear i. iv. 302 And from her derogate body
neuer spring A babe to honor her! 1849 Fraser's Mag.
XI. 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile
conceits.

Derogate (derögelt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L.

Derogate (de rögett), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. derogare to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f. De-I. 2 + rogare to ask, question, propose a law. Cf. prec., and see -ATE 3

3-5.]
+1. trans. To repeal or abrogate in part (a law. sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and

sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. Obs. 1513 Baaoshaw St. Werburge 1. 3199 There may be no counseyll. To derogate or channge denyne sentence. 1559 Fabyan's Chron. vii. 717 The Englishe service and the communion boke was derogated and disanulled, and a generalle submission. ... made to the sea of Roome. 1677 HALE Print. Orig. Man. (J.). By severall contary customs ...many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and degrogated.

derogated.
+ 2. To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage,

† 2. To detract from; to lessen, avaite, usparage, depreciate. Obs.

1526 Pigr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 217 He dothe. as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 19 b, There he some at this day, which doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ. 1570 BILLINGSLEY Enclid XI. Def. Xii. 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke. 1642 Milton Apol. Smect. (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State.

3. To curtail or deprive (a person) of any part of his rights. Obs.

of his rights. Obs.

1540-1 Elvor Image Gov. 24 Marcus Anrelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisedome, 1550 Buchanan Admonitions Wks. (1892) 30 Ve lordis wald not consent to put down you quene or derogat hir of hir substitution and the state of the stat authoritie in ony maner.

4. To take away (something from a thing) so

4. To take away (something from a thing) so as to lessen or impair it. arch.

1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 11. 105 Is that bicause their purpose is to derogate any thing from the law. 1577 Holinshed Chron. 11. 134 To derogat things meerely prejudicial to the kings roiall prerogative. 1593 App. Bancaort Daung. Posit. 1. vt. 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospell. 1623 Bingham Xemphon 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word. 1755 Young Centauri. Wks. 1757 IV. 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him. 1822 Lamb Élia Ser. 1. Mod. Gallaniry, Just so much respect as a woman derogate from her own sex.. she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5. albad. or intr. To take away a part from: to

5. absol. or intr. To take away a part from; to detract, to make an improper or injurious abate-

detract, to make an improper or injurious abatement from. Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

c 1560 Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk. in Phenix (1708) 11. 206
Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof. 1583 STUBES Anat. Abns. II. (1782)
59 It derogateth greatly from the glorie and maiestic of God, to saye, [etc.] 1640 WILKINS New Planet i. (1707) 155 Fear
TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) II. XVII. 124 This present
Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties.
1874 STUBES Const. Hist. (1875) 11. xiv. 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm.

b. from a person: i.e. in respect of his excel-

b. from a person: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now arch.

158 Warder Alb. Eng. 11. xvi. (1612) 71 How captiously
he derogates from me, and mine estate. a 1617 Bayne On
Eph. (1658) 78 This is a wicked Doctrin derogating from
Christ. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 1017 3 We can now allow
Cæsar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey,
1870 Rossetti Life of Shelley p. xiv, This vile stuff capable
only of derogating from the typical Shelley.

† c. with to. Obs. rare.
a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 11. 218 This fell into a harsh
construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. intr. To do something derogatory to one's
rank or position; to fall away in character or
conduct from; to degenerate.

[Cf. F. déroger, déroger à noblesse, to do anything entail
ing loss of the privileges of noblity, e. g. to engage in a
profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 Shaks. Cymb. It. i. 48 You cannot derogate, my Lord.
1706 Estcourt Fair Examp. 11. i, The World grows extravagant and derogates. from the Parsimony of our Ancestors.
a 1830 Hazlitt (O.), Would Charles X derogate from his b. from a person: i.e. in respect of his excel-

ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1856 Mas. Baowning Aur. Leigh in. 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh. 1862 TROLLOFE Orkey F. Ivii. (ed. 4) 416 In these days, too, Snow père had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him. 1888 Temple Bar Mag. Oct. 183 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarterings.

¶ Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate.

1609 Bible (Donay) Ezek. xxxv. 13 You. have derogated [1611 multiplied] your wordes against me. [Vulg. derogastis adversum me verba vestra.]

Hence De rogated ppl. a., De rogating vbl. sb.

Hence De'rogated ppl. a., De'rogating vvi. sv. and ppl. a.

2 1629 LAYTON Syon's Plea (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes. 1624 Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations. 1674 PRIDEAUX Lett. (Camden) 11 Whatsoever harsh or derogating expression be found in any part of his booke.

+ Derogately, adv. Obs. [f. Derogate ppl. a.+-LY 2.] = DEROGATORILY.

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. II. ii. 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately.

Derogation (derogātion). In 5 -acion. [a.

Derogation (derogatis). In 5 -acion. [a. F. dérogation (14th c. -acion, in Hatzf.), ad. L. dérogation-em, n. of action from dérogare to Derogate. In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law': but in the mod. langs. in all the senses of the vb.]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, con-

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc.

1548 HALL Chron. Hen. V, An. 8. 72 b, Long sufferaunce is no acquittance, nor prolongyng of tyme derogacion to right.

1658 Core. On Litt. 282 b, New and subtile inuentions in derogation of the Common Law.

1691 RAY Creation 1. 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule.

1692 SOUTH SETM.

1697) 1. 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law.

1792 Chirama Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor.

1885 Act 48-49 Vict. c. 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers. Vested in the Committee of. Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or autho-

section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers. vested in the Committee of. Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (of a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction from. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. kiii, He pat dobe hindringe to eny of my seintes, dobe derogacion to me. 1494 Fabyan Chiron. vII. 304 One thynge he dyd to ye derogacion of younneys of Cantorbury. 1533 Bellenoen Livy II. (1822 195 It maid plane derogacion to the Faderis to creat ony ribunis in times cumming, be votis of thair assessoris or clientis. 1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII (1621 in Bolton Stal. Irel. 178), Acts and Statutes made. in derogation, extipation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome. 1561 T. Noaton Calvin's Inst. vv. xix. (1634) 717 marg., With derogation from Baptisme, force [is] given unto confirmation which doth not belong unto it. 1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 511 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown. 1779 Burke Corr. (1844) II. 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any. derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment.

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of;

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, dis-

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. w. 31/2 Nero thought it sholds be great derogacion to hisname and he were slayne of Karles.

1540 Compl. Scot. Epist. 5 As this nobil prelat hes dune... vytht out dirrogatione of his speritual dignite. 1596 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (1862) 516/2 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 MILTON Reform. It. (1851) 37 (Closs, and indeed derogations, and dehasements to their high calling. 1656 Cowley Pindar. Cldes Notes (1669) 10 He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchilides. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1. iii. (1695) 15 This is no Derogation to their Truth and Certainty. 1713 Additional Action of the Portuguese. 1873 H. Rociess Orig. Bible via. 279, 1 am far from saying this in derogation. 4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. 11. iv. 11. \$56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation. 1847 L. Hurt Jar Honey (1848) 107 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes I. 227 He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand without derogation. 1864 SALA in Daily Tel. 27 July, Men..who shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American dergy.

Derogative (drogation and degradation of the Northern American dergy.

Derogative (drogatics see -Ative.] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in Eng. Cills (1870) 305 Prejudiciall or derogative to the lyberties... of the bisshop. 1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII. C. 13 \$1 Actes and statutes... derogative vnto the most auncient... privileges of your said countie Palatine. 1646 Sir T. Browne Feend. Ep. 1. xi. 47 A conceit derogative of the intelligence of Londoners.

Hence Derogator (derogetta). Also -our, -er. [a. L. derogator, agent-n. from derogate to Derogatae. 1620 Co

Derogatorily (dříp gătorili), adv. [f. Dero-+ -LY 2.] In a derogatory manner; with

GATORY + LY 2.] In a derogatory manner; with derogation or disparagement.

1603 Sir C. Hevoon Jud. Astrol. xxii. 481 Without speaking whreherently or derogatorily of God. 1648 Payane Plea for Lords 17 He writes. derogatorily of the Commons. 1827 Hare Guesses (1859) 337 By speaking derogatorily and slightingly of some other power.

Dero gatoriness. rare. [f. as prec. +-NESS.]

Derogatory quality.

Derogatory quanty.

1727 in Balley vol. II.

† Derogatorious, a. Obs. [f. L. dērogātōri
118 DEROGATORY + - OUS.] = next.

118 SESS Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 234 His

119 doings were derogatorious... to the supremacy of the Pope.

129 Therefore Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels 186 Your speech

129 is derogatorious to the efficacie... of Christ's death.

120 Derogatory (dtrogātori), a. and sb. [ad. L.

120 dērogātōri-us, f. dērogātor; see prec. and -OBY.

120 Cf. F. dērogatoire (1341 in Hatzf.).]

130 A adi

A. adi.

1. Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing, of impairing in force or effect. Const. to, from

(1 of ).

1502-3 Plumpton Corr. 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatorie unto justice. 1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1.

vi. § 4. 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1843)

501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto. 1651 Hobbes Govt. § Soc. xiv. § 12. 221 Provided there be nothing contained in the Law... derogatory from his supreme power. 1730 Swirt Drapier's Lett. ii. Rep. Comm. Whitch., A just... exercise of your... royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties. 1788

V. KNOX Winter Even. 11. 1v. x. 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life. 1825 Scott Talium. xx, Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. vi. 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights.

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespect-

estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespect-

estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

1503-87 FORE A. & M. (1596) 1/2 The 2nd [was] derogatorie to kings and emperors. 1592 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 3a, All holy Writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods owne worship. 1776 Sir J. Rennolds Disc. vii. (1876) 48 Who probably would think it derogatory to their character, to be supposed to borrow. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. III. iv. 111. § 34. 151 It would be derogatory to a man of the slightest chaim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the essays of Bacon. 1839 JAMES Louis XIV. 1. 292 Conduct. derogatory to his rank. 1849 Dicrens Dav. Copp. (C.D. ed.) 181 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him. 1860 FARRAR Orig. Lang. (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's...lafinite Wisdom.

†3. Derogatory clause: a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of sub-

ment, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of sub-sequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this,

and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation. Obs.

1538 in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. App. xxx. 89 As doth appear by composition made..and also confirmed by Boßiface the IV.. with clauses derogatory. 1590 SWINBURNE Testaments 266 What maner of reuceation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to reuoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatorie of the will of the testament. wherein is a clause derogatorie of the will of the testator. a 1626 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law xix. (1636) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any later act, except you revoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

+ B. 5b. Obs. rare -0.

1611 Coroa., Derogatoire, a derogatorie, or act of deroga-

1611 Corga., Derogatoire, a derogatorie, or act of deroga-

† **Dero'ge**, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. déroge-r (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. dêrogêre.] = DEROGATE.

1427 Rolls of Parit. IV. 3a6/2 It was nought youre entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudice unto my Lord. **Derotremate** (derotri mêt), a. Zool. [ad. mod.L. derotrēmat-us (in neuter pl. Derotrēmata name of the group), f. Gr. δέρη neck + τρῆμα(r-hole, boring.] Of or pertaining to the Derotremata, a group of urodele batrachians, having gillslists or branchial apertures, instead of external cills of the So. Derotrematons a. Derotreme gill-tufts. So Derotre matous a., De rotreme

a. and sb.

1849-52 Tooo Cycl. Anat. IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate..orders.

Derout (dIraut), sb. [a. F. deroute 'a rout, a defeature, or flight of men' (Cotgr.), f. dérouter: see next.] An utter defeat, a Rout.

1644 R. Balllie Lett. & Truis. (1841) II. 188 We trust to heare shortly of their totall derout. c129 Eaal of Allessure Mem. (1890) 591 [Ramillies] was called a derout rather than a battle. 1803 E. Hay Insurv. Wexf. 150 This derout was..occasioned by the example of one of the divisional commanders.

was.. occasioned by the example of one of the Grandcommanders.

Derout (dirou't), v. [a. F. déroute-r, OF. desrouter (-roter, -ruter, -roupter):—late L. \*disruptüre, f. di(s)rupt-us, pa. pple. of dirumpère to break in pleces: cf. DISRUPT.] trans. To put completely to flight; to Rout. Hence Derou-ted ppl. a. 1637 Gillestie Eug. Pop. Cerem. Ord. Ciij, Untill not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. vi. 337 Till dark derouted foes should yield to flight. 1839 W. H. Maxwell Vol. III.

Wettington & Brit. Armics (1877) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted.

Derraine, -reyne, var. of Deraign v. Obs.

Derrar, -ere, obs. compar. of Dear a.

Dorre, obs. f. Dear a.; obs. inflexional form of

DARE 2

Derrick (derik), sb. Also 7-9 derick. [from The name of a noted hangman at Tyburn c 1600.
The name is orig, the Du. Dirk, Dierryk, Diederik

Ger. Dietrich, Theoderic.]

+1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf.

Jack Ketch.)
c 1600 Ballad Death Eart Essex (N.), Derick, thou know'st c 1600 Ballad Death Eart Essex (N.), Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there done. 1600 Derker Sev. Silmes 1. (Arb.) 17, I would there were a Derick to hang vp him too. 1609 W. S. Puritan IV. I, Would Derick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1608 Dekker Bellman of Lond. (N.), He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light. 1656 BLOUNT Glostogr., Deric... is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn.

b. attrib. dorrick instead

b. altrib. dorrick-jastro.
?a stor Healey Dise. New World 174 (N.) This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and

Derrick-jastroes

2. A contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: † a. orig. A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. Obs. b. A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc., and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. c. A kind of crane (more fully derrick-crane) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' erane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e.g. those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. d. Floating derrick: one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from

with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. e. A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

a. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Ship (Plate), Mizon Mast. Derrick and Spann. 1794 Rigging & Scamanship I. 165 Derrick, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

b. 1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 429 Lightning. out out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long. 1800 Coughhout Comm. Thames 626 Get up and rig a Derick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo. 1878 Besant & Rice Celia's virb. xxii. (1887) 161 They had jurymasts to serve as derricks on occasion.

c. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Stonehenge Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Swinging a block of granite... with an ordinary derrick. 1881 Raymono Mining Gloss. Derrick, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring. 1885 Ducane Punishm. & Prev. Crime 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries.

d. 1874 Knoth Dict. Mech. s.v., Bishop's floating-derrick ... used in 1850... is capable of self-propulsion hy means of paddle-wheels, and thus remaves its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose.

e. 1886 Daity News 28 Dec. 5/6 They have ... a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

3. altrib., as derrick-floor, -pole, etc.; derrick-car a railproal truck on which a great! derrick -car a railproal truck on which a great!

3. attrib., as derrick-floor, -pole, etc.; derrick-car, a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (U.S.); derrick-crane: see 2 c.

1865 Pall Mall G. 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derrick floors. 1882 Times 27 Dec. 9/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship. 1883 Rosuaa Treat. Rating 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them.

+ Derrick, v. Obs. rare. [f. piec. sb.] trans.

To hang.

1600 W. KEMP Nine Days' W. in Arh. Garner VIII. 37
One that .. would pol his father, derick his dad! do any-

Derring do, derring-do. pseudo-archaism. In 4-5 dorryng, (doryngo, duryng) don (do, to do), 5 doryng(e do, 6 derrynge do, derring doe, 9 derring-do. The two words durring, dorryng, daring, vbl. sb. from durran, dorren to Dale, and don, do, pres. inf. of Do v., literally daring to do, which, by a chain of misunderstandings and errors, have come to be treated as a kind of substantive combination, taken to mean, Daring

substantive combination, taken to mean, Daring action or feats, 'desperate courage'.

The words come incidentally in their ordinary sense and construction followed by the object 'that' (=what, that which) in Chaucer's Troylus; whence, in an imitative passage by Lydgate, in an absolute construction more liable to misunderstanding; Lydgate's dorrying do was misprinted in the 16th c. editions (1s.13 and 155.3) dorrying do was misprinted in the 16th c. editions (1s.13 and 155.3) dorrying do, in which form it was picked up by Spenser and miscoostrued as a subst. phrase, explained in the Glossary to the Sheph. Cal. as 'manhood and chevalrie'. Modern romantic writers, led by Sir W. Scott, have taken it from Spenser, printed it derringdo, and accentuated the erroneous use.

\*\*c 3374\*\* Chaucea Troylus\*\* v. 837\*\* Troylus was neuere vn-to owight. in no degre secounde, In dorrying don !r. rr. durying do, doryinge to do] bat longeth to a knyght. His herte ay wip be firste and wip be beste Stod paregal, to dorre

don [v. rr. durre to do, dore don] that hym leste. 1430 Lyrg. Chron. Troy 11. xvi. (MSS. Digby 2) 2 M. 56 a/2; 230 fl. 81 a/1). And parygal, of manhode and of dede, he [Troylus] was to any bat I can of rede, in dorryng [lv. rr. doryng(c)] do, this noble worely wyght, Ffor to fulfille bat longeb to a kny3t. The secoude Ector .. he called was [edd. 1513, 1555] In derrynge do, this noble worthy wyght.] 1570 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Oct. 65 For ever who in derring doe were dreade, The loftic verse of hem was loved aye. [Closs., In derring doe, In manhood and chevalrie.] 1bid. Dec. 43, I durat in derring do [mispr. to] compare With shepheards swayne. 1590 — F. Q. 11. iv. 42 Drad for his derring doe and bloody deed. 1596 lbid. vi. v. 37 A man of mickle name, Renowned much in armes and derring doe. 1830 Scott Ivanhoe saix, Singular..if there be two who can do a deed of such derring do. [Note. Derring-do, desperate courage.] 1843 Lytton Last Bar. I. vi, Such wonders and derring do are too solemn for laughter. 1866 C. W. Dasent Gistli 107 Such a deed of derring-do would long be borne in mind. 1885 Buston Arab. Nts. (1887) 111. 433 Who is for duello, who is for derring-do, who is for knightly devoir?

So + Derring doers, daring doers; + Derring-

So + Derring doers, daring doers; + Derring-

ded ; † DER-Dolno, q.v. 1506 Spenses F. Q. iv. ii. 38 Dreadful derring dooers. 1633 P. Fletches Purple 1st. vi. v. 66 That Mantian swain, who chang'd his slender reed. . From Corydon to Turnus derring-

Derringer (derindgos). U.S. [from the surname of the inventor, a gunsmith in U.S.] A small pistol with large bore, very effective at short range. Also attrib.

Also altrib.

1856 B. Harte Poems, Dow's Flat, With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast.

1876 Besart & Rice Gold, Butterfy Prol., To have both bowie and Derringer ready to hand.

1890 Century Mag. Jan.

1837/ A large derringer bullet had entered the back of the head [of Pres. Lincoln].

185.

1850 Daily News 4 Dec. 5/2 Tiny tomes, literary derringers for the waistcoat pocket.

1851 Derry (derri). A meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

of verses.

of verses.

a 1553 UDALL Register D. H. iii. (Arb.) 36 With chip and cherie Heyh derie derie. 1860 BORROW Siteping Bard 50 If one can patch together any nonsensical derry, he is styled a graduate bard.

Derth(e, obs. form of DEARTH.

Doruo: see Deur a., Deuve v. + **Deruncinate**, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēruncināre to plane off.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deruncinate, to cut off or pill away hat which is superfluous.

Hence † Deruncination.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Deruncination (in Ilusbandry), cutting off Trees, Bushes, etc. or anything that incumbers he Ground. Hence in Balley, Asia, etc.

Deruralize: see DE-II. 1.

Derure, compar. of DERF a. Obs. † Derve, v. Obs. Forms: 1 deorfan, 2-4 derue(n; fa. l. 3 derfde, 4 deruede; fa. ffle. 3 idoruen, idorvo, iderued, 4 deruede. [ME. derven str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. deorfan (pa. t. dearf, durfon, pa. pple. dorfen) to labour: besides this there probably existed a causal weak vh. dierfan (dierfde) to cause to labour, afflict, grieve; confusion of this with the strong vb., as in Burn, etc. would account for the ME. forms and sense. OE, deorfan was app. cognate with the stem of OFris. forderva, and OLFrankish fardurvon, transl.

OFris. forderva, and OLFrankish fardurvon, transl. 'perierunt' P3. lxxii. 19.]

1. intr. To lahour. (Only in OE.)

1. 1000 in Thorpe Hom. 11. 516/26 (Bosw.) Ne wiōcweōe ic to deorfenne xyt, zif ic nydbehefe eom zyt diaum folce.

2. trans. To tronble, grieve, hnrt, affliet, molest.

2. 205 Lxv. 8331 Hunger him derfde. Hid. 18315 Swiōe he murnede, his mod wes iderued. a 1225 Ancr. R. 106 He was idoruen in alle his obre wittes. a 1240 Loftong in Cott. Hom. 211 Pinge bat me derued mest. c 1230 Cast. Love 676 None kunnes asaylyng Ne may him deruen. a 1275 Fosch Arim. 47 Beo pou no ping a dred, for non schal be derue. absol. a 1223 Ancr. R. 112 A lutel ihurt i ben eie derue more ben deð a muchel iðe hele.

† Derverye. Obs. rare. [a. OF. derverie, desverie, madness, f. derver, desver, to lose one's reason, go mad. (Cf. Kærting, 2441.)] Madness. 1480 Caxron Ovid's Met. 2. vii, Withdrawe thyn herte fro such rage and derverye.

Dervish (dö'zvij). Forms: 6-9 dervis, 7-9 dervise, (7 dervice, dervys, dervisae, -icho, dervise, derwis, darvish, derveosh), 7- dervish, (8 derwish, 9 dirvesh, darwesh, dur-

vish, (8 derwish, 9 dirvcsh, darwesh, durwayah, -weesh). [a. Pers. درویش darvesh, darvish

poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arab. dar-wesh, darwish, Turkish dervish, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms: cf. It. dervis, F. dervis, derviche (in 1559 derviss), Sp. derviche, Ger. dervisch. Some of the variant spellings represent Arabic and Persian forms of the word. (The native Arabic equivalent is just faqir poor, fakir.)]

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these there are various orders, some of whom are known from their fantastic practices as dancing or whirling, and as howling dervishes. the immediate source of the European forms : cf.

howling dervishes.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. III. xvii. 102 The thirde sect of the religious Turkes called Dervis. Ibid. 102 b, These devoute Dervis live of almes. 1625 Purchas Pilgrims II. IX. 1611 An order of Derueeshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice. 1625 Purchas Prigrims II. IX. 1611 An order of Derueeshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice. 1625 Purchas Trav. 136 Priests called Darvishes. 1625 Pacitr Christianogr. I. iii. (1636) 200 A Dervice, or religious man of theirs. 1665 Sta T. Heabeat Trav. (1677) 307 The Dervisse an order of begging Friar. 1728 Moagan Algiers I. vi. 186 A wandering Derwish, a devont Moor. 1744 Trav. C. Thompson III. 267 They are not the dancing Dervisses, of which Sort there are none in Egypt. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India I. II. III. 1510 A Dirvesh, or professor of piety. 1821 Byaon Juan III. xxix, Like dervises, who turn as DIA pivot. 1823 G. A. Heaklots tr. Custons Moosulmans 266 The first class of Dirwayshes is denominated Salik. 1847 Emeson Poon, If fate unlock his bosom's door. 1852 E. B. Eaxwick tr. Bägh o Bahār 10 Adventures of the Four Darweshes. 1869 Pall Mall G. 7 Jan. 10 Whirling about all round you like dancing dervishes. 1877 A. B. Edwards V. Pille ii. 37 And now, their guttural chorus audible long before they arrived in sight, came the howling dervishes.

altrib. 1704 J. Pitts Acc. Mahometans vii. (1738) 125 Give themselves up to a Dervise sort of Life. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 111. 1810 This pantheistic dervish system.

Hence Dervishhood, the estate or condition of a dervish. Dervishes; the Dervish system. Derrvish-like a. 1850 Mrs. [Ameson Leg. Monast. Ord. Introd. (1863) 22

vish-like a.

1850 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. Introd. (1863) 22 Asceticism . . strangely uncouth, and dervish-like. 1865 Sat. Rev. 4 Feb. 144/2 Dr. Vambery wandered, because he has the genuine wild spirit of Dervishism strong within him. 1884 Browning Ferishtah 9 Half-way on Dervishhood, not wholly there.

**Derwenter** (dō-rwentər). Australia. [named from the river Derwent in Tasmania, on the banks of which was a convict settlement.] A released

1884 BOLDREWOOD Melb. Mem. xx. 140 An odd pair of Sawyers, generally 'Derwenters' as the Tasmanian expirees were called. 1892 in LENTZNER Australian Word-bk. 20.

Dery, Deryge, obs. forms of DAIRY, DIRGE. Derye, var. DERE v. Obs., to hurt.

Derye, var. Dere v. Oss., to nur.

Des, obs. form of Dais, Dice.

Des- in obs. words: see Dec., Desc., Dess., Dis.

Des. prefix. Regular Romanic form of L. dis., in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr.; in mod.Fr. retained (as dés.) before a vowel or silent h (déshabillé), otherwise reduced to dé- (OF. descharge, mod. décharge). wise reduced to de- (OF, descharge, mod, decharge). In some cases apparently representing a late L. de-ex-, for L. ex-. Partly from the frequent substitution of dis-, des-, for L. dē- in late L. and Romanic (see DE-prefix 6), partly through the phonetic reduction of des- to dé- in later French, the two prefixes have in that language largely fallen together under the mod. F. dé-. Early OF, words passed into English with the prefix in the form des- (descharge, ME. descharge); here it was sometimes, in conformity descharge); here it was sometimes, in conformity with later OF. pronunciation, reduced to de- (OF. the s was retained, and the prefix at length changed back to the L. type dis- (discharge, dismembre, also spelt dys-) as was also done to some extent in French itself (descorde, now discorde).

In English, therefore, des- is merely the earlier form of Dis- in words from OF, e.g. desarm, des-blame, descharge, desclaundre, descolour, desdain, desembogue, desere (=desheir), deserite (disherit), desgyse, deshonour, desinteressed, desjoyne, desjune, desgree, deshonour, desinteressed, desjoyne, desjune, desgyse, desinoour, desinteressed, desgoyne, desgine, desmail, desmay, desmesure, desperden, desperder, desperage, desperple, despend, despense, despeople, desplay, desport, despree (=disprove), despute, desray, destempre, desturb, destribute, etc. All these have a later form in Dis-, under which they are treated in this Dictionary. Only a few words became obsolete before dis-forms appeared. The prefix is exceptionally retained in descent and it prefix is exceptionally retained in *descant*, and it is occasionally found for DE- before a vowel, in chemical terms from modern French, as desoxalic, desoxybenzoin, † desoxydate. In despatch, modern

desoxybenzoin, † desoxydate. In despatch, modern var. of Dispatch, the spelling des- is not historical, but originated in an 18th c. etymological error. There are many words beginning with des- in which the s belongs to the root-word, and the prefix is de-, as descry, describe, descend, deserve, despair, despite, despoil, destroy. From confusion of these with words in which des- is the prefix, they also were in late ME. often spelt with dis- (discry, discribe, etc.). And, on the other hand, words in dis- followed by s- were sometimes confused with words in dis- prefix, and so also written des- (destinct, destress, etc.). Both these errors have been corrected in the later orthography. † Desacrate. v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. desacrăt-

† **Desacrate**, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. dēsacrāt-, ppl. stem of dēsacrāre to consecrate.]

1727 Ballev vol. II, To Desacrate, to consecrate or dedi-

Desaife, Desait(e, obs. ff. Deceive, Deceir.

† Desarcinate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. De-II. 1

+ L. sarcina bundle, burden, \*sarcināre to burden
(sarcinātus burdened).]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desarcinate, to unload, or unburthen, to unfraught.

Hence Desarcination. Hence **Desarcination**.

1730-6 Balkley (folio). Desarcination, a taking of baggage, in unloading. Hence in Asu. **Desarde**, obs. form of Dicer.

1538 Bale Thre Lawes 1396 Counterfet desardes. **Desart**, obs. form of Desert, Dessert.

Desaster, obs. form of DISASTER. Desate, Desave, obs. ff. Deceive. Desaxonize: see De- II. 1.

Desayue, Desayvabel, obs. forms of DECEIVE,

Desblame, var. of DISBLAME v. Obs.

Desc., obs. spelling of Dec., Des., Disc., Diss., | **Descamisado** (deskamisa'do). [Sp.; = shirtless, f. des. = Dis. + camisa shirt + ADO. Cf. sans-culotte.] A nickname given to the ultraliberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23,

and still sometimes used in an analogous sense.

1823 Blackw. Mag. XIV. 514 Men of liberal ideas, and.

members of the Descamisados. 1827 HARE Guesses Ser. 11.

(1867) 542 What is the folly of the descamisados but man's stripping himself of the fig-leaf. 1877 Waxxall Hugo's Miserables III. xxiii. 12 We are going to the abys, and the descamisados have led us to it.

descamisados have led us to it. **Descant** (de'skænt), sb. Forms: 4-5 deschant, 5-6 dyscant, 6-9 dis-, 6- descant. [a. OF. deschant (13th c. and in Cotgr.), also ONF. descant, descant, rarely dis-, mod. F. déchant, = Pr. deschans, Sp. discante, Pg. descante, ad. med.L. discanters parts on refrain descant f. 1 discanters parts on refrain descant f. 1 discanters discant-us part-song, refrain, descant, f. L. disasunder, apart + cantus singing, song. The form assunder, apart + cantus singing, song. The form directly from OF. was used by Wyclif; a form in dis-immediately from L. occurs from the 15th c., and would be normal for English (see Dis-).]

I. Music. Now only Hist., or poet. 1. A melodious accompaniment to a simple musical theme (the *plainsong*), sung or played, and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of

and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 77 Grete crying of song as deschaunt, contre note and orgene. 1c 1475 Sgr. Lowe Degre 700 Your quere nor organ songe shall wante, With countre note, and dyscant. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. I. xlii, I play and sing, Fabourdom, pricksang, discant, countering. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. I. ii. 94 You are too flat, And marre the concord, with too harsh a descant. 1595 Fenser Epithal. v. The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft; The Thrush replyes; the Mavis descant playes. 1693 Chalkinill Thealma & C.I. too Sweet lays Wrought with such curious descant as would raise Attention in a stone. 1762 Churchill Poems, Proph. Famine, The youth. 18till'd in rustic lays, Fast hy her side his am'rous descant plays. 1881 Macfarren Counterf. i. 1 Descant seems to have been the art of improvising a melodic accompaniment to a fixed song. 16, 1642 Wither in R. Palmer Bk. of Praise xxvii. 26 To this Concert when we sing Whistling winds your descants bring. 1659 Rowaotham Gate Long. Unit. Pref. (1664) E vij. The descant of meeter hath often corrupted the plainsong of truth. 1865 F. G. Lee Direct. Angl. § 116. 110 Canticles (a descant of praise on the Lessons).

† D. Base descant, binding descant: see quots. Double descant: double counterpoint. Obs.

Double descant: double counterpoint. Plain descant: plain or simple counterpoint. Obs.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 76 Two plainesong notes for one in the descant... is commonlie called binding descant. Ibid. 86 Base descant... is that kinde of descanting, where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. Ibid. 105 Double descant... is verie neer the nature of a Canon. which being sung after diners sortes, by changing the partes, maketh diners manners of harmonic.

2. The sourang or highest part of the score in

The soprano or highest part of the score in

part-singing.

part-singing.

1569 J. Sannoad tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 30 While the children braie the Discante. 1609 Douland Ornithop.

Microl. 83 Discantus is the vppermost part of each Song. 1644 Sir E. Deaing Prop. Sacr. Ciij, Children neigh forth the descant. 1882-3 Schapf Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 2025 Composed for three voices—descant, tenor, and bass.

3. gen. A warbled song, a melodious strain. 1576 Gascoigne Philomene 6 To heare the descant of the Nightingale. 1615 Wither Sheph. Hunt. i. Juvenilia (1633) 393 The cage doth some hirds good, And. Will teach them sweeter descants than the wood. 1742 Gray Sonnet on Death of West 3 The birds in vain their amorous descant join. 1877 Bayant Poems, Waiting by Gate ii, I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more.

4. The art of singing or writing music in parts; musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition.

composition.

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of varia-

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme.
1644 Milton Edwe., Exercise, While the skilful Organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty Fugues. 1795 Mason Ch. Miss. i. 58 Joot.n., By Discant, the Musicians of Milton's time meant preluding on a given ground. 1813 Scott Rokely v. xii, And then a low sad descant rung, As prelude to the lay he sung. 1882 Shoathouse 7. Inglesant II. 378 Mr. Inglesant being pressed to oblige the company, played a descant upon a ground bass in the Italian manner. 152, 1806-7]. Berespon Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xviii.
204 That peculiar species of prelusive flourish, or descant, with which Reviewers are accustomed to usher in the Performance under immediate examination.
II. Transferred uses: often with distinct refer-

II. Transferred uses: often with distinct reference to the plainsong or ground, and in the phrases run or sing descant.

rum or sing descant.

† 6. Variation from that which is typical or customary; an instance of this. Shift of descant: a change of 'tune', i.e. of argumentative position.

1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 111. 621 Whereas you say, they eat it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant.

1581 J. Bell. Iladdon's Answ. Osor. 119 Osorius lacketh not a shift of descante here, thinkyng thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1633 P. Flettcher Purple 1st. vin. xliv. 117 Runnes nimble descant on the plainest vices. 1642 PILLER Holy & Prof. St. 111. xiii. 184 Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking. a 766 — Worthites (1840) I. 224 Their [basket] making is daily improved with much descant of art. 1712 Aodison Spect. No. 543 74 Providence has shewn. Wisdom. in the multiplicity of Descants which it has made on every Original Species.

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † occas. censorious criticism, carping (obs.).

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † occas. censorious criticism, carping (obs.). 1594 Shaks. Rick. III, III. vii. 49 On that ground lie make a holy Descant. 1599 Nashe Lenten Striffe (1871) 36 The wantoner sort of them sing descant on their mistress's glove. 1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 320 Let not calumny runne descant on your tongue. 1639 Fuller Holy War II. Ivii. (1840) 114 Roger Hoveden's witty descant on the time. 1642 Rogers Naaman 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant. 1654 H. I. Estance Chas. I (1655) It doth..render King Charles obnoxious to untoward and sinister descants. a 1679 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 29 Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon. 1710 Moderation & Loyalty of the Dissenters Exemplify'd 3 Rendering Things worse than they were by Partiallity and Discant. 1784 Cowper Task iv. 77 With merry descants on a nation's woes. 1830 Shelley Let. to Maria Gisborne Poet. Wks. (1891) 373/1 There are themes enough for many a bout Of thought-entangled descant.

b. A disquisition, dissertation, discourse. 1622 Donne Serm. xvi. 162 The fathers have infinitely delighted themselves in this Descant, the blessed effect of holy teares. 1667 Wateranouse Fire Lond. 177 O remember the Prophetical descant of glorions King James. 1713 Additional Guardian No. 102 After this short descant on the uncertainty of our English weather. 1791 Paine Rights of Man (ed. 4) 46, I have now to follow Mr. Burke through. a sort of descant non governments. 1841 D'Israell Amen. Lit. (1867) 196 He instructed the world by ethical descants.

III. 8. attrib. and Comb. descant-clef, the soprano or treble clef; descant-viol, the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part. 1718 Noath Mem. of Musick (1846) 67 No wonder. . that

soprano or treme cief; descant-viol, the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part. 1728 Noath Mem. of Musick (1846) 67 No wonder. that organs. with the descant manner, at last entered the churches.

organs.. with the descant manner, at last entered the churches.

Descant (deskænt), v. Also 6-9 dis- (6-7 dys-). [a. OF. deschanter, descanter, = Pr. deschantar, Sp. discantar, Pg. descantar, in med.L. discantāre (des-, dē-), f. the sb.: see prec.]

1. Music. a. intr. To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme; gen. to warble, sing harmoniously; also in phr. to descant it.

1538 [see Descantar]. 1597 Moalev Mins. 76 In descanting you must.. seeke true cordes. 1607 Topsell. Serpents (1653) 772 They will.. sing so sweetly, and withall descant it so finely and tunably. 1611 Corda. sv. Contre, To.. sing the Plainesong whereon another descants. 1899 Pasavin Grove Dict. Mus. 1. 690 This new mode of descanting. 1889 Bowen Virg. Eclogue vi. 8, I with a meadow reed upon sylvan themes will descant. To sing in 'descant' (words, etc.).

themes will descant.

+ b. trans. To sing in 'descant' (words, etc.).

1538 STARKEY England 1. iv. 134 The wordys [of Church
music] be so straunge and so dyuersely descantyd.

2. intr. To make remarks, comments, or observations; to comment (on, upon, + of a text, theme,

tions; to comment (on, upon, † of a text, theme, etc.).

1510 More Pieus Wks. 15/1 The company of the court. descanted therof to his rebuke. 1571 Golding Calvin on Ps.

151, 7 They have curiously descanted upon theis woords. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. 12 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine own Deformity. 1598 J. Dickenson Greene in Conc. (1878) 160 Nor presumptuously descant of the vinknower proceedings of the almighty. 1624 Capt. Smith Virginia 1. 13 Many began strangely to discant of those crosse beginnings. 1649 Milton Eikon. B. To descant on the misfortunes of a Person fall'n from dignity is not commendable. 1728 Warbuston Div. Legal. I. Ded. 23 To descant upon their very Hats and Habits. 1791 Boswell Johnson 5 Aug. an. 1763, He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table. 1850 Kinsley Alt. Locke vi, He ran on descanting coarsely on beauties.

b. To discourse at large, enlarge (upon, on a theme). Also with indirect pass.

2 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. 68 The friar rather descanted than commented. 21782 Kames in M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 73 The young champion. discants upon his address in catching the animal. 1791 Gouv. Morris with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 Johnsoniana with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 Johnsoniana

362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descant on the ingratitude of mankind. 1878 GLADSTONE Prim. Homer 9 It was the bard's duty to descant upon the freshest and most interesting subjects, +3. trans. To comment on, discourse about,

†3. trans. To comment on, discourse about, discuss; occas. to criticize, earp nt. Obs.
1627 F. E. Hist. Edw. II (1680) 53 Where they might descant their griefs, 1642 ROCKES Naaman 376 Such secrets as these must be .. adored, not descanted, a 1649 Drumm of HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 31 But who can descant right your grave aspects?
†4. intr. To work with intricate variation on; to fashion with artistic skill. Obs. rare.

a 166 FULLER Worthies (1840) I. 397 Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. Ibid. III. 90 The God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

**Descanter** (déskæntər). [f. prec. + -ER ].]

1. One who sings or plays the 'descant'. Obs. exc. Hist.

1538 STARKEY England 1. iii. 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 70 A Descanter. (is) one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song. 1879 PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. 1. 671 De Muris., speaks with great hitterness of extempore descanters.

Alaris. speaks with great interness of extempore descanters.

2. One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 FOSTER Est. IV. IV. 180 A descanter on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral.

Descanting (deskærntip), volt. sol. [f. as prec. +-ing!] The action of the vb. Descant: a. singing in 'descant'; b. commenting, disquisition.

tion.

1538 STARKEY England 1. iv. 137 Our Curyouse dyscantyng and conterying [printed canterying] in Churchys. 1561 Days tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 12 A wonderfull descantying upon letters. 1575 Brieff Disc. Troubles Franckford (1846) 266 The trollinge and descantinge off the Psalmes. 1680 BURNET Rochester (T.), The descantings of fanciful men upon them [the Scriptures]. 1851 GLabstone Glean. VI. xxi. 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities.

Descanting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -1NG <sup>2</sup>.] Commenting, criticizing: in quot. criticizing censoriously, carping.

soriously, carping.

1594 J. Dickesson Arisbas (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verdites of such vnfriendly readers.

Descater, obs. form of DISSCATTER v. Descece, -ces(s, obs. forms of Decease.

Desceit, desceiue, obs. ff. Deceit, Deceive.

† Descence, descense. Obs. Forms: 4 dissonce, 5 descens, dysoens, 5-6 descense, 6 discence, 6-7 descence. [Two forms: ME. descens, a. OF. descens masc., ad. L. discensus descent, descending, f. descendere; also ME. descense, a. OF. descense fem., ad. late L. type descensa (descesa), fem. sb. f. descensus, pa. pple. of descen-dere, analogous to sbs. in -ata, -ada, -ée: cf. It. descesa. The spelling descence app. represents the descens form : see DEFENCE.]

1. A going or coming down; = DESCENT I.

1. A going or coming down; = DESCENT I.

1543 Necess. Doctr. in Formul. Faith 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, hurial, and descense to hell.

1582-8 Ilist.

7ames VI (1804) 278 In his discence.. he come fornent the Colledge of Justice.

1600 ABY. ABBOT E.y. Jonah 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descense into Hell.

15. Extension downwards: cf. DESCEND V. 2.

1578 BANISTER Ilist. Man I. 8 The descense of ye Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2. concr. A downward slope; a way down; =

2. concr. A downward slope; a way down; =

DESCENT 2, 2 b.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 40 From the highe descense of heuynnes. hedir I descende. 1618 Botron Florus 11, vi. 108 The very jawes of the first descence from

15. It is the Alps into Italy.

3. fig. a. ? Dejection, depression of spirits.

15. fig. perf. (W. de W. 1531) 166b, In such descense it [the mynde] is moost apte to distraceyons & waueryng

tasyes. b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation; depreciation.

depreciation.

1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 287 That hir honour distres
thoill nor ruine: Nor suffer it in na way half discence.

4. a. Genealogical extraction; = DESCENT 7.

15425 WYSTOUN Cron. IX. xxvi. 106 In lineale Descens fra
Sanct Margret. 1423-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 281 Soe the
linealle descense of the prosapy or kynrede of Feramundus
faylede by men. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge it. 1212 Son
to duke Leoffwin by liniall discence. 1513 DOUGLAS Ancis
III. iii. 39 From that ilk prince. Is the descence of our
genealogy.

m. 39 From that he princer is the descende of orgenealogy.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = DESCENT 10. c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

Descend (d/sc nd), v. Also 4 dessende, dissend, dyssente, decend, 4-7 discend(e, 4-6 descende, (5-6 dyscend), (6 desend). Pa. t. and pple. descended; 4-5 descend, 5 discent, 6 discend. [a. F. descendere (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. deissendre, It. descendere, Sp. descender:-IL. descendere, f. De- I. 1 + scandère to climb. In carly times often treated as if the prefix were DESearly times often treated as if the prefix were Des-(q.v.) and the stem -cend, -send, -end, whence the variant spellings in dis-, dys-, de-.]

I. Intransitive senses.

\* To move down or into a lower position.

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink.

(The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of

ward molion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of ascend.)

ascend.)

argas Prote Psaller xiviii. 18 [xlix. 17] His glorie ne shal nought descenden wyb hym. crass E. E. Allit. P. A. 626 As sone as bay arm borne hylque in he water of baptem hay dyssente. argas Koland & V. 131 Pan decended alignesse, Doun rigtes fram be henen his. 1393 Gowen Conf. 111. 94

The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middel erthe. crass of the trein Descenden into middel erthe. crass of the property of the rein Descenden into middel erthe. Crass of the American Schaladom 55 A man some tyme fro Jerusalem descendande. 1590 Sta J. Smyth Dike. Weapons 35h, Those furious Rebells. descended downer their hil with such a furie. 163a J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Evonena 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Traz. xxiii. 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew. Pinto's Traz. xxiii. 86 The water sebonded from their Pulpits. 1728 Pemberron Newton's Philos. 194 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it. 1790 W. Willitz Grotesque Archit. 7 The two wings. are each descended to by a flight of four steps. 1823 F. Citssold Ascent Mt. Blanc. 19 From the heights of the mountain. immense avalanches often descend. 1875 Bayer Holy Rom. Emp. 10, etc. 3 the said of immeterial agents influences. etc. the Alps once more

the Alps once more.

b. fig. said of immaterial agents, influences, etc. a 1300 Cursor M. 10884 (Cott.) And godds might in be [sal] descend. c 1400 Mauner. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend. ?a 1500 Wycket (1828) p. xiv, Ve say that the manhoode of Christe descendeth into eche part of euery hoost. 1745 Pore Odyrs. IV. 1012 And on the suitors let thy wath descend. 1801 F. Forrers Lett. fr. France 11. 400 The shades of evening began to descend. 1871 R. ELLIS Catullus I. 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

+ c. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight † C. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight of ma horse, carriage, etc. Obs. (as a specific sense).

e 1477 (FAXTON Jason 73b, They ben in entencion for to descende in colchos. e 1489 [see Descending rbl. sb. 1].

1513 Douglas Æneis viil. i. 22 To schaw. How Troianis war discend in Latium. 1548 HALL Chron. 176 b, They left their horses, & discended to fight on fote. 1500 E. BLOUNT it. Conestaggio 363 Having viewed the Hand fortified on all parts where he might descend.

parts where he might descend.

d. Astron., etc. Of a heavenly body: (a To move towards the horizon, sink. (b) To move southwards; see also Descending office at the continuous seed of libra. dessending on my west Orisonte. c 1500 Lancelot 972 The sone discending closit in the vest. 1559 W. Cunning Imm Cosmogr. Glasse 23 The signes in equal tymes do ascend and descende. 1607 MILTON P. L. IV. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. 1609 Lexibourn Curs. Math. 832 Mars. from the Northern limit. to V. is North descending. 1830 Hogg Floadden Field, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending. 1832 SIRAFILES Astron. 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched ... such as are to the west of the pole will descend.

† O. To descend into or within oneself: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. Obs.

to deserned title of within onessely: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. Obs. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis. of the trew servandis of God. to discend within thame selfs and deliple to consider quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyrancy. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. II. 11 Those Philosophers that descended not into themselues, to know themselues and their nature. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 111 The while her Son. with holiest neditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2. transf. To have a downward extension, direction or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

2. transf. To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

2.191 Chaucea Astrol. 1. § 4 A lyne hat cometh dessendinge fro the ryng down to the nethereste bordure.

2.1400 MAUNEW. (1839) xxv. 259 It streechethe toward the West descendyinge toward the little Armenye. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa in. 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 120 The dash Lines. are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1798 II. Shraine Tours Wales 159 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends. 1894 Christian World 27 Sep. 121/1 To your right. the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach.

152. 1678 Couwoath Intell. Syst. 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to make an incursion or attack; to fall violently upon.

make an incursion or attack; to fall violently upon.

(Cf. Come down g.)

c 1430 Lypg. Bochas 1. viii. (1544) 15 b, Zisara, which was discendid down With a great hoost. 1548 HALL Chron. 22 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these partes of his owne fre mocion, nor yet of us requyred. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 183 That the Turke woulde descend upon his realme of Naples 1837 Bowen lirg. Encid 1, 527 Not upon Libya's hearths to descend with sword and with fire.

4.4 for To submit yield Ohs. rare.

sword and with fire.

† 4. fig. To submit, yield. Obs. rare.

• 1330 K. Baunna Chron. (1810) 134 In pes with 30w to yue, & at 30ur conseil descend. 1bid. 270 To what manere of pes be parties wille descend.

5. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order as (141) from thing subsequent in time or order, or (esp.) from

thing subsequent in time of order, of (esp.) Homeonerals to particulars.

1340 Agend. 123 Erhan ich decendi to be uirtues bet byeb contraries to be zeue zeunes. c 1380 Wyclf Sel. Wks. 111. 513 To discende doun in specialte, fiul name articlis. Jen openly contrarie to be apostlis reule. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epit., 406 From thence hee descendent to particular affayres. a 1617 Hieron Wks. II. 461 By these degrees did our Sauiour discend to this speech. 1630 Paynne Anti-Armin. 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. 1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. A b, Whereby we having spoken of

a thing in general, descend unto particulars. 1797 Huske Regic, Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 380 But let us descend to particulars. 1827 MacAulay Eis., Machiarelli (1854) 32/1 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally; to condescend, stoop (16 do something); usually in lead sense to steop to compething unweights.

to condescend, stoop (10 da something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1554-9 T. Waterton in Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth desendyd. 1608 Br. Hall. Char. Pirtues & V. 1. 54 ff.. he descend to disports of chance, his games shall never make him. pale with feare. 1626 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 22 He hath descended to make this Explanation. 1707 Norals Treat. Humility iii. 99 To see men. descend to the meanest and noworthiest compliances. 1725 Jounson Kambler No. 208 F.3, I have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained. 1813 Byron Giaour 2xxii, Not oft to smile descended he. 1820 Blackno, Mag. XXVI. 599 Wordsworth. descends to such babyisms. 1853 Lyncu Scil/Improv. v. 129 A man should never descend to his company, but he should condescend to it.

7. To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale. 1608-11 Br. Hall. Medit. & Vowes II. § 18 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, untill at last it descende to the hardest weather of all. a 1625 FLETCHER False One v., ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend.

b. Music. To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

down the scale.

down the scale.

1597 MDRLEY Introd. Mus. 81 It is vnpossible to ascende or descende in continual deduction without a discord. 1674 PLANFORO Skill Mus. III. 4 If the Notes descend a second. 1706 A. Benforo Temple Mus. ix. 176 A. Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compass, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending. in the Second. 1848 RIMBALLI First Bk. Plano 35 In the Major Scale the two semitous retain their situations, both ascending and descending.

C. Math. Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers. See DESCENDING pt.

lower quantities or powers. See DESCENDING ppl.

1876 E. Brooms Philos. Arith. 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

\*\* To come down by generation or inheritance.

8. To be derived in the way of generation; to

come of, spring from (an ancestor or ancestral stock). a. simply to descend (from or of . Now rare in active voice.

rare in active voice.

1375 Barbour Bruce 1, 61 Ony male That were in lyne ewyn descendand. c1425 Wyntoun Cron. 1, xvii. 2 Fra Sem discendand lynealy. 1509 Fisher Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmoud Wks, (1876) 290 They. .which descended of noble lygnage. 1600 Shars. A. I. L. 1, ii. 241 Thou should'st have better pleas'd me with this deede, Hadst thou descended from another house. 1780 Johnson L. P., Comperce, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. 1788 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. (1846) IV. xli. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

h. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended.

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended (from, + of).

c1386 Chaucea Reeve's T. 64. 1399 Rolls of Partl. III.
423/1, I Henry of Lancastre.. am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gnde lord Kyng Henry therde. c1470 Handing Chrom. (Lansd. M.S. 200 fol. 1) So lynyall of his generacioun, 3e bene discent. 1513 Douglas Encis III. II. 54 O 3e dour pepill discend from Dardanns. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 82 h, Sayd to bee descended of Gentlemen. 1616 Surf. & Marri. Country Farme 674 If a dog be not well descended. . there can be little hope of his goodnesse. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 78 f 8 We are descended of ancient Families. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it.

c. fig. To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)
c1400 Apol. Loll. 21 Contunacy descended of swilk

a and b.)

c 1400 Apol. Loll. 21 Contunacy descendend of swilk crime. 1645 N. STONE Enchir. Fortif. 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke. a 1726 Collier Agril. Perpair (J.). Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

† d. trans. To trace down (lineage). Obs. rare.
1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath, Whose Genealogie... may lineally be descended to your Honour.

9 puts. Of property. privileges, etc.: To come

9. intr. Of property, privileges, etc.: To come

9. intr. Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir.

1486 Bk. St. Alban's, Iler. C viij b, Bot the possessionis & the patrimonyes descended to other men. 1512 Act 4 Hen.

1711, c. 13 The premisses with ther appurtenannees decended unto John last Duke of Norff. 1631 GOUGE Got's Arrows iii. § 93. 253 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. 1667 DULHESS OF NEWCASTLE Life Dk. N. (1886) 138 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. 1668 Hale Pref. Rolle's Abridgem. 7 Lands in Fee-simple discend to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. 1818 Cavise Digest (ed. 2) 11. 445 The defendant. pleaded. that the said reversion descended.

b. transf. Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity; to be transmitted to offspring.

1548 Hall Chrom. 236 Of a certayne privic canker cogendered in the hartes of their forefathers. and after by lyneal succession descended into the stomackes of their nephewes.

1713 STREIE Englishman No. 28. 182 The eternal Mark of having had a wicked Ancestor descends to his Posterity.

1843 Leven 9. Hintoniv. (1878) 20 Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch.

11. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr.]

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr.] + 10. (causal.) To cause to descend; to bring or send down. Obs.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 21/1 Assoylle the symnars whan

thou descendest into helle them of thy partye. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxvII. xxi, I shew my power in every sundry wyse, Some to descende and on some to aryse. 1627-77. FELTHAM Resolves I. xiii. 22 As steps that descend us towards our Graues. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. iv. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb. being again descended by Dews or Rain upon the .. Earth. fig. 1508 BARCKLEY Felle. Man. III. (1603) 265 Christ .. descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

s world. + b. Old Chem. To distil 'by descent'; see

DESCENT I d. Obs.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyse.

11. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of

steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or

steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 Torsell Fourf, Beasts (1658) 49 Descending the lists of a second combate. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 122 With a ladder of cords.. speedily descended the walls. 1667 Millton P. L. XII. 666 They both descend the Hill. 1790 COLEBROOKE in Life (1873) 437 Laden on canoes and small boats, to descend the Mahânadi. 1807 Hutton Course Math. II. 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds. 1891 E. Peacock N. Breudon I. 221 The two women descended the steps.

† Descend, 5b. Obs. rare. In 6 dyssende. [f. prec. vb.] A descent; a downward slope.

1519 Presentm. Juries in Surties Misc. (1890) 31 All wattersewers and the dyssendis ber off.. be dykid.

Descendable: var. of Descendible.

Descendance. -ence (discindins). Now rare.

Descendance, -ence (d'sendans). Now rare. [a. F. descendance (13th c. in Littre), f. descend-re to Descend: in earlier use often spelt -ence as in

med.L. descendentia: see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DE-

SCENT 7.

1599 Minsheu Sp. Gram. 12 Etymologie . . this searching out of originall and descendence of words. 1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. Ep. Ded., Lineall descendence. 1875 N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 238 With Mr. Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1885 H. Kernall in 19th Cent., The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David. 1891 Blackev. Mag. CL. 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit.

22. concr. Descendants. (App. a corruption: cf. Descendant B. 1, quot. 1623, and Accidence.) (Sir T. Elyot has inhabitance=inhabitants.) a 1601 FULLER Worthlies III. (1659) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the

Arundels.

Arundels.

† Desce'ndancy, -ency. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ANCY. Also spelt -ency after med.L. descendentia.] a. The condition or quality of being descended. b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation; = DESCENT 9. C. = DESCENDANCE.

\*\*r601R. Johnson K. migd. & Commu. (1603) 257 The unfortunate successes hapned in his proper descendencie. 1630 Ibid. 251 Placentia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie, after which it returnes againe to the King of Spaine. a 1641 Br. Mown TAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 86 From Father to Son, in a continued descendency. 1661 Moscan Sph. Gentry II. 1. 6 To distinguish the degree of decendency. 1790 V. Combe Devil on Two Sticks (1817) I. 78 Their descendancy from the common mother, Eve.

Descendant. -ent (disembart), a. and sb.

**Descendant, -ent** (disendant), a. and sb. Also 6 discendant. [a. F. descendant (13th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of descendre to DESCEND, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt -ent after L. descendent-em:

adj. and so. Also speit ent after L. aestenaent-em: see -ANT, -ENT.

Johnson gives Descendant sb., Descendent adj., and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin'. In the sb. sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj. ant is now always used; in the other senses of both, ent is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A adj.

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. lit. Descending; coming or going down. rare. 1644 Dight Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 99 The aire.. maketh one descendent body together with the dish. 1658 R. White tr. Dight's Powd. Symp. (1660) 59 The ascending water becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side. 1691 Ray Creation (J.), This descendent jnice is that which principally nonvishes both fruit and plant. 1899 Balley Festus (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies.

† b. Astron. (Cf. Descend v. 1 d.) Obs.
1594 Blundevil. Exerc. III. 1. xi. (ed. 7) 296 The Descendent [Signs] are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc]. 1631 Winnowes Nat. Philos. 14 The Ascendant [node] is higher where (... doth come nearest unto us. The descendant, when the ( is removing from us. 1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 818 The Descendent Node of the Moon.

C. Her. Descending towards the base of the shield.

shield.

shield.

1572 Bossewell Armorie 11. 42 Their tayles. descendante, percussed, and contercoloured.

2. Descending or originating from an ancestor; also fig. (See Descend v. 8.)

1594 Passons Confer. Success. 11. viii. 184 Of the right discendant line of K. John. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 26 His Son. descendent and extracted from his loines. 1725 Pope Odyssey 11. 313 Were nob wise sons descendent [ed. 1758 descendant] of the wise. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art il. (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendant souls.

B. sb.
1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see Descend v. 8); issue, offspring (in any degree near or remote): a. of persons.

1500 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 85 All the descendents of Beatrice. 1623 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendens. a 1729 S. CLARKE On the Evidences Prop. 14 (R.) Abraham's descendents according to the flesh. 1724 Souther Poems, Retrospect, The last descendant of his race. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 Poste Gains 265 From the rules of cadneity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

b. of animals and plants.

1866 Darwin Orig. Spec. Hist. Sk. 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms. 1867 H. Specker Princ. Biol. II. vi. 43 The descendants of a wheat plant. will have become numerous.

c. fig. and transf.

1866 Farrak Farn. Specch ii. (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead. it has left no direct descendants. 1871

A. R. WALLACE Nat. Select. viii. 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock? 1894 Chr. World 23 Aug. 629/2

The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day.

†2. Astron. The part of the heavens which at any

† 2. Astron. The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT). Obs.

1690 LEYBOURN CUYS. Math. 385 The Descendent, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House.

† 3. Typogr. A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER 2 b. (Cf. ASCENDANT B. 7.)

1676 MOKON Print Lett. 6 Descendents are those that stand lower than the Foot-line: such as are g, p, q, y.

Descended (disended), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + ED 1.] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as pa. pple. (see DESCEND v. 8 b): used as

Usually as pa. pple. (see DESCEND v. 8 b); used as adj. only in combination.

1640 Sia E. Dering Carmelite (1641) 46 Your Troy-discended Romanes. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 2

A well descended Gentleman.

A well descended Gentleman.

Descendental (discnde ntal), a. nonce-wd.

[f. L. descendent-em, pr. pple. ot descendere to
Descend to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic.

1850 Whipple Ess. § Rev. 11. 342 Square, lover of Plato
and Molly Segrim, with his brain full of transcendental
morality, and his heart full of descendental appetites.

1860 Prov. Reason 54 Since the days of Locke ... the
philosophy of England has been only descendental.

1863 Reader 1. 376/3 Mr. Mill belongs to what has been variously
named the Empirical .. Sensational, or Descendental School
of Philosophy.

Hence Descende ntalism, -ist (nonce-wds.).

of Philosoppy.

Hence **Descende ntalism**, -ist (nonce-wds.).

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 1. x, With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative.

1882 Whipple in Harper's Mag. LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendentalists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire

† Descender 1. Law. Obs. Also 6 decendre, 6-7 discender. [a. F. descendre, pres. inf. used subst.: cf. attainder, remainder; cf. -ER 4.] De-

subst.: cf. attainder, remainder; cf. -ER 4.] Descent; title of descent.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 1 Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder.

1522 FITZHEB. SURV. 13 TO Sue his pleynt in yo nature of the kynges writ of formdowne in decendre at the commen lawe. 1500 SWINBUANE Treat. Testaments 94 If the issue do recover the same in formdom in the discent.] 1598 KITCHIN COURTS Leet (1675) 250 Formedon in Discender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given. 1768 BLACKSTONE COMM. 111. 192 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold.

10 Descender 2 (discendar). If DESCEND 5. +

[f. Descend v. + Descender 2 (dise'ndər).

DESCENDEY (GISETHOR). [1. DESCEND 9. 4-ER 1.] One who or that which descends, 1667 DENHAM Direct. Paint. 1v. ix. 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, May teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 Gaore Greece in xevi. XII. 507 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender. 1863 MURPHY Comm. Gen. xiii. 10 This river [Jordan] may well be called the Descender.

be called the Descender.

b. Typogr. A letter or character that descends below the line; cf. Descending ppl. a. 2 b.

1883 Are we to read backwards? 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—[are] more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

Descendibility, rare. [f. next +-ITY.] The preparty of being descendible.

property of being descendible.

1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. 1. 200 He must necessarily take the crown .. with all it's inherent properties; the first and principal of which was it's descendibility.

Descendible, -able (disendibl, -abl), a. [In 16th c. descendable, a. OF. descendable: subseq. conformed to L. analogies, as in ascendibilis from ascenděre.]

ascendère.]

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 49 The Lordshippes.. [shall be] descendable and discend to the heires att Commen Lawe. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 116a, Wher tenements bee dyscendable to the yonger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe. 1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 191 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 404 Which title is ... usually descendible to the issue male. 1822 W. TAYLOR in

Monthly Mag. LIII. 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son. 1868 Sat. Rev. 17 Oct. 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male.

+2. Having the property of descending or moving downwards. Obs. rare.

16a2 CALLIS Stat. Sequers (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible jure nature.

3. Capable of being descended; down which one

ray go. rare.

ray of Balley (folio), Descendable, which may descend or be descended, or gone down. 1755 Johnson, Descendible, such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards. 1863 Sat. Rev. 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls.

Descending (diserndin), vbl. sb. [f. DESCEND

v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent,

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent, going down.

1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xviii. 56 At the descendyng of theyr enemyes to lande. 1572 J. JONES Bathes of Bath Pref. 2 Some with .. Descendings, Ascendings the partes wasted, etc. 1638 Sta T. Heabert Trav. (ed. 2) 146 A precipice, downe which is no descending. 1690 Locke Govt. 1.

1481, (Rtldg.) 119 The descending and conveyance down of Adam's. dominion to posterity. 1802 Souther Poems, Ode Astron., All Ether laugh'd with thy descending. †2. concr. A downward slope, declivity, descent. 1490 CAXTON Encydos Iv. 152 Atte the descendynge of the fille. 1895 J. B. tr. Viret's Sch. Beastes B ii, The first descending. 1s. croked and with many turninges. † b. Extension downwards. Obs. 1637 CATT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. x. 50 The height or

16. Extension downwards. Cos. 1657 Cart. Smith Seaman's Gram. x. 50 The height or leuation..should answer the descending or depth.

elevation..should answer the descending or depth.

Descending (d/sendin), fpl. a. [f. Descend v. + - Ing 2.] That descends.

1. lit. Moving downwards, coming down.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), He cleft his head with one descending hlow. 1790 Colebrooks in Life (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap. 1898 Landre Handbk. Nat. Phil. 215 The descending column. falls. in a closed cistern.

2. transf. Directed or extending downwards; est in Anat. Bot. etc. as descending and column.

2. transf. Directed or extending downwards; esp. in Anat., Bot., etc., as descending aorta, colon, axis, orute, etc. (opp. to ASCENDING ppl. a. 3).

1737 Beacker Farriery Impr. (1756) I. oz The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama xvi. viii, Descending steps, which in the living stone Were hewn. 1869 Olivea Indian Bot. 1. i. 15 The root being the descending, the stem the ascending portion of the axis.

b. Typogr. Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf. ASCENDING both a 1 h)

or stem extending below the line. (C. ASCEDIAN fol. a. 1 b.)
1676 Moxon Print Lett. 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1889 T. MacKella Amer. Printer 61 There are .. descending letters in both Roman and Italic.

C. Her. = Descendant a. 1 c; esp. having the head turned toward the base of the shield.

3. fig. Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND v. 5); in Math. of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quanti-

of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers; thus 8, 4, 2, 1, \frac{1}{2}, etc. is a descending series in geometrical progression.

1642 Jea. Tayloo \( \frac{\phi}{2} \) is Schisms and Heresies ... should multiply in descending ages. 1816 tr. \( \frac{Lacroix's}{2} \) \( \frac{\phi}{2} \) if \( \frac{\phi}{2} \) is \( \frac{\phi}{2} \) in \( \frac{Laclulus}{2} \) 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to x, we must give the proposed differential the form[etc.]. 182a \( \frac{\phi}{2} \) SIELLEY \( \frac{Hellas}{2} \) 350 To stem the torrent of descending time. 1874 \( \text{Morley Compromise} \) (1886) 28 The establishment ... of an ascending and descending order among the facts.

4. Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality. \( \text{Descending rhythm}, \) a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. \( \text{Descending diphthong} = \frac{\phi}{2} \) falling Diphthong at \( \frac{\phi}{2} \).

5. \( \text{Descending node} \) (Astron.): that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic.

of the ecliptic.

1696 Whiston Th. Earth II. (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in. due Position. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Descending latitude, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator. 1755 B. Mantin Mag. Arts & Sc. II. vii. 159 The Descending Node, marked thus & . 1868 Lockyea Heavens (ed. 3) 170.

Hence Desce'ndingly adv.

1614 SVIVESTER DU Barlas, Bethnilia's Rescue IV. 368
Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightfull Jetty eyes. "Twint these two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount. 1882 Procros in Knowledge 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was.. ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly.

Descens(e: see DESCENCE.

Descension (discinfon). Now rare. Forms: 4-6 descen-, discen-, dyscen-, -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n, -sioun, -syon, (6 decension), 6-7 descention, (7 descention), 6- descension. [a. OF. descension (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. descension-em going down, n. of action from descendere to Descend.]

1. The action of descending; going or coming down, descent (lit. and fig.). Now rare.

a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 31 For she knew en olower descensioun, Save onely dethe. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descensyon of his soule to Limbo. 1540 Coverolle Erasm. Par. Eth. iv. 10 The descencion is before, and the ascencion after. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, 11. ii. 193 From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! It was

loves case. 1616 R. CARPENTER Past. Charge 54 The descension of the holy Ghost vpon the Apostles. 1652 Pevton Catastr. Ho. Stuarts (1731) 16 This Bishop maintained Christ's personal Descension into Hell. 1657 AUSTEN Fruit Trees t. 101 As a Tree increaseth by ascension of sap, so it would decrease by its descension. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Descension-theory, the theory that the material in veins entered from above.

† b. court. The alleged term for a flight of 'woodwales' (woodpeckers). Ohs.
a 1479 in Caxton Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (1822) 30 A discension of woodwalis.

a 1479 in Caxton Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (1822) 30 A discencion of wodewalls.

† 2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage. Obs.

1447 Borenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 45 For more cler undurstondynge Of this genealogyal descencyonn. 1533 Lo.

18erners Froiss. I. Isiv. 86 heading, The duke dyed without beyre, wherhy the dyscencion fell.

† 3. A falling in dignity or importance; a coming down from dignity or high station; condescension.

1609 Middleton Shirley Ambass. Wks. 1886 VIII. 314

Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base descention, and sinks beneath hell. 1642 Str. E. Dering Sp. on Relig. 108

Wherefore is this descension from a Parliament to a People 1693 R. L'Estrange Josephus' Antig. viii. iii. (1733) 215 To treat them with Courtesy and Descension.

† 4. Old Chem. = DESCENT 1 d. Olss.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 86 Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1559 Morwyng Evonym. Pref., The oyl Capnistrum...that is destilled by descention. 1612 Woodal.

Surg. Mate Wks. (1652) 270 Descension is when the essential inyce dissolved from the matter to be distilled, is subducted and doth descend. 1657 in Phys. Dict.

† 5. Astron. The setting, or descent below the horizon, of a celestial body. Right descension, oblique descension of a celestial body: the degree of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first

horizon, of a celestial body. Right descension, oblique descension of a celestial body: the degree of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first point of Aries, which sets with it in a right, or oblique, sphere. Obs. (Cf. Ascensions 3.)

1551 Record Cast. Knowl. (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere. the descensions or settinges under the Horizont are equall with the Ascensions. 1594 Blundevil. Exerc. 111. 1. xxix. (ed. 7) 337, I will proceed to the ascention and descention of the starres, both right, meane, and oblique. 1658 Sta T. Browne Hydrich. V. Our longest sun sets at right descensions. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 225 There will be no Ascension or Descension in this Sphere. 1876 G. F. Chambers, Astron. 912 Ascension, oblique. the converse word is 'descension', but it is obsolete.

† 6. Astrol. The part of the zodiac in which a planet was supposed to have least influence (opp. to exaltation). Obs.

c 1391 Chamcer Astrol. 11. § 4 That he [the lord of the ascendant] be nat in his descencioun, ne loigned with no planete in his discencioun. 15. Albanak for the Year 1386, 200 he 7 syne fro be exaltacion of enerilk a planyte, in like degree es made his descension.

Descensional, a. rare. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of or pertaining to descension.

Descernsional, a. rare. [1. prec. +-AL.] Of or pertaining to descension.

1787-51 Chambers Cycl., Descensional difference, is the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star, or point of the heavens, etc. 1840 Herschell Ess. (1857) 137 There must be constantly in action... a discensional force producing subaqueous currents. 1883 Nature XXVII. 177 The ascensional and descensional movements of the atmosphere.

Descensive (d'se nsiv), a. [f. L. descens-, ppl. stem of descender: see -1VE.]

1. Having the quality of descending (lit. and fig.);

characterized by downward movement or tendency;

the opposite of assensive, descensine, descending. 1658 Manton Exp. Jude 3 There is in mana natural desire to do his posterity good; love is descensive. 1811 W. Taxlor in Monthly Mag. XXXI. 425 Either from ascensive or descensive opinion. 1882 Owen in Longm. Mag. I. 68 The mamals who follow next after Bimana in the descensive series of mammalian orders.

2. Gram. Diminishing the force; cf. Ascen-SIVE 2.

1854 ELLICOTT Ep. Gal. 39 Kai has also what may be termed

a descensive force.

† Desce'nsory, sb. Old Chem. Also 6 decdisc-. [ad. OF. descensoire, -oir, med. L. type descensorium, f. descensoirius adj.: see next.
(Cf. 'l'huyle du mesme bois destillé par ce que les alchemistes appellent descensoir' of 1555 in Godefroy.]

A vessel or retort used for distillation 'by deseent': see Descent 1 d.

scent': see Descent 1 d.
c 1386 Chaucer Can. Yeon. Prol. 4 T. 239 Sondry vessels mad of erbe and glas Oure vrinals and oure descensories.
1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. xiv. i. 295 Also their lamps their urinalles, discensories, sublimatories, alenbicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, stillatories, and their fornace of calcination. 1594 Plat Chem. Concl. 31 Some commend the distillation. that is performed by a descensorie. 1678 R. Rlussell Geber II. I. IV. xii. 112 A chymical Descensory.
† Descensory, a. Old Chem. [ad. L. descensorie. 1678 R. Riussell Geber II. Relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

DESCEND: see -ORY.] Kelating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

1678 R. R[USSELL] Geber v. iv. 275 The Descensory Furnace is made as before described. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. v. 146 The specifick properties of Liquors perish in descensory distillation.

Descent (disent). Also 5 dessente, 5-6 dissent, 5-7 discent, 6 discente. [a. F. descente (1304 in Hatzl.), formed from descendre after attente, vente, etc. from attendre, vendre, etc., the etymological form being Descence, -ense.]

1. The action of descending; a going or coming down; downward motion (of any kind).

1500 Str J. Smyth Disc. Weapons 28 In their discents and fall. 1600 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. v. ii. 175 Not the dreadfull spont. Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his discent. 1650 Pearson Creed (1830) 319 It is to be observed, that the descent into hell was not in the ancient creeds or rules of faith. 1608 Kelll Exam. Th. Earth (1734) 163 The great resistance they met with in their descent through the Air. 1866 G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. vii. (1878) 125, I do not think the descent to Avernus is always easy.

b. fg. (of an immaterial agent or influence).

e 1374 Chauche Troylus 1. 319 Lest fully the descente Of scorne fille on himself. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 159 The descent of a great storm may make the pilot helpless.

c. Corresp. to trans. sense of the verb (Descend 1. 1.)

1611 Corvat Crudities 80 The descent of the mountaine I found more wearysome. then the ascent. 1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.; 1. 95 The Sides high Marble Clifts, not difficult of Descent. Mod. A new descent of the Schröftspitze has been effected.

† d. Old Chem. A method of distillation: see

+ d. Old Chem. A method of distillation: see

† C. Old Chem. A method of distination: see quot. 1727. Obs.

1655 Culpepper Riverius vi. i. 133 The Oyl is made of Boa cut in smal pieces, and then Distilled by descent, in two Vessels. 1747-51 Channess Cycl. sv. Distillation, Distillation by descent is where the fire is applied on the top, and all around the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom; and, consequently, the vapour not being able to rise upwards, it is forced to precipitate, and distil down to the bestom.

e. Her. In descent: said of an animal represented

as leaping or flying downwards.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s.v., A lion in descent.

f. Dynamics. The downward motion of a body

1. Dynamics. The downward motion of a body under the influence of terrestrial gravity.

1700 J. Craig in Philos. Trans. Abridg. IV. 542 (title). The Curve of Quickest Descent. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). Descent of heavy Bodies (in Philos.) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth. 1727-51 Climaners Cycl., s. v., Laws of the descent of bodies. Line of swiftest Descent, is that which a body falling by the action of gravity, describes in the shortest time; which is proved by geometricians to be the cycloid.

2. concr. A downward slope, a declivity.

2. toner. A downward stope, a decrivity.

1591 Spenser Virgil's Gnat 77 Spread themselves farre abroad through each descent.

1691 Bible Luke xix. 37 At the descent of the mount of Oliues.

1736 Leoni Alberti's Archit. 1. 10/2 If it stands upon a Descent.

1887 Bowen Virg. Entit vt. 182 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or flight of steps leading downwards.

Descent into the Ditch (Mil.): see quot. 1803.
1624 Massinger Very Woman iv. ii, Fitting his chamber With trapdoors and descents. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey, Descent into the Moat or Ditch. 1734 tr. Rollin's Ann. Hist. (1827) II. 11.144 Descents by steps to the river. 1745 Pococke Desce. East II. 11. 73 There were about fourly three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top. 1 those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps. 1803 James Millit. Dict. (1870) S.V., Descents into the Ditch (descents and sale fosse), cuts and excavations made by means of sups in the counterscarp beneath the covert way [i.e. to enable the besiegers to cross the ditch]. 1887 Ruskin Præterita II. 199 The rampart walk, unbroken except by descents and ascents at the gates.

† c. That to which one descends; the lowest part. Obs. (nonce-use.)

part. Obs. (nonce-use.)

1605 Shaks. Lear v. iii. 137 From th' extremest vpward of thy head, To the discent and dust below thy foote.

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, esp. from

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, esp. from the sea, or from high ground: cf. Descend v. 3.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 194 Some small peeces of artillery, to hinder their descent. 1697 Drivoen Virg. Georg. 11. 710 He hears, but hears from far, Of Tumults, and Descents, and distant War. 1698 T. Froquer Vop. 26 It was determined to make a Descent upon the Country, to take the King prisoner. 1816 Scott Old Mort. Introd., Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 8. 430 A daring descent of the English forces upon Cadiz.

4. fig. A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate.

1667 Militon P. L. IX. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who

to that which is lower or shootenate.

1667 Milton P. L. ix. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constraind into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime. a 1704 Locke U.J. Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men. 1889 Spectator 26 Oct. 540 Since the descent to household suffrage.

b. A stage or step downward in any scale; a locked below 2 Observed.

degree below. ? Obs.

1389 Greene Minaphon (Arb.) 42 Her birth was by manie degrees greater than mine, and my woorth by manie discent lesse than hers. 1607 Milron P. L. viu. 430 Infinite descents Beneath what other Creatures are to thee. 1728 Young Love Fame. 1(1757) 84 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes Above the man by three descents less wise?

5. With seferone to why incl. conditions. 4 611.

5. With reference to physical qualities: A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, etc.).

158 MULCASTER Positions x. (1887) 38 Their perorations, and closinges, with a discent, and fall of the voice. 1836 MACGILIVRAY Ir. Humboldi's Trav. i. 24 The proximity of a sand-bank is indicated by a rapid descent of the temperature of the sea at its surface. Mod. A sudden descent of an octave in the melody.

6. +a. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or course; succession. Obs. b. The action of descending from generals to particulars. c. Logic. An inference from a proposition contain-

6. Logic. An interence from a proposition containing a higher to one containing a lower term.
1643 Jes. Taylor Episc. (1647) 35 What also the faith of Christendome was concerning the Minister of confirmation. I shall make evident in the descent of this discourse. 1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 73/2 These five, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, by continul Descent succeeding one another, compleat the Ionick Sect.

tunil Descent succeeding one another, compleat the Ionick Sect.

7. The fact of 'descending' or being descended from an ancestor or ancestral stock; lineage, 2130 R. Beunne Chron. (1810) 249 Pis like pre barons, borgh descent of blode, Haf right & resons to be coroune. 1303 Gowen Conf. 111. 230 Which rightfull heire was hy descent. 21430 Evoc. Hors. Shepe, & G. 9 in Fol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 13 Cryste whiche lynally downe came Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1530 Palsson. 2131 Descent of Dynage, descent. 1530 Mirs. Mag., Fall R. Tresilian y, By discent a gentleman. 1534 My. Trewnyr tr. Balzac's Lett. 123, I would draw his descent from Hector, or Achilles. 1728 Young Love Fame In. (1757) 104 A Welch descent, which well-paid heralds dame; Or, longer still, a Dutchman's epigram. 1839 Yeowat. Anc. Brit. Ch. 2iii. (1847) 141 A chieftain of imperial descent in the female line was not formally denied.

b. transf. of animals and plants; in Biol. ex-

b. transf. of animals and plants; in Biol. extended to origination of species (= Evolution 6 c, 1638 Sir T. Herbert Tran. (ed. 2) 192 Many Camells abound here.. The Dromodarie and it are of one descent, but varie according to the Countrie. 1859 Damwin Orig. Spec. (1871) 317 On the theory of descent with modification. 1871—(title), The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex. 1883 Vines Sach's Bot. 750 Descent determines the specific character of the growth. 1884 J. Fisher Evolutionist xiv. 366 The researches... into the palacontology of the horse equals from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

attrib. 1871 Darwin Desc. Man xi. 388 In accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc.].

c. fig. Derivation or origination from a particular source.

cular source.

c. fig. Derivation or origination from a particular source.

c1530 Remedic of Lowe (R.), Ransake yet we would...Of this worde the true orthographie, The verie discent of ethimologie. 1707 Curios, in Histo. 4 Gard. Pref. 4 Whenever I cannot fully discover the Rise and Descent of any Effect.

1803 Med. Fral. IX. 108 Its visitation... in the present year, is deducible from a similar descent.

+ 8. a. A line of descent, lineage, race, stock.

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 206 Elizabeth be gent, fair lady was sche, Tuo sons of þer descent, tou douhters ladies fre. 1605 Verstegan Dec. Intell. iii. (1628) 63 Of whose descents are since issued the greatest Princes at this present in Germanie. 1618 Chapman Hesiod 1. 228 Then form'd our Father Jove a Third Descent, Whose Age was Brazen.

† b. A descendant (lit. and fig.; also, descendants collectively, offspring, issue. Obs.

1475 Fk. Noblesse (1860) 23 The noble actys of the seyderles of Angew with her lynealle dessentys. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 67 Augusta of the Taurines, an ancient descent from the Ligarians. 1613 Chapman Odyss. 11. 22 She went Up to the chamber, where the fair descent Of great Akinous slept. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 979 Our descent. Which must be born to certain woe, devourd By Death at last.

9. A stage in the line of descent; a generation.

1513 Mork in Grafton Chron. (1568) 11. 8-9 Which house. enjoyed the same lerown three discentes. 1503 Bitson Gord. Christ's Ch. 7 Enen twelve descents after the flood.

1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 308 Such as can prove their Gentility for three or four Descents. 1765-9 Bilackstown Comm. (1793) 323 After a breach of the succession that connection from three descents after the flood.

11. 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition.

10. Law. The passing of property (in England only of real property) to the heir or heirs without disposition by will; transmission by inheritance.

1330 R. Brunna Chron. (1810) 243 To haf be scheld borgh heritage descent. 1460 Forthscur Abs. 4 Lin. Mon. 1x, The grete lordis of be londe, by reason off nev Dissentes ffallyng vnto ham, by reason also off mariages, Parchasses, and oper titles, schal often tymes growe to be gretter tham thay be now. 1523 Fitzherb. Surv. Prol., Than if the owner make a true pee degre or conveyaunce by discente or hy purchace vnto the said landes. 1638 Cone On Litt.

13 b, Discent signifieth when lands do by right of blood fall unto any after the death of his ancestors. 1818 Curuse. Digest (ed. 2) 1. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent. 1828 Lip. Sy. Leonards (ed. 2) 1. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent. 1828 Lip. Sy. Leonards otherwise than by grant by deed. or by descent or devise, whereas mere personal property will pass by delivery from hand to band.

† b. Descent cast: transmission by inheritance

† b. Descent cast: transmission by inheritance actually effected (with special reference to its bearing on an outstanding adverse claim); cf. Cast v.

36. Obs.

[a 1626 Bacon Max. 4] User Com. Law i. (1636) 31f1 make a feofment in fee, poon condition that the feoffee shall infeofie over, and the feoffee be disseised, and a discent [be] cast.] a 1845 Stephens Comment. Laws Engl. (1868) 111. 518 An Act was passed in the year 1833 (3 4 Will. 1V. c. 27) containing. the provisions. that no descent cast or discontinuance happening after 31st Dec. 1833, should toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land.

C. transf. and fig. Transmission of a title, dignity, personal quality, etc. to heirs or to offspring.

1413 Piller. Sowle IV. vii. (Caxton 1483) 61 The symme of Adam hath atteyned to men by .. descent of kyndely herytage. c 1611 Carman Fliad II. 136 His incorrupted sceptre. his sceptre of descent. a 1704 Locas [J.), If the agreement and coasent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and cooveyance.

† **Descentive**, a. Obs. rare. In 6 disc. [f. prec. +-IVE.] Descending; = DESCENSIVE.

1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe 7 The notable immunities, franchises, printleges she is endowed with .. by the discentiue line of Kings from the Conquest. **Desceptation**, obs. var. of DISCEPTATION.

† **Descercle**, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. des., decercler, f. des., de<sup>c</sup> (DE- I. 6) + cercle circle, hoop. The mod. repr. would be decircle.] trans. To describe of its circle or circles. cler, f. des., de (DE 1. 6) + cercle circle, hoop.
The mod. repr. would be decircle.] trans. To
deprive of its circle or circles.
To descercle a helm: cf. Circle sb. 10 b.
1485 CANTON Chas. Gl. 102 Rolland... araught maradas
yon his helme, that he descerkled and departed it.
Descern, Desces, -ceise, Descharge, Descide, Descipher, Desciton, obs. ff. Discern
Chroper Development Description.

(DECERN), DECEASE, DISCHARGE, DECIDE, DE-

CIPHER, DECISION.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER Figures' Trial 118 The supreame Councell of the Realme to whose descition it helongeth.

† Desci'de, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. de-scindere or di-scindere to divide, or dis-cidere to cut in pieces.] To cut, indent.

o cut, meent. • 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 324 Its leafs are variously escided and serrated in their circuit. **Descl-:** see Discl-.

**Descloizite** (dekloi zəit). Min. [named from Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olivegreen colour, occurring in small crystals on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America (Dana).

Desconfite, -ure, obs. ff. Discomfit, -ure.

Descrial (d/skrəi'ăl). [f. Descriv v.¹ + -AL II. 5.] Discovery of something obscure or distant. 165 Answ. Discov. Rom. Doctr. 1 The strange Discriall of this great Discouerer.

Describability. [f. next : see -ITY.] Capa-

bility of being described.

a 1866 J. Grote Exam. Utilit. Philos. ii. (1870) 38 A definiteness or describability as to happiness.

Describable (d/skrəiˈbāb¹l), a. [f. Describe

Describable (d/skrai'babl), a. [f. Describe v. + -ABLE.] Capable of or admitting description. 1802 PALEY Nat. Theol. ix. (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and fourty-six muscles, dissectible and describable. 1877 LADY BRASSEY Voy. Stubbeam xv. (1878) 269 Another shade, only describable by the term molten lava colour.

Describ ble, v. nonce-vd. [f. scribble after describe.] trans. To scribble an account of.

1794 Miss Gunning Packet IV. 275, I can, as you find, describble Richard and Sarah Adams; but..to describe would he absolute presumption.

Describe (d/skrai'b), v. Also 6-7 descrybe, discrybe, 8 discribe. [ad. L. describ-ère to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. De- I. 2 + scribère to write. Preceded in ME. use by descrive (through OF.), of which describe may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling dis-arose from confusion with words having the prefix des-, dis-: see Des-.] prefix des-, dis-: see DES-.]

†1. To write down, set forth in writing or in

†1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. Obs. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describehit. 1607 Topsell Serpents (1653) 625 Whose verses I will here describe [verses follow]. 1649 Jer. Taylor G. Exemp. Exhort. § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

† b. To write down in a register; to enrol. Obs. 1535 Coverdale I Chron. iv. 41 These that are now descrybed by name. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World II. IV. v. § 6. 218 He was indeed gone into Ægypt... describing a royall Army. a 1667 Jer. Taylor Wiks. (1835) I. 262 (Cent. Dict.) His name was described in the book of life.

† C. To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. Obs. rare.

state. Obs. rare.

1717 FLETCHER Checks Wks. 1795 II. 300 Is it modest to describe ecathedra, that the dead Ephesians... could not work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic

racteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 Bradden St. Werburge 1. 203 As anneyent Cronycles descryben it full playne. 1538 Starkey England II. i. 144

Hys perfayt state... of vs hefore descrybyd. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. iv. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1275 Swiff Gulliver II. viii. 173 Discribing the rest of his household-stuff. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Wedding, I am Ill Int describing female apparel. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 38 He was described for us... by a master hand.

b. with complement

hand.
b. with complement.
1594 Hokker Eccl. Pol. 1. iii. (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established. 1600 E. Blount Tr. Conestaggio 314 That the Iland was no lesse fortified then had beene described unto them. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) V. 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a . suit. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) IV. 23 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad.
3. To set forth in delineation or pictorial repre-

sentation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot.

1526 fig. Ols. or arch.
1526 Tindale Gal. iii. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes.
1535 Coverdale Ezek. iv. 1 Take

a tyle .. and descrybe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11, 149 Then describe they certaine signes upon the hands and forehead. 1620 E. BLOUNT HORE Subsec. 352 A Gladiatore .. admirably described in Marble. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 362 Accept the preceeding Map .. This describing India on the other side Ganges. 1774 J. BRYANT Mythol. II. 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star. † b. Of things; To represent or stand for pictorially. Oh:

torially. Obs.

1643 Vicans Looking-glass Malign. 13 The picture of a man in a tub.. to describe a Roundhead. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Hours of the Day. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 121 A second model.. to describe the external form.

4. To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): a.

said of personal agents.

said of personal agents.

1552 Hulder, Describe, circumscribo. 1559 W. CunningHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 122 Describe the like arck from B to A.

1570 BILLINGSLEY Exclid 1. 18 A triangle. set or described
vpon a line. 1669 Dryden Tyrannic Love IV. 1, With chalk
I first describe a circle here. 1903 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 126
To mensure and describe the Ground-plot. 1831 Brewster
Oftics 1. § 15 Describe arches of circles.

b. said of things.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 55 A lyne, moved
... can but describe a plat forme. And a plat forme moved
... describeth a Body. 1570-6 Lambarde Perantb. Kent
(1826) 239 It beginneth to divide it selfe two waies, and to
describe the lle of Thanet. 1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing 1. 7

Representing objects by lines which describe their contours
or dimensions.

5. To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel

over (a certain course or distance).

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 34 The most northely circle which the Sonne describeth. 1662 Hobbes Seven Probl. Wks. 1845 VII. 10 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe. 1713 Berrellev Hylas & Phil. i. Wks. 1871 I. 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour. 1869 Phillips Vesuv. ix. 252 They describe parabolic curves. 1869 Tyroall Notes Lect. Light 29 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

6. To mark off or distribute into parts; to map or parcel out. 1912.

of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

6. To mark off or distribute into parts; to map or parcel out. rare.

1535 Covergale Josh. xviii. 6 Descrybe ye the londe in senen partes [so 1611 and R.V.; Wyclif, discryne].

† b. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] Obs. rare.

1531 Elvor Gov. 1. ii, I wyll therfore kepe my penne within the space that is discribed to me.

¶ 7. = DESCRY v.I Cf. DESCRIVE v.4 and the converse confusion in DESCRY v.2

1574 Rich Merc. & Soldier H viij, Venus was first described, sittynge in her Waggon. 1592 Greene Tullies Love (1609) G, As soone as she had discribed him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odde man of Rome. 1620 Selton Quix. IV. xxii. 185 Overlight we described this Wharf. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. xlvii. (1792) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by . jealous. eyes. Hence Described pl. a.

1532 Hultoeff, Described, circumscriptus. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 196 Their described width. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. iv. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech.

Describee (diskrijebī). [f. DESCRIBE v. +

relations of speech. **Describee** (diskraibi). [f. Describe v. F-EE] One to whom a thing is described.

1830 Disraelt in Home Letters (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describer.

1885 Funch 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language.

Describeless, a. nonce-vol. [f. Describe v.

Describeless, a. nonce-val. [I. Describer Phenomena.]

\*\*A-LESS.] Incapable of description, indescribable.

\*\*a 1850 W. Thom in D. Yerrold's Shilling Mag., Come, though no verdure on your describeless and rained limbs.

\*\*Describent\*\* (diskrair bent), a. and sb. [ad. L. describentem, pr. pple. of describere to DESCRIBE.]

\*\*A. adj. 'Describing, marking out by its motion' (Ash 1775). \*\*B. sb. Geom. A point, line, or surface and reducing the its motion a line, surface or and reducing the its motion.

face, producing by its motion a line, surface, or

face, producing by its motion a line, surface, or solid; a generatrix.

1704 in J. Harris Lex. Techn.

Describer (diskroibei). [f. Describe v. +
-ER l.] One who describes, or gives a description.
1550 Bair Apol. 18 (R.) The descrybers of yt primatine church, Egesippus and Eusebius.
1603 Knolles Hist.

Turks (1638) 2 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world.
1747 De Foe Syst. Magic 1. ii. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients. 1878 Bayre Purit. Rev. v.
160 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not.. simultaneously.. but in succession.

Describing (diskrajbin). pbl. sb. [f. Describin].

**Describing** (d\*skroi·bin), vbl. sb. [f. Describe v.+-ing-1.] The action of the vb. Describe; description.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 120 By the makinge and describyng of this onely Mappe. 158 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions. 1817 COBRETT Taking Leave 9 Greater powers of describing.

r817 Cobbett Taking Léave 9 Greater powers of describing.

Describing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

That describes; descriptive.

1581 SIDNEY Apal. Poetric (Arb.) 29 The right describing note to know a Poet by.

1599 THYNNE Animadv. (1865) 66

This describinge definitione.

Descrier (dřskrai·ai). Also 7 descryer. [f.

DESCRY v.¹+-ER.¹] One who descries, or discovers.

1599-1623 Minsheu Span. Dict. A Descrier, Describridor. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 58 Foxes.. if they bee

seene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their descryers by the shinnes. 1647 Crashaw Poems 120 The glad descryer shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus'

shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips.

Descript, ppl. a. [ad. L. descript-us, pa. pple. of describer to Describe.] Described.

Also † a. Properly arranged (= L. descriptus) (but perh., in quot. 1665, for L. discriptus divided, apportioned). b. Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L. sense). B. as sb. (see quot. 1731).

1665 J. Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms, and descript Orders in one and the same Temple. 1731 Balley vol. II, Descripts (with Botanic Writers), such plants as are described. 1775 Asn, Descript, described. 1820 Southery Wesley II. 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non-descript. 1863 P. S. Worsley Poems & Transl. 8 Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold...and descript with all Which earth and henven. Foster in wave or field.

Description (diskripson). Also 4-6 de-

Description (diskripson). Also 4-6 dediscryp-, discrip-, -eion, -eioun, -eyon, -eyoun, -tyon, -tyowne, -sion, etc. [a. F. description, in OF. also -cription, -crition, -crision, ad. L. description-em, n. of action from describère and L. aescription-em, n. of action from describere (ppl. stem descript) to Describe. (See there as to the spelling dis..)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action.

† 1. The action of writing down; inscription.

Obs. rare.

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. CCXXV. 231 Vnder the descrip-cion and writing of the name of England and of Fraunce.

1406 CAXTON CRYON. Eng. CCXXV. 231 Vinder the description and writing of the name of England and of Fraunce.

† b. Writing down in a register, enrolment.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 1. 316 Syrne. . bigan to make bis discripcion. 1609 BIBE (Dougy) 2 Sam. xxiv. 9 Joab gave the number of the description of the people to the king.

2. The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 Wyclif Last Age of Chirche 26 Dis also [he] schewib openly bi discripcioun of tyme. 1387 Trevisa Higden 1. 29 (Mätz.) With descripcioun of be lasse world. 1447 Bokennam Sepnitys (Roxb.) 13 If the crafth of descrypcyoun I cowdens weel forge. As cowde Boyce. 1559 W. Cunnich M. Cosmagr. Glasse 6 Geographie is the. . discription of the face, and picture of th' earth. 1606 Shars. Ant. 4 Cl. n. ii. 203 For her owne person, It beggerd all discription. 1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Tristia Wks. 1812 V. 335 Description on your pencil waits. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 2 Writers ... gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description.

b. (with Al.) A statement which describes sets

b. (with pl.) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account

forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 8875 Yhit wille I imagyn. Ffor to gyf it a descripcion. c 1470 Henry Wallace ix. 1911 That send. The discriptione Off him tane thar. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 95 A description or an evident dechration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1676 Ray Corr. (1848) 122 Clusius. had. better descriptions of them (species of birds). 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 186 Polybius. takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of Italy. 1834 Meguni Angler in Wales II. 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey. 1878 Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

C. Logic. (See quots.)

1628 T. Spencer Logick 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 143 ? 3 Descriptions. are definitions of n more lax and fanciful kind. 1843 MILL Logic. I, viii. \$ 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by. attributes which are not included in its connotation. has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that

anicluded in its connotation. has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class. Hence, b. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[c 1397 Chaucer Astrol. 1. § 21 Shapen in maner. of a lop webbe aftur the olde descripcionn. F335 Coverable Ezektliii. 17 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and descripcion therof.] 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. ii. 303 Phylmis sixe thousand. Before a friend of this description Shall lose a baire. 1864 D. G. Mitchell. Sev. Stor. 306 The man must be a rone of the worst description.

b. 1787 T. Gilbert Relief Poor 6 That all Descriptions of poor Persons should be sent thither. 1785 Paley Pol. Philos. (ed. 8.) I. 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts. falls within the same description. 1844 Mrs. Houston Yacht Voy. Texas II. 278 The Volante. is a description of vehicle, peculiar. to Cuba. † 4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting.

+4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting.

Obs. rare.

1620 E. BLOUNT Horæ Subsec. 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angeloes curious description of the day of Indgement. a 1646 J. GREGORY Posthuma 257 (T.) The description is... of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

description is.. of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

5. Geom. a. The 'describing' of a geometrical figure: see DESCRIBE v. 4? Obs.

1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 9/1 Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle.

1751 CHAMBERS Cycl., Description, in geometry.

b. Tracing out or passing over a certain course

or distance.

1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheseos 294 The Times.

of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes.

of the Cones.

1728 Pemberton Newton's Philos. 91 The time taken up in the description of the arch EF.

1858

Herschel. Astron. 8 490 Equable description of areas is itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the acting force towards the centre.

Hence Descriptionate a., characterized by description, descriptive. Descriptionist, one who professes to give a description. Descriptionless

a, without or beyond description.

1893 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 164 Sutable descriptionate politures.

1827 Examiner 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionists.

1838 Fraser's Hag, XVII. 31 These locomotive descriptionists. and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen.

1852 Ibid. XIVI. 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

Descriptive (diskri ptiv), a. [ad. (late) L. descriptiv-us containing a description, f. descript-,

descriptiv-us containing a description, f. descripti, ppl. stem of describere: see-IVE. Cf. F. descriptif.]
Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description.

1751 Johnson Rambler No. 94 Ft The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words.

1850 Hazlitt Lect.

Dram. Lit. 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order.

1852 A. W. Ward Dickens i. 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing.

Mod. A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.

b. const. of.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections, 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 71 A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction.

Hence **Descriptively** adv., **Descriptiveness**.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 183 The Allegany. has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States.

1834 (J. Rev. L. 296 Represented with. lively and attractive descriptiveness. 1870 Spurgeon Trans. Dav. Ps. 1. 1 The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

\*\*The standard representation of the constraints of

descrive, v. Ors. exc. sc. roms: 3-9 descrive, 3-5 discreve, 4-5 dyscreve, 4 descryfe, 5-6 dyscryve, discryve, ive, descryve, [a. OF. descriv-re (13th c.), later descrive, full stem descriv- (mod.F. décrire, décriv-) = Pr. descrive criure, Cat. descriuer, It. descrivere :- L. describere.

In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded exc. in Sc.) by the latinized form Describe. Describe was in ME. reduced to describe (Describe), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with Describe w.! Hence describe also occurs as a form of the latter.]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, tran-

1. 10 Write down, machine, scribe.

1382 Wychif Isa. xlix. 16 Lo! in myn hondis I hane discrined thee.

14.. Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. 90 Thys name which may not be dyscreved. 2 1450 Lyon, Compt. Lowers Life xxviii, To discryve and write at the fulle The woful compleyut.

1483 Caxron Gold, Leg. 284/1 Mathewe and Luke descryue not the generacion of Marye hat of Locable.

Joseph.

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. Vulg.

D. 10 write down in a register, enrot; ct. I ulg. Luke ii. I ull describeretur universus orbis.

1207 [see Descriving vbl. sb.]. 1382 Wychip Num. xi. 26

There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men. for and thei weren discryned [Vulg. descripti fuerant; 1611 and they were of them that were written]. — Luke ii. x That al the world schulde he discryned. c1460 Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon. xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secund Emperor, comaundyd al the World to he discrivyd [v.r. (1885) 149 discribed.]

2. = DESCRIBE v. 2.

2. = Describe v. 2.
a 1235 Ancr. R. 10 pus seint lame descrive of religion & ordre. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 318 pei ben bes bat Ysay discryveb bat bei seien good is yvel. c 1400 Rom. Rose 865, I wot not what of hir nose I shal descryve; So faire hath no womman alyve. 1553 Anr. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 45 It is expedient to descrive quha is ane heretyk. 1671 Trne Non-conf. 134 Which we finde descrived in the Scriptures of the New Testament. 1785 Burns To W. Simpson xvi, Let me fair Nature's face descrive. 1858 M. Portfous 'Souter Yohnny' 15 Hamely chiels. Wha Tammy's haunts can weel descrive.
absol. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 120 So as these olde wise men Descrive.
3. a. To represent pictorially or by delineation.

men Descrive.

3. a. To represent pictorially or by delineation; also absol. b. To draw geometrically (figures, etc.). c. To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf. Describe v. 3-6.

c 1391 Chaucra Astrol. 1. § 17 The plate vnder thi Riet is descrived with 3 [principal] cerclis. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xxl. 214 Ho coupe kyndeliche with colour discrive, Yf alle be worlde were whit. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. (1405) 317 Epiciciis is a lytyl cercle that a planete discriveth. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Abacus. a counting table such as. Astronomers descrive their figures in.

d. To may onl. set forth the boundaries of.

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of.

O. 10 map out, set forth the boundaries of. (But also often including the general sense 2.)

187 Thenne Higden (Rolls) I. 7 pat in stories metep and discryneb all be worlde wyde. 1480 Caxron Descr. Brit.

20 Kyng william conquerour made alle these...shires to be descreated and moten. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. p. xlvi, We will discrive the samin [the Ilis] in maner and forme as followis.

1. p. xlvi, We will discrive the samin the ensy in maner and forme as followis.

¶ 4. = DESCRY v.! [Cf. etymol. note above.]
c 1340 Cursor M. 6544 (Fairf.) For to discrive [v.r. to se]
saire cursed dede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 93 Penne
mette pis man. ar heraudes of armes hadden descreued
lordes. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxiii. 84 (Harl. MS.) No man
cowde discryve wheeler of hem shuld be Emperour. 1551
Robinson tr. More's Utop. (Arh.) 50 Also flyinge he shoulde
be discrided by the roundying of his heade.

Hence Descrived tol. a.

Hence Descrived ppl. a. c 1449 Pscock Repr. 11, xvii. 248 Bi the now discrived and taust maner. Ibid. 408 The. bifore descryued tymes.

† Descriving, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

T Descriving, vol. 30. 003. In piec. 7 = 18.0 - 1.

Describing; description.

1307 R. GLOUC, (1.724) 60 Pis August .. let make a descrinyng, hat y mad nas neuer er. 1382 Wyclif Lnke ii. a This
first discryuyng was maad of Cyryne. 1486 Bk. St. Albans.
Elva, The discreuyng of a Bucke. 1530 Plason, 163 Blason,
a blasyng or discryvyng of ons armes. 1792 Burns Auld
Rob Morris v, How past descriving had then been my
blies.

Descry (d'skroi'), v.¹ Forms: 4 dlscryghe, 4-6 discrye, 5 dyscry(e, 6 descrye, 6-7 descrie, discrie, 4- doscrye, [app. a. OF. descrier to cry, publish, decry, f. des-, de-, 1.. Dis- + crier to cry, publish, decry, f. des-, de-, 1.. Dis- + crier to cry. The sense-development is not altogether clear; it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of Descrive to descry (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf. Descrive v. 4, also Describe v. 7. In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs: thus c 1300 K. Alis. 138 For astronomye and nygremanncye No couthe ther non so muche discryghe.]

I. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray. † I. trans. To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare.

†1. trans. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray.
†1. trans. To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare.
[Cf. quot. 1377 in Descrive v. 4.] a 1440 Sir Eglam.
1178 Harowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys turnayment In eche 16040 sende.
†2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal: a. of persons. b. of things. Obs.
a. c1460 Tounkely Myst. (Surtees) ao3 My name to you wille I descry. 1549-62 Sternhold & H. Ps. xxv. 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye. 1621 Burton Anat.
Mel. 1. ii. 1. i. At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded. 1655-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 290/2
Diogenes, thon. Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descry.
b. c1430 Freemasonry 323 Hyt [the seventhe poynt] dyscryeth well openly, Thou schal not by thy maystres wyf ly.
1590 Spenser F. Q. t. x. 34 Whose sober lookes her wisedome well descride. a 1523 H. Surriw Wiss. (1869) Il. 200 This light. doth not only descry itself, but all other things round about it. 1633 Cowley Davideis iv. 231 A thoughful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descry. 1639 Dreum.
OF Hawth, Fam. Epistles Wks. (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down descrying his sex.

† c. With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, be-

disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, be-

disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. Obs.

c1340 Cursor M. 1136 (Trin.) Pat was a greet folye hir lordes [i.e. Samson's] counsel to discrye. ?c1475 Sqr. lovee Degre 110 Thy counsayl shall i never dyscry. 1596 Nashe Saffron Walden 131 That he he not descride hy his alleadging of Authors. 1606 HOLLAND Sueton. 90 Hee had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 500 In notorious burglaries, often times there is .. a weapon left behinde, which descrieth the authors. 1670 Milton 11/1st. Eng. 11, His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II To cry out against cry down deery.

II. To cry out against, cry down, decry.†3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight; = Ascry v. 1 b.

= ASCRY v. 1 b.
c 1400 Rowland & O. 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare..
discrye hym ther with steven. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng.
cxcvi. 175 The gentil knyghtes fledden and the vileyus
egrely hem discryed and grad an high 'yelde yow traytours!'
+ 4. To denounce, disparage; = DECRY v. 2. Obs.
c 1400 Fork Manual (Surtees) p. xvi, We curse and descry
.all thos that thys illys hase done. 1677 GILPIN Damonol.
(1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of
divine nysteries

divine mysteries.

† 5. To cry down, depreciate (coin); = Decry. 1638 Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 23 The descrying of the Coyne.

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6. To catch sight of, esp. from a distance, as the scont or watchman who is ready to announce the

scont or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to espy.

1340 Gaw. § Gr. Knl. 81 pe comlokest [lady] to discrye.
1430 Sir Tryam. 1053, Xii fosters dyscryed hym then, That were kepars of that fee. 1569 Stocker Ir. Diod. Sic. III. viii. 114 He might descry a mightie and terrible Nauie ...sayling towards the citie. 1603 Play Stucley in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descry as all our labour's lost. 1791 Cowper Ridad III. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1868 Q. Victoria Life Highl. 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us. 1877 Black Green Past. xxxiii. (1878) 267 At intervals we descried a maple.

7. To discover by observation; to find out, detect: to perceive, observe, see.

tect; to perceive, observe, sec.

teet; to perceive, observe, see.

c 1430 Syr Tryam. 783 Hors and man felle downe. And sone he was dyscryed. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 491 h, There is no man. that will not easily descry. want of Judgement. in you. 1659 Hammond On Ps. xxxiv. Paraphr. 181 Being hy them descryed to be David. 1667 Millton P. L. 1. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1797 Souther Ballad K. Charlemain i All but the Monarch could plainly descry From whence came her white and her red. 1812 J. Wilson Isle of Palms 11. 582 He can descry That she is not afraid. 1862 Lo. Brougham Bril. Const. xvi. 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descry.

absol. 1670 Narborough Tril. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. (1711) 33, I could not see any sign of People. but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descry.

† b. intr. To discern, discriminate. Obs. rare.

† D. intr. To discern, discriminate. Obs. rare. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. viii. viii. 108 Pure Essence, who hast made a stone descrie Twixt natures hid.

† 8. trans. To investigate, spy out, explore. Obs.
1596 Drayton Legends iii. 175 He had indicially descryde
The cause. 1611 BIALE Judg. 1.23 The house of Ioseph

sent to descry Bethel. 1742 Shenstone Schoolmistress 145 Right well she knew each temper to descry. + **Descry**, v. 2 Obs. [app. a variant of descryve, DESCRIVE v., partly perh. originating in the later form of the Fr. infinitive descri-re, and pres. t. descri, -eris, -crit; but mainly due to confusion in Eng. of descrive and descry vb.1] = DESCRIVE, DESCRIBE.

DESCRIBE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 9747 Some of his bewes y wil descrye. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surrees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar discryed Cuthbert mirakyls. 1572 Bossewell. Armorie 11.63 b, This Serpente I hane descried, as wringled into a wreathe. 1613 Wither Sal., Occasion, 11e.. descries Elenchi, full of subtile falacies.

absol. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert þai chese as bede descryse. 1571 Damon 4 Pilhias Prol. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descrye.

† **Descry', discry,** sb. Obs. [f. Descry v.1] 1. Cry, war-cry; = Ascry sb. c 1400 Rowland & O. 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire dis-

crye.
2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure;

Z. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1605 Shaks. Lear tv. vi. 217 The maine descry Stands on the hourely thought. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. x. i (1632) 1253 Without danger of descry.

Descrying, vbl. sb. [f. Descry v.1] The action of the vb. Descry 1; perception from a distance, discovery; also altrib.

1577-87 HOLLINSHED Hitt. Scot. (R.), Vpon the first descrieng of the enimies approach. a 1739 S. CLARKE, Serm. I. cxiii. (R.), Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a

ing-glass

Descure, var. discure, obs. f. DISCOVER v.

Desdaine, dayn, deigne, obs. ff. Dispain. Dese, obs. form of Dais.

Deseas(e, obs. form of DISEASE.

Doseas (e, obs. form of DISEASE.

† De secate, v. Obs. [f. L. desecare to cut off or away, f. De. I. 2 + secare to cut. (The regular form is DESECT; but in L. desecatio for desectio is in Cassiodorus.] trans. To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence De secated ppl. a.

1633 COCKERAM, Descate, to mow or cut off. 1651 Relig. Wotton. 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desecated operation. 1656 in BLOWN Glossogr.; and in mod. Dicts. So + Descation. Obs.

1633 COCKERAM, Descention, mowing or cutting off.

Desece, -es e, -esse, -eyee, obs. ff. Decease,

Desecrate (de's/kre't), v. [f. DE- II. t + stem **Desecrate** (des/krett), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + stem of con-secrate. In L. dissecrare or dissecrare meant to consecrate, dedicate. OF, had des-sacrer (des-L. dis-) still in Cotgr. (1611) to profane, violate, unhallow', = It. dissecrare to unconsecrate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word.]

trans. To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

character from (anything); to ireat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1687 I. xv. 213 If we do venture to swear. .upon any slight or vain. .occasion, we then descrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in Phillips, Cocker, Kersey.] 1675 [see Desecrating ppl. a.]. 1721 Balley, Desecrate, to defile or unhallow. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero I. vi. 416 What Licinia had dedicated... could not be considered as sacred: so that the Senate injoined the Practor to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1776 Horne (Dr. 1721). When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 2) III. xxi. 333 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday. 1860. Pusey Min. Proft. 204 The... vessels of the Temple... were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship.

b. To divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

D. To divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

1825 Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 156 With a libation of unmixed water...did he devote us to the infernal gods—or...

1850 I. 312 Particular spots... were descrated to Satan.

1860 PUSEY Min. Proph., 76 Descrating to false worship the place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

c. To dismiss or degrade from holy orders. arch.

arch.

1674 BLOUNT Glossogr., Descrate, to discharge of bis orders, to degrade. 1676 in Coles. c 1800 W. Tooke Russia (W.), The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously descerated.

Descrate, ppl. a. rare. = DESECRATED.

1873 BROWNING Red. Cott. Nt. cap 934 Than that her dignity be descrate By neighbourhood of vulgar table.

Descrated (des/krefted), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed professed.

as unhallowed, profaned.

a 1711 KEN Hymnarium Poet. Wks, 1721 II. 68 Thou, O most holy, dost detest A desecrated Breast. 1833 L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire 48 The desecrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

Desecrator, var. of DESECRATOR.

Desecrating, ppl. a. [f. DESECRATE v. + -ING 2.] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness. 1675 L. Aodison State of Jews 190 (T.) The desecrating hands of the enemy. 1864 TRENCH Poems, Visit to Tusculum 100 The rade touch of desecrating time.

Desecration (desikrē' jan). [n. of action from Desecrate: see -ation.] The action of desecrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character,

ing, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.

a 1717 T. Parrell Life Zoilus (T.), They sentenced him [Zoilus] to suffer by fire, as the dne reward of his desecrations. 1727 Bailer vol. II, Desecration, an unhallowing, a profaning. 1779 in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1789) II. 124 note; The oratory.. has been .. shut up to preserve it from future desecrations. a 1808 Bp. Porteus Profan. Lord's Day (R.), Various profanations of the sabbath.. threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day. 1858 Froune Hist. Eng. III. xiii, 99 The desecration of the abbey chapels. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Soilt., Domestic Life Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

Desecrative (de'sikre'itiv), a. [f. Desecrate + -ive.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or

+ -tve.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.

a 1861 Mrs. Browning Lett. R. H. Horne (1877) I. ii. 18
[Is] the union between tragedy and the gas-lights..less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 Carkvie Fredle Gt. IX. xx. iv. 71 Merchants' Bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamberg and desecrative individualities.

**Desecrator** (de sikretta). Also -er [agent-n. from Desecrate: see -or, -er.] One who dese-

trom DESECRATE: See -OR, -ER.] One who desecrates or profanes.

1879 MORLEY Buske vii. 131 The desecrators of the church and the monarchy of France.

1882 Harper's Mag. LXV.

74 Man, the desecrator of the forest temples.

1884 Nonconf. & Indep. 27 Mar. 300/3 Desecrators of the Sabbath.

† Desect, v. Obs.-0 [f. L. desect-, ppl. stem of desecare to cut away or off, f. De- I. 2 + secare to

ut.] trans. To cut away, cut down. 1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Desect, cut away from any

+ Desection. Obs. - o [ad. L. desection-em, n. of action from desecare: see prec.] The action

of cutting off or cutting down.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desection, a cutting down.

1663 F. HAWKINS Fouth's Behav. 102 Desection, a mowing or

Desederabill, var. DESIDERABLE Obs.

**Desegmentation** (disciplination). Biol. [f. De- 11. 1 + Segment.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united.

1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments.. This state of things results in a desegmentation of the

Desergemented, ppl. a. Biol. [f. as prec.]
Having the number of segments reduced by coalescence; formed into one by coalescence of segments.
Deserve, Deserve, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Desembogue, Deseminate, obs. ff. DISEM-

BOGUE, DISSEMINATE.

Desemiticize, Desentimentalize, -ed: see

Desend, desention, obs. ff. Descend, -cension. Desere(n, Deserite, obs. ff. DISHEIR v., DIS-

Desert (dřz5:1t), sb.1 Forms: 4- desert, 3-6 deserte, 4 desserte, 4-5 decert(e, dissert, 6 dyserte, 6-7 desart. [a. OF. desert masc., deserte, desserte fem., derivs. of deservir, desservir to Deserve. The Fr. words are analogous to desernt, descente, etc., and belong to an obs. pa. pple. desert

1. Descrying; the becoming worthy of recompense, i. e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of

good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 253 VOT be sobuast God. Debe after our deserte. c125 E. E. Allit. P. A. 594 Don quytez vchon as hys desserte. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour E vij b, God rewarded eche of them after their deserte and meryte.

2154 WYATT Poet. Wks. (1861) 168 Such sauce as they have served To me without desart. 1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. 1. 75 Ægisthus past his fate, and had desert To warrant our infliction. 1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Sighs & Grones i, Od not use me After my sinnes! look not on my desert. 1758 Johnson Rambber No. 193 P.T. Some will always mistake the degree of their own desert. 1861 MILL Utilit. v. 66 What constitutes desert?... a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.

worth.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. pr. vi. 78 It semeb bat gentilesse
be a maner preysynge bat comeb of decert of auncestres.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 473 For be childes hye desert,
God shewed meruaile in apert. 1590 Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburl. v. iii, If you retain desert of holiness. 1655 Fuller
Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 3 The Crown.. due to him, no less by
desert then descent. 1704 Addison Poems, Campaign,
On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1798 Trans. Soc.
Encourag. Arts XVI. 353, I visted him as a man of desert.
1840 Macaulay Clive Ess. (1854) 538/t Ordinary criminal
instice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert

cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression.

c. personified. c. 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. lxvi, To behold desert a begger borne And needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminencie. 1866 C. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. xii. (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe-tie.

may not touch His shoe-tie.

2. An action or quality that deserves its appro-

2. An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment. Usually in pt. (often = 1.)

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure desertis. 1393 GOWER Conf. III. 154 He mote. Se the desertes of his men. 1549 Coveroale Erasm. Par. 2 Cor. 51 As every mans deseartes have been. 1816 hall his rewardes be. 1555 WATREMAN Fardle of Facions I. v. 56 Punisshing thoffendour vnder his desertes. 1606 HOLLANO Sueton. 42 That neither himselfe nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desarts. 1782 Cowper Lett. 6 Mar., The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live. Sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true deserts. 1861 MILL Utilit. v. 92 To do to each according to his deserts.

deserts.

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit. ? Obs.
[c 13/4 Chaucer Boeth, II. pr. vii. 56 Ordoon goode decertes to profit of be commne.] 1553 Homilies II. Rogation Week I. (1859) 472 Alwaies to render him thanks. for his deserts unto is. 1657, J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 143 It. serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3. That which is deserved; a dne reward or resources whether good or evil. Often in phr. to

compense, whether good or evil. Often in phr. to

O. I HRRI WRICH IS GESERVED; a dine reward or recompense, whether good or evil. Often in phr. to get, have, meet with one's deserts.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IV. 203 Mede and mercede. bobe men demen A desert for som doyinge. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour F vij, For god gyneth to enery one the deserte of his meryte. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon lix. 204, I shall nother ete nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert. 1590 Warning Faire Wom. II. 1508 Upon a pillory. that al the world may see, A just desert for such implety. 1663 Butler Hud. I. ii. 40 Bht give to each his due desart. 1758 S. HAWMER SERM. i. To This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 Burkee Vind. Nat. Soc. Wiks. 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his deserts. 1853 C. Bronte Villette xli. (1876) 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have we our deserts? 1882 Oulda Maremma I. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Joconda.

Desert (dc. 2011), 56.2 Forms: 3— desert; also 3 deserd, diserd, 4 dissert, desarte, dezert, 4—5 disert, 5 dysert, 5—6 deserte, 5—9 desart (which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a. OF. desert (12th c. in Littré), ad. eccl. L. desertum (Vulgate, etc.), absol. use of neuter of desertus adj., abandoned, deserted, left waste: see Desert a.]

1. Ap uninhabited and mosultivated tract of course

waste : see Desert a.]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: a. now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e. g. the Desert of

scanty growth of herbage;—e.g. the Desert of Sahara, Desert of the Wanderings, etc.

a1225 Ancr. R. 220 10e desert. he lette ham bolien wo inouh. c1250 Gen. § Ex. 2770 Moyses was. In de deserd depe. a1300 Cursor M. 5840 (Gott.) Lat mi folk a-parte Pass, to worschip me in desarte [v. rr. desert, dishert]. 1bid. 6533 (Gött.) Quen [moyses] was comen into dissert. 1484 Caxton Fables of Alfouce (1889) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertys of Arabe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Desarts. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 94 More parched than the Desarts of Libya. 1768 Boswell. Corsica ii. (ed. 2) 177 [tr. Tacitus] Where they make a desart, they call it peace. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 12 Sept., She fluttered, and fluttered, but all was preaching to the desert. 1815 Elphinstone Acc. Caubul (1842) I. Introd. 25 He could live in his desart and bunt his deer. 1828 Byron Island in. viii. note, The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the came or dromedary. 1836 STANLEY Sinai § Pal. i. (1858) 64 The Desert. a wild waste of pebbly soil.

+ b. formerly applied more widely to any wild,

+ b. formerly applied more widely to any wild,

+ b. formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land. Obs.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. li. (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountayns that hen not sowen ben callyd desertes. C 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. 1600 Shaks. A. P. L. 11. vii. 170 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1643 Denham Cooper's H. 186 Cities in desarts, Woods in Cities plants. 1834 Memvin Angler in Wales I. 69 Moors covered with whinherry bushes. A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived. 2. transf. and fig.

1725 Pope Odyss. 11. 748 To roam the howling desart of the Minn. 1813 Byraon Giaour 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1827 Souther Hist. Penins. War II. 752 What in monastic language is called a desert; by which term an establishment is designated where those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremite and the discipline of the coenobite life. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheism of the Empire was a parched desert to him.

1 descletics. Of

+3. abstractly. Desert or deserted condition;

desolution. Obs.
c 1450 Merlin 59 He was in a waste contree full of diserte.
1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. cclxxxiv. 424 The distructyon and conquest of the cytie of Lymoges, and how it was left clene voyde as a towne of desert.

+4. An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Desserte of Lapwyngs. 1688
in R. Holms Armoury.

5. Comb. a. attrib., as desert-air, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop; b. locative and instrumental, as desert-bred, -locked, -wearied adjs.; c. similative, as desert-world, desert-like, -locking adjs.; also desert-chough, a bird of the genus Podoces, family Corvidæ, found in the desert regions of Central Asia; desert-falcon, a species of falcon inhabiting desert-intend, a species of factor inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus Gennæa, allied to the peregrines; desert-rod, a genus of labiate plants (Eremostachys) from the Caucasus (Treas. Bot.); desert-ship, 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary; desert-snake, a serpent of the family Psammophida, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals,

a scrpent of the family Frammophidæ, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals, as desert-lark, -mouse, -willow.

1750 Gaan Elegy xiv, And waste its sweetness on the \*desert air. 1813 Byron Giaour 950 The \*desert-bird Whose beak inlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream. 186a M. L. Whately Ragged Life Egypt x. (1863) 81 [tis] hard for any who are not \*desert-bred to find their way. 1870 Dowden Southey vii. 193 The \*desert-circle girded by the sky. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. iv, The \*desert-dweller met his path. 1883 Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming in 19th Cent. Ang. 502 \*Desert-larks, wheat-ears, and other .. birds do their best to diminish the locusts, 1621 Lady M. Wroth Urania 441 In the \*Desart-like wildernes. 1872 Bares Nile Tribut. xxii. 384 These \*desert-locked and remote countries. 1844 Mem. Babylonian Pcess. II. 121 A sandy \*desert-looking tract. 1845 Mrs. Norton Child of Islands (1846) 113 A \*desert-pelican, whose heart's best blood Oozed in slow drops. 1822 J. Montoomethylymn, 'Hail to the Lord's Anonted' by, Arabia's \*desert-ranger To Him shall bow the knee. 1824 Byron Def. Trans. 1. i. 116 The .. patient switness of the \*desert-ship, The helmless dromedary! a 1845 Hooo An Open Question xiv, That desert-ship the camel of the East. 1821 Sheller Prometh. Unb. 1v. 352 The brackish cup Drained by a \*desert-tworp. 1827 Keble Chr. Y. and Sund. after Easter, the \*desert-desert (desart). A solon of Dessert of the Service of the Service

Desert, ohs. form of DESSERT sb.

Desert, ons. form of DESSERT 30.

Desert (de 231), a. Also 4-6 deserte, 6-8 desart. [ME. desert a. OF. desert, mod.F. dé(11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. desert, Sp. desierte,
It. deserto:—L. desert-us ahandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa. pple. of deserve to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, ahandon, etc.: in later use treated as an attributive use of Desert sb.2, and stressed desert; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

1. Deserted, forsaken, abandoned. arch.

Sometimes as pa. pple.: cf. Drsert v. 4.

1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 233 Wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1540 Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Myj, Noemy had beene a widow and desert in deede. 1633 P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc., Elisa 11. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. Wesley in Westim. Mag. II. 654 When. lies desert the monumented clay. 1793 S. Rocers Pleas. Mem. 1. 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 254 In that wan place desert of hope and fear.

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely. (In mod. 188ge this sense and 3 are freq. combined.)

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely. (In mod. nsage this sense and 3 are freq. combined.)

1297 R. Glouc, 232 De decyples. Bylenede in a wyldernesse. Pat me clepub non Glastynbury, bat desert was bo. a 1340 Hampole Psalter Cant. 514 He fand him in land deserte. 1494 Fabyan Chron. 1. ii. 9 This Ile w Geaunts whylom inhabyt. Nowe beyinge deserte. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. III. (1586) 127 They seeke the secretest and desartest places that may be. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1. 94 When Dencalion hurl'd His Mother's Entralis on the desart World. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 85 r 2 Fallen asleep in a desart wood. 1856 Bryant Poems, To a Waterford iv, The desert and illimitable air.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, harren, waste; of the nature of a desert.
1393 Gowea Conf. III. 158 Prodegalite..is the moder of ponerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte. 1466 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. xiii, The contre. was tho almost discrete for lakke off tillers. 1634 Sir T. Herreat Trav. 52 The Countrey..is desart, sterile and full of loose sand. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 10. 147 A thirsty Train That long have travell'd thro' a Desart Plain. 1716 Ladv M. W. Montagu Let. to Citess of Mar 13 Nov., The kingdom of Bohemia is the most desert of any I have seen in Germany. 1839 Thirkwall Greece VI. Ii. 243 A cross-road leading over a desert arid tract.

4. fig. Dry, uninteresting. rare.
21674 Militon Hist. Mosc. Pref. (1851) 470 To save the Reader a far longer travail of wandring through so many desert Authors.

Desert (dizō:tt), v. [a. mod.F. deserter to abandon, in OF, to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. desertar, It. desertare 'to make desart or desolate' (Florio), late L. desertare (Du Cange), freq. of deserter to abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position).

freq. of deserve to ahandon.]

1. trans. To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position). 1603 in Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. II. xiii. 365 He.. was resoluit to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxx. 175-20 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xiv. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore. 1784 Cowper Task 1. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom. 2 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship]. 1798 H. Skrins Two Tours Wales 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here.. Plato seems prepared to desert his

ancient ground. 1879 LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. ii. 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted.

2. To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc. having moral or legal claims upon one); spec. of a soldier or sailor: To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post

run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades).

1647 CLAREMON Hist. Rel. II. (1843) 4471 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. 1654 tr. Martini's Cong. China 182 Kiangus seeing himself deserted of the Tartars..returned to the City. 1700 S. L. Ir. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 217 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Candi, crypo Willicox Voy. 175 The christian merchants.. totally deserted him. 1791 Mrs. RADGLIFFE Rom. Forest xii, The offence you have committed by deserting your post. 1891 Sir II. C. Lopes in Law Times' Rep. LXV. 603/1 A husband deserts his wife if he wilfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish.

ber wish.

b. To abandon or give up to something. arch.

1658 J. Webb tr. Cleopatra VIII. ii. 53 The Princesse
..deserted her soul to the most violent effects of Passion.

1673 Million True Relig. Wks. (1847) 563/2 It cannot be
imagined that God would desert such painful and zealous
labourers... to dannable errours.

1812 LANDOR Count
Julian Wks. 1846 II. 508 Gracious God! Desert me to my
sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

c. Of powers or faculties: To fail so as to
disappoint the needs or expectations of

disappoint the needs or expectations of.

1657 Milton P. L. viii. 563 Wisdom. deserts thee not.

1748 Anson's 1 cy. 11. x. (ed. 4) 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had. deserted him. 1875 Jowett Pludo (ed. 2)

L. 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him.

†d. To fall short of (a standard). Obs. rare. 1664 Power E.r. Philos. 11. 91 The Quicksilver. will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height. of 29

3. intr. (or absol.) To forsake one's duty, one's ost, or one's party; esp. of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation

of oath or rin away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance.

1889 Jrnl. Ho. Lords, The Lords Spiritual...who Deserted (not Protested) against the Vote in the Huuse of Peers, 1693 W. Frence Art of War v. 247 Hannibal finding his Souldiers desert. 1792 Gentl. Mag. LXII. 1. 561 The fourth regiment... deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head. 1802-3 tr. Pullas' Trav. (1812) II. 299 The Kozaks... deserted to the Turks, 1840 Turk.wall. Greece VII. Ivii. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle.

4. Sc. Law. a. trans. (with pa. pplc. in 6 desert.) To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'diet'); to prorogue (Parliament). b. intr. To cease to have legal force, become

inoperative.

inoperative,

1539 Sc. Acts Jas. V (1814) 353 (Jam.) That this present parliament proceede., quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be desert, 1569 Divon. Oc. urr. (1833) 152 Thair foir that the saidis lettres sould desert in thanneselff. 1752

J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assoilizing a Pannel. 1773 Erskine Inst. Iv. Jam., If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott. s.v. Desertion, To desert the diet simpliciter.. will., put a stop to all further proceedings.

Hence Dose rting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1646 J. WHITAKER Uzziah 23 His just deserting of them.
1700 DRYDEN Palam. § Arc. III. 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1883 Times 27 Aug. 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba. almost single-handed, had pursued his deserting regiment.

ing regiment,

Described (dlz5-itèd), ppl. a. [f. Desert v. +

-ED.] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.

16a9 J. Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 413 The deserted

18ages. 1667 Milton P. L. IV. 922 Thy deserted host.

1751 Jonnson Rambler No. 107 P. 8 The hospital for the
reception of deserted infants. 1769 Goldshirk (lifle) The
Deserted Village: a Poem. 1855 Macarlay Hist. Eng. IV.

212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

**Descritedness.** [f. prcc. + -NESS.] Descrited condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 Blackro. Mag. 111. 219 The .. unexpected desertedness .. of this romantic city. 1866 Alger Solit. Nat. & Man tt. 37 True desertedness and its pangs.

**Descriter** (diz5:1121). Also 7 desertor, -our. [f. Desert v. + -en'; after F. deserteur, L. desertor one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from deserter to leave, forsake.]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause; usually with implied breach of duty or

or canse; isnarily with implied breach of duty or allegiance. Const. of.

1635 A. Stafforn Fem. Glory (1869) 80 A base Desertour of my Mother Church.

1697 Driven Fire, Georg. IV. 91

Streight to their ancient Cells. The reconcil'd Deserters will repair.

1769 Junius Lett. xv. 64 A submissive administration .. coffected from the deserters of all parties.

1885

Act 48-9 Vict. c. 68 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children).

2. esp. A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or alle-

giance.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety iii. § 7. 219 We are the same desertors whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Vey. E. Ind. 91 These we immediately hung up.. as it is the constant custom, which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist, Ind. II. 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cábul.

attrib. 1871 Daily News 13 Jan., The deserter officers. Vol., III.

Desertful (d/z5'stfúl), a.1 ? Obs. [f. DESERT sb.1+-FUL.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserving. Const. of.

183. COLORD Calvin on Dewl. lxxxiv. 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull. 1621 FLETCHER Wild-Goose Chase v. vi, Till I be more desertful a your eye. 1638 Fost Lady's Triad vv. i, Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness.

+ Desertful, a. 2 Obs. rare. [f. Desert sb.2]

† **Desertful**, a.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [f. DESERT sb.<sup>2</sup> + FUL.] Desert, desolate.

1601 CHESTER Lones Mart. 21 Enuie, go packe thee.. To some desertfull plaine or Wildernesse. **Desertfully**, adv. [f. DESERTFUL a.<sup>1</sup> + LY.]

By desert, descrivingly, rightfully.

1508 Munday & CHETTLE Downf, Earl Huntington II. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley VIII. 132 As Lacy lies, Desertfully, for pride and treason stabh d. 1619 Time's Storehouse 58/2 (L.), Aristotle (and very desertfully) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia. 1625 Modell Wit 62 Wherefore desertfully. a fault of diuers conditions... ought not to be censured with one and the same punishment. **Desertion** (d/z5z1/3n). Also 7 dissertion.

[a. F. desertion (1414 in Hatzf.), ad. L. desertion.

em, n. of action from deserver to forsake, abandon, f. Dr. 1. 2 + server to join.]

f. Dr. I. 2 + servre to join.]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandon-

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, esp. a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W. Perkins (title), Spiritual Desertions, seruing to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants. 1612-15 Br. Hall Contempl., N. T. iv. vi, Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render themperfectly miserable. 1651 Davenant Gonditer' II. III. Ixiv, These scorn the Courts dissertion of their age. 1671 MILTON Samson 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion. 1683 Brit. Spec. 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans. 1751 Johnson Kambler No. 170 7:13 Mingled his assurances of protection. with threats of total desertion. 1856 Kare Arct. Expl. II, xxviii. 278 A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water. 1875 Jowett Plato 1. 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil.

2. Law. The willful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral

ment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation; esp. such abandonment of the military or naval service. Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the

conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife.

1712 W. Rogers I'ey. Introd. 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. VIII. 292 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks. 1840 Thermal.

Greece VII. Ivii. 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions.
1891 Sir H. C. Lores in Law Times' Rep. LXV. 603/1. To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place.

3. Sc. Law. Desertion of the diet: Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been prought into court: which may be

panel has been brought into court; which may be simpliciter, altogether, or pro loco et tempore, tem-

porarily. See Desert 2: 4.

1861 W. Bell. Diet. Law Scotl. 281/1 The effect of such a [simpliciter] desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence.

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

4. Deserted condition; desertedness, 1751 Joinson Kambier No. 174 \* 13.1 was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct. 1821 Southey 1'15. Judgem. iii, That long dreat dream of desertion. 1876 Farrar Marth. Serm. vi. 5.1 The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence. + b. Theol. 'Spiritual despondency; a sense of the deteliction of God' (Johnson'. Obs.

a 1716 South (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion.

+ Desertive (d/zā'ativ', a. Obs. rare. [f. I)E-

156 Nashe Saffron Walden 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman . of singular desertine reckoning and industrie.

Desertless (dfz5:tles), a.1 [f. Desert sb.]

1. Without desert or merit; undeserving.

1. Without desert or ment; undeserving.

1501 Conwalline Ess. n. li. (1631) 329 If desertlesse the begger and you differ but in the quantitie. 1631 Heywoon Mail of West 11. 1. Wks. 1274 II. 352 Prize me low And of desertlesse merit. 1700 Astray tr. Sanvedra-Faxxardo II. 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless. 1891 Pall Mall G. 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

+ 2. Unmerited, undeserved. Obs.

† 2. Unmertied, undeserved. Cos. 1556 J. Herwood Spider 4 F. xv. 47 This augmenteth my greefe, Thus to be chargde, with desertles repreefe, 1600 Dekker Gentle Cnift Wks. 1873 L. 74 Your Grace. Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy, Desertless favours. 1613-31 Primer our Ludy 366 The mother wailing For her sons desertlesse paine.

† 3. Involving norecompense or reward; thankless.

1607 TOURNEUR Ker. Trag. III. vi, I am allotted To that desertlesse office, to present you With the yet bleeding head. 1615 T. Abans Lycanthropy Ep. Ded. 1 It is no desertlesse office to discover that insatiate beast.

Hence Descritessly adv., undescriedly, 1611 Beaum. & Fl. King & no King III. ii, People will call ou valiant; descritessly I think.

Describes (de zaitles), a. arare. [f. Desert land.

1822 New Monthly Mag. IV. 374 We recognize the lion as having some other relation to our describes island.

Desertness (de 231thés). [f. DESERT a. + -NESS.] Desert condition; barren desolation. a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 203 In whylsum place of desertnes. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke v. 64 The desertnesse of the country liying waste. a 1656 USSER Ann. (1658) 773 The desertnesse of the Country. did much afflict them, 1866 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 1x. i. 207 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life. † Desertrice. Obs. rare. [f. DESERTER: on the type of F. feminines, e.g. acteur, actrice: see -TRICE.] A female deserter.

roas Militon Tetrach. (1831) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her bee a wife .. not an adversary, not a desertrice. So also Deserrires, Deserrir. [See -TRIX.]

† Desertuous, desartuous, a. Obs. [irreg. f. L. desertum Desent sb. + -ous.] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert.

of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert,

1632 Lithicow Frac. v. 1231 in all this deformed Countrey,
wee saw neyther house, nor Village, for it is altogether desarthous. Ibid. vii. 320 The Isthmus, and Confine of Desarthous Arabia. Ibid. vi. 338 My Desarthous wandring.

Doserty, a. [f. IDESERT 5b.2 + - Y.] Having
the quality of a desert.

1891 W.S. Hawkes in Chicago Advance 29 Jan., The most
deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing.

t **Deservably**, adv. Obs. rare. [f.\*deservable (f. Deserve v. + - ABLE).] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q. Eliz. Boethius iv. 86 Want of punishment, which desertedly thy self hast confest is the greatest yll Iniquitie can have

**Deserve** (d/z5·1v), v. Forms: 4- deserve; also 4 de., des., discerve, deserve, 4-6 disserve, 6 dyserve. [a. OF. deserv-ir, now (for sake of pronunciation desservir:-L. deservire to serve zealously, well, or meritorionsly, f. DE-1. 3. + servire to serve: hence, in late pop. L., to merit by service.

+1. trans. To acquire or earn a rightful claim,

by service.]

† 1. trans. To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something); to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). Obs. or arch.

[1902 Britton v. x. § 5 Si ele ne puisse averier. qe ele pout dowarie aver deservi] a 1335 E. E. Allit. F. B. 613 33f euer by mon voon molde merit disserved. c 1340 Curson M. 10350 (Frin. Childre pat. offe deseruent) Land decreying muchel mede a 1400 Rom. Rosa 3003, I drede youre wrath to disserve. 1405 42f 11 Hen. I II, c. 2. § 4 Artificers. waste moch part of the day and deserve not their wagis. a 1533 I.o. British S. 4f 11 Hen. I II, c. 2. § 4 Artificers. waste moch part of the day and deserve not their wagis. a 1533 I.o. British S. Huon I kili. 219 Honoure is dewe to them that dyserveth it. 1590 Stars, Mids. N. t. ii. 124 When at your hands did I deserue this scorne? 1713 Addition Cato I. ii, "Tis not in mortals to Command Success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it.

† b. Const. with inf. Obs. or arch.

1385 Clautere L. G. W. Prol. 502 That hast deserved sorrer for to smerte. 1400 Maunder, (1839) ix. 200 Men that hand disserved to ben dede.

† c. with indirect obj. and subord. clause. Obs.

1529 Mone Dyaleger iv. Wks. 268/1 Nor neuer deserved we vito him y's he should so much doe for vs.

2. To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions or sometimes for ill doed.

claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the

or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to deserve is the result of having deserved in sense 1.)

1c 1400 Mausdev. (Roxb.) Prol. 1 He desserved never nane enil; for he did never evill, ne thoght never evill. 1c 1440 Mausdev. (Roxb.) Prol. 1 He desserved never nane enil; for he did never evill, ne thoght never evill. 1c 1440 Mausdev. (Roxb.) Prol. 1 He desserved never nane evill; for he did never evill, ne thoght never evill. 1c 1440 Mausdev. (Roxb.) Prol. 1 He desserved never nane evill; for he did never evill, ne thoght never face, 1 He none deserveth in dede. 1509 H. Futtes Dyets drie Dinner G., We have many other herbes which deserve that name. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado II. 1, 45 Doth not the Gentleman Deserve as full as fortunate a bed? 1631 Shirkey Love Tricks. v. ii. He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvii. 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice. 1668 Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 10 Mr. Ho. . deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1676 Lasren in Ray's Corr. (1481) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed: it certainly deserves it. 1716 Lany M.W. Montagu Lett. 10 Oct. (1887) 1. 128, I deserve not all the reproaches you make me. 1880 Arab. Nts. 546 Do ynu think that you deserve the favour? Mod. The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here.

If g. or transf. a 1631 Donne Lett., To Mrs. B. White (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long.

D. Const. with inf.

1585 J. H. tr. Viret's Sch. Beastes Aiv b. Yf the beastes do better their office. then men doe theirs, they deserve more to be called reasonable, then men. 1612 Brussen Est., Spir. Lawe Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 Only those books come down which deserve to last. 1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. (1285) I. ii. 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it.

3. abso

3. absol. or intr. +a. To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities. b. To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in phr. to deserve ill or well of.

e 1300 Treat. Pop. Science 140 And went wheder heo hath descreed, to joye other to pyne. a 1340 Hampole Pratter xvi. 1 Here me as my rightwisnes deserves. c 1400 Pestr. 31°

Trey 12029 Ryches.. To be delt to be dughti.. As bai sothly desseruyt. 1335 Coverdale Eccl. ix. 5 They yt be deed, knowe nothinge, nether descrue they eny more. a 1669 Traff in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. vii. 16 Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deserven. 1697 Driden Virg. Georg. iv. 136 That he, who best deserves, alone may reign. 1709 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 224 He deserves well of the Publick. 1811 Gent., Fond in Southey Life Bell (1844) II. 640 You would, indeed, to use the French phrase, 'Deserve well of the country.' 1840 Thakeray Paris Sk. Br., Fr. Faskion. Novels, Deputies who had deserved well of their country. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve.

C. in implied good sense.
1608 Middled of their country. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves, So ready to supply! 1752 Young Brothers iv. i, While you deserved, my passion was sincere. † 4. trans. To secure by service or quality of each of the earn, win. b. Const. to (=for): To earn or win for (another). Obs.
1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xiv. 134 Selden deieth he out of dette hat dyneth ar he deserve it. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 299 Ile.. which had his prise deserved.. Was made begin a middel horde. c1440 Gesta Rom. x. 29 (Harl. MS.) Me most euery day nedis laboure, and deserue vilj pense. c1500 Lancelot 1027 Tharfor yred hir thonk at how disserue. 1590 Marlowe Edw. II, Iv. ii, But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserv'd.

must be deserv'd.

b. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. xvii. (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel desceruyth mede to vs. c1449 Pecock Repr. II. xix. 266 A cros.. was the instrument wher yn Crist..deserued to us al oure good. 1628 Galle Pract. Th. (1629) 10 How.. could the humane Nature of ours deserue that to vs which his own could not deserue vnto it selfe? †5. To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or

† 5. To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or subservient to; to serve or treat well, to benefit. Obs. c 1340 Cursor M. 8405 (Trin.) Pat neuer did ne disserued [Cott. servid] vileny. 1382 WYCLIF Heb. xiii. 16 By suche oostis God is disseruyd. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hou. Prol. 93 How lang sall I thus foruay Quhilk 30w and Venus in this garth deseruis? 1625 Massinger New Way iv. ii, Of all the scum that grew rich by my riots, This.. and this.. have worst deserved me. 1634 – Very Woman II. iii, You in this Shall much deserve me.

† b. intr. with to, for, or infinitive in same sense. Obs. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 250 Loue techib to forgete bem and disserue to hem. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. V. Thou knowist. how muche tribulacion deseruib to purge per rust of my vices. c 1460 Bp. Crossetest's Honseh. Stat. in Babees Bh. (1868) 330 The vessels deseruying for ale and wyne. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) rog b, For these vertues.. deserueth to the gyfte of pite, and thexercyse of them disposeth..man to the perfeccyon of the same.

† 8. trans. To give in return for service rendered; to pay back, requite. Obs.

TO. Irans. 10 give in return for service rendered; to pay back, requite. Obs. 2138 Chaucer L. G. IV. 1624 Medea, My might, ne my labour, May nat disserve it in myn lyvys day. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 156 But other, which have nought deserved Through vertue. A king shall nought deserve grace. 1470-85 Malory Arthur II. ix, I am moche beholdyng vnto hym, & I haue yll deserued it vnto hym for his kyndenes. 1523-5 Lo. Berners Froiss. 11. 638 (R.) Whereof we shall thanke you, and deserve it to you and yours.

Deserved (dřző·ivd, -éd), ppl.a. [f. prec. +-Ed.]

1. Rightfully earned: merited

1. Rightfully earned; merited.

1. Rightfully earned; merited.

1. Rightfully earned; merited.

1. Say Hulder, Deserued, meritus.

1. Poetric (Arb.) 20 His deserued credite.

1. 1607 Sterke Tatler

No. 9 \*\* 1 The Old Batchelor, a Comedy of deserved Reputation.

1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxii, The day of thy deserved doom.

1839 F. Hall Visiarudatti, Pref. 46 Commentaries which are held in deserved esteem.

+2. That has deserved [L. meritus]; meritorious,

†2. That has deserved [L. meritus]; meritorious, worthy; = IDESERVING fpl. a. Obs. rare.

1607 Shaks. Cor. III. i. 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her deserved Children, is enroll'd.

Deservedly (dřzō:nvedli), adv. [f. DESERVED +-1v². Cf. L. merito.] According to desert or merit; rightfully, worthily.

1548 Thomas Ital. Gram., Meritamente, woorthely or deservedly. 1576 Flering Panopl. Epist. 415 It may deservedly challenge immortalitie. 1671 Milton P. R. I. 407 Deservedly thou griev'st, composed of lies. 1709 Addison Tatler No. 122 ? 1 A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind. 1872 JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes (1870) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired.

Deservedness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The

**Descrivedness.** [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of having deserved; desert, worthiness; in good sense, excellence.

a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness. 1643 T. Goodwin Aggrar, Sin 31 Daniel would convince Balshazzar of his deservednesse to luse his Kingdome. 1889 A. P. Foster in Chicago Advance 28 Mar., The deservedness of his cause.

Deserveless, a. rare. f. Deserve v. +

-LESs.] Undescrying.

1648 Hearick Hesper., To his Bk. (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon.

Hence Deservelessly adv., undeservedly, un-

justifiably.

1654 VILVAIN Epit. Ess. IV. 77 Henry put to death deserve-lesly [printed deservedlesly], Two Noblemen.

lesly [printed deservdlesly], Two Noblemen. **Deserver** (dzz-zvoz). In 6 - our. [f. Deserve z. + -er. ]. Cf. OF. deserveor, -eur (Godef.).] One who deserves or merits; esp. one who deserves well.

1549 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Tim. vi. 2 More is to be done for y' deservour than for the exactour, more for the louying maister [etc.]. 1666 Shars. Ant. & Cl. 1. ii. 193 Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deserver. Till his deserts are past. 1622 Bischam Xenophon 130 Kinde remembers of your well deservers. 1631 Laud Wks. (1853) V. 256 The man certainly is an ill deserver. 1704 Swift T. Tub iii. Wks.

1760 I. 48 Other great deservers of mankind. 1829 E. BATHER Serm. II. 364 Christ is the deserver of everything

for sinners. + **Deserveress.** Ohs. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A

female deserver.

1612 SHELTON Quix. I. 1. 1. 3 Make you Deserveress of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves.

1710 STEELE Tailer
No. 178 F 1.

† **Deservice.** Obs. rare—1. In 5 -yee. [f. DESERVE v., after service. (OF. had deservice = DISSERVICE.)] = DESERT sh. 1; deserving.

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. lxxviii. 64 He reproued. .lyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deserving.

+ **Deservient**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deservientem, pr. pple. of deservire to serve zealously, etc.]

em, pr. pple. of deservire to serve zealously, etc.] Of service, helpful.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 22 Passages.. deservient to the transmitting of Sinewes.

1661 Sir H. Vane's Politicks

12 More sutable to the Time, then deservient to Necessity.

Deserving (dZozvin), vbl. sb. [f. Deserve v. +-Ing 1.] Desert, merit; = DESERT sb.!

1388 Wyclif Ps. vii. 5 Falle Y, bi disseruyng. 1482 Monk of Exesham (Arb.) 37 Aftyr ther olde merytys and deseruynges.. holpe..or lettyd. a 1541 Wyant Poet. Wks. (1861) 185 Chastise me not for my deserving According to thy just conceived ire. 1600 E. Blount it Conestaggio 94 Striving to make known his better deserving. 1721 Cibber Love in Riddle II. My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservings. 1814 Mas. J. West Alicia de Lacy I. 181 Was he, indeed ..ignorant of his own deserving? 1866 Kinsslev Herew. iii, Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservings. 191. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

**Deserving**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That deserves (good, ill, etc.); used contextually with either sense implied; but esp. in a good sense,

with either sense implied; but esp. in a good sense, meritorious, worthy.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 117 Your meritorious and wel deserving behaviour. c 1610 Middleton, etc. Widow 1. i, To the deservingset of all her sex. 1676 Dryden 1. i, To the deservingset of all her sex. 1676 Dryden Aurengz. v. i. p. 77 Cease to grieve And for a more deserving Husband live. a 1685 Otway (J.), Courts are the places. Where the deserving ought to rise. 1828 G. W. Bridges Ann. Yamaica II. v. 224 Severer punishment upon the deserving culprits. Mod. The problem of the relief of the deserving poor.

b. Const. of (rarely omitted). 1759 Goldsmith Rom. Hist. (1786) II. 259 He was highly deserving this distinction. 1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 171 Observations the more deserving of your attention. 1854 J.S. C. Abbott Naholeou (1853) II. xii. 206 They all appeared deserving his attention. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 405 Delinquents. deserving of exemplary punishment.

Deservingly (dtzā vinjil), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deserving manner; meritoriously. 1522 HULDET, Deseruingly, merito. c 1561 Veron Freewill 51 h, lustly e and deservingly punishment. 1737 Clorana 125 Bellmont had placed his Friendship very deservingly.

Deservingly.

Deservingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Deservingly.

Dese'rvingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] De-

Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness. Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness. 1631 Celestina XII. 145 Growne to..a better deservingnesse in your selves. 1865 J. Grote Treat. Moral Ideas ii. (1876) 21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservingness of human approbation.

Desese, obs. var. of DISEASE, DISSEIZE v. † Desespeir, sb. Obs. Also 5 dess., dis., -peyr(e. [a. OF. desespeir (mod. F. desespeir), vbl. sb. from desesperer to DESPAIR, q.v.] By-form of DESPAIR sb. DESPAIR sb.

DESPAIR sb.
c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus 1. 605 With desespeir [v.rr. dessespeir, disespeyr] so sorwfully me offendeth. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 125 In desespeire a man to falle.
† Desespeire, v. Obs. Also disespeyre. [a. OF. desespere-r.] By-form of DESPAIR v.
c 1380 CHAUCER Compl. to his Lady 7 So desespaired I am from alle blisse. c 130 Lyos. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 236 A verray preef of his mercy, that no man disespeyre. — ibid. 179 Disespeyred.

† Dese sperance, -aunce. Obs. Also dis-[a. OF. désespérance (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. des-esperansa, a Romanic compound of des-, L. dis-+

esperantia, -sa, -ce, f. esperare, esperer: L. sperare to hope.] Despairing, despair.
c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus 11. 1258 (1307) That lay. By-twisen hope and derk desesperaunce. c 1460 Pol. Rel. & L. Poents (1866) 68 His suerte he putteth in disesperaunce.
† Dese sperat, a. Obs. In 4 diss. [ad. OF.

T Dese Sperat, a. Obs. In 4 dis-. [ad. OF. desesperat, Pt. desesperat, = L. desperat-us despaired, DESPERATE.] Desperate, hopeless. c.1384 Chaucer II. Fame 111. 925 And wost thy selfen outlirly Disesperat of alle blys.

Deseue, -seuy, -seve, obs. ff. Deceive v. c. 1350 Will. Palerne 3307 A-drad to be deth bei deseuy here wold.

Desever, obs. form of DISSEVER v. Deseyt, -te, Deseyve, obs. forms of DECEIT, DECEIVE, etc.

Desgise, -guise, -gyse, obs. ff. Disguise.
Deshabille: see Dishabille.
Desherit, etc., obs. form of Disherit, etc.
Deshese, Deshight, obs. ff. Disease, De-SIGHT.

Deshonour, obs. form of DISHONOUR.
Desi, obs. form of DIZZY a.
Desiatin, var. of DESSIATINE.

Desiccant (d/si·kant, de·sikant), a. and sb. [ad. L. desiceant-em, pr. pple. of desiceare: see Desiceate, and note there as to stress.]

A. adj. Having the property of drying; serving to dry; esp. of a medicinal agent.

1775 Asu, Desiccant, drying, drying up humours.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 39 Litharge.. used as a desiccant astringent powder for ulcers.

cant astringent powder for ulcers.

B. sb. A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up.

1676 Wiseman Surgery viii. v. (R.), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. 1866 Pall Mall G. No. 492. 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant.

De'siccate, ph. a. arch. [ad. L. desiccāt-us dried up, pa. pple. of desiccāre: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

De'siccate, tpl. a. arch. [ad. L. dēsiccāt-us dried up, pa. pple. of dēsiccāre: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

c1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1v. 179 But daies thre this seede is goode bewette lu mylk or meth, and after desiccate Sette hem; thai wol be swete. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 842 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age. 1840 Browning Sordello II. 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age.

Desiccate (drsi-ke't, de'sike't), v. [f. L. dēsiccāt-cāt-, ppl. stem of dēsiccāre to dry completely, dry up, f. DE- I. 3 + siccāre to dry, siccus dry.

(For changing stress see note to Contemplatate: desiccate is the only pronunciation in Dicts. down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883.)]

I. trans. To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up. Also fig.

In U.S. applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation.

1575 Tubeern. Faulconrie 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 272 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. 1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 181 This.. will desiccate an ulcer. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. IV. 426 No.. courtly art Ishall Damp the bold thought or desiccate the heart. 1832 I. Tavlor Salvady Even. (1834) 297 Atheism in all list forms desiccate the sea. 1832 Paccroa in Knowl. 3 Aug. 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to .. partially desiccate the muscular tissnes.

2. intr. To become dry. rare.

1659 Rucaur Grk. Church 277 Bodies of such whom they have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and .. to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence Desiccating vol. 30. Anathers. 1.388 The very things which this desiccating rationalism flung off. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 63 The... air was .. thoroughly dried by heing passed through a desiccating apparatus. 1893 Athenxem 1 Apr. 402/2 That desiccatin

The action of making quite dry; depriving or free-

The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture; dried up condition.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Disiccation.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Formularye Tivb, Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyreth stronge desiccacyon.

1863 W. Saunners Min. Waters 352 To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath.

1836 Magallunary Tran. iii. 44 Mummies, reduced to an extraordinary degree of desiccation.

1865 Livinostone Zambesi iv. or The general desiccation-crack, in Geol., a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft

and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft

and subsequently filled by a new deposit of some matter.

1865 Page Geol. Terms 173 Appearances...known as desiccation cracks..not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenmena. 1880 A. R. Wallace F.S. Life vi. 85 Irregular desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool. 1882 Geikte Text-bk. Geol. iv. I. 483 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks.. prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it.

Desiccative (d/si'kătiv, de'sikétiv), a. and sb. Also = 6 desvecatif. dvssvccatiue. [ad. med.L.

Also 5-6 desyceatif, dyssyceatiue. [ad. med.L. dēsiccātīv-us, f. L. dēsiccāt-: see above and -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the tendency or quality of dry-

ing up.

1541 R. COPLAND Galyen's Terap. 2 Aivb, The faculte of medycyns ought to be desyccatyfe. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny xxxI. x, Astringent it is, desiccative, binding, and knitting. 1796 MORSE Amer. Geog. 1. 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmatan, etc., are more desiccative than cold winds. 1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 429 It is more desiccative than linseed oil.

B. sb. A desiccative agent; a desiccant. ? Obs.

than linseed oil.

B. sb. A desiccative agent: a desiccant. ? Obs.
c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 57 A moist discracie... bou schalt
help wip desiccativis. 1541 R. Coplano Gray-fon's Formularye R iij b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssycatyues, and
infrigidatyues. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 138 Wheat is such
a desiccatiue, that it wil draw and drie vp the wine or any

other liquor in a harrell which is buried within it. 1708
Brit. Apollo No. 72. 2/1 Coffe is a very great Desiceative.
1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 201 The Wound.
was dressed with . Desiceatives, calcined Allun [etc.].

Desiceator (d/si/k/tot, de/sike/tot). [agent-n.

in L. form from desiccare to Desiccate.] One who or that which desiceates or dries; a name given to a chemical apparatus used to dry substances which are decomposed by heat or by exposure to the air (= Exsiccator); and, in later commercial use, to contrivances for the desiccation of fruit, milk, or other articles of food, also of lan-

1837 R. B. Eng Pract. Chem. 173 Occasionally evaporations are performed with much benefit by aid of desiccators. 1883 in Encycl. Dict. (Cassell).

Desiccatory (d/si-kătəri), a. [f. ns Desiccate

v. +-00V.] Desicentive.
c 1800 Travels of Anacharsis 11. 467 (L.) Pork is desiccatory, but it strengthens and passes easily. 1802 Athenxum 30 Jan. 145/2 Beneath the desiccatory influences to which Central Asia has been subject for centuries.

Deside, obs. form of Decide.

Deside, obs. form of Decide.

† Desiderabi'lity. Obs. [f. next: see -ITY.]
The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

1635 Herwood Hierarch. u. Comm. 97 Amabilitie, Desiderabilitie. Pulchritude, lucunditie.

† Desi'derable, a. Obs. Also 4 desoder, desyder- [ad. 1... dēsīderābil-is desirable, f. dēsīderāre (see Desiderabil-is desirable, f. dēsīderābe, and see Desiderable.] To be desired; desirable. desirable.

desirable.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xviii. 11 Pe domes of God are desiderabile abouen all riches. c 1340 — Prose Tr. 2 Sothely, lhesu, desederabile es thi name. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione In. v, Verily bero is non ober binge here laudable ner desiderable. 1540-54 CROKE Ps. (Percy Soc.) 33 More then gold desiderable Or stones most precious to se. 1611 CORVAT Cradities 32 My selfe hauing had the happinesse to enjoy his desiderable commerce. 1675 Art Contentm. x. x. 233 Tis sure no such desiderable guest that we should go out to meet it. to meet it.

Hence + Desi derably adv. Obs.

1635 QUARLES Embl. v. v. 263 O .. most holy fire! how sweetly doest thou burne!.. how desiderably doest thou inflame me!

Desiderant (d'si derant), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. desiderant-em, pr. pplc. of desiderare to Desine.]
A. adj. Desiring, desirous: (implied in next adv.).

A. daf. Desiring, desirous: (impriced in next adv.), B. sb. One who desires a thing.

1860 J. R. Ballantyne Bible for the Pandits 111 When one writes up 'The smallest donation thankfully received', it is tacify implied that the donation shall not be what the desiderant does not care to have.

† **Desi'derantly**, adv. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. prec. + -Lv<sup>2</sup>: ef. L. desideranter, and OF. desideranter, similarly formed.] Desiringly, desir-

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. liv, Pat bei aske so desiderantly of god.

Desiderata, pl. of Desideratum, q.v. † **Desi derate**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēsī-

† **Desi'derate**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēsī-derāt-us desired: see next.]

A. adj. Desired; desirable.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. IV. ii. 199 So these are the Parts which in the knowledge of Medicine, tunching the cure of Discases, are desiderate.

B. sb. A thing that is desired; a desideratum.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. 23 Where we deliver up any thing as a Desiderate. 1664 Everty Sylvus (1776) 558 Those who shall once oblige our nation with a full and Absolutely Compleat Dictionary, as yet a Desiderate amongst ns. 1670 — Mem. (1857) 111. 223 When I shall have received those other desiderates, I may proceed to the compiling part.

Desiderate (d'Airdérett: 21 ff I desiderate.

**Desiderate** (d/siderett), v. [f. L. desiderat-, ppl. stem of desiderare to miss, long for, desire, f. de- (DE- I. 1, 2) + a radical also found in con-siderāre, perhaps connected with sīdus, sīder- star, constellation; but the sense-history is unknown; cf. Consider.]

trans. To desire with a sense of want or regret; to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of;

to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of; to desire, want, miss.

1645 R. Baillie Dissawsive Find. (1655) 29 In that pastorall freedome I desiderate these three things. 1646 Sig T. Browns Frend. F.A. Pref. Avja, I fany way...wee may obtaine a worke, so much desired, at least, desiderated for truth. 1730 T. Boston Mem. App. xii. 453, I desiderated satisfying impressions. 1788 Granon Let. Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 679 In an evening I desiderate the resources of a family or a club. 1829 Souther in Q. Kev. XXXIX. 123 The great step which is now desiderated in education. 1836—7 Siz W. HAMLITON Metaph. xxxix.(1870) II. 284 He evacuates the phenomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1839 70hn Bull 11 Aug., We desiderate to know whether murder itself be considered one [an offence]. 1865 Thou. 10 February 12 February 13 February 13 February 13 February 13 February 14 February 15 February 16 February 16 February 16 February 17 February 16 February 17 February 17 February 17 February 18 F

Desiderated (d/si deretted), ppl. a. [f. prec.

Desiderated (districted), ppt. a. [1. prec. vb. +-EI.] Desired, wanted, required.

a 1743 CHEVNE (J.), Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much desiderated problem. 1836 T. HOOK GUNDAY MARYING (1839) 396 Kitty returned. bearing in her hand. the desiderated (I like the word, it is so long and so new) basin of broth. 1854 H. MILLER Sch. & Schm. xxv. (1857) 550 The desiderated want was to be supplied by its writer.

Desideration (disideration). [ad. 1. desideration-em, n. of action from desiderate; see Desiderate and -ation.] 1. The action of desiderate

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DESIDEMATE and -ATION.] 1. The action of desiderating; desire, with feeling of want or regret, 10:1535 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 386 Yif it like youre benygnyte Nouth to ben displesid wyth my desideracyon Melongith to youre presense now conjunct to the unyte. 1633 T. Anams Exp. 2 Peter iii, 18 Thus it [i.e. Ament is a note of confirmation, as well as desideration. 1813 W. Taylor Eng. Synon. (1856) 293 Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence. 1861 G. Mereutin Evan Harrington 1. iv. 53 He will assuredly so dispose of his influence as to suit the desiderations of his family.
† 2. Thing desired, desideratum. Obs. rare. 1836 Landor Peric. 4. Asp. [xxviii, Coriander-seed might correct it. The very desideration?]

Desiderative (d/si-derativ), a. and sh. [ad. 1. desideratio-us (in late L. grammarians), f. desideratppl. stem: see -IVE. (In mod.F. desidera-

tif.)] A. adj.

1. Having, expressing, or denoting desire; pertaining to desire.

1. 1655-60 Stanker Hist. Philos. (1701) 207 I That to every apprehensive faculty, there might be a desiderative; to embrace what it judgeth good, to refuse what it esteemeth evil. 1816 T. Tayton Ess. VIII. 50 The liver signifying that he lived solely according to the desiderative part of his nature.

nature.

2. Gram. Of a verb or verbal form: Formed from another verb to express a desire of doing the act

another verb to express a desire of doing the act thereby denoted; of or pertaining to such a verb. 1552 Hulder II v b/1 It is to be noted how all verbes endlying in Turio... be verbes desideratyue, as desieryinge or entendying to perfourne the act of their significations. 1711. If Vernfeld Disc. Logomachy 226 Verbs... frequentative, inchaative, initiative, and desiderative. 1857 M. Williams Sanskrit Grum. (1864) 202 Nouns and participles derived from the desiderative base are not uncommon. 1879 Williams Sansk. Gram. § 1026 By the desiderative conjugation is signified a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root.

B. sh. Gram. A desiderative verb, verbal form,

B. 50. Gram. A desiderative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see prec. 1751 Harris Hermes 1. vii. (1786) 127 A species of Verbs called .. in Latin Desiderativa, the Desideratives or Meditatives. 1855 Forars Hindhistant Gram. (1868) 65 Desideratives, as .. 'to wish, or to be about, or like to speak'. 1857 M. Williams Sanskrit Gram. (1864) 205 Desideratives may take a passive form by adding ya to the desiderative hase after rejecting final a.

|| Desideratum (Asiderativa) Pl.-ata. [a. Lasiderativa) Lasiderativa thing desired neuter of desiderative.

L. desideratum thing desired, neuter of desider at-us,

| Desideratum (d/suderā/t/fm). Pl.-ata. [a. L. dēsīderātum thing desired, neuter of dēsīderātur. The subst. use belongs to med.L. Also used in the L. form in mod.F. and Sp.] Something for which a desire or longing is felt; something wanting and required or desired.

1652 N. Culverwel Light of Nat. 33 (Stanf.) All Desiderata shall be supplied. 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 454 Here that Desideratum my Lord Bacon speaketh of ... is supplyed. 1668 Wilkins Keal Char. Ep. to Rdf. 63 The various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning. 178a A. Monro Compar. Anat. Introd. (ed. 3) 6 A. .. technical dictionary .. is one of the desideratum in anatomy. 180a PLAYFAR Illustr. Hatton. Th. 33 The explanation of them was still a desideratum in geology. 1807 SOUTHEY Life (1850) 111. 105 One of the greatest desideratums in modern Oriental Hierature. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) 111. 161 The fitness of the animal for food is the great desideratum. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. (Illustrum. [Lt.: elonging, sense of want, desire, f. stem of dēsīderāre: see DESIDERATE.]

An ardent desire or wish; a longing, properly for

An ardent desire or wish; a longing, properly for a thing once possessed and now missed; a sense of loss.

of loss.

1715 SWIFT Let. to Pope 28 June, When I leave a country

1 think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed
in it, to avoid the desiderium which of all things makes life
most uneasy.

1780 G. WHITE Selborne (1853) II. xxxiii. 249
This strange affection probably was occasioned by that
desiderium.

1883 Sat. Rev. 21 Apr. 485/2 Many Liberals
regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a desiderium
which has not been exhibited towards that of any English
political leader within the memory of living man.

† Desi dery. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desiderie
(11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. desiderium longing,
desire: see prec.] Desire, wish.

desire: see prec.] Desire, wish.

c1450 Craft of Lovers (R.), My name is True loue—of cardinal desidery. the very exemplary.

1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1, 1498 To brynge his doughter to the hous of Ely.. after her desydery.

1514, 2899 There to be tumylate after her desydery.

Ely.. alter her desydery. 101d, 2009 There to be tumy; ate after her desydery.

† Desidio'se, a. Obs. = next.
1737 Balley vol. II, Desidiose, desidiose, idle, slothful, lazy, sluggish. 1755 Jonsson, Desidiose, idle, lazy, heavy.
1822 Mrs. E. Natuan Langreath III. 200 From the lower orders becoming desidiose. [Used jestingly.]

† Desi'dious, a. Obs. Also 7 diss. [ad. L. desidios-100 slothful, f. desidia sitting idle, indolence, slothfulness, f. desidere to sit long, sit idle, f. DE-1.
3 + sedere to sit.] Idle, indolent, slothful.
2 1540 [implied in next]. 1608 R. Crananthorre Serm.
(160) A iij a, Some...blamed both him and other Bishops, as being desidious. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose ii. 5 To be desidious and defective in pious workes. 1647 Ward Sinp. Cobler (1843) 75 Yee fight the battells of the Lord, bee neither desidious nor peridious. 1656 in Blount Glossogr.

† **Desi'diousness.** Obs. [f. prec. + -NESS] Idleness, indolence, slothfulness.

a 1540 Lelann Let. to Cromwell in Wood Ath. Oxon. 1.
68 The Germanes perceiving our desidiousness and neglicence do send daily young Scholars hither, that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them ont of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country [etc.]. 1647 N. Ilacon Disc. Gowl. Eng. 1.
xaxviii. (1739) 58 This dissidiousness of the greater sort made one step further to the full perfection of that manner of Trial. 1651 Ibid. 11. vi. (1739) 33 He found the People... vexed at his Grandfather's desidiousness. **Desie**(n., obs. form of DIZZY.

vexed at his Grandfather's desidiousness.

Desie(n, obs. form of Dizzy,

Desight (dissit). [f. DE-+Sight; prob. orig.
a variant of dessight, Dissignit, q.v.] A thing unavariant of dessight, bissignit, an evesore.

a variant of dessight, Dission, q.v.] A thing unsightly, an ugly object to look at, an eyesore. (But in the first quot, perhaps a misprint for despight.) [1589 | PUTERNIAM Eng., Poeste III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 [If he] come sodainly to be pold or shauen, it will seeme only to himselfe, a deshight and very vndecent.] 1834 G. Cox Oxford in 1834, v. 65 A splendid error and a grand desight, Grotsquely Gothic, blunderingly bright. 1854 Miss Yonge Cameos II. vi. 68 Three emeralds, three pearls, and one large rough pehble, which was such a desight to the others, that [etc.].

that [etc.].

Desightment, rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

The act of making unsightly; disfigurement.

a 1864 Times (Webster), Substitute jury-masts at whatever desightment or damage in risk.

Design (drzsiru), 5b. Also 6 do-, des-, disseigno, disseino, 7 dosigno, (dessein, disseeno, 8 desoign). [In 16th c. des(s);cigne, a. 15-16th c. b. desseing (in 16th c. also dessing) desseino; desseino, purpose, purpose, project, privat intention or detersione, purpose, project, privat intention or detersion. signe, purpose, proiect, privat intention or determination' (Cotgr.), f. desseigner to Design. In 16th c. It. disegno (also dissegno, designo) had the senses 'purpose, designe, draught; model, plot, picture, pourtrait' (Plorio). Hence the artistic sense was taken into Fr., and gradually differentiated in spelling, so that in mod.F. dessein is 'purpose, plan', dessin' 'design in art'. Eng. on the contrary uses design, conformed to the verb, in both

senses.]

I. A mental plan.

1. A plan or scheme conceived in the mind and intended for subsequent execution; the preliminary conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect

conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect by action; a project.

1593 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. xv. § 4 (Spencer's ed. 1611 p. 46)
What the lawe of God hath, either for or against our disseignes.

1596 Sernser F. (J. v. viii. 25 By counterfet disseignes.

1635 PURCHAS Pilgrims II. 1293 The Emperor undertaketh no high design without his approvement.

1738 Wesley Fradms ii. 1 Why do the Jews and Gentiles join To execute a vain Design? a 1843 Souther Inscriptions xli, What inexhaustive springs of public wealth The vast design required.

1848 Macaclay Hist. Eng. 1. 534 Grey.. had concurred in the design of insurrection.

1856 b. 'A scheme formed to the detriment of another' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack upon or on.

or on.

other' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack nfon or on.

a 1704 Locre J.), A sedate, settled design upon another man's life. 1704 Chibble Kareless Hud. It. i, To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman, a modish way of declaring war against her virtue. 1848 Macallay Hist. Eng. 1. 598 It was thought necessary to relinquish the design on Bristol. 1858 Lytros What Will he del 1. i, Ile had no design on your pocket.

2. In weaker sense: Phttpose, aim, intention.

1588 Shars, L. L. L. w. i, 88 [Armado writes] Thine in the dearest designe of industrie, Hist. v. i. 105, 1594—

Rich. Hl., ti. 211 That it may please you leane these sad designes To him that hath most cause to be a Mourner.

1659 B. Harris Farival's Iron Alge 108 They who ask relief, have one designe: and he who gives it, another. 1659 Dayden Firg. Past, v. 137 He., demands On what design the Boys had bound his hands. 1734 tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 344 With design to besiege it. 1736 Butters Anal. t. ii. Wes. 1874 I. 50 The design of this chapter is to inquire, how far this is the case. 1702 B. Manchhausen's Tratz, xxx. 135 They extended an elephant's hide, tanned and prepared for the design, across the summit of the tower. 1866 G. Macconald. Ann. Q. Weighb. xxxiii. (1878) 564 My design had been to go at once to London.

b. = Intention to go. (Cf. 18810N v. 13.)

1735 De For Neve Toy. (1840) 57 My design was to the north part of the island.

c. phr. By (+out of, on, upon) design: on nurpose. purposelv. intentionally.

north part of the island.

c. phr. By († out of, on, upon) design; on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

1638 Horars Thueyd. (1822) 6; The man being upon design gone, into Sanctuary.

1650 Fuller Pisgah II. xii. 261 On design to eatirpate all the smiths in Israel. 1665 Mankey Gratist Low C. Warres 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. a 1715 Burner Oton Time (1760) I. 4. I have, on design, avoided all laboured periods.

1867 Freeman Norm.

Cong. (1876) I. App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted.

3. The thing aimed at; the end in view; the final purpose.

final purpose.

hnal purpose.

[1605 Shaks. Mach. II. 1. 55 Wither'd Murther... towards his designe Moues like a Ghost.] 1657 Caoawell in Four C. Eng. Lett. 86 We desire... that the design be Dunkirk rather than Grauelines. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. III. 604 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clovergrass. 1711 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. 10 W. Montagu 24 Mar., Happiness is the natural design of all the world. 1833 Chalmers Court. Man (1835) I. iv. 187 Virtue was the design of our Creation.

4. Contrivance in accordance with a preconceived plan: adaptation of means to ends: pre-arranged plan: adaptation of means to ends: pre-arranged

plan; adaptation of means to ends; pre-arranged 31\*-2

purpose; spec. used in reference to the view that universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the argument

testifies to an intelligent Creator (the argument from design).

1665 MANLEY Grotins' Low C. Warres 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity.

1736 [see Designer 1].

1802 PALEY Nat. Theol. ii. § 3 The argument from design remains as it was. Ibid. ii. § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design.

1831 Bewster Newton (1855) I. xiii. 359 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design.

1855 Tennyson Mand.

1. u. i, What a lovely shell. with delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design!

1883 Hicks (title), Critique of Design-Arguments.

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocri-

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. Designing

tical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. Designing ppl. a. 2. arrch.

a 1704 T. Beown Praise of Poverty Wks. 1730 1. 04

Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty. 1719 De

Foe Crusoe I. xiv. (1858) 219 A. faithful..servant..without
passions, sullenness, or designs. 1738 Wesley Hymus,
'Almighty Maker, God!' vi, Thy Glories I abate, Or praise
Thee with Design. 1796 Br. Watson Apol. Bible 276 If this
mistake proceeds from design you are still less fit. 1871 B.
Tayloa Faust (1875) I. v. 99 Twas all deceit and lying, false
design.

II A plan in art

II. A plan in art.

6. A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art; the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be

after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern.

1638 Junus Painting of Aucients 270 What beauty and force there is in a good and proportionable designe.

1648 N. Stone Enchirid. Fortif, 78 Profile, An Italian word for that designe that showes the side. of any work.

1703 Monon Mech. Exerc. 252 "Lis usual. for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper. in which Designs. each Floor or Story is delineated.

1703 Smeaton Edystone L. 8 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony.

1821 W. M. CRAIG Drawing, Painting, etc. lect. 1.29 That these timerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation. Med. The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange.

7. The combination of artistic details or archi-

7. The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed;

statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed; a piece of decorative work, an artistic device.

1644 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 73, I was particularly desirons of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design. 1670 Sta S. Crown. App. v. 1570 Sta S. Crown. App. v. 15 Their orduary designes [in tapestry]. heeing deformed and mishapen. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian Prol. (1826) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design. 1851. D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. III. v. 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design. 1863 Geo. Elior Romolu II. vii, To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 It is the design that sells the cloth. b. transf. of literary work in this and present

b. transf. of literary work in this and prec.

1875 EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag. Wks. (Bohn) 111. 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution,—but how rare! 1879 B. Tavlor Stud. Gern. Lit. 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

B. Taylor Stud. Germ. Lit. 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

8. The art of picturesque delineation and construction; original work in a graphic or plastic art. Arts of design: those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. School of design: a school in which the arts of design are specially taught.

1638 JUNIUS Painting of Ancients 271 [From] Designe and Proportion. we should proceed to Colour. 1733 Berkeley Querist § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures. 1850 Letter Muller's Anc. Art \$25.9 Design or the graphic art. produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface. 1854 Ruskin Two Paths i. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity.

Design (dzoirn), v. Also 6 desyne, 6-7 designe, 7 disseigne, dissigne. [a. F. designer (16th c. in Rabelais, in 14th c. desinner Godef. Suppl.) 'to denote, signifie, or show by a marke or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr.), ad. L. designare, dissignare to mark out, trace out, denote Designer, contring the Core ad. L. désignare, dissignare to mark out, trace out, denote, DESIGNATE, appoint, contrive, etc., f. DE. L. 2 and DISS + signare to mark, signum mark, Sign. Cf. Pr. designar, desegnar, Sp., Pg. designare, the designary of the signare to mark is designare. It. disegnare (in 16th c. also dissegnare, designare, Florio). In It. the vb. had in 16th c. the senses Floro). In It, the vb. had in 10th c. the senses 'to designe, contrine, plot, purpose, intend; also to draw, paint, embrolther, modle, pourtray' (Florio); thence obs. F. desseigner, 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr.), and mod. F. dessiner, in 16th c. designer, 17th c. dessigner, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng., design combines all these senses 1 senses.]

I. [after L. designare, F. designer] To mark

out, nominate, appoint, I) ESIGNATE.

†1. trans. To point out by distinctive sign, mark, or token; to indicate. Also with forth,

1593 Shars. Rich. 11, 1. i. 203 We shall see Justice designe the Victors Chiualrie. 1594 Spenser Amoretti Ixxiv. Most

happy letters!.. With which that happy name was first desynd. 1610 Donne Pseudo Martyr 313 The Sunne, which designes priesthod, is so much bigger then the Moon. 1614 Selben Titles Iton. 117 The Forme. being vsuall.. with such Substantines to designe out the subject denominated of the Adiective. 1641 T. Warmstry Blind Guide Forsakeu 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended. 1668 Sedley Mulb. Gard. 1. ii, Those Cravats that design the Right Honourable. absol. 1666 Warner Alb. Eng. xiv. Ixxxviii. (1612) 360 Euen so As had their Oracles of them dissigned long ago.

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase;

2. To point ont by name or by descriptive phrase; in Law, to specify (a person) by title, profession, rade, etc.; to designate, name, style. Sometimes with double obj. (direct and complemental). arch. 1503-21 Knolles Hist. Turks 1311 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone. 1514 Raleign Hist. World II. 1v. iii. § 1. 178 He left his Kingdom to the worthiest, as designing Perdiccas. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 293 Voltaire. in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres. 1814 Southey Roderick xviii, The plains Burgensian. ere long To be design'd Castille. 1874 Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94 § 38 The writer. is not named or designed.

13. Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for.

design d Castille. 1874 Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94 § 38 The writer..is not named or designed.

+3. Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for. 1627 Hakewill. Afol. (1630) Bbh iij h, The numerall.. then designeth so many hundred thousand. a 1631 Donne Serm. (1839) IV. cvii. 466 A few lines of ciphers will design ...that number. 1642 Jea. Tayloa Efisc. (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices.

+4. To appoint to office, function, or position; to designate, nominate. Const. as in 2. Obs.

1596 Bell. Surv. Popery III. xii. 509 The priest was designed oner the penitents in eneric church. 1607 Tofsell. Four-f. Beasts 11658) 127 A perpetuall and unquenchable fire, for the watching whereof, were Dogs designed. 1611 Speed Ilist. Gt. Brit. IX. xvi. (1632) 862 Where Election designeth the Successor. a 7649 Daumm. of Hawril. Jas. V. Wks. (1711) 113 The commission. in which he is designed lieutenant. 1668 Davenant Man's the Master v. i, When you design'd your man to court her in your shape. 1701 Rowe Ambit. Step-Moth. II. 1555 Great, just and merciful, such as Mankind. .. would have design'd a King.

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person);

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person);

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give. Const. to or dative. Obs. exc. in. Sc. Lave.

1572 Sc. Acts Yas. 17 (1597) § 48 They have appoynted, marked, and designed the said manse, with foure acres...to the vse of the Minister...that sall...minister at the said kirk. 1592 Davies Immort. Sont xxxiii. (R.), Three kinds of life to her designed be. 1608 J. Kirk Serm. St. Mary's 8 Afterwardes when Michal was designed to him [David]. 1650-60 TATHAM Wks. (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting. 1651 Fuller's Abel Redic, Musculus 57 Designing unto Musculus one of the principallest Churches. 1681 GLANVII. Saddneismus II. 206 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Locas. 1784 COWPER Task VI. 580 Nature... when she form'd, designed them an abode. 1864 Daily Review 14 Nov., The minister of Dalgety in 1862. Stating. that in terms of the Act 1663, chapter 21, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a horse... and praying the Presbytery to make the necessary designation accordingly.

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10: To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow

use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow or give. Const. for, +to, +on.

1664 Dayden Rival Ladies Ded., This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play.

1666 — Ann. Mirah. Is., Their mounting shot is on our sails designed: Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light.

1673 Essex. Papers (Camden) I. 153 Trear. designes the place to Orrery. but 1 am confident it will never be. 1701 Pennsylv. Archives I. 142, I fully design'd you a visit.

1725 De Foe For For. round World (840) 245 What present I had designed for her.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm ii. 22 Hearing what favours were designed for his boy.

1869) I. 30 These fragments are designed for the German, rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person)

rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10.

1503 NASHE Christ's T. 23a, Because I am Christ the inst, therfore you will designe me to the Crosse vniustly.

1623 MASSINGER Bondman IV. ii, This well-built city, not long since designed To spoil and rapine. 1662 Geabler Princ. 15

The Duke.. designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders.

10. alter what he had Built amisse. 1691 Ray Creation (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fear to look into these studies. [1747 Col. Rec. Pennsyko. V. 139 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians.]

II. [allied to Design sb. I, obs. F. desseigner] To plan, purpose, intend.

8. To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan out, contrive.

Out, Contrive.

1548 HALL Chron. 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desyned.

1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 218 The matters which they disseigne and worke with much wisdome. 1647 CLARENDON HIST. Reb. V. (1702) 1. 430 That he should begin his Journey. so unfit for Travel. If his going away was design'd the day hefore. 1682 Buxyan Holy War (Cassell) 250 If the enemy. should design and plot our ruin. 1795 Souther Vis. Maid of Orleans 1. 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd.

1812 S. Rogers Columbus VII. 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose intend mean

can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose, intend, mean. † Rarely, to be designed (obs.), like to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded, etc.

1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. Ep. Ded. 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [ctc.]. 170x De For True-born Eng. 34 And yet he really designs no wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI

Chas. I, 111. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.
b. with inf. phr.
1055-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 106/2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice. 1678 Butler Hud. III. i. 1386 How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier (1840) 162, I design to go with you. 1874 Micklethwalte Mod. Par. Churches 224 Those objects which we design to bequeath to posterity.
c. with snbord. clause as obj.
a 1704 T. Brown Declann. Praise Wealth Argum., A proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy. 1715 DE FOE Fam. Instruct. i. vii (1841) I. 125, I did not design you should have heard.
10. With complement (a. inf. or sb., b. prep. phr.): To purpose or intend (a thing) to be or do (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some

phr.): To purpose or intend (a thing) to be or do (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan.

a. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project. 1713 Addison Cato. i. iv, Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us. 1733 Lo. Oarray in Dinconthe's Lett. (1773) II. 35 The wood-walk, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished. 1779 Cowfea Lett. 21 Sept., I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. xiv. 116 With one. kick, designed to express his contempt. 1860 Hook Lives Abps. (1869) I. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

council.

b. a 1700 Dayden (J.), You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in Leisure Hour (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver. 1756 Buark Find. Nat. Soc. Wks. 1808 I. 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxi, The morning I designed for our departure. 1882 J. H. Blunk Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site.

11. intr. To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). rare.

11. intr. To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). rare.
1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XIV. vii, To persuade the mother that you designed honourably.
12. trans. To have in view, contemplate.
1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designes. 1784 Cowren Task III. 11 So I, designing other themes, and call'd T adorn the Sofa with eulogium. 1877 W. Bauce Comm. Revelation 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

13. intr. and quasi-\( \rho ass.\) (usually with \( for \)): To intend to go or start; to be bound \( for \) (a place).

134. EVELYN \( Mem. \) (1857) 1. 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time. 1684 LADY RUSSELL \( Lett. \) 1. xv. 42 The question. when I design for Stratton. 1688 in Ellis \( Orig. Lett. \) Ser. in IV. 141 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter. in the way. 1691 T. H[ALE] \( Acc. New Invast. 21 \) Ships. designed on long Voyages. 1712 E. Cooke \( Voy. S. Sea 360 \) From Guant we design for Batavia. 1819 R. Chapman \( Lift \) 32. V 129

This convinced them all that the king designed for France. 1823 Scort Quentin D. viii, on the succeeding day we were designed for Amboise. 1845 Carlyle \( Cronwell \) (1871) II. 133 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster. Munster.

b. transf. To intend to start upon a certain

course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 Gisson in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin.

1111. [allied to DESIGN 5th. II, It. disegnare, F. dessiner] To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion artistically.

14. trans. + a. To make a sketch of (an object or scene); to sketch, draw. Obs. b. To trace the outline of, delineate.

(DESIGNMENT, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of

outline of, delineate.

(Designment, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of 1570.)

1635 Cowley Davideis 1. 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid Rules of fancy'd Lines. 1638 Junius Painting of Ancients 290 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured. 1644 Evelun Diary (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1699 Listed Journ. Paris 53 In the Flore. they have designed. an Universal Map. 1782 Mann in Lett.-Lit. Men (Camden) 421 Designing, painting... and describing every Fish. 1879 Stevenson Trav. Cevennes 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine.

c. To' make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.); to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out.

1697 Evelun Niuminn. vii. 240 Mons. Morelli, who both Designets [? designes] and Ingraves the Medals. a 1700 Davden (J.), The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines. 1743 Peterhouse College Order in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 37 in Consideration of his Designing. the new Building. 1893 Weekly Notes 89/1 To design and superintend the construction of the docks in question.

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc.); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.
1666 Dayden Ann. Mirab. clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 - Virg. Past. v. 102 Behold,

tive device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 — Virg. Past. v. 102 Behold, four hallow'd Altars we design.

1703 STELLE Tend. Histo.

111. ii, However my Face is very prettily design'd today.

1853 KINGSLEY Hypatia v. Did Christians.. design its statues and its frescoes? 1865 J. Fergusson Hist. Archit.

1. I. IV. v. 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts.

171st. i. § 6, 52 A lady summons him.. to design a robe which she is embroidering.

16. intr. a. To trace the outline of a figure or form; to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc.; to draw, sketch. b. To form or fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form

fashiou a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns.

1662 Eveling Chalcogr. 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself. 1665 Sir T. Herbiet Trav. (1677) 149

One he knew could both design and copy well. 1854 Ruskin Trav Paths i. (1883) 44 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all. 1885 H. V. Barrett in Mag. of Art Sept. 454/1 She. began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth.

Designable, a. [f. l., dēsignā-re (see Designate v.) + -BLE. In sense 2 f. Design v. + -ABLE.]

† 1. (designāb'l) That can be distinctly marked out: distinctuishable. Ohr.

†1. (designāb¹) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable. Obs.

164 Dight Two Treat. 1. 85 The mover.. cannot passe over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant. 1666 Botle. Orig. Formes & Qual. (1667) 3 Matter.. must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 11. 242 Book-Ware-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

2. (dřzsirnāh¹) Capable of being designed.

Designate (designat), ppl. a. [ad. L. dēsignāl-us, pa. pple. of dēsignāre to Designate.]

Marked out for office or position; appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in bishop designate.

nate.

1646 Buck Kich. 111, 1. 3 Richard Plantagenet ... King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth .. This Duke of Yorke, and King designate. 1847 Six W. HAMILTON Lett. 32 Definite, or, more precisely, predefinite. is, equivalent. to designate and pre-designate. 1877 World VII. 11 The husband designate was present. 1888 Times 27 Inne 12/4 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach. Hence Designatehood, the condition of being

designate.

1862 Sat. Rev. XIV. 705/1 The period of Designatehood.

Designate (dess., dezignat), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. designare to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, f. de- (Dr. I. 3) + signare to mark. Some of the senses of the L. verb, having come down through It. and Fr., are expressed by Design; designate is a modern formation taking up the other senses: cf. F. désigner as distinct from dessiner and obs. desseigner.]

1. trans. To point out, indicate; to particularize,

specify.

1801 Brit. Crit. July (T.), Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them. 1808

J. Barlow Columb. viii. 522 Its faults designate and its merits prize. 1828 Webster s.v., The limits are designated on the map. 1839-40 W. Irwing Wolfert's R. (1855) 107

He need only designate to me the way to his chamber. 1846

Trench Miracks xxx. (1862) 430 The man. designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow. 1861

Mrs. H. Wood East Lynne I. xi. 170 It had four post the horses... the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn.

2. Of things: To serve to point out; to be an indication of. With compl.: To point out, specify

as being so and so.

as being so and so.

1807 SOUTHEY Espriella's Lett. II. 251 A black Triton...
meant. by his crown of feathers, to designate the native
Indians. c 1829 Lanoor II ks. (1868) II. 93 Her lips [in a
picture] were half-open; her hair flew loosely behind her,
designating that she was in haste. a 1831 A. KNOX Rem.
(1844) I. 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which
designate their nature..to the..possessor. 1870 ROGERS
Hist. Gleanings Ser. 11. 200 A man's dress designated his
rank and calling. 1884 tr. Late's Metaph. 11. iv. 293 The
only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate
\$\rho\$ and \$q\$ as absolutely equal in rank.

3. To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

3. To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. v. ix. 693 The coalition.
gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate.

1831 CARYLE Sart. Res. II. v. (1838)
161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated.

1868 LOCKYER Elem. Astron. i. (1879) 20 Clusters and nebulæ are designated by their number in the catalogues.

1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 79 Two very distinct cunceptions. equally designated by the common name of civil fiberty.

1881 b. with double abi, or combl.: To name, describe.

b. with double obj. or compl.: To name, describe,

D. With double obj. or compl.: To name, describe, or characterize (as).

1836 Random Recoll. Ho. Lords xxi. 397, I designate them this ideas as somewhat above mediocrity.

1854 Macaulay Misc. Writ. (1860) II. 228 He is designated, in Mr. Iviney's History of the Baptists, as the depraved Banyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow.

1862 Stanley Jet. Ch. (1877) I. xix. 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess'.

1879 M. Arnold Guide Eng. Lit. Mixed Ess. 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet.

4. Of things: To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of

to be descriptive of.

1816 Singer Hist. Cards 45 The term continued to designate hired troops.

1842 ALISON Hist. Europe (1849-50)

X. Ixix. § 29. 438 The celebrated saying. "If these books letc.]", designates the whole system of their. government.

5. To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office to destine or described to destine or described.

or office; to destine or devote to a purpose or fate.

Const. for, to. 1701 J. Barlow Adv. Priv. Orders I. 27 A mere savage... would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. 1828 Websters.v., This captain was designated to that station. 1853 Maurice Profit. & Kings xxii. 378 Josiah...was designated to his task before his birth. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. vII. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Men., equally designated for perdition in this world and the next. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 394 A clause de-signating the successor by name.

Hence De signated ppl. a.

1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. ix. 436 Harold was irtually. the designated successor to the crown.

Designation (des-, dezignēt fən). [ad. L.

designation em, n. of action from designate (see Designate). Cf. F. designation (14th c. in Ilatzf., and in mod.F.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

and in mod.F.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs.

1398 Trewisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 Alpha is wryte for desygnacion of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokenyth one. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxix. (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said vnto Moyses by particular designation, This very place..is huly ground. 1677 Il Ale Prim. Orig. Man. IV. vii. 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent. 1731 Balley vol. Il. Designation..also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate. 1784 Cower Tirec. 640 With designation of the finger's end. 1794 Paley Evid. (1825) II. 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate. 1860 Trench Serm. Westim. Alb. xv. 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them: they understand it.. not at the first designation.

b. concr. A distinctive mark or indication.

b. concr. A distinctive mark or indication.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ef. iv. xiii. 224 Those stars.. were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the yeare, wherein the same were observed. 1831 J. Davids Manual Mat. Med. 26 The word ana.. is placed before the designation of the quantity.

2. The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty; the fact of being

son for a particular office or duty; the fact of being thus nominated; appointment, nomination.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn., II. Ded. § 14 There hath not been any public designation of writers or inquirers. 1640 Br. HALL Episc. II. xvi. 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations. 1674 Owen Holy Spirit (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom. 1686 III Somers Tracts 1. 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office. 1791 Cowper Hidd. IV. 488 By designation of the Greek was sent Ann-bassador. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. ix. 378 This quasi designation of Eadward to the crown.

† b. The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. Obs.

† b. The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. Obs.

a 1638 Medder Diec. Each. xx. 20 Wks. (1672) 1. 56 The designation or pitching that Seventh upon the day we call saturday. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exempt. 1. 89 By designation of Conventions for prayer. 1697 Br. Patrick Comm. Ex. xxi. 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was. from their wonderful Deliverance. 1777 Berrie Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks, 1842 L. 218 At the first designation of these assemblies.

te. The qualification of being marked out or fitted for an employment; vocation, bent (of mind),

call'. Obs.

<sup>1</sup> Call?, Ohs, 1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching]. 1736 Bollnobroke Patriot. (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned. Their talents denote their general designation. 1779 81 Johnson L. P., Cowley Wks. II. 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

3. The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature.

1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Corem. III. i. 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use, 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 329 To make various designations of their profits. 1796 C. Marshall Garden, xii. (1813) 136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions cutting.

b. Sc. Law. The setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the

presbytery of the bounds.

1572 Sc. Acts Tas. V2 (1597) \$ 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop. sal giue his testimoniall, bearing how he lete.] 1861 in W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott. s.v., After a designation by the presbytery. 1864 [see Design v. 5].

s.v., After a designation by the presbytery. 1864 [see Design v. 5].

c. U.S. The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; concr. the ground thus allotted.

+ 4. Purpose, intention, design. Ohs.
1662 STILLINGEL Orig. Sacr., The end of his life in Hannahs designation, 1690 Locke Hum. Und. III. i. § 7
So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other. 1737 WHISTON FOSCHUSE' Antiq. XVIII. vi. § 9 God proved opposite to his designation, 1763 Mrs. Brooke Lady J. Maudeville (1782) II. 2 This mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him.

+ 5. Sketching, delineation. Obs. rare.

+5. Sketching, delineation. Obs. rare.
1796 JANE WEST Gossip's Story I. 4 A mere novice in and-cape designation, I confine myself to the delineation .human character.

6. A descriptive name, an appellation; spee. in Law, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name.

1824 LANDOR Imag. Conv. (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to 1868 GLADSTONE Two. Mundi ii. (1870) 43 The name Argeioi . as a designation of the army before Iroy. 1876 E. MELLOR Priesth i. 15 The name 'priesthood',' became a designation of the whole Church of Cool.

**Designative** (des , dezignætiv), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. dēsignātīv-us, f. ppl. stem dēsignāt-; see-IVE. In mod.F. désignatif.]

A. adj. Having the quality of designating.

1611 COTGE., Designatly, designative, denotative.

1812 J. Herry Camp. agst. Quebec of Merely designative of the raw soldier.

1818 BENTHAM Ch. Eng. 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned.

1845 F. Bartiam An Odd Medley 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition ath. tion ath.

B. sb. Anything used to designate.

1824 J. Girchinst Etym. Interfor, 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designatives that could be invented.

Designator (de's, de'zigne'təi). [a. l., designe'təi]

nator, agent-n. from designare to Designate.]

 One who designates or points out.
 Rom. Antiq. An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

ceremonies.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

1727 51 Chambers Cycl.

8.v., There were designators at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shews.

De signatory, a. [f. L. type \*dösignātōri·us, f. dēsignātor: see prec. and -ohy.] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

1885 Sir L. W. Cave in Law Times' Ref. LH. 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite.

Designed (d/zəi'nd), ppl. a. [f. Design v. + -ED.] † a. Marked out, appointed, DESIGNATE. b. Planned, purposed, intended. c. Drawn, outlined; formed, fashioned, or framed according to design.

a. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Num., viii. Comm., Their designed offices. 1622 Bacon Hen. 171, Wks. (1860) 331 His two distinctions of the was designed consul for next Vear. 1751 Chambers Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Bishop, Bishop designed, episcopus designed.

natns.

b. 1586 B. Voung Gnazze's Civ. Conv. 1v. 180 b. Fortifying my designed purpose. 1660 Barrow Emilia Pref. (1714) 3 A Size beyond the design'd Proportion. 1717 Lany M. W. Montagu Lett. 1 Jan. (1887) I. 130 Making my designed return a mystery. 1865 Mozkey Mirze, vii. 291 note, That this failure, should be designed.

c. 1870 Emerson Size, sy Solit., Art Wks. (Bohn III. 16 An oak-tree.) being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force.

† To be designed, to be purposed or minded:

see DESIGN v. Q.

Design v, 9.

Designedly (d/zəinedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By design, on purpose, intentionally, 1658 9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly. 1710 STREEL Tatler. No. 234 F 1 An Art of being often designedly dull. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 343 Designedly irritating the judges.

Designedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character

1864 in LATHAM. Mod. The designedness of the 'concidence' was obvious.

Designer (d/zəiˈnəɪ). Also 7 designor. [f.

Designer (1/22)(no). Also 7 designor. [L. Design v. + - ER! .] One who designs.

1. One who originates a plan or plans.
1570 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. II. 151 Thoughful and cogitative, a great designor. 1736 Builer. Annl. II. Concl. Wks. 1874 I. 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer. 1863 J. G. Murrhy Comm. Gen. i. 2 The Great Designer.

2. In bad sense: One who cherishes evil designs

or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter,

of is actuated by senion purposes, a piotter, schemer, intriguer.

1649 PRINNE Denurrer 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. a 1704 T. Brown Praise of Wealth Wks. 1730 I. 84 The cumning designer gets into the princes favour. 1726 in H. Campbell Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; a draughtsman; spec. one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns

construction; a draughtsman; spec. one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor.

1662 EVELYN Chalcogr. 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer.

1752 Johnson Rambler No. 190 \* to Sculptors, painters, and designers.

1891 Leads Mercury 21 May 5/1 The designers of these tank vessels.

1892 Labour Commission Gloss. No. 9 Designer, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade.

1893 Labour Commission Gloss. No. 9 Designer, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade.

1894 Labour Commission Gloss. No. 9 Designer, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade.

1894 Labour Commission Gloss. No. 9 Designer, the architect who designful of design intentional.

206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity.

1890 — Gifford Lect. iv. 73 The... designful contrivance of the world.

206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity.

1890 — Gifford Lect. iv. 73 The... designful contrivance of the world.

207 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 83 Drawn over with features of base designfulness.

208 J. H. Stirling Clifford Lect. v. 94 The designfulness is but contingent.

208 Designing (dlz:inin), vbl. sb. [f. Design v. + -ING l.] The action of Design v.; marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching. etc.

208 Action Rakelou Maxims St. (1651) 77 Upon the designing of his successour, 1756 Nucent Gr. Tour IV. 92 The

designing was by Michael Angelo. 1884 Athenaum 12 Jan. 59/1 Both the Dublin cathedrals are of English designing. b. Evil design, plotting, scheming. 1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) 111. 55 Petty designings. 1555 Jenima 11. 18 Her suspicions were excited by his detected disguise, and probable deep designings. c. attrib.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) 111. 403 The designing Arts.. such as Architecture. 1864 Daily Tel. 29 June, It has a 'designing class' at South Kensington.

Designing (dizəinin), ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

1. That designs, plans, etc.; characterized by

1. That designs, plans, etc.; characterized by constructive forethought.

1653 H. More Antid. Ath. II. xi. § 13 (1712) 78 A knowing and designing Providence. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 44 7 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way. 1850 M°COSH Div. Gowt. III. (1874) 299 The order and adaptation of nature suggest a designing mind.

2. That cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives; scheming, crafty, artful.

1671 LD. Faibeax Mem. (1699) 100 The sad consequences that crafty and designing men have brought to pass. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 131 76 The old Knight is imposed upon by a designing Fellow. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid II. 196 Feigned tears and designing sorrow.

Designingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Intentionally; with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily.

tentionally; with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily.

1684 H. More Answ. Bjb, Over prone cunningly and designingly to serve their turns. 1879 Baring-Goulo Germany II. 239 Trades'-unions are an excellent institution, if not ignorantly or designingly misdirected.

Designless (d½23inlès), a. [f. DESIGN sb. + LESS.] Void of design or plan; purposeless. 1633 Hammond Serm. at Oxf. Wks. 1683 IV. 513 That designless love of sinning. a 1691 Boyle Ilist. Air xii. (1692) 65 These Wounds must have been made by some designless Agent. 1883 JEFFERIES Story of my Heart 59 The designless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

Designless' onless' the figure of the process of the second selected matter.

The desiguless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

Desi:gnlessly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] Without design or plan; with no specific purpose.

1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 77 His [the Sun's] visits are made designlessly. a 1691 — Wks. VI. 80(R.) Not rashly or designlessly shuffled by a blind hazard.

† Desi:gnment. Obs. [f. Design v. + - MENT.]

= DESIGNATION, DESIGN.

1. Indication by sign or token.

1545 GILL Sacr. Philos. ii. 156 No Scripture is so direct. a 1684

LEIGHTON Comm. 1 Pet. ii. 14 The them that are sent. is a very clear designment of the inferior governors of those times.

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function;

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function; consignment or destination to a fate.

1882 N. T. (Rhem.) Luke vi. 12 Annot., As a preparation to the designement of his Apostles.

1612 T. Taylor Comm.

17ths i. 7 Designements to offices and places.

1642 Jer.

17aylor Episc. (1647) 92 Paul & Barnabas.. went to the Gentiles, by.. speciall designement made at Antioch.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. 1v. xviii. (1713) 326 No designment of them to Sin and Damnation.

1732 Law Serions C. xxii. (1761) 420 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3. Appointment. arrangement or ordination of

(1761) 420 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3. Appointment, arrangement, or ordination of affairs; planning, designing; hence, that which is planned; an enterprise, undertaking, design.

1583 Harsnet Serm. Ezek. (1658) 135 Had he had freedome to have altered Gods Designment, Adams liherty had bene about the designment of God. 1594 Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz. (1847) 654 Cruel designments so closely plotted against her innocent life. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 11. 1. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1611 Cowyar Crudities 205 A very disastrous accident. Instrated his whole designement. 1659 Gentl. Calling (1669) 139 Many hours. intervening between the Designment and the Execution [of a Duel]. 1738 Warbutaron Div. Legat. 1. 216 A strange Jumble as well as Iniquity in this Designment.

4. Artistic representation, delineation; an outline, sketch; an original draught or design.

1570 DEE Math. Pref. in Billingsley Euclide Aj, Of all these, lively designementes. . to be in velame parchement described. 1658 Devuen Death O. Cromwell 96 For though some meaner artist's skill were shown. . Vet still the fair designment was his own. 1667 — Ess. Dram. Poesie (R.). Shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them? 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 85 A neat and full Expression of the 1st Idea or Designment thereof.

Desilicate (disi'like't'), v. [f. De-II. 1.] trans. To deprive of silica. Hence Desi'licated ppl. a. In mod. Diets.

Desilicify, Desilicize, v. [f. De- II. 1.] trans. To free from silex or silicon; = Desiliconize. Hence Desilicification.
In mod. Dicts.

Desiliconize (desi likonoiz), v. [f. De-II. 1.] trans. To deprive of or free from silicon. Hence Desiliconized ppl. a.; -izing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.;

Desi liconized ppl. a.; -izing vol. so. and ppl. a.;
Desiliconization.
1881 C. R.A. Watgurt in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 333/1 (Iron)
The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron and of making natural steel.
1891 Times 8 Oct. 14/6 They had suffered more from desiliconization than from desulphurization.
Desilver (disilvol), v. [f. De- II. 2.] trans.
To deprive of its silver, remove the silver from.
1864 in Webster. 1886 Fenn Master of Ceremonies I. ii.
9 The over-cleaned and desilvered plated pot.

Desilverize (disirlvərəiz), v. [f. DE- II. 1.] trans. To extract the silver from (lead or other metal).

metal).

1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 450 Two systems..desilverizing and refining two charges of [lead] in twenty-four hours.. 1886 A. J. BALFOUR Question 1239 Gold & Silver Comm., The cost of desilverising the copper.

Ilence Desi Iverized ppl. a., Desi Iverizing vbl.

Ilence **Desi iverized** ppl. a., **Desi iverizing** vol. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Desilveriza tion**.

1870 J. Percy (titte). The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation.

1872 RAYMOND Statist.

Mines & Mining 449 The desilverizing kettle holds 22,000 pounds of lead.

1879 Cassett's Techn. Ednc. IV. 49/2 In lead pipes the soft desilverised lead is considered best. **Desinence** (desinens). [a. F. disinence (16th c. in Hatzfeld) = It. desinenza 'a desinence or termination' (Florio), ad. med. L. desinentia, f. desinent-em: see next.] Termination, ending, close:

Crown a termination, suffix or ending of a Gram. a termination, suffix, or ending of a

word.

1599 BP. HALL Sat. Poster., Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bondes of like cadence or desinence of rime. 1623 FAVINE Theat. Hon. II. i. 69 The Romaine desinence or ending. 1814 BERINGTON Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages V. (1846) 273 The ear was thus flattered by a certain musical desinence, nor could it a moment doubt where every verse closed. 1873 BAPDSLEY Surnames i. (1875) 13 The Saxon added 'son', as a desinence, as 'Williamson'.

Desinent (de sinent), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. dēsinent-em, pr. pple. of dēsinēre to leave off, close, f. DE-I. I. 2 + sinēre to leave.] Forming the end.

f. DE- I. 1, 2 + sinere to leave.] Forming the end,

it De-1. 1, 2 + shere to leave.] Forming the end, terminal; ending, closing.

1605 B. Jonson Masque Blackness, Six tritons. their upper parts human their desinent parts fish. 1677 Carv Chronol. 11. 11. 11. iii. 227 The State was left in Confusion until the 38th desinent of Azariah. Ibid. 228 An. 39 of

**Desine ntial**, a. [f. med.L. dēsinentia (see DESINENT) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature

of, a desinence or ending.

1818 Monthly Mag. XLVI. 322 The desinential characteristics of the Latin noun. 1869 F. Hall in Lander's Tructate 24 The desinential -tt, for -ed (in Scotch pa. pples.)

Desiner, var. of Decener, Obs.

1591 Garrand Art Warre 14 Under the charge of a Desiner or chiefe of a chamber.

Desines, obs. form of DIZZINESS.

Desinterressed, var. of DISINTERESSED a. Obs. + **Desi piate**, v. Obs. - ° [irreg. f. L. desi-père (desipio) to be foolish, f. De- I. 6 + sapère to be wise.] intr. To become foolish. 16a3 in Cockeram. 1663 F. Hawkins Youth's Behav.

**Desipience** (d'si piens). [ad. L. desipientia, f. desipient-em Desipient: see -ence.] Folly;

foolish trifling, silliness.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desipience is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dotage. 1882 A. W. WARD Dickers ii. 24 Occasional despinence in the form of the wildest farce. 1887 Spectator 17 Sept. 1251 The maturity of sweet desipience.

Desi piency. [see prec., and -ENCY.] = prec. 1672 Stu T. Browne Lett. Friend § 22 Many are mad but in .one prevalent desipiency. 1886 Titan Mag. Dec. 496 If the desipere be but in loco, religion itself will not forbid the seasonable desipiency.

Desipient (drsi pient), a. rare. [ad. L. desi-

pient-em, pr. pple. of desipere to be void of understanding, f. DE-I. 6 + sapere to know.] Foolish, silly; playing the fool, idly trifling.

1747 in Balley vol. 11. 1894 Stevenson in Times 2 June 17/4 In his character of disinterested spectator, gracefully designed.

Desirability (dřzpio:răbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] **Desirability** (dZzoioriābiliti). [t.next+-itv.] re quality of being desirable; desirableness; quasi-concer. (with pl.) a desirable condition or thing. 1824 Souther Life & Corr. (1850) V. 189, I see possibilities and capabilities and desirabilities. 1859 Farrar Eric 95 Of this school he often bragged as the acme of desirability. 1861 Berrs. Hope Eng. Cathedr. 19th C. iii. 68 Any decision upon the distinctive possibility or desirability of new cathedrals. 1873 Symonds Grk. Poets iii. 87 The desirability of consorting with none but the best company.

The sirable (dZzaiorzi) 2. (dZ.) Also 7-8

Desirable (d'zəiə răb'i), a. (sb.) Also 7-8 desireable. [a. F. désirable (12th c. in Hatzfeld), f. désirer to Desire, after L. dēsīderābilis.]

1. Worthy to be desired; to be wished for. In early use often standing for the qualities which

cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable,

cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable, choice, excellent, goodly.

1382 Wyclif Prov., xxi. 20 Desyrable tresor and oile in the dwelling place of the rijtwis. c1480 CAXTON Blauchardyn xxiii. 80 Blanchardyn. as that thinge whiche most he desyred in this world, dyde accepte this gracyouse and desyrable ansuere. 1573 G. HARVEY Letter bl. (Camden) 126 Greate varietye of destrable flowers. 1611 BBLE Ezch. xxiii. 12 She doted ypon the Assyrians. horsemen riding ypon horses, all of them desireable young men. 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. III. iii. § 7 No evil is in its self desirable, or to he chosen. 1783 WATSON Philip III (1839) 169 It was surely desirable to put a period to these calamities. 1833 J. Holland Manuf. Metal II. 301 This exceedingly convenient and desirable machine. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in Law Times XCII. 96/1 Some general modifications in the rules... are now desirable.

† 2. To be regretted or desiderated; regrettable. 1650 T. Froysell Gale of Opportunity (1652) I He lived amiable and dyed desirable.

† 3. Characterized by or full of desire. Ohs. 1759 SARAH FIELDING Citess of Dellaym II. 23 With the desireable View of rendering her Smiles or Frowns of Con-

B. sb. That which is desirable; a desirable

B. sb. That which is desirable; a desirable property or thing.

1645 E. WILLAN in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xvi. 11 All these desirables are encircled within the compass of the first remarkable. 1721 WATTS Serm. ii. Wks. 1812 I. 18 He., despises fame... pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl (1813) V. 52 Besides the desirables it would purchase [etc.]. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy II. 82 At that time, you see, he had not all the desirables.

Desirableness. [f. prec. +-NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being desirable.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 34/1 Discourses upon the thing itself, and the desirableness of it. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 125 Matters of lighter concernment or less desirableness. 1817 MALTHIS Popul. III.
App. 229 The desirableness of a great and efficient population. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. I. 384 To discuss... the desirableness of fulfilling the engagement into which he had entered.

2. In active sense: Desirousness. † 2. In active sense: Desirousness. Obs. 1549 5t. Trials, Lieut.-Col. 30th Lilburne (R.). To declare my desireableness to keep within the bounds of reason, moderation, and discretion. **Desirably** (dłzało rāhli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a desirable manner; according to what

is desirable.

is desirable.

1823 J. BADCOCK Dom. Anusem. 70 The ground where you would most desirably dig a well.

† Desirant, ppl. a. Obs. [a. F. désirant, pr. pple. of désirer to desire; repr. L. désiderânt-em.]
Desiring, desirous of.

1 150 Merlin 73 That I sholde remembre the thinge that I beste loved... and that I am moste desirauute.

Desire (dizaira), 56. Forms: 4-5 desir, desyr, (desijr, dessire, dissire, -yre), 4-6 desyre, desier, (5 desyer, desere, 6 desyr), 4- desire.

[ME. a. OF. desir (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. désir = Pr. dezir, desire, It. desio, desire, deriv. f. the vb. desirare, F. désirer to Desire: see next.]

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling or emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected; longing, eraving; a parti-cular instance of this feeling, a wish.

cular instance of this feeling, a wish.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3410 3yf bou hane grete desyre To be clepyd lorde or syre. c1380 Wychif Wks. (1860) 147 Gret desir of henenely bynges. 14... Why I can't be a nun 303 in E. E. P. (1862) 146 Thy fyrst desyre and thyne entent Was to bene a nune professed. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 757 The execrable desyre of sovereintie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 92, I have a great desire to get a sight of him. 1652 J. Waight tr. Canus Nat. Paradox 353 Seeing the cards thus shuffled to his own desire. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. n. xii. § 15 (1712) 83 An unsatiable desire after that just and decorous temper of Mind. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 206 P. 4 This conflict of desires. 1759 — Rasselas xxxvii, His predominant passion was desire of money. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 2 The elder King felt a strong desire to see his brother. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. i. 11 Objects of desire to the barbarian. 1856 EMESSON Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The new age has new desires. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 51 A man should pray to have right desires, before be prays that his desires may be fulfilled.

151 Descourse Par Platox Kenikw. The travetch Desire.

before be prays that his desires may be immed.

b. personified.

1575 GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenikw., That wretch Desire Whom neither death could daunt [etc.]. 1821 Sheller Prometh. Unc. 1. i. 734 As fleet As Desire's lightning feet. 1876 Geo. Elion Dan. Der. II. xxvii. 170 Desire has trimmed the sails, and Circumstance brings but the breeze to fill

2. spec. Physical or sensual appetite; lust.

2. spec. Physical or sensual appetite; lust. c 1340 Hamfole Prost Tr. 3 This name I hesu. dose away grenesnes of fleschely desyris. 1398 Trevusa Barth. De P. R. vII. xliv. (1495) 257 The appetyte of the stomak is callyd desyre. a 1400–50 Alexander 4289 To blemysch oure hlode with bodely dissires. a 1535 Wyatt in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 224 If thy desire hane oner thee the power, Subiect then art thou and no gouernour. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 1. vi. 47 That satiate yet visatisfid desire. 1715 Shaks. Treele Spect. No. 151 P 2 A constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. in. i, Which shows that beauty, and the passion caused by beauty, which I call love, is different from desire. 1867 Bakea Nile Tribut. viii. 166 The flesh of the crocodile is eaten greedily, being supposed to promote desire. 1887 Bowen Virg. Aneidiv. 91 Against enkindled desire Honour itself was feeble.
† 3. Longing for something lost or missed; regret; Desiderium. Obs.

regret; Desiderium. Obs.

c 161r Chapman Iliad xvii. 380 So unremoved stood these steeds, their heads to earth let fall, And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager. 4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a re-

4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a request, petition.

2340 Cursor M. 10513 (Trin.) by desire and py preyere Is comen to goddes ere.

1404 Rolls of Parlt. III. 549/1 The Kyng thanketh hem of here gode desire, willyng put it in execution als sone as he wel may.

1523 Lh. Berners Froiss.

1. exiii. 135 The erle sent thyder, at their desyers, John of Norwyche, to be their Captayne.

1670 Marvell. Corr. clxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 377 The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their desire, about the Addresse. concerning Popish Recusants.

1794 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1864) I. 428 The Agents have written desires from me to land everything as fast as possible.

1842 Bischoff Woollen Mannf. II. 83, I also send, at your desire, a general list of articles used in the woollen manufacture.

5. transf. An object of desire; that which one 5. transf. An object of desire; that which one desires or longs for. (Originally only contextual), 1340-70 Alizamader 1047 Hee hoped to have there of his hertes desyres. 1413 Pilgr. Soule 1. xxix. (Caxton, repr. 1859)43 Hesawe that he ne myght nought acheuen hys desyre, 1859 143 Hesawe that he ne myght nought acheuen hys desyre you myne cenenies. 1611 Bible Haggari ii. 7 The desire of all nations shall come. 1659 Danter Hoyelf 11. 11. i. We steered off to the North expecting a Sea-Breez at E.N.E. and the third day had our desire. 1790 Steele Tatter No. 159 P 5 Farewel my Terentia, my Heart's Desire, farewel. 1732 Fieling Mack Dactor Ded., That politeness which has made you the desire of the great, and the envy of the whole profession. 1863 Tennyson Welcome Alex., Welcome her, welcome the land's desire.

Desire (d/zoi\*1), v. Also 3-7 dosyre, 4 do-

Desire (dizaio 1), v. Also 3-7 desyre, 4 desire, 4-5 disire, -yre, 4-6 desir, 5 dissire, -yre, desier, desyr, disere, 5-6 dessire, yre, dyssire, yre, 6 dissier. [ME. a. OF. desire-r (carlier desidrer, desirer) = Pr. desirar, It. desiare, disirare, Rom. type desirare:—L. dēsīderāre to miss, long

Rom. type desirare:—L. desiderare to miss, long for, desire: see Desiderate v.]

1. trans. To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave. a. with simple obj.

covet, crave. a. with simple obj.

craso Hali Meid. 11 Ant benne wile. De king of alle kinges desire be to leofmon. 1340 Ayonb. 244 Per is. al bet herte may wylnj, and of guod desiri. a 1400 50 Alexander 922 To be kyng he kest slik a hate, bat he desiris his deth. 1538 Starkey England 1. i. 21 Of al thyng best and most to be desyryd. 1607-12 Bacon Ess., Empire (Arb.) 294 It is a miserable state of minde to have few thinges to desier, and manie thinges to feare. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eig. v. Wks. (1851) 169 Offa. a comely Person. much desir dof the people; and such his virtue. as might have otherwise been worthy to have reigned. 1832 Tennyson Of old sut Freedom on the heights, Her open eyes desire the truth. 1871 R. Ellis Catillus Kiii. 50 Many a wistful boy and maidens many desire it. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 201 Do not all men desir happiness?

b. with infin.: To wish, long (to be, have, do).

desire it. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

b. with infin.: To wish, long (to be, have, do).
a 1300 Cursor M. 10486 (Cott.) Snilk a worthi sun. Als seo desird for to haf. c 1400 Mausbev. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Desirand to see bare wifes and bare childer. c 1425 Hampole's Psatter Plet. Pref. 29 Who so desires it to know. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xviii. vi, To speke wyth her gretly desyrynge. 1602 Shaks. Ham. iv. v. 140 If you desire to know the certaintie. 1697 Dryten Amelia II. init., Since. Troy's disast rous end (you) desire to know. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 30 They do not desire to bring down their theory to the level of their practice.
c. with obj. clause.
c. 1340 Cursor M. 1801 (Trin.) Penne desired bo caitifs badde pat pei had ben by noe ladde. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. lxi. 3 Dost thou desire my slumbers should be broken? 1784 Cowper Tiroc, 811 To you. Who wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn Vour wisdom. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. II. 1 Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us? 1859 — Lancelot & Elaine 1089 Vou desire your child to live.
2. intr. (or absol.) To have or feel a desire.

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child to live.

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1333 Gower Conf. 11. 5 For she, which loveth him to-fore, Desireth ever more and more. 1611 Bingle Prov., xiii. 4 The soule of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing. 1620 Sieltono, Quir., 111. 4, He that will not when he may, when he desireth shall have nay. a 1831 A. Knox Rom. 1. 37 In moral matters, to desire, and possess, differ in degree, rather than reality. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) 1, 68 He who desires, desires that of which he is in want.

1b. Const. after, to, etc. Obs.

a 1300 Holy Rode 247 in Leg. Rood 46 Po desirede le quene muche after be nailes bre Wur-wib our lord was Inailed to be tre. a 1325 Prose Psatter xilli. 1 As he hert desiret to be welles of waters, so desired my soule to be, Lord. 1477 Norron Ord. Alch. Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 Every estate desireth after good. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxliii. 6 My soule desireth after thee.

73. Irans. Of things: To require, need, demand. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 1. (1586) 29 It desyreth a moyst ground, riche and good. 1587 Golding Pe Murnay xxvi. 397 True beautie desireth no painting. 1591 Sprenser Tears of Muses 541 A doleful case desires a dolefull song. 1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts 292 There be many kindes of Mise, and every one of them desireth a particular tractate.

4. To long for (something lost); to feel the loss of, miss, regret, desiderate. (In quot. 1614, fass., to be missed, to be wanting.) Obs. or arch.

1557 North tr. Gneuarn's Diall Pr. 232 b/2 On the death of thy child Verissimus, thy sonne so much desired. 1614 Sellon Yellos William Leg. Chron. xxi. 20 He reigned in Ierusalem eight yeeres, and departed without being desired. 1614 Sellon Yilles Hon. 142 Otherwise. Pharahosh discretion would have been much desired. 1658 Rowland Maufel's Theat. Inst. Ep. Ded., That the Reader. may not desire shim here in vain.

5. To express

5. To express a wish for (an object); to ask

for, request.

for, request.

Const. a. with simple obj.: to d. a thing; b. to d. a thing of, from (t at) a person (arch.); c. with inf. obj.; to d. to d. a thing of, from (t at) a person (arch.); c. with inf. obj.; to d. to d. know, have, etc., something; d. with obj., cl., to d. that...

B. c 1314 Gny Warro, (A.) 399 Erls, doukes of pe best. Me IFelice) have desired apliat, Pat neuer of me hadde sist. c 1350 Will. Paterne 4883, I desired pis damisele. To have hire to pi brober. Ac hire moder in no maner hire nold me graunte. c 1450 Merlin 27 When thei wiste that Yortiger discred the pees, they were gladde. 1656 Burton's Diary (1828) I. 39, I move that his Highness's advice may be desired in it. 1754 CHATHAM Lett. Nephew iv. 21 If you are forced to desire farther information. do it with proper apologies. 1811 LANG Arab. NIs. I. 97, I had spared thee, but thon desiredst my death.

b. c 1400 Destr. Troy 7897 pai.. sent to bat sonerain.. dessirond full depely delyuerans of hir. 1535 Coverdak. I Kings ii. 16 Now desyre I one peticion of the. — Job

xxxi. 16 When the poore desyred eny thinge at me, have I denyed it them? 1651 Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers (Camden 282 What you desire from mee, 1666 Perys Diary 5 Dec., I gave him my song.. which he has often desired of me.

desired of me.

C. c 1400 Dettr. Troy 1022 To these kynges he come.. And to haue of hor helpe hertely dissyred. 1450 W. Sommer in Four C. Eng. Lett. 4 The maister desyred to wete yf the shepmen wolde holde with the duke. 1563 Anr. Parker Corr. (Parker Soc.) 191, I. thereupon desired to have the Council's letters. 1785 Mod. Times I. 16 He desired never to hear any thing of me. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiii, He alighted at the Dominican Convent, and desired to see the Duke of Albany. 1837 Bowen Virg. Endid III. 358 Spech I crave of the seer, and desire his counsel to learn.

d. 1404 Rolls of Park. 11. 1546 C.

learn.

d. 1404 Rolls of Parlt, 111. 549/1 The Comunes desiren that the Kyng shulde leve upon his owne. 1656 Burton's Diary (1828) I. 80, I desire it may not die, 1689 Tryal Bys. 19 We desire it may be read in English for we don't understand Law-Latin. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversat. 98 Run to my Lady M—; and desire she will remember to be here at Six. 1823 Souther Hist. Prains. War I. 176 He desired Velarde would write to the court.

6. To express a wish to (a person); to request, pray, entreat.

pray, entreat.

† a. with simple object: to make a request to (obs.);
† b. to d. a person a thing, or of a thing (obs.);
† c. to d. a person to do something (the most freq. construction);
† d. to d. a person that, or of a person that.

† a. 1526-34 Tindale John xii. 21 Certayne Grekes...cam to Philip... and desired him, sayinge: Syr we wolde fayne se lesus.

1563-87 FORE A. f. M. (1550) 32/2 John spake unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before

unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before.

† D. a 1555 Hooper in Coverdale Lett. Mart. (1564) 127 Repente, and desyre god of forgenenes. 1583 Golding Calvin on Deut. xviii. 105 If a Childe. desire his Father some fond or enill thing. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. iv. i. 402, I humbly doe desire your Grace of pardon.

C. a 1533 Li. Berners Humbl Iki. 212, I desyre you to shew me where ye have ben. c 1563 Cavendish Metr. Vis. in Life Wolsey (1825) II. 124 Desyrying me vouchesalve for to consent To wright their myshappe. 1681 Temple Mem. 11. Wks. 1731 I. 342 The Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him. 1710 Swift Lett. 10 Oct. (1767) III. 21 He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 138 Thomas McGee. who was desir'd to do it. 1766 Sus. Haswell. Victoria II. 97 Lady Wealthy. desired her to. desire the steward give her twelve guineas. 1833 Markvat P. Simple ix, He desired us to 100 a line, which means to stand in a row.

d. 1533 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. cviii. 130. I desyre you that we may abyde in composicyon. 1539 Cranmer Malt. xvi. 1 The Pharises also with the Saduces. . desyred him that he wolde shew them a sygue from henen. 1585 T. Washington tr. Aicholay's Voy. 1, xxi. 27 The Bascha sent to desire the Ambassador that the next day he would come to his solemne dynner. 1611 Bible Dan. ii. 16 Then Daniel went in and desired of the King, that hee would giue him the. 1822 Suelley Chas. I, 11. 456 Go desire Lady Jane She place my lute.

† 7. To request to know or to be told; to ask.

† 7. To request to know or to be told; to ask.

CLATT CANDO TASM 95 b, Iasen., desired the waye. 1708
HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 11, 107 Mr. Watts came to me. and desir'd of me whether I were a Congregation Man.

+8. To request the presence or attendance of; to

†8. To request the presence or attendance of; to invite. Obs.
c 1325 Corr de L. 6871 Saye, that I hym desyre, And al his cursed cumpany in fere. 1530 Palser, 513'2, I desyre to dynner, or to a feest, or any repast, je semons. 1554 Bradform in Strype Eccl. Mem. 11. App. xxxl. 85, 1 was desyred by a neighbour. . ayenst this day to dyner. 1583 Satir. Poem Reform. xlv. Leg. Bp. St. Androis 259 This bischop, beand present thair, Desyrit him hanc. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. iv. v. 150, I would desire My famous Cousin to our Grecian Tents. 1606 G. Wloodcockel tr. Hist. Frestine 8 b, Arsinoe. . desired Phillip into her Citty Cassandria.
† b. To invite to a course of action, etc.
c 1314 Guy Warvo. (A.) 634 pow dost me litel worbschipe, When pou me desirest to schenschipe. 1523 Ln. Berners Froise. I. cxv. 136 Ye haue desyred vs to a thynge that is great and weyghtie. 1588 Shaks. L. L. V. V. II. 435 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too 't?' 1645 Cromwell. Lett. 4 Aug., I sent one Mr. Lee to them, To certify the peaceableness of my intentions, and to desire them to peaceableness.

Desired (dizaioud), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Wished for, longed for, etc.: see the vb. 138 Wychie I of, fonged for, etc.: see the vo. 138 Wychie I lagrafii. 8 The desirid to alle folkis shal cume. a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 43 To gene the a seifte of desirid helt. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 111. v. 62 To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 Birle Ps. cvii. 30 So he bringeth them vnto their desired hauen. 1655 Earl. Orrers Parthen. 11670 21 At last, the long desired day appear'd. 1855 MACAULAY Ilist. Eng. 1V. 266 The long desired title of Elector of Hanover.

† 2. Missed, regretted, desiderated. Obs.

† 2. Missed, regretted, desiderated. Obs.
a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bh. M. Aurel. (1546) Dd ja,
Of the death of suche an entierly desyred husbande.
† 3. Affected with desire; longing, desirous.
[= L. cupidus.] Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 28505 (Cott.) Gerndand i haf oft ben
desird o bire wymmen scen. c1489 Caxton Blanchardyn
alii. 158 She.. was sore desired to know of hym som gode
tydynges. 1598 Yos Diana 318 If thy sweete voice.
might sound in our desired eares with some happie song.
Hence Desiredly adv., in a desired manner;
according to one's own desire, con amore (obs.;
cf. Desirotsly); Desiredness. the condition of

cf. Desirously); Desi'redness, the condition of being desired.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU App. Casar 65 He being Patermiseri-cordiarum, and wholly, freely, and desiredly, giving, oc-casioning, procuring, effecting our salvation. 1666 G. Alsop Maryland (1869) 46 Every man lives quietly, and follows

his labor and imployment desiredly. 1888 P. H. WICKSTEED Alfihabet Econ. Sc. 8, I am not aware of any recognised word, however, which signifies the quality of being desired. 'Desirableness' conveys the idea that the thing not only is but deserves to be desired. 'Desiredness' is not English, but I shall nevertheless use it as occusion may require. 1889 Sat. Rev. 16 Feb. 1981 His introduction into the English language of 'desiredness'.

Desi'reful, a. Now rare. [f. Desire sh. +

Greatly to be desired, desirable. Obs. or arch. † 1. Greatly to be desired, desirable. Obs. or arch.
1382 Wyclif Dan. x. 3 Y eete not desirable breede, 1435
Misyn Fire of Love 76 Delectabyl & desirable it is in bi
praysinge to be. c 1510 More Picus Wks. 15 More desirable is it. to be condenned of the world, and exalted of God,
then to be exalted of the world and condemned of god. 1580
SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 434 Euery thing was either vehemently desirable, or extreamely terrible. 1877 BLACKIE B'isc.
Men 63 A brood of desirable maidens immortal.

Men 68 A brood of desireful maidens immortal.

2. Full of desire; desirous; wishful, cager.

152. Barellan Sallinst's Jugneth 55a, To suche desyrefull myndes as they had, nothyng conde to fast be hasted.

154.0 Morsishe Fines' Introd. Wysd. Pref. A ijb, Alway helpynge some, and stylle desyrefull to helpe mo

1553 Grimmler

Cicero's Offices t. 68 So desireful of .. learning ye nature of things.

1832 C. E. Norson Dante's Paradick v. 29

Beatrice...all desireful turned herself again to that region.

Hence + Desi refulness, Obs., the state or quality

of being desirous; eagerness.

1548 Upall etc. Erasm. Par. Luke Pref. 8 He with greate desirefulnesse useth to reade. Ibid. ix. 56 Toke out of their stomakes all desierfulnesse of doyng vengeaunce.

Desireless (dízəi ralès), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

Desireless (d/201-'Ales), a. [1, as prec. + -LESS.]
Devoid of desire or longing.
1607 Torsell Serpents (1653) 758 Desirelesse it seeks these
drinks and meats. 1640 Bp. Reynolds Passions xl. 524 The
Will is left Hopelesse, and therefore Desirelesse. 1856
R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) 1. 254 Our spirit becomes
desireless, as though there were nothing. of which we stood
is need.

Desirer (d/zəi-rəa). [f. Desire v. + -er 1.] One who desires.

One who desires.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. XAXVI, There are many desireres of contemplacion. 1548 R. Huttin Sum of Dininitie A vj b, It is expedient that ther be many desirers of the office. 1579 COVERDALE Bk. Death xiii, 58 Earnest desirers of innocency. a 1613 OVERBURY A Wife (1638) 108 A desirer of learning. 1665 MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres 105 Vet never ceased to admonish all desirens of novelty. a 1613 BAXTER in Tulloch Eng. Purit, iii. (1501) 366 He was a great desirer of such abatements as might restore us all to service ableness.

Desiring (d'zoia rin), vbl sb. [f, Desire v, + -186!] The action of the verb Desire; longing, desire. (Now rare or Obs. (xe. as gerund.)
1377 Langl., P. P. B. Nill, 356 porw coucityse and vn, 1377 Langl., P. P. B. Nill, 356 porw coucityse and vn, 1495 by 1 The desyrynges of the flesshe. 1593 T. Watson Pears of Fancie xx. Poems (Arb.) 188 If he at first had banisht loues desiring. 1677 Girls Demond. (186) 63 By 'lust' I mean those general desirings of our minds after any unlawful object which are forbidden in the tenth commandment. Mod. One cannot gain honour merely by desiring it.

Desiring, fpl. a. [f. Desire v. + -1862.] That desires; longing, desirous.

Desiring, fpl. a. [f. Destree v. + -1x6 2.] That desires; longing, desirous.

c 1386 Chaucer Melib. r 611 A man that is to desirynge for to gete riches. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Apmon xxiii.

497 They were sore desyrynge for to see theyr wyves, theyr chyldren, and theyr londes. 1552 Hudder, Desirous or desirynge, affectus, anidus. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, v. ii. 14
So many greedy lookes of yong and old, Through Casements darted their desiring eyes Vpon his visage. a 1700 Devden (J.) Jove beheld it with a desiring look.

Desiringly, adv. [f. prec. + -1x 2.] With desire, desirously, longingly.

1552 Hudder, Desirously, or with desyre, or desiringly, cupide. 1662 J. Chandler I'an Helmont's Orial. Pref. to Rdr., My Spirit. desiringly desiring thorowly to know the whole sacred Art. 1821 Colebbook Lett. Convers. &c. 11. 35 The voice within, whenever the heart desiringly listens thereto.

Desirous (dízaieras), a. Also 5 desirouse, rose, desyrows, dessyrous, -rus, dissyrus, dyssirus, 5-6 desyrous(e, 6 desyrous, -rus, -rowus, desierous, dissirous, 7 desirous. [a. AFr. desirous = OF. desireus 'carlier desidros, desirrus, mod. F. désireux' = Pr. deziros, It. desideroso :- late L. or Rom. desideros-us, f. stem of desider-are to DESIRE: see -ous. Orig. with stress on third and first syllable.]

and first syllable.]

1. Having desire or longing; characterized by or full of desire; wishful; desiring,
a. with of; also f to (obs. rare).
c 1300 K. Alis. 416 Olimpias stont by fore Neptanabus, Of hire neowelove wel desirous.
c 1400 Pestr, Trop Boog More dessyrous to the dede, ben I dem can. 1480 Caxton Faytes of A. in. i. 169 A dyscyple desyrouse of lernynge. 1508 Dunbar Goldyn Targe 54 As falcounn swift desyrouse of hir pray. 1501 T. Norton Catteris Inst. in. 221 They that haue a desirous mind of amendment. 1611 Birle Transl. Pref. 4 The Grecians being desirous of learning. 1755 Voung Centaur i. Wks. 1751 IV. 125 Man is not only desirous, but ambitions too, of happiness. 1891 Law Reports Weekly Notes 78/2 The lessor was desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one.
b. with inf.
c 1374 Chaucer Former Age 59 Ne nembrot desyrous To regne had nat mand his towres hye. c 1489 Caxton Filanchardyn vil. 29 Ryght desyrouse to here tydynges of her louer. 1555 Eden Decades 158 Owre men. were desyrous to see the towne. 1651 Hobbes Leviath, iv. xlv. 360 He is desirous to save himselfe from death. 1752 Johnson Rambler

No. 207 P.g We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work. 1866 Tynoall Glac. 17xvi. 66
Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features.

e. with obj. clause.

1601 Shaks. Twel. N. III. 1. 83 My Neecc is desirous you should enter. 1625 Bacon Ess., Revenge (Arb.) 503 Some.. are Desirous the party should know. 1622 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 18 That 1, desirous we might recover againe our liberty. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth iii, He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

d. simply.

1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 1110 To shew desyrows hartes 1 am full nere. 1535 Covennale 2 Sam. xxiii. 15
Dauld was desyrous, and sayde: Wolde God y's some man wolde fetch me a drynke of water. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desirous.

† 2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in had sense, covetous. Obs.

or the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in had sense, covetons. Obs.

a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1403 The desirous talent Ye han to goode. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 272/2 Thon hast brought me into a desyrous affection. 1500 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desirous vanitie. 1580 SIONEY Arcadia (162a) 166 With a desirous sigh. 1632 L. S. People's Liberty ii. 4 The word for desire.. implieth a desirous affection.

+3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent

†3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (esp. in deeds of arms). Obs.
c 1386 Chaucer Sgr.'s T. 15 Vong, fressh, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bacheler of al his hous. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 89 Of armes he was desirous, Chivalerous and amorous. c 1450 tr. De Initiatione III. xii, Pat bon be not a loner of biself, but a desirous folower of my wille. c 1470 Henry W allace II. 2 In prys of armys desirous and sauage. 1420-85 Malory Arthur W. iii, A good knyght and ful desyrous in armes. [Modernized reprint of 1624 desirous.] †4. Longing for something lost; regretful. Obs. rare. (Cf. DESIRE sb. 3, v. 4.)
c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) IV. 1077 My swetc lorde of be which desirose I am, and nedes must be.
†5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. Obs.

able. Obs.

1430 Lyos. Chron. Troy 1. viii, The lusty season freshe and desyrons. 1536 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. Ixi. 219 Whiche most desirous daye of thy comfortable commynge hasten, deare Lorde. 1684 Bunyan Pilgr. II. 96 They make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desirous to he in. 1728 Gay Begg. Ob. II. j. Wine inspires us, And fires us. Women and Wine should Life employ. Is there ought else on Earth desirous? [1796 cf. Pegge Anonym. (1809) 434.]

Desirously (dlzsio Tosli), adv. Now rare. [f. prec. + I. V. 2]

prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, cagerly,

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, cagerly, longingly. (Frequent in 16-17th centuries.) c 1400 Test. Love in. (1560) 301/1 By which ye be draw desirously any thyng to wilne in coveitous manner. 1504 Arkyrson tr. De Initiatione in. ii, I beseche the humbly & desirously ... that thou vouchesaue to speke to me thy selfe. 1556 J. Herwood Spider & F. lixi. title, Desirously deuising; by what meane to get peace. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) & Which courteste the Countie desirously embraced. 1602 South Serm. (1607 I. 326 Do they hasten to their Devotions. Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desirously? 1835 W. Iraving Astoria (1849) 37 It... had been... desirously contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments. + b. With earnest desire, earnestly. Ohs

by powerful associations and maternal governments.

† b. With earnest desire, earnestly. Obs.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) iv. ix. 192 The confessour ought to he well aduysed and hym enfourme desyrously. Polid. iv. xxii. 291 Righte desyrously energy relygyons ought for to kepe hym from the tellyinge of lesynges. 1647 F. Bland Souldiers March 44 One short Observation more would I desirously commend to your Christian niety. Christian piety.
+ 2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly,

T2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily. Obs.

1531 Elyot Gov. II. xiii, Suche one as desironsly will participate with his frende all his good fortune. 1538 Cogan Haven Health ccxv. (1636) 233 The superfluities. with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack. but nature doth not so desirously draw Ale. 1635 Earl Strafford Lett. (1730) I. 390 If. I could have avoided meddling with him, I should not desirously have begun with a Gentleman... of so... turbulent a Disposition.

Desirousness. Now rare. If, as prec.

Desitrousness. Now rare. [1. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being desirous; wishfulness, eagerness.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. vii. 5 As though his desyrousnesse too reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion.

1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher. 1872 A. RALEIGH in Spurgeon Treas. Daw. Ps. cxix. 20 Dr. Chalmers. . summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness.'

Desist (džirst), v. Also 6 -syste, -cist, 7 dissist. [a. OF. desister (1358 in Littré; mod. F. dé-), ad. L. desist-ere, f. DE- 2 + sistere to stop, stand still.]

1. intr. To cease (from some action or proce-

1. intr. To cease (from some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear.

1530 Palsor, 514/1, I counsayle you desyst from this purpose.

1540 Compl. Scot. vi. 62, I pray the to decist fra that tideus melancolic orison.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. 1. xv. 16 Notwithstanding (they) did not desist of their enterprise.

1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist.

1752 FIELDING Amelia 121

Men should therefore desist from this enormous crime.

1859 Macaulay Hist. Eng. V. 51 The Peers desisted from urging a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused.

1866 Kingsley Herew. iii, He shouted to the combatants to desist.

tb. Const. in. Obs.

† b. Const, in. Obs.
a 1774 Goldsm. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom. (1775) II. 176
Request that he would desist in his gallautries to me. 1795
Fate of Sedley II. 140 He only begged me to desist.. in
thinking of such an union. 1842 C. Whitehead R. Agwage
(1845) II. viii. 275, I desisted in the attempt; more properly
to speak, I declined it.
† 0. Const. inf. with to. Obs.
1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII., c. 12 Diuers idell.. persons.. haue
not desisted to take egges of faucons.. out of the nestes.
1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, I. iii. 49 What do we then, but.. at
least, desist To builde at all? 1647–8 COTTREIL Davila's
IIIst. Fr. (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them. 165560 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 160/1 Gods always were, to
be desisted never.

60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 160/1 Gods always were, to be desisted never.
d. To cease to prefer a claim.
1673 Pennsylv. Archives 1. 32 We doe hereby dissist off the same land.
2. To come to an end, cease, terminate. Obs.

a 1657 Sir J. Balfour Ann. Scot. (1824-5) II. 254 The rging of the Perth artickells must cease and desist.

† 3. trans. To leave off, discontinue. Obs.

† 3. trans. To leave off, discontinue. Obs.

1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 107 Thou foole desist
thy wordes vayne. 1509 in Beveridge Hist. India 1.1.x. 225
They shuld be required to desist their viage. 1679 OATES
Narr. Fopish Plot 53 He ordered the said Blundel, not to
desist the business in hand. 1753 Stewart's Trial 209 The
uncle desisted further inquiry. 1784 New Spectator xi. 6/1
Unless they desist their attacks on the fair milliner.
† 4. To withstand (? error for resist). Obs. rare—1.
1548 BORUGAN (Adams) Epit. King's Title H iv, Who of
you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion
of this vnion.

Hence Desisting vbl. sb.

1607 Hieron Wks. 1, 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes. 1709 Hearne Collect. 13 Mar., Mr. Lhuyd. has carried his Point. owing to my desisting.

To my desisting.

Desistance (d'zi stăns). Also ence. [f. Desist v.: cf. OF. desistance, ence (1300 in Godef.): sec -ANCE.] The action of desisting, leaving off, or forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action.

of action.

1632 Lithgow Trav. 1. 4, I partly forheare... and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inserteth silent patience.

1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 78

Men... make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more, That they have given already.

1768 Woman of Honor III. 48 It is an argument the more for your desistence.

1803. PEGGE Anecd. Eng.

Lang., A word commanding cessation and desistance.

1879 H. Spencer Data of Ethics vi. § 33. 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which close the discussion, so far as my own desistence enables me.

† **Desi'stency.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. desistentem, pr. pple. of desistere: see Desist and -ency.] Cessation.

1615 Marr. & Wiving i. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 255 and of the world and desistency of all things.

Desi'stive, a. rare. [f. DESIST v. + -IVE.]

Ending, concluding.

1836 in SMART. Ending, concluding.

1836 in Smart.

Desition (d/sirjən). [f. L. type \*dēsitiōn-em,

Desition (d'si'jan). [f. L. type \*desition-em, n. of action f. desinère, desit- to leave off, cease: see DESINENT.] Termination or cessation of being; ceasing to be; ending.

1612 R. Sheldon Serm. St. Martin's 35 The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily. The their prophane altars. 1645 Souls Immortality Defended 27 (L.) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition. 1867 Bp. Forbes Explan. 39 Art. xxviii. (1881) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the signum therein. Ibid. 551 Such a change. as would involve a physical desition of what before existed. 1890 A.L. Moore Hist. Ref. 139 note, Nor does the statement... on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

† Desitive (desitiv), a. and sb. rare. Obs. [f. L. desit-, ppl. stem of desinère to cease + -ive.]

A. adj. Logic. Of a proposition: Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

ence to the end or conclusion of a matter. 1725 WATTS Logic III. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions; as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet

B. sb. A desitive proposition.
1725 WATTS Logic II, ii. § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything; as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.

Desjune, var. of DISJUNE, Obs., breakfast.

**Desjune**, var. of Disjune, Obs., breakfast. **Desk** (desk), sb. Also 5-6 deske, (5-7 desque, 6 dexe, dext), 6-8 Sc. dask. [ME. deske, app. immed. ad. med.L. desca 'cum descis et scamnis, et aliis ornamentis' (c 1250 in Du Cange). The latter is to be referred ultimately to L. discus (also used in med.L. in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It desca 'a the regular Romanic form remains in It. desco 'a deske, a table, a boord, a counting boord; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole '(Florio). Prob. from this It. desco, the med.L. desca fem. (like mensa, tahula) was formed.

mensa, tannia] was intimed.

Desk was in no way actually connected with dish, OE.
disc, ME. disch, although OE. disc, WGcr. disk, was itself
an ancient adoption of L. discus. The OFr. repr. of L.
discus, Rom. desco. Pr. des, was deis, Fag. Dais. Thus
dais, desk, dish, disk, all originate in the same word.]

1. An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a table, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc., while reading or writing, for which pur-pose the surface usually presents a suitable slope. The name is applied to articles differing greatly

in details of construction and in accessories, ac-

in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as litany-, music-, prayer-, reading-, school-, writing-desk, etc.

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc., while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc., so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc., such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office.

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or

for use in a library, study, school, or office.

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at.

c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 400 At Orliens in studie a book he say Of Magyk natureel, which his felawe.. Hadde prively ypon his desk [v.r. deske] ylaft. c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 200 Leterone or lectorne, deske, lectrinum, etc. a 1500 Orol. Sap. in Anglia X. 356 Lenynge hym vpon a deske. 1581 Mulcaster Positions v. (1887) 34 Incke and paper... a deske and a dustboxe will set them both vp [i. e. a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write]. 1504 Plat Yewellhoo., Diuerse Exper. 39 You must have a deske of the cleerest and evenest glasse that is to he bought.. Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the foure endes with a little wax. 1615 Stephens Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke.. Hee doth relye upon his maisters practise, large indentures, and a deske to write upon. 1666 Pefys Diary (1879) IV. 213, I observed the desk which he hath Imade] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chayre. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 109 F 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing. 1773 JOHNSON 17 Aug. in Boswell, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk: you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. ii, Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk. 1842 Tennyson Andley Court 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a dcsk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool. 1847 — Frinc. 11. 90 TO Lady Psyche's.. There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils; she herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1850 — In Mem. exxviii, To cramp the student at his desk. 1831 Morrey Voltaire (1886) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk. b. As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

often a portable box or case opening so as to pre-

often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

1548 Cooper Bibliotheca Eliota, Plutens. a littell holowe deske lyke a coffer, whereupon men do write. 1590 Shaks. C. Firr. IV. I. 103 In the Deske That's coner'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets. 1646 Bacon System 658 Some. For Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnuts. 1692 Washington tr. Millon's Def. Pop. Pref. (1851) 13 Your Boxes and Desks stufft with nothing but Triffes. a 1744 Poff (J.), I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays. 1865 Trollore Bellom Est. xviii. 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter. Mod. The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it.

† C. In carly use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library

or press, on or in which books stand in a library

or press, on or in which books stand in a humaly or study. Obs.

[c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Deske, pluteum. 1483 Cath. Angl. 97 A Deske; pluteus [a book-shelf, book-case, desk.].
1538 Leland Itin. 1. 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledgid to set Bookes on Bookes on Cofers withyn them. 1557 Noath Gueuara's Diall Pr. Gen. Prol. A fij. One that for his pastime is set round with deskes of bookes. 1669 Hackett Let. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1880) 11. 554 Expended. upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques. 1717 Berkeley Tour in Italy Wks. 1871 1V. 513 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the

of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the hook-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor; in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading-desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the prayer-

prayers, the latter is sometimes called the prayer-desk.

1449 Churchev. Acc. St. Georges, Stamford (Nichols 1797)
132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodelofte. 1552
Berksh. Ch. Goods 32 A old clothe of banlkyn for the dexc.
1565 HARDING in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. xxx. 72 Clappe
me not they the bare Bible on the dext. 1604 Vestry Bks.
(Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on. a 1640 W.
Fenner Christ's Alarm (1650) 18 How reverently should ye
sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in our
desks? 1653 G. Firann Sober Reply 28 My friend when he
had done preaching .. went downe out of the Deske. 1706
A. Bedford Temple Miss. iv. 90 Their Singers stood in the
Desks. 1784 Cowper Task 1. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the
curate in his desk, The tedious rector drawling o'er his
head. 1809 Kendalt Trav. I. 1. 4 The pulpit, or, as it is
here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if
not four clergymen; a number which, by its form and

dimensions, it was able to accommodate.

Sonnet to J. M. K., The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone. while the worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below.

1846 PARKER Gloss, Archit. (1875) 146 s. v. Lectern, At Debtling is one fa lectern of Decorated date; it is made with a desk for a book on four sides.

1870 F. R. Wisson Ch. Lindief. 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are

+ b. A seat or pew in a church. Cf. DAIS 3 b.

Ohs Sc.

7 b. A seat or pew in a church. Cr. DAIS 3 b. Obs. Sc.

1500 in Edgar Ch. Life Scotl. (1885) I. 15 Neither the dasks, windocks nor duris be ony wise hurt. 1603 Ibid., To big ane removahill dask for his wyff. 1678 in Old Church Life Ballingry (1890) II. 20 Fill up with deskes the emptie roomes of the Church. 700 in Scott. N. & Q. I. 12 [To farm] the haill dasks in both churches, 1885 Eddar Ch. Life Scotl. I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church.

3. fig. a. Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, esp. in sense 2.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 108 b. Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolemaister, nor hath challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high deske, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions. 1821 Dwicht Trav. II. 277 He [Dr. Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W. Anoaew Hist. Winterton, etc., 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance. 1838 Brit. Critic XXIII. 294 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk; to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship.

b. Work at the desk in an office, etc.; clerical or office work.

or office work.

or office Work.

1707 Burke Regie. Peace III. (R.), Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau.

1844 Emerson Lect., Ying. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 He who merely uses it [the land] as a support to his desk and ledger..values it less.

4. transf. A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral.

choir desks of a cathedral.

1691 in Macray Catal. Navol. MSS. Dii. 26 The subchanter and vicars (of Lichfield) desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease. as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or deske as they call it.

5. attrib. and Comb., as desk-board, -closet, -drudge, -fellow, -gong, -officer; desk-book, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, vade-mecum; desk-cloth, a cloth to cover a reading desk or lectors; desk-knife, a pen-knife with ing-desk or lectern; dosk-knife, a pen-knife with

vauce-mecum; desk-cloth, a cloth to cover a reading-desk or lectern; dosk-knife, a pen-knife with fixed handle, an craser; desk-man, a minister, clergyman, or preacher; desk-work, work at a desk, as clerk, book-keeper, etc.

1614 Selden Tittes Hon. 110 Fastned with long nailes to the 'desk-book may be highly recommended. 1879 E. Garaett House by Works I. 62 In the little oak 'desk-closet at the back of the shop, stood a young woman. 1880 Browning Dram. Idylls Ser. 11. Clive 92 \*Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or drink, or craze. 1825 LAMB Ella Ser. 11. Clive 92 \*Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or drink, or craze. 1825 LAMB Ella Ser. 11. Superannuated Man, To visit my old 'desk-fellows. 1833 J. Holland Manuf, Metal II. 9 Pen-knives. fastened into the hafts, in the manner of what are now called 'desk-knives. 1893 K. Grahame Pagar Ext. 105 The 'Desk-men have a temporary majority. 1885 Public Opinion 9 Jan. 38/2 A scientific and what is popularly known as a 'desk officer. 1864 Tennyson Sea Dreams 78 A dozen years Of dust and 'deskwork.

† Desk, v. Obs. [f. Desk sb.]

1. trans. To fit up or furnish with desks.

2. To place in or as in a desk.

1614 Albumazaer Lill. in Hazl. Dadsley II. 21 A leaf of

2. To place in or as in a desk. 2. To place in or as in a desk.

1615 Albumasar I. iii. in Hazl. Dodsley II. 311 A leaf of that small lliad That in a walnut-shell was desk'd. 1646 J. Hall Poems I. 2 Then are you entertaind, and deskt up by Our Ladies Psatter and the Rosary. 1670 Lassels Voy. Italy II. 164, I. . saw many curious relicks desked up in the side of the wall.

3. To desk it: to work at a desk, do clerical

work. nonce-use.

1846 J. MACKINTOSH Let. in Mem. (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desking it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

Deskater, obs. form of DISSCATTER v.

Deskeletonize: see I)E- II. I.

Deskever, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

Deskful (de'skful). [f. DESK sb. +-FUL.] As

much as a desk will contain.

1877 RESANT & RICK Harp & Cr. ix. 67 The. letters...
There was not a word of love in a deskful of them. 1894 H.
TAVION in Amer. Ann. Deaf Apr. 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

he can get along better without a deskill of salvant.

Deslavee, avé, var. forms of Delay a.

+ Deslay, obs. form of Delay v. [So OF.

desleer for deleer.]
1393 Gowen Conf. 11. 60 For I may say.. That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaied, Yet evermore I have assaied. Ibid. 15 Every joy him is deslaied.

Desma (de sma). Biol. Pl. desmata, desmas. [a. Gr. δέσμα (pl. -ατα) bond, fetter, head-band, f. δέ-ειν to hind.]

1. A bandage; a ligament.

1857 in Dunglison. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

of Sponges.

1887 Sollas in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of desmas into a network.

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Desmachyme (de smakeim). Biol. [f. Desma + Chyme (Gr. χυμός animal or vegetable juice, χύμα(τ- liquid).] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes. Hence Desmachymatous (-kimătəs) a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme.

1887 Sollas in Encycl, Brit, XXII, 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme. *Ibid.*, 420/2 A desmachymatous sheath surrounds the whole.

Desmacyte (de smăsait). Biol. [f. DESMA + CYTE cell.] A name suggested for one of the fusiform cells of connective lissue in sponges. Now called INO-CYTE.

1887 SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or desmacytes are present on most sponges; they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colour-less, sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre.

| Desman (de'sman). Zool. [In Fr. and Ger. desman, from Sw. desman-ratta musk-rat, f. desman (Da. desmer, Icel. des-) musk.] An aquatic in-sectivorous mammal, of the genus Myogale, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger; esp. M. moschata, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don,

ne rivers of Kussia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (M. tyrenaica) is found in parts of the Pyrences.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) 1. vi. i. 454 The Desman. has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse. 1861 Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon in. in. ii. 110 The tail of the Desman of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia. is sought for as a perfume. It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base.

Dogmid (desmid) Rat. Ind. Bot I. Desmid.

**Desmid** (de smid). Bot. [ad. Bot. L. Desmidium (generic name), f. Gr. type \*δεσμίδιον, dim. of δεσμός band, chain.] A plant of the genus Desmidium, or order Desmidiacew of microscopic unicellular algæ; so called because sometimes found united in chains.

1862 Dana Man. Geol. 271 Desmids. are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells. 1867 E. Nares (title), Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algæ, Desmids, etc. 1871 Farrar Wiln. Hist. i. 34 Look through the microscope...at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence.

Hence Desmidia ceous a., of the N.O. Desmidiacee, containing the desmids; **Desmidian** a., of the desmids; sb. a desmid; **Desmidiology**, the scientific study of desmids; **Desmidiologist**, one who pursues this study.

**Desmine** (desmin). Min. Also desmin. [f. Gr. δεσμή bundle +-INE.] A synonym of Stillbite, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals.

1811 PINKERTON Petral. II. 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 ALLAN Min. Nomen. 16. 1844 DANA Min. 328.

**Desmo-** (de smo), combining form of Gr. δεσμός bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation. Desmo brya pl. [Gr. βρυσν; see BRYOLOGY], name for a group of ferns: hence Desmo bryoid a., belonging to or resembling the Desmobrya. **Desmodont** a and sb. [Gr. δδοντ- tooth], belonging to, or one of, the Desmodonta, a group of bivalve molluscs. **Desmognathous** a. [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the Desmognatha, a group of hirds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so Desmognathism, this type of palatal structure. Desmography Anat., 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). Desmology, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on bendance' (Sw. Ser Low). bandages' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Desmonosology [Gr. voors disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. Desmopathology, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments'. Desmopathy, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857). Desmope Imous a. [Gr. πέλμα sole of the foot], Ornith. having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. **Desmo stichous** (-kos), a. [Gr.  $\sigma\tau$ ixos row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the Desmosticha, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like. **Desmo tomy** [Gr. -τομια cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison

1851).
1854-67 HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol., Desmology, a treatise on the ligaments. 1855 PARKER in Encycl. Brit. 111. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull. Ibid. 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

**Desmoid** (de smoid), a. [f. Gr.  $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\delta$ s band, ligament, etc. and  $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\dot{\eta}$  bundle + -010.] Resembling a bundle. a. Path. Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres

closely interweven or arranged in bundles. b.

closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. b. 2001. and Anat. Ligamentous; tendinous. 1847 Sourn tr. Chellius' Surg. 11. 712 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 271 The fibrin-like appearance of this desmoid tissue. De'smous, a. rare - °. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Ligamentous. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. | Deso'bligeant. Obs. [ad. F. désobligeante in same sense, fem. (sc. voiture carriage) of dis-

Ilgamentous. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. | Deso'bligeant. Obs. [ad. F. désobligeante in same sense, fem. (sc. voiture carriage) of désobligeant disobliging.] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (Note to Sterne, in ed. 1794.) Cf. sulky.

1768 STERNE Senf. Journ. (1778) I. 20 (Desobligeant) An old Desobligeant. hit my fancy at first sight, so I instantly got into it. 1770 J. Aoams Diary 12 July Wks. 1850 II.

246 Got into my désobligeant to go home.

Desocialize, -ation: sec 1De- II. I. || Désœuvré (dezövré), a. [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So Désœuvrement, lack of occupation.

1750 CHESTERF. Lett. 11 Jan. (1774) I. clxxxi. 541 If. some charitable people. heing desawaré themselves, came and spoke to me. 1794 Miss Gunning Facket IV. 258 In a tone perfectly desawaré. Calling her a fine old quiz. 1839 Longr. in Life (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, desawaré, not having a book in press.

1828 Eng. in France II. 41 (Stanf.) The Baronne looked for a friend. for desawarement, for amusement, not excitement. 1849 Longr. in Life (1891) II. 154, I have nothing to write you, and write. from mere désawarement.

Desolate (de sölét), ppl. a. (sb.) Also 4 desolat, 4-5 disolat, dissolate, 4-6 desolst. [ad. l. dēsōlāt-us left alone, forsaken, deserted, pa. pple. of dēsōlāt-us left alone, sõlvs alone lonely. The earliest

desolare to leave alone, desert, f. Dr. I. 3 + solare The earliest to make lonely, solus alone, lonely. uses were more or less participial.

+ **A.** as pa. pple. Brought to desolation, laid waste; see Desolate v.

1382 WYCLIF Luke xi. 17 Euery rewme departide agens it silf, schal be desolat *Idesolabitur*]. — Wisd. iv. 19 Vnto the hegest thei shul ben desolat [desolabuntur].

B. adj. 1. Left alone, without companion, soli-

B. adj. 1. Left alone, without companion, solutary, lonely.

1386 Chaucea Merch. T. 77 He which hath no wif. lyveth helples, and is al desolate. c 1450 Merlin 596 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat. 1548 Hall Chron. 202 b, Lenvyng the erle of Pembroke almost desolate in the toune. 1657 Cokaine Obstinate Lady v. iv. I should live a desolate life Than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1860 Tyndall Chac. Ix. it. 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romala III. xii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

† 2. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with int. Without means quite mable to. Obs.

† 2. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with inf.: Without means, quite unable to. Obs. c1386 Chancer Man of Law's T. 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate. c1430 Lydg. Bochas xi. i. (1554) 144 b, John Bochas. dissolate To determine such hennenly-hid secrees. 1535 Coverdale Rath i. 5 The woman remayned desolate of both hir sonnes. 1544 Pharr Regim. Lyfc (1560) Qiijh, The tender babes are oftentymes affected, and desolate of remedy. 1632 Lithoow Trav. x. 500 By dissolute courses. leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty. 1720 De For Capt. Singleton viii. (1840) 135 The place...was desolate of inhabitants. +3 Left without a king is kingless. Obs.

(1840) 135 The place...was desolate of inhabitants.

† 3. Left without a king k kingless. Obs.

1375 Barroua Bruce 1. 40 The land vj 3er.. Lay desolat eftyr hys day. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 248 The lordes...wolden save The regne, which was desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, unpeo-

pled, deserted.

pled, deserted.

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use.)

1374 CHAULER Anel. & Arc. 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so hare, 1450 Lydg. Compl. Loveres Lyfe 167 He thus lay on the grounde in place desolate. 1555 Eden Decades 42 Many Ilandes very fruitefull yet lefte desolate. 1634 Sir T. Herrier Trav. 138 He allured out of Babilon sixe hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant Citie became halfe desolate. 1735 Berrier Querist § 418 Roads untrodden, fields untilled, houses desolate. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid iv. 588 Desolate shores and abandoned ports.

5. Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: a. in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste; b. without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; c. dreary, dismal,

cheerless.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle III. i. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretchyd and desolate that euer men come ynne.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 195 Ninivie, a great Citie, but nowe desolate. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1.

99 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms. 1779 NEWTON in R. Palmer Bk. of Praise 86 This land through which His pilgrims go Is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKEN Nick. Nick. Nick. ii, No man thinks of walking in this desolate place. 1847 JAMES Convict ii, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it.

+ d. Of the head: Bare of hair. bald. Obs.

† d. Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. Obs.
c 1500 Laucelot 366 It semyth that of al his hed ye hore
Of fallith and maid desolat.

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one perett of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched.

14. Why I can't be a Nun of in E. E. P. (1862) 140 For now I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute c1477 CANTON Jason 45 b, Gyue confort to a desolate hert.

1568 Vong Diana 73 Vet did Arsenius .. leade the most sorrowfull and desolate life. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's 32\*

Trav. xii. 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him. 1738 Wesley Ps. 4 Hymns cxxxvii. 5 O England's desolate Church. 1852 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. ix. 67, I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate. 1857 H. Reed Leet. Eng. Poets II. xiii. 129 That desolate craving after the departed. †7. Destitute of good quality, cvil, abandoned. (Sometimes app. confounded with dissolute.) Obs. c 1386 Chaucer Pard. T. 270 A comun hasardour..ever the heyer he is of astaat The more is he holden desolaat. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 82/2 Nor glutton, nor there, nor man of wicked and desolate life. 1782 VAUGHAN Fashinable Follies I. 133 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles.

8. Comb., as desolate-looking adj. 1833 L. RITGHE Wand. Loive 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer. 1872 JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes (1879) 154 The barren and desolate-looking valuey. in front.

B. absol. or sb. A desolate place or person.

154 The harren and desolate-looking valley...in front.

B. absol. or sb. A desolate place or person.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4354 Duells here in disolatis, in dennes & in cauys.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. (R.) A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile. 1795 Souther Joan of Arc vi. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate.

Desolate (de soleit), v. [f. prec., after L. dēsō-lāre. V. disoler in some sonse

**Desolate** (de'sole'l), v. [1, prec., after L. desolāre, F. désoler in same sense.

Wyelif has only the pa pple. desolat (see prec.), and desolatid, immediately f. L. dēsolāt-ns; by the help of these a passive voice was formed; the active to desolate (though implied in the pa pple, desolated) does not occur till much later; even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of F. désoler, without example.]

1. trans. To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate.

1. trans. To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1382 Wyclif Ezek. xii. 19 That the loond be desolated [desoletur] fro his multitude. 1550 Palsor. 54/1, 1 desolate... 1 make a countrey unhabyted, Ye desole. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commun. (1603) 114 [Tarentum] is now by their civill dissentions almost desolated. 1791 Cowper Iliad v. 532 And desolate at once your populous Troy. 1875 Lyell Princ, Geol. II. 11. xxix. 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make hare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make hare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

1388 Worler Matt. xii. 25 Eche kingdom departid agens it silf, schal be desolatid [desolabitur].

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Foy. III. ii. 71 b, His countrie being desolated.

1606 G. Wloodockept tr. Hist. Instine to4a, All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him.

1719 DE FOE Crusce II. v. (1840) 106 Wonld quite desolate the island, and starve them.

1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1793) 111. 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated france.

1868 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. 1. 299 To desolate the houses. of the monks and nuns by such plunder.

absol.

1795 Southev Yoan of Are 1. 177 Thy hitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill.

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1530 PALSOR, 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse. Fe desole. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. XXIII. 817 (1873) 231 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependances [i.e. adherents]. 1809 [see Desolated fpl. a.].

+4. To turn out of, so as to leave without habitation Obe.

tion. Obs.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 41 A Tabernacle. which he shall not be undermined and desolated out of. 5. To make joyless and comfortless; to over-

whelm with grief; to render wretched.

1530 [see 3]. 1535 COVERDALE Dan, ix. 18 Beholde how we be desolated. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. lxxii. 22 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction. 1887 Spectator 3 Sept. 1176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair.

Desolated (de søle ted), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Desolated (de 36 le téd), fpl. a. [t. prec. + -ED.]

Made or left desolate; see prec.

1880 SINNEY Ps. XXII. XII, Save .. My desolated life from dogged might. a 1700 Dayden Ovid's Metam. I. (R.), Tell how we may. .. people desolated earth. 1703 J. WILLIAMS Mem. W. Hastings 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman. 1806 J. Fonnes Lett. France II. 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens. 1809 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom. I. XXII, In vain the desolated panther files. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. XXI, Bare and desolated bosoms.

Dosplated W. (de 26 Mill) adv. If Dayson III.

Desolately (de soletli), adv. [f. Desolate a.

Desolately (de solfti), adv. [f. Desolate a. + -LY 2.] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (obs.); drearily, dismally, cheerlessly.

1548 Hall Chron. 218b, That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left post a lone. a 1609 Bates Wks. IV. Serm. iv. (R.), Nehemiah...all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. 1831 Q. Rev. Jan. in Byron's Wks. (1846) 470/2 note, There is .. nothing more mounfully and desolately beautiful. a 1851 Mota Poents, Des. Churchyard vii, The wind amid the hemlock-stalks Would desolately sing. + b. Abandonedly. dissolutely. Ohs.

† b. Abandonedly, dissolutely. Obs. 1608 J. King Serm. 5 Nov. 17 The most abominably, desolately, dependitely wicked of all others.

**De solateness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness,

state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

\*\*a 15a6 Bacon Wks, VI. 38 (L.) In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness.

\*\*1639 Bakeb in Spurgeon Treas, Dav. Ps. exhii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart. 1668 H. More Div. Dial.

11. xv. (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitacle, the Body of a natural Fool. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam v. xxviii; The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romala II. xxx, He had so weary a sense of his desolateness. 1877 H. A. Page De Quincey II. xix. 249 To face the desolateness of Wales.

Desolater: see DESOLATOR.

Desolating (de soletin), vbl. sb. [f. Desolate v. + 1NG 1.] The action of the verb Desolate.

1501 Percuvall Sp. Dict., Ermadura, wasting, desolating.

1702 De For Plague (Rtldg. 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets.

Some of the Streets.

De'solating, ppl. a. [f. as prec, +-INO<sup>2</sup>.]

That desolates (in various senses; see the verb).

165 R. Skynner in Ussher's Lett. (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination.

1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 429

Desolating tyranny.

1813 Byron Br. Abydos II. xvii.

Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek more pale.

1853 Trench Proverbs

124 The desolating curse of Mohammedan domination.

Description.

Desolation (desole son). [a. F. désolation (12th c. in Hatzi.), or ad. L. desolation-em, n. of action from desolare to DESOLATE.] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc., destroying its people areas and hailding and

stroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation;

making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation; an act or occasion of this kind. Also personified.

1388 Wyclif 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21 Alle the days of desolation he dide saboth. c1400 Apol. Loll. 58 What more abhominacoun of desolacoun in holi place pan pat a swyn do ypon be holy vestiment. 1526 Tindale Mark xiii. 13 When ye se the abominacion that betokeneth desolacion [Wyclif of discomfort]. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, III. iii. 18 All fell feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. ix. 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of. 1774 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1772, 58
The general desolation of the place by the Danes. 1814 Byron Lara II. x, And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land. 1821 — Two Foscari I. i, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation.

1823 Chicago Advance 30 Nov., The financial panic

path of desolation.

fig. 1893 Chicago Advance 30 Nov., The financial panic.

the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast.

2. The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or hy natural character is unfit for habita-

ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poenis (1840) 144 (Mätz.) In a dirk prisonn of desolacion. 1490 Caxton Encydos i. 14 Now was that pyetons cyte alle brent and putte in desolacyon suffretons. 1632 Lithegow Tran. vit. 318 Least he impede. the course of Nylus.. and so bring Egypt to desolation. 1667 Milton P. L. I. 181 You dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde, The seat of desolation. 1791 Mes. Rancliffer Rom. Forest i, Such elegance.. contrasted with the desolation of the house. 1856 Stankley Sinai & Pal. 1. 6 The general character.. of the mountains of Sinai, is entire desolation. If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers. b. A thing or place in this condition; a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin.

place; a dreary waste or ruin.

1611 Binle Her xxii. 5 This house shall become a desolation.

1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocracy Wks. (Bohn)

11. 76 Many of the halls.. are beautiful desolations.

3. Deprivation of companionship; the condition O. Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken; solitariness, loneliness, 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 357 You hade liu'd in desolation heere, Vnseene, vnuisited. 1628 Withea Brit. Rememb. viii. 1046 Loathsome desolation, In stead of company. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam x. xliii, As near one lover's tom Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation. 1871 R. Ellis Catulins lxiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation.

Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow;

grief.

1382 Wyclif Ezek. xii. 19 Thei schulen drynke her watir in desolacionn. c 1477 Caxton yason 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolation of Oliferne. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. In. ii. 400 Enerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1752 Warburton Lett. (1809) 118 Poor Foster. is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. vv. 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church. 1871 Montan yellow 1274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the nubroken lot of myriads.

5. That which makes desolate. rare.

1608 Yorksh. Trag. 1. ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house.

† **De solative**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēsālāt-, ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality or tenders of the latest and the proof of the latest and the proof of the latest and the latest a

ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quanty of denoty of desolating.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolatine-trumpet of Ierusalem.

Desolator, -er (desoletta). [a. L. dēsōlātor, agent-n. from dēsōlāre to DESOLATE: see -ER I. Cf. F. désolateur (1516 in Hatzf.).] One who or that which makes desolate

Cf. r. aesolateur (1510 in Hall.).] One who of that which makes desolate.

a 1638 Mede On Daniel 44 (T.) A desolater, or maker of desolations. 1936 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces. 1814 Byaon Ode to Napoleon v, The Desolator desolate! The Victor overthrown! 1864 Edna Lyall. To Right the Wrong I. 43 War is the desolater.

† **De solatory**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēsölātöri-us that makes lonely or desolate, f. dēsölātor: see -ORY.] Characterized by causing desolation; = DESOLATIVE.

1606 Bp. Andrewes Serm. 5 Nov., 96 Serm. (1629) 894 This so abominable and desolatorie a plott. 1641 Bp. Hall Rem. 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy. a 1656 — Revel. Unrev. (R.) This desolatory abomination.

Desolute, Desolve: see Diss-

Desophi'sticate, v. [f. DE- II. 1.] trans. To free from sophistication, clear from sophism. Hence Desophi'sticating ppl. a., Desophistica tion. 1827 HARE Guesses (1859) 143 Selden .. in sound, sterling,

desophisticating sense was far superior to him [Hobbes]. 1834 Tait's Mag. 1. 488 The mass of the French nation has .. achieved desophistication of manners.

Desordeine, -ordeynee, var. DISORDEINE a. **Desoxalic** (desøksæ'lik), a. Chem. [ad. F. désoxalique: see DES- and OXALIC.] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. Desoxalic acid, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid,  $C_6 H_6 O_8$ . Hence Deso xalate, a salt of this acid, a racemocarbonate.

carbonate.

a 1868 Warts Dict. Chem. V. 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name desoxalic acid.

Desoxy-. Chem. [f. as prec. + Oxy- combining form of oxygen.] Without oxygen, deoxidated; as in Desoxy-a nisoin, Desoxy-be nzoin, Desoxy-be nzoin, Desoxy-be nzoin, Desoxy-be nzoin, Desoxy-be nzoin, oxy-gluta ric acid, etc.

1882 Athenæum 16 Dec. 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phe-

† Desoxydation. Obs. [Fr.: see DES-.] = Deoxidation.

= DEOXIDATION.

1709 Med. Irnl. I. 200 Pelletier .. passed over the desoxydation of that metal by tin.

Despair (despeor), sb. Forms: see the verb.

[ME. des., dis.-peir, -pair, a. OF. \*despeir, despoir, vbl. sb. from desperer (tonic stem despeir-, despoir-).

Cf. also F. désespoir (12th c.) whence DESESPEIR.]

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of mind in which there is entire to the second active of the second

hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope; hopelessness.

2138 Metr. Hom. 170 No man in dyspayr thar [=need] be..1f they wyll call on oure Lauedy. 2136 Chaucea L.G. W. 257 Phyllis, She for dispeyr [v. rr. dis., dyspayre] forlede hyre self, allas! 2136—Fars. T. 7 619 Now come wanhope bat is despair [v. rr. dis., despeire, dispeyr] of be mercy of god. 2139 Caxron Sonnes of Anmon xvi. 370 He sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 28 Pream, The seid sucters... were .. in dispayre of expedicion of ther suctes. 1385 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy.1 xix. 23 Seeing theyre matters too be in despaire of succont, and not able to holde out any longer. 1667 Million P. L. 1. 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, If not what resolution from despaire. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. II. xx. (1695) 122 Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any God. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 256 This... drove me almost to Despair, and I lost all Hopes of ever procuring my Liberty. 1769 9 minus Lett. xii. 48, I give up the canse in despair. 1843 Prescort Mexico vi. viii. (1864) 400 Some... gathering strength from despair, waitined... a desperate fight. 1847 Tennyson Princ. v. 444 It becomes no man to nurse despair. 1887 Bowen Virg. Meneid II. 298 Wails of despair broke over the town. b. Rarely in plural. 1503 Shars. Hen. VIII, III. ii. 29 Feares, and despaires, and all these for his Marriage. 1655 Fullea at 610 Mirr. Mag. 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despaire. 1667 Million P. L. xi. 489 Despair Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch. 1781 Cowpen Hope 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair. 1822 Shelles world, which slaves and tyrants win.

2. transf. That which cause despairs of Syrony he

which there is no hope.

1605 Shaks. Macb. IV. iii. 152 Strangely-visited people, All swolne and Vlcerous. The meere despaire of. Surgery, he cures. 1821 Shelley Hellas Pref., Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art. 1876 E. Melloa Priesth. viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

lation are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

¶ 3. Used by Wyclif app. for: False or mistaken hope. (Cf. DESPAIR v. 4.)

c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 42 Eche man shal hope for to come to blisse; and if he lyve febly and make bis hope fals, himsilf is cause whi his hope is suche. Ffor bis fals hope, bat sum men do clepen dispeir, shulde have anobir qualite.

† 4. Without any dispayre: a metrical tag, meaning apparently without doubt, without fail, cer-

ing apparently 'without doubt, without fail, certainly, iwis': perhaps an alteration of 'without

dissuere, dissuare, of earlier use.

c 1470 Harding Chron. cxxx. i, Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntyngdon without any dispayre. Ibid. cxxxiv. i, Isabell the fayre His donghter was without any dispayre.

Despair (despeeu), v. Forms: 4-6 des., dis.,

dys-, -peir(e, -peyr(e, -payr(e, dispar(e, -paire, 5 disspare, -paire, dyspere, despeyer, 5-7 despere, -pare, -paire, -payr, 5-8 dispair, 6 dyspayer, 4- despeir. [ME. des-, dis-peiren, -payren, a. OF. despeir-, stressed stem-form of desperer:—L. desperare to despeir.]

L. desperare to despair, f. De-I.6+sperare to hope. (Displaced in F. by des-esperer, a Romanic compound of esperer to hope: so Pr. and Sp. desesperar.)]

1. intr. To lose or give up hope; to be without hope. Const. of (with indirect passive to be despaired of); rarely + in (obs.), to with inf.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter exviii. 150 Of synful men peryss peranenture he that is such maner man. dispere. c 1400 Appl. Loll. op Pat he despering in he mercy of God, trust in he clobis of men. 1530 Palsoa. 514/1, I despayre, I am in wan hope, je despere. 1532 Latiner Serm. in Lincoln v. 103 Phisicions had dispeired of that woman, it passed theyr cumning to helpe her. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius Catech. Confess. 3 To dispaire in Gode his mercy. 1606 Earl Northampton in True & Perfect Relat. Hhivb, He

dispayred in Gods protection. 1651 Honres Leviath. III.

xl. 255 Despairing of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they
would have a King. 1680 Burnet Rochester 13 He almost
dispaired to recover it. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 150 P 6
As long as you hope; i will not despair. 1718 Lany M. W.
Montagu Lett. (1887) I. 241 His life was despaired of.
1770 Langungne Plutarch (1879) I. 111/1 Tarquin, despairing to reascend the throne by stratagem, applied [etc.].
1838 Thirlwall Greece IV. 81 He did not despair of being
able to find excuses. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Times
Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 When Cobden had begun Io despair,
it announced his triumph.

† b. refl. in same sense. Ohs.

it announced his triumph.

† b. reft. in same sense, Obs.

1386 CHADGER Merch. T. 425 Dispaire yow nought.

Pars. T. 7 624 He that despeireth hym, is lyke the coward campioun recreant. 1483 CAXTON Cato F vj b, Thou oughtest not to dyspeyre the. 1491 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 242 b/2 He wolde dyspere hymselfe. 1502 Ord.

Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. x. 116 Suche lecherous people dyspeyre them whan y houre cometh of theyr denarrunge.

partynge.

† c. To be despaired, ln same sense: see De-

SPAIRED ppl. a. 1. Obs.

†2. trans. To deprive of hope, cast into despair. Obs. rare.

72. Wans. 10 deprive of nope, cast into despain. Obs. rare.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. x. 38 That no deuel shal 30w dere nedespeir in 30ure deyinge. a 1595 Sir R. Williams Actions. Low C. 30 (T.) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it (the fort] into their enemies hands. a 1618 Raleigh Dialogue, To despaire all his faithfull subjects.

+ 3. trans. To cease to hope for, to be without hope of; = despair of in 1. Obs. or arch.

• 1485 Dieby Myst. (1882) v. 467 Thei that despeyer mercy haue great conpunction. 1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 597 Rotten members, whose cure is despaired. 1605 Shaks. Macb. v. viii. 13, Macbeth. 1 beare a charmed Life. Mac. Muff. Dispaire thy Charme. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 660 Peace is despaird, For who can think Submission? 1706 Watts Horz Lyp. II. 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despairs the dawn! 1733 Lb. Lansbowne Ess. Umal. Flights (T.), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face. 1773 Hist. Ld. Ainsworth I. 31, 1 had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again.

¶ 4. Used by Wyclif app. in sense: To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope. (Cf. prec. sb. 3.)

sb. 3.)

SD. 3.)
c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 339 He .. is folily disceyued in hise bilene and in hope, and bus he dispeyreb.
† **Despairable**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēspērābilis to be despaired of, desperate, OF. desperable; assimilated to DESPAIR v.] To be despaired of;

1362 Wyclif γer. xv. 18 Whi mad is my sorewe perpetuel, and my wounde despeirable [1388 dispeirid] forsoc to be cured? 1611 COTGR., Descaperable, despaireable, vnhopefull. 1633 Γ. Janes Voy. 10 Pieces of Ice.. put vs into despayrable distresse.

**Despaired** (desperid), ppl.a. [f. Despair v., corresp. in use to OF. desperé, desesperé, L. despe-

ratus: see Desperate.]

ratus: see Desperate.]

† 1. In despair, despairing, desperate. To be despaired, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14-16th c.). Obs. c. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 169 Penne bi-speke be spakest dispayred wel nere. c. 1386 Chaucre Frankl. T. 215 He was despeyred, no thyng dorste he seye. 1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 92/1 The gloryouse vyrgyne Marye whyche is confoorte to dysconforted and hope to dispayred. bid. 425 b/2 To thende that for their synnes. they shold not be despeyred. 1494 Farvan Chron. 1. xvi. 16 She beyinge dyspayred of the recovery of her astate. 1525 Lin Berrers. Froiss. II. cxliii. [cxxixi.] 397 They shulde haue been so sore dyspayred and dyscornged. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 19 He dyed. in a phrenesye, and as one dispared. 1588 A. King Ir. Canisins' Catech. 27 O in hou many things haw I offended. but sit I am nocht despered.

many things haw I offended. but jit I am nochi despered.

†2. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Characterized by absence of hope; hopeless, desperate.

1382 Wyclip Micah i. 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is disperiid.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 376 All though the weder be despeired.

1483 CAXTON Cold. Leg. 104 b/1 He toke it as all dyspayred and wold haue slayn hym self.

1561 T. Norton Cakrin's Inst. 1. 9 Men in despaired states are restored to good hope.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor.

488 Relieving the dispeired cause of his distressed Church.

tb. Of persons: Desperate, reckless. Obs. rare.

1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxv. 29 These despaired [v. r. dispard] birdis of Beliall.

†3. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. DE-

SPAIR v. 3. Obs., 1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despaired deliuerances. 1647 Crasshaw Soap. d'Hero liv, Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock—a despair'd branch is sprung. 1654 R. Codrington Ir. Ivatine 293 Sometimes...more certain is a dispaired then a presumed Victory.

Sometimes, more certain is a disparted disc. I. Victory.

4. Despaired of: see DESPAIR v. 1.

1635 A. Stafford Fem. Glory (1860) 129 The fruit whereof she reaped in her dispair'd of Fertility. 1884 J. H. Straling in Mind Oct. 531 Heretofore despaired of philosophy.

Sophy.

Despairer (dėspē "Təl). [f. Despair v.+-er.].

One who despairs or is without hope.

1620 J. Pyerr tr. Hist. Astrea 1. 11. 28 These great despairers.

1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. cexlii, He cheers the fearful.. And makes despairers hope for good success.

1807 H. C. Robinson Let. 7 June in Diary, etc. (1869) I. xi. 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an exjacobin.

1867 M. Arnold Poems, Thyrsia vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

Despairful (despériful), a. [f. Despair sb.

Despairful (déspē<sup>®</sup> Ifûl), a. [f. DESPAIR sb. + ·FUL.] Full of despair; hopeless, desperate. Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete'; revived in 19th c. 1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 72 That sweet, but sowre despairefull care. 1614 RALKIGI Hist. World IL 285 That despairefull worke, of joining it [Tyre] to the Continent. 1631 Celestina vi. 67 Peace, thou despairefull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee. 1817 J. F. Penne Royal Minstrel 111, 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairful bréast. 1891 Eng. Illust. Mag. 1X. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry.

despairful cry.

Hence Despairfully adv., Despairfulness.

1604 Banington Comf. Notes Exod. xvi. Wks. (1622) 258

To haue men depend vpon his providence. and not wretchedly and despairfully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good. 1885 W. C. Russell. Strange Voy. I. iii. 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours. 1885 Vetter in J. C. Knight Principal Sharip & Friends 203 His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere. logical sphere

Despairing (despersin), vbl. sb. [f. Despair 2. + 1.NG 1.] The action of the verb; = DESPAIR sb.
1375 BARROUR Bruce 111. 194 Throw mekill disconforting
Men fallis off in-to disparyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ect.
III. XV. 17. My wants. .me in despairing drown. 1749 Br.
LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings

**Despairing**, ppl. a. [f. as piec. + -ing<sup>2</sup>] That despairs, or ceases to lope; hopeless, desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, condi-

tions, etc.)

1591 Shans. Two Gent. III. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. VIII. 1 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains. 1718 Treethinker No. 88. 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank. 1818 Shell-lev Ren. Islam II. xlii, I will pour For the despairing. reason's mighty lore. 1884 J. M. Granville in Times 17 Apr., The physician... gives a despairing opinion.

Despairingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a despairing manner; hopelessly.

a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds]. 1810 Souther Kehama xvi. xvi, Yielding, with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph. 11. 5 'How can I convince you?'.. she asked despairingly. Asph. 11. 5 despairingly.

despairingly.

† 2. Hopelessly, desperately. Obs. rare.

1838 New Monthly Mag. LHI. 414 The shopman was discovered. despairingly drunk.

Despairing condition; hopelessness.

1747 Balley vol. II, Despairingness, a being without Hope. a 1729 S. Clarke is cited by Ocilyte.

Desparity, obs. form of DISPARITY.

Desparple, var. DISPARFLE v. Obs., to scatter.

Despatch, variant spelling of DISPATCH: so Despatchletc. Despatchful, etc.

Despatchful, etc. + Despeche, v. Obs. Also 6 dysposche. [A variant of depeche, depeach, after 16th c. F. despecher, in Of. despeechier: see Depeach.]

trans. To send away, get rid of, dispatch.

1531 Elvor Gov. II. ii, The capitaynes. despeched the multitude from then. Ibid. III. x, Despechynge of sondry great affayres. Ibid. III. xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghtye importance. 1542 UDALL Erusm.

Apoph. 218 b, To have thesame Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye. 1550 Nicolis. Thucyd. 223 (R.). They dyspesched a brigantyne [Fr. despescherent ung brigantin] by the which they advertysed the Athenyans of that same victorie.

Despect ficate. 2, rare. [f. De- II. 1.1] trans.

Despecificate, v. rare. [f. DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its specific character. Hence De-

specification.

specification.

187a J. Grore in Finl. Philot. IV. 63 Despecification (i. e. the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition... is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common. use of the word.

1873 F. Hall. Mod. Engl. 305 Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully despecificated; and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874—in N. Amer. Rev. CXIX. 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms... are distinctly despecificated.

† Despect (d/spe-kt), sb. Obs. Also 7 dis- [ad. L. despectus a looking down upon, f. ppl. stem of desprictive: see next. Cf. OF. despecte contempt:—L. type \*despecta\*; also Rouchi dialect despect con-

despieer: see next. Cf. OF, despecte contempt: -L. type \*despecta; also Rouchi dialect despect contempt, want of respect.]

1. A looking down upon; contempt.
16a4 F. White Repl. Fisher 383 The high conceit you have of your Roman Service, and the partiall respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 126 Its no dispect or discredit to any to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non-acceptance. and 34 Colraboe Lit. Rem. I. 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect.
2. nonce-use. Downward view.

same exemption from despect.

2. nonce-use. Downward view.
1653 BAXTER Divine Life 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds.

† **Despect** (disperkt), a. Obs. [ad. L. despectus, pa. pple, of despicer to look down upon, f. De-1. I + \*specer to look.] Looked down upon; despised.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. vi, Vile & despecte to hymself.
1447 Βοκεημαμ Seyntys (Roxb.) 280 þe more despect thyng were. And þe more contemtyble,

Despectant, ppl. a. Her. [ad. L. despectantem, pr. pple. of despectare to look down upon, freq. of despicere: see prec.] (See quot.)

1688 R. Holme Armoury 11, 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards.

† Despection. Obs. Also eccyon, exion. [ad. L. despection em. n. of action from despicere to look down npon, Despise. Cf. OF. despection

10 100K down npon, Despise. Cf. OF. despection 14th c.] A looking down upon; despising. 1482 Monk of Eveskan (Arb.) 62 Who euer wolde haue wende that the worschyppe and fauour.. sculde be turned to seche confusyon and despexion. 1526 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, Suffrynge many wronges and despeccyons. 1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess. n. ix. § 1 (R.) Christian lumilitie is a clear inspection into, and n full despection of ourselves. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Despexion, a looking downwards.

† Despectuous, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. despectueux, f. L. dēspectu-s (u-stem), looking down upon, despising: see-ous.] To be despised; contemptible.

1541 BARNES Wks. (1573) 243/1 Hee may recken that S. Peter and S. Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe.

Hence † Despectnousness. Obs.

1447 Bokenham Scyntys (Roxb.) 297 If ony lyf of more despecteuousnesse She coude ban fondyn. She byt wold

+ **Despee'd**, v. Obs. [f. De- l. 2 + Speed v. Perh. influenced in formation by expede, or despeche.]

Perh. influenced in formation by expede, or despeche.] trans. To send with speed or haste; to dispatch.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 12. viii. (1632) 548 He forthwith despeeded into England. three of the choisest men of the State. Ibid. 12. viii. § 31 (R.) Out of hand they despeeded certaine of their crue, to craue. pardon. Ibid. § 51 King John. despeeding his charters and safe conducts to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arrived.

Despence, -pend, -pense: sec Disp.

Despende abs form of Dispipal R. m.

Despence, -pend, -pense: see DISP.

Despeple, obs. form of DISPEOPLE V.

† **Desperacy.** Obs. [f. DESPERATE: see -ACY.]

Desperateness, desperation.

1528 GAULE Pract. Th. (1629) 11 Downe to the nethermost depth beyond reconerie: Let vs there take our portion of desperacy and revenge.

1800 W. E. J. Obi 231 Deeds of desperacy and creedly.

of desperacy and revenge. 1800 W. E. J. Obi 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty.

Desperado (despere do). Also 7 (erron.) desparado. [In form, identical with OSp. desperado out of hope, desperate (:-L. desperatus), pa. pple. of desperar to despair:-L. desperare. (In mod.Sp. desseperado from deseperar.) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp. words in -ADO, of DESPERATE sh., used in same sense.]

+1. A person in despair, or in a desperate con-

11. A person in despair, or in a desperate condition; = Desperate so. 1. Obs.
1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. 1. laix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodiet 11. iv. 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carryed forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buryed. 1720 De Foe Duncan Campbell viii. (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado. e desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = DESPE-

RATE sb. 2.

RATE sh. 2.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 69 Peevish Galthropes and rascall desparadoes which the Prince of lyes imployes.

1651 Animadv. Macdonnel's Anaw. Eng. Ambass. 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperado's. 21790 WILLOCK Voy.

95 These desperadoes had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazils, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807.

15 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperadoes only. 1818 Jas. Min. Brit. India. I. III. iv. 606 He had associated with himself. another desperado. in a conspiracy. 10 assassinate the Ameer. 1877

BLACK Green Past. xxxii. (1878) 325 One of the wild desperadoes of Colorado. attrib. 1806 Holckoft Bryan Perdul. 1. 39 The desperado bully.

Hence Despera doism nonce-wd.

Hence **Despera doism** nonce-wd.

1874 Nation (N.Y.) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of thieves infesting the rural neighborhood.

+ Desperance. Obs. Also dis-, -aunce. [a. OF. desperance, f. desperer to DESPAIR: see -ANCE,

OF. desferance, f. desferer to DESPAIR: see-ANCE, and cf. the by-form DESESPERANCE.] Despair.

a 1235 Ancr. R. 8 3c multen sone nallen. in desperaunce, bet is, in unhope & in unbileaue forte beon iboruwen. C 1400 Rom. Rose (B.) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperaunce, I rought of dethe, ne of lyf. 1481 CANTON Godfrey 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the werke was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperaunce. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 183 His Name hecht Disperance. Ibid. 1. 790 30ne waryit wicht Hecht Desperance.

Desperancy, erroneous f. DESPERACY.

Desperate (desperat), a., sh., and adv. Also 5 dysperate, 6-7 desperate, 9 dial. desp., disperate, (crron.) desperate, 9 dial. desp., disperate, d.d. L.d. 25 prile. 1st, given up, despaired of, desperate, pa. pple. of desperare to DESPAIR. Cf. parallel use

pa. pple. of desperare to Despair. Cf. parallel use of OF. despere, desespere, It. disperato, Sp., Pg. desesperado, and of Despaired ppl. a.]

A. adi.

I. +1. Of a person: Having lost or abandoned hope; in despair, despairing, hopeless. (Const. of.) Obs. or arch.

1483 CAXTON Cato I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate wente toward his thyrdde frende. 1489—
Faytes of A. I. xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie. 1529 More Dyaloge IV. Wks. 266/1 The deuil is desperate and hath not nor cannot haue faith and trust in good promises. 1548 HALL Chron. 91 b, The citezens. desperate of all aide and succor. 1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. III. ii. 5, 1 am desperate of obtaining her. 1621 Burnon Anat. Mel. III. iv. II. V. 731 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ. 1678 SHAMBELL Timon II, Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Snatches at the first offer, as if she Were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gr. VI. xv. xiv. 109 Brühl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

† b. Of actions, etc.: Expressing or indicating despair, despairing. ? Obs.
1555 TRAVES in Strype Eccl. Mem. 111. App. xxxiii, 87 Without desperate voices, thoughts, gronyngs or woes. 1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 1038 She starteth To find some desperate instrument of death. a 1656 HALES Tracts (1677) 18 If St. Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1886 DISABLI Viv. Grey II. xi, He was answered only with desperate sobs.
2 Of conditions etc. That leaves little or no

desperate sobs.

2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despaired of; ex-

room for hope; such as to be despaired of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1555 EDEN Decades Pref. (Arb.) 57 Th[e] expert phisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases.

1598 SHAKES. Merry W. III. V. 127 My suite then is desperate. You'll vndertake her no more?

1509 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 211 The affaires of the North growing more desperate.

1638 BPIL. Spec. 31 A Man. in a desperate Sickness.

1740 SWIFT To Vig. Clergyman, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate fortunes.

1747 WESLEV Prim. Physic (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case.

1839 POLLOCK Course T.

1, Agony and grief and desperate woe.

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 56 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them.

13. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given

+3. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irreclaimable. Desperate debt, a 'bad' debt; so desperate debtor. Obs. (exc.

debt, a 'bad' debt; so desperate debtor. Obs. (exc. as associated with 7.)

1581 MULCASTER Positions XXXV. (1887) 126 The Physician definereth the desperate sicke bodie to the Dinines care.

615 HEYWOOD Foure Prentises Wks. 1874 II. 223, I haue bene the meanes to saue your desperate liues. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1xi. 48 The estate of a desperate debtor. 1674 IV. Scheffer's Lapland 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery. When they perceived him to be desperate [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE PINTARCH (1879) II. 1819/2 Receiving debts which they had given up as desperate. 1810 J. Greic Rep. Affairs Edin. 17 After deduction of desperate arrears. 1866 Howells Venet. Life vi. 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers.

1 D. Of an undertaking. etc.: That is, or may be.

b. Of an undertaking, etc.: That is, or may be,

despaired of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 11. xix. 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happily winne the next. 1647 CLASENOON Hist. Reb. v. (1702) 1. 393 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate. a 1871 GROTE Eth. Fragm. v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

II. 4. Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition; extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk or go any

length.

c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon ix. 245 Reynawde setted noughte by his lyffe. for he was as a man dysperate. c 1535 Da, Layton in Lett. on Suppress. Monast. (Camden) 76 Thabbot is a daingerouse desperate knave and a hardy. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) III. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. iv. 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate. I was. upon the point to have poysoned my self. 1718 Freethinker No. 42 ? § Want makes Men desperate. 1848 Macaulan Hist. Eng. I. 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men.

† b. Reckless, niterly careless (of). Obs. rare. 160 Shaks. Twel N. v. 1. 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, in priuate brabble did we apprehend him. a 1625 Fletcher Lowe's Cure v. iii, Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions

ness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence

of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions.

1579 Lyin Euphiuss (Arb.) 64 In hattayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperat ende. 1623 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 120 According to the usnal Proverh, A desperate Disease must have a desperate remedy. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 107 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. 21800 COWPER Needle. S Alarm 132 Beware of desperate steps. 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU HILL Y Culley ix. 134 This desperate pursuit of money. 1840 Thirlwall Greece VII. 233 Alcetas made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy. but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 111. 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

† b. Involving serious risk; very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. Obs.

undertake or enter upon. Obs.

1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. v. iv. 32 This Boy. hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies, by his vnckle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. a 1645 Selden Table T. (Arb.) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing: the Frogs

in Æsop. would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again.

+6. Of a quality denoting recklessness; ont-

+6. Of a quality denoting recklessness; outrageous, extravagant. Obs.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 54 If som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp.. som fresh new othe.. som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in facion, or gaurish in colour. 1657

J. Smith Jyst. Rhet. 48 Catachresis.. is an improper kinde of speech, somewhat more desperate than a Metaphor. 1661

Sanderson Ussher's Power Princes Pref. (1683) 19 The desparate Principles and Resolutions of Quakers.. who utterly refuse to take the Oath of Supremacy.

7. Of such a quality as to be despaired of; hopelessly or extremely bad; extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 2. C. and Desperately 5.

hopelessly or extremely bad; extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 3, C, and Desperately 5.

1604 Shaks. Oth. n. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts.

1615 Stephens Satyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 18 But among all base writers of this time, I cannot reckon up more desperate rime.

1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 271 Concluding all were desp'rate sots and fools, Who darst depart from Aristotle's roles. 7711 Steele Spect. No. 113 P 4 She is such a desperate Scholar, that no Country Gentleman can approach her without being a Jest. 1814 D. H. O'Brien Caption, 'Escape 156 It rained—blew—thundered—and lightened, I never recollect a more desperate night.

1816 Ohe

+ B. sb. Obs.

†1. a. A person in despair. b. One in a desperate

condition, a wretch.

condition, a wretch.

1563 Foxe A. & M. 477 Laborious and painful to ye desperats, a precher to the prisoners and comfortles. a 1598 Bubleigh in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) 11. 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way but to kill desperates. 1622 Massinger & Dekker Virg. Mart. III. iii, Miserable tatterdemallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates. 1854 Emerson Lett. & Soc. Aims Wks. (Bohn) 111. 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

† 2. One habituated to or ready for desperate leader. Desperators.

deeds; = DESPERADO 2.

deeds; = DESPERADO 2.

2 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad XXIV. 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 204 Theeves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 Apol. Prot. France iii. 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King. 1718 Freethinker No. 32 73 The Zeal of these frantick Desperates.

† b. In good sense: One who engages in a des-

perate or extremely perilous undertaking.

c1585? J. Polmon Famous Battles 17 Three hundred...
young men who for commendation gotten by extreame perill are called the Desperates, the Forlorne hopen.

C. adv. Desperately, hopelessly; usually (colloq. and dial.) as an intensive: Excessively, extremely,

and dtal.) as an intensive: Excessivery, extremery, 'awfully' (cf. A. 7).

1636 Sis H. Blount Voy. Levant (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another.

553-56

STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 50/2, I shewed them how desperate ill I was. 1830 GALT Laurie T. III. ii. (1849) 86 The road.. was desperate bad. 1852 DICKENS Bleak. Ho. II. xxvi. 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in. 1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer. s.v., 'I'm despert glad to see you.' Desperate (de spěrěit), v. rare. [f. DESPERATE

trans. To render or drive desperate.

1801 W. Tayloa in Robberds Mem. 1. 376 My ideas of perfection desperate attempt. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. 1. 139 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

159 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

Desperate, var. of DISPARATE a.

Desperately (de spěrětli), adv. [f. DESPERATE a. +.1Y².] In a desperate manner. (See the adj.) † 1. In despair, despairingly. Obs.

1528 HULDET, DESPERATE j. Obs.

1528 HULDET, DESPERATE desperately, insolabiliter. 1555
EDEN Decades 53 They had desperately consecrated them selnes to death. 1605 SHAKS. Lear v. iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselnes, And desperately are dead. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 45 Taken at length by Tamberlaine. hee desperately brained himselfe. 1634 CANNE Necess. Separ. (1849) 133 All these died desperately.

† 2. In a desperate condition, wretchedly. rare.
1630 R. Yohnson's Kingd. § Commun. 233 The descendants of them, that have. beene condemned by the Inquisition. live in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.

tion. Jive in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.

1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 171 Å young Child. Lay desperately sicke in a cradle. 1611 BIBLE Jer. xvii. 9

The heart is deceitfull aboue all things, and desperately wicked [R.V. desperately sick]. 1683 Burnet tr. More's Utopia (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship. 1766 Goldsm. Vie. W. xxviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me, and I fear desperately. a 1808 Huan Wks. VI. xvi. (R.) No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.

4. Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. Desperater a. 4. 5.

or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. Desperanta. a. 4, 5 desperately the battail to desire. 1632 Lithigow Trav. 111. 130 Foure French Runnagats. hearing these words, fell desperatly upon me. Bid. v. 188, 20 gallies. desperatly adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1724 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged. 1885 Manch. Even. News 23 June 2/2 The..seats for which they bave fought so desperately.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. Desperance.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 7.) Chiefly colloq.
1633 H. Cogan It. Pinto's Trav. lxviii. 277 She was desperately in love with him. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. II. (1709) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge. 1843 FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) 11. 463 How desperately rapid the

flight of time. 1872 BLACK Adv. Phaeton xxxi. 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses.

Desperateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

state or quality of being desperate.

The state of being in despair. Obs.

1581 PETTIE Guazz's Civ. Cour. III. (1586) 149 They will be to rough. to their children. [which] driveth them to desperatenesse. a 1639 W. WHATELY Prototypes I. iv. (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse and murmuring.

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. xxxvii. 4 When a man refuseth understanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse. a 1603 T. Cartwaggur Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause. 1659 Hammono On Ps. lxxxviii. 4 Paraphr. 435 The deplorablenesse and desperatenesse of my condition. 1876 Bancroft Hist. U. S. V. xxi. 575 He awoke to the desperateness of his situation.

b. The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment.

attainment or accomplishment.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety viii. P 5 Hope being equally outdated by the desperateness or unnecessariness of an undertaking. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 54 The desperateness of the attempt.

The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness

3. The rashness of hury of despair; reckiessness = Desperation 2, 1549 Cheke Hurt Sedit. (R.), If for desperatenesse ye care not for yoursclues, yet remember your wines, your children, your contrie. 1600 Dekker, etc., Lust's Dominion II. iv, You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperateness doth valour blot. 1639 Fuller Holy War II. xvii. (1840) 72 Loath to anger their enemies valour into desperateness. 1677 GILFIN Demonal. (1867) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true coura

**Desperation** (despere 1-fan). Also 4-6 disperacion. [a. OF. desperation, acion (Godef.), or ad L. desperation em, n. of action and condition

from desperare to Despair.]

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (of anything); the condition of having utterly lost

(of anything); the condition of laving utterly lost hope; despair, hopelessness. Now rare.

c 1366 Chaucer A. B. C. 20 A greeous accioun Of verrey riht and desperacioun. c 1375 XI Pains of Hell 226 in O. E. Misc. App. ii, Disperacion of godis mercy, Of al be payns in hel hit is most. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 983 Whiche thynges destouten penaunce. drede, schame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun. 1430 CANTON How to die 4 To thende that he drawe him into disperacion. 1548 HALL Chron. 134 b, For feare of losyng honor, and desperacion of gain. 1553 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 60 Unbeleef, Desperation, whereby a man falleth from God. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 131 Horrour of deathe. and disperation of acternal blisse. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 190 A diffidence and desperation. of ever reaching to any eminent Invention. 1750 JOHNON Rambler No. 52 P. Sunk yet deeper in the dungeon of misery.. and surrounded with darker desperation. 1846 Trench Mirac. xxvi. (1862) 363 The gracious Lord...could...fnot] cure him so long as there was on his part this desperation of healing.

2. spec. Despair leading to recklessness, or recklessness arising from despair; a desperate state of

lessness arising from despair; a desperate state of mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or extremely small chance of success, one is ready to

extremely small chance of snecess, one is ready to do any violent or extravagant action, regardless of risks or consequences. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5.)

1531 ELYOT GOV. 111. ix, In desperation can nat be fortitude, for that, beinge a morall vertue, is euer voluntarye. Desperation is a thinge as it were constrayaed. 1581 PETTIE GRAZZO'S Civ. CONV. 111. (1586) 131 She is then readie to follow, whatsoever wrath and desperation shall put in her head. 1602 Shaks. Ham. I. iv. 75 The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive, into every brain That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath. 1703 Rowe Fair Penilt. Iv. i. 1322 A Deed of Desparation. 1751 Joinsson Rambler No. 150 P 4 Strength which would be unprofitably wasted in wild efforts of desperation. 1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Hist. Way, James 9, Marston Hall xi, There was no use in driving him to desperation.

Desperse; see DISPERSE.

Desperse: see DISPERSE.

\*\*Pesperview. Obs. rare. [a. OF. despourveu, mod. F. dépourvu, 'vnpronided, vnfnrnished, devoid of, without' (Cotgr.), f. des-, (L. dis-) + pourvu provided.] An indigent man, a poor beggar, c 1600 DAY Begg, Bedwall Gr. 11. i. (1881) 32 Come desper-view, Deliver me the Jewell or I'll hang thee.

Despetous: see Despitous. ome, you

Despexion, var. f. Despection.

Despexion, var. f. DESPECTION.

Despeyr(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

Despicability. [f. next: see -itv.] The quality of being despicable; despicableness, 1830 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) II. 122 Languishing amid boundless triviality and despicability. 1832 Ibid. III. 94 A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability. 1873 WAGNER tr. Tenfict's Hist. Rom. Lit. I. 70 Servile covetousness and moral despicability.

D. A specimen of this; a despicable person. 1837 CARVILE Fr. Rev. III. II., v. The convention. dismisses these comparative misères and despicabilities.

Despicable (despikab'l), a. [ad. L. dēspicābilis. dēspicārī to look down upon. f. DE-1

bil-is, f. despicari to look down upon, f. DE- 1 + \*specari, from same root as specere to look.]

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile,

base, contemptible.

1553 Eden Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 14 The byldinge[s] are despicable. Ibid. 35 All thinges with them are despicable.

able and vile. 1667 MILTON I'. L. XI. 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No despicable gift, 1699 DAMPIER Voy, H. t. viii. 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese: than whom there are not a more despicable people now in all the Eastern Nations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. 10 Bp. Burnet 20 July; There is hardly a character in the world more despicable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman. 1782 PVAUGHAN Fashionable Follies H. 103 A little despicable looking house honoured with the name of an inn. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 164 The most despicable of famatics. 1874 Garens Short Hist. viii. 8; 2.473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government.

† b. Miscrable, wretched. Obs.

1635 PAGIT Christianogr. 217 These poore despicable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together. 1690 CHILD Disc. Vrade (1694) 13 The people are poor and despicable, their persons ill clothed. a 1704 T. BROWN Praise of Wealth Wks. 1730 L. 85 Despicable in circumstance.

+2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; con-

temptuous. Obs.

(Qualifying opinion, appellation, and the like: cf. Con-

(Qualifying opinion, appellation, and the like: cf. Contemptials 2.)

1662 H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar Pref. 5, I have a very despicable opinion of the present age. 1727 Fielding Love in Sev. Masques Wks. 1775 I. 34. To persuade us into so despicable an opinion of your reason. 1727 Swift Gulliver II. viii, The comparison gave me so despicable a conceit of myself. 1756 Burke Subl. 4 B. II. v. Though we caress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despicable kind. 1775 Adaia Amer. Ind. 7 Distinguished ... by the despicable appellative, Tied Arse.

Despicableness. [f. prec. + NESS.] The quality of being despicable; contemptibleness, vileness. worthlessness.

ness, worthlessness.

ness, worthiessness.

1653 Marron Exp. James ii. 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicableness of the instrument.

1619 Boyle Wis. 11.13 (R.) The maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter. 1727-1800 Balley, Despicableness, contemptibleness.

Despicably, adv. [f. as prec. +-LY 2.]

1. In a despicably, aav. [1. as prec. +-11° 2.]
1. In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly.
a 1691 Boyle Wks. II. 68 (R.) He. may, with due diligence and industry, not despicably improve his anatomical knowledge.
a 1719 Addison (J.), Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor.
1755 Young Centaur v. Wks. 1757 1V. 228 To-day crawling out of the earth; and to-morrow more despicably still, crawling into corruption.

42. With contempt; contemptuously. Ohs. 1637 P. Hrwlin Antidot. Lincoln. 1. 40 Since you speake so despicably of his Majesties chappell. 1665 Pervs Diary 13 Feb., To see how despicably they speak of us. 1748 Richardson Chrissa (1811) 11. 243, I should think as desirable of his cause.

spicably of his sense.

† Despication. Obs. rare. [ad. L. despication-em, n. of action from despicari: sec Despication-em, n. of action from despicari: sec Despication-em, n. of action from despicari: sec Despication contempt.]

ABLE.] Despising, contempt.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. Bk. Trades (1842) 268 Senecca, who died for philosophy, and despication of Nero.

+ Despi ciency. Obs. [ad. L. dispicientia despising, contempt, f. dispicient-em, pr. pple. of dispicere to look down: see Despise, and -ency.]

despicere to look down: see Despise, and -ency.]
Looking down upon or despising; contempt.

1623 Cockeram. Despitiencie, despite, hatred. a 1638
Med Bisc. Mark & 1.7 Wks. (1672)1. 45 To show their despiciency of the poor Gentiles. 1658 W. Burton Itin. Anton.
67 A gallant despiciency. of all human affairs. 1672 H.
More Brief Reply 103 His nuswer is marveilous lofty and full of despiciency towards his Antagonist.

Despicion, var. Dispicion, Obs., discussion.

+ Despiece, v. Obs. [a. OF. despiceer, earlier despecier, mod.F. dispecer, dépiècer, f. des., (L. dis-)

+ pièce Piece.] To cut in pieces.

1491 Canton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. lxiv. 114 a/2
Many marters had ben despieced in to pyeces.

Despight, etc.: see Despite, ctc.

Despight, etc.: see DESPITE, ctc.

**Despiritualize** (dispiritinaloiz), v. [De-II. 1.] trans. To deprive of spiritual character; to render material.

render material.

\*\*\*a68 Contemp. Rev. VIII. 609 Virtually de-spiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly reinvolve in the spiritual. \*\*1874 H. R. Revnolds John Bapt. v. § 1. 208 A way has been made by the perversity of man for despiritualizing Christianity.

I I Conce Despiritualized, Despiritualizing fpl.

adjs.; also Despiritualization.

1840 Tait's Mag. VII. 27 Sensuality of this despiritualizing description.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt. iii. § 1

150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity.

Despisable (dispoirabl'), a. [In ME. despisable, a. OF. despiç-, despisable, f. stem despis- of despire to DESTISE.]

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; con-

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; contemptible, despicable. Now rare.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xlviii. 19 Pat is a despisabile shrift bat ese makis. Ibid. ciii. 24 Despisabiler fendes. 1382 Wyclif 1 Cor. 1. 28 God chees the vanoble thingis and dispisable thingis of the world. 1483 Canton Gold Leg. 357/8 He was of vyle habyte and despysable of chere. 1604 T. Wright Passions v. § 4. 203 Kather despisable then commendable. 1600 Lond. Gas. No. 2582/3 Ill Armed, and in a very despisable Condition. 1782 Miss Burare Cecilia IV. 269 Business is no such despisable thing. 1873 J. M. Balley Life in Daubury 6 Brought up.. to look upon a liar as the most despisable of earth's creatures.

† 2. Contemptuous. = DESPICABLE 2. Obs.
1644 Quarles Barnabas & B. 208, 1. am now rejected by the despisable name of a widow.

† **Despi sableness.** Obs. [f. prec. + ·NESS.]

a. Despicable condition. b. Contemptuousness.

1613 SHEALEY Trav. Persia 99 A direct despisablenesse of his Person and Authority.

1671 FLAVEL Fount, of Life XXX.

91 The outward Meanness and Despiseableness of His Condition

or The outward Meanness and Despiseableness of His Condition.

Despisal (dispoi zăl). [f. Despise v. +-AL 5: cf. revisal.] The act of despising; contempt.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man become Gnilly 199
Their very looks. sufficiently witnesse their despisal. a 1907
Br. Patrick Comm. Pron. xi. 12 (L.) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despisal 1887 B. Farron Golden Steep 59 D. would look down upon him in scorn and despisal.

† Despi sant, a. Obs. [a. OF. despisant despising, contemptions, pr. pple. of despire, used as adj.] Despising, showing contempt. Hence † Despi santly adv., despisingly, insolently.

1389 Eng. Gilds 80 If any broper or sistere. dispisantiche lie on his broper or on his sister.

Despise (dispoi z), v. Also 4-5 dispice, 4-6 des, dispyse, 4-7 dispise, 5 dess., disspice, 5-6 dyspyse. [f. stem despise of OF. despire (despis-ant, qu'il despise, etc.), also despiss, despise, despise, despie-e-L. despicere to look down (upon), f. De-I. 1 + specere to look. (There was also a later OF. despieer, despiser, after the L. verb.) The s was originally spirant in F. and Eng., whence the spelling -iee.] spelling -icc.]

1. trans. To look down upon; to view with con-

1. Irans. To look down upon; to view with contempt; to think scornfully or slightingly of.
1297 R. Good. (1724) 31 Pon ne louest me nost... Ac despisest me in myn olde line. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. 111. 84
To be prynces of prinde and pouerte to dispice. c. 1400 Apol.
Loll. 6 Crist selp... he but dispicit 30w dispisit Me. 1483
Cath. Angl. 101 To Disspice: contempure. 1500 Shaks.
Mids. N. 111. ii. 235 This you should pitie, rather then despise. 1601 Weever Mirr. Mart., Sir Y. Oldcastle F iij b,
Thus fooles admire what wisest men despiseth. 1611 Bhale
Isa. Iiii. 3 He is despised and rejected of men, a man of
sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1701 De Foe Trueborn Eng. 1. 178 These are the Heroes that despise the Dutch.
1724—Alem. Cavadier (1820) 43 This was not an enemy to
be despised. 1871 Mobles Voltaire (1886) 153 The foremost
men of the eighteenth century despised Joan of Arc.. for
the same reason which made them despise Gothic architecture. Mod. A salary not to be despised, as things go.

+ D. with inf. or clause. To scorn or disdain
to do, that. Obs.

† b. with inf. or clause. To scorn or disdain to do, that. Obs.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 231/2 They dyspyseden to make sacrefyse. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1331) 285 b, You denyed and despysed to come. 1532 Abr. Hamilton Catech. (1864) 32 Despisand to do as the servand of God Samuel commandit him. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xx. § 2 Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. 1621 Lady M. Wroth Urania 164 Thus the strange Princesse departed. dispising any passion but lone should dare to thinke of ruling in her.

†2. intr. To look down (on, ufon; up, above).

a 1325 Frose Psaller [hii[i] 7 Myn e3e despised vp myn enemys [Vulg. = super inimicos meos despexit. 1388 Wyclifidd., Myn i3e dispiside on myn enemyes. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 30 A bonen myn enemyes despisede myn eye.

†3. trans. To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. Obs.

T3. trans. To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. Obs.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XV. 54 Agein such salomon speketh and dispiseth her wittes. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV. Prol. 135 (Fairfax MIS.) To singe of him, and in hir song dispyse The foule cherl. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 127/2 The poure man. began to chyde and dyspyse hym in his vysage by cause he had no more almesse. 1557 N. T. Genev.) Luke xiiii. 11 And Herode. with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym. [SO WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc.; Khem. and 1611, set him at naught.]

+ b. fig. Of things: To set at nonght dis-

+ b. fig. Of things: To set at nought, dis-

regard.

regard.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVI. viii. (1495)557 Though the adamas...dyspyse fyre and yren: yet it is broke wyth newe hote blode. £ 1430 Pallad. on Hist. 1. 170 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseth alle the lahour and expence. 1666 STILINGHL. Serin. Fire Loud. Wks. 1710 I. 6 [The fire]...despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings.

['To look upon; contemplate'. An error of mod. Dicts. See List of Spurious Words.]

+ Despise, sb. Obs. [prob. a. OF. despiz, despis, nom. of despit, Despite, but taking the form of an Engl. deriv. of Despise v.] = Despite; contempt, despissing.

contempt, despising.

c 1440 Promp. Parr. 120 Despyse [MSS. K.H.P. despyte],
contemptus, despeccio. ? 1507 Communyc. Aiij, Man what
doost thou with all thyse.. Whiche is to me a great despyse,
1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 226 b, Occasion of
despise and laughter.

**Despised** (dispaired), ppl. a. [f. Despise Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.

scorned.

[c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 750 Hated and despysyd was he.] 1592 Shaks, Rom. & Jul. III. Ii. 77 Dispised substance of Dinnest show. 1667 Milton P. L. VI. 602 Would render them yet more despised. 1705 Stanhore Paraphr. 13. A vulgar and despised Crowd. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Under Tom's C. ix. 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

+ Despi-sedness (-èdnès). Obs. [f. prec. +

-NESS.] Despised condition.

1587 GOLDING De Mornay xxxi. (1617) 541 Jesus could not have shewed his... glory [better] than in despisednesse. 1641 MLTON Ch. Gord. n. i. (1851) 151 Therefore he sent... Despisedness to vanquish Pride.

† **Despisement**, Obs. [a. OF. despisement (12th c. in Godef.; f. despire, despis-; see \*MENT.] The action of despising; contempt, scorn.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarek's Mor. 155 Contempt and despisement of worldly wealth. **Despiser** (dispoiza). [f. Despise v. + -en l. Cf. OF. despiseor, nom. despisière, -sère.] One who despises: a contemper, scorner

Cf. OF. despiseor, nom. despisière, -sère.] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

a 1340 Hamole Paller Comm. Cant. 500 Y° scorners & despisers of pore men. 138x Wyclip Acts xiii. 41 Se 3e, dispiseris, and wondre 3e, and be 3e scaterid abrood. [Tinnalk, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perisshe ye.] 1485 Caxton St. Wenefr. 20 A despisar of my wordes. 1535 Covernale Prov. xiii. 3 Harde is the way of the despisers of modern Commentators. a 1745 Swift (J.), Atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 189x Bookman Oct. 27/2 A despiser of physical force. of physical force.

Despi'seress. rare - o. [f. prec. + -ESS.]

Despiseress. At a final despiser,

16.11 Cotga., Despriseresse, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

Despising (d'spoizin), vbl. sb. [f. Despise v. + -ING].] The action of the vb. Despise; con-

+ 1NG 1.] The action of the VD. PERFIEL, contempt, scorn.

138a WYCLIF Ps. exxii[i]. 3 Myche wee be fulfild with dispising.

1535 COVERDALE Neh. iv. 4 V thou mayest gene them over in to despisinge in the londe of their captimite. 1659 Gentl. Calling (1696) 33 Flatteries and Despisings being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine (tentleman, is to be compounded. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747-111. 391 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent.

The suit in old (dispois zinli), adv. [f. despising

**Despisingly** (dispointingli), adv. [f. despising pr. pple. + -LY 2.] With contempt; scornfully,

contemptuously.

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Menospreciando, despisingly. 1820 Blackw. Mag. VII. 251 Still speak despisingly of them. 1843 Ibid. LIV. 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him.

† Despi singness. Obs. [f. as prec. + NESS.]

† **Despi singness.** Obs. [I. as prec. + NESS.] Contemptuousness.

163 F. Markham Bl. Hon. t. vi. § 8 Riches rightly vsed, rather with a despisingnesse then a desire. **Despite** (dIspairt, sb. Forms: 3-5 despit, (3-4 -yt., 4 dospitt(e, -iit, -yt, -ijt, -izt, -ithe), 4-6 despyte, (5--spyzte), 6-8 despight, 4- despite; also 3-7 dis-, 3-6 dys- with same variants, 6 Sc. dispyit. [ME. despit, a. OF. despit (:-\*despicit), mod. F. de'pit, -OCat. despit, Sp. despecho, It. dispetto:-L. despectum u-stem) a looking down on, f. ppl. stem of despicere to look down on, Despise. Down to 17th c. often spelt dis-, dys-, by on, i. ppi. stem of aespitere to fook down on, Desirise. Down to 17th c. often spelt dis-, dys-, by confusion with words in the prefix des-, Dis-. The 16th c. dis-, despight (cf. spight, SPITE) was under the influence of sight, right, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down are a despision authing the displace of this feel.

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2037 (Cott.) If o bi fader bon haue despite [r. rr. -it, ithe, yte]. 1340 Ayenb. 19 pe oper bog bet comb out of pe stocke of prede 210 is onworpnesse (despit). 1375 Barbour Bruce v. 40 Persey. Wes in the castell. Fulfillit of dispit and pride. 1382 Weeller Rom. ix. 21 Power ... to make sothli o vessel in to honour, anothir forsothe in to dispyt. 21440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S. 172 Pe firste fote is dyspyste; bat is, in doying no worschype to gode men dewly, but in dyspysing hem. 1483 Cath. Angl. 101 A Dispite, or a disspisyinge, despeccio, contemptus. 1505 Sc. Metr. Ps. x. 5 He putleth with despiteh. 1650 Jer. Taxton Holy Living (1727) 245 Liberality. consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 Honres Leviath. Iv. kivi. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despight. a 1845 Longe. King Christian iv, Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight, Goes to meet denger with despite.

+ b. To hold or have in (+ to) despite: to hold in † b. To hold or have in († 10) despite: to hold in contempt; to have or show contempt or scorn for a 1300 Cursor M. 2610. Cott.) Yone lasce. .als in despit sco haldes me. 21386 Chaucer Metib. 7452 Peranenture Crist hath thee in despit. 21400 April. 1241. 74 Scho. .hab me to despit. .483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 162/2 He had in despyte fader and moder. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 122 h. The good man sholde haue them in despyte. .in comparyson of the thynges to come.

† C. The object of contempt or scorn. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 18232 (Cott.) Skorning bou art o god angel, Despit [v. r. dis-]of al rightwis and lel. a 1340 Hamour Pour Pradter exviii. 22 Now til proude men and enuyouse i am despite and hethynge.

2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard; contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting

contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting

contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely. To do despite to: to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 464 Alle bulke, bat clerkes such despyt dude & wo. a 1300 Cursor M. 7825 (Cott.) For to do him despitte or schame. c 1340 Ibid. 6785 (Fairf.) To childer do 3e na dispite. c 1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 1822 Lucretia, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye. c 1400 Destr. Troy 13700 be schalke, that .. so dernely hym did dere & dispit. 1535 Coverdale L. Fam. iii. 47 Feure and snare is come ypon vs. yee despite and destruccion. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 24 Loath he was that his dead bodie should either suffer despight, or receive fanour from his enemies. 1672 MARVELL Reh. Transp. 1. 325 There is not one Person of the Trinity that he hath not done despight to. 1803 Woosnew. Sonn. Liberty L xviii, To work against themselves such feld despite. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) 111. xiii. 319 The despite done by him to the holy relics.

b. Disregard of opposition, defiance. Obs. 1380-1601 [see 5 cl. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 93 Chardges so furiously and so close, that in despight he mounts the wall. 1706 E. Ware Had. Rediv. II. vii, That all who see. may triumph, in Despite to Rome. 1719 Young Kevenge IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 170 What think you 'twas. But doing right in stern despite to nature? 3. (with pl.) An act that shows contempt, hatred,

3. (with \$1.) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite; an outrage, a shameful injury.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 547 The Londreis ther binore a gret despit wrote To the quene.

1382 Wyclif Rom. i. 24 That their ponysche with wrongis or dispitis [Vulg. contumellis] her bodies.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 230 Herynge hys frende greued wyth repreues and dyspites.

1480 Canton Cron. Fig. cexxv. 230 Many harmes shames and despytes they dyden vnto the Quene.

1523 Ld. Berners Froise. I. exivi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraryes and dispyghtes.

1654 Waitlock Zootomia 336, I think I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a woman on him.

1748 Richardson Clarisca (1811) II. xii.

16 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took all opportunities to do him.

1820 Worosw. Sheep-washing, The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with innocent despites Of barking dogs.

1870 Longe, it. Dante's Inf. xiv.

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance. In later use, esp. The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; Spite.

ance. In later use, esp. The chieraning of a grange, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; SPITE.

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 50 What dowes me be dedayn, ober dispit make? 1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 455 And for dispyte bad draw and hing All the prisoneris. c1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled with mannes foul delit. c1400 Destr. Troy 10684 [He] put hym of horse, With a spar of a speire in dispit felle. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98 A Despite, america. 1532 Ln. Berners Froiss. I. xxv. 36 The kyng had great dispyte, that the duke shuld so dele with hym. 1548 Hall Chron. 202 b, After many greate woordes and crakes.. the Lorde Stafford.. in greate dispite departed with his whole compaignie. 1579 Tonson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 52/2 For they are at despite & fret, bicause they see God so against them. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. i, 50 He thought have slaine her in his fierce despight. 1508 HARLUYT Voy. I. 64 A man full of all malice and despight. 1603-21 KNOLES Hist. Turks 123; Two Monkes, whom the souldiors in despight cut into many pieces. 1697 C'tess D'Annoy's Trav. (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret Despight, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied. 1752 HUME Ess. & Treat. (1777) II. 418 Formed by the gods merely from despight to Prometheus. 1816 Scorr Antiq. xxiv, He died soon after.. of pure despite and vexation. 1846 Terrous Mirac. xix. (1862) 326 Wounded pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despite.

5. Phrase. In despite of . † a. In contempt or scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. Obs. Descorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. Obs. Departure in despite of the Court: see Departure is grape Briton I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] c1290 Beket 1903 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 161 Peos preo bischopus.. to be kinge heo come.. And tolden.. hov in despit of him, he dude swuch luber dede. c1380 Sir Ferunb. §807-9 He. hap now in dispyt of me My bysshop v.bete sore: And afterward, in pe dyspyt of cryst, §pet on be fant. 1494 Fabran Chron. cxcviii. 205 in dyrision and despyte of the Danys. 1548 Hall. Chron. 183 b, And sent all their heddes.. to be set upon poles, over the gate of the citie of Yorke in despite of them, and their lignage. c1592 Marlowe Massacr. Paris. vii, In despite of thy religion, The Duke of Guise stamps on thy lifeless bulk! f688-1647 [see Departere? Departures 5]. a1735 Arautinot John Bull Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 140 Let it never be said, that the famous John Bull has departed in despite of court.

† b. In anger or indignation at; in punishment

of, Obs. rare.

[1292 Britton II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defaute. transl.

By way of punishment for the default of the parties.] 1528

Lynnesay Dreme 1100 In dispyit of his Lycherous lenyng,

The Romanis wald be subject to no kyng.

+ c. In open defiance of, in overt opposition to. Cf. 2 b. Obs.

ci. 20. Cos. ci. 20. Now hap he my dore y-broke; ous alle in dispyte. ci. 25 Wyntoun Cron. viii. ci. 67 A gret ost . in be north of Ingland past In dyspyt of bat Tyrand. foor Bp. W. Barlow Serm. Panles Crosse 40 To see Gods word alleadged in despight of Gods ordinance.

see Gods word alleadged in despight of Gods ordinance.

d. Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse efforts of (a person). Now rare except with reflexive pronouns (in despite of himself, etc.).

1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 121 They [the Danes] landed in despight of the people. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 1159 Collonitz in despight of the enemie, in safetie brought backe his souldiors. 1639 Fuller Holy War v. xii. (1647) 250 At last this warre ended it self in despite of the Pope. 1820 Suelley To Mar. Gistorne 318 We.. in despite of God and of the devil Will make our friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time. 1876 Outoa Winter City vii. 198 The lottery tries to allure in very despite of themselves the much wider multitude.

e. Notwithstanding in spite of (conposition some

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some

opposing force).

opposing force).

a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon lii. 175 In dyspyte of his teth 1 wyll se my nece. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. v. 132 A receiv'd beleefe, in despight of the teeth of all rime and reason, that they were Fairies. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 132 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbone, in despite of all the fortresses that were there. a 1631 Donne Poems (1650) 17 Love which in dispight of darkness brought us hither, Should in dispight of light keep us together. 1664 Butler Hud. II. i. 23 Some force whole Regions in despight O' Geography to change their site. 1747 Carte Hist. Eng. 1. Pref. 6 Learning. cultivated by private persons in despight of all difficulties. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 116 Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. 1868 Miss

Braddon Dead Sea Fr. I. i. 2 In despite of its solemn tranquility, this Villebrumense is not a dreary dwelling-place.

f. archaic const. In his, her, their, others', one's

own despite: in the various preceding senses.

1588 Shars. Tit. A. 1. 361 What would you bury him in my despight. 1591 Spenser Daphu. 422 Why doo I longer live in lifes despight. 124 1600 Beggars D. of Bednall Green xxxiii, Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight And then made a lady in others despite. 1681 Droben Abs. & Achit. 539 Born to be savid, even in their own despight. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1x. 250 Some rustic wretch, who lived in heaven's despight, Contemining laws, and trampling on the right. 1791 Coweer Odyss. 11. 272 Much evil perpetrate in thy despight. 1794 BLAKE Songs Exper, Clod & Pebble, Love seeketh only self to please. And builds a hell in heaven's despite. 1849 Sig J. Stepten Eccl. Biog. Pref. (1850) 5, I am thus an author in my own despite. 1871 BLACKE Four Phases i. 127 Bearding two of the thirty tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their despite.

6. In later nsc often despite of (senses 5 d.e): own despite: in the various preceding senses.

6. In later use often despite of (senses 5 d, e); whence by further shortening DESPITE prep., rarely

whence by further shortening DESPITE prep., rarely in despite (without of).

c 1500 Marlowe Fatast Wks. (Rtldg.) 123/2 If this Bruno.sit in Peters chair, despite of chance. 1655 Theophania 181 Having, despight of all opposition..forced their way through. 1820 Kears Hyperion 1. 226 His Voice leapt out, despite of godlike curb. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr Hist, Servia 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of honour had been taken from her also. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. II. 92 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear.

Despite (dispoirt), v. Obs. or arch. [a. OF. despiter (13th c.), mod. F. dépiter, app. f. despit, dépit DESPITE sb. Cf. Cat. despitar, Pr. despeytar, -pechar, Sp. despechar, It. dispettare, which may directly represent L. despecture, freq. of despicère to look down on, DESPISE.]

look down on, DESPISE.]

1. trans. To express or show contempt for, treat

1. trans. To express or show contempt for, treat with contempt, set at nought; to do despite to.

1375 Barbour Bruce IV. 596 Ynglis men, That dyspitit, atour all thing, Robert the bruce. 1481 Canton Godfrey cliii. 227 They blamed and Iniured our barons, And despited them and alle thoost. 1594 Drayton Idea 527 Reason. Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 181 And despiteth, which is more than despiteth the spirit. of grace. a 1619 Fotherny Atheom. 1. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 Who. both despise the Temples, and despite the gods. 1652 COTTERELL Cassandra VI. (1676) 555 Have you let 'scape an enemy who despites you? 1828 Landon Wks. (1868) I. 353/2 The great founder of Rome. . slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls. 1869 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. iv. 4 One reason why men are so mad as to despite Christ.

15. with inf. Obs.

1596 Dalrymplett. Leslie's Hist. Scotl. III. xxvii, A certane noble man dispytes to hear that edicte.

12. To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. Obs.
1590 Palson. 520/2, I dispyte a person, I set hym at baught, traversed by the reason.

+ 2. To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. Obs.
1530 PALSGR. 520/2, I dispyte a person, I set hym at naught,
or provoke hym to anger, Ye despite. It dispyteth me to se
his facyons. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 670
Whose soone he had murdered, and abused his wife to
despite him therewith. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary II.
(1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride wherewith you are carried that despiteth me. 1595 SHAKS. Much
Ado n. ii. 31 Onely to despight them, I will endeauour any
thing. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 43 A vexatious deed,
meerly to despight them. 1658 Whole Duty Man ii. § 13
We bring. a train of his enemies to provoke and despite him.

13 intr. To show despite contempt or ill-

+3. intr. To show despite, contempt, or illwill. Obs.

1530 Palsgr. 520/2 You neuer sawe man dispyte agaynst 1530 PALSCR, 520/2 You neuer sawe man dispyte agaynst an other on that facyon. 1627 Lisander & Cal. Ix. 185 Lisander despiting at Lidian's long resistance, gave him so violent a thrust. 1736 Franklin Poor Richard's Alm. Wks. (1887) I. 461 note. These ill-willers of mine, despited at the great reputation 1 gained.

**Despite** (dispoit), prep. [Shortened from despite of, orig. in despite of: see Despite sb. 6.] In spite of.

despite of, orig. in despite of: see Despite sb. 6.] In spite of.

1503 Shakes. 2 Hen. VI. 1. i. 179 Or thou, or 1 Somerset will be Protectors, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinall.

1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. IV. V. Wks. 1856 I. 130 Man will breake out, despight philosophie. 1613 Herwood Sitv. Age II. Wks. 1874 III. 150 II'e.. Ransacke the pallace where grim Pluto reignes. Despight his blacke guard. 1810 Scott Lady of L. II. xxxii, I love him still, despite my wrongs. 1876 Miss Bradoon J. Haggard's Dau. II. 25 The attraction that draws me to her despite myself.

Despiteful (dispoitful), a. [f. Despite sb. +-FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

+1. Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. Obs. c 1450 Lonellen Grail xxxvii. 185 Ha, dispitful Creature. Vnhappy agens al good aventure. 1533 More Answ. Paysoned Bik. Wks. 1038/2 Whoso dishoner god in one place with occasion of a false fayth. 121 honoure that he dooeth hym anye where beside, is odious and dispightfull, and rejected god. 1549 Coverdane Erasm. Par. 1 Pet. iv. 14 In the nyddes of your dispightfull handlinge, the glorious spirite of god is kyndled againe in you. 161 Speed Hist. Ch. Brit. VI. xxix. (1632) 125 They slew them, and left their bodies to despightfull ignominy. 166 Br. Guthaei Respectively. 11. 90 note, Having prefaced awhile with despightful exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist! pull hid down!' threw the stools they sat on at the preachers.

2. Cruel, fierce; cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious; spiteful.

malicious; spiteful.

c 1470 Henry Wallace 1. 207 The constable a felloun mnn of wer. Selbye he hecht, dispitfull and owtrage. 1500-20 Dunrar Poems xx. 45 And be no wayis dispytfull to the peure. 1558 Knox First Blast (Arb.) 9, I shalbe called foolishe, curious, despitefull, and a sower of sedition. 1570 Levins Manip. 187 Dispiteful, inuidiosus. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. v. ii. 36 It is my studie To seeme despightfull and

vngentle to you. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 662 This... Inflamed him with despightful Ire. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 1 The hainous and despightfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1748 THOMSON Cast. Indol. II. IXXVIII, The other was a fell despightful fiend. 1826 KINGSLEV Poeus, Andromeda 125 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and despiteful.

Despirefully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a

despiteful manner.

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently,

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently, shamefully. arch.

1535 Coverdale 76b xvi. 10 They have..smytten me vpon the cheke despitefully. 1552 Huldet, Despitefully, contempting, opprobriose. 1611 BIBLE Matt. v. 44 Pray for them which despitefully vse you, and persecute you. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World II. 335 The bodies of Saul and his sonnes: which hung despightfully over the Walls of Bethsan. 1694 F. Bragge Disc. Parables v. 197 Using those spiritual persons contumeliously and despitefully. 1872 Veats Gravilli. Comm. 260 Members of the reformed faith, to use whom despitefully was thought to be doing God a service.

a service.

2. Angrily, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious cruelty or ill-will; spitefully.

c 1470 Henry Wallace in. 193 My faithfull fadyr dispitfully that slew. 1487 Barbour's Bruce XI. 608 (Camb. MS.) Full dyspitfully [Edinb. MS. dispitously] Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly. 1678 Wanley Wond. Lit. World v. ii. § 68. 471/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears.

Despiteful noses If as nice + NESS 1 The

Despitefulness. [f. as prec. + - NESS.] The

Despitefulness. [f. as prcc. +-NESS.] The quality of being despiteful; contemptnousness, malicious feeling or action, cruelty.

1335 COVERGALE Ps. CXXIIII. 4 Oure soule is fylled.. with the despitefulnesse of the proud. — Estheri. 18 Thus shall there aryse despytefulnes and wrath ynough. 1611 BIBLE Wisd. ii. 19 Let vs examine him with despitefulnesse and torture. 1633 G. Herrer Temple, Sacrifice xxii, The Jews accuse me with despitefulnesse.

Despiteful, adv. In 7 despightly. [f. \*despite adj. (=OF. despit angry, despiteful) + -LY 2.]

Despitefully.

1610 Denison Heavenly Bang. i. 6 When the Lord of

1619 DENISON Heavenly Bang. i. 6 When the Lord of lory..was despightly apprehended.

giory. was despightly apprehended. **Despiteous** (despit*ios*), a. Forms: 5 dispitious, -pyteous, 5-6 despituous, 5-7 dispiteous, 6 dispit-, -pytuous, -pighteous, despyteous, 6-despiteous. [Late ME. variant of Despitous, from its spelling specially associated with *piteous* (+pituous), and so giving rise to a differentiated form. Dispiteous. form, Dispiteous.]

form, DISPITEOUS.]

1. orig. = DESPITOUS: full of despite, contempt, or ill-will; contemptnous, opprobrious. arch.

14. Chaucer's Knt.'s T. 919 (Harl. MS. a 1425) Å proud dispitious man. [6 texts des., dispitous.] 1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 14/1 Derysions despituous. 1495 Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v. xi. (W. de W.) 196 Prowde and stoute and dyspiteous. 1529 More Supplic. Soulys Wks. 289/1 Despyteous and despiteful persone. 1529 — Dyadoge IV. bid. 258/1 Now is it to pyghteouse a sight to se the dispytuous dispyghtes done there. to god and al good men. 1532 — Confut. Tindale ibid. 354/2 Tindalles develishe prowde dispituouse hearte. 1548 Udall. etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xx. 11 With much despiteous language. 1621 Br. Mountagu Diatribæ 412 A rayling and despigliteous speech of Scaliger. 1888 Morris Dream of John Balliv. 30 The proud, despiteous rich man. b. (erroneous.)

b. (erroneous.)
1623 Cockeram, Despituous, contemptible, vile.
2. Spiteful, malevolent, ernel; passing gradually

2. Spitefal, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually into the sense: Pitiless, merciless, DISPITEOUS. c1510 More Picus Wks. 25 To thy moste vtter dispiteous enemies. 1513 — in Grafton Chron. II. 758 He was close and secret. despiteous & cruell. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. v. 47 b/2 They shall. put them to dyspyteous dethe 1480 dyspitous dethl. 1549 Chaloker tr. Erasm. Moriz Enc. Pijb, Warre is so cruell and despiteous a thyng. a 1557 Mrs. M. Basser More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1372/2 The dyspighteous and horrible ende of Judas. 1568 C. Warson Polyb. 92 b, The Carthaginenses having knowledge of the Crueltie shewed to their citizens. bewailed the despituous death and cruel torments they susteined. 1595 Shaks. John IV. I. 34 Turning dispitious torture out of doore? 1596 Spenser F. Q. I. II. 15 Spurring so hote with rage dispiteous. 1600 Hollann Livy XXVIII. XX. 683 b, Forvery despiteous anger and deepe hatred. [19th c. see DISPITEOUS.]

**Despiteously**, adv. [f. prec. + -1x<sup>2</sup>.] In a despiteous manner, with despite: a. Contemptnonsly; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity;

onsly; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity; spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly. [c 1400 (MS. £, 1450) Destr. Troy 4744 The grekes.. With speris full dispitionsly spurnit at the yates.] c 1450 Merlin 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded other dispiteously. 1500-20 Dunbar 'Amang ther Freiris' 20 Thai.. Dispituouslie syne did him smyt. 1529 More Conf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1164/2 That so dispiteously put hym to hys payne. 1563 Sackville Compl. Dk. Buckhm. xxvi, Howe Lord Hastings.. Dispiteously was murdered and opprest. 1611 Speech 1815. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 265 Whom.. he had caused to bee dispiteously dragged at horse-heeles. a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 26 The Devill, out of malice and envie, had despiteously empoysoned all mankind. 1808 Scott Marm. v. xxi, Lord Marmion said despiteously. 1888 Sat. Rev. 18 July 87 We should be sorry to be thought to write despiteously of Sir Philip Perring.

+ Despiter. Obs. [f. Despite v. + -er.]: cf. OF. despiteur.] One who treats with contempt or contemptuously defies.

1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels & Pneumatomachus. is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits. 1640

A. Harsnet God's Summ. 198 Despisers and Despighters of the Spirit of Grace.

Despitesoun, -usioun, var. of DISPUTISOUN,

Obs., disputation.

Despitiency, var. of DESPICIENCY.

**Despiting**, vbl. sb. [f. Despite v. + -ing l.] The action of the vb. Despite; a doing despite

The action of the vb. DESPITE; a doing despite to; entertaining a gradge.

a 1530 Sketton Poems agst. Garnesche III. 114 Your dyrty endytyng, And your spyghtfull despyghtyng. 1530 More Dyaloge II. Wks. 198/1 It is not of worshipping, but dispityng and disworshipping of saintes. 1677 Gilpin Demonol. (1867) 199 The despiting and discrediting of truth.

† Despitous, a. Obs. Forms: 4-7 despitous; 4-5 des-, dis-, dys-pitous, -pytous, -pitus, -petous, -pytws, -pytws. [ME. a. AF. despitous = OF. despitos, despiteus (mod.F. dépiteux), f. despit Despites, aespiens (mon.r. aepitenx), it despit Despites b.: see -ous. After 1400 associated with piteous, +pituous, and spelt -uous, -ious, -eous: see Despiteous. Originally stressed on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

1. orig. Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or

1. orig. Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or haughtiness; hence, insulting, vexing.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter Comm. Cant. 517 Pai bat ere proude and despitus. 1375 Barbous Bruce 1. 136 Sa hawtane and dispitous. e 1386 Chaucer Prol. 516 (Harl.) He was to senful man nought dispitous [6 texts He was nat to synful men despitous] Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne.

— Pars. T. 7321 Despitous is he bat hab desdayn of his neighebour. 1387 Thewisa Highen (Rolls 1. 241 Meny dispitous worde Inultae contumeliae]. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 410 The pronocacy on & dispytous wordes of ye Frenshmen.

2. Cruel; exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, maleyolent.

malevolent.

malevolent.

c1340 Cursor M. 23235 Mony harde & dispitous dynt shul be wreeches bere hynt. c1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 1409 (1458) Dispitous day byn be be pyne of helle! c1400 Rom. Rose 2212 Keye was... Of word dispitous and cruelle. c1400 Destr. Troy 6494 Two speirus full dispitus he sparet to cast. 14. Hoccleve Compl. Virgin 131 His despitous deeth with me compleyne. 1567 Tuaberv. Ordins Ep. 68 Then... with dispitous uayles I rent my face. 1571 Campion Hist. Ircl. In. ix. (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murther at Tartaine. 1578 T. Proctor in Heliconia 1.99, I sterve through thy dispitous fault.

b. transf. Violent.

b. transf. Violent.

c 1450 Lonelled Grail xii. 356 Vudir wheche 3ate ran here Ryht a wondir dyspetous ryvere.

+ **Despitously**, air. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a 'despitous' manner, with despite.

1. Contemptuously, sconfully, despitefully; hence, despite ignorphisously.

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitefully; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

c1340 R. BRUNNE Medit. 615 Some dispoyle hym oute dyspetusly. c1340 Cursor M. 16951 (Trin.) He. Dispitusly learlier texts vili, vilelik] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare. c1340 Sir Ferumb. 173 Myn enymys Despyseh me her dispytously. c1400 Destr. Troy 3889 Ector..spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man. 1523 Q. Marg. in M. A. E. Wood Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies I. 285 They speak right plainly & dyspytwsly.

2. Anorily. sharply: cruelly maliciously; violatics of the state of th

speak right plainly & dyspytwsty.

2. Angrily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; vio-

lently.

c140 Cursor M. 5082 (Trin.) De coupe in to 3oure secke put I And pursewed 3ou dispitously [Gitt. And presuned 3ou ful spitusly].

c1350 Will. Palerne 1137 [Hel him told how despitously be duk of bat dede him warned. 1375 Barbous Bruce II. 137 He that him in 3hemsell had, Than warnyt hym dispitously. c1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1806 (1818) Dispitously hym slough the fiers Achille. c1386 — Reeve's T. 354 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyn, And he hent him dispitously ageyn. 1308 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. XIII. viii. Tollem. M.S., Pe ryuer aros with so gret strengbe and violence, bat he all to-brake dispitously be brigge. 4480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. 2 He spak unto hem of theyr wykkednesse and despitously hem reproued. a 1500 Orol. Sap. In Anglia X. 338 Takynge me despiteslye & byudyuge cruelye.

Despituous, obs. form of DESPITEOUS.

Desplay, ohs. form of DISPLAY.

Desplesance, var. of Displeasance, Obs.

Despoil (dispoit), sb. [MF. a. OF. despoille, pueille (= Pr. despuelha), verbal sb. from despoillier: see next.]

The action of despoiling; plundering, robbery.

arch.

arch.

143 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoylle.

143 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoylle.

150 Wolsey to Ilen. VIII

(in Alhenaum 12 Sept. 1840). My houses be, — by the over
150 Streen Sept. 1840 in The Sept. 1840 in The Sept. 1850 Greene Neuer too late (1600) 57

Thou hast had my despoyle. 1857 Wordsw. White Doe

151 Tis done; —despoil and desolation O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blowu.

152 Conter. Plunder, booty, Spoil. Obs.

1474 CAXTON Chesse II. iv. Cvij, So shold the dispoyle and botye be comune vuto them. 1481 — Godfrey 296 Euery man laden and charged with despoylles. 1553 HULDET, Despoyle, spoilum, trophenm. 1619 Time's Storchouse 55

(L.) Hercules. . covered with the despoyle of a lyon.

3. (See quot.)

3. (Sec quot.)

1552 HULDET, Despoyle, or place where mischiese or robberye is done, dispoliabulum.

Property is done, dispoliabulum.

Despoil (dispoil), v. Forms: 3-4 despuile(n, 3-7 despoile, -oyle, 6-7 despoyl, 6- despoil; also 4 des-, dispoyly, dispuile, -uyle, 4-5 dyspoyle, 4-7 dispoile, -oyle, 5 des-, dis-, dyspoille, -oylle, dispole, dispoylle, 6-7 dispoil; Sc. 4-5 dispul3e, -puil3e. [ME. despuilen,

-spoile-n, a. OF. despuillier, -oillier, -oiller (mod. F. dépouiller) - Pr. despolhar, Cat. despullar, Sp. despojar, It. dispogliare:—L. despoliare to plunder, rob, despoil, 1. DE- I. 3 + spoliare to strip of clothing, rob, spoil. Formerly spelt dis- by confusion with words in des- from DIS- profix.]

1. trans. To strip of possessions by violence; to

1. trans. To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, Spoilt: a. a person.

1397 R. Gloute. (1724) 212 be obere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste. 1340 Alyenb. 45 be uerste [zenne] is couaytise nor to wynne and nor to dispoyly his uelage. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XIV. 58 Robbours and reuers pair riche men dispoilen. 1484 CAXTON Fables of Alzof. iv, The euylle hongry peple which. 100 hen and despoillen the poure folke. 1539 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 153/a The Ebrues well dispoile the Egypoyens. 1795 Southey Joan of Arx IV. 176 We are not yet So utterly despoil'd but we can spread The friendly board. 1891 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1896) IV. xvii. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared.

himself had spared.

b. a place; also transf. and fig.

1375 Barbour Bruce xiii. 502 Qwhen the feld... Wes dispulseit, and left all bair. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 371 Despulseit, and left all bair. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 371 Despulsed is the somer fare. c1400 Manndev. (1830) x. 114 Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoyled it. 1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. F ij, Equie.. Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xvi, The coach... despoiled by highway-men. 1845 Stephen Law Eng. (1874) II. 210 Though guilty in general of waste, if he despoils the freehold. 1873 Dixon Two Queens IV. xxii. viii. 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

2. To strip or deprive (a person, etc. violently of (some possession); to rob: a. of arms, clothes, or something material; also transf.

c 1300 K. Alis. 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slowgh, And dispoyled him of his armes. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 591 He was despoyled of al that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothis. c 1490 Henry Wallace x1. 1396 Bot than he was dispuilgeit off his weid. 1600 FAINFAX Tasio XIII. l. 244 An others hands Of these her plants the wood dispoilen shall. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 309 Theeues. dispoiling him of his apparell. 1614 RALEIGH Hist, World II. 450 Athalia being thus dispoyled of her Son. 1659 B. Harris Parival's tron Age 172 The Swedes, being. despoiled of the Isle of Usedon. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth v. 11723 257 These furmed Stones being by this Means despoil'd of their Shells. 1775 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrade 12 May, You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print. 1776 Gibbon Dect. & F. I. xwii. 440 The cities of Greece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments. 1870 Bryant Hiad I. Iv. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. of things immaterial; also fig.

could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. of things immaterial; also fig.
c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We bene in peess, of be whilk bou will now dispoile vs. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 212 h. We do not despoyle will of her libertye. 1593 Shars. 2 Hen. 17, 11. iii. 10 Despoyled of your Honor. 1667 Milton P.L. ix. 411 Despoild of Innocence, of Faith, of Eliss. 1878 B. Taylor Deukalion 1. iii. 30 They. despoiled thy head Of separate honor.
43. spec. To strip of clothes, to disrobe: a. orig.

To. spec. 10 strip of clothes, to disrobe: a. orig. as an act of violence, spoliation, or robbery. Obs. a 1225 Ancr. R. 260 Vor steore taked he was despuiled obe rode. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 3031 To Gy tok he bat cors: 'Dispoille bis hody', ban gan he saye; '& arme be on ys wede'. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gt. 88 Take these freusshe men and despoyle them.

† b. without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip of armour, vestments, etc. Obs.

1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 860 per he watz dispoyled, wyth spechez of myerbe, pe burn of his bruny, & of his bryst wedez. 1386 Chaucer Clerks T. 318 He bad That wommen schuld despoilen hir right there. 1450 Merlin 463 Thei made dispoile the quene to go to hir bedde. 1525 LD. Berners Froits. II. ccxlv. (ccxli.) 753 Before the aulter ther he was dispoyled out of all his vestures of estate. 1540 Surrey Poems, Prisoner in Windsor 13 Despoiled for the game. 1561 Norton & Sacky. Gorboduc iv. ii. 1847 142 We.. Dispoyled streight his brest, and all we might, Wyped in vaine, with napkyns next at hande. 1700 Draven Palamon & Arc. III. 723 The surgeous soon despoiled them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

† C. refl. To disrobe or undress oneself, put off + b. without the notion of spoliation: To un-

+ c. reft. To disrobe or undress oneself, put off one's clothes. Obs.

one's clothes. Ohs.

1388 WYCLIF I. Sam. xviii. 4 Jonathas dispuylide him silf fro the coote. 1470-85 Malory Arthur vii. xii, Pryuely she dispoylled her & leid her doune by hym. c 1477 Caxton Jason 106 Dispoylle you and entre in to this bathe. 1483—Gold. Leg. 85 b/1 He dyspoylled and unclad hym and gaf hys clothys unto the bochyers.

† d. To take off (clothes). Obs.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 62 b/1 Moyses toke Aaron npon the hylle & despoylled of his vesture.—Exope 2b, The lord commanded to despoylle and take of his clothes.

† e. with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes). Obs.

(clothes). Obs.

163a Sir T. Hawkins tr. Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosp. 1
When the play is ended.. they are dispoyled the gawdy
garments of the personage represented.

†4. To strip of worth, value, or use; to render
useless, mar, destroy; to Spoll. Obs.

uscress, mar, destroy; 10 SPOIL. Uos.

1 a 400 Morte Arth. 4127 Paynymes. With speres disspectusely disspoyles our knyghttes. c 1539 Plumpton Corr. 235 A action of trespas against. Robart Oliver for dispoyling my gras. 1685 [see Depoiled].

+5. To make a spoil of (goods, etc.); to carry

off by violence, rob, plunder. Obs.

1483 Caxton Cato Biij, To dyspoyle and rauisshe hys neyghbours goodes. 1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Dispoyle, take away by violence.

+b. To remove forcibly, take away. Obs. a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) K ij. It is stomake.

Stomake.

Hence Despoi'led, Despoi'ling fpl. adjs.
1570-6 Lamaaror Peramb. Kent (1826) 146 A poore,
private, and despoiled person. 1685 Taavestin Siege Nembeusel 43 The besieged. again put in order the late dispoiled
Battery. 1849 Macatlay Hist. Eng. II. 130 Despoiled
proprietors. 1859 C. Barker Associative Princ. i. 17 The
despoiling hands of the first reformers.

Despoiler (d/spoi'lai). [f. Despoil v.+-erl.
Cf. Of. despoilleur.] One who despoils; a plunderer spoiler

Cf. OF. despoilteur.] One who despoils; a pluil-derer, spoiler.

1467 E. E. Gilds 389 Pillours, Robbers, dispoylers.

1592 Wyrley Armorie 151 Dispoiler of my worldly pleasaunce. 1611 Speed Plist. Gt. Brit. 1x. ii. § 5,7, 1. forbid that the Body of my dispoiler, be covered in my Earth.

1812 Byron Ch. Har. II. Ixxvi, They may lay your proud despoilers low. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike. 1855 SINGLETUN Virgil II. 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties.

Despoiling (despoiling), thl. sh. [f. as prec. +

Despoiling (d/spoilin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +

-ing !.]

1. The action of the verb Despoil; robbing. 1552 HULDET, Despoylinge, despoliatio, spoliatio, 1793 Burke Corr. (1844) IV, 143 The despoiling a minister of

+2. Spoil, plunder; esp., the arms or clothes of

† 2. Spoil, pinnder; esp., the arms of clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.

c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. met. vii. 147 He rafte be despoylynge fro be cruel lyoun, bat is to seyne he slou3 be lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn.

Despoilment (dispoilment). [f. Despoil v. +-MENT. Cf. OF. despoillement, mod. F. despoillement.]

The action of despoiling or fact of being

+-MENT. Cl. Of. despoiltment, mod. F. despoiltment.

ment.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliation.

1822 Moia Stanzas on Infant i, As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced.

1832 L. Broughton Italy II. xii. 4

The first despoilment is.. to be attributed to the piety or rapacity of Stilicho.

1873 L. Wallace Fair God vii. xiv.

541 The city, heautiful in its despoilment.

† Despoliate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. despoliate (to Despoil. v. 1620 Venner Via Recta ii. 40 It doth .. enfeeble and dispoliate (the liver) of it's sanguifying facultic. 1656 Bluuwr Glossogr., Despoliate, to spoil, rob, or pil.

Despoliation (dispoilliei jan). [ad. L. despoliation-em, n. of action from despoiling or spoiling.

1830 J. G. Strutt Sytva Brit. 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined... to share their fate of despoliation.

1841 J. Batten Hist. Coll. S. Somerset 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V.

Despond (dispond, v.) [ad. L. despondere to give up, yield, resign, despondere animum, later simply despondere to promise. The form follows respond which came through French.]

intr. To lose heart or resolution; to become devenced or despetal in mind by loss of confidence

intr. To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from despair as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with of

pressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with of (cf. to despair of).

1655 Cromwell Speech to Parlt. 22 Jan., I did not at all despond but the stop put upon you, would have made way for a blessing from God. 1656 Blowns Glossogr., Despond... also to fail in courage or despair. Lord Protectors Speech. 1696 Tate & Branny Ps. c. xxvi. 6 Though he despond that sows the grain. 1697 Drypen Virg. Georg. III. 819 The Learned Leaches... shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1765 II. Walfole Chranto... 1798 Jp.; I thought it right not to let my young lady despond. 1855 Macallay Hist. Eng. III. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chicfs of the opposition were sanguine. 1860 Lit. Churchman VI. 222 I Are we, then, to despond of the victory? of the victory?

+ Despo'nd, v.2 Obs. = o [f. L. despondere see prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth,

prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'.] (Sec quot. Perh. never used in Eng.).

1666 BLOUNT Glossogr., Despond, to betroth or promise in marriage. Hill., Despondency, a promise in marriage.

Despond (dispp nd), sb. arch. Al o 7 dis. [f. Despond nd] The act of desponding; despondency.

1678 BUNNAN Pilgr. 1. 12 This Miry slough... called the Slough of Dispond [called p. 10 Slough of Dispondency].

1684 Ibid. 11. 21 But when Christiana came up to the Slough of Desponds, she began to be at a stand. Ibid. 11. 200 Our Dispondence dispp ndens. [f. L. despondere, pr. pple. despondent-en: see -ence.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = Despondency.

SPONDENCY.

SPONDENCY.

1676 HALE Contempt. I. Of Afflictions (R.), Bear up thyself. from fainting and despondence. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 76. 1/1 Affront him not. by a Despondence of his Mercy.

1794 Gonwin Cal. Williams 269 My fits of despondence. 1833 Lytton Eugene A. II. i, Feelings which forbid despondence. 1845 Lo. Campaell Chancellors (1857) IV. lxxvi. 34 Instead of indulging in despondence. he employed his time with well-directed industry.

ployed his time with well-directed industry. **Despondency** 1 (d/spondensi). Also 7 distribution of the procession of th

through loss of resolution or hope.
1653 H. Mork Conject. Cabbal. (1662) 161 Auger, Zeal.

Indignation . Despondency, Triumph or Gloriation. 1656

Artif, Handsom. (1662) 76 Religion is no friend. to supine and sottish despondencies of mind. 1684 Bunyan Filgr. II. 161 They fell to demolishing Doubting. Castle . and in it . . they found one Mr. Dispondencie . and one Much-afraid his Daughter. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. ii. 16 The peevishness and despondency which .. contrary winds, and a lingring voyage .. create. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece IV. XXXIV. 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt I. iv. 94 In a tone of despondency.

Despondency 2. Obs. - 0 See Despond Poly 164 I.

Despondent (dispondent), a. and sb. [ad. L. despondent-em, pr. pple. of despondere to Despond!

see -ENT.]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; 1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression; desponding. a 1699 W. Bates Fear of God xv. (R.), For a despondent sinner to think. that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures. is a sin equal to atheism. 1730-46 Thomson Autumn 980 Congregated thrushes. now shivering sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fann. I. 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance. 1849 GROTE Greece II. xlii. V. 215 Many.. chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2. Of or helonging to despondency.

despondent in the cause.

2. Of or belonging to despondency.

1844 Dickens Chimes ii, He then made a despondent gesture with both hands. 1888 Miss Braooon Fatal Three I. v, He sat in a despondent attitude.

B. sh. One who desponds.

1812 Southey in Q. Rev. VIII. 347 A war which..the despondents have pronounced hopeless. a 1845 Mrs. Bray Warteigh xxxi. (1834) 242, I am no despondent.

Despondently, adv. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] In a despondent manner or state.

a. 1672 Barrow Serval I. iv. 142 (R. Supp.) St. Chrysostom

a despondent manner or state.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. I. ix. 112 (R. Supp.) St. Chrysostom
thus despondently concludes.

111, 281, I was thought .. to have talked too despondently,
1181 Miss Braddon Asph. II. 117 Edgar consented to be
led despondently back to the house.

led despondently back to the house.
Desponder (dispρnds). ritre. [f. DESPONDU.1 +-ER I.]
One who desponds.
1689 EVELYN Mem. (1857) II. 288 More could scarce he said to encourage desponders.
137 SWIFT Prop. Badges Begg. Wks. 1761 III. 344, I am a desponder in my nature.
Desponding, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING I.]
The action of the year Desponder.

The action of the verb DESPOND, q.v.

1818 Blackw. Mag. IV. t The. gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron.

Desponding, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That Desponding, ppl.a. [f. as prec. 4-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution. 1688 Dryosen Brit. Rediv. 258 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. a 1690 E. Hoffins Expos. Lord's Prayer (R.), With no tormenting, carking, and desponding thoughts. 746-7 Herver Medit. (1818) 195 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? 1828 Scott F. M. Perth viii, The Glover seemed particularly desponding. 1843 J. Martineau Chr. Life (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indolent and useless. 1868 MILMAN St. Paul's 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause.

b. Cansing despondency, dispiriting. rare.
1800 Invisible Man I. 113 Accounts the more desponding on me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow. Comb. 1803 Benoors Hygeia x. 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello. **Desporudingly,** adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Despondingly, desperately, out of hope. 1706 Loud. Gaz. No. 4226/1 We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success. 1840 MARNATT Olla Podr., S. W. and by W. \( \frac{3}{2} \) W., \( '\) 1 sha'n't get any', replied Jack, despondingly. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 7/1 A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water.

IDesponsage in recent Diets, error for desponsage in recent Diets, error for desponsage.

would never reach the water.

[Desponsage, in recent Dicts., error for despousage: see List of Shurious Words.]

† Desponsate, a. Obs. Also dys. [ad. L. desponsate.us, pa. pple. of desponsare to betroth, freq. of despondere: see Despond v.2]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed,

espoused.

esponsed.

1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 285 h/2 He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2. fig. (Alch.) Chemically combined.

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. 1. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Yet must theyr Elements. wyth Elements of perfyt Bodys be dysponsate. Ibid. VI. 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsat. † Desponsated, ppl. a. = prec.

1623 COCKERAM, Desponsated, betrothed.

† Desponsation. Obs. Also dis-, dys[ad. L. desponsation-em (also in OF. desponsation) betrothal, n. of action from desponsar: see prec.]

prec.]
1. The action of contracting in marriage; be-

trothal.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Now xal we procede to here dissponsacion. 1649 Jea. Tayloa Gt. Exemp. i. § 5 For all this desponsation of her. .she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Desponsation, an affiance or betrothing.

2. fig. (Alch.) Chemical combination.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. in Ashm. (1652) 187 The lesse of the Spryts there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon. .shall thou make.

† **Desponsion**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēsponsion-em, n. of action from dēspondēre to Despond, despair.] Desponding, despondency. 1640 Buages Serm. (1641) 2 To cure them. of this desperate desponsion of mind.

†Desponsories, sh. pl. Obs. Also 7 desponsorios, desposories. [ad. Sp. desposories esponsal, betrothal, f. desposar to affiance:—L. desponsare (after which the word is modified in English). Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.]

1. Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it. c1645 Howell Lett. 1. 111. xxii, The eighth of ... September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiance, or the betrothing day. 1659 Rusiw. Hist. Coll.

1. 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the

Princess.
2. A document formally declaring a betrothal.
1626 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 253 The Prince...
left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol,
to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from
Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1702) I. 30 The Prince having left the
Desponsorios in the hands of the Earl of Bristol. a 1670
HACKET Afth. Williams 1. (1692) 155 Mr. Edward Clerke,
who was sent... to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he
had for the dispatch of the expected desposories.

Desport. obs. form of DISPORT sh. and 21

Desport, obs. form of DISPORT sb. and v.

† Despo'se, v. Ols. rare. [a. OF. desposer, occas. var. of déposer, from the F. confusion of des-, de-: see DE-6.] trans. To depose, put down,

1837 GOLDING De Mornay xvi. 255 What would be thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? 1598 E. GILPIN Skial. (1878) 343 And now their box complexions are desposed. 1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and resigne the managing of my goods.

Despose, obs. form of DISPOSE v.

**Despot** (de spøt). Also 6 dispotto, 7 despote. [a. OF. despot (14th c.), mod F. despote, ad. Gr. δεσπότης (med.L. despota, -tus) master, lord, despot. In sense I partly after It. di spoto, in Florio desporta,

'a lord, a lordlike governour'.]

1. Hist. A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e.g. of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat. magister, in various official titles, also as a form of address (= domine my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morca or of Servia (= Servian hospodar). It was in this later application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

(In modern Greek, δεσπότης is the ordinary appellation of

word was first known in the Western languages. (In modern Greek, δεσπότης is the ordinary appellation of a bishop).

1562 J. Shute Cambini's Turk. Wars (tr. from Italian) to Thomas Paleologo..abstained from that title..and contented himselfe with the only title of the Dispotto of Morea. 1583 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's I σy. m. ii. 71 b, Taken away from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia. 1588 Greeke Perinedes 11 The Despot of Decapolis and his wife..lost their way. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 112 He was both by the Patriarch and the yong Emperor honored with the title of the Despot, another step vnto the Empire. 1614 Selden Titles Hon. 122 The Despot was the heire or successor apparant of the Constantinopolitan Empire (vnderstand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a generall name, as My Lord. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despotes. 1755 Johnson, Despot, an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited anthority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the despot of Servia. 1788 Gibbon Decl. § F. liii. V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. 1819 T. Hore Anastasius (1820) II. x. 203 (Stanf.), I am bearer of letters to the despots (bishops of the Greek Church] and proëstis of our different islands.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country, hence by extension any ruler who go.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an op-

pressor.

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution: 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title'.)

[1611 COTER., Despote, a Despote; the chiefe or soueraigne Lord of a Countrey. 1755 (see sense 1).] 1781 COWPER Expost. 370 Hast thou. returned. A despot big with power obtained by wealth? 1784 — Task v. 311 But is it fit.. that a man.. Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? 1795 Souther Yoan of Are x. 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1795-6 Buake Regic. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 104 The friends of Jacobins are no longer traitors! 1841 W. SPALOING Italy 4 It. Ist. II. 181 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II. 195 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots. 1847-4 Emerson Ess., Compensation Wks. (Bohn) I. 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt. 1848 HALLAM Mid. Ages ii. Note vii (1855) I. 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere.

1857 Hughes Tom Brown Pref. (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves. 1871 Morer Voltaire (1886) 82 Voltaire. never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage

3. Comb.

1846 C. G. Prowert Prometh. Bound 34 Is not our despot-lord In all things framed to violence?

Despotat (de spotat). Also -ate. [a. F. des-potat, ad. med.L. type \*despotātus: see Despot and -ATE.] The dominion of a Greek despot under the

Turks; a principality.

1866 Felton Anc. & Mod. Gr. 1. iii. 312 There was the despotat of Epirus. 1883 Jrnl. Hellenic Stud. Oct. 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time.

† Despotee: Obs. [cf. OF. despotee court of a

† **Despotee**: Obs. [cf. OF. despotee court of a despot, despotie lordship, despotat; cf. Gr. δεσπότεια lordship, despotism.] = prcc.

1656 ΕΑΝΕ ΜΟΝΝ. Advt. fr. Parnass. 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotees..did..throw open the gates to me. **Despotic** (despotik), a. Also 7 despotique, 8 despotick. [a. F. despotique (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. Gr. δεσποτικός, f. δεσπότης DESPOT: see -IC.]

Of pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 Horbers De Corp. Pol. 58 From whence proceedeth Dominion, Paternall, and Despotique.

1720 Gay Poems (1745) II. 31 Where guardian laws despotic power restrain.

1731 Johnson Rambler No. 142 P 10 Bluster has therefore a despotick authority in many families.

1842 LMB EMERSON Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic.

1856 Groff Greece II. xciv. (1869) XII. 10 marg., He becomes Asiatized and despotic. a 1863 Austin Juristr. (ed. VI. 23 The epithet free importing praise, and the epithet despotic importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second.

Hence Desporticly adv. = DESPOTICALLY. 169. Ad Populum Phalera 1. 13 That Noah's Heirs espoticly might rule.

† Desportical, a. Obs. Also 8 all. [f. as

† Desportical, a. Obs. Also 8 -aII. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DESPOTIC. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that Despotical kind of government. 1641 MILTON Reform. II. (1831) 53 Under the despotical rule of the Monarch. 1690 Locke Govet. II. xv. § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. II. (1869) I. 326 Of the most free in well as of the most despotical (governments). 1839
J. ROGERS Antipopopr. IV. III. 183 Despotical speaking and noting of the clergy.

potically (despertikăli), adv. [f. prec. + In a despotic manner; with absolute Despotically (desportikăli), adv.

power.

1681 Whole Duty Nations 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian. Religion.

1763 Blackstonk Comm. I. 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal.

1814 Scott Wav. xix, The great man of his neighbourhood. ruling despotically over a small clan.

1860 Sat. Rev. IX. 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

+ Desporticalness. Ohs. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of

action; despotism.

than the second.

1689 Myst. Inio. 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former. 1695 Park. Dissolved Death Princess of Orange 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seigniors of the Republick. 1698 R. FERGUSSON View Eccles. 106 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politicks.

Despotism (de spøtiz'm). [a. F. despotisme Dict. Acad. 1740): see DESPOT and ISM.

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute anthority.

the exercise of absolute anthority.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Despotism, despotic government.

1756 Burke Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks. I. 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme.

1817 Bentham Stuear not at all Wks. 1843 V. 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism.

1857 Tould.

SMITH Parish 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy.

2 1862 Buckle Civiliz. (1873) III. iv. 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism. 1869 Rawlinson Anc. Mon., Hist. 22 Despotism is the simplest coarsest, and rudest of all the forms of civil government.

1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government. 1856 Sir B. Brodde Psychol. Ing. 1. v. 205 It is... dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. v. 207 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. 1879 Froude Casar xx. 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism. 1881 Jowett Thucyd. I. 190 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. fig. Absolute power or control; rigid restraint.

1797 Gowin Enquirer I. vii. 60 All education is despotism.
1807-8 W. Irving Salmag. xi. (1860) 243 With what.. despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! 1836 Emerson Nat., Idealism Wise. (Bohn) 11. 160 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses. 1859 MIL. Liberty ii. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.

De'spotist. [f. as prec. +-IST.] An advocate

Despotist. [f. as prec. + -18T.] An advocate or supporter of despotism.

1857 Kingsley Life & Lett. (1879) II. 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. 1863 E. Warn Captiv. Poland 1. 129 Mr. Carlyle. a philosophical despotist.

Despotize (de'spotize), v. [f. as prec. + -1ZE; la mod. F. despotiser (Littré).] intr. To act the part of a despot; to rule as a despot.

1799 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 283 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 Coleride Priend (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of patriotism. 1876 MOZLEY Univ. Serm.i. 16 Kings and Emperors. anxions to despotise over their brethren.

Despotorcracy, nonce-wd. [-cracy.] Govern-

Despoto eracy. nonce-wd. [-CRACY.] Govern-

ment by a despot; the rule of a despot.

a 1860 T. Parker Wks. V. 262 (D.) Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages ... came over the water.

† Despotomaniac. nonce-wd. [See -MANIA.]
One who has a mania in favour of despots; attrib.

having such a mania.

1836 Blucku, Mag, XVIII. 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despoto-maniac patient.

+ **Despousage**. Obs. [f. Despouse v.+ -AGE; cf. espousage, spousage.] Betrothal; espousal.

a 1587 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 103/2 Ethelbert King of the Eastangles...went..to King Offa for despousage of Athilrid birdenepher.

† **Despou'se**, v. Obs. [ad. L. desponsare to hetroth (see Desponsare), on the model of sponse :-OF. esposer:-L. sponsare.] trans. To promise in marriage, to betroth; to give or take in marriage,

in marriage, to hetroth; to give or take in marriage, to marry; = Espouse v. 1, 2. Also fig.

1387 Tresusa Higden (Rolls) VII. 202 Ly wip me, for to day bow despousedest and weddest me. c1440 CAFGRAVE Life St. Kath. 111. 1028 She desireth pat bou shalt now wyth a ryng Despouse hir to thisself for enere-more. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 187, I have despoused you to a noble man. 1543 Necess. Doctr. in Formul. Faith Biij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose mame was Joseph. 1609 Bille (Donay) 1 Nacc. N. 56 Meete me at Ptolemais, that. 1 may despouse her to thee.

fig. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whan he despoused they soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt.

11 Chec Despou'sed fpl. a., Despou'sing vibl. 5b.; also Despou'ser, one who gives in marriage.

also Despouser, one who gives in marriage.

1609 Birle (Douay) Song. Sol. iii. 11 In the day of his desponsing. 1635 Herwood Hierarch. v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser.

DespoyI(e, -poyly, -puile, ohs. ff. Despoil.

Despraise, Despread, Desprise: see Disc.

Despurmate, ppl. a. [ad. L. despūmāt-us pa.

pple. of despumare: see next.]
1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Despumate, freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

Despumate (d'spiu melt, de spiumelt), v. [f. L. despümāt-, ppl. stem of despümāre to skim, f. DE- I. 2 + spūma foam, froth, scum, spūmāre to froth.]

1. trans. To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part; to clarify by removing

the scam.

1641 Farnch Distill. iv. (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despunated as much as you please.

1718 Quincy Compt.

Disp. 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despunated.

1756 P. Browne Jamaica 112 Used among the French to despunate and granulate their sugars.

1757 WALRER in Phil. Trans. L. 128 When it was despunated, a new cremor always succeeded.

2. intr. (for reft.) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process.

1733 Chenne Eng. Malady 304 (L.) That discharge ... will help it the sooner and faster to despunate and purify. 1883 in 37d. Soc. Leex.

3. trans. To throw off as froth.

1733 CHEVNE Eng. Malady 360 (L.) They were thrown of and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open

Hence **Despumated** ffl. a.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Nin. 83 The sanies of it rosted, with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma.

1883 Syd. Sec. Lex., Despumated honey.

Soc. Lex., Despumated honey.

Despumation. [ad. L. despumation-em, n. of action from despumare: see prec. In F. despumation (1616 in Hatzf.).]

1. The removal of froth or seum from a liquid;

the condition of being freed from senm; clari-

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 270 Desputation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation. 1710 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 215 Honey. boil'd to a perfect Desputation. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. vi. 164 By.. Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered.

1733 CHEVNE Eng. Malady II. v. § 8 (1734) 164 The.. Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Habit.

1802 PALEV Nat. Thech. xxvi, The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxions substance which may have mixed itself with them. This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it.

1802 Beodors Hygeia viii. 158.

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3. pl. Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.

1669 Addr. Vng. Gentry Eng. 51 Here you see another Cytherea born cut of the despumations of our seas of wine. † **Despume** (dispiūm), v. Obs. [ad. I. dēspūmāre (see Despumare), or a. F. despumer (16th c.).]

1. trans. To skim; to clear of froth or scum.

1. trans. To skim; to clear of froth or scum.
c 1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg, 90 Of hony despumed [v. r. dispumed] oz. iiij. c 1553 in Hartlih Legacy (1655) 23a Take your Alewort..and into it put of good Honey despumed..a pound and a half. 1623 Cockeram, Despune, to take vp the scum of a thing. 1655 in Hartlih Ref. Commru. Bees 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despume it. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. 11. (cd. 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears.
2. intr. Of a liquid: To cast up a scum or froth. 1613 R. Cawdrey Table Alph. (ed. 3), Despume, fome, or cast vp a scumme.

east vp a scumme. Hence Despumed ppl. a.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny XXII. XXIV, Made .. of despumed and

clarified hony.

Despute, obs. var. of DISPUTE.

Despyne in forke despyne : see PORCUPINE. **Desquamate** (de skwame't), v. [f. L. dēsquāmāt-, ppl. stem of dēsquāmāre (trans.) to remove the scales from, to scale, f. DE- I. 2 + squāma scale (of

a fish, reptile, etc. \.\]
+1. trans. To take the scales off, clear from rais. To take the scales on, ceat non-scales, peelings, or loose cuticle; to scale, peel.

1740 Dyche & Paroon Desgnamate, to scrape off the fins from fish; and in Singery, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones.

2. intr. To come off in the form of scales; to

2. mtr. 10 come on the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'pcel'.

18a8 Comme Const. Man iii. (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle. .comes off in squamæ or scales. 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. 1.

53 The cuticle always desquamates.

Hence De squamated ppl. a., scaled off; freed

from scales or cuticle, peeled.

1727 Battev vol. 11, Desquamated, scaled, having the Scales taken off.

1845-6 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 107 Pintit removed all the desquamated cuticle.

1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Planer. 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zune surrounding the periphery of the stem.

**Desquamation** (deskwămē: fən).

Desquamation deskwămē: fan. [noun of action from prec.: see -ATION. (In French, in Dict. Trévoux, 1752).]

1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.
1721 Balley, Desquamation (in Surgery) is a scaling of foul bones. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Desquamation, the act of slaking or scaling carious Bones. 1755 in Johnson.
2. A coming off in scales or scally patches; esp. that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation. Deeling.

that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.

1725 HUXHAM in Phil. Trans. XXXIII. 389 The Desquammation was very slow, the black Crusts adhering several Days. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 105 Obstinate cases of dry desquamations. 1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 147 Exfoliation or desquamation of the internal membrane. 1839 Murchison Silur. Syst. 1. XXXIX. 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all granitic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being bowlders. 1880 Beale Slight Ailm. 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium. 1888 Times 14 Apr. 11 Another child. was in the stage of desquamation. attrib. 1883 Quain Diet. Med. 8. V. Searlet Fever, The desquamation-period. is also spoken of as occupying the second week.

id week

That which is east off in scales.

1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Aposirmata Phisitions call De-guarations. 1755 Johnson, Rust, the red desquantion

Desquarmative (dřskwærmativ , a. desquamati- (see above) + iVE.] Tending to or characterized by desquamation, as in desquamative

characterized by desquantation, as in assignature mephritis, pneumonia, etc.

1847 Dr. G. Jonsson in Medico-Chirurg. Trans. XXX.

170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina 1 propose to give the name of acute desquantative nephritis. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 285 Cheesy pneumonia. proceeds. from true desquantative pneumonia.

Squamative piennoma.

Desquamatory, a. & sb. [f. as prec. + -0RY]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to desquamation.

1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. x. v. (1678) 231 This
shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan.

1837 Plumbe Dis. Skin (1...), The desquamatory stage now
beautiful.

1837 FLUMBE DESCRIPTION PROBLEM TO SERVICE T

† **Desquame**, v. Obs. - o [ad. L. dēsquāmā-re (see Desquamate).] trans. = Desquamate 1. toa3 Cockeram, Desquame, to scale a fish. 1731 Balley, Desquame, to take off, or scrape off Scales.

Desray, obs. form of Deray.

† Dess, 56.1 Obs. Also desse. [a. OF. deis,

dais, Dais.] 1. Obs. form of Dais.

2. A desk.

2. A desk.

1552 HULDET, Desse or lecturne to lay a boke on, ambonus.

1566 Spenser F. Q. iv. x. 50 A bevie of fayre damzels

... Wayting when as the Autheme should be sing on hye.

The first of them did seeme of ryper years. . And next to
her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes

from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her desse.

Dess (des), sb.2 Se. and north. dial. Also dass. [Of doubtful origin: cf. Icel. des in hey-des hay-rick; but the sense 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec. (OF. deis, dais raised platform or floor.)]

form or floor.)]

1. A stratum, a layer.
1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 139 First they take the mine picked from the Desse or Rock. 1795 Statist. Acc. Stirlings. XV. 327 (Jam.) Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells.. in the face of the braes, they go by the name of dasses or gerrocks. 1818 Hoog Brownie of B. H. 6: (Jam.) They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place. 1876 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss., Dess, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. 'Laid up in desses', laid tier upon tier. 1891 ATKINSON Moorland Parish 55 He'd getten a haill dess o' shaffs .. and was rife for another dess.

2. See quots.

2. See quots. Provincialisms of E. Forksh. in Rural Economy (E. D. S.), Dess, a cut of hay. 1875 Lancash. Gloss., Dess (Fylde distr., a pile, applied to straw. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Pess, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

Dess, v. north. dial. [f. Dess sb.2]

1. trans. To arrange in a layer or layers; to

1. trans. To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.

1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 130 The usuall way for dessinge of strawe. 1674 91 RAY N. C. Words 20 Desse, to lay close together: tu desse Wool, Straw, &c. 1787 (ROSE Prov. Gloss., Desse, .in Cumb., to put in order. 1788 MARSHALL Provincialisms of E. Vorksh., Dess up, to pile up neatly. 1851 Cumbril. Gloss., Dess, to lay carefully together. 1855 Rounson Whithy Gloss., Dess'd up, piled up.

2. To cut (a section of hay) from a stack.

1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

3. intr. To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a

particular strata or layers from the face of a

1876 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss, s.v., 'They're dessing for jet', i.e. hacking it out of the layers or desses, when it occurs... on the face of the cliff. 1882 Good Chez 61 You knew he was getting jet, dessing in Helabeck Bight yonder.

De'ssably, adv. north. dial. [Cf. DESSANTLY.]
1674-91 RAY N. C. Words, Dessably, constantly. 1855
ROBINSON Whithy Gloss., Dessably, orderly in point of

Dessait, -ate, -ayte, obs. ff. DECEIT.

+ Dessantly, adv. Obs. nare. [Etymol. uncertain; cf. Dess 2v., Desserv.] Continuously. c 1400 Bergin 790 In whose tyme sikirlich, be vii. sagiswere In Rome dwelling dessantly. Itid. 1563 Ffor thre dayis dessantly be derknes a mong hem was.

Dessaue, -ayfe, -ayue, obs. ff. Deceive.

Dessayse, -seize, obs. ff. Disease, Disseize.

Desse, var. of Dess sb.1

Dessece, -eit, obs. ff. Decease, Deceit.

Dessely, adv. Obs. Also -lie, -li. [Cf. Desset, Dessely, adv. Obs. Also -lie, -li. [Cf. Desset, Dessably.] Continuously.

a 1300 Cursar M. 11406 (Cott.) Did bam in a montain dern Desselic to wait be stern | Ibid. 17719 (Cott.) Desseli to god praiand, Wit sacrifijs and wit offrand. Ibid. 10033 (Cott.) Pai.. desseli bath late and are War tentand to be apostels lare. Ibid. 26881 (Cott.) Als if he desseli did ill.

Dessende, -ente, obs. ff. Descend, Descent. Dessert (deză-tr. Also 7-8 desert, 8 des-, dienrt. [a. F. dessert Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. desservir to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. des-, L. dis-+

servir to serve.]

1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an enter-

tainment' (L).

tainment' (J.).

1600 W. Vacudha Direct. Health (1633) in. ix. 54 Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnaturall. 1666 Pervs Diary 12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse bid him try. 1768 W. King Cookery 261 Tis the dessert that graces all the feast. 1739 R. Bull tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus 96 If the Guests may pocket the Desart. 1834 Lytton Pompéti v. iii, The dessert or last course was already on the table. 1846 J. Baxer Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) Il. 69 The Medlar. when in a state of incipient decay is employed for the dessert. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 4) Ill. 696 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves after dinner.

after dinner.

b. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes? (\*Cent. Dict.).

1848-60 in Bartlett Dict. Amer. 1887 Scribner's Mag.
(Farmer). The pastry-cook [in Paris] is very useful. He supplies, such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make.

2. attrib. and Comb. Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon, etc., those used for the dessert; a dessertspoon is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon; dessert-service, the dishes, plates, and other requisites used in serving dessert.

Gessert.

1773 DOUGLASS in Phil. Trans. LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine. 1860 All Vear Round No. 40, 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate. 1861 DeLANER Kitch. Gard. 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples can hardly be distinguished. 1870 RAMSAY Remin. vi. (ed. 18) 203 The servant., pnt down . a dessert-spoon. 1875 Fam. Herald 13 Nov. 30/2 Take ...one dessertspoonful of allspice.

Desseyse, -eyt, -eyue, obs. ff. Decease, De-CEIT, DECEIVE.

|| **Dessiatine**, **desyatin** (de syatīn). Also dessatine, desaetine, dessjaetine. [ad. Russ. geestru Ha desyatīna lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian

geoffii'Ha desyatina lit. 'tenth, lithe'.] A Kussian superficial measure of 2400 sq. sazhens.

1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. II. 345 A desaetine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it. 1814 W. Baown Hist. Propag. Chr. II. 542 A dessatine contains 117,600 English sq. feet. 1889 tr. Tolstor's Anna Karénina 166 Instead of sowing down twenty-four desyatins, they had only planted six. 1892 Times 3 Mar. 3/3 Some 15,761 dessiatine's being about 2½ acres.)

Destai'n, v. Archaic variant of DISTAIN.

Destance, obs. f. Distance, variance, disagree-

Destance, obs. f. DISTANCE, variance, disagree-

Destane, -anye, -ayne, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

PESTINY.

† **Destarte**, v. Obs. [f. DE- II. 2+STATE sb.]

trans. To divest of state or grandeur.

16. T. Aoans Wks. (1861) I. 430 (D.) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself.. was cast down for us that we might rise up by him. **Deste**, obs. pa. t. of DASH v.

c1320 Sir Tristr. 2396 Ouer be bregge he deste. **Destemper**, obs. form of DISTEMPER. **Desten (e, -nie, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.**+ **Dester** Obs. rave. [a. OF destre right hand

+ Destern. Obs. rare. [a. OF. destre right hand -L. dextra.] The right hand.

a 1300 Eody & Soul 35 (Mätz.) Thi pronde palefreys and thi tedes that though haddest in dester [OF. on destre] leddes.

+ Desternute, v. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. de, De-3 + sternuëre, sternūt-, or sternūtāre, to sneeze.] So Desternu tament.

1623 COCKERAM II, To sneeze, Desternnte. A sneezing, Desternutament.

† Destert, v. Obs. rare-o. [cf. L. destertere to cease snoring.]
1623 Cockeram, Desterting, snorting.
Destestable, obs. var. of Detestable.

Desteyne, -nye, obs. ff. DISTAIN, DESTINE, DESTINY.

† De'sticate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. ppl. stem

of L. desticate, v. Oos. rare—v. [L. ppl. stem of L. desticate to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]
1623 COCKERAM, Desticate, to cry like a rat, llence **Destica-tion**, (rare) squeaking.
1820 Sporting Mag. VII. 119 It was the destication of mouse, who. had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the cage of my favourite magpye.

Destill, -ation, obs. ff. DISTIL DISTILLATION.

Destill, -ation, obs. ff. DISTIL, DISTILLATION. † Destin, destine, sb. Obs. [a. F. destin masc. = It., Sp., Pg. destine, or OF. destine fen destiny, f. destiner to DESTINE.] = DESTINY sb. 1575 CHURCHYARD Chippes (1817) 211 Makes an ende, as destine hath assignde. 1590 T. WATSON Death Sir F. Walsingham, Poems (Arb.) 151 By Destins fatall knife Sweet Melibews is depriv'd of life. 1599 Masston Sco. Vill. 11, viii. 211 The Destin's adamantine band. 1616 Daumm. of HAWTH. Song Poems 14 This hold to brave the skies the Destines framed. — Statue of Adonis, She sighed, and said: 'What power breaks Destine's law?' † Destinable. a. Obs. [a. OF. destinable

\*\*Jestinable, a. Obs. [a. OF. destinable fatal, f. destinable, a. Obs. [a. OF. destinable (Occurs once in MSS, of Chaucer's Boethius, but in 16th c. edd, is substituted five times for DESTINE. fated, fatal, Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal, Hence Destinably adv.(in printed edd. of Chaucer's Last He chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his comunalitee by the order of necessitee destinable. 1530 PALSGA. 310/1 Destynable, npoynted to be ones destenye, destinable. 1550-61 Chaucer's Boeth. 1v. pr. vi. 279/2 (Sk. l. 70) The destinable [MS. destinal] ordinaunce is wouen and accomplished. Thid. (Sk. l. 50). The order destinably [MS. destinal] proceedeth of the simplicitie of purveighaunce.

the simplicitie of purveighaunce.

† **De'stinacy.** Obs. [f. L. dēstināt-us, dēsti-nāt-io: see-ACv.] Destination, appointment.

1490 CAXTON Energdos xix. 70 The successyon is unto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my doth

† Destinal, a. Obs. [f. Destin sb. or F. deslin + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) l. 80 They surmounten the ordre of destinal moevabletee. Ibid. v. pr. ii. 4 Elles l wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne constreineth the movinges of the corages of men? [And three

streineth the movinges of the corages of mean plane other examples.]

(In the 16th c. printed edd. altered to DESTINABLE.)

Destinarian, nonce-wd. [f. DESTINE v., after predestinarian.] A believer in destiny.

1838 New Monthly Mag. LII. 52 They seem to be destinarians—to have a dull apprehension that everything moves on in its preordained course.

† De stinate, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch. [ad. † Destinate, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch. [ad. L. dēstināt-us, pa. pple. of dēstināre to Destine.]

1. Fated, ordained; = Destined 1. a. as pple. a 1490-50 Alexander 602 So was me destinate [Ashm. MS. destaned] to dy. 1480 Canton Chron. Eng. coxxxii, That northeren winde that is ever ready and destynat to all evel. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 111. 315 They are destinate to destruction. e 1611 Chapman Iliad xxiv. 463 The Gods have destinate That wretched mortals must live sad. 1634 Haington Castara (Arb.) 107 A small flye By a fooles finger destinate to dye.

b. as adj.
1605 Lond. Prodigal 1. i, That a bad conscience may bring him to his destinate repentance. a 1659 Br. Mogron

Episc. Asserted 99 (T.) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adver-

sary to episcopacy.

2. Set apart for a particular purpose; ordained;

intended; = Destined 2. a. as pa. pple.

rfoo W. Folkingham Art of Survey 1. xi. 38 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Bugle, Lauender.

1671 F. Phillips Reg. Necess. 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the Sons of Nobility.

of Nobility.

b. as adj.

183 Stanyhurast Aeneis II. (Arb.) 63 See that you doe follow youre moothers destinat order.

Atheom. I. Pref. (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke.

1650 CAUDEN God's Gt. Demonstr. 35 Wilful murther and destinate villany.

B. sb. That which is destined; a fated or ap-

pointed event, etc.

1675 R. Buathooge Causa Dei 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

be in vaia, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

Destinate (de stine t), v. Now rare. [f. L. dēstināt-, ppl. stem of dēstināre: see Destine v.]

1. trans. To ordain, appoint: = Destine v.]

1. trans. To ordain, appoint in Edward to the noble goddesse Ceres.

1586 Ferne Blaz. Gentrie ye Vsurping that facultye and vocation at the first destinated as peculiar to gentlemen.

1634) 7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal. 1712 Lo. King Primitive Church ii. 5 He that read the Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office. c 1870

J. G. Murphy Comm. Lev. i. 4 Laying the hand on is the solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose.

+ b. To doom, sentence (to a punishment); to ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. v. (1618) 211 Destinated to a more slow, but to a greater punishment. 1611 Sereto Hist. Cit. Brit.

1516 23 333 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had destinated to death. 1621 G. Sanovs Ovid's Met. XIII. (1626)

1526 [She] Still Queen-like, destinates his punishment. 1652

L. S. People's Liberty x. 24 To preserve their Bishop Euselius from banishment, to which Valens their Emperour had destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate or of a divine decree; pass. to be divinely appointed or fated; = Destine v. 2.

or fated; = DESTINE v. 2.

1548 UOALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. i. (R.) That name that God. did destinate and appoynt vnto hym, before the creation of the worlde. a 1617 BAYNE On Ephes. (1658) 156 Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to convert. 1618 BOJTON Florus v. i. 260 The man. 10 whom soveraignty was destinated in Sibylls verses. 1651 WITHE Primrose's Pop. Err. 11. viii. 105 The Turks. doe not regard the Pestilence, because they thinke that God hath destinated to every one his manner of death.

15 To determine the destiny of

b. To determine the destiny of.

1839 BALLEY Festus viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly destinates our life.

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose 3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose or use; to intend, design, allot; = Destine v. 3.

1555 Eoen Decades 157 Suche as they destinate to eate they geld. 1615 G. Sandys Tran. 33 Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 111. xv, We that are bred up in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end. 1745 tr. Columella's Husb. 11. xviii, Having plowed up. 1. the place we have destinated for a meadow. 1826 Souther Vind. Eccl. Angl. 303 If they were not destinated to their profession from childhood.

1 b. Ages. To be designed by pature. Cha

fession from childhood.

† b. pass. To be designed by nature. Obs.
1578 Banster Hist. Man viii. 108 Nature.. prouided for
the safe conduict of this Nerue, since to the midreif it was
destinated. 1635 Swan Spec. M. iii. § 3 (1643) 53 The night
is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep. 1660 tr.
Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 1. vi. 91 The action of seeing, to which the eye is destinated. 1691 Rav Creation
(1714) 262 Birds. being destinated to fly among the branches
of trees. 1742 Lond. & Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) B, Our
Mother Earth. 1s destinated to the Service of Man in the
Production of Vegetation.

Itence De stinating vbl. sb. and tpl. a.

1633 Peynne Histrio-Mastix 1. ii. (R.), The destinating, and denoting of vnprofitable .. and vnnecessary inventions. 1625 Gaule Magastrom. 130 To depend upon the destinating stars.

destinating stars. **Destinated** (de stine ted), ppl. a. arch. or Obs.

[f. prec. vb. + -ED l.] Appointed, predetermined;
destincd, fated: see prec. vb.

1604 R. Cawder Table Alph., Destinated, appointed.
1615 Crooke Body of Man 216 The destinated corruption of
the matter. a 1649 Drumm. or Hawth. Hist. Jas. III.

Wks. (1711) 59 The rendevouz and destinated place of
meeting. 1688 Boyle Final Canses Nat. Things iv. 214
That this. is the particular destinated use of such a thing. **Destination** (desting for). [ad. L. dēstinā-

**Destination** (destinā<sup>1</sup>· ʃɔn). [ad. L. dēstinā-tiōn-em, n. of action from dēstināre to Destine: cf. F. destination (12-13th c.) perh. the immediate source, It. destinazione.]

1. The action of destining, appointing, foreordaining, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use

influenced by sense 2.)

minenced by sense 2.)

1598 Floano, Destinatione, destination. 1623 COCKERAM,
Destination, an appointment. 1628 SPENCER Logick 208

The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being,
and Gods destination. 1755 Young Centaur i. Wks. 1757

IV. 114 It is said, there must be heresies... And why? There
is... no fatal necessity for them, from God's destination.
1762 KAMES Elem. Crit. (1763) I. ii. 246 No other branch
of the human constitution shows more visibly our destination for society... than appetite for fame. 1868 M. PATTISON
Academ. Org. v. 120 That the destination given to these
endowments by their founders was wise and politic.

b. transf. The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined.

a 1656 Bp. J. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) II. 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination. 1749 CHESTERP. Lett. III. evil. 293 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1755 Young Centaur ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination. 1795 CHEISTIAN in Blackstone's Comm. (1890) IV. 22 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us. . is high treason. 1876 Mozlev Univ. Serm. xiii. 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2. spec. The fact of being destined or bound for

2. spec. The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for place of destination, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense.)

(Now the usual sense.)
1787 CANNING Microcosm. No. 32 F 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination.
1797 Mas. Radelifer Italian vi, Anxiety as to the place of her destination.
1813 SOUTHEY Nelson 1. 190 (L.) 'It [the fleet] has as many destinations' he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries'.
1828 Webster, S.v., The ship left her destination to it is more usual to say, the place of her destination.
1832 Hr. Martineau Irreland iii. 45 She..held by his arm till they arrived at their destination.
1835 Act 18-49 Vict.
1. 60 \$20 Ships..whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession.
1891 Leeds Mercury 27 May 5/1 [He] has at length arrived at his destination.
3. Sc. Law. a. The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order. b. The series of heirs

property in a certain order. b. The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by

the course of law.

the course of law.

1754 EASKINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 130 Snbjects originally moveable become heritable: r. By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. s.v., A destination 'to A. and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest. A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 Law Reports 9 App. Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons. are presumed to be testamentary and revocable.

**Destinator** (de stine to 1). rare. [a. I. dēstinātor, agent-n. from dēstināre to Destine.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a des-

who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies.

1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soul 1. xli. 94 Detestable Southsayers, and dissembling destinators. 1610 Br. Webbe Poste Spir. Flowers, Time's Creator and destinator.

Destine (derstin), v. Forms: 4-5 destayn(e, 4-6-ten, 5-tan(e, -teyne, 5-6-tyne, 6-tyng, 6-destine. [a. F. destinare (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. destinare to make fast or firm, establish, destine, f. De- I. 3 + \*stanāre, causal deriv. of stāre to stand.] deriv. of stare to stand.]

+1. trans. To ordain, appoint (formally or de-

† 1. trans. To ordain, appoint (formally or definitely). Obs. (or merged in 3.)
c 1400 Destr. Tray 2673 It was desteyned by dome, & for due holdyn.. Thay aftermyt hit fully. 1613 J. SALKELO Treat. Angels & [Angels] destined for the perpetuall motion of the heavens. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. I. x. 105 His appanage, which the late king had destined him. 1881 Durpelled Dom Quir. I. xxv. 344 This is the place, O ye heavens! which I destine and select for bewailing the

misfortune.

2. As the act of the Deity, Fate, or a supernatural power: To appoint or fix beforehand, to predetermine by an unalterable decree or ordinance. Now chiefly in fass.: To be divinely appointed or fated; often in weakened sense, expressing little more than the actual issue of events as ascertained by subsequent experience, without any definite reference to

quent experience, without any definite reference to their predetermination. (Usually with inf.)

1300 [see Destining below]. 1340 Hampole Psalter kiviii. 33 pe boke of life is be knawynge of god, in be whilke he has destaynd all goed men to be safe. 1400
150 Alexander 518 A barne. bat drityn after bi day has destaned to regne. 1583 Caxron Sonnes of Aymon vii. 176 Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wynne the pryse. 1583 G. Bucke Commend. verses, Watson's Centurie of Lone. The star's, which did at Petrarch's bythday raigne, Were fixt againe at thy natinity. Destening thee the Thuscan's poesie. 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) 1. 13 Since the World. prevents Our best and worst Experiments; (As if th' were destind to miscarry). 1719 Young Revenge IV. i, Lovers destind to miscarry). 1719 Young Revenge IV. i, Lovers destind to miscarry. 1719 Young Restined to live apart. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Result Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 Their (the English) speech seems destined to be the universal language of men. 1870 E. Peacock Raif Skirl. III. 213 He was, however, not destined to escape so easily. 1874 Garen Short Hist. vii. § 1. 343 One who was destined to eclipse even the fame of Colet as a popular preacher.

15. quasi-impers. (passive or active) with in-

b. quasi-impers, (passive or active) with indirect obj. and infin. (subject).
? a1400 Morte Arth. 664 If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle.
a1400-50 Alexander 692 So was me destaned to dye. Ibid. 4115 Pat ober dai be desert ham destaned to ride.
3. To by or extraoret in intuition for the standard of the content of the standard of the stand

3. To fix or set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, course of action, etc.; to design, intend, devote, allot. (Most commouly in pass.) C1530 I.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 408 Kyng Godyfer dyd destyng hym selfe to come on Gouernar as fast as he might; but Hector met him fyrst, and. onerthrew him.

1541 R. COLLAND Galyen's Terapeutyke 2 II ij h, Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destined & ordeyned to the vicere of the Thorax. 1658 Evelyn Fr. Gard. (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destine to be eaten young and green. 1707 Carios. in Husb. & Gard. 31 The little Hole... towards the... Extremity of the Bean, is destin'd for the Entrance of... aqueous Parts. 1718 I.Anv M. W. Montagu Let. to Ctess of Bristol to Apr., The apartment destined for Audiences. 1818 Jas. Mull Brit. India III. ii. 68 The time which was destined for reassembling the parliament. 1842 Scott Pirate xxiii, With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destines to happiness. 1844 Lingarn Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xiv. 302 The ship destined to transport the missionaries. 4. pass. To be destined: to be bound (for a parlicular place): see Destined phl. a. 2 b.

Hence † Do'stining vibl. sh. Obs.

1 1 200 K. Alis. 6867 Of God hit was thy destenyng. 1440 Gaw. 4 Gol. 270 Dede be my destenyng.

Destine, obs. f. Destin, Destiny.

Destine, obs. f. DESTIN, DESTINY.

Destined (destind). fpl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; forcordained, predetermined, fated. (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was)

(Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. prec. 2.)

1597 Shaks. Lover's Compt. 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay?

1637 Milton Lycillas 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn. 1697 Dryosh Virg. Encid. 1, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destin'd town. 2193 Prior Ode Col. G. Villiers 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxiv, A destined errant knight I come, Annonneed by prophet sooth and old. 1887 Bowen Virg. Fincid III. 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought.

† b. 'Devoted', doomed. Obs.

a 1721 Prior (I.), May Heav'n around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed.

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed:

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed:

cf. prec. 3.

1661 BRAMHALL First Vind. iv. 87 Their long destined project. 1709 Steele Taller No. 58 7 1 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 Dodsley Agric. III. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal.

D. 1862. Fixed or appointed to go to a particular

b. spee. Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = Bound ppl. a. I. 2.

1990 Willock Voy. 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined. 1853 Phillips Rivers Vorksh. ix. 239
The troops destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 Pall Mall G. 3. Apr. 13/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838–9] introduced. You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

Destinee (destini'). nonce-wd. [see -EE.] The

person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'. Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of DESTINY.

**Destinezite** (destine d'zoit). Min. [Named 1881 after M. Destinez: see -ITE.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1882 DANA Min. App. iii. 36.

Destinist (destinist). rare. [f. Destiny +
-Ist.] A heliever in destiny, a fatalist. So Destinism, belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod. Dicts.)
1846 WORCESTER, Destinist, a believer in destiny; fatalist.
Phren. Jour.

† **Destinour.** Obs. [a. AFr. destinour, OF. destineor, ad. L. destinator Destinator.] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret. (E.E.T.S.), Govt. Lordsch. 65 Men oghte wyth byse prayers bysek be heghe destynour. bat he wille oberwyse ordeyne.

Destiny (de stini), sh. Forms: 4 destine, -ene(6), -ane(e, 4-5 destyne, -ynie, -any(o, 4-6 destonie, -enye, 4-7 -eny, 5 -inee, -ynee, -eyne, -enye, -ayne, disteyne, -yne, 5-6 destyny, -onie, -onye, 6-7 destinie, 6- destiny. [ME., a. OF. destinee (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. destinada, It. destinata, fem. sb. from L. pa. pple. des-

tinātus, -a: see -ADE suffix.] I. As a fact or condition.

1. That which is destined or fated to happen; 1. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = Fate \$b\$, \$3.a\$. 1340-70 Alisaunder 1026 Hee shall bee doluen and ded as destenic falles. \$e\$ 1445 Wyntoun Cron. vi. xiii. 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne. \$e\$ 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Destyne. \$e\$ 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Destyne. \$e\$ 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Destyne. \$e\$ 1450 Promp. Parv. 120 Destyne. \$e\$ 155 There is Fatum Christianum, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 Whitter Voices of Freedom, Crisis x, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin.

† b. A declaration or prognostication of what is our web of Fate we spin.

† b. A declaration or prognostication of what is

† D. A declaration or prognostication of fated to happen. Obs. rare.

1602 Fulbecke Panalectes 40 Eneas commeth into Italie to maintaine warre by destinies, and oracles.

2. That which is destined to happen to a partification of the comment of the comments of the commen eular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune; what one is destined to do or suffer; = FATE sb. 3 b.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 49 3if me be dyst a destyne due to haue. c 1386 Chaucer Knt. T. 250 If so be my destynee be shapen By eterne word to dyen in prisonn. c 1450 Merlin 582 On monday by goode distyne we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. 1548 Ilal. Chron. 91 The common people lamented their miscrable destiny. 1583 STUBBES Anal. Abns. 11. (1882) 63 (h. 1) was borne to it, it was my destonie. 1566 Shaks. Merch. V. 11. ix. 83 The ancient saying... Hanging and wining goes by destinie. 1665—Mach. 11. v. 17 Thither he Will come, to know his Destinie. 1665 Sha T. Herbert Tran. (1679) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them. 1812 J. Whison 18te of Palms 11. 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and hear her destiny. 1841 Miss Mitroro in L'Istrange Life III. viii. 117 All literary people die overwrought; it is the destiny of the class.

3. In weakened sense (cf. DESTINE v. 2); What

3. In weakened sense (cf. Destine v. 2): What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition; = FATE

of a person or thing; ultimate condition; =FATE sb. 4. (Also in pl.; cf. fortunes.)

1555 EDEN Decades 58 The vnfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1655 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered., and Issuff died of an Imposthume. Their Children also had little hetter destiny. 1716 Lady M. W. Montacu Let. to Lady X-1 Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 II. REED Lett. Eng. Hist, iv. 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid in. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

II. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine preordination; overruling or invincible necessity; =

ordination; overruling or invincible necessity; = FATE 1b. I. (Often personified; see also 5.)

1340 Gatv. & Gr. Knl. 1752 How bat destine schulde bat day [dyst] his wyrde. 1365 CHAUCER L. G. W. 952 Dide, He., sayleth forth. Towarde Vtayle, as wolde destance. 1530 More Answ. Frith Wks. 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destyny without any power of mannes free wyll at all. 1600 E. Blount tr. Comestaggio 19 It seemed that some furious destinie lead him headlong to his end. 1610 Shaks. Temp. III. iii. 53 Three men of sinne, whom destiny That hath to instrument this lower world. the. Sea Hath cau'd to belch vp. 1667 Milton P. L. IV. §8 Had his powerful Destiny ordaind Me some inferiour Angel. 1791 Cowper Iliad xviii. 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny. 1866 G. Macdonald Alm. Q. Neighb. i. (1878) 1 That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eclogue V. 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried.

tb. With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's

iffe or lot. Ols.

c 13a5 F. E. Allit. P. A. 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys make al-bay vnmete. c 1374 Chaugh Ancl. 4 Arc. 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wrechche. a 1668 Denham (J., Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

5. Mythol. The goddess of destiny; pl. the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life; the Fates:

see FATE sb. 2.

see FATE 5b. 2.

14. Lat. & Eng. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 573/35 Cloto, on of thre shapsisterys vcl shappystrys [vcl destynyes]. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II. ii. 15. Senen faire branches. . Some. dride by natures course, Some. . by the destinies cut. 1623 Lasle Ælfric on O. & N. Test. Ded. 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 Aodison Spect. No. 523 77, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war. 1814 Souther Roderick Xxi. 345 We, poor slaves. . must drag The Car of Destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1857 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 125 The adamantine distaff which Destiny holds.

III. altrib.

1552 HULDET, Desteny readers or tellers, Fatidici.

1554 Hutorr, Desteny readers or tellers, Fatidici.
† **De'stiny**, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb. Cf. to fate.]
trans. To destine, foreordain, predetermine.
c1400 Test. Love 111. (1560) 298/1 H in that manner bee said, God toforne have destenied both badde and her bad werkes. 1520 Carton's Chron. Eng. 11. 10b/1 That lande is destenyed and ordeyned for you and for your people. 1592 CHETTLE Kinde-harts Dr. (1841) §8 Hidden treasure is by spirits possest, and they keepe it onely for them to whome it is destinied. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. Cannus Nature's Paradox 63 The high Providence of Heaven.. destinying me to misfortune.

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation.

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 108 It is gret perille for fader and moder to curse her children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wicked thinge.
c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined

to happen). (Cf. prec. 1 b.)

1548 Hoofer Declar, Ten Commandin. iv, Such as give faith unto..such as destinieth what shall happen..committeth idolatry.

† **Destiny**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. In 5 destyne, 6 destany. [a. F. destine, pa. pple. of destiner to DESTINE.] Destined.

DESTINE. J Destined.

c 1474 CANTON Traye 198 (Sommer 397) Shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vii. iii. 36 All haill, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destany.

+ **De stitue**, v. Obs. rare. Pa. t. destitut. [a. F. destituer to deprive (of something sustaining), ad. L. destituère: see next and cf. Constitue.] trans. To deprive. (In quot. refl.)

6 1400 Destr. Troy 728 Soche a maiden to mar bat be most louet. And dawly hir distitut [printed-nr] of hir dere fader.

Thestituent, a. Obs. [ad. L. destituent-em, pr. pple. of destituere (see next).] Wanting, lacking.

1660 Jen. Taylon Duct. Dubit. II. iii. Rule xi. § 15 When any condition. is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls.

Destitute (de slitiut), a. (and sb.) Also 5

destitut, -tuyt, -tud, distytute, 6 destytude, distitute. [ad. L. destitutus abandoned, forsaken,

distitute. [ad. L. destitūtus nbandoned, forsaken, pa. pple. of destitužre to forsake, abandon, desert, f. DE- I. I., 2+statužre to set up, place.]

†1. Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. Obs.
1382 Wyclif Ren. xviii. 17 For in oon hour so many richesis ben destitute IVulg. destitute sunt. 1480 Canton Eng. cexxvi. 233 Long large and wyde elothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good ysage, 1592 Nobody q. Someb. (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

1593 Nobody & Someb. (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody. 1593 Silaks. Lucy. 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

D. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.) 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) 11. 757 If devision, and dissencion of their friendes, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute. 1530 Palser. 370/1 Destytut forsaken, destitue. 1632 Sherwood, To leaue destitute, destitue, adandomer en defresse. 1794 Cocker, Destitute, left forsaken. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Destitute, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, Destitute, helpless, forlorn, forsaken; in want and misery. 1755 Jonsson, Destitute. 2. Abject, friendless.

2. † a. Deprived or bereft of (something formerly possessed). Obs. b. Devoid of, wanting or entirely lacking in (something desirable).

a. 1413 Pylg. Sowle iv. Nx. (Caxton, 1483) 67 Thon art of comforte destythyt I see And so am I. Ocareful now ben we. 14. Why I can't be a Nun 97 in E. E. P. (1862) 140, 1 am alle desolate, And of gode cownessyle destitute. 1455 Dr. of Vork in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 1. 125 Ye stande destitut and unpourveyed of a Marshall within the town of Calyis. 1491-2 Plumpton Corr. 102, 1 am distytute of money.

b. 6. 1500 Lancelot 1178 Shortly to conclud, Our folk of

Calyis. 1491-2 Plumpton Corr., 102, I am distytute of money.
b. e1500 Lancelot 1178 Shortly to conclud, Our folk of help had ben al destitud. 1526-34 TINDALE 7as. ii. 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of dayly food. e1540 Borde. The boke for to Lerne A ij b, Not destytude of such commodyties. 1597 Moreey Introd. Mus. Pref., To further the studies of them who... are destitute of sufficient masters. 1608 Shaks. Per. v. i. 57 That... we may provision have Wherein we are not destitute for want, But weary for the staleness. 1632 Hunyan Hody War (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done. 1718 Fretchinker No. 27 P. 2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits. 180a Mar. Engeworth Moral T. (1816) I. iv. 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of ... wit. 1875 Jowett Plato(ed. 2) III. 518 A harren waste destitute of trees and verdure.
† C. Bereft of power to do something. Obs. rare.

waste destitute of trees and verdure.

+ c. Bereft of power to do something. Obs. rare.

1645 Mitron Tetrach. 60 If any therefore demand which s now most perfection. I am not destitute to say, which is most perfection.

3. Bereft of resources, resourceless, 'in want and

misery'; now, without the very necessaries of life

or means of bare subsistence, in absolute want.

The 16th c. quotations from the Bible have perhaps properly the sense 'forlorn' (1 b); but they appear to have led the way to the modern sense, which is not recognized by Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Diction-

Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Dictionaries.

1535 Coverdale Ps. cii. 17 He turneth him ynto the prayer of the poore destitute [1611 He will regard the prayer of the destitute]. 1539 Bible (Great) Heb. xi. 37 Other .. walked yp and downe in shepes skynnes, sand goates skynnes, beying destitute [50 1611, other versions in need], troubled, and vexed.] 1740 Dychr & Paroon [see 1 b]. 1784 Cowper Task iv. 455 Itid pity of their sufferings ..tempt him into sin For their support, so destitute. 1813 Shelley Q. Jlad III. 35 The deep curses which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1832 III. Marineau Life in Wilds viii. 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1838 Lytton Alice 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous weath, the other is entirely destitute. Mod. Help for the destitute poor. transf. 1764 Rein Inquiry ii. § 6. 109 These ideas look pitifully naked and destitute.

† 4. Civil Law. Of a will: Rendered of no effect

+4. Civil Law. Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or ineapacity of the heirs

therein instituted to take up the inheritance (testamentum destitutum); abandoned. Obs.

174 BP. HALLIPAX Anal. Kom. Law (1795) 38 Ha Testator
. had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B. as sb. One who is destitute, without friends,

resources, or the means of subsistence.

1737 P. St. John Serm. 224(R.) O, my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her.

1784 Unfort. Sensibility II. 12 Considering them as two poor destitutes.

1863 Fr. A. Kember Resid. in Georgia 7
Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

Destitute (destitiut), v. Now rare. -ed; in 6 sometimes destitute. [Partly f. Des-TITUTE a., partly taken as Eng. repr. of L. destituere (ppl. stem destitut-) to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see prec. adj. Cf. F. destituer, ad. L. destituere.]

+1. trans. To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to

neglect. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, je destitue.

1550 Crowley Way to Wealth 362

33\* - 2

Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other. 1627 BACON Ess., Plantations (Arb.) 534 It is the sinfullest Thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a Plantation, once in Forwardnesse. 1673 Lady's Call. 11. § 17 16. 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their

young ones.

2. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything pos-2. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything possessed); to render destitute, reduce to destitution.

c 1540 Borde The boke to Lerne Aijb, Yihe be destytuted of any of the pryncipalles. 1545 Jove Exp. Dan. v. (R.), So that the chirches and civile ministracion be not destituted lerned men at any tyme. c 1561 Veron Free-will 44 b, The mercye of God whereof they be altogether destituted. 1605 Hirron Short Dial. 61 That which destiftimes are great a number of whole families. 1612 T. Taylon Comm. Titus i. 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits. 1820 Shellev Let. to Godwin 7 Ang., I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself. of nearly four times the amount.

tuted myself. of nearly four times the amount.

3. spec. To deprive of dignity or office; fo depose.
[mod. F. destituer.]

1653 Baxter Chr. Concord 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicate instituted by one destituted? 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit.

1. 131 Let not the Patriarch think .. to destitute or depose me. 1889 B. M. Gardinal Academy 16 Nov. 31/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste.

1502 NASHE Christ's T. (1612) 40 By none shall the

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 40 By none shall the
Sanctuary be defended, but those that wold haue none
destitute or defloure it but themselues. 1890 A. RIMMER
Summ. Rambles Manchester p. v, He would have thought
that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and
destituted.

+5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint.

†5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint. c 1550 Bale K. Johan (Canden) 100 Examples we have in Brute, in Catilyne, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God alwayes destytute. 1593 Nashe Foure Lett. Confut. 42 If you have anie new infringement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you. a 1519 Fotherm Alheom. 1, ii. § 1 (1622) § Lest... he be needlesly offended, when his expectation is destituted. Hence Derstituted ppl. a., Derstituting volt. sh. 1550 Veron Godly Salyings (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylye fode. 1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Destitution & delaissement, Destituting or disappointing. 1587 Fleening Contu. Holinshed III. 1021/2 This monasterie for sundrie yeares was left destituted. 1662 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation. Derstitutely, adv. [f. Destitute a, +-LY²] In a destitute condition.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Tim. v. (R.), She beyng destitutely lefte withoute comforte of husbande, of children. of all the worldes solace.

De stituteness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The

De'stituteness. [f. as proc. +-NESS.] The state or condition of being destitute.
1657 GANLE Sapient. Fustif. 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease. 1668 H. More Div. Dial.
11. vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 BENTHAM Ch. Eng. 70 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture. 1835 GRESWELL Parables II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the embien of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection.

Destitution (destitiā fon). [a. F. destitution (1316 in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. destitution-em forsaking, abandoning, n. of action from destituère (see above): in Romanic usually a nonn of con-

(see above); in Romanic usually a nonn of con-

dition.]
+1. The action of descrting or forsaking. Obs.

Description, a leaving or t 1656 BLOWN Glosogre, Destitution, a leaving or for-saking. 1678 PHILLIPS, Destitution, an utter forsaking or deserting. 1727 BAILER vol. II, Destitution, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken,

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal. 2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal.

1554 Act 1-2 Phil. & M. c. 8 & 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical.

1644 H. Leslie Blessing of Judah 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one. 1683 Firz-WILLIAM in Lady Russell's Lett, vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness. 1864 Trench Parables 408 The man the unjust steward not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything). b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of

b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of or † in anything); want,
a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 59 A certeyne woman.
was smyte with a Palsy. And yn that destitucyoun of her lymmys duryd nat a litill tyme. 1594 Hooker Eecl. Pol. 1.
x. (1611) 25 Destitution in these flood and clothing is such an impediment. 1597 J. Payne Royal Exch. 12 Theire destitucion of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 Fitzwilliam in flow in the destitution of his real self, will .. cause a stronger sense of your loss. 1727
Bailey vol. II [see 1]. a 1768 Sterame Lett. xci. (K.), Thy mother and thyself at a distance from me. what can compensate for such a destitution 1 1700-1810 Comb Devil on Two Sticks (1817) IV. 242 A destination of all principle, honour, sentiment, and feeling. 1838 Parscort Ferd. & Is. (1846) I. vii. 336 This. does not necessarily imply any destitution of just moral perceptions. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. (1856) 176 That .. destitution of points of comparison, which make[s] the pyramids so deceptive.

4. spec. The condition of being destitute of resources; want of the necessaries of life.
a 1600 Hooker [].) They. are not left in so great destiunton, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. 1659 Hammond On Ps. xxv. 17 Paraphr. 142 My anxieties and destitutions daily increase. 1775 Ash, Destitution, want, poverty. 1849

COBDEN Speeches 33 Left in a state of destitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece II. xiv. 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution. 1892 YEARS Growth Comm. 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution.

Destonie, -nye, obs. forms of Destiny.

Destorb, destourb, obs. forms of DISTURB.

Destour, dastur (destue 1). Also 7 distore(e, distoore, destoor, dustoor. [Pers. دستور دستوبار dastūr, prime minister, vizier:--Pahlavi

dastūr, prime minister, vizier:--Pahlavi מביינים dastūtār, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees. A chief priest of the Parsees. 1530 Lord Banians & Persees viii. (Yule), Their Distoree or high priest. 1665 Sta T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 55 The Distoore or Pope. has thirteen [precepts]. 1666 Ovington Pope. 1686 No. 1686

Destourn, ohs. form of DISTURN υ.

Destrain, -ayn, -ein, etc., obs. ff. DISTRAIN 21. Destraught, obs. f. DISTRAUGHT pa. pple., dis-

+ Destray't. Obs. Also -te, -tte. [a. OF. destreit (-ait, -oit), mod.F. détroit 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place

narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place':—late pop. L. district-um, from districtus tight, strict, severe, pa. pple. of distringere to DISTRAIN: cf. DISTRICT.] A narrow pass or defile.

1481 CANTON Godfrey CLN. 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspre way, & after descended by a destrayt in to a playne. e1500 Melusine 1vii. 336 On the morne he passed the destraytte & mounted the mountaynes. † Destreche, v. Obs. rare! [app. irreg. f. DE- pref. + STRETON v.: perh. after stroy, destroy, strain, destrain, etc.] intr. To stretch ont, extend. e 1475 How wayse man taught Sone 30 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 53 Als terre as mesure wyll destreche.

Destrer, destrier (destrat, -iat, destriat). arch. Also 4-5 destrere, 5 deistrere, dextrer(e, (9 dexter, 9 dextrier, destrière). [ME. destrer, a. AF. destrer=OF. destrier=Pr. destrier, II. destriere, -ero:—late L. dextrāri-us, in full equus dextrārius, f. dextra right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his sight hand. being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

a. in contemporary use.

c 1300 K. Alis. 801 The Knighttes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destrere. Ibid. 4924 The quene may lede Twenty thousande maidens upon destreres. c 1314 Guy Warve. (A) 2356 Sir Gii him smot to Gaier, And feld him doun of his destrere. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 124 To ded han gon he falle donn of his destrere. c 1366 Charces Sir Thopas 202 By hym baiteth his destrer [v.v. destrer, dester, destrer, destrer, c 4450 Lonellical Graif xiii. 87 Faste preking vppom a destrere. c 1477 Canton Yason 9 b, Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses. c 1300 Melisine xix. 82 Then descended Raymondin for the destrer.

B. historical or archaistic. (Chiefly in Fr. spelling.) 1720 STRVE STOVE STOVE (1754) 1.1. ii. 354/1 So far into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his Destrier into the river could dart his lance from him. 1803 S. PEGGE Aneed. Eng. Lang. 287 Dexters seem to have been what we should call Chargers. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe well Some paltrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier. 1845 T. B. Shaw in Blackus. Mag. LVIII. 146 The Prince pricks along on his faithful destrere. 1845 J. Saunders Fiel. Eng. Life, Chancer 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their tight hand, they were called dextriers. 1858 Monens Sir Galahad Poems 51 Needs must roll The proudest destrier sometimes in the dust. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) 111. xii. 175 The knight on his destrier. 1894 A. LANG in Longm. Mag. June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, But he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near. Destrebute, obs. var. of DISTRIBUTE v. † Destribute, obs. var. of DISTRIBUTE v. † L. strictio binding. Striction.]

+ Destriction. Obs. rare - 0. [app. f. DE- I. 1

+ L. strictio binding, STRICTION.]

1727 BALEY vol. II, Destriction, a binding.

Destrie', obs. form of DESTROY v.

+ Destrigment. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. dēstringere to strip off, strigmentum that which is scraped

or scratched off.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Destrigment, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing.

† Destrition. Ohs. rare. [? a. OF. destruision destruction, f. destruire to Destroy (cf. destrie).]

Ravaging, ruin.

14. Childe of Bristowe 328 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 123 Where his fader dud destrition to man or womman in any toun. he shal make aseth therfore, and his good ayen restore.

Destroer, obs. form of DESTROYER.

† **Destrou ble**, v. Ob. [a. Of. destroubler, delroubler (Godef.), f. des-, L. dis- + troubler to TROUBLE. Cf. DISTURBLE.] trans. To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 43 Ye haue destroubled the parisshenes to here masse. 1474 Caxton Chesse 94 Anarice destroubleth fayth.

Destroy (d/stroi·), v. Forms: 3-4 destrui-e(n, 2-5 -struy-e(n, -stru-e(n, (-stru, -striu), 4-5 -stry(e, 4-6 -stroye, (5 -stroge, 6 -strowe), 6-7 -stroie, 5 - destroy; also 4 disstrie, dysstrye, 4-5 distruy(e, -truie, -truyge, -troge, -trou, 4-6 distroy(e, 4-7 distroie, 5 distrie, distroi, 5-6 dystroy(e, dis-, dystrow(e, -true, distrye. [ME. destruy-en, etc., a. OF. destruire (mod.F. détruire

troy(e, dis., dystrow(e, -true, distrye. [ME. destruy-en, etc., a. OF. destrui-re (mod.F. détrui-re = Pr. and Sp. destrui-r, It. distruggere):—late pop. L. \*dēstrūgēre, ppl. stem dēstrūct-, for cl. L. dēstruēre, f. De. I. 6 + struēre to pile up, construct.]

1. trans. To pull down or undo (that which has been huilt); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 242 Edwyne. destrude wyde aboute. Alie ys stedes, ver and ner, and to grounde caste. Alie ys stedes, ver and ner, and to grounde caste. Alie ys stedes, ver and ner, and to grounde caste. Beat destrui þam tun and tur. c. 1360 Wyclie Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 25 pl wallis al distried. c. 1400 Maundev. (Roxh.)v. 15 Pare was. a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarzenes hase destruyd it. 1480 Caxton Faytes of A. 11. xxxvii. 157 The cite of rome shulde haue be dystroyed. 1513 Beadshaw St. Werburge 11. 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chestre to spoyle and distrye. 1526-34 Thomale John ii. 19 lesus answered and sayd vnto them, destroye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne. 163a J. Hawward tr. Biondi's Eromena 28 To undergoe the brunt of destroying Epicamido's whole campe. 1760-72 Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. ed. 3) II. 82 Another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed. 1834 L. RITCHE Wand. by Scine 237 The English destroyed the monastery] and half a century afterwards rebuilt it.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

1632 Lithicow Tran. vii. 317 For the nature of violent streames, list old destroy all that they debord upon. 1653 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 67 Like a Torrent, which carries away, and destroies all. 1760-72 tr. Juna & Ullou's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 201 The rain utterly destroys all the trenches. 1833 Cauise Digest (ed. 4) 1. III. ii. \$24 If the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

† 2. To lay waste, ravage, make desolate. Obs. a 1225 Ancr. R. 388 A lefti. mid hire uoan biset al abuten, and hire lond al destrued. c 1220 Sir Benez 3442 And al be contre, saun donte, pai distruede hit al abonte. c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 120 Destroyyn a cuntre (or feeldis P.), depopulor, depredo, devasto. 1483 Caxros Gold. Leg. 2021 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1584 Powell. Lloyd's Cambria 11 Destroied the province of Chester. 1611 Brills Ezek. xxx. 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land.

† b. To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 He destrude þat pouere volg. nom of hem hys preye. 1621 Bollon Stat. Irel. 9 (an. 25 Hen. VI) The Irish enemies. destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nights.

3. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any

into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading

sense.)

scnsc.)
c 1314 Guy Warze. (A.) 1120 Mi hodi destrud and leyd on bere. 1382 Wyclff Prov. xxi. 20 An ynprudent man schal distrie it. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. 1. 212 For meny mannys malt we mys wolde distrye. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. India 245 That day we destroy'd about 1120 of their Skiffs, little and great. c1700 Willow Voy. 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on. 1708 H. Sirkine Too Tours Wales 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed. 1828 Amblea Reports (ed. 2) 1. 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger. 1834 Gustayson Found. Death ii. (ed. 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy. were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid v. 700 The yessels of Troy. are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

Troy. are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

1542 Boorde Dyctary xi. (1870) 260 God may sende a man good meate, but the denyll may sende an enyll coke to dystrue it. 1555 Edra Decades 115 Locustes whiche destrow the fieldes of corne. 1679 Draven Virg. Georg. 1v. 468 With Blites destroy my Corn. 1774 Goidsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue; and that, sea-water. would be apt to destroy. 1805. J. Forbes Lett. France 11. 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to dedrive of life; to slav. kill.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc., which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of snicide (self-destruction).)

a 1300 Cursor M. 22133(Cott.) First he saldo alledestru [MS. Edin. destriu, Gött. distrou] plat halud was of ur lauerd iesu. a 1325 Prose Psalter [if]: 5 Per-for shal God destruen þe on ende. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne. c 1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 1318 Dido, These lordis. Wele me distroyen only for 30ure sake. 1473 Warrw. Curon. 20 The Bastarde. hade purposed to have distruyt Kynge Edwarde. 1535 COVERDALE Bel & Dr. 26, I shal destroye this dragon without swearde or staff. a 1547 in Lancham's Lett. (Prcf. 1871) 130 Haue youe drunkune any contagius drynke to dystrowe your chyld. 1700 the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 111. 368 Of whose destroying himself I have made mention. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 131, I was... going to destroy myself... in the height of my Despair. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 11. 252 A deluge in Friezeland covered the whole coasts, and destroyed the greatèst part of the inhabitants. 1839 T. Beale Hist. Sperni Whale 160 Those young bulls... are perhaps the

most difficult to destroy. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æncid m. 1 It had pleased the Immortals . to destroy Priam's innocent

most difficult to destroy. 1889 Bowen Virg. Ancid III. 1
thad pleased the Immortals... to destroy Priam's innocent
people.

5. To bring to nought, put an end to; to do away
with, annihilate (any institution, condition, state,
quality, or thing immaterial).

a 1300 Cursor M. 25239 (Cott.) Destru [v. rr. destruy,
destroy] bou lauerd! wit pouste bin be mightes o bis wiberwin. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 4453 Pan sal he destroye
cristen lawe. 1383 Wyclip Prov. xxi. 22 [They] destroyide
[1386 districted] the strengthe of the trost of it. c 1400 Destr.
Troy 13240 All hir note of Nigromansy naidy distroyet.
1535 Coverbale John vi. 18 So destroyes thou the hope of
man. 1613 Webster Dutchesse of Matsi iv. ii, So pity
would destroy pity. 1714 Mas. Centlavae Wonder iv. i,
One tender word destroys a lover's rage. 1753 Joinson
Rambler No. 193 P.9 Every other enjoyment malice may
destroy. 1833 L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire 17 To wait.
would destroy the little chance we appeared to have. 1841-4
EMERSON Ess., Intellect Wks. (Bobn) 1. 143 Silence is a
solvent that destroys personality. 1802 Law Times XCIV.
60/2 IIe. had been heard to express a determination to
destroy bis life.

† b. Math. To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. Obs.

† b. Math. To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. Obs.

1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar, Mathescos 130 After the same anner any other Term in this. Equation may be destroyed.
1763 W. Emerson Meth. Increments 123, 2 series, where all the terms destroy one another except the first.

C. Law. To nullify, invalidate, do away with.
1818 Cruss Digest (ed. 2) II. 353 A person who bas only a trust estate, cannot, destroy a contingent remainder expectant on bis estate. Ibid. V. 217 A power collateral to the land. cannot be harred or destroyed by a fine levied [etc.]. 1892 Goddeve Pers. Property (ed. 2) 361 The statutes above cited do not destroy the right.

6. To counteract or neutralize the effect of; to render of no avail.

render of no avail.

render of no avail.

1729 BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 110 These contrary passions. do not necessarily destroy each other. 1759 W. HILLARY Diseases Barbados 181 If they are of opposite and contrary Natures, they must at best only destroy each other. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 61 The medicine has destroyed the malignity of the poison. 1850 TYNNALL Glac. II. VI. 253 A red glass. is red because. it destroys the shorter waves which produce the other colours. 47. To destroy into or to (reproducing pendere in asshaunam of Vulvata): to consign or give over to

gehennam of Vulgate): to consign or give over to

perdition in. Obs.

1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 265 It is grett meruaile bat god ..distroieb not alle bis cursed peple to helle. 1526-34
Tinoale Matt. x. 28 Which is able to destroye both sonle and body into hell. [So Coverd., Cranm., Rhemish; Wyclif lese in to; Geneva & 1611 in.]

Hence Destroyed (distroid) ppl. a., despoiled; ravaged; slain; ruined; reduced to a useless

condition.

condition.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 123 Destroyyde, destructus, dissipatus.
1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 76 Being a Lady of faithfull memory to ber destroyed husband. 1640 (title), England's Petition to their King; an Humble Petition of the distressed and almost destroyed subjects of England.
1801 G. S. Faber Hora Mos. (1818) 1. 82 The destroyed book of the Sihyl. 1821 SHELEY Hellas 494 One cry from the destroy'd and the destroyer Rose.

† **Destroy**, sb. Obs. rare - 1. In 7 distroie. [f. Destroy v.] Destruction.

1616 LANE Cont. Sqr.'s T. 1x. 476 The sweete boy, wailings most rufullie bis frendes distroie.

Destroyable (distroi ab'l), a. [f. Destroy v.

Destroyable (d/stroirāb'l), a. [1. Destroy v. +-ABLE.] Capable of being destroyed.

1552 HULDET, Destroyable, or able to be destroyed, destructilis.

1654 FULLER Two Serm. 41 Foundations of Religion destroyed (so farre-forth as they are destroyable).

1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 1. ii. § ix. 70 The Accidents themselves, are all makeable and destroyable.

1851 RUSSIM Mod. Paint. 11. III. 1. iv. § 9 Destroyable only by the same. process of association by which it was created.

Destroyer (d'stroiral). Also 4-5 destrier. distriere, 5 distruyere, destroer. [f. Destroy v. + -ER; prob. orig. a. OF. destruiere, -eor, -eour, f. destrui-re to Destroy.] A person or thing that

costroys.

1382 Wyclif Rev. ix. 11 Appolion, and by Latyn hauynge the name Destrier 11388 a distriere]. 1398 Textus Barth. Pe P. R. It. xix. (1495) 45 Also the fende hyghe Appolyon in Grewe, A destroyer. c 1410 Hynn Virg. v. in Warton Hist, Eng. Poetry x. Heyl distruyere of everi strisse. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98/1 A Destroer, vbi a waster. c 1530 Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 30 Covetyse is distroyer of bym selfe. 1535 Covradale T. Chron. Xxi. 15 The Lorde. sayde vnto the angell y' destroyer: It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1630 in Destr. Thannet (1758) 65 They are ... great Destroyers of Barbels, and other Kind of Fish. 1667 Milton P. L. Xi. 697 Great Conquerors. Destroyers rightier call'd and Plagues of men. 1795 Souther Yoan of Arc X. 54 Were it a crime if thy more mighty force Destroy'd the fell destroyer? 1807 Med. 77nl. XVII. 102 A neutralizer or destroyer of contagion. 1804 Daily News 11 June 6/5 The torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty. This type of boiler. is being put into most of the 'destroyers' which are being built for the Government.

+ Destroy eress. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ESS.]

T Destroy eress. Obs. rare. [1. prec. + -ESS.] A female destroyer.

1662 J. Sparrow tr. Behme's Rem. Wks., Catal. Extant Works No. 4 The Turba or Destroyeresse of the Image.

Destroying (d'stroi'in), vbl. sb. [f. DESTROY 7. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DESTROY; DESTRUCTION: now chiefly gerundial.

1300 K. Alis. 2888 Never siththe that destroying N'as in Thebes wonying. 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 322 To telle

hasty destriyng of hem. c1400 Apol. Loll. 69 Forsob if he lay down be suerd.. he opunib be distroyingis. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Apr 138 They. consented to the destroying down of the fair Gardens about the Town, to begin the Fortifications. 1669 MILTON P. L. IX. 129 For onely in destroying I find ease To my relentless thoughts. 1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan Nelson (1806) 271, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them.

I determined no longer to delay the destroying them.

Destroying, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -1NG 2.]

That destroys, destructive.

1535 COVERDALE Excl. xxi. 8 The destroyenge staff of my sonne, shal bringe downe all wodde. 1728 R. Morris Fiss.

Auc. Archit. 21 Novelty and Singleness were as destroying ... to Art, as... Barbarism. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 P. II. 92 To oppose the inroad of this destroying host. 1814 Souther Roderick xxx, Replete with power he is, and terrible, Like some destroying Angel! 1894 Ld. Wolseley Life of Marthorough 11. xci. 437 Soul-and-body-destroying debauchery.

bauchery.

Destroy'ingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] As a destroyer, destructively.

1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 1. 1,781 Tho' Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him destroyingly.

1862 Daily News 23 Jan., Dire forms of disease which occasionally sweep destroyingly over our towns.

+ Destruct, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. dëstruct-

ppl. stem of destruere to Destroy: cf. construct.] = Destroy.

= DESTROY,
a 1638 Mede Paraphr, 2 Pet, iii. (1642) 12 Either wholly destructed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. [So ed. 2; ed. 3 : 1653) destroyed.]

Destructant, sb. rare. [irreg. f. L. destruct-(see prec.) +-ANT.] A destroyer, a destroying agent.
1889 T. D. Talmage in The Voice (N. Y.) 25 July, There is such a thing as pretending to be en rapport with others, when we are their dire destructants.

† Destructful, a. [f. L. destruct- (see prec.) ·FUL.] = DESTRUCTIVE.

1659 SPAT Playie of Athens (1667) 2 We fear A dangerous and destructful War. Ibid. 10 The circulation from the heart, Was most destructful now.

Destructibility. [f. next: see-ity.] The quality of being destructible; capability of being destroyed.

destroyed.

1730-6 Bailey folio), Destructibility, a capableness of being destroyed.

1805 HATCHETT in Phil. Trans. XCV. 300 The varieties of tannin do not accord in the degree of destructibility.

1841 TRIMMER Pract. Geol. 257 The greater destructibility of the absent tribes by long immersion in water.

Destructible (distruktibil), a. [ad. L. destructibilitis, f. destruct-ppl. stem of destroyed; liable to be destroyed;

1255 Johnson. Destructible liable to destruction. 1268-24

liable to be destroyed.

1755 Johnson, Destructible liable to destruction. 1768-74
TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) 11. 667 Simple substances, not consisting of parts, nor destructible by all the powers of nature. 1783 Priestlev in Phil. Trans. LXXIII 412 Wood, or charcoal, is even perfectly destructible, that is, resolvable into inflammable air. 1871 Tyndal. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. Xx. 483 Forces are convertible but not destructible. 1878 Jevons Prim. Fol. Econ. 107 Destructible things, like eggs, skins, etc., are always rising or falling in value.

Honce Thestructible and the standard destructibility.

Hence **Destru ctibleness**, destructibility. 1846 in Worcester.

+ Destructify, v. rare. [f. L. destruct-us de-

\*\*TOSBILL COLLY, O. TATE. [1. I. ACSUMAT-HS (ICSTROY) TATES. TO reduce to destruction.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIV. 280 Enough to contaminate, poison, degrade, and destructify the whole race.

† Destructile, a. rare = 0. [ad. L. destructilis, f. destruct-ppl. stem: see -ILE.] = DESTRUCTIBLE.

1727 BALLEY vol. II, Destructile, that which may be destroyed.

**Destruction** (dlistrækfən ... struccioun, (5 -uxion, tyoun; 4-6 dis-, 5 dys-[a. OF. destruction (12th c.), -cion, -tion (mod.F. = Pr. destruccio, Sp. destruccion, It. distruzione, ad. L. destruction-em, n. of action from destruere to DESTROY.] The action of destroying; the fact or condition of being destroyed: the opposite of construction.

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to fragments, undoing, wasting, rendering useless, putting an end to, or doing away with anything

material or immaterial; demolition.

material or immaterial; demolition.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 4049 Aftir he destruction sal be Of he empyre of Rome. c1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 138 In destruction of mawmetry and in encresse of Cristes lawe deere, They ben acordid. c1400 Maurrev. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He asked he destruction and he vindoying of his order. 1481 Canton Myrr. III. xi. 158 That after the first destruxion of the world ther shold be other peple. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eug. III. 102 He prophecyed the dystrucyon of Jerusalem. 1553 Edra Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 13 marg., The destruction of the citie of Adea. 1604 Shaks. Oth. t. iii. 177 If she confesse that she was halfe the wooer, Destruction on my head, if my bad blame Light on the man. 1651 Horbes Excitath. III. xxxvii. 233 There should be no more an universall destruction of the world by Water. 1736 Butlea Anal. 1. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 There is no presumption. that the dissolution of the body is the destruction of our present reflecting powers. 1813 T. Forster Atmosth. Phenom. (1815) 3 Theory of the formation and destruction of repairing so great a destruction of muscle.

b. The action of ravaging or laying waste; havoe, rain. Obs. (as distinct from the main sense.)

havoe, rain. Obs. (as distinct from the main sense.) c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 202 Destruction he makes of rentes and feez. c 1400 Vivaine & Gaw. 416 He . . said, i had, ogayne resowne, Done bim grete destrucciowne. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. cxxxiv. 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche. e 1500 Lancelot 1283 Of his realme the opin

e. The action of putting to death, slaughter; now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals,

now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals, and of noxious creatures.

156 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 The destructyon of Pharao & all his hoost.

1791 Mrs. Radeliffe Kom. Forcet ix, I looked round for the instrument of destruction.

1837 Diekens Pickow. ii, Snodgrass bore under his Jeloak] the instruments of destruction.

Mod. Rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey.

destruction of beasts of prey.

d. personified.
1535 Coverdale Job xxviii. 20 Destruction [Wyclif perdicions] & death saie, we have herde tell of her with oure eares. 1595 SHARS John v. vii. 77 To push destruction and perpetuall shame, Out of the weake door of our fainting land. 1810 Scott Lady of L. m. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed;

rnin.

ruin.

C1314 Gny Wartu, (A.) 6077 Wende we wille to be douk Otoun, And bring him to destructions. 1375 Barnour Bruce 1. 204 To put hym to destructions. 21450 Kul.

Bruce 1. 204 To put hym to destructions. 21450 Kul.

de la Tour (1868) 6 She thanked God humbly that had kepte her from shame and distruction. 1535 Covernal.

Proc. x. 14 Yo mouth of y foolish is nye destruction. 1667 Minron P. L. 1. 137 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low. 1841 Lank Arab. Ms. I. 91 When the Prince beard their words, he felt assured of destruction.

3. A cause or means of destruction.

3. A cause or means of destruction.

1326 Da. Magnes Lett. to Jas. V., 13 Feb. The Armestrongges. bad avanted thaymselves to be the destruction of two & fifty parisshe churches.

1328 Hall. Chron. 99 b. Not forseying before, that this preferment should be his destruction.

1611 Binlie Prec. x. 15 The destruction of the poore is their popertie. 1798 Canning, etc. Lores of Tringles in Ault. Jacobin 7 May (1832) 126 Watch the bright destruction as it flies.

1833 Hr. Martineau Fr. Wines y Pol. iv. 38 The deplorable mistake which was likely to prove the destruction of the whole family.

1385 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Vey. 1. xxi. 26 b. Neere that are the destructions of a high tower, which in times past was...the great temple.

† **Destru'ctionable**, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + AELE in active sense.] Addicted to destruction, destructive

tion, destructive.

2 1575 tr. H. Nicholas' First Exhart. (1656) 228 Possest of the seven horriblest and destructionablest devils. 1660 11. More Alystery of Gadliness 269 Intimating that the rest of the Vices are Devils also, but not so destructionable.

† Destructioner. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

-ER1.] One that causes destruction or ruin; a de-

1621 BOLTON Stat. Irel. 10 (an. 25 Hen. FI) Destruc-ioners of the King our Souveraigne Lords liege people.

Destructionist (distrokfonist). [f. as prec + -1ST.]

1. An advocate or partisan of a policy of destruction, esp. that of an existing political system or

tion, esp. that of an existing pointed system of constitution. (Chiefly dyslogistic.

1841 Blackwo. Mag. L. 407 The intestine warfare between the Destructionist and the Conservative. 1845 T. W. Coir Puritansin 64 Chiurch-breakers: ecclesiastical destructionists of the straitest sect. 1888 R. Dowling Miracle Gold II. xix. 107 A regular out-and-out Fire-cater, Iconoclast Destructionist.

2. Theol. One who believes in the final destructional distriction of the winded an applicit.

tion or annihilation of the wicked; an annihila-

1807 SOUTHEY Espriella's Letters 11, 28 Universalists, Calvanists, Materialists, Destructionists, Brownists [etc.].

**Destructive** (d'stro'ktiv'), a. and sb. [a. OF. destructif, -ive (1372 in Hatzl.); = Pr. destructin. Sp. destructivo, It. distruttivo, ad. L. destructiv-us, f. destruct- ppl. stem of destruere to Destroy: see -1VE.

**A.** adj. Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil;

ng to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. Const. to, of.

1490 Caxton Encydos vi. 22 In all destructive of they personis, honoures, goodes, and chyoaunches. 1555 Enen Decades 265 One of these two.. shilde be destructive to lyuynge creatures. 1647 Clarendon Itid. Red. 1. (1843) 28/2 Unpolitic, and even destructive to the services intended. 1651 Hnbaes Leviath. 1. xiv. 64 A man is forbidden to do, that, which is destructive of his life. 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 318 The Apostle's sence is not the same with yours (but destructive to it). 1712 Streef Spect. No. 466 7 Vice is in itself destructive of Pleasure. 1751 Johnson Kambler No. 163 1-2 Destructive to propiness. 1794 Souther Wat Tyler I, These destructive tyrants Shall shrink before your vengeance. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, First Visit to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 1 The conditions of literary success are almost destructive of the best social power. 1875 Kinglare. Crimea (ed. 6) V. i. 252 A rapid advance. under destructive fire. 1882 Daily Tel. 19 May, Palmer's bowling proved extremely destructive, and he took no less than eight wickets. b. In political and philosophical use, opposed to constructive and conservative.

to constructive and conservative.

1824 Oxf. Unin. Mag. I. 108 The two distinct lines of conservative and destructive policy. 1841-44 Emerson Ess., Politict Wks. (Bohn) I. 241 The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless. 1861 F. Hall in Journal Asiatic Sec. Bengal 148 After so much destructive criticism, to have little of instantly helpful truth to substitute in the room of what has been swept away. 1866 J. MARTINEAU Ess. I. 36 His position, therefore, is simply

destructive. 1878 Morley Crit. Misc., Ser. 1. Cartyle 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution.

6. Chem. Destructive distillation: see quots.

c. Chem. Destructive distillation: see quots.

1831 T. P. Jones Convers. Chem. xxviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1845 Ronalds Richardson Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) 1. 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed destructive distillation.

d. Logic. Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are the products and the condensation of the products).

are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a

dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus: If A is B, C is D; C is not D, ... A is not B. If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H; but either C is not D or G is not H, ... either A is not B, or E is not F.

1827 WHATELY Logic II. Iv. § 7 (L.) In a destructive sorites, you go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.' not B. '

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force;

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism.

1640 E. Dacase tr. Machiavelli's Prince Ep. Ded., Poysons as destructives of Nature ... are utterly to be abbord.

1644 Br. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings Ded. 3 It hath been a preparatorie destructive to Royaltie. 1646 Burd. Issach. in Phenix (1703) II. 293 Their confession of Faith. is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives. 1674 Penn Yust Rebnhe 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1827 Whateley Logic It. iv. (1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive. 1856 Chamb. Irul. VI. 56 The grand destructives of nature are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to

are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly

dyslogistic.)

1832 Examiner 786/1 The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them. 1871 Morrey Voltaire (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive.

Destructively, a. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a destructive manner.

destrictive manner.

1651 Grand Debate 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth. 1665 Manney Grotius' Low C. Warres 255 The French Wars raged destructively, both at Sea and Land. a 1714 M. Henny Wks (1835) I. 37 Nothing really and destructively evil, Mod. Fluoric acid acts destructively upon class.

**Destructiveness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being destructive; tendency to

destroy.

destroy.

1647 SALTMARSH Spark. Glory (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them. 1738 WARBURTON Div. Legat. 1. 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Are vitu. 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once. 1869 Echo 30 Oct., An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness. 1875 KINGLAKE Crimea (1877) V. i. 335 The .. rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the charge. charge,

b. *Phrenol*. The name of a faculty or propensity

having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it.

1815 Edin. Rev. XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings...
helong the following species... 6. Destructiveness. 1828
Comme Constit. Man ii. § 5 Destructiveness serves also to
give weight to indignation. a 1875 Kingslev in Four C.
Eng. Lett. 568 These same organs of destructiveness and
combativeness.

Destructless, a. rare. [f. L. destruct-ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS.] Indestructible.

1845 T. B. Shaw in Blacker, Mag. LVIII. 32 The hond...
is fair and true! Destructless as the soul, and as eternal.

Destructor (distrockten). [a. L. destructor

destroyer, agent-noun from destruere to Destroy.

1. A destroyer; one who destroys.

a 1691 Boyle Wks. I. 527 (R.) Helmont does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 11. 1212 A decree ordered. all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors. cost of the destructors.

2. A furnace or crematory for the burning of

2. A furnace of crematory for the purning of refuse. Also attrib.

1881 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced.

7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Greenlane than the refuse destructor.

1892 Pall Mall G. 4 Oct. 2/1 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

1892 Pall Mall G. 4 Oct. 2/1 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

† **Destructory**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. type \*dēstructōri-us, f. dēstructor: see prec. and -orx.] A. adj. Of the nature of a destroyer; = DE-

STRUCTIVE. 1614 Br. Anorewes Serm. on Prov. xxiv. 21-23 IV. (1853) 312 It is destructory, a destroying sin. 1627 H. Burton Baiting of Pope's Bull 13 So destructory of that most precious, and pecrelesse ransome. 16. Swindenes Spousal's (1686) 228 Which impediment. is not only prohibitory, but destructory

(1080) 228 Which impediment.. is not only prohibitory, but destructory.

B. sh. = DESTRUCTIVE sh, a 1621 S. WARD Life of Faith (1627) 99 Subtilities of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postilers, rosaries, destructories, Anthologies. 1644 Br. Maxwell. Prerog. Chr. Kings viii. 94 You have point blanke the contrary, a virtuall destructory of this imagined and conceited right.

Destructuralize, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To undo the structural character of; to disorganize.

Hence Destructuralization.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. I. 494 A literal destruction (i. e. de-structuralization), an utter and final disorganization.

Destrust, -turb, -turble, obs. ff. DISTRUST, etc. + Destrited, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [perh. a corrupt form of destritued, f. L. destrituer, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit'. But the verb Destitute is not known till much later.] Omitted, left

c 1300 K. Alis, 2199 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Therfor I have, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour How bent the gentil knyghtis.

Latyn autour How bent the gentil knyghtis.

Destyne, var. of Destiny ppl. a. Obs.

Destyne, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. Destine, Destiny.

Desubstantiate (dīisvbstænjīie't), v. [f. De-II. 1 + L. substāntia Substance + -ATE: after substantiate.] trans. To deprive of substance.

1834 Mas. H. Ware tr. Amie's Yrnl. (1801) 255 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated.

+ Desu't-bulake. v. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. dēsūbu-

+ Desu bulate, v. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. dēsūbu-

+ Desu-bulate, v. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. dēsābulāre to bore in deeply, f. DE- I. 3 + sūbula an awl.] 1633 Cockeram, Desubulate, to pierce with a nule.

Desudation (dīsiudē¹¹∫sn). Med. [ad. L. dēsūdātiōn-en violent sweating, n. of action from dēsūdāre to sweat greatly, f. DE- 3 + sūdāre to sweat. So in mod.F. (Littré.).]

1727-51 in Chambers Cycl. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lexicon 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat.

+ Desu'datory. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. type \*de-

† Desurdatory. Ots. rare = 0. [I. L. type "ae-sūdātōrium, f. dēsūdāte: sec prec. and -oRY.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Desudatory, an hot House or Bagnio.
† Desue te, a. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. L. dēsuēt-us
pa. pple.: see next.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Desute, out of use.

Desnetude (deswitiud). [a. F. désuétude (1596 in Hatzf.), ad. L. desnetūdo disuse, f. desuëtus, pa. pple. of dēsuēseere to disuse, become unaccustomed, f. DE- 6 + suescere to be accustomed, to be wont.]

+1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of

†1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of anything); disuse; † protracted cessation from.

1623 Cockeran, Desactade, lacke of vsc. 1629tr. Herodian

1635) 131 A generall lazinosse and desuctude of Martiall

Exercises. 1652-6a Hevelin Cosmogr., To Rdr., My desuctude from those younger studies. 1651 Bovle Style of Script. (1675) 139 By a desuctude and neglect of it.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. iv. 160 Desactude from their former Civility and Knowledge. 1706 J. Sergeant Account of Chapter (1853) Pref. xv, By a desuctude of acting, expire, and be buried in oblivion.

1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. New Year's Eve, The gradual desuctude of old observances.

2. The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the

falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the

falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disase. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [=into] desuetude by Prelats. 1678 R. Barclay Afol. Quakers x, \$22,315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and as it were, went into Desuetude. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3914/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1820 Scott Monast., The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain. 1826 Q. Rev. XXXIV. 6 This heautiful work., fell (as the Scott lawyers express it) into desuetude. 1874 Green Short Hist. iv. \$2. 168 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude.

Desulphur (disv)[51], y. If. De- II. 2 + Sul-

Desulphur (disv'lfa1), v. [f. De- II. 2 + Sulphur. So mod. F. désulfurer.] trans. To free from

sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W. Crookes Dycing & Calico-printing 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been desulphured.

Desulphurate (disv-lhuret), v. [f. DE-II. I

+SULPHURATE v.] = prec. Hence Deswiphurated ppl. a., Desulphurating vbl. sb. and ppl. a., De-

rpt. a., Desulphurating vot. so. and ppt. a., Desulphuration.

1757 tr. Henckel's Pyritol. 109 To which the pyrites iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced. 1791 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

Desulphuret (disv | five t), v. [f. De- II. 2 + SULPHURET.] trans. To deprive of sulphurets or sulphilds. Hence Desulphurating day.

sulphides. Hence **Desu'lphuretted** ppl. a. 1898 Urse Dict. Arts III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled..soap, whereas the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap.

Desulphurize (disv lfiŭreiz), v. [f. DE- II. 1

+ SULPHURIZE v.] Irans. To free from sulphur. 1864 Webster, Desulphurize. 1892 Pall Mall G. 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste. Hence Desulphurized ppl. a.; Desulphurization, vol. sb. and ppl. a.; also Desulphurization,

Desu lphurizer.

1854 Ronalos & Richaroson Chem. Technol. I. 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization. 1870 J. Roskell in Eng. Mech. 18 Mar. 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphuriser. 1883 Cassell's Fam. Mag. Dec. 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 Daily

News 23 Sept. 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent, 1894 Westm. Gaz. 6 Feb. 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact.

Desult (d'sr'lt), v. nonce-wd. [ad. L. dēsultāre to leap down, f. DE-I + saltāre to leap.] intr.

To proceed in a desultory manner.

1872 M. Collins Pr. Clarice I. vi. 95, I digress, I desult.

1873 — Miranda II. 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS Blacksmith & Scholar I. 201 We must not desult.

smith & Scholar I. 201 We must not desult.

Desultor (dřsvítěj). rare. [a. L. děsultor leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from děsilīre, děsult- to lcap down.] A circus horse-leaper.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, Desultores, desultorii, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circussian Games.] 1880 M. Collins Th. in Garden 1. 183 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about.

Desultorily (des žiltarili), adv. [f. Desultorey hanging 2] In a desultor or random manner: manner:

+-LY 2.] In a desultory or random manner; un-

+-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

1664 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy.

1803 Med. Jrnl. X. 306 The late influenza. proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive.

1812 SHELLEY Let. in Hogg Life (1858) II. V. 140 Have I written desultorily?

1801 T. Hardy Tess I. vi, They had spent some time wandering desultorily.

1801 ATKINSON Moorland Par. 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about.

1802 The STATE STA

Desultoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method.

disconnectedness; lack of method.

1661 Boyle Style of Script. Pref. (1675) to The Seeming Desultorinesse of my Method.

1727 Balley vol. II, Desultoriness, the Skipping from one Thing to another.

1788 Reio Act. Powers II. iii. 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man.

1816 Buchan in Singer Hist. Cards 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations.

1870 Pall Mall G. 9 Aug. 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness.

Sketchiness. **Desultorious** (despltö®'riðs), a. [f. L. dēstultūri-us Desultory + -ous.] = Desultory a. I.
1637 Gillespie Eng, Pop. Cerem. II. ix. 52 O desultorious Declamation! O roving Rethorike! α 1638 Μερε Rem.
Αρος. Wks. (1672) III. 322 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters. 1703 ΒΡ. Patrick Comm. 2 Sam. vi. 10 David danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use. 1719 Waterland Vind. Christ's Divinity 459 Fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits. 1819 H. Busk Vestriad III. 525 Tripping with loose and desultorious toe. **Desultory** (de'spltəri), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dēsul-

**Desultory** (de'sŏltəri),  $\alpha$ . (sb.) [ad. L. dōsultōri-us of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, de-

Desultory (de'solteri), a. (30.) [ad. L. desultorius of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. dēsultor: see Desultors.] A. adj.

1. Skipping about, jimping or flitting from one thing to another; irregularly shifting, devious; wavering, unsteady. lil. and fig.

1381 Mulcastra Positions xxxix. (1887) 220 Not resting vpon any one thing, but desultorie ouer all.

1594 Be. Anoaewes Serm. 11. 68 'Winter brooks' as Job termeth flitting desultory Christians. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. is 31 The Crown, since the Conquest, never observed a regular, but an uncertain and desultory motion. 1699 Bentley Phal. 86 Persons of a light and desultory temper, that skip about, and are blown with every wind, as Grasshoppers are. 1699 Bunnet 39 Arl. xx. (1700) 195 All men ought to avoid the Imputations of a desultory Levity. 1748 J. Mason Elocut. 19 To cure an uneven, desultory Voice. 10 not begin your Periods... in too high or too low a Key. 1754 Eeles in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 132 That desultory motion, by which it flies off from an electrified body. 1784 H. Elliott in Dk. of Leeds's Pol. Mem. (1884) 259 There is also a peculiar desultory motion in His Royal Highnesses eye. 1789 G. White Selborne xv. (1853) 63, I shot at it but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. 1825 Southey Paraguay Proem, Ceasing here from desultory flight.

2. Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action; immethodical.

2. Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action; unmethodical.

1740 Warburton Let. 2 Feb. (R.), This makes my reading wild and desultory. 1773 Burke Cerr. (1844) 1.427 Writing. not in a desultory and occasional manner, but systematically. 1779 MAD. D'Arbelay Diary 14 June, She is a very desultory readen. 1827 Hare Guesses (1859) 146 Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought. 1855 Millian Lat. Chr. (1864) IV. vii. i. 3 A desultory and intermitting warfare. 1872 Geo. Ellon Middlem. xix. (1873) 104 Guests whose desultory vivacity makes their presence a fatigue. 1876 Stubbs Med. 4, Mod. Hist. ii. 41 The temptation to desultory research, however it may anuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

18. Definition of the selection of the selection of disconnectedly;

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly;

random.

random.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis not for a desultory thought to attone for a lewd course of life. 1822 HAZLITT Table-t. Ser. II. vi. (1869) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.].

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appear-

ance; motley. rare.

1842 Alison Ilist. Europe (1849-50) XIII. lxxxviii. § 42.

148 They.. shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks.. sweeping by. 1866 Howells Venet. Life ii. 19 A beggar in picturesque and desultory certures.

B. sb. A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus. Obs. rare -

1653 URQUIART Rabelais 1. xxiii, These horses were called desultories.

+ Desulture. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. desultura,

leaping down, vaulting.]
1727 Balley vol. II, Desulture, a vaulting from one horse to mother.

† Desume, v. Obs. [ad. L. desum-ere to take

† **Desu'me**, v. Obs. [ad. L. disūm-ēre to take from a mass, piek out, cull, f. De· 2 + sīmēre to take.] trans. To take or obtain (from some source); to derive, borrow, deduce.

1564 Haward Eutropius To Rdr. 7 A language more rife and familiare than those from whence he [Tully] desumed them. 1623 Hart Arraignm. Ur. Ep. to Rdr. A], Some things desumed from mine owne experimental knowledge. 1646 Sir T. Browns Pseud. Ep. 111, xiv. 140 Nor is this Salamanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Minerall substance. 1697 POTTER Antip. Greece II. xiii. (1715) 304 Frim this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names.

† **Desu'mption.** Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. dīsūmēre, ppl. stem desumpt.] Taking (from some source).

some source).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desumption, a chusing, or taking ut. 1775 Asu, Desumption, the act of taking from others.

Desupernaturalize: see DE- II. 1.

† Desvoy, v. Obs. rare 1. [a. Of. desvoy.er, var. of desvier:—late L. type \*disviāre for L. deviāre; see DE- I. 6.] intr. To go out of the way, to deviate.

1481 CANTON Nyrr, III. xiv. 166 By which they desuoy and goo out of the waye.

Deswade, obs. form of DISSUADE 7.

† Deswarré, ppl. a. Obs. [a. AFr. \*deswart, OF. \*desguart, \*desgart = OF. esguart, eswart, esgart, mod. F. égart.] Gone out of the way; that has lost his way, gone astray, stray. Another form of the word is in the title Sir Dégarré = knight deswarré, in the quotation.

c 1314 Gny Warn. (A.) 6003 A knişt icham deswarre, þat in [v. r. herborough] y hid par charite.

Desy, obs. var. of Dizzy.

**Desynonymization** (dījsin@nimaizalfon). [n. of action f. next: sec -ATION.] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be differentiated in use.

186a II. Spencer First Princ. II. xix. § 153 It has been remarked... that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings—a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization', Ibid., The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect.

Desynonymize (dīsing nimaiz), v. [f. De-II. I + SYNONYM + -IZE.]

1. trans. To differentiate in meaning words pre-

1. trans. To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymons.

1817 Coleride Biog. Lit. iv. (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth. working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning. 1827 Hare Guesses Ser. 1. (1823) 220 His [Coleridge's] word to desynonymize... is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language. 1828 FARRAR Early Chr. I. ix. 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.

b. To free from synonyms.

1873 F. Hall Moil. Eng. 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized.

2. intr. To cease to be synonymous.

a 1862 Buckle Misc. Wks. (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymize.

Hence Desynonymized ppl. a., -izing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Desyno'nymized fpl. a., -izing vol. sv. and fpl. a.

1833 J. C. Hare in Philolog. Museum II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of. 1851 Trench Study of Words vi. (1869) 225 The process of 'desynonymizing'. 1884 Farrar Linke 359 'Aνάθεια is only a desynonymized form of the same word [aνάθμα].

† Desyte, v. Obs. rare. [? f. L. dēsit-, ppl. stem of dēsinėre to cease: cf. Desition.] ? To leave off. a 1529 Skriton Col. Cloute 8 Eythyr for to endyte or else for to desyte.

Det, carlier spelling of Debt sb. and a.

Detach (dřavt), v. In 5 distache. [a. F. dělache-r, earlier destacher, destachier (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp. destacar, It. distaccare, f. Rom. des-, L. dis- (Dis-) + Rom. tacca, F. tache nail, des-, L. dis- (Dis-) + Rom. tacca, F. tache nail, tack, fixed point, spot. Cf. ATTACH. Used by Caxton in form distache from OF. des- (see DES-) but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c.]

1. trans. To unfasten and separate; to disconnect,

1. Items. To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disnnite. Iil. and fig.

1c 1477 Caxron Jason 115 b, He distached and ripte it of, 1686 F. Serner tr. Varilla's IIo. Medicis 75 Coglione detached himself out, for the viewing him the better. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. IV. 219 We must now Detache and disingage our Hearts from the Creatures. 1736 Butler Anal. It. vii. 333 The testimony of S. Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles. 1794 Sullivan View Nat., 11. 6 The flints. I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them. 1797 Mann in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 446 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England. 1798 Lamm Resammend Gray xi., [11] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits. 1800 t. Lagrange's Chem. 1. 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr Hist. Servia 258 Nor could Kara George venture to detach himself from the Russians. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) 11. App. 575 Northamptonsbire and Hunting.

donshire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1, 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the

both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the boat.

2. Mil. and Naval. To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission. Also transf.

1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. vi. 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their Cannon. 1697 POTTER Antig. Greece 1. xxvl. (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians, 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To detach (Fr. in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1727 H. BLAND Mill. Disc. xiv. 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place.

1796-7 Instr. 4 Reg. Cavalry (1813) 257 During this the front line detaches skirmishers. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 678 Several regiments. detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick.

2bod. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. Desp 1V. 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms.

3. intr. (for reft.) To disengage and separate one-self, to become disconnected.

3. intr. (for reft.) To disengage and separate oneself, to become disconnected.

1842 Tennyson Vision of Sin iii, Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.

Hence Deta ching vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. (1873) VI. xv. xi. 62 Stronger
than they by their detachings. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech.
Boat-detaching Hook, one adapted to be suddenly cast
loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the
water. 1884 Pall Mall G. 25 July 11/1 The detaching
shaft springs back. 1890 Alhenzum 21 June 795/3 That
detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is
necessary to physical and mental well-being.

Detachabitity.

Detachability. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capa-

bility of being detached.

1825 COLERIDGE Aids Reft. (1861) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination. 1878 Scribner's Mag. XVI. 1347 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work.

we see a baby at work. **Detachable** (d/kæ'tʃáb'l), a. [f. prec. vb. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being detached or separated. **18:8** BENTHAM Ch. Eng. 406 This detachable mass of pay. **1834** Fraser's Mag. X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages. **1857** Macreego Roy.

Alone (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place. **1878** DOWDEN Stal. Lit. 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable. **1883** Standard 6 Apr. 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage.

Deta chableness. [f. prec. + - NESS.] Capa-

bility of being detached.

1855 H. Spencer Princ, Psychol. (1870) I. 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed. Detached (ditartst), ppl. a. [f. Detach v. + -ED.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; sepa-

-ED.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Bastion detached or cut off, that which is separated from the Body of the Works. 1712

J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 20 The House stands detached. 1727 51 Chambers Gred. 5. v., In painting, the figures are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand free, and disengaged from each other. 1791 Boswell Yolmson Advt., Innumerable detached particulars. 1794 Sellivan View Nat. II. 77 Ore found in large detached masses. 1801

Mrs. Ch. Smith Solitary Wanderer II. 38, I took a small, but elegant, detached house. 1860 Tyndal, Gac. 1, vii. 47

In the centre .. stands a detached column of granite. 1868

Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. 1x. 490 A few detached events must be mentioned. 1879 Six G. G. Scott Lect.

Archit. I. 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used alternately. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 27/2 The villa stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'.

Detachedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a

stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'. **Deta chedly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from others of the same kind, or from context, etc.

1797 E. M. Lomax Philanthrope 252 The tree, the rock, or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another.

1824 Sin E. Brydes Lett. on Byron, Some of the sentiments [in 'Caia'], taken detachedly .. are .. dangerous.

1847 Lin Lindsay Chr. Art 1. 122 We are at liberty .. to consider them detachedly. **Detachedness** (dfree fitnes, -cdnes). [f. as

prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or

prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation. 1768 Wom. of Honor 111. 214 So complete had his detachedness been from his family. 1892 Alterwarm 17 Sept. 392/2 It may be that this 'detachedness'—unkind persons call it selfishness... is an element of a noble strain.

Detacher (dita: 151). [f. Detach v. + -er l.]

A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching.

instrument for detaching,

1884 Bath Herald 27 Dec. 6'5 After being carried through
centrifugal dressers.

centrifugal dressers. **Detachment** (ditætsment). [a. F. détachement (1642 in Hatzs.), f. détacher: see -MENT.]

1. The action of detaching; unfastening, discon-

1. The action of detaching; nnfastening, disconnecting, separation.

1669 Woodhean St. Teresa 1. Pref. 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature.

1699 J. Woodward in Phil. Trans. XXI. 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants.

1783 POTT Chirurg.

Wks. 11. 17 A detachment of fibres from the fascia lata of the thigh.

1876 W. H. POLLOCK in Contemp. Rev. June 55

The growth of the drama has. gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent.

1880 Car-

PENTER in 19th Cent. No. 38, 612 Bergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent

2. Mil. and Naval. The separating and dispatching of part of a body of troops, etc., on special

service.

Service.

1678 Phillips, Detachment, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place.

1632 LUTTRELL Brief Red, (1857) 111, 116
They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine.

1724 De Foe Men. Cavalier (1840) 107
The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men.

1748 CHESTERF, Lett. II. clz., 75 Which would have. caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders.

1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. 1, 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment.

3. concr. A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly

rate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.

1678 Butler Hud. III. iii. 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legion's regiment. 1681 LUTTRELL Brief Red. 1857) I. 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Firbarris's discovery. 1744 De Foe Mem. Cavaller (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead. 1730 CIBBER APOL X. 273 A Detachment of Actors from Druty-Lane. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. HI. Iii. 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march. 1838 Therwall Greece II. xv. 291 He sent a detachment of his feet to seize the island of Cythern. 1859 F. A. Grefftins Artil. Man. (1862) 112 A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners. gunners.

gunners.

attrib. 1881 J. Grant Cameronians I. i. 3 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 Mrs. Alexander Freres iii, He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.

4. A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding

from connexion or association with surrounding things.

1862 Maurice Mar. & Met. Philos. IV. iii. \$ 36. 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc.]. 1871 Tynoall. Fragm. Sc. (1879 1. iv. 126 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air. 1874 Morley Compromise. (1880) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world. 1883 Bril. (J. Rev. Oct. 392 An apattress or detachment from self. 1883 Bryce Amer. Commo. II. in. liii. 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.

b. A condition of spiritual separation from the

A condition of spiritual separation from the

D. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1669 in 1.)

1798 Lamb Rosamund Gray xi, The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward.

1853 M. Kelly tr. Gosselin's Power of Pope I. 9: To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment.

1865 J. H. Newman Callista 199 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint.

1865 T. F. Knox Life Henry Suso 152 Let all wno suffer with detachment rejoice.

1891 Daily News 3 Apr.

5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

Erroneously for Attachment 1-2.

Erroneously for Attachment 1-2.

"Erroneously for ATTACHMENT 1-2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. Detachiare, To seize or take into eustody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law.

1727 Balley vol. II, Detachment, in Law, a sort of Writ.

Detail (d/ter), d/ter), sb. [a. F. détail (12th c. in Hatzf.) the action of detailing, the result of this action, retail, f. stem of détailler: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase in detail, F. en détail, opposed to en gros in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F. détail du service, distribuer l'ordre en détail. Fenouieres, a. 1711.1 5 represents the r. action .... l'ordre en détail, Fenquieres, a. 1711.]

1. The dealing with matters item by item ; dein phrase in (+the) detail, item by item; part by part; ininutely; circumstantially. So to go into detail, i. c. to deal with or treat a thing in its

detail, i. c. to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.

1603 Holland Philarch's Mor. 306 (R.) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detaile, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 Phillips Philarch's Tr.), the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 Fore Ess. Man, Introd., I was anable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 GOLDSM. Rom. Hist. (1786) I. 320 They... perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought in too worth while to mention in the detail. 1785 Cowfer Wks. (1837) XV. 163 The consequences need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail. 1840 GLARSTONE Ch. Princ. 60 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail. 1847 Emerson Refr. Men, Stweedenberg Wks. (180h) I. 323 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. iv. 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail. 1870 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (ed. 2) I. App. 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details. 1804 Law Times Ref., 16 Feb. 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.

b. Mil. In detail: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another. War of detail, a war carried on after this fashion,

War of detail, a war carried on after this fashion,

instead of by general engagements. (Often fig.)

1841 MIALL Nonconf. 1. 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle.

1842 H. Rogers Introd. Burke's Wis. 85
Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme.

1845 FORD Handble. Spain 2 Being without union

[it] is also without strength and has been beaten in detail.

1858 Faoude Hist. Eng. 111. xiii. 116 Without concert ...

without a lender they would be destroyed in detail. 1886

STOKES Cellic Ch. 293 He [Brian Boru] defeated bis enemies in detail.

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed narrative or description of particulars.

1695 Woodwaao Nat. Hist. Earth iv. (1723) 238 But 1 must be forced wholey to wave and supersede the Detail of these. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle Pref Aiv, The following Sheets are a detail of Fortunes 1 have run through. 1810 (tittle), A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to 1658. 1815 T. FORSTER Atmosph. Phenone. p. 1x, Aristotle... appears to have given a more minute detail of the various appearances of clouds... and other phenomena. 1825 LYTTON Falkland 9 But my detail must be rather of thought than of action.

3. An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.): a minute or subordinate portion of any (1526).

3. An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (esp. a large or complex) whole. (See also 4 a.)

'But that is a detail!' is a current phrase humorously making light of what is perhaps really an important element in the matter in question. 1786 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) I. 560 It has given me details... which are very entertaining. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU Demerara ii. 16 The details of the management of a plantation. 1851 J. S. Macaulay Field-Fortif. 267 Hedges... skirted by details of ground that may render them obstacles. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN First. Sci. (1873) I. 1. iv. 194 In the details of dress, carriage, and general manners, the Turks are very different from Europeans. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia 17, I shall furnish you with no details. 1868 DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 393 Be particular in the minutest detail.

b. collective sing. The particulars or items of any whole considered collectively.

any whole considered collectively.

1867 MILL Utilit. v. 71 Nobody desires that laws should interfere with the whole detail of private life. x886 Law.

Times LXXX. 193/2 Legal questions.. full of dry and uninteresting detail.

4. Fine Arts. a. A minute or subordinate part of a building, sculpture, or painting, as distinct from the larger portions or the general conception. b. collective sing. Such minute parts collectively, or the manner of treatment of them. (Also transf.

or the manner of treatment of them. (Also transf. in reference to natural objects.)

1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Bnild. 309 The detail of both sculpture and masonry on the building. 1846 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. ii. ii. v. § 15 The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the carving of ages to scorn. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 85 There are no architectural details of interest. 1882 Hamserro Graphic Arts iv. 29 The most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South. 1865 J. Fergusson Mist. Archit. I. i. m. ii. 232 The Assyrian honeysuckle. forms as elegant an architectural detail as is anywhere to be found.

c. Arch. Short for detail drawing(s, working

c. Arch. Short for detail arawing, s, working drawings.

1819 P. Nicholson Archit. Dict. I. 383 Detail, the delineation of all the parts of an edifice, so as to be sufficiently intelligible for the execution of the work. The detail is otherwise denominated the working drawings. 1876 Gwill Encycl. Archit. Gloss, Details, a term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called working drawings. 1892 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. VIII. s.v. Working Drawings, Working drawings. consist of plans, elevations, sections, details of construction ... many being to the full size.

5. Mil. a. The distribution in detail, to the different officers concerned of the Daily Orders first

different officers concerned, of the Daily Orders first given in general, with apportionment to each di-vision and subdivision of the force (and finally to individual officers and men) of the share of duty falling upon them in their order; hence, the list or table showing the general distribution of duty for the whole force (general or + grand detail), or the particular distribution of that falling upon any

division or subdivision of it (particular detail).

Office of Detail in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty

Office of Detail in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

1703-8 Order Dk. Marthorough in Kane Camp Disc. (1757)
4 The Adjutant-General is to keep all the Details and an account of all things that happen in the Army. 1708—Order bid. 4 Of Details, Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed ... by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards; and that they should march accordingly, though the others made hefore did not march. a 1711 Ibid. 3 The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade; and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot. 1727 H. BLAND Mill. Discip. 281 (ch. xiv, Title) Of the Method in Flanders for the Receiving and Distributing of the Daily Orders; General Detail of the Army by which is meant the General Duty to be perform d by the Officers and Soldiers) with the Form of a Roster, or Table, by which the Duty of Entire Battalions, and the Officers, is regulated. Ibid. in Simes Milli. Medley (1768) 69 Our late Monarch, the glorious King William... was perfectly knowing in the small as well as the grand detail of an army. 1745 KANE Camp. Disc. (1757) 16 Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail. 1778 Orderly book, Maryland Loyalists, 28 Aug., Detale for outline pickett this evening. 1770 U.S. Army Regulation, [The adjutant] must assemble the first serjeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day. 1779 CART. G. SMITH Univ. Mill. Disc. s.v., Detail of Duty is a roster or table for the regular ... performance of duty, either in the field, garrison, or cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the

majors of brigade, who are guided by the roster for the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished. The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment. 1781 T. SIMES Mills. Guide (ed. 3) 9 The Major of Brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade in much the same way as the Adjutant general is charged with the general detail of the army. 1853 STOCQUELEA Mills. Encycl. s. v. Detail of Duty. 1894 Brigade Orders, Aldershot (MS.) 1. Detail, 14,10.94. Brigade Captain, Adjutant and Picquet: 2nd Worc. R. Special Picquet Hospital Hill: 2nd Lein. R. Brigade Quartermaster: 2nd Ches. R. Drums: 2 Lein. R. Company for Fire Screen Drill; none. Duties No. 1 Canteen: 2nd Ches. R. Dnties No. 2 Canteen: 2nd Lein. R. Visitor to Bdc. Schools (a Captn.): 2nd Ches. R.

b. The detailing or telling off a small party

b. The detailing or telling off a small party for a special duty. **c**. concr. A small body detached for a particular service or duty; a small detachment. Originally military, but extended to

the police, etc.

the police, etc.

[1708] see under a above.]

1780 Ges. WASHINGTON Order 14 Mar., The fatigue party for finishing the new orderly room is to be furnished by detail from the line of the army.

1828 WEBSTER, Detail 2, A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

1862 BEVERIDGE Hist. India 11. v. vii. 458 A small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery.

1884 Daily News 3 Mar., The ground ... was explored ... by the Monnted Infantry and by details from the regular Cavalry.

1885 GEN. GRANT Pers.

1888 Try Daily Times 6 Feb., An extra detail of police is always made .. and the crowd is not allowed to block the exit. block the exit.

Detail (diteil, v. [a. F. détailler (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to cut in pieces, retail, deal with or relate circumstantially, f. DE- I. 3 + tailler to cut in pieces. Adopted in English only in the trans-

ferred uses.]

1. trans. To deal with, give, relate, or describe minutely or circumstantially; to give particularly. ticulars of; to enumerate, mention, or relate in

detail.

1637-50 Row Ilist. Kirk (1842) p. xliii, The proceedings... are too long to be here detailed.

1751 Johnson Kambler No. 1777 3 When I delivered my opinion, or detailed my knowledge. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Fist I. 1 He was too modest to ... detail news and scandal from house to house. 1875 Lyell Princ. Geol. II. 11, xxvii. 62 From the whole of the facts above detailed, it appears fetc.]. 1875 Scrivener Lect. Text N. Test. 10 Certain peculiarities to he detailed hereafter. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 901 We have now detailed all the various coverings ordinarily put upon books. absol. 1841 D'Israell Amen. Lit. II. 7 There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they detail like a witness in court.

2. Mil. To appoint or tell off for a particular

2. Mil. To appoint or tell off for a particular

2. Mil. To appoint or tell off for a particular duty. (See Detail sh. 5.)

1793 Laws of Mass. c. 18 32 Whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls for the purpose. 1810 Ibid. c. 10.9 § 31 The officers, ordered to be detailed to serve on courts martial shall be detailed in the following manner. 1880 Websters, Detail, to select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or hattalion. 1861 Swinioe N. China Camp. 320 The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction. 1861 W. H. Russell in Times 14 May 10/3 His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. 1868 Sir R. Napier in Morn. Star 30 June, 1 trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer. who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort. 1885 Gen. Grant Pers. Mem. 1, xxi. 293 Soldiers who had been detailed to act with the navy. 1886 Manch. Exam. 19 Jan. 5/6 The field officers of the Royal Horse Guards detailed for the escort of Her Majesty.

b. transf.

b. transf.

b. transf.

1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 248 We propose detailing you to Italy to purchase some originals for our gallery. 1868 Daily News 2 Sept. The dry dock... will start on its..voyage across the Atlantic, being towed by five vessels to be detailed for the purpose. 1874 Bl. Collins Transmier. III. xviii. 260 A trim little waiting-maid...whom I detailed to wait upon Grace.

3. Arch. To detail on the plane: to be exhibited

in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a

m prome by abilting against the plane; said of a moulding. (Ogilvie.)

1895 Encycl. Brit. 11, 403/2 At the base they detail on the pavement or floor of the stylobate. Ibid. 404/1 The glyphs detail on the tanin of the architrave, but are variously finished above.

¶ 4. ? Confused with Entail v.2 (sense 4). 1794 Godwin Cal. Williams 289 Who had..sworn to detail upon me misery without end.

upon me misery without end.

Hence Detai ling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1810 Laws of blass. c. 107 § 31 In case of inability... of any officer...to serve...the detailing officer shall certify such circumstance to the officer who ordered the court martial.

1866 Carlyle Edw. Irving 94 Considerable gossiping and quizzical detailing. 1883 Clood in Knowl. 7 Sept. 147/2 [These] need no detailing here.

Detailed (dħē'ld), ppl. a. [f. DETAIL v. +-ED¹.] Related, stated, or described circumstantially; abounding in details; minute, particular, circumstantial

circumstantial.

CITCUMStantial.

1740 WARBURTON Div. Legat. IV. 83 note (R.) In a professed and detailed poem on the subject. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 419 No detailed report of the evidence has come down to us. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art 6, I will not lose time in any detailed defence. 1867 FREEMAN Norms. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 254 In my more detailed narrative of English affairs.

b. Fine Arts. Executed in detail; furnished with all its details.

1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry viii, 283 A fully detailed corice of the order.

c. transf. Of a writer: Given to detail, circum-

stantial.

1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 153 Described by the most detailed bistorian of this campaign.

Hence **Detailedly** adv., **Detailedness.**1806 J. Pytches in Monthly Mag. XXII. 210 He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design.

1814 J. Straling Ess. & Tales (1848) I. 439 Its positiveness, shrewdness, detailedness, incongruity.

1827 ERNSON Land

104 The. extent and detailedness of the criticism.

**Detailer** (dříží·ləi). [f. Detail v. + -er l.] One who details or relates circumstantially.

1794 Crit. Rev. Jan., The detailers of anecdotes. a 1809 SEWARD Lett. VI. 135 (T.) Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers.

De tailism. nonce-wd. [f. Detail sb. + -ISM.]
A system of attention to details.

A system of account to accurate a re-1865 Lewes in Fortn. Rev. I. 588 There has been a re-action against conventionalism which called itself Idealism, in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism.

in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism. **Detain** (ditēl'n), v. Forms: 5-7 deteyn(e, 6-7 detein(e, deteign(e, detayn(e, detaine, (7 deten), 7- detain. [Late ME. deteine, deteyne, a. OF. detenir (12th c. in Littré), detener (Britton) = Pr. and Sp. detener, Cat. detenir, It. ditenere:

Rom. type \*detenere\* for L. detinere\*, to hold offer the second of the keep back, detain, f. DE- I. 2 + tenere to hold. For the root-vowel cf. contain, maintain, sustain, retain.] 1. trans. To keep in confinement or under re-

1. trans. To keep in confinement or under restraint; to keep prisoner.

[1202 BRITTON I. V. 8 3 Ou si maliciousement le fet detener.]

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 145 The peres of fraunce beying this assyeged and deteyned. 1548 Hatt. Chron. To A traytor. whiche is apprehended and deteigned in prisone for his offence. 1605 CAMOEN Rem. 16 When King Richard first was deteined prisoner. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. 111. lix 279 He was detained in strict confinement. 1884 Miss Braddon Flower & Weed 130 'Beg your pardon, sir,' said the constable .'1 shall be obliged to detain you till this business is settled.'

4 D. pass. To be 'holden' or possessed swith

† b. pass. To be 'holden' or possessed with

† b. pass. To be 'holden' or possessed with (infirmity, disease, etc.). Obs.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 18 With this so grete A sykenes was he deternyd. 1549 CHALONER Erasmus on Folly Tiij b, To be deteigned with suche a spece of madnesse. 1660 Bloome Archit. Cb, A Maide of the City Corinthia. detained with sicknesse, dyed.

2. To keep back, withhold; esp. to keep back

2. To keep back, withhold; esp. to keep back what is due or claimed. ? Obs.

c 1535 in Froude Short Stud. (1876) 1. 422 The said abbot hath detained and yet doth detain servants wages. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER Elder Bro. v. i, My sword forced from me too, and still detained. 1670 MARVELL Let. to Mayor of Hull Wks. 1. 153 To call to account such persons as detained money in their hands given charitably. 1710 FRIBEAUX Orig. Tithes v. 221 These Tithes. have been granted by the King. but afterwards by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xxiv. 172 No longer then. Detain the relies of great Hector dead. restore the slain. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. 855 The form of the writ. is sometimes in the debt and detinet, and sometimes in the detinet only: that is, the writ states. that the defendant owes and unjustly detains the debt or thing in question, or only that he unjustly detains the debt or thing in detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal.

+ b. To keep (a person) from his right. Obs.
1583 STIBBES Anat. Abbs. 11. (1882) 80 Hereby the poore pastors are deteined from their right, and almost beggered.

+ 3. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in

pastors are deteined from their right, and almost beggered.

† 3. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). Obs. (exc. as associated with 4.)

1541 Wyatt Defence Wks. (1861) p. xxv, That in all accusations the defendant might detain unto him counsel. 1578 Banister Hist. Man v. 66 Some [glandules] are strewed as beddes vnto Veynes, and Arteries, to deteine them from hnrt. 1606 Bianie Kirk-Buriall xix. (Jam. Suppl.), To dedicate the same thing a Kirk, and yet deteene it a buriall. 1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 195 Rivers mentioned in the Scriptures, which to this day detayne their names. 1638 Pagitt Christianogr. I. ii. (1636) 41 The inhabitants of Spaine are detained in superstition, by the vigilancy of the Inquisition. 1774 Gollosm. Nat. Hist. (1776) 11. 159 When we fix and detain them [our eyes] too long upon the same object.

† b. To hold, hold down: transl. dētinēre of the Vulgate. Obs.

the Vulgate. Obs.

the Vulgate. Obs. 1882. Those men that deteine the veritie of God in iniustice [1671 hold: Wycl., Tino., Caanm., Geneva, withhold: Rev. V. hold down: Gr. Rategóriavi. 1893. Bilson Govit. Christ's Ch. 100 That. they might learne not to detaine the trueth of God in unrighteousnes. a 1694. Tillotson Serm. (1743) V11. 1846. Men have a natural knowledge of God; if they contradict it by their life and practice, they are guilty of 'detaining the truth of God in unrighteousness.' unrighteousness

unrighteousness'.

† C. To hold or occupy with an armed force. Obs.

1632 Lithgow Trav. III. 103 A large and strong Fortresse
..now detained by a Garison of Turkes. 1642 Lanc. Tracts
(Chetham Soc.) 56 Thus the Lord hath preserved an unwalled Towne from being destroyed or detained by a great

†d. To hold, engage, keep the attention of.

Obs. (or merged in 4.)
c 1585 C'TESS PEMBAOKE Ps. lxxiii. 7 No good on earth doth
my desires detaine. 1621-51 EURTON Anat. Med. 11, ii. v1. iii.
301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and
comeliness. 1780 HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks. (1841) 429 It

wants those striking revolutions, those unexpected discoveries, so essential to engage at 1 to detain a spectator.

+ e. To constipate, 'bind', also absol. to cause

constipation. Obs.

1380 FRAMPTON Dial. Yron & Steele 158 The water that cooleth the yron, doeth detayne the bellie. Ibid. 158 b, It is byndyng, and therefore it doeth deteyne.

4. To keep from proceeding or going on; to keep waiting; to stop. (The ordinary current

sense.)

150a Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 577 For pity now she can no more detain him. 1644 Millow Educ. Wks. (1847) 99/2, I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do. a 1665 Sia K. Diany Private Mem. (1827) 89 Here Theagenes resolved to detain him self some time. 1790 PALEY Horz Paul. Rom. ii. 12 The business which then detained him. 1825 Cobbett Rur. Rides 424, I was detained. partly by the rain, and partly by company that I liked very much. 1861 DUTTON COOK P. Foster's D. i, Don't let me detain you. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 113 We will not detain our readers. 1892 Times (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel. is detained in quarantine.

†5. To keep back or restrain from action; to hinder; to delay. Obs.

TO. 10 Keep DACK of restrain from action; to hinder; to delay. Obs.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 54 But he resolved not any thing, deteined by his blinde commission, and the advise of some other Capteines. 1621-51 Bueron Anat. Met. III. ii. 111. (1676) 326/t Modesty would detain them from doing amiss. 1681 Dayden Abs. 4 Achil. 244 How long will thou the general joy detain: Starve, and defraud the People of thy Reign?

+ Detain, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. Detain v.] The action of detaining, or fact of being detained; de-

1506 SPENSER F. Q. v. vi. 15 And gan enquire of him with nylder mood The certaine cause of Artegals detaine. **Detainable**  $(d\hbar \bar{c}^{1}$  năb'l), a. [f. DETAIN v. +

-ABLE.] Capable of being detained.

1801 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XII. 581 It seems..detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies.

Detainal. rare. [f. Detain v. + -AL 5.] The

act of detaining; detention.

1806 W. Taxing in Ann. Rev. IV. 116 The injustice of the detainal is a disgrace to Bonaparte.

† Detainder. Obs. Also deteinder, detaindor. Variant of DETAINER 2, perhaps influenced

by attainder, remainder.

1672 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 35 V\* deteinder of moneys by 9's Farmers upon pretence of defalcations. 1701 BEVERLEY Apoc. Quest. 32 There is also...in it the Detaindor of a Disease, a Catochus, and a Catoche, a Dead Sleep, or Insensibility with Pungency, or Vexation.

Detainer [ (d/t/z'mai). Also 6 deteiner, our, deteynour, 7 detayner. [f. Detain v. + -en]; perh. orig. a. AF. \*detenour = OF. deteneor, -eur.]

perh. orig. a. AF. \*detenour = OF. deteneor, -eur.]
One who or that which detains; see the verb.

1531-2 Act 23 II-n. VIII, c. 5 § 3 To punishe the
detours and deteiners of the same by fines. 1547 Act 1
Edw. VI. c. 3 § 2 To punish. the deteinour. 1586 J.
HOORER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 5;1/1 The deteiners
of the kingdome of England against the lawfull heire. 1647
R. Baille Lett. 8, \*Prils. (1842) III. 14 It pleased God to
make his detainers let him goe. 1689 Def. Liberty agst.
Tyrauts 120 He. is. an unjust detainer which takes another
Mans goods against the Owners will. 1850 Citus Locks
§ Keys 10 This lock. contains. several independent moveable detainers of the motion of the bolt, any one of which
would alone prevent that motion; the key was adapted to
move and arrange all those detainers simultaneously.

Detainer 2. Law. Forms; 7 deteiner, de-

Detainer<sup>2</sup>. Law. Forms: 7 deteiner, detelgner, deteyner, 7- detainer; erron. 7 or, 8 our. [a. Anglo-Fr. detener inf. used subst. Cf. cesser, disclaimer, retainer: see -En 4.]

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping in one's possession; spec. a. The (wrongful) detaining of, or refusal to restore, goods taken from the owner for distraint, etc.

1619 Datton Countr. Just. vii. (1630) 27 By distress or deteyner of the defeadant's goods. 1768 Blackstrone Comm. III. 150 Perivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nist Prins (ed. 4)

11. 1123 If the tenant, before distress, tender. . the arrears of rent, the taking of the distress becomes wrongful. . but if the distress has been made, and before impossibiling the arrears are tendered, then the detainer only is unlawful.

1865 Nicous Britton II. 249 In like manner shall widows recover damages for the wrongful detainer of dower.

1619 Datton Countr. Just. xxii. (1630) 61 One Justice of Peace may proceed in . . cases of forcible entry or Deteiner, 1769 Blackstone Comm. IV. 147 An eighth offence against the public peace is that of a forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and runs, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1800 Addison Amer. Law Rep. 41 Indicted for a forcible entry and detainer.

2. The detaining of a person; csp. in custody or confinement.

c. The detaining of a person; csp. in custody or confinement.
1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III. I. 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified. α1719 BP. SMALLAIDGE (J.), St. Paul's sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainour. 1795 Chaistian in Blackstone's Comm. (1800) I. 425 Lord Mansfield granted a habeas corpus, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somersett, with the cause of his detainer. 1884 Law Times Rep. 16 Aug. 759/2 There was no evidence...of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud.

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d. A process authorizing the sheriff to detain a person already in his custody; spec. a writ whereby a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor might be detained at the suit of another.

1836-9 Diekens Sk. Box (1850) 274/1 Unless the gen'im'in means to go up afore the court, it's hardly worth while waiting for detainers, you know. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. s.v., A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody is called a detainer. 1855 Thackeray Newcones 1. 248 The detainers against him were trifling.

Detaining, vbl. sb. [f. Detain v. + -ing 1.]
The action of the verb Detain; detention, with holdding Assigner etc. (Now usually gerundial.)

The action of the verb DETAIN; detention, withholding, †seizure, etc. (Now usually gerundial.) a 1535 Mose Wks. 386 (R.) That their paine in the fire wer but a detaining therin by some strenger power then themselfe. 1573 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 50 Taking and deteining of prisoners, ransounes, builtinges. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 125 He then conceived the cause of his detaining. 1633 tr. Finel's Praxis Med. 97 Catalepsis is a sudden detaining both of soule and body. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. ix. (R.), To shew the cause of his detaining in prison. 1795 Jenima I. 165 He scorned your detainings.

Detai ning, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That detains; see the verb.
1821 T. TAYLOR Apulcius VI. 121 The detaining earth. 1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr. Introd. (1868) 25 The detaining power of a dogmatizing effort.

Hence Detai ningly adv.

Hence Detai ningly adv.

1856 Titan Mag. Aug. 119/2 He gazed at her entreatingly and detainingly. 1880 Argosy XXIX. 388 Laying her hand detainingly upon his arm.

Now rare. [1.

detainingly upon his arm.

Detainment (d/te<sup>-</sup>inment). Now rare. [f. Detainment, the fact of detaining, or of being detained; detention.

1886 Death Earl Northumberl. in Somers Tracts (1751)

1891 11. 422 As well of the Cause of the Earl's Detainment, as of the Manner of his Death. 1622 Malines den. Law Merch.

1795 The danger of generall or particular Embargos of Ships, the likelihood of detainments of Kings and Princes. 1641

1797 18. 110. Com. 11. 151 His Detainment close Prisoner.

1755 Magens Insurances 1. 456 The unjust. Detainment of their Ships. 1883 Ld. Blackburn in Law Reports 8 App.

Cases 398 Arrests, restraints and detainments of princes. involve such a taking of the subject insured out of the control of the owners.

Detainor, -our, ciron. ff. Detainer.

1986 Detainure (d/te<sup>-</sup>initu. Obs. [f. Detain v.

\*\*Detainor, -our, cron. II. DETAINER -.

† Detainure (ditë"niŭ . Obs. [f. DETAIN 7.

+ -URE: cf. Of. deleneure.] = DETAINER 2 (of which it may be a refashioning).

1641 in Rushw. Hist. Cell. (1692) III. I. 340 Unlawful Seisure and Detainure. 1710 Patoeaux Orig. Tithes v. 315

A Sacrilegions detainure of that which is...due unto God.

Detaine, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. DITTANY.

Detain (direct) [A. variant of DETEXT.

Detant (dittent). [A variant of DETENT, affected by the pronunciation of mod.F. détente (detānt) trigger; established in this sense in gun-smiths' use.] In the mechanism of a gun-lock, an oscillating tongue pivoted over the half-cock notch in the tumbler, to prevent the sear from catching

therein when the cock falls.

1884 T. Speedy Sfort v. 60 Rifles which are generally made with a very light pull not exceeding two or three pounds, and on the tumbler of which a detant is attached, in order to carry the scear over the half-cock.

1894 W. A. Geenner (in letter), Detant not Detant is the usual spelling. the German technical word for the gun-lock detant is Schlouder.

+ **Deta'rd**, v. Obs. [a. OF. detarder, also des-, to retard, delay, f. des- (l. dis-) + tarder to delay:—
L. tardare, f. tardus slow.] trans. To retard, delay.
1675 Teosge Diary (1825) 46 Leave to com on shoare.
was detarded. 1693 W. Færke Art of War ix. 264 Let them detard their pursuers, and save their lives by scattering their Treasures.

then detard their pursuers, and save then have by scattering their Treasures.

† Detaste, v. Obs. rare. [var. of DISTASTE: see DE-I. 6.] = DISTASTE; to dislike, loathe.

1614 EARL STIRLING Doomes-day VII. ciii, Who now in dark-

ess do detaste the day. † **Det-bound**, var. of DEBT-BOUND, ppl. a. Ols.

Mortgaged, pledged.

1541-a Burgh Rec. Edin. 20 Jan. (Jam. Suppl.), The hous wes detbound to the said Jhone.

Dete, obs. form of DEBT, DITTY.

Detee, obs. form of Debt, Ditty.

Detect (ditekt), ppl. a. [ad. L. delect-us, pa. pple. of delegère to Detect. After the formation of Detect v., used for some time as its pa. pple.]

Detected; disclosed; discovered; open, exposed.

† a. as pa. pple. Obs. b. as adj. arch.

a. 1387 Theusa Higden (Rolls) V. 243 Thei were detecte by the olde moneye y-schewede. 1460 Capgrave Chron. 134 He was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his chaumbir. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 273 b, [1] haue detecte & declared the errours. 1555. Abp. Parker Ps. exix. 346 Detect I haue my wayes to thee.

b. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. & Mim. Introd., Their gills are detect. 1854 Syo. Dosell. Balder xix. 81 Detect, disowned, detested, and despised, There is no power to which ye can be true.

Detect (ditekt), v. [f. ppl. stem detect- of L.

Detect (dite kt), v. [f. ppl. stem detect- of L. Detect (dre'kt), v. [1. ppl. stem detect- of L. detegere to uncover, discover, detect, f. De- I. 6 + tegere to cover. The earlier ppl. adj. Detect (see prec.) was retained as pa. pple. of the verb, till gradually displaced by detected.] + 1. trans. To uncover, lay bare, expose, display (something covered up or hidden). Obs.
1447 Bokenham Seyrtys (Roxb.) 7, I preye... that ye detecte It in no wyse wher that vylany It myht haue. 1546

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon..as scone as it was detected & brought to lyght..anone it aucyded. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 11. 73/2 Secret Confession, wherein Men do detect their sins in the Priests ear. 1594 Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 664 Detect and reveal still the foundations and buildings of all treasons and conspiracies. 1668 CULPEPPER & Cole Burthol. Anat. 1. iii. 5 On one side the Fat besprinkled with its Vessels, and on the other side certain Muscles Detected. 1691 Care of Exeter Coll. Pref. Aij, The badness of his cause was sufficiently detected by the weakness of his defence. 1739 LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge 41, I cannot Answer this Objection, without detecting a gross Ignorance in those that proposed it. † 2. To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. Obs.

or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. Obs.

c 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. xvi. 88, I detecte here no man in special.
1577-87 IDLINSHED Chron. 1. 41/1 Whose last words... detected him of manifest ambition. 1504 Hooker keckl. Pol. (1676) 342 The Gentlewoman goeth forward, and detecteth herself of a crime. 1603 Shaks. Mear. for M. III. ii. 129, I nener heard the absent Duke much detected for Wonnen. 1604 R. Cawdder Table Alph., Detect, bewray, disclose, accuse. 1645 Pagitt Ilersiogr. (1646) 9 And he also cut a young wenches throat, lest she should detect him.

† b. To divulge, reveal, give information of (a thing). Obs.
c 1465 Hist. Doc. Roch. (E. E. T. S.) 7 But if it shall hap so to know any such (heresies), I shall detecte them to myn ordinarie. 1735 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 314 One of the lieutenants discovered and detected this villanous contrivance.

3. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret

3. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret possession of some quality, or performance of some act; to find out the real character of.

1881 Pettie Grazzo's Civ. Comt. 1 (1580) 28 b, In processe of time she was detected to be one of a naughtie slanderous tongue. 1711 Medley No. 39 If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd. 1774 Goldson. Grecian Hist.

1.90 Cleomens. being detected of having suborned the priestess, slew himself. 1789 Bertham Princ. Legisl. xi. \$24 Vou have detected a haker in selling short weight, you prosecute him for the cheat. 1870 E. Percock Ralf Skirl.

1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) III. 200 Vour dishonesty shall do you no good, for I shall detect you.

4. To discover, find out, ascertain the presence, existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observation).

tion).

1736 C. Lucas Ess. Waters III. 263 The former obstacles must be abolished as soon as detected. 1797 Goowin Enquirer 1. vi. 43 We detect all the shades of meaning. 1823 J. Bancock Dom. Amusem. 25 It is a capital good test for detecting arsenic in any liquid whatever. 1835 Browning Paracelsus ii, What use were punishment, unless some sin Be first detected? 1847 Enerson Refr. Men, Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) 1. 373 Napoleon examined the bills of the creditors himself, detected overcharges and errors. 1849 Murgentson Siluria iii. 45 Sandstone in which no other remains hut fucoids have been detected. 1882 Penony Eng. Journalism xvi. 120 He was a man. with an eye that detected a false note in an article.

Hence Detected ppl. a., Detecting vbl. sb.
1602 Shars. Ham. ii. ii. 65 Well my Lord. If he steale ought the whilst this Play is Playing, And scape detecting, I will pay the Theft. 1654 Codrigon tr. Hist. Iristing Commun. (1851) 449 The detected Falshood and Ambition of som. 1694 tr. Millon's Lett. State Aug. 1656 The vilest and most openly detected Assassinates. 1836 J. Glebert Chr. Atonem. ii. (1852) 52 Who would not . frown it away as detected cheat?

Detectability. vare. [f. next; sec:ITV.]

Detectability, rare. [f. next: scc-ITY.] 1805 W. Tayton in Monthly Mag. XIX. 219 With far feehler detectability.

Techler detectability.

Detectable (d/tc/ktáb'l), a. Also -ible. [f. DETECT v. + -ABLE. The spelling -ible is according to L. analogies, but L. -tectibilis does not occur.]
Capable of being detected.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. vii. ii. 419 More were concealed by parties not detectable. 1831 Blackev. Mag. XXX. 122 No heel-tap was detectable. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 151 The amount of phosphates... is extremely ninute, and no longer detectible by the ordinary tests. 1871 R. II. HUTTON Ess. I. 340 The real link not being detectable without a special and individual insight. 1888 BAYCE Amer. Commu. II. 124 Where illegitimate expenditure is more frequent and less detectible. Illence Dete'ctably adv.

Hence **Dete'ctably** adv. 1887 Standard 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably' different liquid. **Detection** (dire'ksan). [ad. L. dētection-em

Tertullian), n. of action from detegere to DETECT.] The action of detecting.

†1. Exposure, revelation of what is concealed;

†1. Exposure, revelation of what is concealed; criminal information, accusation. Obs.

141 Rifley Comp. Alch. Rec. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 189
That Oylysh substance. Raymond Lully dyd ealt Hys Basylyske, of whyche he made never so playne detection.

1520 More Dyaloge in. iv. Wks. 211/1 Wherfore it were not reason in a detection of heresy, to suffer,.. the crime wel proued, any new witnesses to be receyued.

1541 PAV.

1541 PAV.

1541 PAV.

1541 PAV.

1542 PAV.

1543 PAV.

1544 PAV.

1546 Pare Exam. Aijb, The detection and detestation.. of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570-6 Lamardo Peramb. Kent (1826) 209, I will not sticke to bestow a few wordes for the detection thereof. 1691 Case of Exeter Coll. 30 But this fallacy...must not escape without a detection. 170 Streele Taller No. 76 P 4 When hy a publick Detection they fall under the Infamy they feared.

1807

CRANBE Par. Reg. 1. 710 In all detections Richard first confessed.

2. Discovery (of what is unknown or hidden); finding out. Obs. exc. as in b.

1623 COCKERAM, Detection, a discouerie. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. 1. i. 3 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who in the year 1497, made a further Detection of the more Southern Regions in this Continent.

b. spec. The finding out of what tends to elude protice whether on account of the particular form

notice, whether on account of the particular form or condition in which it is naturally present, or because it is artfully concealed; as crime, tricks, errors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a substance, hidden causes, etc.

stance, hidden causes, etc.

1619 NAUNTON in Fortest. Papers 105 Whether .. safe for him to attend him selfe in person, without danger of detection. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 183 77 It is easy for the author of a lie, however malignant, to escape detection. 1791 Mes. Radclifer Ron. Forest viii. She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection. 1798 Ferrara Illustr. Sterne vi. 175 One of the most curions detections of his imitations. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i. § 2. 278 The utmost stars of our present faint detection. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 29 The detection of corresponding customs, opinions, laws, beliefs, among different communities. 1884 Gustafson Found. Death i. (ed. 3) 2 Adulteration, now perfected almost beyond the possibility of detection.

Detective (dIte kliv), a. and sb. [f. L. detectppl. stem: see Detect v. and -ive. (The sb. has been adopted in mod. F. from English.)]

been adopted in mod.F. from English.)]

A. adj. Having the character or function of detecting; serving to detect; employed for the purpose of detection.

pose of detection.

1843 Chamb. 9rnl. XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the detective police.

1843 Chamb. 9rnl. XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the detective police.

1852 Active More Active policeman attires himself in the dress of ordinary individuals.

1862 SHIBLEY NURSE Crit.

1863 E. P. Hoon in Leisure Hour Apr. 227 Instances of the detective power of ridicule.

1862 SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps. cxxii. 1 [1t] is detective as to our character.

1863 T. BENT Ethiopia 62 Regardless of..strangers, and my wife's detective camera.

18. sb. One whose occupation it is to discover matters artfully concealed; particularly (and in the original application as short for detective policeman, or the like) a member of the police force

man, or the like) a member of the police force employed to investigate specific cases, or to watch particular suspected individuals or classes of offenders. Private detective, one not belonging to the police force, who in his private capacity, or as attached to a Detective Agency or Burean, under-

attached to a Detective Agency or Burean, undertakes similar services for persons employing him.

1856 Ann. Reg. 185 Some London detectives were despatched, to give their keen wits to the search. 1871 B.

TANION FRANKI (1875) I. Pref. 12 There are critical detectives on the track of every author. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III.

39 The criminal turned detective is wonderfully suspicions and cautious. 1876 D. R. Franco School Inspection § 59.

90 If the inspector is to be anything more than a mere detective of faults. attrib. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (title)

XYS, a Detective Story.

Hence Detectiveship, the office or function of detective: Detectivist names and one who

a detective; Detectivist, nonce-wd., one who

professedly freats of detectives.

1877 J. HAWTHORNE Garth III. IX. IXXV. 184 In my amateur detectiveship.

1892 W. WALLACE in Academy 24 Sept. 261/1 It may be hoped that Dick Donovan is the last of the detectivists in fiction.

**Detector** (dhe kton). Also -er. [a. L. detector (Tertull.), agent-n. from L. detegère to DETECT.] He who or that which detects.

†1. A person or thing that discloses, brings to light, or reveals; one who informs against or ac-

light, or reveals; one who informs against or accuses; a revealer; an informer, an accuser. Obs.

1541 PANNEL Catiline xxxiv. 52 The detectour is false and corrupted with mede. 1611 Cotga., Encuscur, a detecter, discloser, appeacher, accuser. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World.

1618 (R.) As a reward unto the detectors of lands concealed. 1637 BASTWICK Litany IV. 3 Those should be punished, that were detectors and manifesters of them.

1680 BAXTER Cath. Commun. (1684) 30 This is to comply with the World, that taketh the detecter only for the sinner. 1742 Young Nt. Th. ii. 641 A deathbed's a detector of the heart. Here tir'd dissimulation drops her masque.

2. One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

2. One wind finds out that which is artifully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

1605 Shaks. Lear III. v. 14 O Heauens! that this Treason were not; or not I the detector! 1657 EVELYN Diary 7 Jan., Dr. Joyliffe. first detector of the lymphatic veins. 1755 Johnsson, Detecter, a discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide. 1791 Boswell. Johnson (1887) 1. 407 Rev. Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, the great detector of impostures. 1840 MILL Diss. & Disc., Bertham (1895) 1. 352 The keenest detector of the errors of his predecessors.

3. An instrument or device for detecting the presence of anything liable to escape observation, for indicating any deviation from normal conditions, or the like.

or the like,

a. An arrangement in a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is indicated and frustrated. b. A low-water indicator for a boiler. c. A small portable galvanometer, which indicates the flow and direction of a current of electricity, used for testing purposes. d. An apparatus for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water, a torpedoetector. e. attrib. in various senses, as detector-bar, galvanometer, -lock, -spring, etc.

1833 J. Holland Manuf. Metal II. 275 His success in

this attempt was not better than before, for he overlifted the detector of each lock. 1850 Chubb Locks & Keys 13 F is the detector-spring. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. s.v., Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1818. 1889 G. Findlay Eng. Railway 75 'Detector Bars' are employed on parts of the line which cannot be seen by the signalman, to prevent the signals being lowered when the line is occupied by a train. Ibid., 'Detector Locks' are applied to facing points, and are worked by the wire that works the signals. 1893 Munro etc. Pocket Book of Electrical Rules (ed. 9) 395 Cells should be tested on the thick wire of a detector. Ibid. 396 For fault inspection, a detector or galvanometer, a battery, knife, etc. 1894 Catalogue, Galvanometers and Measuring Instruments:—Detector Galvanometer, wound for intensity, resistance up to 500 Ohms.

Detei(g)n(e, etc., obs. forms of DETAIN, etc. † Detembrate, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- II. I

† Detenebrate, v. Obs. rare. [f. De. II. 1 + L. tenebræ darkness, tenebrāre to darken.] trans. To free from darkness or obscurity.

trans. To free from darkness or obscurity.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. vi. 296 To detenebrate and cleare this truth. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Detenebrate, to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light.

Detenewe, obs. form of DETINUE.

Detent (drent), sb. (Also 7 detton.) [a. F. détente, OF. destente (Froissart, 14th c.), deriv. of détendre (to slacken, unstretch, undo', in OF. destente (f. D. destente destendre, f. des-, L. dis- privative (cf. DE- 6) + tendre to stretch. (In I. distendere the prefix had a different force: see DISTEND.)

a different force: see DISTEND.)

The earliest application of the word in French was to the destente of the arbalest or cross-bow, whereby the strained string was released and the bolt discharged; hence it was transferred to the analogous part in fire-arms. In English, the word seems to have been viewed as connected with L. dētinēre, dētent, and so with detain, detention, and to have been modified in menning accordingly. The fact that the same part which allows of the escape of that which is detained or held tense, is also often the means of detention, favoured this misconception of the word.

1. gen. A stop or catch in a machine which checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action.

checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action.

1831 Brewster Nat. Magic xi. (1833) 283, When a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw. 1832 Barbage Econ. Manuf. viii. (ed. 3) 59 Leaves a small dot of ink on the dial-plate whenever a certain stop or detent is pushed in. 1860 Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc. VII. 339 A detent shoots the slate back and a new record begins. 1869 Daily News 16 Mar., The handle, on being pulled, releases a detent in the gnard's van, which allows a weighted lever to drop and pull up the slack of a chain which communicates with the engine whistle. 1869 Athenaema 25 Dec. 874 A Christmas recollection. more than fifty years old. These boxes. had each a little slit, into which, a balfpenny being dropped, a detent was let go, the hox would open, and the pipe might be filled. 1871 Tynoall. Fragn. Sc. (1879) I. xx. 488 An engineer. loosing a detent, can liberate an amount of mechanical motion [etc.]. Ibid. II. vii. 97 When these crystals are warmed, the detent is lifted, and an outflow of light immediately begins.

2. spec. a. In a gun-lock: see DETANT.

2. spec. a. In a gun-lock: see Detant.
b. In clocks and watches: The catch which

b. In clocks and watches: The catch which regulates the striking.

1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 374/1 In the Clock.. the two Dettons with their Notches, that strike into two Wheel Detton Latches. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Detents, in a Clock, are those stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 509 When the oil thickens, the spring of the pivot-detents become so affected by it, as to prevent the detent from falling into the wheel quick enough, which causes irregular time, and ultimately a stoppage of the watch. 1884 F. J. Britter Watch & Clockm. 85 The detent of a chronometer escapement is the piece of steel carrying the stone which detains or locks the escape wheel. steel carrying the wheel.

c. In locks.

the constant of the tumblers was lifted too high, it overset the detector detent, which by a spring action fastened the bolt.

3. attrib. and Comb., as detent-wheel, -catch, -work; detent-joint, the 'trigger-joint' by which

-work; detent-joint, the 'trigger-joint' by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., s.v. Watch-work, The Detent-wheel moves round every Stroke the Clock striketh or sometimes but once in two Strokes. 1822 Inison Sc. 4Art 1.93 Regard need only be had to the count-wheel, striking-wheel, and detent-wheel. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. 1.690/2 A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. 1881 Greenea Gun 244 The furniture filer also fits the detent work for the hair-triggers.
† Detent, 3b. 2 Obs. [?f. L. detent- ppl. stem of detiner to DETAIN.] ? Restraint.
c 1465 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1860) 10 Gabull of the chancery begynyth 'hen mihi!' that is his preve bande, and detent of treson.

and detent of treson.

† **Detent**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dētent-us, pa. pple. of dētinēre to Detain.] Detained; kept back; 'holden' (with infirmity, etc.). (In quot. 1494 perhaps past tense.)

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 367 After that thei be detente with longe infirmite thei be broughte to another yle.

1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 591 And yet for that his mynde nothynge detent All goostly helthe for his soule to prouyde. **Detention** (dětern§an). [?a. F. détention (13th c. in Godef. Suppl., = Pr. detention, Sp. detencion, lt. detenzione), ad. L. dētention-em, n. of action from dētinēre to DETAIN. The word is late in Eng. and dētinēre to DETAIN. The word is late in Eng. and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

1. Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest. House of detention, a place where arrested persons are kept in custody, before being committed to prison; a

kept in custody, before being committed to prison; a lock-up.

1870 in Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. (1655) 247 Her [Q. Mary's] detention under safe custody. 1793 Vansittars Ref. Peace 37 The state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were. 1831 Lytton Godolph. 12 Offering twenty guineas reward for his detention. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1880) 204 The detention of a French citizen by a Prinsian agent in a free town of the Empire was a distinct.. illegality.

† b. Bodily restraint by infirmity, etc. Obs.

rare.

1650 Fuller Pisgah IV. v. 86 Darkness for three days, not from the suspension of the sun-beams, or detention of the Egyptians eyes.

2. The keeping back or withholding of what is

due or claimed.

2. The Recping back of withholding of what is due or claimed.

1552 Huldet, Detencion or witholdinge, detentio. 1607 Shaks. Timon II. ii. 30 The detention of long since due debts. 1640-1 Kirkcudor. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 21 Such monie .. shall be frie of any common burden by detentione of any pairt of the annual rent. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Detention ... is chiefly used in an ill sense, for an unjust withholding, etc. 1861 STANLEY East. Ch. vii. (1869) 23 We can hardly suppose that his apponents really believed him guilty of the.. detention of the corn.

3. Keeping in a place; holding in one's possession or control; retention. ? Obs. exc. in Law.

1626 Bacon Sykva § 343 In Bodies that need Detention of Spirits, the Exclusion of the Air doth good. 1788 Pasquin Childr. Thespis II. (1792) 139 With ditties and puns he holds thought in detention. 1809-10 Colerator Friend (1866) 173 Had the First Consul acquiesced in our detention of Malta. 1871 MARKEY Elem. Law § 365 Possession sometimes means the physical control simply, the proper word for which is detention. 1875 Poste Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay.

1600 Hakluyt Voy. 111. 150 (R.) Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes.

1793 R. Hall Apol. Freedom Press Pref. 1 The accidental detention of the following pamphlet in the press longer than was expected.

1818 M. Birkbeck Journ. Amer. 83 Benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these ringged hills.

1835 Sis J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. vi. 81 In spite of all the detention we had suffered.

Deterntive, a. rare. [f. L. dēdent., ppl. stem of dētinēre to Detains: see -ive.] Having the quality or function of detaining.

of dētinēre to DETAIN: see -IVE.] Having the quality or function of detaining.

1881 PATRICK GEODES in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 139/1 The detentive surface [of the pitcher in Nepenthes] is represented by the fluid secretion.

|| Détenu (detšnii). [Fr.; subst. use of détenu detained, pa. pple. of détenir to detain. (The Fr. fem. is détenue.]] A person detained in custody. Applied especially to the English subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained in England during the Wars 1793-1815.

1803-1810 JAMES Military Dict. s.v., That these detenus (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors. 815 Sporting Mag. XLVI. 84 He was a detenu for eleven years at Verdun. 1819 B. E. O'Meara Exp. Trans. St. Helena 139 The inhabitants..are in general greatly benefitted by the arrival of the detenus. 1889 Athenaum 13 July 65/3 Down to the release of the détenus at Verdun.

Deter (d/ti5-1), v.1 [ad. L. dēterrēre to frighten from or away, f. De-I. 2 + terrēre to frighten. (Cf. rare OF. deterrer, in Godel, which does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

pear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

1. trans. To discourage and turn aside or restrain by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or

by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or keep back from acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble.

1579 Lylv Eußhues (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1646 Sig T. Browne Pseud. Eß. I. i. (1686) 2 He., had thereby Example and Punishment to deterr him. 1748. Ansor's Voy. III. x. 405 They [sailors] were rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings amongst which they wrought. 1766 tr. Beccaria's Ess. Crimes xxviii. (1793) 101 That degree of severity which is sufficient to deter others. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ella of Gar. 1815 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. III. vii. 141 note, Maurice. had been deterred by the alarming prophecy of a monk. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.

b. Const. From a place, purpose, action, doing anything;

1877 J. D. Chambers Die. Worship 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.
b. Const. from a place, purpose, action, doing anything; formerly, to do.
1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. x. (1611) 28 Punishments which may more deterre from enill, than any sweetnesse thereto allureth. 1599 Haktuvy Voy. II. 11. 9 Whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and vertuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 449 If aught propos'd And judg'd of public moment, in the shape Of difficulty or danger, could deterre Me from attempting. 1666 Br. Patrick Comm. Exod. xxiii. (1697) 427 The Judges were not to be deterred. 10 pronounce a false judgment. 1709 Patoa Celia to Damon 55 When my own Face deters me from my Glass. 1759 Johnson Rasselas 34 Do not seek to deter me from my purpose. 1777 Warson Philip II (1839) This undutiful behaviour did not deter the emperor from resolving to resign to his son all the rest of his dominions. 1888 Faoure Hist. Eng. 111. xvi. 411 Superstition had become powerless to deter from violence.
2. † To terrify, alarm.
1604 Daniel Civ. Wars v. cvi, Who, to deter The state the more, named himself Mortimer. 1634 Wither Emblems Ep. Ded., The storms which late these Realmes deterred.

† Deter 2, deterre, v. Obs. [a. F. déterrer, OF. desterrer (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. dé-, des-(DE- 1, 6) + terre earth: cf. INTER v. 1 trans. To disinter.

1632 Litrigow Trav. ix. 407 To deterre his dead body.

Deterge (d/tō:udz), v. [nd. l. dētergē-re to wipe off or away, f. De- I. 2 + tergēre to wipe; perhaps after F. déterger (Paré 16th c., not in Cotgr.; in Dict. Acad. from 1740).]

trans. To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse;

chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offen-

chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc.

1613 Cockeram, Deterge, to ruh out. 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirung. xxvi. xiv. (1678) 638 Detersive is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer. 1651 Wittie tr. Primrose's Pop. Err. 1v. 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours. 1727 Brankey Fam. Diet. I. U. IJ, If externally used, it [Balm of Gliead] gently deterges and incarnates. a1734 North Exam. 1. ii. \$133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it. 1787 J. Collins in Med. Commun. II. 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts. Hence Deterging ppl. a.; also Deterger — De-

Hence Deterging ppl. a.; also Deterger = DE-

TERGENT St.

TERGENT 50.

1651 WITTHE IT. Primrose's Pop. Err. 1. v. 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer. did daily apply a strong deterger, viz., Verdigrease. Isid., A deterging Medicine. 1732 Aruttu-turn Rules of Diet 1. 250 Barley is deterging, tho' viscous in a small degree.

in a small degree. **Detergency.** [f. next: see -ENCY.] Detergent quality; cleansing power.

1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp. 3 Ale, by reason of its ... Detergency... is not adviseable.

1748 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. 11. 290 (D.) Bath water..possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.

Detergent (dřtā udgěnt), a. and sb. [ad. L. detergentem, pr. pple. of detergere: see Deterge. Cf. mod.F. detergent (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad.

Cf. mod.F. ditergent (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad. from 1835).]

A. adj. Cleansing, purging.

1616 Surl. & Markh. Country Farme 581 By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalick, of the detergent kind. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated..conditions of the month.

B. sb. A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses. 1676 Wiseman Surgery 11. vi. (R.), If too mild detergents caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. 1888 Cane Inspir. O. Test. v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

Deterior (d/tio-rio1), a. rare. [a. L. deterior worse, meaner, poorer, compar. of an obs. adj. \*deter, f. de down.] Inferior in quality, worse. 1839 Balley Festus (1848) 64/2 Some of downward and deterior lot.

† Deterior, v. Obs. [a. F. détériorer (1411 in

+ Deterior, v. Obs. [a. F. détériorer (1411 in Ilatz.-Darm.), L. dēteriōrāre to make worse, f. dēterior: see prec.] trans. To make worse, deteriorate.

1646 Bp. MAXWELL Burd. Issach. in Phenix (1708) II. 270 He will.. deterior his condition

the will. deterior his condition.

† **Deteriorate, -at,** pa. pple. Se. [ad. L. dē-teriōrāt-us, pa. pple. of dēteriōrāre (see prec.).]

Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 76 (Jam.) That all houses, 8cc., rewinit, cassin doun, distroyit, or deteriorat, within... the said burghe—sall be reparit. 1598 in Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor.

Deteriorate (dRivrioret), v. [f. ppl. stem of

L. deteriorare to make worse : see prec.]

1. trans. To make worse or of inferior quality;

1. trans. To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen.

1572-98 [See prec.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL Prevog. Chr. Kings.

1. 10 How much more they deteriorate and depresse Kings.

1673 O. Walker Educ. 46 Not onely not bettered, but much deteriorated. 1784 Comper Let. 10 Feh., A long line of grandsires, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. X. 380 Maintained by means .. which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops. 1847 C. G. Addison Law of Contracts II. iii. \$ 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property. 1879 M. Arnold George Sand Mixed Fss. 343 Equality, as its reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2. intr. To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to de-

lowered or impaired in quality or value; to de-

generate.

generate.

1758-65 GOLDSM. Ess. (L.), Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. 1841 D'Israell Amen. Lit. (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly. 189a KATH. TWNAN in Speaker Sept. 290/1 The roses.. will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

Hence Deteriorated fpl. a., Deteriorating 2061. sb. and ppl. a.

vbl. sb. and fpl. a.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deteriorated, made worse, impaired; spoiled. a 1691 BOYLE IVks. IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated

metal. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Alonem. vi. (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence. 1837 Syd. SMITH Let. to Singleton Wks. 1859 H. 292/2 Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession. 1883 F. HALL in Nation (N. V.) XXXVII. 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence.

**Deterioration** (ditieriore i fan). [a. F. deterioration (15th c. in Godef. Suppl.), n. of action f. détériorer, L. deteriorare to Defeniorate.]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

1658 Phillips, Deterioration, a making worse. 1727-51
Chambers Cycl. s. v., When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same. 1823 J. Baddock Dom. Amasem. 28 To preserve the article from deterioration. 1841 W. Spalding Italy 4 It. Ist. 1. 24 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration. 1842 Manning Serm. (1848) I. 1. 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration. He is ever becoming worse. 1875 Scrivener Lect. Text N. Test. 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations of MISS. I Hence Deteriorationsts, one who holds that deteriorationst. 1861 Westim. Kev. Apr. 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since. 1875 Contemp. Rev. XXV. 740 Mr. Foster the perfectibilist, and Mr. Escot. the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

Deteriorative (d/hīorior/tiv), a. [f. L. dēteriorāri, ppl. stem of dēteriorātion.

Deteriorator (d/ti-rioreltar). [agent-n. in L. form, from deteriorare to Deteriorate.] One

who or that which deteriorates.

who or that which deteriorates.

1857 H. Miller Test. Rocks vi. 234 It is man. that is the deteriorator of man. 1883 Daily Tel. 25 Apr. 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

Deteriorism. nance-wd. [i. L. deterior (see above) + -18M.] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse.

1880 Goldw. Smith in All. Monthly No. 268, 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deteriorism.

Deteriority. rare. [f. L. deterior + -ITY : cf.

Deteriority. Pare. [I. L. deterior + -1TY; ct. superiority.] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness.

1602 Ray Dissol. World 43 Their holding out for some Generations against the inconveniencies of the Air, or deteriority of Diet.

1719 W. Woon Surv. Traite 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

† Determ, v. Obs. [f. De- prefix + Term, after L. determinare: cf. also OF. termer to end, fix determinare.

after L. dētermināre; cf. also OF. termer to end, fix, determine.] By-form of Determine v. 143 Jas. I Kingis v. xiii, Determyt furth therewith in myn entent. I tuke conclusion Sum new thing to write. 1513 Douglas Æneis x. v. 62 Bot Turnus hes determit, as certane thing, Gret garnysonys to send betwix thane sone. 1533 Bellenber Liny v. (1822) 418 The Faderis. determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis fra the tempil of Delphos. 1535 Coverola Dan. ix. 24 LXX wekes are determed ouer thy people and ouer thy holy cite. 1551 Turnus Herbati. 11568 D vjb, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematitis. 1573 Twyne Æneid xII. Kk ivb, Tberwith I am determd. 1647 H. More Song of Soul II. I. II. lix, For to determ The hid conditions of vitalitie.

1535 Coverdale i Esdras ix. 17 And so the matter was

1535 COVERDALE 1 Esdras ix. 17 And so the matter was a determynge...vntill the new moone.

a determinger. vntill the new moone.

Determent (d/t5'Imčnt). [f. DETER v.]+
-MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; transf.
a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.
1646 Sir T. Browne Frend. Ep. vi. viii. 319 Nor will the ill successe of some be made a sufficient determent unto others.
1653 HAMONO On I. Cor. i. 23. 542 A mighty determent and discouragement. 1661 Boyle Style of Script. Pref., But these, Sir, are not all the Determents that Oppos'd my Obeying Yon. 1684 Bunyan Frigr. II. 111 That also shall be so far from being to my Determent. 1764 Mem. G. Psalmanaar 24 Rather a determent than an effectual means. 1876 J. Grant Hist. India I. Ivi. 284/1 Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others.

Determinabi'lity. [f. pext: see -1TY.] The

Determinability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The

quality of being determinable.

1825 Coleride Aids Reft. (1848) I. 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas.

1877 E. CAIRD Philos. Kant II. xviii. 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determination.

Determinable (d/tō:mināb'l), a. [In ME., a. OF. determinable fixed, determinate, ad. L. dēterminābilis (Tertull.) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs. in -able, in which sense it has also been revived in mod.F. (Not in Cotgr.; 1878 in Dict. Acad.)]

mod.F. (Not in Coigr.; 1070 in Liet. Acad./J †1. Fixed, definite, determined. Obs. c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 593 in santer is said a verce ouverte Pat speker a poynt determynable. 1486 Ek. St. Albans, Her. A va, There be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iiij. determynable. 1525 Lu. Berners Froiss, II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 686 The

kynge hath commaunded me to gyue you a determynable answere to your requestes. 1646 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep.
11. i. 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology.

2. Capable of being determined; proper to be determined.
a. Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 7 The same Rescons and Disobeysance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port townes, be determinable at Shipwey onely. 1594 Hooker Eecl. Pol. II. (1632) 110 Affairs. which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture. c1645 Howell. Lett. (1655) IV. IV. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court. where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1685 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 248 All Causes not Determinable by ye Respective County Courts. 1827 Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) III. xvii. 397 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament. 1845 Lib. Campelle Chancellors (1857) I. xix. 281 Matters determinable by your common law.

b. Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down.

signed, or laid down.

signed, or laid down.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xlii. (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by yeares, but by sufficiencie.

1611 R. FENTON USINY I. III. 15 Every intention... is determinable by the act it selfe to be good or bad. 1794 G. Abans Nat. 45 Exp. Philos. 111. xxvi. 96 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable.

c. Capable of being definitely ascertained (a) as to fact or identity, (b) as to meaning or character.

(a) as to fact or identity, (b) as to meaning or character.

1658 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrns Wks. II. 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable.

1748 Hartley Observ. Man I. iii. 274 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined. 10id. 348 Relations.. not determinable with Certainty and Precision. 1846 Ellis Elgin Mark I. 29 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty.

1846 Grote Greece I. xviii. (1862) II. 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable. 1880 Gunther Fishes 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end;

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end; terminable (esp. in Law).

1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. vin. iii. 130 The divels death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortall.

1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. iv. viii. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time.

1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4382/4 In Lease for 99 Years, determinable on one, two and three Lives.

1815 T. Jefferson Writ.

(1830) IV. 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment.

1848 Wharton Law Lex., Determinable Freeholds, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires.

1876 Digby Real Prop. v. 229 note, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence Determinableness. rare.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Determinableness, capableness of being determined or decided.

1775 in Asii; and in mod. Dicts.

Determinably (dito-iminabli), adv. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] In a determinable manner. + a. De-

+-LY 2.] In a determinable manner. +a. finitely, precisely. b. In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 Barroux Brace iv. 677 It wes vounderfull, perfay, How only man throu steris may Knaw the thingis that ar to cum Determinabilly. 1609 Six E. How V.e. to T. Higgins 60 Augustine. doth plainly and determinable conclude that they are not Diuini Canonis. Mod. A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller.

Determinacy. rare. [f. Determinate a : see -acv.] The quality of being determinate; determinates definitioners.

reminateness, definiteness.

1873 ATRINSON tr. Helmholte's Pop. Sci. Lect. 80 Vet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

Determinant (dħō'uminānt), a. and sb. [ad.

L. determinant-em, pr. pple. of determinare to Determine: cf. F. determinant (Trevoux 1752).]

A. adj. Determining; that determines; minative.

minative.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey IV. V. 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possident by Alienation of the Fee or Possession.

1686 Goad Cetest, Bodies II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone occurated be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre.

1885 COLERIDGE Aids Keft. 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will.

1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vin. iv. § 8 His usual drawings from nature. being both commemorative and determinant, in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal arrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded.

1888 J. MARTINIAU Study of Relig. 1. II. i. 211 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act.

1802 Current Hist. (Detroit, Mich.)

11. 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

B. 5b. One who or that which determines.

1. In University Hist. (repr. med.L. determin.

1. In University Hist. (repr. med.L. determi-

1. In University Hist. (repr. med.L. determinans. A determining Bachelor: see Determine V. 13, Determining Bachelor: see Determine V. 13, Determination 4.

[1449 (2 Jan.) in Register. Univ. Oxf. (O. H. S.) I. 2 Magistri determinantium. 15. Ibid. II. 1, 52 (Title of Official List) Nomina determinantium.] 1864 D. Laine in Pref. to Lander's Devotie of Kyngi's 6 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1887 A. Clark Reg. Univ. Oxf. II. 1.53, 12 Mar. 1586 this Committee decided that. Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12d, from each determinant.

2. A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element; a defining word

or clement.

1886 Goad Celest. Bodies II. i. 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown. 1809-10 Colernde Friend (1865) 173 We should ... make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war. 1825 — Aids Roft. Of His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxxiii. (1850) II. 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration. 1869 Farrar Fam. Speech iii. 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined. 1882 PALGRAVE in Grosart Spenser's Wks. IV. p. cvil, Points. Laken as determinants of date. 1837 F. Hall in Nation (N. V.) XLIV. 9/73 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly June 180 Amphimixis alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

3. Math. The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by writing the matrix with a vertical line on cach side, thus—
Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by Gauss (Disquis, Arithmet. 180 § v. § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend; thence adopted in French by Cauchy.

1843 CAVLEY (tittle), On the Theory of Determinants. 1853
SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans. CXLIII. 1. 543-4 Determinant.
—This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemithedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables. 1885 SALMON Higher Algebra 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants', already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

Determina:ntal, a. Math. [f. prec. +-AL.]

Determina ntal, a. Math. [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to determinants: see DETERMINANT B. 3.
1879 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. 1. 1, § 337 Roots .. of a determinantal equation. 189a Daily News 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinantal Theorems'.

Determinate (dft5'uninét), ppl. a. [ad. L. dētermināt-us, pa. pple. of dētermināre to DETERMINE.] That has been or is determined: in the

chief senses of the verb.

A. as pa. pple. = DETERMINED. Obs. or arch.
c 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. I. § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determynat. Ibid. II. § 18 heading, To know the degrees of the longitudes of fixe sterres after that they ben determinat in thin astrolable. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 111 By Raymond and others determynate. 1560 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. xvii. 216 So that their causes be determinate within three weeks. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. IXXXVII, My bonds in thee are all determinate. 1885 BRIOGES Nero II. iii. 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination are determinate By stars and special omens.

B. adf.

1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space,

B. adj.

1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to vagne, undefined, or indefinite.

1. 136 Chaucer Friar's T. 161 Han ye figure thanne determinat In helle ther ye been in youre estat? 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xm. i. (Tollem, M.S.), Water hap no determinate qualite, nober coloure, nober sauoure. 1422-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 287 A determinate place in the ryuer that is above Lincoln. 1522 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 721/2 The saluacion of any determinate persone yet linying. 1548 HALL Chron. 245 b, Taken and concluded for a determinate essaon. 1613. J. Salkelo Treat. Angels 22 They seeme to define some determinate number of Angels. 1626 BACON Sylva § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not. 1662 Hobbes Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 16 A certain and determinate distance. 1705 Berkelev Commonfl. Bé. Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period. 1777 PRIESTLEV Matt. & Spir. (1782) I. I. 11 [II] must be. round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1641) I. vii. 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see. 1845 H. Roceas Ess. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852 — Ect. Faith (1853) 201 In time, my doubts, as usual, assumed a determinate shape. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 112 Determinate vapour pressure corresponds to determinate temperature. 1875 MANE Hist. Inst. xii. 351 The sovereign is a determinate human superior.

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to infinite. unbounded.

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to infinite, unbounded.

finite, unbounded.

1386 FERNE Blaz. Gentrie 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince. 1604 T. Waight Passions II. 1. 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activitie cannot attend exactly to two vehement and intensive operations together. 1608 J. King Serm. St. Mary's 6 A superiority... over limited and determinate chardges.

C. Math. Having a fixed value or magnitude.

(Opp. to indeterminate); determinate number, problem : see quots.

problem: See quois.

1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. i. 13 As determinate and immutable as any ratio's are in mathematics.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Determinate problem, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions. Ibid. s. v. Number, A determinate Number is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three;

which is what we properly call a number. 1879 Thomson & TAIT Nat. Phil. 1. 1. § 327, This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1885 WATSON & BURB. Electr. § Magn. 59 There exists one determinate function u which has the given value at each point of S. d. Bot. Of inflorescence: In which the terminal flower bud opens first, followed by those on the

lateral branches; definite, centrifugal.

1880 Grav Struct. Bot. v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types. Indeterminate and Deter-

minate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary. 2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1236-34 Tinoale Acts ii. 23 The determinat counsell and foreknowledge of God. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 9

The which order..shall stande..for a full determinate order.

1559 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) 10 A determinate fourme of praiying. 1581 Pettle Guazzo's Civ. Come. 1. (1586) 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular. 1625 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argents II. xvii. 120 To what end is the freedome of man, if he cannot avoid the determinate order of the starres?

1736 BUTLER Scrm. Illum. Nat. ii, Virtue and religion ...require..that every action be directed by some determinate rule. 1855 Brailley Ess. 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity. 1861 MILL Utilit. i. 4

There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

3. Finally determined upon or decided; express-

3. Finally determined upon or decided; expressing a final decision; definitive; conclusive, final. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12 The determinate and plaine iudgementes of the said sondrie vniuersitees. 1540-1 Elvor Image Gov. 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, hut also my determynate sentence. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. 1. 29 To consulte vppon some determinate aunswere. 1589 Nashe in Greene's Menaphon Pref. (Arb.) 14, 1 had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to divines than set it downe as a determinate position. 1609 Bible (Dousy) Yer. xv. Comm., He confirmed the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 Shafters, Charac. (1737) 111. v. iii. 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 11. 151 note, No determinate reply could be given to the letter.

4. Determined upon, intended.

4. Determined upon, intended.

1. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 235 To drive him from his determinat purpose. 1601 SHARS. Treel. N. 11. 1. 11 My determinate voyage is nieere extrauagancie.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, re-

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute. 187 Holdshed Chron. II. Hist. Scot. 316/1 That thing the heart thought and was determinat to do. 1598 Barrer Theor. Warres 1: i. 8 Men.. of determinate minds and courage. 1686 F. Sperce IV. Varillas' Ho. Medicis 309 The most active and determinate adventurer of his age. 1727 FIELDING Love in Sev. Mass. Wis. 1775 I. 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Prior Wks. III. 143 A Tory so ardent and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions. 1827 Carkyle Misc. (1857) I. 53 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

+ Determinate. v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dētermināre: see prec.]

1. trans. To determine in time, space, or com-

1. Wans. 10 determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit.

1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we. limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdum of God be our phantasie. 1593 Shaks. Kich. II, 1. iii. 150 The slye slow [Fol. 2, flye slow] houres shall not determinate The datelesse limit of thy deere exile. α 1638 Mede Keen. Αρος. Wks. 1672 III. 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for hare days, and determinated in the persecution of Autiochus. 1671 Cowne Juliane Ep. Ded., I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue).

26. To determine or decide (a controversy of issne).

1647 H. More Song of Soulii. III. IV. vii, But let more hardy wits that truth determinate. 1653 — Antid. Ath. I. ix. § 4. 27 They do plainly determinate the controversy. 1715 Mrs. J. Barker Exilius I. 83 Sent for. to give my determinating Voice before the Senate.

15. intr. To decide, come to a decision.

b. intr. To decide, come to a decision.

1639 Mrg. of Hamilton Explan. Oath & Covenant 15 To
treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state. 1652
EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat. 6 The absolute
authority of determinating residing in the chief magistracies
of every City.

3. trans. To ordain, appoint.
1636 E. Dacaes tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy I. 83 The free
government propounds honours and rewards upon some
worthy and determinated occasions. 1632 Gaulz Magastrom. 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be..
determinated to one effect.

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively.

1626 Fenner Hidden Manna (in Spurgeon Treas, Dav., Ps. xxv.), A determinatiog of the very will.

1653 H. More Anticl. Ath. 1. xi. (1662) 35 To determinate the course of the Spirits into this or that part of the Body.

1659 Pearson Creed 1.

1871 He should apprehend more gods than one, 1 know not what could determinate us in any instant to the actual adoration of any one.

1872 Ath. 1. xi. (1703) 111.

1873 Tils no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinated by the reason of things.

1876 Godo Celest. Bodies 1. xii. 61

1876 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5. To fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify.

10. 10 fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify.

1081 H. More Exp. Dan. iv. Notes 123 The person is determinated in Artaxeries.

1081 GLANVILL Saddneismus in 237 Though the Sir-name of the party be wanting, yet he is determinated so by other circumstances.

1092 Gregory in Rigand Corr., Sci. Men (1841) II. 236 The most ready general method. for determinating all equations.

7. To ascertain definitely.

1665-6 Phil. Trans. 1.297 The more precise determinating of the Difference of Meridians. 1788 PRIESTLEV Lect. Hist. 11. xii. 96 As nearly... as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate.

Hence Determinated ppl. a., Determinating

vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1626 [See sense 4]. 1635 PAGITT Christianogr. I. iii. (1636)
137 A prefixed and determinated time of monthes or yeeres.
a 1633 URQUHART Rabelais III. xliii. 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance...
of the Dice. 1715 [See sense 2].

**Determinately,** adv. [f. Determinate a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a determinate manner.

+.IX 2.] In a determinate manner.

1. By way of final decision; conclusively, finally.
1509 Fisher Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 203
She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde
determynatly. 1669 Woooheao St. Teresa 1. xxxv. (1671)
260, I did never determinately conclude. 1729 Butler
Serm. Wks. 1874 Il. 24 Conscience... pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good. 1736
— Anal. II. vii. 270 Those Persons... insist upon it as determinately conclusive. 1792 R. Burke in Burke's Corr.
(1844) Ill. 480 The ministers had made up their minds
determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely distinctly. exactly. precisely.

determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely.

1239 More Const. agst. Trib. 11.Wks.1225/2 Yet can not the
vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately must
either be good or bad. 1551 T. WLSON Logike (1580) 21 b,
Wordes, whiche. determinatly doe betoken some one certaine thyng. a 1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. xiii. 8, 1. Indefinitely, time after time. 2. Determinatly, to the end of the
world. 1759 Warren in Fhil. Trans. I. 1. 307 A discovery of
the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very
little consequence. 1830 GERG Country Curate I. xiv. 274,
I cannot pronounce the night. the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely.

1862 DARWIN Fertil. Orchids v. 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never he

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly;

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1556 J. Heywood Spider & F. xiv. 69 When he sawe..

The spider, thus bent determinately. He thought it foly him to contrary. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. in. xvi. (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City. 1724 Swift Wood's Execution, Determinately bent to take revenge upon him. 1755 Fox in H. Walpole Mem. Gco. II (1847) 11. App. 386 The Duke of Devonshire is ... determinately against it. 1860 FROUDE Hist. Eng. V. 69 A servant determinately idle. 1881 E. CONO Basil Pl. II. 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately.

Determinateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Determinateness. [1. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being determinate.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1. No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election.

1. Safe Poe. N. P. Willis Wks. 1864 111. 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning.

1. No way evacuating the word fancy is used with very little determinateness.

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness; determination.

ness: determination.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 22 He reprooves .. their peremptory determinatenes, 'Ye say, it will be to day. 1814 JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park (1851) 83 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unneccessary.

Determination (dita:mināifan.) [a. F. determination (Oresme 14th c.), or ad. L. determinātion-em, n. of action from determināre to Determinātion-em, n. of action of determina, the condition of being determined. of being determined.

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end;

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. arch. (exc. as in b).

1483 Cath. Angl. 98 A Determynacion, determinacio, diffinicio. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (1531) 93 b, A conclusyon or a full determinacyon of the mater. 1584 R. Scor Discov. Witcher. VII. XV. 123 The determination and ceasing of oracles. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Sceretary I. (1625) 63 By reason of the overhasty determination of his life. 1634-5 Brereton Trav. (1844) 153 After the determination of the threen years. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament. 1668 Culpeper & Cole Barthol. Anat. IV. i. 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth: but the Teeth grow continually. 1794 Palev Evid. II. V. (1871) 151 A date subsequent to the determination of Pilate's government. 1874 Stubbs Const. Hist. 11. xvi. 465 The war continued . seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b. Law. (esp. in Conveyancing) The cessation

b. Law. (esp. in Conveyancing) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII., c. 54 § 4 After the . dettermynacions of the states. . by deth without heires male or eny other wise.

1581 W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl. 1. (1876) 18 Such landes as come to our handes . . by determination, and ending of such termes of yeares.

1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 467 To take effect on the determination of the estate tail.

1827 JARMAN Powell'S Devises II. 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates.

1875 Act 38-9 Vicl. c. 92 § 4 Determination of effluxion of time or from any other cause.

1872 Law Reports Weekly Notes 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy.

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator; judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (of a matter at issue).

1494 FABVAN Chron. vii. 396 To abyde all suche determynacion and iudgement. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determinacion of his

cause resteth. 1658 NEEDHAM IT. Schlen's Mare Cl. 22
The Nations to whose determination the matter was committed. 1737 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. IV. 187 Upon the final Determination of our Disputes. 1895 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) 1. 116
In the determination of this question the identity of virtue and knowledge is found to be involved. 1891 Sir R. V.
WILLIAMS in Law Times' Rep. LXV. 609/1 The general question of the right of the licensee was not essential to the determination of that case.

b. The decision arrived at or promulgated; a determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion,

determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion.

1395 Purvey Remonstr. (1851) 73 That ech determinacious of the chirche of Rome is trew on ech side. 1460 CAFGRAVE Chron. 366 The determinacion of the Cherch and the Doctouris. at pleyply ageyn Holy Scripture. 1553 Ann. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 5 The decisionis and determinations of general counsallis. 1648 Milton Tenure Kings (1650) 59 The cleer and positive determination of all who have writt'n on this argument. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 122 F5 They were neither of them dissatisfied with the Knight's Determination. 1785 T. Balcuv Disc. 75 To listen to our Saviour's determination,—'Ile that is without sin'. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 180 We must run a risk. in coming to any determination about education.

† 3. The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. Obs.

†3. The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. Obs.

\*\*1400 Test. Love i. (R.), These clerkes sain, and in determination shewen, that three things haven the names of Goddes been cleaped. 1593 Br. Andrewes (titte), A Determination concerning Oaths.

†4. The resolving of a question or maintaining of a thesis in a scholastic disputation; spec. in University history, the name of certain disputations which followed admission to the degrees of Redeler. which followed admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the residence and exercises required for the Master's degree. Obs. exc. Hist.

dence and exercises required for the Master's degree. Obs. exc. Hist.

Determination took place regularly in the Lent following presentation for the B.A., and consisted originally in the determining by disputation of questions in grammar and logic. 'It was originally, it would appear, a voluntary disputation got up by the Bachelors themselves in initiation of the magisterial Incertion, but it was early recognized and enforced by the Universities.' (Rev. H. Rashdall.)

1408 in Minim. Acad. Oxon. (Rolls) 1. 241 Quia per solemnes determinationes Bachillariorum in facultate artium nostra mater Oxonice universitas multipliciter honoratur. 1517 Statutes of Corpus Chr. Coll., Oxon., c. xxiv, Baccalaurei artium, completo prius post gradum baccalaureatures et determinationes triennio... ad gradum magistratus... promoveantur.] 1665. J. Buck in Peacock Stat. Cambridge (1841) App. B.79 The Vice-Chancellor dismisseth the Answerer... then he beginneth his Determination. 1693-4 Gisson in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 219 There is a Statute... which upon extraordinary occasions allows twice Austins instead of Determinations. 1726 Austers Trever Fil. klii. 223 The manner of this determination is as follows. All persons, that have taken their bachelor of arts degree since the Lent preceding, are obliged to dispute twice in one of the public schools... and go to prayers at St. Mary's Church every Saturday morning. 1822 in Fowler Hilst. Corpus Chr. Coll.
302 The whole business and ceremony of Determination having been now by competent authority abolished in the University. 1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices I. v. 121 The Determination feast, that is the festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's Degree, generally took place on Shrove Tuesday. 1868 H. Anster Manim. Acad. Oxon. (Rolls) Introd. 82 It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name 'determination' took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degree consisting mainly of questions to be determined by the candidate... 1887 A. Clark

mining' come.

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits;

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits; delimitation; definition; a fixing of the extent, position, or identity (of nnything).

1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 1. x. (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment. 1606 Simas. Tr. 8 Cr. 11. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination Twixt right and wrong. 1651 Hounes Leviath. 1v. xlvi. 373 The Circumscription of a thing, is. the Determination or Defining of its Place. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 54 A determination of Light and shadow. 1744 Harris Three Treat.i. (1765) 27 Is our Account still too loose and in need of stricter Determination? 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 283 The determination made by Congress of the boundary lines. 1860 MANSEL Prolog. Logica iv. 112 Under such determinations as the conditions of my sensibility require. 1866 J. G. Murriy Comm. Exod. xii. Introd., The determination of the parties who are admissible. 1877 E. Cairo Philos. Kant 1. 165 The determinations of space are not consequences, but reasons, of the positions of different parts of matter in relation to each other.

b. Logic. (a) The rendering of a notion more

b. Logic. (a) The rendering of a notion more determinate or definite by the addition of characters or determining attributes. (b) A determining

attribute.

attribute.

1644 Digav Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 87 To be a Quality is nothing else but to be the determination or modification of the thing whose quality it is. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON Logic Xi. (1866) 1. 194 Every series of concepts which has been obtained by abstraction, may be reproduced in an inverted order, when..we, step by step, add on the several characters from which we had abstracted in our ascent. This process ..is called Determination. 1860 MANSEL Proleg. Logica Vi. 209 Determination. ..consists in the reunion of attributes previously separated by definition. 1864 BOWEN Logic V. 107 Unless one is regarded as an attribute or determination of the other. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) 111. 595 The finite and infinite of Philolaus have become logical determinations in the Philebus. Ibid. 1V. 266 A multitude of abstractions are created...which become logical determinations.

6. The action of definitely ascertalning the posi-

6. The action of definitely ascertalning the position, nature, amount, etc. (of anything).
1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. 163 The determination of Insects in their several Species.
1717 J. Kehl. Anim. Econ. Pref. (1738) 48 The Determination of the Viss Elastica was the Thought of the learned John Bernouli.
1733 Englephen. (title), On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets.
1845-6 G. E. Dav tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.
11. 181 The quantitative determination of earthy-phosphate sediments.
1881 L. B. Carl. Treat. Calculus Variation of The determination of these constants is not... difficult.
b. The result ascertained by this action; that which has been determined by investigation or

which has been determined by investigation or

which has been determined by investigation or calculation; a conclusion, a solution.

1570 Billingslav Euclid 1. i. o The determination, which is the declaration of the thing required. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1v. vi. 194 That persons drowned arise and float the ninth day. is a questionable determination. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) 11. 162 The differences between their determinations were too great. 1831 Brewster Offics iii. 25 As philosophers have determined the index of refraction for a great variety of bodies, we are able, from those determinations, to ascertain the direction of anyray. 1857 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 105 Generally founded on astronomical determinations.

7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point;

determinations.

7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point; decisive or determining bias. lit. and fig.

1660 Bovle. New Exp., Phys. Mech. i. 35 Others, whose motion has an opposite determination.

1710 J. Clarke Rohault's Nat. Phil. (1720) 1. 78 When a Body moves any particular way, the Disposition that it has to move that way, rather than any other, is what we call its Determination.

1713 Aousson Gnardian No. 100 ? 7 The whole tribe of oglers gave their eyes a new determination.

1723 Aousson Gnardian No. 100 ? 7 The whole tribe of oglers gave their eyes a new determination towards the centre of the earth.

1724 Eowards Freed. Wild I. ii. 5 When we speak of the Determination of motion, we mean causing the Motion of the Body to be such a Way, or in such a Direction, rather than another.

1738 Malthus Popular (1806) 11. III. X. 253 The real price of corn varies during periods sufficiently long to affect the determination of capital.

1836 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1832) 336 The determination given to the Church of Scotland. was not one of erndition.

1831 Daily News 10 Mar. 5/3 An increasing determination of historic and genre painters towards landscape.

D. 5pec. A tendency or flow of the bodily fluids, now esp. of the blood, to a particular part.

1737 Braker Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 203 The Distempers which proceed from an irregular and disorderly Determination of the animal Spirits.

1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 242 On account of the property of this natural water. and from its rapid determination to the kidnies.

1831 Scott Let. to A. Dyce 31 Mar. in Lockhart, Threatened with a determination, the active direction to a part; as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action.

+8. The final condition to which anything has a tendency. Obs.

+8. The final condition to which anything has

TO. The mai condition to which anything has a tendency. Obs.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. i. 50 The determination of quick-silveris properly fixation, that of milke coagulation, and that of oyle and unctious bodies onely incrassation. 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 340 Each Corpuscle of Salt returns into the primitive Determination which it holds from Nature.

10 Metach The definite direction of the mind

9. Metaph. The definite direction of the mind or will toward an object or end, by some motive,

or will toward an object or end, by some motive, regarded as an external force.

2.1685 South Serm., Will for Deed (1715) 389 Homage which Nature commands all Understandings to pay to it, by necessary Determination. 1690 Locke Him. Und. 11. xii, 50 The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide: and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is a free agent; such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Determinations, again, are either moral or physical: a moral determination is that proceeding from a cause which operates morally. 1788 Rein Act. Powers III. II. vi. 571 Dr. Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will.

10. The mental action of coming to a decision:

10. The mental action of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose; the result of

the fixing or settling of a purpose; the result of this; a fixed purpose or intention.

1548 HALL Chron. an. 8 Edw. IV. 203 Havyng a sure determination, fixed in their myndes.

1570-61. Ambaroe Peramb. Kent (1326) 237 King Alfred was in Kent when he made determination of this journey.

1577 B. Googe Herrshack's Husb. 1. (1586) 8 Cato would have a man long in determination to builde, but to plant and sowe out of hand.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commus.

1071 The English had no determination to leave them.

1794 Mrs. Radolffe Mrs. About Ffe Myss.

1704 Lynd ynd ynd Hart ed with doubts and fears and contrary determinations.

1883 Sir T Marin Ld. Lyndhurst xvii.

161 Cord Lyndhurst left office with the determination never again to return to it. Mod. From this determination no reasoning could move her.

11. The quality of being determined or resolute:

11. The quality of being determined or resolute;

11. The quality of being determined or resolute; determinedness, resoluteness.

1822 SCOTT Nigel xxvii. Elizabeth possessed a sternness of masculine sense and determination which rendered even her weaknesses. respectable. 1839 Lytron Deverent II. xi, If I had less determination in my heart, I could not love you so well. 1853 SIR H. Douglas Milit. Bridges (ed. 3) 145 Never was .. operation executed with greater intelligence and determination. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt (1868) 32 There was an expression of acuteness and determination about him. 1875 F. Hall in Lippincott's Mag. XV. 345/2 In the same spirit of determination.

Determinative (dlt5:minētiv), a. and sh. [a. F. dêtermināti, -ive (15th c. in Godef, Sufpl.), f. ppl. stem of L. dētermināre to Determine: sec -ive.]

A. adj.

1. Characterized by determining, deciding, or fixing; serving or tending to determine or decide.

1655 Branhall Agt, Hobbes (J.), That individual action... cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. 1678 Galb Crl. Gentiles III. 23 This efficacious concurse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is. .. termed determinative. 1682 LUITRELL Brief Rel. (1857) 1. 205 The day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause. 1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 1. III. vi. 120 The determinative Voice of the Head of the Church. 1865 HOLLAND Plain T. v. 183 Determinative of the character of life. 1884 Fairachin in Contemp. Rev. Mar. 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

† b. Characterized by being determined or fixed.

contemp. Rev. Mar. 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

+ b. Characterized by being determined or fixed.

\*\*a1677 HALE Contempl., Christ Crucif. (R.), Our Lord Christ's body could not be longer detained under the power of death, then the determinative time of three days.

2. Serving to limit or fix the extent, or the specific kind or character of anything: said of attributes or marks added with this purpose. Cf. B. 2.

1697 J. Sergeran Solid Philos. 310 The one..is Common or Determinable properly by the other, and the other is Particular or Determinative of it. 1711 Shaftess. Charuc. (1737) III. vi. vi. 385 II.. we would needs add some exteriour marks, more declaratory and determinative of. Virtue and Pleasure. 1725 Watts Legic II. ii. § 5 The term. is determinative and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. v. 99 The Egyptians do not seem to have got rid of their determinative pictures. 1881 — Anthropol. vii. 171 These examples. give some idea of the principles of its [Chinese writing] sound-characters and keys or determinative signs.

B. sh.

B. sb.

1. A determinative agent; that which determines,

decides, or impels in a given direction.

1832 Austin Furish. (1879) 1. xxvii. 521 A right of action is not merely considered as an instrument or means of redress but as a restraint or determinative from wrong.

2. That which serves to determine or define the La. That which serves to determine or define the character or quality of something else. a. In hieroglyphic writing, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics there were generic determinatives which indicated the class of notions to which the word beloeved to the class of notions to which the word belonged, determinatives of number, etc. b. In Science of Language, a spoken syllable having an analogous function in some languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative

languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative word.

1862 Marsh Eng. Lang. iv. 67 Very many of the native Mono-syllables are mere Determinatives. 1862 Rawlinson Anc. Mon I. iv. 81 The 'determinative' of a god -the sign, that is, which marks that the name of a god is about to follow. 1875 Resour Egyptian Gram. 11 Plural nouns and adjectives usually ... take the sign or 111 after them as a determinative of plurality. 1831 Tytor Anthropol. vii. 173 Even where they spelt words by their sounds, they had a remarkable way of adding what are called determinatives, which are pictures to confirm or explain the spelt word. 1883 Savec Fresh Light Anc. Mon. i. 18 Determinatives, characters which have no phonetic value, but which determine the class to which the word they accompany belongs.

Determinatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2]
a. In a determinative manner; so as to determine.

+ b = DETERMINATELY.

TO a TRETERMINATELY.

1641 Argament Law in Harl. Mis. (Malh.) V. 63 Such things as are intended immediately, directly, and determinatively against the life and person of the King. 1643 Marshall Let. 14 To judge every person. in the Nation determinatively and conclusively, so as from that judgement there is no appealing. 1662 EVELVN Chaleger. 124 For the symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude. and with certitude

**Determinativeness.** [f. prec. + -ness.] a. The quality of being determinative. b = DETERMINATENESS 2; determination.

1821 Blackto, Mag. X. 76 A due proportion of the organ of determinativeness in our peasantry and mechanics might make our subjugation a matter of absolute impossibility. 1851 1. TAYLOR Westley (1852) 212 [Westley] whose letters are eminent samples of succinct determinativeness.

Determinator ditā uminetau). [a. L. dēterminator, agent-noun from L. determinare to DE-TERMINE: with quot, 1556 cf. obs. F. determinateur.] He who or that which determines in

nateur.] He who or that which determines in various senses of the verb); a determiner.

1556 Anrelio & Isab. (1680) D v. Of that they ware the juges, and determinateurs. 1642 Sir E. Derric Sp. on Relig. Siv. 44 The proper determinators of this point. 1646 Sir T. Browse Pseud. Ep. 111. v. 115 Three determinators of truth, Authority, Sense and Renson. 1855 Ess. Intuit. Mor. 146 If a man set forth Moral pleasure as the determinator of his Will. 1879 H. George. Progr. & Por. 18 To make the ratio with production, and not the ratio with capital, the determinator of wages.

**Determine** (dt5 min, v. [a. Of determiner (12th c. in Littré), = Pr., Sp., It determinar, ad. L. dētermināre to bound, limit, determine, fix, f. L. DE- I. 3 + terminare to set bounds to.]

I. To put an end or limit to; to come to an end.

1. trans. To put an end to (in time); to bring to an end; to end, conclude, terminate. (Now chiefly in Law.)

in Law.)

1483 Cath. Angl. 98 To Determyn, determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire.

1494 Fabyas Chron. 5 At the Conquest I have eke determyned The vi. part. c1510 More Piers. Wks. 9/1 Death determineth the manifolde incommodities. of this life. a1533 Ld. Berneas Huon viii. 199 It behoueth vs shortely to determyne oure besynes. 1651 Smith in

Fuller's Abel Rediv., Willet 573 Here also God determined his travails. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 1672 5 Her Husband's Death.. would certainly have determined her Life. 1785 PALEY Mor. Philos. (1818) I. 326 To determine a connexton which is become edious to both. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) IV. 444 A warranty.. may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part. 1845 Steenen Laws Engl. (ed. 6) 1. 298 The lessee.. hath determined his estate by his own default. 1874 Stubbs Const. Hist. (1875) II. xvi. 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

+ b. To cause to end in (some conclusion). Obs. a 1663 Denham Poems 98 The people join'd In glad cosent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate. 1673 TEMPLE Observ. United Prov. Wks. 1731 I. 25 Albert bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

the whole Force of the war upon France, this he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. intr. (for refl.) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now

to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in Law.)

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 111. 330 (379) That rather dye 1 wold, and determyne, As thinkith me, stokkid in prisoun. 1571 Luddow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pew to determyne. 1507 SHAKS. Cor. 11. iii. 43 Must all determine heere? 1615 G. SANDYS Traw. 73 His life was to determine with his fathers. 1677 CARY Chronol. II. 1. I. v. 104 The Year... was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives. 1794 MATHLAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at Sir Matthew Mite's election. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II. 1883 GLADSHOWS Sp. in Parl. 19 July, The privileges... do not determine with the life of M. de Lesseps.

b. To end in (a termination, conclusion, or re-

b. To end in (a termination, conclusion, or re-

b. To end in (a termination, conclusion, or result); 'to end consequentially' (J.). Obs. or arch.

1605 Camden Rem. (1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Moubray Duke of Norfolke. a 1631 Donne in Spurgeon Treas. Daw. Ps. lxvi. 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth. 1654 Trape Comm. Yob xxi. 13 Their nerry dance determineth in a miserable downfall. 1684 Contempl. State of Man 1. vii. (1690) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determin. a 1716 South Serm. (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit. 1767 Byron's Voy. r. World 114 The head is small... and determines in a snout. 1875 Stubbs Comst. Hist. III. xviii. 4 The crisis... is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided.

†3. trans. To set bounds to; to bound, limit.

the last two centuries have decided.

† 3. trans. To set bounds to; to bound, limit.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. i. (1495) 861 Colour is
the vitermest party. that is determined for the viter party
of a bodyly thynge. 1571 Diggis Pantone. I. Elem. Bij.
A Circle is a plaine figure, determined with one line, which
is called a Circimference. 1601 Holland Pliny 1, 128
Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the river,
for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward. 1654
Cromwell Sp. 22 Jan. (Carlyle), It determines his power.
1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 311 The Two Countyes shall
have the Moors of the sayd Countyes otherwise determined.

1732 ATTERBURY (J.), That hill which thus determines
their view at a distance.

b. Logic. To limit by adding differences; to
limit in scope.

limit in scope.

limit in scope.

[1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions 11. iv. 141 Determinying the Tradicions of Moyses, by certein ordenannees and decrees, which ethei them selves [Phariseis] sette vp.] 1838 Sir W. Hamitton Logic xi. (1866) 1. 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it. 1842 Abp. Thomson Laws Th. lxxxvii. (1860) 158 Some mark may be added .. which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† C. To limit to, restrict to. Obs.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 101 Soche a fredome as is determyned to nothynge in certeyne, but yt may be applyed generally. 1659 HAMMOND On Ps. xix. 11 Annot. 115 The coutext seems rather to determine it to the first. sense. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. III. ix. § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word Gold .. more to one Collection of Ideas. than to another. 1691 RAY Creation II. (1704) 380 Not. necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration.

11. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

4. trans. To settle or decide (a dispute, question,

4. trans. To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. IVks. III. 345 Pat 3if be pope determine on3t, banne it is soib &to bilene. c 1440 Generydes 1695 To determyne 1MS. myttel this mater, Generydes was brought owt. 1526 Tinoale Acts xix. 39 Itt may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. 1530 Palsga. 514/2, I determyne, I make a conclusion in a mater. 1576 Flemisc Panopl. Epist. 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in suche matters as are of him to be determined. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. 1. i. 407 Let the lawes of Rome determine all. 1560 Trial Regic. 9 Authorized by the King's Majestie to hear, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences. C1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 360 Matters of Life and death are not here tryed or determined. 1868 Milman St. Paul's vii. 133 The Dean, presided in all causes brought before the Chapter, and determined them. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. iv. 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, con-

b. with an object expressing the sentence, con-

clusion, or issue.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 6/1 He would undertake .. that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 181 \* 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined. 1752 Hume Ess. & Treat. (1777) 1. 108 The laws will .. determine the punishment of the criminal. 1822 Ht. Martineau Each & All v. 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. ii. 86 It was an

era which determined the history of the world. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter

duties towards relatives.

C. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue.

1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 385 And whedir the grounde of iste were good other ille, trouthe hathe determyned. 1561 DAUS Bullinger on Afoc. (1573) 192 Lucius the third.. determineth playnly, that heretickes are stricken with an euerlastyng curse. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 227 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY Pl. Perc. (1590) 15 As senseles, as they which determine you an Ale bench whether the passenger.. be a Saint or a Dinell. 1611 BIBLE Acts xxvii, I When it was determined learlier vo. demed, concluded, decreed) that we should saile into Italy. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 105 It might now be determined' whether the Council's Speech to the Assembly.. shou'd be Printed. 1834 Souther Doctor lxv. (1862) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do. 1887 Ruskin Prateriat II. 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. intr. To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † Const. of (on).

c. 1364 CHAUCER II. Fame. 1. 343 Wayte you the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen, And for the more part difflyen. c. 1477 CAXTON Jason 72 Smale thinges of which they shall have the knowleche for to determine. 1579 TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim. 41/2 Suche men.. although they affirme, yet can they certeinely determine of which they shall have the knowleche for to determine. 1598 HARLUYT Voy. 1. 68 Neither.. to speake of any affaires, after they have been determined of by the Emperour. 1613 SHARS. Hen. VIII., 1. i. 214 You shall to th' Tower, till you know How he determines further. 1624 W. Tiewhyr tr. Balzac's Lett. 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly. 1799 STRYE Ann. Ref. I. XXXX. 447 COX. Bishop of Ely, determined on both questions. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 155 P. 4 The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own. 17

18 c, q. v.) +6. To lay down decisively or anthoritatively; 10. To say down decisively of antifornatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (Const. as in 4, 5.)
1393 Gower Conf. III. 86 Of theorique principall The philosophre in speciall The propretes hath determined.
2 1400 Rom. Rose 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote. As Tulius can determyne. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Aja, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of Coote armuris.

To decide or declare to be; to term. Obs. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 11. xi. (1712) 161 This he de-ermines primogenious moisture. † 7. trans. To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain,

decree; to ordain what is to be done. Obs.

decree; to ordain what is to be done. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Acts xvii. 26 Determynynge tymes ordeyned, and termes of habitacionn. 1535 Coverdate Isa. x. 23 Yo Lorde.. shal perfectly fulfil the thinge, that he hath determyned. 1586 A. DAV Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 121 His houre was come, so was it determined, which way could he shun it? 1611 BIBLE I Sam. xxv. 17 For evil is determined against our master. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. iii. 263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things. 1758 S. HAVWARD Serm. xiv. 408 God.. determined holiness to be the way to everlasting happiness.

8. traux. To fix or decide causally: to condition

8. trans. To fix or decide causally; to condition

8. trans. To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent, 1631 Hobbes Leviath, 1. x. 42 As in other things...not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price. 1731 Johnson Rambler No. 141 ? 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident of no apparent moment. 1839 Muscuison Sider. Syst. 1. xxxvi. 505 These divergences have. been determined by the emptive forces which evolved the trap rocks. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) 11. 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. 1874 Sayce Compar. Philol. ii. 73 Dante has determined classical Italian. 1883 Gilmour Mongols xviii. 213 His religion.. determines for him the colour and cut of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which or what it is to be).

or what it is to be).

or what it is to be).

1659 Pearson Creed (1662) 195 The apertion of the wombe determined the first-born. 1720 Ozell Vertot's Rom. Rep. 11. x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of. Death. 1771 Mrs. Grifffirm tr. Viaud's Shifnareck 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by which are the similar to the preferred or rejected. 1860 Sis J. STIRLING in Law Times' Rep. LV. 283/2 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed.

b. with alternative clause.
1772 Hist. Rochester 33 Whether in this tower. I cannot determine.

1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) VI. 325 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own.

+10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation.

mine whether he should or should not consider it as his own. + 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. (a thing to be, or that it is). Obs.

1494 FARVAN Chrom. 1V. IXXV. 53 Whiche length of tyme is of some Anctour determyned to be longe and of some but shorte. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 163 b. Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determyneth & concludeth that [etc.]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 26 Stadium ... which length Plinie determineth to be 125 pases. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 11. ii. 11. (1676) 162/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc., with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies. 1788 Priestley Lect. Hist. III. xvi. 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined. .tbat five pounds in this

reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now. 1814
MRS. JANE WEST Alicia de Lacy IV. 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave.
11. trans. To ascertain definitely by observation,

mined him to be an audacious knave.

11. trans. To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc. (a point previously unknown or uncertain); to fix as known.

1650 Fuller Pisgah 1. vii. 18 It is hard to determin their exact habitation. 1650 Whiston Th. Earth II. (1722) 121
The entire Circle may still be describ'd, and its Original Situation determin'd. 1715 Desagullers Fires Impr. 24
We shall in the third Book determine the. Bigness. and Situation of those Cavities. 1737 Whiston Josephus's Hist. Pref. § 10 The measures of those edifices. all accurately determined. 1806 Hutton Course Math. 1. 367 Having given the Area. of a Rectangle, inscribed in a given Triangle; to determine the Sides of the Rectangle. 1811 PINNERTON Petral. 1. 357 A rock very difficult to determine. 1824 De Quincey Pol. Econ. Dial. v. (1860) 553 As when I say that the thermometer determines the heat, viz, that it determines or ascertains it to my knowledge. 1860 Tyndal the width of the Glacier. 1861 F. Hall. in Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 147 He has determined both the velocity and the width of the Glacier. 1865 F. Hall. in Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 147 He has determined him to A. D. 490. 1878 BOSW. SMITH Carthage 201 Some difficulty in determining the route by which he approached it.

12. Geom. (trans.) To fix or define the position of. 1840 Landers Geom. xiii. 159 To determine an involution. 175 Two projective ranges of points determine an involution. 15, intr. To be defined as to position.

involution.

b. intr. To be defined as to position.

1885 LEUDISSOUR Cremona's Proj. Geom. 285 All straight ines passing through U determine on the circumference.

13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question

(determinare questionem), or maintain a thesis against an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, absolutely, To perform the exercises of Determination (sense 4) which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts,

which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. Obs. exc. Hist.

[1267 in Munim. Acad. O. xon., (Rolls) I. 34 Ut certa forma provideretur sub qua Bachillarii artium determinaturi ad determinandum forent admittendi.] 1570-6 LAMBARD.

Feramb. Kenti (1826) 193 That a young Novesse should thus boldly determine at their disputations. 1649 Order 26 Jan. in Wood Life (Oxf. H. S.) I. 149 That all Bachelaurs of this University who have not determined the last yeare do determine this Lent. 1691 — Ath. Oxon. II. 473 After he had taken the degree of Bach. of Arts and determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE S. G. Brit. 1. III. xi. (1743) 281 He is obliged.. to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Vear after he hat taken the said Degree [D. D.], and to determine upon the same. 1878 A. CLARK Reg. Univ. Oxf. (O.H.S.) II. 1. 50 In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty, Ibid., On 17 Feb. 1599 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion.

14. trans. To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the

tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the course of; to impel to (some destination).

2 1430 Live. Bochas in. xxxii. (1554) 211 b, He.. Gan his compleint to Bochas determine.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 121 7 1 Such an Operation. as. determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres.

1751 Joinson Rambler
No. 151 7 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths. 1753 N. Torsiano Gangr. Sove Throat 71 Determining the morbific Matter from the internal to the ..external Parts. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1806) H. in. x. 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment.

1842 Gaove Corr, Phys. Forces 80 A power ..of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface.

b. fig. To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to.

1529 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not hane

nite bias to.

1520 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 164/2 Ve shoulde not hane wyste on which parte to determine your byleue. 1613 J. SALEELD Treat. Angels 221 Are by reason of the same beatitude so prevented and determined to all good. that in no wise they can sinne. 1662 STILLINGEL Orig. Sacr. III. iii. 87 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away. a 1670 RUST Disc. Truth. 1682: 189 It is no imperfection in God to be determined to Good. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. II. xxi. \$ 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action. 1772 W. CULLEN Inst. Med. IV. \$ 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836-7 Six W. Hamitton Metaph. (1877) I. ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 86 It only determines of facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. intr. To take its course, go, tend to (a par-

mines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. intr. To take its course, go, tend to (a particular terminus or destination). arch.

1651 Life Father Sarph (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death. 1656 Sandesson Serm. (1689) 542 They all determine and concentre there.

1805 W. Saundess Min. Waters 293 A dose of this water. will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidnies.

1839 Balley Festus xxi. (1848) 272 To these they all determine.

1838 Sears Athan. III. Waters 293 When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves.

† b. intr. To be directed upon (anything) as a goal or final object. Obs.

goal or final object. Obs.

1649 Jen. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. 11. Ad § 12. 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon nny thing lesse than heaven. Ibid. iv. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities

with thoughts determining upon the external action or ima-ginations of sanctity inherent in the action.

16. trans. To decide the course of (a person);

to bring to the determination, decision, or reso-

lution (to do something).

lution (to do something).

1679 WILKINS Nat. Relig. 29 He., shall not be able to determine himself to the belief or practice of any thing.

1712 STRELE Spect. No. 278 7 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your Judgment. 1741 MIDDLE TON Cicero (1742) III. 1x, 56 All these informations determined him at last not to venture to the Senate. 1788 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) II. 520 Determining the fishermen to carry on their trade from their own homes. 1818 Mas. Shelley Frankenst. vi. (1865) 97 These reflections determined me and I resolved to remain silent. 1821 Scott Kentiko. xx, A step to which Janet by farther objections only determined me the more obstinately. 1886 Dowden Shelley II. i. 7. [Shel took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad. + 17. reft. To bring oneself to a decision; to

+17. refl. To bring oneself to a decision; to come to the resolve (to do something). [=F. se

determiner. ] Obs.

determiner.] Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 267 They upon this medicine Appointen hem and determine That. They wolde [etc.]. 1477 East Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 1, I determined me to take that voyage. 1490 Act Ilen. VII. c. I Preamb., The King. hath determined himself to pass over the Sea. 1701 tr. Le Clert's Prim. Fathers (1702) 57 Tis the part of a Witty Man. to Determine himself speedily upon all sorts of Questions.

18. intr. (for refl.) To come to the decision, resolve definitely (to do something). † In early use often to determine swith oneself.

solve definitely (to do something). † In early use often to determine with oneself.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 226 The moste meke wylle of the Vyrgyn viterly determyned to sarue god. 1500 Hawes Past. Pleas. II. vi, I have determyned in my judgement, For La Bell Pucell. To passe the waye of so great je jopardy. 1526-34 Tindale Acts xx. 16 Paul had determined [Wyclif, Rhem., purposed] to leave Ephesis as they sailed. 1530 Palson, 514/2 Whan I determyne with my selfe to do a thyng. 1548 Hall Chron. 187 h, He in the meane season determined to make hys abode in Scotland. 1bid. 194 b, He determined with him selfe clerely to marye with her. 1590 Marlowe 2nd Pl. Tamburt. II. ii, Determines straight To bid us battle for our dearest lives. 1769 Robertson Chas. V, V. 1V. 375 He determined to set the highest price upon Francis's freedom. 1808 Med. 7rnl. XIX. 437 The obstinacy. of the fever made me determine.. to administer some remedy. 1891 F. Peacock N. Brendon I. 310 Narcissa determined to go at once.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent, 1832 N. Leinerseld, tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. i. 3
Taking order and determining with Pedro..., that at a time appointed they shuld meet. 1594 Marlowk & Nashu-Dido v. i. That have I not determin'd with myself. 1736
Butler And. I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 24 A man determines, that he will look at such an object.

c. To resolve upon, on, † of (some course of action). With indirect passive, To be determined

on or upon.

on or upon.

This appears to combine senses 5 and 18, and to pass imperceptibly from the sense decide to that of resolve.

1607 SHAKS, Cor. IV. 1, 35 Determine on some course. 1636 tr. Ariana 307, I could not as yet determine of what I was to doe. 1754 J. SteBBEARE Matrimony (1766) I. 19 [This] seduced him to determine on the Life of a Gentleman, when his Uncle should die. 180 x Mrs. Ch. Shirth Solitary Wand. I. 33 Unable to determine on what answer they were to give. 1883 Faoude Short. Stud. IV. I. vi. 69 The bishops. determined on a further appeal to the pope. 1885 Manch. Exam. 26 June 5/4 Not at present definitely determined on.

d. impersonal passive.

1822 Mrs. Srowe. Uncle Tom's C. xxix, It was determined to sell the place.

19. To be determined, to have come to a decision or definite resolve (to do something); to be finally

or definite resolve (to do something); to be finally

or definite resolve (10 do something); to be finally and firmly resolved. (Cf. Determined p.f. a.)

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 771 If she finally were determined to kepe him. 1529 — Dyaloge 1. Wks. 161/2 One, whom she is determined neuer to mary. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. is of Therefore, since I cannot proue a Louer. I am determined to proue a Villaine. 1601 — Jul. C. v. i. 100 What are you then determined to do? 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 19 If I had been otherwise determined. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. \$ 208 Being now determined as to the composition of the mortar for the Edystone. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt (1868) 17 No; I'm determined not to sleep up-stairs.

† b. To be bound for. Ols.
1784 R. Bace Barham Downs I. 222 Sir George is determined for Switzerland in a few days.

Determined (d/t5) mind), ppl. a. [f. prec. ]

Determined (d/toumind), ppl. a. [f. prec. +

1. Terminated, ended.
1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 444 Albeit the thing itselfe. be past, and y' tyme thereof determined.
2. Limited, restricted: a. as to extent; b. as the feedback of the feedback of the past and provide the conditioned.

26. Limited, restricted: 8. as to extent; D. as to freedom of action or choice; conditioned.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. in. i. 70 Perpetual durance, a restraint. To a determin'd scope.

1805 Wordow. Prelinde

1. 641 Tis n theme Single and of determined bounds.

1871 R. H. Hutrron Ess. (1877) I. 53 Fails to render such a fact as free-will in the offspring of absolutely determined natures even conceivable.

31 Decided settled fixed: decided or resolved

3. Decided, settled, fixed; decided or resolved

upon.

1361 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 11, 113 Let vs hold for determined, that the life of man is instructed in the law.

1356 Fleming Panopl, Epist 193 He mangled him selfe to cloake his determined mischiefe. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT Apol. 21a, So farre as my determined breuity wil permit.

1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1891) 107 [1] fall into my determyned matter to speake of Pembrokshire. 1650 J. Taylor Holy Living iii. § 4 (1727) 173 It is a determined rule in

divinity. 1836 J. Gilafat Chr. Atonem. ix. (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed.

determined bias must have existed.

4. Appointed, ordained; fixed beforehand.

2a 1500 Wycket (1828) 3 The chosen.. shalbe made whyte tyll a tyme determined. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 25 Not any determined, or appointed measure, as a yarde, a furlong. 1580 Lyll Euphnes (Arb.) 284 Caused al the company to breake off their determined pastimes. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, iv. vi. 9 To my determined time thou gau'st new date. 1612 T. Tavloa Comm. Titus i. 3 They are so by the determined counsell of God.

5. Defined, definite, exact; distinctly marked or lead of the country fived.

6. Definitely ascertained or identified.

1817 CHALMERS Astron, Disc. i. (1852) 21 A round ball of a determined magnitude. 1882 Entomol. Mag. Mar. 235 Specimens..either determined or undetermined.

7. a. Of persons: Characterized by determination

or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be

or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be moved from one's purpose.

1772 Ann. Reg. 26/2 Because they were determined deists.
1803 G. Rose Diarres (1860) II. 46 The King..is a determined Antigallican.
1847 Emerson Refr. Men. Goethe Wks. (Bohn) I. 391, I meet the eyes of the most determined of men.
1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. t. ii. 24 Intimating that the king would find him a most determined antagonist.
1885 F. Temple Relat. Relig. 4 Sc. i. 4 Science and Religion seem very often to be the most determined looking men, were charged with being suspected persons.

1880 F. Temples and the suspected persons.

b. Of personal properties, actions, etc.: Show-

D. OI personal properties, actions, etc.: Showing determination, unflinching, unwavering.

1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 227 Cassio following him with determin'd Sword To execute vpon him. 1765 Sterke Tr. Shandy VII. ix, With as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery. 1792 Anced. W. Pitt I. xvii. 277 There was a determined resolution. against any vigorous exertion of the national power. 1837 DISRAEL Venetia I. ii, Gave a determined ring at the bell. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Times Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 Courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

C. (For the predicative use in to be determined,

see DETERMINE v. 19.)

See Determinedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a determinedly, decided, or resolute manner.

2 1540 Deposit. in Old Ways (1892) 100 Her mynde was determynedly fyxitt that she wolde not marrye with hym.

1790 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 20/1 The...chh, so determinedly inimical to monarchy. 1811 Chron. libl. 7 After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly. 1849 RUSKIN Sec. Lamps v. 86. 141 In every style that is determinedly progressive. 1870 Miss Bridgman Ro. Lyme II. xiii. 268 She tied on her bonnet grimly and determinedly.

Determinedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being determined or resolute.

The quality of being determined or resolute.

1748 RICHAROSON Clarissa 1811) I. iii. 12 So much determinedones; such a aoble firmness in my sister. 1771.

T. HULL. Sir W. Harrington (1797) IV. 25 With a determinedness, in his looks, that made me tremble. 1883 Chicago Advance 15 Mar. A persistent determinedness that has known no discouragement.

Determiner 1 (d/15'1mine1). [f. DETERMINE

+-ER 1.]

1. He who or that which determines, in various

1. He who or that which determines, in various senses. a. He who or that which decides.

1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Determyner, determiner. 1584
Fenner Def. Ministers (1587) 59 Anie other determinors of the issue. 1653 A. Wilson Yas. I, 167 The Sword, as it is the best determiner, so it is the most honourable Treater.

1659 Milron Civ. Power Wks. 1738 I, 547 No Man or body of Men in these times can be the infallible Judges or Determiners in matters of Religion. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) III. 215 Miss Grandison must be the sole determiner on this occasion. 1884 Century Mag., XXVIII. 122
The determiner of the future policy of the Church.

b. That which decides the course of action, or

b. That which decides the course of action, or determines the result.

1754 Edwards Freed. Will 1. ii. (1762) 5 If the Will be determined, there is a Determiner. This must be supposed to be intended even by them that say the Will determines itself. Ibid. 11. vii. 90 The opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the determiner of the act.

c. One who ascertains definitely.

1846 Grote Greece 1. xviii. II. 18 The original determiner of this eroch.

of this epoch. +2. A determining bachelor of arts; = Deten-

†2. A determining bachelor of arts; = Determinant B 1. Obs. (exc. Hist.)

1574 M. Stock's in Peacock Stat. Cambridge (1841) App. A. 6 [The bell shall] be tolled in every Colledge, Howse, Hall or Hostell where eny Determiners be. 1746 AMBERST Terrx Fil. xlii. 24. The collectors... draw a scheme... in which the names of all determiners are placed in several columns, and over against them, in other columns, the days when, and the schools where, they are to respond.

† Determiner 2. Law. [subst. use of F. diterminer pres. inf.] The final determining of a judge or court of justice: in oyer and determiner, a variant of over and terminer. (Obs. exc. Hist.)

of oyer and terminer. (Obs. exc. Hist.)

1450 Paston Lett. No. 103 1.138 That ye hadde stied hym for an especiall assise, and an oier and determiner. 1548 IIALL Chron. 169 b, A commission of oyer and determiner, for the punishement of this outragious oftence & sedicious crime. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 106 Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac., Hib. i. (1821) 16 Of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex., Oyer and Terminer... etimes written determiner.

Determining (d/t5:minin), vbl. sb. [f. Determine v. + -ing l.] The action of the verb Determine; determination. (Now chiefly gerun-

dial.)

1330 PALSGR. 213/1 Determyning, terminance, determination. 1380 HOLLYAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Determinance.. the determining or ending of a thing. 1607 HIERON Wks. I. 117 The determining of all cases and questions in religion. 1600 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 22 The.. inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning. 1726 Leon Use of every Edifice in the determining of its Situation. 1772 C. HUTTON Bridges 4 Their spans are still necessary for determining their figure.]

b. In academic use = DETERMINATION 4. 1675 (25 Feb.) in A. Wood Life & T. (O. H. S.) II. 309 Officers that have fees for determining. 1887 [see Determinant of the comments of the c

Determining, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That determines; esp. that decides, or leads to a decision; that fixes the course or issue.

1911 Streel Speed. No. 158 7 3 A certain positive and determining manner in which you talk. 1842 Grove Corr., Phys. Forces 45 The force of heat seems more a determining than a producing influence. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 110 The determining principle of their action. 1884 Attenzum 23 Feb. 241/1 What was the determining

1884 Athenzunt 23 Feb. 241/1 What was the motive?

b. Terminating, ending.
1893 Daily News 21 Feb. 7/8 What is called the determining school year (that is the school year ended last before the 1st

+ 2. Performing the academic exercise of DETER-MINATION: determining bachelor, a bachelor of arts who had to determine in the Lenten disputations of the year. Obs. exc. in University Hist.

of the year. Obs. exc. in University Hist.
1649 Order 26 Jan., in Wood Life & T. (O. II, S.) I. 149 That all determining Bachelaurs do meet at St. Marie's at 12 of the clock... and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells.
1709 Stell & Swift Tatler No. 71 F 3 Not a Senior Fellow [will] make a Pun, nor a determining Batchelor drink a Bumper. 1721 Amherst Terræ Fil. No. 42 (1726) 232 The collectors... are chosen out of the determining batchelors by the two proctors. 1887 A. CLARK Registr. Univ. Oxf. II. 1.
52 To arrange the determining bachelors into groups, so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least.

Honce Determiningly adv.

Each determining oachetor might dispute twice at least. Hence **Determiningly** adv. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGUE Acts & Mon. (1642) 489 We dare not determiningly resolve, wee ought not boysterously to rush upon it.

**Determinism** (d/15-zminiz'm). [f. Deter-

MINE v. + -ISM ] 1. The philosophical doctrine that human action is not free but necessarily determined by motives, which are regarded as external forces acting upon

the will.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON Reid's Wks. 87 note, There are two schemes of Necessity—the Necessitation by efficient—the Necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind Fate; the latter rational Determinism. 1855 W. Thomson in Oxford Essays 181 The theory of Determinism, in which the will is regarded as determined or swayed to a particular course by external inducements and formed habits, so that the consciousness of freedom rests chiefly upon an oblivion of the antecedents to our choice. 1866 MANSEL Proleg. Logica App. Note D. 334 The latter hypothesis is Determinism, a necessity no less rigid than Fatalism. 1866 Contemp. Rev. I. 465 He arrived at a system of absolute determinism, which entirely takes away man's free will, and with it his responsibility. 1886 W. L. Courtney in Abbot Hellenica (1880 257 Epicurus .. was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism.

2. gen. The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation. the will.

is determined by a necessary chain of causation. 1876 MARTINEAU Materialism 71 If man is only a sample of

ne universal determinism. **Determinist**, sb. and a. [f. as prec. + -18T.] A. sb. One who holds the doctrine of determinism.

minism.

1874 Minart in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 784 The objections of our modern Determinists.

1881 Spectator 30 Apr. 574 He is an Agnostic and a Determinist, with no reserves, 1887 J. C. Morrison Service of Man ix. 298 The determinist is not less but more resolute in teaching morality than his free-will opponent,

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the theory of deterministing morality manifold.

minism.

minism.

1866 Mansel Proleg. Logica App. Note E. 348, I believe the scheme of liberty is inconceivable only if the determinist argument is unanswerable. 1874 Stdower Meth. Ethics v. 55 A Determinist scheme of morality. 1885 R. H. HUTTON in Contemp. Rev. Mar. 388 The necessarian or determinist theory of human action. 1887 Fowler Princ. Morals 11. ix. 308 The theory of Hobbes [on Volition] may most appropriately be called Determinist. The actions of men, he holds, are, like all other events, determined, and determined wholly, by antecedent circumstances. The will is 'the last desire in deliberation', and our desires are the necessary result of their various antecedents.

Deterministic (dff:ministik), a. If precedents.

Deterministic (dítāministik), a. [f. prec. +-1c.] Of or pertaining to determinism or deter-

minists. 1874 W. G. WARD Ess. (1884) I. vi. 248 That which

motives—to use deterministic language—affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination. 1880 W. G. Ward in *Dublin Rev*. Oct. 300 Mr. Hodgson maintains that the Deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin. † **Determission**. Obs. ? Corrupted form of de-

terminacion or OF. determineson: see DETERMINA-

TION.
c.1400 Test. Love 11. (1561) 291 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determission, is founden in every creature.
† **Deterration**. Obs. [f. L. dē down + terra earth + -ATION. (Not connected with mod F. dc-terrer, OF. desterrer to disinter.)] The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process: a frequent term of physiographers about 1700; cf. Degradation 1 6.

DEGRADATION 1 6.

1686 PLOT Staffordsh. x13 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 Phil. Trans. XVI. 210 A Marish.. being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoying Hills. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Deterration is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts; This is occasioned by Rains.

Deterred not and of Deterration.

Deterred, pa. t. and pa. pple. of DETER v. Deterrement, obs. form of DETERMENT.

Deterrence (d/terrens). [f. next: see -ENCE.]

Deterrence (d\*terrens). [f. next: see -ENCE.]
Deterring or preventing by fear.
1861 T. B. L. Baker in War with Crime (1889) 124 That
punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest
deterrence with the least pain. 1875 Poste Gaius 1. Intr.
(ed. 2)8 The deterrence of future wrongdoers by. punishment
of a past offender. 1884 F. Perk in Contemp. Rev. July 77
The main objects of imprisonment should be.. deterrence
from crime and the reformation of offenders.

Deterrent (diterrent), a. and sh. [ad. L. dēterrēnt-em, pr. pple. of dēterrēre to Deter: see
-ENT.]

A. adj. Deterring; that deters, or has the power

A. adj. Deterring; that deters, or has the power or tendency to deter.

1839 Benthan's Ration. Punishments (L.), The deterrent effect of such penalties. 1861 W. L. CLAY Menn. J. Clay 210 The influence of a deterrent policy is the greatest on professional criminals. 1884 Times 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrent weather.

B. 5b. Something that deters; a deterring agent. 1829 Benthan's Ration. Punishments (L.), No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which... is sure, speedy, and severe. 1829 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. X.Li. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrent, perhaps, to none. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psycholo. I. II. ix. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrent of adventure, nor even of pastime.

Deterring (dli5 in), vbl. sb. [f. Deter v.] + -ING 1.] The action of hindering through fenr.

1642 in Clarendon Hist. Reb. IV. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties. 1648 W. Mountaue Provout Ess. I. X. § 1 (R.) The deterrings and disabuses appeare together with the delectations.

Deterring, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That deters; that keeps off through fear.

1638 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 223 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance. 1774 Golosa. Nat. Hist. (1862). I. ii. 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring. 1872 Gro. Elitor Middlem. Ixviii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects.

+ Deterree, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. deters-, ppl. stem of detergere.] By-form of Deterrace.

over the objects.

† **Deterrse**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēters-, ppl. stem of dētergēre.] By-form of Deterge.

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 111. 84 The matter being thus incided, detersed and attenuated..may more easily be

Detersion (d/to 1/5n). [a. F. détersion (Pare 16th c.) or ad. L. detersion-em, n. of action from detergere to Deterge.] The action of cleansing

action of cleansing (a sore or the like).

1607 Torsell Four', Beasts (1658) 22 The substance of it is fitter for detersion then nutriment. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 1. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel need often is good for Detersion. 1775 Sir E. Barry Observ. Wines 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

Detersive (disinsiv), a. and sb. [a. K. detersif, ive (1545 in llatzf.), ad. medical L. detersivus,

f. dēters-, ppl. stem of dētergēre: see prec. and -IVE.] A. adj.

-IVE.] A. adj.

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring;

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse.

1601 HOLLANO Pliny II. 37 The same ponder is detersine and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls.

1756 P. Browne Yamaica 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors.

1835 F. Mahonev Rel. Father Pront (1859) 509 The recording angel. no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania.

1886 Pall Mall G. 7 Aug. 3/2 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap.

2. Med. and Surg. Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore: deterprent.

plange the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore; detergent.

1986 Bright Melanch, xli, 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. Harris able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours. 1782 W. F. Martyn Geog. Mag. 1. 734 Laying

open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister. 1818 Cooper & Travers Surg. Ess. 1. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant deter-sive applications which have been made to the part.

B. sb. A cleansing agent: in the general and medical senses.

medical senses.

1634 T. Jonnson Parey's Chirurg. xxv1. xiv. (1678) 638

Neither. with a painful and drie nicer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree.

1656 G. Hanner Adv. agst. Plague 26 A Dysentery is stopt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotick.

1756 P. Browne Janaica 199 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive.

1843 Blackvi. Mag. LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life.

1865 S. Lucas Sealaria 114 note, Bristol was celebrated for its soap.. Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive.

Hence Detersively adv., Detersiveness.

1727 Baller vol. II. Detersiveness, cleansing Quality. [Also 1864 in Webster, etc.]

† Detersory, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L.

1864 in Webster, etc.]
† **Detersory**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēters: see prec. + ORY.] = DETERSIVE a. and sb. 1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 97 From the commistion of these two will proceed one moderate detersory. **Detest** (drest), v. [a. F. détester (Villon, 15th c.), ad. L. dētestāre (-ārī) to execrate while calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. De- I. I, down + testārī to bear witness, call to witness.] call to witness.]

call to witness.]

†1. trans. To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate. Obs.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 The saide mariage. was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god. 1536
BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) 1. 62 He. began, be lang orisone, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnatural hatrent of the kingis sonnis. 1563-87 Fone A. & M. (1684) 1. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact. 1627 HAREWILL Apol. II. vii. § 5 The fearefull inhabitants of Putyole flying through the dark. crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 Le Gavs tr. Velleius Paterc. 254 All posteritie shall. with execrations detest thy fact. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. xxxvii. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Fonsecas and the Madureyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief. a 1745 Swift Hen. I Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry.

2. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

2. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

a 1535 More II /ks. 422 (R.) I finde in Erasmus my derlyng ythe detesteth and abhorreth the errours and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth. 1535 Stewarf Cron. Scot. II. 528 To caus all man for to detast sic thing. 1550 Caowley Last Trump. 1292 A vile slaue that doth all honestie deteste. 1579 LYLY Euphues (Ard.) 111 Learn. of Diogenes to detest women, be they nener so comely. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. II. v. 220 A colour she abhorres, and. a fashion shee detests. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trat. (ed. 2) 240 His owne pallat detested them. 1792 Burke Corr. (1844) III. 391 My party principles. .must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example. 1833 Ht. Martineau Tale of Tyne vii. 130, I detest the very name. Mod. To marry a man whom she detests!

b. with infin. or claise. rare.

a man whom she detests!

b. with infin. or clause. rare.

a 1553 Philleot Wks. (1842) 410 Why dost thon so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith. 1647 G. Palmer Sectaries Unm. 52, I detest to think of it. 1655 Fullea Ch. Hist. 1x. vi. § 51 The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Acqueer. + 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to

† 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. Obs. rare.

1688 Answ. Talon's Plca 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadours.

¶ Misused for attest, protest, testify.

1562 Pharr Eneid. VII. V iij b, He shewd also the sacrid groue of Argliethus heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish gest was done to death. 1598 Shars. Merry W. I. iv. 160 But (1 detest) an honest maid as ener broke bread. 1606 Sir G. Gooseappe I. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. 111. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the. scholler be is. Hence Dete sting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., Abominacion, detesting. a 162a Ainsworth Annot. Ps. Ixix. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire. 1628 Br. Mountagu App. Cessar 57 In their Abhorring and Detesting of it. 1711 Shaftess. Charac. (1737) III. vi. iii. 366 Virtue wou'd. be seen with this Hand, turn'd. downwards. as in a detesting manner, and with abhorence.

† Dete-st. sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] De-

† Deterst. sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] De-

testation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. Baillie Lett. & Frnls. (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors.

1671 True Nonconf. 33
One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest.

Detestability. [f. next: see -ITY. In med.

L. dētestābilitās (Du Cange).] The quality of being detestable; detestableness.

1831 CARLVLE Sart. Res. 11. iv, As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years..so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability. 1868 Baowning Ring & Bk. vi. 1943 There let.. Both teach, both learn detestability!

Detestable (détestability!

1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. détestabilits, f. détestable

(1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. détestabilits, f. détestari:

see -BLE. Originally detestable; in Spenser and
Shaks. detestable.]

1. To be detested; intensely hateful or odious;

execrable, abominable.

1461 Liber Pluscardensis x1. viii. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till onre Makare detestabile. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infeccion that euer was. c 1489 — Sonnes of Aymon xiv.

331 What saist thon, fole destestable? 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 Theyr presumpcion is to god moost detestable & hatefull. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, The bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities 1588 Shaks. 7it. A. v. i. 94 Oh detestable villaine! Call'st thou that Trimming? 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 26 That detestable sight. 1702 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering. 1771 Junius Lett. xlix. 256 That detestable transaction .. ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. 1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. (1874) I. App. 396 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra. 1866 Tynoall. Glac. 1. xii. 89 Along edges of detestable ranular ice.

property of the state of the st

or odiousness.

1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the fonlenesse and detestablenesse of them. 1681 H. More Exp. Dan. Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery. a 1720 CLARKE Serm. I. xl. (R.), The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God. 1883 H. Krikovo tr. Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit. 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world.

of this earthly world. **Dete stably**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 3 Periurie is .. detestably vsed to the disheritannee and great damage of many.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 14 It would sanour so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. a 1716 Sourn (J.), A temper of mind rendering men so detestably ad, that fetc.]. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romota III. 61 God grant you are mad! else you are detestably wicked!

† **Detestant**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. Detest v. after F. détestant, L. dētestānt-em pr. pple.: see -ANT.]

-ANT.

A. adj. Detesting, full of detestation. 1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption.

B. sb. One who detests; a detester.

1648 T. Hill. Truth & Love Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of divers Opinions of Rome. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams. (1692) 121 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry.

† Dete state, v. Obs. vare. [f. L. dētestāt-

† Dete state, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dētestāt-, ppl. stem of dētestāre (-ārī) to DETEST: see -ATE 3

ppl. stem of detestare (-ari) to Detest: see -Ate 3
5.] By-form of Detest v.
1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. John Pref. 6a, This worlde, whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Ghospel doceth detestate and abhorre. 1649 State Trials, Col. J. Lilburne (R.), Well therefore might the lord president.. detestate star-chamber examinations.

Detestation (ditestif-[9n]). [a. F. detestation (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. detestation-em, no faction from difestiff to Detest.]

n. of action from detestari to Detest.]

n. of action from dētestārī to DETEST.]
†1. Pnblic or formal execration (of a thing);
formal testifying against anything. Obs.
1423-50 tr. Highen (Rolls) 1. 285 For the detestacion of
that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that noo woman
after here scholde reioyce the realme of Fraunce. 1590
Swinsuene Testaments 274 In these cases the testament is
void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practises.
a 1633 Austin Medit. (1653) 127 St. Paul rent his Garments
in detestation of it. 1658 T. Wall Charac. Enemies Ch.
(1659) 50 The nnreasonable creature. in detestation of the
sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal
punishment. 1633 Brit. Spec. 108 [Galgacus] by his rough
Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke,
baving [etc.].
2. The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

2. The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 12 To the great detestacyon & uttermost despysyng of all the transitory goodes. of this worlde.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 40 Induce theim to the fear of God, and utter detestation of al synne.

1650 R. Coke Justice Vind. Pref. 15, I did in detestation of the thing, set myself to make these observations upon it.

1688 in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1, 436 Something. which he had, sometime call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Pr. of Orange's proceedings.

1793-81 Johnson L. P., Rowe Wks. III. 30 The fashion. of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horrour and detestation.

1834 MACAULAN ESS., Piti(1854) 296 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fiercest detestation.

1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

b. To hold or have in detestation: to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. To be in detestation: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested. detestation: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation. Pid. 155 Such as told you truth. were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation.

1607 ROWLANDS Famous Hist. 46 Let God and man hold me in detestation.

1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1778) 1. 1. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation.

1847 MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest xii, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

3. concr. That which is detested; the object of intense dislike.

1718 Swift Mullinix & Timothy, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party.

1792 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859)

111. 343 This. business is becoming more and more the public detestation. 1849 C. Bronte Skirley i. 10 As if he were the darling of the neighbourhood. being, as he is, its detestation.

Dete sted, ppl. a. [f. Detest v. + -ED.] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1552 HULDET, Detested, abominatus. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.

IV. i. 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 73 With such heathenish and detested Oratory. 1791 Cowrex Hiad VI. 438 Both Paris and my most detested self. 1805 Southiev Madoe in Ast. xx, Let a curse.. For ever follow the detested name.

follow the detested name.

Hence **Dete'stedly** adv., with detestation.

1836 E. Howaap R. Reefer xxxiii, Who viewed the West India station. detestedly. **Dete'ster.** [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator.

tests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator.

1611 Cotga., Abhorrant, an abhorrer, detester, louther.

1691 Fuller Abel Rediv. (1867) II. 99 A detester of controversies.

1779 Shrandan Critic I. ii, A detester of visible brickwork.

1863 Sala Capt. Dangerons I. ix. 234 Known as stanch detesters of the House of Hanover.

Detestful, a. rare. [I. Detest v. (or ?sb.) +-FUL.] Hateful, odious.

1654 Corante Dianca II. 116 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasme so noyous, so detestfull.

† Detestine, † Detestiue, a. Sc. Obs. [irreg. I. Detest v.] Detestable.

1506 Rolland Crt. Venus II. 975 But bad me sone pas hine Vnto the nine nobillis of excellence, Quhair I gat not be ansueir detestine. Hid. III. 369 The law positiue It did suspend, and haldis as detestive.

† Detext, ppl. a. Obs.— [In form, ad. L. dētextus, pa. pple. of dētextre to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as De- I. 6.]

weaving; but with the prefix taken as De- I. 6.]
1623 COCKERAM, Detext, vnwouen.
Deteyn, e, -nour, obs. ff. Detain, Detainer.

Detful(I, obs. form of DEBTFUL.

Deth(e, obs. form of DEATH sb.; also of DEATH a. and v. = deaf.

Detheorize: see DE- II. I.

Detheorize: see De- II. 1.

Dethronable (dl'prōu·nāb'l), α. [f. next +
-ABLE.] Liable to be dethroned.
164 Βρ. Μαχωειι Prerog. Chr. Kings Introd. 3, Kings
are.. censurable, punishable, and dethronable. Piid. i. 11
They are deposable and dethronable by the people.

Dethrone (dl'prōu·n), υ. [f. De- II. 2 +
Throne: cf. F. détrôner, in 16th c. detroner (Littré),
Cotgr. desthroner 'to disthronize'; cf. also Dis-THRONE, DISTHRONIZE.]

trans. To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose

royal or sovereign authorny and tignity, to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 Br.W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems. Wks. (1711) 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, enthron'd dethrone. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings. 1839 THRLWALL Greece VI. 121 That Artaserses whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

h. twent's and fig.

Artaxerses whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

b. transf. and fig.

1648 Boyle Serabh. Love vi. (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason.. doth kill the Man.. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. III. lxi. 319 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell. 1879 Farrar St. Paul (1883) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence Dethro'ned fpl. a., Dethro'ning vbl. sb. 1648 Paynes Speech in Partl. 4 Dec. (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King.. as the Army-Remonstrants advise. 1705 J. Philips Blenheim (R.), His dethron'd compeers. 1809-10 COLERINGE Friend (1865) 136 Compensations for dethroned princes. 1804 Atheneum 27 Aug. 299/1 The story.. is that Nero's wife Poppear.. is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter.

Dethronement (d/brōw-nment). If, prec. vb.

**Dethronement** (d/prōumment). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. détrônement.] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposi-

of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4365/1 The News. of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior. 1820 Keats Hyperion 11. 315 In midst of this dethronement horrible. 1849 H. Rogers Ess. (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement. 1852 Grote Greece 11. 1xxvi. X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

Dathroner (d/hprounar). [f. Dethrone + -er.l.]

Dethroner (dt þröu noz). [f. Dethrone + -ER1.]

One who dethrones (a king, etc.).

1649 Arnway Tablet (1667) 176 (T.) The hand of our dethroners...hath prevailed... 1817 Southey Fin. Song Princess Charlotte, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too... 1833 Mrs. Browning Prometh. Bound Poems 1850 1, 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

† **Dethronize**, v. Obs. rare. [See Dethrone and -ize, and ef. Disthronize.] = Dethrone. Hence + Dethronization = DETHRONEMENT.

THENCE T DeLINCHIZA: TION = DETHRONEMENT.

1611 Speed Hist. G. B. Brit. x. xi. (1632) 682 The Queene
.aduertised of her husbands dethronization. 1656 S. HotLAND Zara (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing
by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits. 1691
Wood Ath. Oxon. (R.), To persuade the king. to consent to
the 4 votes of dethronizing him.

Detic, obs. form of DITTY.

Detinne (de tiniā). Law. Also 5 detenewe, detunue, -now, detynn(e, 7 detinu (detiny).
[a. OF. detenue (1313, Godef.) detention, (:- Rom. type \*dētenūta) f. pa. pple. of detenir to detain.]
The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see Detain v. 2); spec. unlawful detention of

a personal chattel belonging to another. Obs. exc. as in b.

1563-87 in Foxe A. & M. (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous . . Vol., III.

we have gently requested you.. to that intent you should have rendered unto us our lawfull right and inheritance to the Crowne of Fraunce, which from us..you have by great wrong and force deteined .. we well perceive you meane to persevere in the same your purpose and injurious detinue, 1598 Kitchin Courts Leet (1675) 148 Detinue of Goods may be sued. 16. T. Roans Wks. (1861-2) I. 145 (D.) There are that will restore some, but not all..let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little detiny is great injurity. 1643 Prinne Sow. Power Parl. in. 46 [citing Act ii Kich. II c., i] Taking, leading away, or detiane of any horses or any other beasts. 1727-51 CHAMBRAS Cycl. s. v., The damages sustained by the detinue.

b. Action of detinue: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wronefully detained

damages sustained by the definue.

b. Action of delinue: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. So writ of delinue.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 376 Acciouns of dette, trespass and detenewe. 1514 Fitzhern. Just. Peas (1538) 123 Every man maye sue for the same by accion of dettinue. 1602 Fillbecke 2nd Pt. Parall. 20 One of the parties may have an action of dette for the money, and the other a writte of Detinue for the wares. 1677 Wycherley Plain Dealer III. (Routl.) 123/2 I'll bring my action of dettinue or trover. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it. the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of delinue.

c. Also delinue = action or writ of detinue.

a 1606 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law iii. (1636) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. 1803 J. Marshall Const. Opin. i. (1839) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. 1875 Poste Gains iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property. were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

† Detithonize, v. Obs. [f. De- II. 1 + TITHON-IC (f. Gr. Tibarbs, the spouse of Eos or Anrora) + 1ZE.] trans. To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1842 Mech. Mar. XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being

Antora) + -IZE.] Irans. To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1843 Mech. Mag. XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being detithonized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action.

1 Detormb, v. Obs. nonce-vod. [f. De- II. 2 b + Tomb sh.] Irans. To deliver from the tomb.

1607 Sir R. Ayron Pref. Verses in Earl of Stirling's Monarch. Trag., Crownes, throwne from Thrones to Tombes, detomb'd arise To match thy Muse with a Monarchicke theame.

Detomable (detomb'd) a. If L. detomôre

chicke theame. **Detonable** (detěnáb'l', a. [f. L. dětonáre (see next)+-BLE.] Capable of detonation.

1884 Eissler Mod. High Explosives iii. 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts. **Detonate** (detřěněřt, dř.), v. [f. L. dětonár, ppl. stem of dětonáre to thunder down or forth (f. DE-1. t., 2+tonáre to thunder), after F. détoner (1688 in Hatz-Daym) in the modern sense 3 1680 in Hatz.-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

1. intr. To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

1729 Shelvocke Artillery II. 89 Saltpeter. detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. ted.

3) 11. 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently. when a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. 1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Iral. Gorg. Soc. XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty; . percussion caps. will not detonate; gunpowder. refuses to ignite. 1864 H. Spencer Biol. I. 8 lodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

b. fig. To give vent to sudden anger or other violent feeling; to 'explode'. (Also trans.).

1836 Blackw. Mag. XXXIX. 309 He. is notoriously choleric, and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides. 1859 Chamb. Iral. XI. 288 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion. that Blodger should detonate; 'Committed as a rogue'.

C. To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'. rare.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD Ch. Auchester III. 190 The drum detonated and was still.

2. trans. To cause to explode with sudden loud report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

combination.

1801 Phil. Trans. XCI. 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a cucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc.].

1808 HENRY ibid. XCVIII. 290 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion.

1880 Paily Nerves 27 Mar. 5/4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 49,915 lb. [of dynamite] was detonated at once.

1890 Noble in Nature 18 Sept., One.. cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination; that it is not possible to detonate it.

13. To convert (a flint cum) into a fdetonator.

+3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'.

Obs. nonce-use.

1824 Cot. P. Hawker Instr. 1. Sportsm. 69, I have since had a double gun detonated to my order.

Detonating (de tönettin), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -1xg 2.] That detonates. a. That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as detonating gus; b. That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as detonating primer, tube; c. esp. That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as detonating hammer, powder.

Detonating ball, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; detonating bulb, the small

glass bulb also called Prince Rupert's drop, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; detonating gmn, a fire-arm which is fired by means of a detonating gnent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark.

1808 Hensw Kpit. Chem. (ed. 5)131 By firing it in a detonating tube over mercury. Ibid. 224 A new detonating compound of silver. 1814 Ann. Reg. 324 These detonating balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief. 1817 Sporting Mag. L. 257, I got from Joseph Mandton a detonating gun. 1824 Col. P. Hawker Instr. I'. Sportsm. 67 To fire with detonating powder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a fint. 1840 ELAINE Encycl. Sports (1870) 752 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing. 1856 Engineer 428/2 (heading) Detonating Arms. Ibid., A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac. 1869 Echo 9 Oct., 'It is dangerous to play with edged,' and still more with detonating 'tools'. 1870 Lockyer Elem. Astron. iii. 138 At times meteors. are heard to explode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

Detonation detonois on, die.). [a. F. detonation, noise of explosion, n. of action from detoner to Detonate.] The action of detonating.

1. Chem. 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and

due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts Dict. Chem.); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

panied with a sudden loud report.

1677-86 W. Harris Lemery's Chym. (ed. 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity; it is also called Fulmination. 1686 PLOT Staffordsh. 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alcalisation with coales, acquires a green colour. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Detonation is a Chymical word expressing the Thundring Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel. 1800 to the Lagrange's Chem. 1. 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations. 1864 Spencer Field. I. 8 Perenssion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen.

2. gen. A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

2. gen. A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

1830 Lyell. Princ. Geol. (1875) II. 11. xxvi. 28 The great Crater. testified by its loud detonations (etc.). 1834 Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sc. xxvi. (1849) 283 The detonations (from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815) were heard in Sumatra. 1869 Phillips Vernr. iv. 112 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed. 1875 Wonders Phys. World ii. ii. 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

b. The action of causing a substance to detonate. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Detonation denotes the operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony. 1758 Elaboratory laid Open Introd. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration. 1827 Faraday Chem. Manip. xvii. 433 A tube for detonation.

3. fig. A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

3. fg. A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

1878 Browning La Saisiaz 79 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron prime in poet's power,—Detonations, fulgurations, smiles.

1882 Sievenson New Arab. Nts. (1884) 296 Detonations of temper were not unfrequent.

1891 Roserery Pitt xi. 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

**Detonative** (de toneliv), a. [f. L. detonat, ppl. stem of detonare to Detonate + -1VE.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a de-

the property of defonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. Chandler in Eissler Mod. High Explosives (1884) iii. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. 1888 Exening Standard ii Feb. 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative.

Detonator (de tônētoa). [Agent-noun, in L. form, f. dētonāre to DETONATE: see -or ] Something that detonates: a contrivance for producing

thing that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap; a railway fog-signal. + spec. A detonating gun (obs.): see

signal, +spec, A detonating gun (obs.); see DETONATING.

18aa Sporting Mag. IX. 156 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators. 1835 Cot. P. Hawker Diary (1893) 1. 283 An old flint gun which put me out, after the detonators. 1845 Food Handle. Spain 1. 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and cut wadding. 1871 Tyndal. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. x. 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the guncotton should be fired. 1839 Fall Mall G. 10 Jan. 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

upon which the detonator (as the log signal is also charles), then rests securely.

† Deto'nd, v. Ois, rare = 0. [ad. L. detonde-re, f. De-I. 2 + tondere to clip.] trans. To shave, poll. 1623 COCKERAM, Detonded, poled.

† De tonize, v. Obs. [f. F. détoner to detonate

-IZE.] = DETONATE (trans. and intr.). Hence

\*\* \*\*Detonization = DETONATION.

1731 S. Hale Stat. Ess. 1. 277 The fumes of detonized nitre. 1804 tr. Fourcery (Webster 1828). This precipitate.. detonizes with a considerable noise. 1828 Webster, Detonization, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

Detornsure. nonce-wd. [f. L. dētons-, ppl. stem of dētondēre: see Detond and -ure.] Shaving, polling. (affected or humorous.)

1819 Blackw. Mag. V. 639 That able-bodied barber..
insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you.

Detorsion, var. of DETORTION.

† Detorsion, var. of Detorsion.
† Detort (ditē, it), v. Obs. [f. L. dētort-, ppl. stem of dētorquēre to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. De- I. 2 + torquēre to twist. Cf. F. détordre.]

1. trans. To turn aside from the purpose; to

twist, wrest, pervert (esp. words or sayings). (Common in 17th c.)

Common in 17th c.) \*\*

c 1555 Harpsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 54 How miserably doth Tertulian wrest and wring the Levitt: to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1609 Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 41 Schoolemen blasphemnsly detorting Scriptures. 1620 Brissley Virgil 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophecied. 1632 Lithicow Trav. 1. 1 And Lorets Chappell. On Angells backes, from Nazareth detorted. 1682 Drivers Relig. Laici Pref. (Globe) 187 The Fanatics. have detorted those texts of Scripture. 1829 Souther Sir T. More I. 87 In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).

a 1612 Donne Biaθavaros (1644) 185 The Donatists. racked and detorted thus much from this place, That Jetc.]. 1824 Southey Bk. of Ch. (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture.

2. To derive by perversion of form; pa. pple. perverted, corrupted (of words).

1605 Camden Rem. 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald.

1605 CAMDEN Rem. 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald: see Everard, for from thence they are detorted, if we beleeve Generus. 1657 TOMLINSON Remou's Disp. 705 "Αγραπτον is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is de-

Hence Deto rted ppl. a., Deto rting vbl. sb. Hence Deto rised ppl. a., Deto rising pbl. sb.
1550 Bale Apol. 129 Now wyll I shew some of hys
detorted scriptures.
1579 Fulke Heskins' Park. 306 By
miserable detorting of a worde or two.
1620 Wagstaffer
Vind. Carol. Introd. 2 Under the false detorted Names of
Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

Detortion, -sion (dħp̄15n). Now rare or
Obs. [n. of action f. L. dēlorquēre, ppl. stem dētort- and dēlors-; see Detort. Cf. Of, detorsion.]

+1. The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wrest-,

rt. The action of detorting; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. Obs.

1508 Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 681
By a blasphenous application or rather detortion of that
excellent Scripture Unum necessarium, One thing is necessary.

165a GAULE Magastrom. 69 A depraving adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion. 1728 EARBERY tr. Burnet's
St. Dead 1. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred
Scriptures.

25. Dean 1, 155 Scriptures.

2. In physical sense: Distortion, rare.
1853 KANE Grinnell Exped. (1856) 512 Refracted detortion

Detour, || détour (détūe's, || detūr), sb. [a. mod.F. détour turning off, change of direction, in OF. destor, -tour, orig. \*destorn; f. destorner now détourner turn away, f. des-, L. dis- + tourner to turn.] A turning or deviation from the direct ; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or road; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly fig., now usually lit. 1738 Warburson Div. Legat. 1.63 After many Detonrs, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc.]. 1780 H. Walfole Let. to IV. Mason 1 Nov., We are above detonrs. 1790 H. Walfole Let. to IV. Mason 1 Nov., We are above detonrs. 1790 to 1700 our guard against all the arts and detonrs of the subtlest policy. 1807 Sta R. C. Hoare Tour in Ireland 237, I was amply recompensed for this detour. 1809 Scott Fam. Lett. 14 June (1894) I. 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty detours about all this. 1825 [bid. 22 Jan. II. 230 Perhaps they may make a detour in their journey to see you. 1870 Lowell Study Wind, (1871) 242 Rhyming [words]... sometimes... have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward detour. 1877 Black Green Past. xliv. (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long detours.

Hence Detour v. intr., to make a detour: to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about.

1836 Tait's Mag. 111. 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and detouring. 1837 New Monthly Mag. 11. 192 We. detoured again to the right.

Deto xicate, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- 11. 1 + L. toxic-um poison, after intoxicate.] trans. To deprive of poisonous agastite.

prive of poisonous qualities. 1867 Palt Mall G. No. 729. 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

† Detract, sb. Obs. rare. [ad. L. detractus taking away, f. detractus: see Detract v.] Protraction, delay: cf. DETRACT v. 6.

1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 353/1 Without delay and other detract of time.

the tracet, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dêtract-us, pa. pple. of dêtrahêre to draw off or away: see next.]
Extracted, taken out.

c1420 Pallad, on Husb, XII, 171 The honys Detracte of Duracyne.

Detract (ditrækt), v. Also 6 Sc. detrack. [f. L. detract- ppl. stem of detrahere to draw off or away, take away, pull down, disparage, etc., f. DE-I. 2 + trahêre to draw. Cf. F. détracter (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.). In some senses app. directly representing L. dētractāre or dētrectāre, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq. of dētrahēre.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest.)]

I. To take away, take from, take reputation

1. trans. To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: a. some part from (rarely +to) a whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object,

whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object, as much, something, etc.)

1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1874) 1. 17 Some time addynge, somtyme detractinge and takinge away such thinges as semeth me necessary and superflue. 1571 DIGGES Pantom. 11. XXIII.
P ij b, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12. 1501 SHARS. 1 Hen. VI., v. v. 142 Shall I.. Detract so much from that prerogatine, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1622 S. WARD Christ is All in All (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc.]. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. Iv. iv., 26 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish. a 1696 E. SCARBURGH Exuelid (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1870 DISRAELI Lothair lxix, That first great grief which. 164 detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life.

+ b. something from a possessor, etc. Obs. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. I. ii. 97 They vilifie it and detract much authoritie from it. 1709 STEELE Tatter No. 13 F IA Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes i. 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance.

2. absol. or intr. To take away a portion. Usually

2. absol. or intr. To take away a portion. Usually to detract from: to take away from, diminish, lessen

to detract from: to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc.).

a 159a H. Smith Wks. (1866-7) 1. 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracteth. 1699 Burner 39 Art. vi. (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from its Authority. 1799 Colebbooks in Life (1873) 446 The sight. detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises II. for These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL My Farm of Edgewood 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house.

b. Comparing depreciation : 67.2.6

b. Connoting depreciation: cf. 3 c.

1503 Hooker Eccl. Pol. III. viii. (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to iniury enen God himselfe. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turkes (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers .. detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1.5 Without detracting .. from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc.]. 1882 B. D. W. Ransay Recoll. Mil. Serv. I. viii. 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

150 Quasi-traves (in loose gourt). Ohs gaves

† c. quasi-trans. (in loose const.). Obs. rare. 1654 WHITHOUGK Zootomia 452 In Revenge he would have betracted, and lessen'd his Territories. 1785 JEFFERSON COPP. Wks. 1859 I. 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as

3. trans. To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle,

3. trans. To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of. Now rare.

1449 Pecock Repr. iv. i. 417 Thei bachiten and detracten the clergic. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 91 Lat wsz forgiff thayme quhilk detracks and spekis euil of wsz. 1603 B. Jonson Sejanus 1. i, To.. detract His greatest actions. 1618 Bolton Florus iv. ii. 265 Cato.. detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions. 1632 Massinger & Field Fatal Dowry 1. ii, Such as may Detract my actions and life herefier. 1850 [see Detracted below]. 1851 Smiles Jasmin vii. 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

+ b. absol. To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction. Obs.
1605 Br. Hall Medit. & Vows 1. § 7 So would there not be so many open mouthes to detract and slaunder. 1610 Shaks. Temp. II. ii. 96 To viter foule speeches, and to detract. 1777 Sherion Sch. Scand. Portrait, Adepts..who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

+ C. intr. with from (+ of).

1590 Greene Fr. Bacon vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 Brile (Douny) Num. xiii. 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 D. A. Art Converse 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

† II. To draw away, off, out. † 4. trans. To draw away or aside, withdraw,

T4. Frans. 10 draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (from an action or undertaking); refl. and intr. To withdraw, refrain. Obs.

1548 Patten Exped. Scotl. in Arb. Garner III. 110 My Lord Marshal.. whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise. 1637 Glilespie Eng. Pop. Cerem. Ep. C, There are too many Professours who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty. 1643 SLINGSBV Diary (1830) 104 Long experience halt haught their General wisely to detract from fighting. 1802 Hatred 1. 211 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign. 45. To draw or pull off. Obs. rare.

+5. To draw or pull off. Obs. rare.

1607 Torsell Four f. Beasts (1589) 486 The skins of sheep. when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them.

+6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract,

† 6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay; usually in phr. to detract time. Obs. 156 Sig. J. Hawkins in Hawkins' Voy. (1878) 73 To detract further time. 1579 Churchyard in Arb. Garner IV. 206 The French Horsemen .. offered a skinnish, to detract time. 1604 Edmonds Observ. Casar's Comm. 59 To linger and detract the war. 1605 Play Stucley in Simpson Sch. Skaks. (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste. 1641 Life Wolsey in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 132, 1 would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick. † b. absol. or intr. To delay. Obs. 1584 Powel. Lloyd's Cambria 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. a1592 Greene James IV. 1, My zeal and ruth ...Make me lament I did detract so long.

III. = DETRECT. +7. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. Obs.

1872 [see Detracting vbl. sb.] 1877 Holinshed Chron. II. B b vij (N.), The English men. minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enimies. 1898 Locrine III. iv, And if Thrasimachus detract the fight. Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam. 1600 Abr. Abbot Exp. Yonak 634 lonas detracting his Masters businesse. 1600 HAKLUYT Voy. (1810) III. 135 The winde comming faire, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery. 1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 25 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence Detracted ppl. a. (see the various senses

above); also as sb. a calumniated person.

155a HULDET, Detracted, detractus, rosus, suggillains,
1890 T. J. Duncan Social Departure 289 The detracted's
enemies follow him.

† **Detractation.** Obs. rare. [f. Detract v. + -ATION: perhaps ad. L. dētractātio or dētrectātio, from dētractāre, -trectāre to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of dētrahēre.] = DETRACTION 2.

= IDETRACTION 2.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detractation. 1646 J. MAINE Serm. (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detractation.

Detractatory, a. rare. [f. Detract v., or L. detractare: see prec. and -ory.] Of detracting

or disparaging nature or tendency.

1860 Chanto. Yord. XIV. 251 It is harsh and detractatory towards the author's equals and superiors.

Detracter, var. of Detractor.

Detracting (ditræktin), vbl. sb. [f. Detract v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Detract,

v. + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb Detract, q.v.; † protraction (obs.); † shunning, avoiding (obs.); disparagement, detraction.

1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 83b, Fabius...so tempered Prudence with ... prowesse, that by detracting of battayle, and trayning Anniball from place to place, and ... skirmishing with hym, he minished hys puissannec.

1581 Savile Tactus Hist. 1. i. (1591) 1 Detracting and envyous carping.

1582 Styward Mart. Discipl. II. 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late.

1599 Hakluyt Voy. II. II. 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out.

1613 Jackson Creed 1. 331 The Iewes detractings of our Sauiour.

Detractings (i) tree thin)

**Detracting** (d/træ/ktin), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative.

disparaging, depreciative.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Detractyng, belonging to detractyon, detractoire.

1530 Marston Sc. Villanie II. vi. 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats.. With your malignant, weake, detracting vaine.

1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland v. 14
They are.. of a censorious and detracting humor.

1718 PRIOEAUX Connection II. II. 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style.

1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram.

(ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

Hence Thetracting IV also.

Hence Detractingly adv.

NERGE DEUTA CLINETY MIV.

1508 FLOSIO, Pranamente, wickedly... detractingly. 1761

MURPHY All in Wrong v. i, 1 am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady. 1818 Coleanoec Treat. Method in Encycl. Metrop., Mental Philos. (1847) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man.

Detraction (direckjon). [a. F. detraction, in 12th c. detraction (Ph. de Thaun), ad. L. detraction-em, n. of action from detrahere: see Detract

v.] The action of detracting.
†1. A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. Obs. or arch. exc. as in b. (Cf. Detract

15.28 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. li. 130 Wherein.

1528 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. li. 130 Wherein.

1528 Gardiner is Terapeutyke 2 Giv, The detraction of blode. Ought to be doone in the partye. most edystamt, & then in the vicerate parties.

1648 Bovle Scraph. Love xx.

(1700) 127 With less detraction from their true Magnitude.

1654 tr. Bonet's Mer. Compti. Vi. 243, 1 approve. rather of lucision, than of Detraction of the Callus.

1879 Scores vicerally Reg. Chron. 555 A detraction of vapour from the circumpolar regions.

18. A detracting, or part to be detracted from (merit reputation or the like): cf. sense 2.

(merit, reputation, or the like); cf. sense 2.

1633 MILTON Arcades 11 Fame. We may justly now accuse of detraction from her praise: Less than half we find expressed. 1809 PINKNEY Trax. France 263 There is one heavy detraction. from the excellence of the Avignonese climate. #848 Dickers Dombey v, Let it be no detraction from the merits of Miss Tox.

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation; the utterance of what is deprecia-tory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander. (The earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. Detract v. 3.)

earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. Detract v. 3.)
1340 Ayenb. 10 po bet misriggeb guode men behinde ham
bet me clepeb pe zenne of detraccion. c 1400 Rom. Rose
5531 With tonge woundyng. Thurgh venemous detraccioun. c 1440 Gesta Rom. XXXVI. 145 Lesynges, & bacbitinges, and detracciouns. c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd.
Manners (1570) G. j. Be no tale bearer, vse not detraction.
1590 MASTON Sco. Villavie 165 Enuies abhorred childe,
Detraction. 1659 B. HARRIS Parivals Iron Age 53 By
occasion of petty envies, and shamefull detractions. 1709
ADDISON Tatler NO. 102 P 5 Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. 1827 HARE Guesses Ser. II. (1873) Sgr
Flattery and detraction or evil-speaking are, as the phrase
is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. 1875 MANNING
Mission H. Ghost v. 139 To listen to detraction is as much
an act of detraction as to speak it.

† 3. Protraction (of time); delay. Obs. (Cf. De-

+3. Protraction (of time); delay. Obs. (Cf. DE-TRACT v. 6.)

1579 FENTON Guicciard, III. (1599) 141 Mens. mindes [began] to grow cold for the detraction and negligence which

the king used. 1588 Howard Let. to Walsyngham 14 June, The Commissioners cannot perceive whether they. .use the same to detract a time for a further device; and if our Commissioners do discover any detraction in them [etc.]. 1637 R. Hummere tr. St. Ambrose L 138 Lest through detraction of time, those sugred baits..ingage too far. † 4. Withdrawal, declinature, relinquishment.

Obs. rare. (Cf. Detract v. 7.)
1655-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 620/2 For want of this renouncing or detraction.

the petractions (ditrækfes), a. Obs. [f. De-TRACTION: see -TIOUS.] Given to detraction; dis-

paraging, calumnious.

1636 T. H{awkins} Caussin's Holy Crt. 202 Giue detractious tongues leaue. to life]ke up dust.

1755 JOHNSON, Derogatory, detractious.

Detractive (ditræktiv), a. [a. OF. detractif,

-ive, f. L. type \*dciractiv-us, f. dctract-: see DE-TRACT v. and -IVE.]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to, de-

traction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory,

CASHMINIOUS.

1490 CAXTON Encydes vi. 23 To saye wordes detractives.
1618 CHAPMAN Hesiod, Bk. of Days 40 Whispering out detractive obloquies. 1633 T. Morton Discharge 276 (T.) An envious and detractive adversary. 1767 Goldsm. Rom. Hist. (1786) II. 342 Envious and detractive. 1822 Examiner 154/1 Walpole shines more in the detractive and satirical, than in the candid and urbane.

2. Tending to detract from: see Detract 2. 2. 25. W. M.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE Devotte Ess. 11. iii. § 2 (R.) Admitting the being of evil not at all detractive from God. 1830 Examiner 5/2 Looked upon as detractive from the merits of

3. 'Having the power to take or draw away' (T.). Obs.

1580 E. Knight Triall of Truth 28 (T.) [The surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaister.

Hence **Detractively** adv., **Detractiveness**.

1722 Balley vol. II, Detractiveness, detracting Quality or Humour. Mod. A review detractively written.

**Detractor** (ditrækter). Also 4-7 -tour, 5 toure 6-8 -ter, 6 %, detrakker. [a. AFr, de--towre, 6-8 -ter, 6 Sc. detrakker. tractour = OF. detracteur, ad. L. detractor, agentnoun from detrahere (see Detract v.); see -or.]

1. One who detracts from another's merit or reputation by uttering things to his prejudice; a person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer,

calumniator, slanderer.

calumniator, slanderer,

1382 Wyclip Rom. i. 30 Detractouris, or opyn hacbyteris.

1474 Caxtox Chesse I. v. D viij b, They ben. right mordent and bytyng detractours. 1537 Inst. Chr. Man in Formul. Faith Miv, The detractour is not glad to tell, but to hym, that is glad to here. 1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 9 To confound ignorant detrakkers. 1563. 87 Foxe A. & M. (1506) 108/t A malicious detractor of Gregorie. 1598 Barckley Felix. Man IV. (1603) 287 Instead of favourers he shall have detracters. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 147 Von will not suffer your selfe to be perswaded by the reports of detractors. 1720 Welton Suffer. Son of God 11. xxi. 577 That which a Friend would excuse. or Wink at ... the Detractor publishes without sparing or Reserve. 1755 Jonsson, Detracter. 1858 Doran Crt. Fools 51 Every fashion has its detractors. 1860 Puser Min. Proph. 281 The detractor preys on his brother's flesh. brother's flesh.

brother's flesh.

† b. Coust, from. Obs. (Cf. Detract v. 3c.)

1599 Masston Sco. Villanie iv. 151 Vaine enuious detractor

from the good. a 1610 Healey Epictetus (1636) Life, Lucian

.a perpetual detractor from all the Philosophers. 1660 R.

Core Power & Sulj. 141 If Sabinianus were so malitious

a detractor from the works of St. Gregory. 1829 LANDOR

W.Kr. (1868) 1. 166/2 It exhibits him as a detractor from

Shakspeare.

| 2. Anat. A Depressor musele. [prop. mod.L.]

1811 Hoofea Med. Dict. s. v. 1823 Chabbe Technol. Dict., Detractor. a muscle whose office it is to draw down the part to which it is attached. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Detractor. old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

Detractory (ditrækteri), a. [ad. L. dētractorins disparaging, slanderous, f. dētractor: see prec. and -ory. Cf. Of. detractoring 15th c, in Codeff L. Tankins to the second constant of the codeff of the second constant of th

prec. and -ony. Cf. OF. detractoire 15th c. in Godef.] Tending to detract; depreciatory, dis-

Godef.] Tending to detract; depreciatory, disparaging, defamatory; = Detractive 1.

1.88 Parsons Chr. Exerc. 11. 1. 157 An excuse most dishonourable and detractorie to the force of Christe hys grace.

1646 Sir T. Baowne Psend, Ep. 1. v. 17 This is not only derogatory unto the wisdome of God. Init also detractory unto the intelect.

1712 Swift Art Political Lying, The detractory, or defamatory, is a lie which takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him.

1805 Miniature.

180. 26 7 3 Others. have divided them liles] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory.

1818 Detractory. 21. Chops. 12. (1700) 126, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a Theme, as much above our Praises, as the Heav'n. is above our Heads.

Detractress (ditractively).

1818 J. Detractor:

1828 J. Detractor:

1838 J. Detractor:

1

Detractress (d/træ ktrès). [f. Detractor:

see -ESS.] A female detractor.

1716 ADDISON Freeholder No. 23 The said detractress shall be..ordered to the lowest place of the room. 1788 PASQUIN Childr. Thespis 11. (1792) 141 With a terrific tongue to assist a detractre.

†Detrain, v.1 Obs. In 6 detrayne. [Cf. OF. detrainer to drag away, draw.] trans. To

1587 M. Gaove *Pelops & Hipp*. (1878) 112 If that thou list .. with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of pictures age should stayne.

Detrain (d/trein), v.2 [f. DE-II. 2 b + TRAIN

sb., after debark, etc.]

1. trans. To discharge from a railway train: the

1. Wans. 10 discharge from a railway train; the converse of entrain. (Orig. a military term.) 1881 Globe 9 July 5 The corps travelling by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways... are 'detrained' at Ascot. 1882 Times 20 Nov. 7 The horses were rapidly and safely detrained. 1892 Whitby Gaz. 26 Nug. 4 A grand total of 4794 persons were detrained at the Town Station.

2. intr. To alight from a railway train.

2. mtr. To alight from a railway frain.

1881 Craphic 3 Sept. 1 The Regiment detraining. 1882

1V. Chester (Pa.) Republican V. No. 142 The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars 'detain'. 1883 Times 21 Mar, These Easter manceuves give great practice to the Volunteers in entraining and detraining. 1890 Daily Tel. 18 July, The train. was blocked [hy a flood] and the passengers had to detrain.

1 Ience Detraining vol. sb. (also attrib.).

Hence Detraining vol. sb. (also attrito).

1885 A. Foraes in 19th Cent. XVII. 635 Their trained labourers are defitly building detraining platforms.

1887 Times 8 Apr. 4/3 Strict silence is to be maintained during entraining and detraining.

† Detray, v. Obs. [ad. OF. detraire (detray-ant) = Pr. detraire, Pg. detrahir, It. detrarre:—L. dētrahēre to draw off or away, Detract v.] 1. trans. To take away, subtract, remove;

DETRACT v. 1, 2.

DETRACT v. 1, 2.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. 56 The walles .. dyd .. expres, With gold depaynted, every perfyte nombre, To adde, detraye, and to devyde asonder. Ibid. xxx. xx, That she your sorow may detray or slake. c1520 Wolsey in Burnet Hist. Ref. II. 90, Ye be put at liberty to add, detray .. chuse or mend, as ye shall think good.

2. To disparage, calumniate; = DETRACT v. 3.

c 1475 Babees Bk. 205 (1868) 8 Praying. Of this labour that o winte me detray.

3. To withdraw; = Detract v. 4.

1517 H. Watson Shyppe of Fooles Aij, And you be of the nombre of the fooles moundaynes that ye may lerne somwhat for to detraye you out of the shyp stultyfere.

† **Detrect**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dētrectā-re (also-tractāre) to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of dētrahēre: see Detract v.]

1. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse;

1. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse; = DEFRACT v. 7. (With simple obj. or inf.)

1542 Henry VIII Declar. Scots D ij b, They detrected the doing of theyr ductie. 1543 Becon Policy of War Early Wks. (1843) 235 Whosoever detrecteth and refuseth to do for his country whatsoever lieth in his power. a 1619 FOTHERNY Altheon. II. i. § 8 (1622) 194 Hee detrected his going into Egypt, you a pretence, that he was not eloquent. 1629 H. Burron Babel no Bethel 75 We detrect not to hold communion with her. 1661 G. RUST Origen in Phenix (1721) I. § A Testimony of that great Power your Commands have over me, which you see I have not detrected. absol. 1630 B. Josson Neve Inn II. vi, Doe not detrect: you know th' authority Is mine.

2. To disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame; = DEFRACT v. 3.

2. 10 disparage, depression, special states and selection of the Ouest, § 64 Wks, 1888 l. 116 Outhy detrect 3c and rebukis ws Catholikis for the observation thairof.

Detrectation (ditrektel fon). rare. [ad. L. detrectation-em, n. of action from detrecture: see

detrectation-em, n. of action from detrectare: see prec.] A drawing back, refusal, declinature.

1623 Cockeram, Petrectation, a refusing to doe a thing. a 1647 Bp. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) II. 308 The more hateful is the detrectation of our observance. 1789 Bernham Princ. Legisl. xvi. § 27 (1870) 237 If he was lin possession, it may be termed virongful dedication of trust; if not virongful detrectation or non-assumption.

+ Detre'nch, v. Obs. [a. OF. detrenchier, -cher (also -tranchier to cut, cut away, cut off, f. DE- I. 2 + trencher, trancher to cut.]

2+ trencher, trancher to cut, cut away, cut on, 1. DE-1.
2+ trencher, trancher to cut.]

1. trans. To cut asunder or through.
1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. v. lx. (1495) 176 A synewe whyche is kytte asondre and detrenchyd growyth neuer after. 1491 Caxron Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. xxxvi.
30 a/i Wyth his teeth he detrenched and bote his tonge.
1500 Melusine xxii. 146 He detrenched & cutte the two maister vaynes of his nek.

2. To cut up, cut or hew in pieces; to inflict severe slaughter upon, 'cut to pieces' in battle.
1470-85 Maloay Arthur v. vi, Sir Lanncelot with suche knyghtes as he hadde.. slewe and detrenchid nany of the Romayns. c1477 Caxron Fasm 111 We shall rendre to the thy sone slayn and detrenched and kutte bothe horses and knyghtes, he cloue and rent helmes and sheldes.
3. To cut off, sever by cutting.
1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 38 b, If your hande were detrenched, or youre bodie maimed with some soubdaine stroake.
4. fig. To cut away, cut down, retrench, curtail.
1654 H. L'Estaange Chas. I. (1655) 183 Had the king yeelded to a detrenching some luxuriances of his Prerogative. Ibid. 216 Many would detrench from them their secular power.

† Detressed, Apl. a. Obs. [f. F. détressé, OF. destrecié (13th c.), f. de-, des- (DE- I. 6) + tressé arranged in a tress or tresses, f. tresse TRESS.]

Of hair: Out of 'tress' or plait; hanging loose.

1500-20 DUNNAR Poems lxxvii. 43 Syne come thair four and twentie madinis sing...With hair detressit, as threidis of gold did hing. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Rom. Quest. (1892)

22 With their haires detressed and hanging downe loose.

Detriment (detriment), 5b. Also 5-6 detry-

ment. [a. F. détriment (1236 in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. L. detrimentum loss, damage, detriment, f. dēterēre (dētrīvi, dētrīt-) to wear away, impair.]

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained by, any person or thing.

a 1440 Found. St. Barthelonew's 24 Dumme he was know. berynge heavyly the detrimente of his tonge. 1539 Act 21 Hen. VIII, c. 16. § 11 To the great Detriment of our own natural Subjects. 1533 ELVOY Cast. Helthe 1. iii. (1539) 17 a, Nature shulde susteyne treble detriment. 1548 Boosde Dyetary vii. (1870) 243 Yf he.. lese hym selfe, and bryng hym selfe to a detryment. 1548 STAUNFORN King's Prerog. v. (1567) 25 h, Note that sometymes the king is to ake a detriment by the liuere with y particion. 1616 R. C. Timet Whistle iii. 1032 Thinkst thou Peeters chaire. Can free thee from eternall detriment ? 1663 Butles Idud. i. ii. 292 Sole author of all Detriment He and his Fiddle underwent. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) III. 419 Lest any detriment must might accrue to the heirs. 1850 Mill. Liberty iii. (1865) 40/1 The luxury of doing as they like without detriment to their estimation. 1875 Lyell. Prin. Geol. II. III. xl. 393 [Seeds] may be carried without detriment through climates where the plants themselves would instantly perish. b. That which causes or embodies a loss; something detrimental.

thing detrimental.

thing detrimental.

1504 ATKYNSON IT, De Imitatione I, iv, Those thyinges that be the hurt of theyr owne soules & the detriment of theyr neyghboure. 1548 LD. SOMERSET Frist. Scots B vib, This forein helpe is your confusion, that succour is your detriment.

1664 EVELVN Kal. Hort. (1720) 187 Some of their must of Necessity be neglected. which is the greatest Detriment to this Mystery. 1855 II. MARTINEAU Authoriog. I. 400 Their advocacy of Woman's cause becomes mere detriment.

2. Astrol. The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house; a condition

when in the sign opposite its house; a condition

of weakness or distress.

1632 Massinger City Madam II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities, in his detriment and fall, combust. 1666 H. More Mysi.

Colliness vii. xv. 342 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars from their conjunction to their opposition with the Sun are Oriental, and gain two fortitudes; but from their Opposition to their Conjunction are Occidental, and incur two detriments.

3. Her. Eclipse (of sun or moon); also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change.

visiole phase of the moon at ner change.

1610 Guillim Heraldry Illiii.(1660-110[see Decrement 1 c].

1610 July 112 He beareth, Argent, a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse, Sable. 1638 R. Holme Armoury II, 22/1 This is.. a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse. 1839 Balley Festus (1872) 121 Normoon's dim detriment.

4. fl. The name of certain small charges made

by colleges and similar societies upon their mem-

The 'detriments' at Cambridge corresponded to the 'decrements' at Oxford, and appear to have been originally deductions from the stipends of foundation members on account of small extras for the table, etc., not included in their statutory or customary commons; the charge was afterwards extended to all members and students of the colleges. See Fowler Hist. C.C.C. (O.H.S.) 354.

1670 EACHARD COAL, Clergy 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of Colledge-Detriments. 1686 Kenn on MSS. in 14th Kep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 185 His hill of June 24 [16]85 £11:09:11. His detriments, De. to June 24 [16]85 £21:09:11. Togs Order-book of Christ's Coll. Camb. (MS.) 6 Now., The Schollars to be eased in their detriments from 1 June to 1 November. We'll think of a Method in the meantime. The 'detriments' at Cambridge corresponded to the

1 June to r November, went made of the meantime.

5. pl. Ruins (of buildings).

1632 Lithdow Trav. v. 200 The stony heapes of Jericho, the detriments of Thebes, the relicts of Tyrus. Ibid. 1x. 402

We came... to the detriments of Messina.

To cause

Detriment, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To cause

Detriment, v. [I. prec. sb.] trans. To cause loss or damage to; to damage, injure, hurt.

1621 W. SCLATER Tythes (1623) 226 His losse of rescrued time, already so detrimented in his hallowed substance.
1659 Fuller App. Inj. Innoc. 1. 7 That others might be detrimented thereby.
1678 Marvell Growth Popery 33 Upon the Ballance of the French Trade, this Nation was detrimented yearly 900000.0 or a Million.
1743 Lond. & Country Brew. II. (ed. 2) 112 This ill forceable usage. clogs and detriments the fine penetrating Particles.
1841 D'Israell Amen. Lit. (1867) 122 The disuse of the French would detriment their intercourse abroad.

Detriments [Metriments] 2 and sh. [6]

Detrimental (detrimental, a. and sb. [f. DETRIMENT So. + AL.

A. adj. Causing loss or damage; harmful, injurious, hurtful.

jurious, hurful.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Detrimental, hurful, dangerous, full of loss. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. 281 A gift indeed, loaded with no detrimental conditions. 1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 84 That the Trade. is most detrimental to the Nation. 1801 Med. Trad. V. 1 Particularly detrimental to the constitution. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 271 Their admission was detrimental to French industry. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 53 Paradoxes... which [are]... detrimental to the true course of thought.

B. sb. A person or thing that is prejudicial; in

B. sb. A person or thing that is prejudicial; in Society slang, a younger brother of the heir of an estate; a ineligible suitor.

1831 Westm. Rev. XIV. 424 The eldest son is pursued by ...dansels, while the younger are termed 'detrimentals'. and avoided by 'mothers and daughters' as more dangerous company than the plague. 1832 MARRYAT N. Forster XXV, These detrimentals (as they have named themselves) may be provided for. 1854 LADV LYTTON Echind the Scenes I. 1t. iii. 188 There were also plenty of detrimentals, such as younger brothers, unpaid red tapeits, heiras-seekers, and political connection-hunters. 1870 C. F. Gordon-Cummisc in Gd. Words 13/1. The sisters of the wife being considered detrimentals, are placed in Buddhist convents. 1886 Househ. Words 13 Mar. 400 (Farmer) A detrimental, in genteel slang, is a lover, who, owing to bis poverty is ineligible as a husband; or one who professes to pay attentions to a lady without serious intention of marriage, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. 1893 Mas. C. Paaed Outlaw & Lavamaker 11. 80 Mrs. Valliant. thought that the detrimentals kept off desirable suitors.

Hence **Detrimenta lity**, **Detrime ntalness**. 1727 Balley vol. 11, *Detrimentalness*, prejudicialness. 1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug., When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser. who has his subaltern's pay and about 50. a year thrown in.

Detrimentally (detrime ntali), adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a manner causing detriment or harm;

hartfully.

hurtfully.

1879 H. Spencea Data of Ethics iv. § 22. 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business.

1886 Law Times Rep. L111, 674/1 The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot prejudicially or detrimentally affect the

Detrime ntary, a. rare. [f. Detriment sb. + ARY. Cf. ELEMENTARY.] = DETRIMENTAL a.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXV. 27 An internal commotion...
detrimentary to the high trust he held.

+ Detrime ntous, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ous.]

DETRIMENTAL a.

1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 24 lt.. would be detrimentous and destructive to it. Ibid. 40 Counsels.. detrimentous and destructive to the generall.. interest.

Detrital (ditroităl), a. Physiogr. [f. Detritus+AL.] Of or pertaining to detritus; consisting

US+-AL.] Of or pertaining to detritus; consisting of particles worn away from some solid body.

1832 De LA Beche Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 249 The detrital deposits of the country.

1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xlviii. (1856)
455 The valleys were studded with .. tocks, and a detrital paste resembling till.

1869 Philley Vegue. v. vii. 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes.

1878 Huxley Physiogr. 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers.

† Detrite, ppl. a. Obs.— [ad. L. dētrītus, pa. pple. of dēterēre to wear away.] Worn down, worn away.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Detrite, worn out, bruised, or con-

**Detrited** (dětroi téd), ppl. a. [as prec. + -ED.] Worn down.

Worn down.
 1697 EVELYN Numism. iv. 10 Some of our worn-out and detrited Harry Groats.
 1887 N. & Q. 7th Ser. 3 Sept. 194/2 A halfpenny detrited.
 Geol. Disintegrated; formed as detritus.
 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine.
 1896 - Arct. Expl. II.
 xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter.
 Detritic, a. rare. [f. Detritus + -10.] = DETRITAL.

DETRITAL. 1843 PORTLOCK Geol. 514 The stream. runs through a deep

Detrition (détri son). [n. of action f. L. deterère, ppl. stem detrit-, to wear away, rub away. Cf. mod.F. détrition (in Cuvier).] The action of

Cf. mod.F. détrition (in Cuvier).] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 PETTY Disc. Dupl. Proportion 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Detritions that befal them. 1741 Monao Anat. Bones (ed. 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages. a re, to allow. Bones. to slide easily without Detrition. 1890 Nature 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores. 1893 Dublin Rev. July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation.

Detritus (directivs). Physiogr. [a. L. dētrītus (western) rubbing away.

(u-stem) rubbing away.

The proper meaning of the L. word appears in sense 1.

The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which détritus is cited of date 1780 by Hatz-Darm. Earlier in the century, according to the Dick. de Trévoux, the more correct détritum was used in F.]

+1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disin-

†1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. Obs.

1795 Hutton Theory of Earth (1797) I. 115 Such materials as might come from the detritus of granite. Ibid. 206, I have nowhere said that all the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances.

1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th. Wks. 1822 I. 63 The effects of waste and detritus. Ibid. 113 Proofs of a detritus which nothing can resist. Ibid. 123 The waste and detritus to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by adueous agency: a mass or formation of

away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of

this nature.

this nature.

1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr, Ilutton. Th. Wks. 1822 I. 400 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers. Ibid. 425 The distance to which the detritus from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in Edin, Rev. I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. BUCKLAND Relig. Diluv. 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England. 1832 DE LA BECHE Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in it organic remains are by no means common. 1851 MANNE REID SCALP Illust. xli, We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus. 1862 DANA Man. Geol. 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called stit or detritus. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text-bb. Geol. xix. 389 That broad valley... covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus.

3. transf. and fig. Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

3. transf. and fig. Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. Forres Lacnnec's Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had.. no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue. 1849 H. Rocers Ess. II. vi. 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages. 1851 Sir F. Palgaave Norm. 4 Eng. 1. 701 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrinous detritus...are reabsorbed.

b. An accumulation of debris of any sort.

1851 LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineweh vii. 134 We found onrselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones. 1866 R. CHAMBEAS Ess. Ser. 1. 185 There is a detritus of min in every corner, composed of broken toys, sofa-pillows, foot-stools.

De trop: see DE II.

**Detrude** (dhrā d), v. [ad. L. dētrūdere to thrust away or down, f. De- I. 1, 2+trūdere to thrust]

1. trans. To thrust, push, or force down. (lit.

1. Itans. 10 there, pro-, and fig.)

1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III, an. 3 (R.) And theim to cast and detrude sodaynly into continual captituitie and hondage. 1638 Sir T. Hearear Trav. (ed. 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison. 1644 H. Parker Jus Pop. 51 This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 567 The torpid sap, detruded to the root By wintry winds. 1885 W. Romerts Trat. Urinary Dis. III. xiv. (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney. could be detruded downwards.

ownwards.
2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forci-

downwards.

2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (ii. and fig.)

1555 ABP. PARKER PS. XXXVIII. 109 Detrude me not. a 1575

Dintro. Occurrents (1833) 152 Theyl detrudit the ministarie of Goddis word. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves II. Ivi. 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. 1664

Power Exp. Philos. II. 138 The included Ayr.. striving to dilate itself, detrudes the Quicksilver. 1751 Harris Hermes II. Ivi. 1890 266 Not a word.. is detruded from its proper place. 1847 Tood Cycl. Anat. IV. 83/2 Tartar.. sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket.

Detruncate (ditro 19kett), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. detruncare to lop off, f. De- I. 2 + truncare to cut off, maim.] trans. To shorten by lopping off a portion (lit. and fig.); to cut short, 'cut down'. Hence Detruncated ppl. a. = Truncated.

1623 Cockeram, Detruncate, to cut or lop boughs. 1727

Balley vol. II, Detruncate, to cut or lop behaded.

1846 Landor Wks. (1868) 1. 537/2 Which.. would detruncate our rank expenditure. 1877 Burrett Ear 46 In the wide end of a detruncated cone. 1885 H. Cosway Family Affair vi, He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure.

Detruncation (ditro)kë jon. [ad. L. detruncate: see prec. Cf. mod. F. detruncation.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (bit and fig.)

truncation-em a lopping off, n. of action f. dētruneare: see prec. Cf. mod.F. détroncation.] The
action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or
condition of being cut short. (lit. and fig.)
1623 Cockeram, Detruncation, a lopping or cutting, 1651
Biggs New Diff. 7-287 Detruncation or diminution of their
strength. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 88. 11 This detruncation of our syllables. 1845 Blackw. Mag. LVII. 523 Not
a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame.
1877 Bursett Ear 43 Two detruncation fatal to the living frame.
1877 Bursett Ear 43 Two detruncated cones placed together
at their points of detruncation.

b. Obstetric Surg. (See quot.)
1847 Craig, Detruncation, The separation of the trunk of
the fectus from the head, the latter remaining in utero.
1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

† Detrunk, v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop
off; after Trunk.] trans. To cut off. lop off.
1566 Drant Horace' Sat. iii. Gy ib, When she of dolefull
chylde The head detruncte dyd beare about. 1654 H.
L'Estrange Chas. I (1653) 80 This Petition they thought
would detrunck too much, and some thought strike at the
very root of that Prerogative.

† Detruse, v. Sc. Obs. [f. L. dētrūs- ppl.
stem of dētriūdēre.] By-form of DETRUDE.
1571 Sempill Ballates (1872) 126 Gif ye neglect, than God
.Will from yat rowme thoil you to be detrusit.

Detrusion (dītrīā-yon). [ad. late L. dētrūsto thrust down or away.] The action of thrusting
down or away (lit. and fig.); cf. DETRUDE.
Force of detrusion in Mech. = downward thrust.
1620 Bp. Hall. Hon. Mar. Clergie III. § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperiall authority. 1635 Swan Spec. M. v. § 2
(1643) 180 By. violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it
was enclosed. 1707 Norms Humility vii. 306 A detrusion
into the bottomless pit. 1855 Miman Lat. Chr. (1864) IX.
xiv. i. 51 The detrusion from its autocratic. throne.

Detrusor (dītrū-sol). Also 6 Sc. ar. [agentnoun from L. dētrūdēre, dētrūs- to DETRUDE.]

† 1. One who thrusts away or rejects. Obs.

noun from L. detrūdere, detrūs- to Detrude.]

†1. One who thrusts away or rejects. Obs.
1571 Sempill Ballates (1872) 121 Detrnsaris, refuisaris Of ir authoritie.

2. Anat. [mod.L.; in full detrusor uring.] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the con-

traction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey), Detrusor Urinæ.] 1766
Parsons in Phil. Trans. LVI. 215 The detrusor muscle of the urinary bladder. 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle.

† Detruss (dřiws), v. Obs. Also 5 destruss.

[a. OF. destrousser, detroucer, mod. F. detr-, to despoil one of his trousses, i.e. baggage, to rob, pillage, f. de-, des-, L. dis-+trousse bundle, pl. baggage.]

lage, t.dé-, des-, L. dis-+trousse bundle, pl. baggage.]
trans. To spoil, plunder (of baggage).
1475 Bk. Noblesse 65 Wyth grete aventur he scapyth. but
he levyth hys felyshyp destrussed. 1598 Barre Theor.
Warres IV. 1. 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof
funnition!. 15id. v. ii. 142 To detrusse he enemies comoy.
Dette, detter, -our, etc., obs. ff. Debt, Debtor.
Detton, obs. var. of Detent sb.
† Detty, a. Obs. [a. OF. detd, detté, f. dete:
L. type \*debitātus, f. debita debt.]
1. Owed, due.

1. Owed, due.
1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 7 To 3elde noust what is detty [quod debetur]. Ibid. VI. 225 be detty travaylle of

service and of psalmes [debitum psalmodia pensum.] 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 392 b/2 Detty tranayle of service.

service and of psalmes [debitum psalmodix pensum.] 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 392 b/2 Detty tranayle of sernise.

2. Indebted.

1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. K. xv. lvii. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise.

† Detumefy, v. Obs. [De: II. 1.] intr. To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen. 1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compit. xiv. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

Detumescence (dātiame sēns). [f. L. dētumēscère to cease or subside from swelling (f. De-I. 6 + tumēscère to begin to swell): see -ENCE. So in mod. F. (1792 in Hatzf.-Darm.)] Subsidence from swelling, or (fg.) from tumult.

1698 Cudwoaru Intell. Syst. 581 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence. 1704 W. Coween in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans. 1883 Farra & Poole Gen. Aims Teacher to The School was in the detumescence of a most ruinous rebellion. 1883 594, Soc. Lex., Detumescence, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tomour.

Detum (drībī). [L. dētur let there be given (dare to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students: so called from the first word of the accompanying

so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

Latin inscription.

(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon. Edward Hopkins who died in 1657.)

1836 LOWELL Lett. (1864) I. 10 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems. 1883 Harvard Univ. Catal. 110 A distribution of books called Deturs is made. near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorions students of one year's standing. Deturs are also given to ..members of the Junior Class who. have made decided improvement in scholarship. 'Last year twentynine Deturs were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class.

† Deturn 1. Ohs [ad ] Actual Ac

the jumor class.

† **Deturb**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēturb-āre to thrust down, f. Dr. I. 1 + turbāre to disturb, disorder.]

trans. To drive or beat down; to thrust out.

trans. To drive or beat down; to thrust out.

1609 BP. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 243 That
thou be. deturbed or timbled out of the possession of thy
Kingdome. 1620 VENNER Via Recta ii. 24 They deturbe
the meats from the stomacke. 1636 Brathwatt Lives Rom.
Emp. 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate.
1652 BP. HALL Invisible World w. (L.) As soon may the
walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed, as he
can be foiled that is defenced within thy power. 1657
Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 640 These Trochisks. potently
deturb such humours.

† Deturbate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. dēturbāt-

ppl. stem of dēturbāre: see prec.] = prec.

153-87 FORE A. & M. (1684) 1. 662/1 This your rejecting, expelling. deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius.

So † Deturbation Obs. rare=0.

is 63-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 1. 662/1 This your rejecting, expelling..deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius. So † Deturbation Obs. rare — 0.
1727 Baller vol. II. Deturbation, a casting or throwing down from on high; also a troubling or disturbing.
† Deturn (d/tv̄-in), v. Obs. [a. F. détourne-r (in OF. desturner, whence DISTURN), f. dé., des:—
L. dis- (DIS- 1) + tourner to TURN.] trans. To turn away or aside; to divert, cause to deviate.
a 1450 Knt. de la Tour ci. 134 To deturne hym from eneri enelle dede. 1607 Sc. Act 7as. VI (1816) 388 (Jam.)
To alter and deturne a litill the said way to the. better travelling for the lieges. 1644 Digby Nat. Bodies xi. (1658) 117 The force that can deturn a feather from its course downwards, is not able to deturn a stone. 1745 Chestraf. Lett.
I. cii. Let nothing deturn you from the thing you are about.
† Deturpate, ppl. a. Obs. In 6 -at. [ad. L. dēturpāt-us, pa. pple. of dēturpāre.] Defiled.
c 1522 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1046 The sayd glasse is nat deturpat nor made fonle.
† Deturpate (d/tv̄-ipett), v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēturpāre to disfigure, f. De- I. 3 + turpāre to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. turpis foul, disgraceful.]

1. trans. To defile, pollute; to debase.
1622 Cockesam, Deturpate, to defile. 1628 Paynne Lovelockes 52 These Vnchristian cultures, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules. 1647 Jra. Tavloa Dissnas, Popery i. (1686) og The heresies and impleties which had deturpated the face of the Church. 1657 Tomling. Drish, Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].
2. intr. To become vile or base.
1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless.

1905 La trup and the defile. 1605 Cockes of transcribers.
Detymu(e, obs. form of Detinue.
Deu, obs. form of Detinue.
Deu, obs. form of Detinue.

Detynu(e, obs. form of DETINUE.

Detynu(e, obs. form of DETIALE.

Deu, obs. form of DEW, DUE.

Deubash, obs. form of DUBASH.

† Deubert. Obs. [? f. DEW.] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

a 1325 Names of Hare in Rel. Ant. 1. 133 The scot, the deubert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Dence 1 (diās). Forms: 5-6 deux, 6 dewse, deuis, 6-7 dewce, deuse, 7 dews, deus, 7-9 duce, 6- deuoe. [a. F. deux, OF. deus two. The company of the -ce régularly represents earlier -s, as in peace, pence, defence, etc.]

1. The two at dice or cards. a. Dice. That side of the die that is marked with two pips or spots;

of the die that is marked with two pips or spots; a throw which turns up this side.

1519 Horman Valg. 280 h, Deuce and synke were nat in the olde dyce. 1598 FLORIO, Duini, two dewess at dice. 1650 CAMBER Rem. 148 Two in a garret casting dews at dice. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) I. 81 Or settling it in Trust to Uses, Out of his Pow'r, on Trays and Deuses. 1772. Foote Nabob 11. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Tray, ace, or two deuces. b. Cards. That card of any suit which is marked

with two spots.

1680 COTTON Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 343 They.. carry about. treys, deuces, aces, &c, in their pockets. 1775 Gouch in Archaelogia (1787) VIII. 154 On the duce of acoms besides the card-maker's arms is letc.]. 1853 Lytton My Novel I. xii, My partner has turned up a deuce—deuce of hearts.

2. Tennis. [ = It. a due, F. à deux de jeu.] A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a set), in which case 1700 successive points (or games)

set), in which ease two successive points (or games) must be gained in order to win the game (or set). (See Advantage sh. 2.) Also altrib.

1508 Florio, Adua. a dewce, at tennice play. 1816 Encycl. Perth. XXII. 221 Instead of calling it 40 at all, it is called deuce. 1878 Jul. Marshall Annuals of Tennis 134 Scaino (in 1555) then tells his readers that [the scoring is] at two (a duc) as it is called when the game is reduced or 'set' to two strokes to be gained, in order to win it. The term. a due is still preserved in the French form à deux, corrupted in English into deuce. 1882 Paily Tel. 18 July 2 The game ran to 30 all, and then deuce was called twice, 1885 Pail Mall G. 12 May 11'd. The concluding game was so close that deuce and advantage were repeatedly called, and the set more than once hung on a single difficult stroke.

†3. Mus. The interval of a second. Obs. rare. 1830 R. II. FROUDE Rem. (1838) I. 237. I also can acknowledge a discord in a deuce and a seventh.

4. slang. Twopence.

21700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, A Duce, two Pence. 1851 Maynew Lond. Labour 1. 256 Give him a 'deuce' and 'stall him off'.

5. Comb. deuce-ace, two and one (i.e. a throw

5. Comb. deuce-ace, two and one (i.e. a throw that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the other); hence, a poor throw, bad luck, mean estate, the lower class (cf. Gcr. daus es, s.v. Daus in Grimm); deuce-point, the second point from

either end of the board at backgammon.

either end of the board at backgammon.

1481 Canton Reynard (Arb.) 47 He was a pylgrym of deux aas [Fl. een pettlegrym van doys aes]. 1588 Shaks. L.L.L.

1. ii. 49 Vou know how much the groase summe of deus-ace amounts to. Which the base vulgar call three. 1596 Gosson in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 254 Deuse-ace fals still to be their chance. 1602 Ev. Woman in Hum. IV. i. in Bullen O. Pl.

IV, Twere better, by thrice deuce-ace, in a weeke [etc.]. 1658 J. Jones Ovid's this 75 Deuce Ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay: Be it known to all, what payments fall must light on Cater Tray [i. e. the middle classes]. 1766 Goudsan. Vic. W. ii, I threw deuce-ace five times running. 1778 C. Jones Hoyle's Games Impr. 179 Suppose, that 14 of his Men are placed upon his Adversary's Ace Point, and one Man upon his Adversary's Deuce Point. 1894 F. S. Ellis Reynard the Fox 336 That which is likened to deuce ace Hath in esteem the lowest place.

Deuce 2 (diūs). collog. or slang. Also 7 dewce,

Deuce 2 (diūs). colloq. or slang. Also 7 dewce, 7-8 deuse, 7-9 duce, 8 dewse, 9 dial. doose. [Prob. from LG. in 17th c.: cf. Ger. daus, LG. duus, used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory der daus! was der daus . . .! LG. de duus! wat

der dans! was der dans...! LG. de duns! wat de duns!

The derivation of German dans is disputed; but there is reason to think that it is the same word as das dans = the Druce! at dice (where 'two' is the lowest and most unlucky throw), the gender being changed when the gambler's exclamation of vexation 'the deuce!' was metamorphosed into a personal expletive. A parallel development is known in Danish where the plural sh. pobker 'pocks, pox', has come to be felt as a singular, and to be taken for 'the devil', from its use in imprecations such as Gid pobker havde det! Would that a pox had that l, Pobker staa i det! A pox on that! Hrad pobker er det! What the pox (devil) is that? (See Pox.) (On other conjectural identifications see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in Academy 30 Jan. 1802, p. 111.)]

a. Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as a deuce on him! a deuce of his cane! b. The personification or spirit of mis-

his cane! b. The personification or spirit of mischief, the devil. Originally, in exclamatory and interjectional phrases; often as a mere expression of impatience or emphasis: as, what the (+ what a) deuce?. so, who, how, where, when the deuce? (the) acuce take it!, the deuce is in it! Later, in other phrases parallel to those under DEVIL: to play the deuce (with), the deuce and all, the deuce to

play the deuce (with), the deuce and all, the deuce to pay, a deuce of a mess, etc.

In the quotations under a (to which the earliest instances belong), 'plague' or 'mischief' is evidently the sense; cf. the parallel and earlier 'A mischief (a pox, or a plague) on him!' 'Mischief (or plague) take you!' 'What a mischief (pox, plague)!' This meaning is also possible in those under b1; cf. the parallel 'What the mischief (or the plague)!' But mischief was personified already before 1700, and 'the devil'; that deuce was already taken in this sense in 1708 is evident from Motteux's use of it as=F. diantre, in b2. In the other quotations in the same group, 'deuce' plainly takes the place of 'devil' in well-known phrases; but such clearly personified uses as 'the deuce knows', 'to go to the deuce', appear late.

8. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty1. i, But a deuce on him, it does not seem so. 1677 Orway Cheats of Scapin

III. i, A dewce on't. a 1679 LD. ORRERY GUZMAN II, Who, a duce, are those two fellows? 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE Busie Body (1732) 41 A Duce of his Cane! 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) II. 66 A-duce take their chat! a 1721 PRIOR Poems, Thief & Cordelier, What a duce dost thou ayl? 1796 BURNS Let. to Cunningham 7 July, The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced.

1694 Congreve Double Dealer 1. i, 'The deuse take b 1. 1694 me, if there

reduced.

b!. 1694 Congreve Double Dealer 1. i, The deuse take me, if there were three good things said, 1726 Swift To a Lady, Duce is in you, Mr. Dean. 1757 Smollett Reprisal Livii, What the deuce are you afraid of? 1776 S. J. Pratt Pupil of Pleasure II. 34 How the duce came she to marry? 1826 Disraell Viv. Grey v. xii, What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 Hounes Tom Brown at Oxy, iii. (1884) 28 How the deuce did you get by the lodge, Joe? 19. 1795 Motreke Rabels v. xix, The Dewse take 'em [F. Mais quoy diantre 1]; (they flatter the Devil here, and smoothifie his Name, quoth Panurge). 1762 Sterne Tr. Shandy V. xxviii, There has been. the deuce and all to do. 1763 Colman Deuce is in Him Prol., If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce; if there's no frolick, sense, or whim. Retort! and play the dev'l with him 11793 Cowere Let. Whs. 1837 XV. 250 If the critics still grumble, I shall say the very deuce is in them. 1824 Byron Juan xv. Ivii, He had that kind of fame Which sometimes plays the deuce with womankind. 1830 LADY Granwille Lett. 9 Nov. (1894) II. 65 An unpopular one. would have been the deuce to pay. 1840 Thackerny Catherine ii, Love is a bodily infirmity... which breaks out the deuce knows how or why. 1848 Dickers Dombey ii, The child is. Going to the Deuce. 1851 D. MITCHELL Fresh Cleanings 19 Tearing away at a deuce of a pace. a 1860 G. P. Morris Feems (ed. 15) 251 Here'll be the deuce to pay! 1861 Dutton Cook 1. Faster's D. iii. A gipsy, rollicking, deuce-may-care sort of bird. 1863 Thackerny Four Georges (ed. As an expression of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative, as in (the) deuce a bit!, etc. C. A san expression of incredulous surprise; also,

as an emphatic negative, as in (the) deuce a bit !,

as an emphatic negative, as in (the) deuce a bit!, cte. Cf. plague, sorrow, devil, fiend.)

1710-11 Swift Lett. (1767) 111. 89 We were to dine at Mr. Harley's alone, ahout some business of importance. but the deuce a bit, the company staid, and more came.

1712 — Tril. to Stella 22 Mar., The deuce he is! married to that vengeance! 1728 Vanne. & Cis. Prev. 11115. 1. 26 Man. II e has carried his Election. L. Toton. The Duce! what! for-for— 1724 Foore Concners II. Whs. 1709 II. 171 Me? ha, ha, ha! the deuce a bit. 1789 Mrs. Prozzi Journ. France II. 26 At Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find. 1805. & Ht. Lee Canteró. T. V. 56 The old lady glanced at her. but deuce a bit did she desire her to sit down. 1831 Examiner 354/1 'Lord Eldon was not one of those'. The deuce he's not!

Deuced (diñst, diñ'sid), a. collog. or slang. Also & duced, 9 (humorously) doosed, doosid. [f. Deuce 2 + kil 2; app. after ppl. adjs. like confounded, cursed, damned, etc.] Plaguy, confounded; 'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a

'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a mere emphatic expletive.

mere emphatic expletive.

18a Mrs. E. Blower G. Bateman II. 215 Wife puts me into sitch a duced passion sometimes. Ibid. III. 21 What a duced pother thee art in, Captain! 1791 Mao. D'Arbean Diarry 4 June, If it was not for that deuced tailor, I would not stir. 1819 Byros Juan I. (Levii, When we call our old debts in At sixty years. And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1876 F. E. Troutope Charming Fellow I. Ii. 18 She's a deuced deal cleverer than lots of men. 1887 Poor Nellie 57 That's why I came off in such a deuced hurry.

D. Often adverbially: — next.

1779 Mad. D'Arbean Diarry 20 Oct. A clever fellow. got a deuced good understanding. 1840 Thackbern Fedford-Row Consp. i, She's a deuced fine woman! 1866 A. Trouder Claverings xi, 'Upon my word she's a doosed goodlooking little thing', said Archie.

18b Laov Herrer Edith 245 She's so deuced obstinate.

Deucedly (diñ'sedil), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a deuced manner; plaguily, confoundedly; ex-

In a denced manner; plaguily, confoundedly; excessively.

1819 The Provincials I. 17 Deucedly lucky. 1844 THACK-ERRY Little Travels i, Why people .. should get up so deucedly early. 1884 E. BYNNER in Harper's Mag. Aug. 467/1 lile does upset a man deucedly. † Deu-ding. Obs. One of the appellations

anciently given to the hare.

a 1325 Names of tlare in Rel. Ant. 1. 133 On oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare. The deudinge, the den-hoppere.

Deue, obs. form of DEAF (pl. 1) EAVE.

Deuedep, var. of Divedar, Obs.

Deuel, obs. form of DEVIL.

Deuel, deul, -e, obs. var. (assimilated to later

Fr.) of dule, Dole, Dool, grief, mourning.

Deuers, obs. form of Divers, Diverse. Deuice, deuis(s, obs. ff. Device, Devise.

Deuin(e, obs. form of DIVINE.

Deuis, obs. form of Deuce 1.

+ Deuit, pa. pple. Sc. Obs. [f. deu, Due + -it, ED.] Owed, due. FED.] Owed, due.

1887 HOLINSHEO Chron. II. Hist. Scot. 296/2 For deuit & postponit justice to our lieges.

Deuitie, Deulie, obs. forms of DUTY, DULY.

Deure, obs. form of DEAR a.!, DEER. † Deus. Obs. Also 5 dewes. [OF. deus, nom. of deu God, in common use as an exclamation: cf. Chanson de Roland xxv, 'Dient Franceis: Deus! que pourrat-ce estre?' (Littré); Horne and Rimenh. 2848 'Ohi! deus'.]

The French interjectional deus!, ohi! deus, God 1, ah God! occasionally retained in translation, or ascribed to foreigners, fiends, etc., but not apparently in native English usc.

c 1300 Havelok 1930, and 2096 Deus! quoth ubbe, 'hwat may his be!' Hid. 1312, 1650, 2114. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 254 Philip seysed Burdews, borgh Sir Edward scrite, he toper, as so say deus! 2 ald bam also tite. c 1440 Fork Myst. 1. 92 Owe! dewes! all goes downe!

Dous(e, obs. forms of I) Erge.

† Deusan, deuzan. Obs. Also dewsant, dewzin, deux ans. [for F. deux ans two years.] A kind of apple said to keep two years; = APPLE-

JOHN.

1570 in Gutch Coll. Cur. 11. 8 For xx Dewsants..viijd.

For xij Pippines..xijd. 1609 N. F. Fruiterers' Secr. 24
Especially Pippins, John Apples, or as some call thein bewzins. 1630 Venner Fia Recta vii. 109 Such are our Queene-apples... and next our Rosiars, Pear-maines and Pippins, Deusans, &c. 1635 Quartes Embl. v. ii, 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 11. iii. 377 Apples {June, Oaken Pin, Deux Ans or John Apple.

Deusing: sec Dousing, divining.

Deuteragonist (diŭterægonist). [ad. Gr. δευτεραγωνιστής one who plays the second part in

Deuteragonist (diπτότα gŏnist). [ad. Gr. δευτεραγωνιστής one who plays the second part in a drama, f. δεύτερο-s DEUTERO- second + ἀγωνιστής combatant, actor.] The second actor or person in a drama: distinguished from the protagonist.

1855 Lewes Goethe 1. III., viii. 290 In the first scene [of the Prometheus] the protagonist would take Power and the deuteragonist Vulcan.

1893 Zimmen Home Life Anc. Greeks xii. 422 The next [part] in importance—viz. the one which was brought into the closest connection with the chief person, fell to the deuteragonist.

† Deuteral, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δεύτερ-os econd + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the second; second + -AL.]

second-class.

1656 Brount Glossogr., Denteral, pertaining to a weak or econd sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. Dr. Br. **Deu'tero-**, before a vowel douter-, a. Gr. δεύτερο- combining form of δεύτεροs second, as in δευτερ-αγωνιστής one who plays second, δευτερο-τόμιον second law. Hence in Eng. in DEUTER-AGONIST, DEUTERONOMY, and several words of modern formation, as DEUTEROCANONICAL, etc. Also Deu terocol nonce-wd. [after protocol], a second dispatch. Deuterodome (Crystallogr.), a secondary dome. **Deuteroge nic** a, [Gr.,  $\gamma \ell \nu o s$  race], of secondary origin: in Geol. applied to the rocks of secondary formation derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. Deutero-Isaiah, a second or later Isaiah; a later writer to whom e. xl-lxvi of the book of Isaiah are by some eritics attributed. Deuterome sal a. Entom. [Gr. µέσος middle], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. Deutero-Nicene a., belonging to the second Nicene council. Deutero-Pauline, of or pertaining to a second or later-Paul, or later writer assuming the character of St. Paul. Deutero stoma Biol. [Gr. στόμα mouth], a secondary blastopore; hence **Deutero-**eto matous a., characterized by having a secondary instead of a primary blastopore. **Deuterosystematic** a., belonging to a secondary system. **Deuterozo oid** (Biol.), a secondary zooid, produced by gemmation from a zooid.

by gemmation from a zooid.

1838 Hoog Life Skelley I. 477 Diplomatic notes without stint; protocols, deuterocols, and chiliosocols.

1878 GURNEV Crystallog. 52 The latter [dome is] known as the deuterodome.

1844 Moses Stuar C. T. Canon IV. (1849) 102 Did we know that such a person lived and wrote, we might call him Deutero-Isaiah.

1859 DRIVER Introd. Lif.

O. Test. (ed. 2) 210 There are features in which it is in advance not merely of Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah.

1859 Lif. Churchman 43/1 The Deutero-Nicene defence of images.

1885 tr. Pfeiderer's Infinence Paul Chr. vi. 256

The authors of the Deutero-Pauline and the Ignatian Epistles.

1877 Hunley Anat. Inv. Anim. xii. 684 The resulting organism would be a deuterostomatous gastrula.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd 126 A sexual protozooid has been observed to give origin by gemmation to a sexual deuterozooid.

Deuterocanonical (diūtěro, kăno nikăl), a. [f. mod.L. deutero-canonicus (used by Sixtus Senensis 1566; see quot.); see Deutero- and CANON, CANONICAL.]

Of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon: opposed to protocanonical.

secondary canon: opposed to prolocanonical.

Applied historically to those books of the Scripture Canon acfined by the Council of Trent which are regarded by Roman Catholic divines as constituting a second Canon, accepted later than the first, but now of equal authority. In the Old Testament they include Esther and most of the 'Apocrypha' of English Bibles; in the New Testament the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James, and of Peter, and and 3rd of John, Jude, and the Revelation, and certain verses of Mark, Luke, and John.

1366 A. F. Sixtus Senensis Bibl. Sancta 1, § 1 (1575) 14 Canonici secundi ordinis (qui olim Ecclesiastici vocabantur, nunc a nobis Deutero-canonici dicuntur) illi sunt, de quibus, quia non statim sub ipsis Apostolorum temporibus, sed longe post ad notitiam totius Ecclesiae per-uenerunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquando sententia anceps. 1684 N. S. Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible App. 263 In the other Classis he places those which be calls Deutero Canonical, or Canonical of the second Order. 1727-51 CHAMARKS Cycl. S.v., The deuterocanonical books are, with them [Roman Catholics] as canonical as the proto-canonical.

1859 F. Hall Vásavadattá 11 Among orthodox records, the dentero-canonical Revámáhátnya...consents to this aberration. 1864 Pusey Lect. Daniel vi. 295 This describes a portion of the denterocanonical books of the Old Testament; books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon. 1882 Farra Early Chr. I. 99 The Catholic Epistles..regarded..as being at best dentero-canonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority. 1893 F. X. Reichart Convert's Catech. iii. 12 This list includes the so-called deutero-canonical books of both Testaments.. Deutero-canonical does not mean Apocryphal but simply 'later added to the Canon'.

Deuterogamist. (dizitéro gamist). If next +

Deuterogamist (diatero gamist). [f. next + One who marries a second time, or who -1ST.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages.

1766 GOLDSM. Vic. IV. xviii, He had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age.

Deuterogamy (diūtěrρ gămi). [ad. Gr. δευτερογαμία second marriage, n. of state f. δευτερογάμος marrying a second time, f. Deutero-+γάμος marriage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deuterogamy, second marriage, or a repetition of it. 1766 GOLDSM, Vic. W. xiv, That unfortunate divine who has so long.. fought against the deuterogamy of the age. 1869 Echo 7 Sept. 6/1 We do not allow deuterogamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce.

Deuteronomic (diātēro<sub>1</sub>np'mik), a. [f. Deuteronomic (diātēro<sub>1</sub>np'mik), a. [f. Deuteronomy (or its Gr. elements) +-10.] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J. W. Donaldson Chr. Orthodaxy 202 The Deuteronomic view of the matter was the only tradition. at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine. 1867 Maatineau tr. Evald's Israel I. 162 Sins ngainst Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomic scheme turns. 1883 Seeley Nat. Relig. 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us. 1891 Davea Introd. Lit. O. Test. (ed. 2) 180 Deuteronomic phraseology.

Deuterono mical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

= prec.

1533 More Let. to T. Cromwell Wks. 1425/1 Concerning the woordes in the law leuitycall and the lawe deutronomicall. 1681 H. More in Glavvill's Sadducismus 1. Poster. (1726) 20 This Deuteronomical List of abominable Names. 1887 Miwari in 19th Cent. July 39 This is the second code, and is called the Deuteronomical Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

**Deuteronomist.** [f. as prec. + -187.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier docu-

ments.

1862 S. Davidson Introd. to O. Test. I. 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual.

1867 Martineau tr. Evaluat's Israel I. 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist'.

1882-3 Schaff Encycl, Relig. Knowl. III. 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist.

1888 Chevne Jeremiah 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy).

Hence Deuteronomistic a., of the nature or

Hence **Deuteronom'stic** a., of the nature of style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

1862 S. Davidson Introd. to O. Test. I. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jehovistic legislation. 1881 Robertson Smith O. T. in Jewish Ch. (1892) 425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction. 1888 Chevne Yeremiah 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut. i-iv. 40 as n link between his own and the earlier work.

**Deuteronomy** (diātērρ nomi, diā tēronomi). Also 4-5 Deutronomye, -ie, 6 Deutronome. [ad. eccl. L. Deuteronomium, a. Gr. Δευτερονόμιον, f. δεύτερος second + νόμος law, etc.: in 13th c. OF. deutronome, F. deuteronome.

The name or title of the fifth book of the Penta-

The name or title of the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi-xxiii, and xxxiv.

1388 Weclif Prol. to Deut., In this book of Deutronomye ben contened the words which Moises spak to al Israel. Rubric. Here begynneth the bok of Deutronomie. 1549 Compl. Scott. (1872) 24 It is vrityne in the xxviii. of deutronome, thir vordis. 1609 Bible (Donay) Deut. xviii. 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomie of this Law in a volume. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 63 Deuteronomie. Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book containeth a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moses to Israel. c1878 Helps to Study of Bible 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moses to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law. 1891 Deuver Introd. Lit. O. Test. (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

b. transf.

b. transf.

18a7 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developments. being the papers which M. Genet speaks of as a kind of Denteronomy.

Deuteropathy (diπτέτο pāpi). [f. DEUTERO-+Gr. -πάθεια suffering: cf. -PATHY.]
†1. gen. A being affected at second hand. Obs.
1647 H. More Song of Soul Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, Δευτεροπάθεια, is a being affected at second rebound, as I may so say. We see the sunne not so properly by sympathie as deuteropathie. Ibid. 163/2 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my care; and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy.
2. Med. A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the

or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the

or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1651 Biggs New Diek. P 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the head with the part wounded. 1657 G. Starkev Helmon's Vind. 128 The Gont properly. is an Arthritical pain affecting the joynts immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropatheia. 1669 W. Smrson Hydrol. Chym. 88 Either by a deuteropathy. or by an idiopathy.

Hence Deuteropathic a., of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

denteropathy.

deuteropathy. **Deuteroscopy** (diāterρ sköpi). [f. Deutero-+Gr. -σκοπία, σκοπιά look-out, watch, view.]
†1. The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning. Obs.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1, iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words. 1650 Craneeron Paradoxes 40 Truth itself interprets this..text literally, and without enfolding any mystery or deuteroscopy. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Deuteroscopy, the second end, nim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2. 'Second sight'; clairvoyance. rare.
182a Scort Nigel Introd. Ep., The Highland scers, whom their gift of deuteroscopy compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eye.

for mortal eve.

Hence Deuterosco pic a., of or pertaining to

rence Butterose for a., of or pertaining to second sight.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXV. 270 The deuteroscopic, or thanatomantic faculty.

† Deuterosy. Obs. rare. [ad. Gr. δευτέρωσιs repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition

of the elders' among the Jews.

a 1641 Be. R. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 477 Those
Denterosies, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions
to the Law. 1650 J. Trapp Clavis Bible iii. 83 The Iews
have added their Deuteroseis.

Deutery, obs. var. of DEWTRY Datura.

Deuto-, before a vowel deut-, a shortened form
of DEUTERO-, used

I. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus Deutowide, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc., that which comes next to the protoxide, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen. So deut-iodide, deuto-bromide, deuto-carbonate, deuto-chloride, deuto-sulphide, etc. The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the constitution of a compound, as compared with that of the proto- or mono- compound of the same scries; but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as sesqui-, di-,

usually replaced by such prefixes as sesqui. dentri, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810 HENRY Elem. Chem. (1826) I. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. Ibid. 310 This gas.. examined by Dr. Priestly, and called by him nitrous air, a term afterwards changed to nitrous gas, then to nitric oxide, and more lately to deutoxide of nacto, or deutoxide of nitrogen, which last appears to be its most approprinte title. 1822 Imison Sc. & Art II. 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen forms the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide. 1854 J. Scoffers in Orris Circ. Sc. Chem. 489 Binoxide, sometimes called deutoxide of copper (Cn O2). 1857 Bullock Cazeaux' Midwif. 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury. 1864 H. SPENCER Illust. Univ. Progr. 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, tritoxides, etc. 1864 — Biol. I. 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto nacordensed.

2. In many terms of Biology; as Deutence-phalon [Gr. λγκέφαλοs brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo.

three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence Deutencephalic a. | Deutomala [L. māla jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; mata hwy the second part of have of the myriapous, hence **Deutoma lar** a. **Deutomerite** [Gr.  $\mu \epsilon \rho \sigma$  part], the second or posterior cell of a dicystid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or protomerite. **Deutoplasm** [Gr.  $\pi \lambda \delta a \mu a$  anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the foodyolk of the mero-blastic egg, e.g. the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules scen in the centre of the protamoeba (Syd. Soc. Lex.); hence **Deuto**plasmic, -plastic a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dentoplasm; Den:toplasmi genous a., producing deutoplasm; Deutopla smogen, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm. **Deutoscle rous** a. [σκληρός hard], in deutosclerous tissue, Laurent's term for osseons tissue. Deutosco'lex [σκώληξ worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysticercus of the Tunia. Deutote rgite [L. tergum back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deuto vum** [L. ovum egg] pl. -ova, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called melovum,

or normal and usual egg-cell; also called metovum, and after-egg.

1831 Minnar Cat 358 The fore-brain, called also the dentencephalon. 1834 Sedowick tr. Claus' Zool. 1. 111 The contents of every egg consist...(1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. 1836 Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc. Apr. 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small 'protoplasmic and larger 'dentoplasmic' portion are readily distinguished. 1881 Smithsonian Report 425 The development alike of excretory and dentoplasmicenous functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands. 1872 E. R. Lankester Adv. Science (1890) 265 The others disappear as dentoplasmogen or vitellogenous cells. 1877 Huxley Anal. Inv. Anim. vii. 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves...and the deutovum emerges. 1881 Athenxum 31 Dec. 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded.

3. In some other words; as Deutosystema'tio a., of or pertaining to a secondary system; Deuterro-

a., of or pertaining to a secondary system; DEUTERO-

1878 Gurney Crystallogr. 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic].

Deutoxide: see Deuto-1.

Deutro, deutroa: see Dewiry.

|| **Deutzia** (diā tsiā, doi tsiā). Bot. [mod. Bot. L.; named in 1781 after J. Deutz of Amsterdam.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. Saxifragacee), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. D. gracilis is a well-known spring flowerer.

Howerer.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 444/2 Deutzia... inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan. 1880 Miss Biad Japan. I. 5 Deutzias with their graceful flowers. 1882 Garden II Feb. 104/2 Where Deutzias are forced there will be a fine corn of wayer shoots.

rop of young shoots.

Deux, deux ans: see Deuce 1, Deusan.

|| Deux-temps (döjtän). [F.; in full, valse à deux temps lit. 'two-time waltz'.] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz, the step consisting of two movements, a glissade and a chassé.

and a CRASSE.

1860 All Vear Round No. 74, 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry beroine of a thousand denx-temps ! 1862 CALVERLEV Verses & Tr. 17 But oh! in the deux temps peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

Deuyce, deuys(e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Deuzan, var. DEUSAN, Obs., a kind of apple. Dev, variant of DIV, a demon or evil spirit in

Dev, variant of DIV, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

|| Deva (dē¹vā). [Skr. dēva a god, orig. 'a bright or shining one' from \*div- to shine.] A god, a divinity; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology.

1819 T. Hope Anast. (1820) III. x. 251 (Stanf.) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas. 1834 Baboo II. viii.

157 (ibid.) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple!

1878 Max Milliar Orig. Relig. (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as devas, but even then, though deva would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine. 1879 E. Ansnol I.t. Asia 1. 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World'. 1888 Geldner in Encycl. Brit. XXIV. 821 In the older Rig-Veda. a. god is spoken of ns dēva, but not every dēva is an asura... Asura is ethicially the higher conception, deva the lower; deva is the vulgar notion of God, asura is theosophic.

altrib. and Conb. 1878 Hauc Religion of Parsis (ed. 2) 287 A vitat struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahnra religion. Ibid., The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

Devalgate (divæ!gēt), a. rare—0. [ad. mod.

Devalgate (divælget), a. rare - o. [ad. mod.

Devalgate (d'we'lgĕt), a. rare—°. [ad. mod. L. dēvalgātus, f. valgus bow-legged.]

1851-60 Mayre Expos. Lex., Devalgatus, having bowed legs; handy-legged; devalgat. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Devall (drvē'l), v. Now only Sc. Forms: 5-6 deuale, 6 deuaill, dewall, 7-9 devall, 9 deval, devaul, devawl. [a. F. dévaler, OF. devaler to descend = Pr. devalar, davalar, It. divallare:—Rom. \*devallare, f. L. DE- I. 1 down + vallis valley: cf. Avale n. 1 Hence Devalling vbl. sb. and ppl. a. AVALE v.] Hence Devalling vbl. sb. and ppl. a. +1. intr. To move downwards, sink, fall, de-

†1. intr. To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). Obs.
c147 CANTON Jason 25b, The sonne began to deuale in to the Weste. 1481 — Myrr. II. ix, 88 He.. deualeth down into the water. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. I. vi, Thy transitorie plesance quhat anaillis? Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now denaillis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie § Slae 83, I saw an river rin. Dewalling and falling Into that pit profound. 1632 Lithgow Trav. 1x. 302 marg., The combustions devalling of Ætnæs fire. Ibid. x., 506 Devalling floods.
† b. To lower the body, stoop. Obs.
1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. vii. 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and devalyt.
† c. To slope downwards: as a line or surface. 1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 210 This Petrean Countrey. devalling even downe to the limits of Jacob's bridge. Ibid. vin. 365 The. devalling faces of two hills. 1645 Siege Newcastle (1820) 14 A number of narrow devalling lanes.
† 2. trans. To lower. Obs.
1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. 11. liii, And euerie wicht. Thankand greit God, their heidis law deuaill.

3. intr. To cease, stop, leave off. mod. Sc.
a 1774 FERGUSSON Poems (1789) 11. 99 (Jam.) Devall then,
Sirs, and never send For daintiths to regale a friend. 182.
Galt Sir A. Wylie II. x. 92 She ne'er devauls jeering ne.
1847 Scott Let. 26 Apr. in Lockhart, I have not till to-day
devauled from my task. 1891 II. HALLBURTON Ochil Idylla
20 Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an nae
devallin' o't.

devallin' o't.

Hence **Deval**1 sb. Sc., 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson).

180a Sibrald Gloss, Without devald, without ceasing.

|| **Devanagari** (dē'ivāṇnā:gărī), a. and sb. [Skr., Ilindī, Marāthi dēvanāgarī (in Bengālī devanāgar), a compound app. of Skr. dēva god + Nāgarī an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same

earller or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī (? town-script) of the gods'. Nāgarī is app. the fem. adj, meaning 'of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc. lipi writing, script), f. Skr. nagara city. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the rith c., when Albirāni mentions an alphabet called Nāgara, and of a derivative from it called Arāhanāgarī, i. e. 'half-Nāgarī'. The actual origin and history of the compound Dēvanāgarī has not been ascertained, any more than that of Nandi-nāgarī, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī. It has been noted that the terms dēva-lipi 'writing of the gods', and nāga-lipi' writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhistic Lalitavistara of the 7th c.; but whether these terms have any connexion with dēva-nāgarī is unknown. The 18th c. European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengātī or other Indian vernaculars.]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the vernacular languages of those regions. Also called simply Nagari, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as adj.

and absolutely as sb.

ny the same original alphadet. Used both as adj. and absolutely as sb.

1781 Sir C. Wilkins in Asiatic Res. (1799) I. 294 It differs but little from the Dewnagur. 1784 W. Chambers Ibid.

1. 152 It resembles neither the Devya-någer nor nay of the various characters connected with. it. 1785 Sir C. Wilkins Bibid. I. 279 In the modern Dewnägär character. 1786 Sir W. Jones Ibid. I. 423 The polished and elegant Devanägari, 1788 Ibid. I. 13 We may apply our present alphabet so. as to equal the Devanágari itself in precision and clearness, 1801 Colebrooke Ibid. (1803) VII. 224 foot-note, Prácrit and Hindi books are commonly written in the Dévanágari. 1830 W. Yates Gram. Skr. Lang. vii, The character in which Sunscrit works are usually printed is called Daivi-nägüree. 1845 Stoqueler Handibk. Brit. India (1843) 55 The translation to be written. both in Persian and Deva Nagree. 1876 Times 15 May (Stanf.), His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue. 1879 BURNELL S. Indian Palzeg. (ed. 2) 52
The South-Indian form of the Nagart character. the Nandinagart is directly derived from the N. Indian Devanägari of about the eleventh century. 1886 Eggeling in Eneye. Brit. XXI. 272/2 The character. is the so-called Devandgari, or någari ('town-script') of the gods.

Devance (divars), v. [a. F. devancer to arrive before, precede, outstrip, f. devant before, on the model of avancer (ADVANCE). Became obs. early

model of avancer (ADVANCE). Became obs. early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the

in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] trans. To anticipate forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. viii. 72 Olyuer whyche sawe the stroke comyng denaunced hym in such wyse that he gaf two enyl strokes to Fyerabras. 1598 BARCKLEY Felic. Man. v. (1603) 439. In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himselfe devnunced by another that hath more. 1615 Trade's Inc. in Ilan'. Misc. (Alah.) III. 230 Our neighbours [the Dutch]. have devanced us so far in shipping. 1863 R. F. Burron Abcokwia II. 72 So far from 'caving in', he devanced me on one occasion, 1864.—Dahome Pref. 9 Commodore Wilmot, R. N. .. accompanied by Capt. Luce. .devanced me. 1880 Ginevra 86 My wish devanced the hour.

¶ Catachrestic uses. Catachrestic uses.

1646 J. Hall. Horz Vac. 123 Tis hard to keepe these two equally ballanc't, especially those that devance. 1653—Paradores 108 Some Crazy Phylosophers, have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

† **Deva'nt, devan'nt,** adv. and sh. Obs. [a. F. devant prep. and adv., before, in front, = Pr. davan, devant, Cat. devant, davant, It. davanti, f. l., dē prep., from, of + late L. abante before: see AVAUNT adv.]

A. adv. Before, in front.

A. adv. Before, in front,

1609 Holland Anim. Marcell. xxv. vi. 270 His beard..

was shagged and rough, with a shurpe peake devant.

B. sb. Front; e.g. of the body or dress.

1411 E. E. Wills (182) 19 A boorde clobe with ij. towelles of denaunt of oo sute. 1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii,

Come, sir, perfume my devant.

Devant, v. Obs.; see Devaunt.

† Devarporate, v. Obs. [f. De-11.1 + L. vapōrem vapour, after Evaporate] a. trans. To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense. b. intr.

To become condensed or deprived of vapour To become condensed, or deprived of vapour.

Hence † **Devaporation**.

1787 E. Darwin in *Phil. Trans*. LXXVIII. 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation.

18id. 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour... will devaporate the whole. Ibid. 52 The air. by its expansion produces cold and devaporates.

1789 Ann. Reg. 127 The vapour. is brought

to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down between the strata. **Deva:st**, v. Now rare. [a. F. dévaster (1499)]

in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. 1.. devastare to lay waste, f. DE- I. 1, 3 + vastare to lay waste, vastus waste. Frequent in 17th c.; not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c.] trans. To lay waste,

DEVASTATE.

1537 St. Papers Hen. VIII., I. 553 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devasted. 1613 Herwoon Sitter Age in. i., An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly. a 1751 BOLINGIRGNE Study of Hist. vi, The thirty years war that devasted Germany. 1887 Voice (N. Y.) 13 Jan. 5 A statute. which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devasts property previously existing. 1850 W. F. RAE Maygrove III. vii. 254 The mountain slopes have been devasted by lava.

absol. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 6 To devast according to the prædictions of vain humane art.

† D. To waste (time, etc.). Obs. rare.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. II. 44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devasted there for passage.

11c1nec Deva-sted, Deva-sting fpl. adjs.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. v. 214 Time. running all things to devasted desolation. 1659 T. PECKE Parnassi Pucrp. 39 [see DEVASTER].

Devastate (de văste t), v. [f. L. devastat ppl. stem of devastare (see Devast). Used by Sir T. Herbert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app. not in common use till the 19th c.] trans. To lay waste, ravage, waste, render described.

desolate.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Traw. (ed. 2) 77 Jangheer.. subjects Berar, and devastates the Decan Empire unto Kerky.

1727 Balley vol. II, To Devastate, to lay waste, to spoil. [Omitted in ed. 2, 1731, and not in Folio 1730.]

1818 Todd S.v. Devast, Not now in use. But devastate supplies its place. 1842 Macaular Fredk. Gt. Ess. (1854) 683/2

A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe. 1847 Emerson Poems, Blight Wks. (Bohn) 1, 483 We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1874 Green Short Hist. v. § 4. 221 [Black Death] devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. fg. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i, § 2. 208 Kant completely devastates the colowebs and sophistries. 1864 Longe. In Life (1891) III. 31 Went to town, which devastated the day.

day.

Hence De vastated, De vastating fil. adjs.
1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 81 Those devastating and
mercilesse Infidels. 1813 Shelley Queen Mab iv. 112 The
bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth. 1815 — Alastor 613
Thou, colossal Skeleton, that 1. In thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this finil world. a 1859 Macaulay Ilist.
Eng. V. 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine
vers.

Devastation (devăstēi fən). [prob. a. F. devastation, n. of action f. dévaster, and L. dévastare, used in 1502, but not in Cotgr. 1611; Florio, 1599 and 1611, has It. devastatione, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'.] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying

vastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction; ravages.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1190 The ruine and devastiation [sic] of so many. great cities. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 11. ix. 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague. in Forein Parts. 1770 Goldban. Des. Vill. 395 E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done. 1794 Mas. Radeliffe. Myst. Udolfho xv. Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible. 1809-10 Coleridae Friend (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production. 1878 Huxley Physicgr. 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

160 Blount Law Dict. sv. Devastaverunt, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a Devastation, or charging their own Goods. 1848 Wharron Law Lex., Devastavit, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

160 Devastative (devastetiv), a. [f. L. devastat-

trator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

Devastative (devastetiv), a. [f. L. dövastāl-ppl. stem (see above) +-IVE.] Having the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

1802 Triads of Bardism in Southey Madoc 1. § 2 (note) To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1830 Carlie Charlism v. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whirlwind. 1884 J. G. Pyle in Harper's Mag. Sept. 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

Devastator (devasteto). [a. late L. dövastātor (Cassiodorus), agent-n. from dövastāre to devastate.] He who or that which devastates; a waster, rayager.

a waster, ravager.

1818 E. Blaquiere tr. Panantis Algiers vi. 136 Alt is to no purpose with these devastators. 1829 Lanoor Imag. Conv. (1846) II. 6/1 This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 Macatlar Viist. Eng. III. 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate.

|| Devastavit (dīvăstēl vit). Law. [L. dēvastavit he has wasted, and sing. perf. of devastare: see Devastate.] A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the testator's estate.

18579 RESTRIL Exp. termes lawes, Denastanerunt bona testatoris, is when Executours wyl deliuer the tegacyes that their Testatour hath geeuen, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay hys det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of paymentes are not yet

come, etc.] 1651 in Picton L'sool Munie. Rec. (1883) I. 176
The Sheriffe shall be solizited for a Devastavit. 1729 Giles
Jacoa Law Dict. s.v., His Executor or Administrator is
made liable to a devastavit, by Stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24.
1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 743 A writ of
f. /a. having been sued out on the judgment, to which the
sberiff had returned a devastavit.

b. The offence of such waste or misapplication.
1720 Gilles Jacob Law Dict. s. v. Where an executor Rec.

D. The offence of such waste or misapplication, 1720 Girls Jacob Law Dict, s. v., Where an executor, &c. payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, tis a devastavit. Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a Devastavit. 1893 Romes in Law Times XCV. 54/2 The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a devastavit.

Devaster. rare. [f. DEVAST v. + -ER 1.] = DE-VASTATOR.

1789 Mss. Piozzi Journ. France I. 127 In eight hours no race was left either of the devasters or devasted.

[Devastion, Devastitation, Devastor, errors for DEVASTATION, DEVASTATOR, in some

errors for Devastation, Devastator, in some editions and Diets.]

† Devaunt, v. Obs. [app. a. OF. desvanter to vaunt excessively, make one's boast, f. des-, L. dis-+vanter to vaunt, boast.] To vaunt, boast.

c 1540 Surr. Northam/ton Priory in Prance Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely, which. wee did ostenate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. [1655 quoted by Fuller Ch. Ilist. vi. 320 with spelling devaunt, mod. ed. advannte.]

Deve, obs. f. Deave v. to deafen and of Dive v. + Deve etlon. Obs. rare - 9. In, of action from

+ Deveretion. Obs. rare - o. [n. of action from I. deschire to earry down.]

1656 Blount Glossogr., Devection, a carrying away or

Deveer, obs. form of Devoir, duty.

Dever, obs. form of Devoin, dity.

Develhent, a. [ad. 1. dövehent-em, pr. pple. of dövehere to carry down.] (See quot.)

1883 53 d. Soc. Lex., Devehent, carrying away, efferent.

Devel (dev'l), sh. Sc. Also devvel, devle.

[Derivation unknown.] A severe or stunning blow. Hence Devel v., to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; Develler, a boxer; also 'a dex-

trous young fellow' (Jamieson).

1786 Burns Tam Samson's Elegy iii, Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Tam Samson's dead.

1807 Tannamill Peems 116 (Jam.) Guile soud be devel'd i' the dirt.

1816 Scott Antiq. xxv, Ae gude downright devvet will split it.

† **Develing**, adv. Obs. Also 3 divolunge. [f. duve, deve, Dive v. + -LING.] Headlong, as with a dive.

with a dive.

a 1225 Juliana 77 Ha beide hire & benh duuelunge adun.
a 1225 Juliana 77 Ha beide hire & benh duuelunge feol dun to
be eorde. c 1320 Sir Beues 648 Into his chaumber he gan
gon, and leide him deueling on be grounde. c 1330 Arth.
by Merl. 7762 (Mitta), Mani threw down deueling rish.

Develop (dive löp), v. Also 7 devellop, 7develope. [a. F. developpe-r, Of. (12-13th c.)
desvoleper, -volosper, -volosper, 14th c. desvelopper
whence an arrive King form Disylt (Of.) = Pr. dece-

whence an earlier Eng. form Disvelop), = Pr. deswolopar, -volupar, It. sviluppare 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), f. des-, L. dis-+ the Rom. verb which appears in mod.It. as viluppare 'to enwrap, to bundle, to folde, to roll up, to entangle, to trusse up, to heape up', viluppo 'an enwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an enfolding' (Florio).

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been volupare, volepare; its derivation is uncertain: see also ENVELOP.}

†1. trans. To unfold, unroll (anything folded or

†1. trans. To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled np); to unfurl (a banner); to open out of its enfolding cover. Obs. (in general use.)

1593-1611 [see Disveloy]. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Developed (Ir. desveloye), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displaied, opened. Ed. 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war. 1692 Coles, Developed, unfolded. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Developed, unwrapped, unfolded, opened. 1775 Ash, Developed, disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. 1794 Miss Gunning Packet I. 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them. 1814 Miss. Jane West Alleia de Lacy III. 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lancasterian army. 1868 Cussans Her. xx. 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

b. Geom. To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling

that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling

mat of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it; also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending. See Developable b.

1879 Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil. I. 1. \$ 130 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing'. But the term 'Developable Surface' is commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can be developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

+2. To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig. sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing); to disclose, reveal. Obs. (exc. as passing into 3.)

as passing into 3.)

1742 Pore Dunc. iv. 269 Then take him to devellop, if you can, And hew the Block off, and get out the Man.

1756 Monitor No. 35 Flattering his sagacity in developing the concealed meaning.

1789 T. LEFFERSON Witt. (1859) II.

554 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of

their finances. 1812 J. J. Henry Camp. agst. Quebec 156
The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of
the door. and develop our measures. 1837 Dickens Pickao.
xvii, Nathaniel Pipkin determined that, come what niight,
he would develope the state of his feelings.

+ b. To unveil or lay hare to oneself, to discover,
detect find out. Obe

detect, find ont. Obs.

detect, find ont. Obs.

1770 C. Jenner Placid Man I. 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develope her real character.

1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Juvenile Indiscretions (1786) I. 172 No great penetration was required to develope thewriter of this friendly billet. 1787 Ann Hillottch Rosa de Montmorien I. 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develope their real tendency. 1796

J. Moser Hermit of Caucasus I. 27 'Here', said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be develop'd.'

1802 tr. A. La Fontaine's Reprodute I. 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan Langreath I. 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart.

+ c. To unroll or open np that which enfolds,

+c. To unroll or open up that which enfolds,

Te. 10 infoli or open up that which entokes, covers, or conceals. Obs.

1779 Sylph 1. 192 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I cluse to conceal myself. Bidd. II. 41 If he should have .. developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured .. to overcome. 1785 Mas. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Indiscretions [1786] III. 41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character.

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 Warburton Julian Wks. 1811 VIII. xxviii, To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties. 1750 Sia J. Reynolds Disc. xy, To develope the latent excellencies. of our art. 1847 Hare Guesses (1859) 285 One may develope an idea. But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 Bowen Logic ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning. 1873 M. Arnold Lil. § Dogma v. (1876) 129 Learned religion elucidates and developes the relation of the Son to the Father. 1885 Manch. Exam. 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent. 1890 Sir R. Romea in Law Times' Rep. LXIII. 685/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage.

1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl. 10. xxi, The attack would be developed from the north.

1880 STRINER Composition ix. § 161 A melody is rarely desired with the first the developed of the state of the

c. Alus. See DEVELOPMENT 10.

1880 STAINER Composition ix. § 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony.

1864. § 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. 1864. Exercises. Develope by various methods the following subjects, as if portions of a Pianoforte Sonata.

4. Math. To change a mathematical function or expression into another of conjugates without the expression into another of conjugates without the supplier of conjugates.

expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; esp. to expand into the form of a series.

pand into the form of a series. 1871 E. Olnev Infinit. Calc. 67 It is proposed to discover the law of development, when the function can be developed in the form  $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + \text{etc.}$ 5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary

condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some

to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1813 SIA H. DAVY Agric. Chem. (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed. 1831 Brewster Optics vii. 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing. 1834 Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sc. xxx. (1840) 350 The same mechanical means which develope magnetism will also destroy it. 1839 G. Bian Nat. Phil. 279 This mode of developing electricity was discovered. by Prof. Seebeck. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light. 1860 Tynoalt Glac. 1. xx. 144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

b. Photogr. To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also

chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also

absol.

1845 Athenæum 22 Feb. 203/1 It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures—did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed. Ibid.

14 June 593/1 The paper used by Mr. Fox Talhot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid. 1859 Jepuson & Reeve Brittany 48 He went to and fro to develope the plates and prepare new ones. 1861 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 1602 The plate can be developed for hours or days. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 693 In order to develop the latent image, the [Dagnerreotype] plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury. 1873 TRISTRAM Moab Xi. 203 All our photographs. have failed, from an accident before they were developed. 1876 G. F. Chambers Astron. 719, 1 prefer to develope with an iron solution. 1893 Abney Photogr. i. (ed. 8).

to develope with an iron solution.

(ed. 8) 3.

C. intr. for reft.

1861 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. 1. 160/1 A plate well washed developes cleaner than one washed insuffi-

6. trans. To cause to grow (what exists in the

6. trans. To cause to grow (what exists in the germ). a. Said of an organ or organism.

1857 Henreev Bot. § 40 In the Banyan tree adventitions roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches.

1863 Huxley Man's Place Nat. 65 In the floor of which a notcohord is developed.

1866 ARGYLL Reign Law ii. (ed. 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed.

1879 Gaoth Eth. Fragm. i. (1876) 15 Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses.

1878 Browning Poets Croisic 19 We need. benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well.

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher or

gression from a simpler or lower to a higher or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 281 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organized beings, from the lowest to the highest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles. This may be called the theory of metamorphosis.

1857 H. MILLER Test. Rocks v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals of species entirely different.

1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. vi. 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. transf. To evolve (as a product) from pre-evisting materials: to cause to grow or come into

existing materials; to cause to grow or come into

active existence or operation.

active existence or operation.

1820 SHELLEY Witch of Atlas xxxvi, In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect of either sex.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU Moral 1. 5 Fresh powers... which... develop further resources.

1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Politics Wis, (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty developes iron conscience. Want of liberty... stupefies conscience.

1847 — Repr. Men., Nafolton ibid. 1. 369 The times... and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat.

1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices I. xxiii. 601 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed.

1868 BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sc. Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities.

1869 b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

dition or in active operation.

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed. 1874 Helps Soc. Press.

18, 53 It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 169 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 Manch. Exam. 6 Apr. 5/3 Indignant jurymen have recently developed a quite unusual tendency towrite letters to the newspaper. to write letters to the newspapers.

8. reft. To unfold itself, come gradually into

existence or operation.

existence or operation.

1793 W. Roberts Looker-on (1794) III. No. 67. 36 This prominent part of their character began to develope itself. 1830 D'Isaaleu Chas, 7, III. ii. 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves. 1841 Ternich Parables, Tares 96 We learn that evil... is ever to develop itself more fully. 1847 L. Hunn Jar Honey x. (1848) 132 New beauties successively developed themselves. 1866 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vii. iii. § 8. 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself. 1876 Buckland Log-bk. 276 A serious fault had developed itself. 1879 M'Carthy Oun Times II. xxii. 122 Our constitutional system grows and developes itself year after year.

9. intr. (for refl.) To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to growinto a fuller, higher, or maturer condition.

higher, or maturer condition.

higher, or maturer condition.

a 1843 SOUTHEY Inscriptions XXXV, How differently Did the two spirits. Develope in that awful element. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN Ess. Develope in that awful element. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN Ess. Developm. 1. 1. (1846) 37 Au idea. .cannot develope at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting. 1859 Kingsley Misc., Swift & Pope (1860) I. 285 The man. goes on. developing almost unconsciously. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. Vii. \$ 5. 387 London developed into the general mart of Europe. 1880 MICARTHY Own Times IV. IIV. 179 It seems certainly destined to develope rather than fade. 1884 L. MALET MISC. Loriner II Such women. .do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally.

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to

which follows the introduction of the germs, that in which the morbid action manifests itself, 1891 Law Times XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes

to develop

Hence Deverloped ppl. a., Deverloping vbl. sb.

Hence Deve loped ppl. a., Deve loping vol. so. and ppl. a.
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Developed [see 1 above]. 1775 ASH,
Developing, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering. 1850
MILL Liberty iii. (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed
human beings are of some use to the undeveloped. 1861
Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 160/1 Take a sufficient
quantity of the. developing solution. c. 1865 J. Wyloe in
Circ. Sc. I. 148/2 The result of developing depends...on the
strength of the silver solution. 1879 Athenzum 83/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become
more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A. Wilson in Gentl.
Mag. CCXLVI. 45 It. might be ranked as a developing
snail. 1881 Tyndall in Longm. Mag. I. 32 The photographer..illuminates bis developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass.

mitted through red or yellow glass. **Developable** (dive lŏpăb'l), a. and sb. prec. vb. + -ABLE: in mod.F. developable.]

A. adj. Capable of being developed or of de-

A. day. Capable of being developed or of developing.

1835 R. F. Wilson in Neuman's Lett. (1891) II. 139 Principles .. only developable under one form. 1865 Wilkins Pers. Names Bible 360 It is the nature of symbolical names need sacramentally to possess a developable significance. 1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. xiv. 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression. 1879 JEVONS in Contemp. Rev. Nov. 537 It now becomes a moving and developable moral sense.

b. Math. (a) Of a function or expression: Capable of being expanded. (b) Of a curved surface: Capable of being unfolded or flattened out: (see

Capable of being unfolded of nattened out. (SCC DEVELOP 2, I b). 1816 tr. Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc. 479 If  $f(\Delta)$  be a function of  $\Delta$  developable in a series of powers of  $\Delta$ . then [etc.]. 1840 Lardner Geom. 247 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 Aldis Solid Geom. ix. § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called developable surfaces, while all other ruled surfaces are called skew surfaces. 1866 Proctor Handbk. Stars 16 note,

In reality .. even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not equal, as they are assumed to be.

B. sb. (Math.) A developable surface; a ruled

surface in which consecutive generators intersect.

1874 Salmon Geom. three Dimens. § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve...which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

Developer (dive lopas), v. [f. as prec. + -ER.]

Developer (dive löpə1), v. [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which develops.

1833 Whewell in Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Writ. (1876)

11. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers.

1846 G. S. Faber Lett.

17actar. Secess. 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation.

1850 MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos. (ed. 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature.

1840 Chicago Advance 4 Jan., The home is the great developer of individuality and character.

1850 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management.

graphs are developed.

1869 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 323/2 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying. 1890 ABNEV Photogr. (ed. 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the development of the latent image to take place. are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they place is a secondary one. play is a secondary one.

Deverlopist, nonce-word. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

An evolutionist.

7854 H. STRICKLAND Travel Thoughts 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation developist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman.

Development (dive lopment). Also 8-9 develope. [f. Develop v. + -Ment, after F. development, in 15th c. desv..] The process or fact of developing; the concrete result of this pro-

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also quasi-concr. that in which the fuller

unfolding is embodied or realized.

unfolding is embodied or realized.

[1752 CHESTERF. Lett. cclxxvi. (1792) III. 263 Å développement that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions.]

1756 J. Warton Ess. Pope I. 49 (T.) These observations on Thomson. might still be augmented by an examination and developement of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer; [etc.]. 1759 STEENE Tr. Shandy I. xiii. (R.), A map.. with many other pieces and developements of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume. 1786 Francis the Philanthropist I. 155 Congratulations... on the developement, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1851 Glasstone Glean. IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing ont from a latent or

development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition; the production of a natural

force, energy, or new form of matter.

force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. 1. 196 How slow is the development of heat. 1863 E. V. Neale Anal. Th. § Nat. 214
The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation. 1863
TNNDALL Heat i. § 6. (1870) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means.

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the

germ; the condition of that which is developed:

a. of organs and organisms.

8. of organs and organisms.

1796 Jeffeason in Morse Amer. Geog. I. 92 The development and formation of great germs. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1835 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. Let. iii, The transformations of insects. strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developments. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of development. 1862 Sira B. Baoois Psychol. Ing. II. i. 5 Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1875 BENETT & DYBER IT. Sachs's Bot. 327 As the development progresses the cells... become differentiated. 1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 11 The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 Haughton Phys. Geog. i. 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development.

D. Of races of plants and animals: The same as Evolution; the evolutionary process and its result.

EVOLUTION; the evolutionary process and its result.

EVOLUTION; the evolutionary process and its result. Development theory or hypothesis (Biol.): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829).

1844 R. Chambeas Vestiges of Creation 101 (title). Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. Ibid. 202 The whole train of animated beings ... are then to be regarded as a series of advances of the principle of development, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H. MILLER Footpr. Creat. xiii. (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian. 1851 G. F. Richardson Introd. Geol. 305 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles. 1865 Argyll Reign Law 1. (cd. 4) 32 All theories of Development have been simply attempts to suggest. the physical process by means of which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 Tylor Prim. Cult. 1. Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the ontcome of previous history. 1878 Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ. iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.

c. The bringing out of the latent capabilities (of anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle

anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle or activity).

1865 R. W. Dale Yew. Temp. xii. (1877) 131 A promise the final developement and fulness of which we are still waiting for. 1874 GREEN Short Ilist. v. § 2, 232 A yet larger development of their powers was offered to the Commons by Edward himself. Ibid. ix. 697 A mightier and more rapid development of national energy. 1878 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. II. v. 50 The real development of Scotch industry dates from the Union of x707. 1879 LUBBOCK Addit. Pol. 8 Educ. iv. 85 Natural science, as a study is perhaps the first in development of our powers. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 34/2 This extraordinary development of the iron manufacture.

\*\*Author Processive Stages, growth from within.

1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atomem. iv. (185a) ro4 Only where those means exist... is there a development of holy character.

1845 J. H. Newman Ess. Development. i. (1846) 37 The development of an idea, being the germination, growth, and perfection of some living... truth. 1861 Ganaert Boyle Lect., 6 This scheme.. exhibits a progressive development, in which there is not a missing link. 1862 S. Lucas Secularia 6 Nations proceed in a course of Development, their later manifestations being potentially present in the earliest elements. 1865 FREEMAN Norm. Comp. (1876) I. iv. 251 Gradual developement without any sudden change.

5. A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action.

5. A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action. 1851 G. F. Richardson Introd. Gool. 285 The genus Serpula... attained its greatest development in the oolitic sens. 1851 Mansel Prolog. Log. (1860)18 His disciple... has carried the doctrine to its fullest development. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 49 The great development of the sternum whence the muscles of flight take origin. 1871 SMILES Charac. xii. (1876) 366 The highest development of their genius, 1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) 1. 76 The Laches has more play and development of character.
6. The developed result or product; a developed form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism structure or system.

form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system.

1845 J. H. Newman Ess. Developm. 1. iii. (1846) 58 The butterfly is the development .. of the grub. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1888) I. i. a The last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first. 1891 R. W. Dale Commandm. Introd. 4 The Christian Faith may be spoken of as, in some sense, the development of Judaism. 1873 M. Arnola Lil. 4 Dogma Pref. (1876) as Attacking Romish developments. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith i. 5 Natural to man only as a development, not as an original element in his nature.

TI Technical was

II. Technical uses.

7. a. Geom. The action of unrolling a cylindrical or conical surface, the unbending of any curved

or conical surface, the unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve. † b. Applied to the unrolling of a papyrus or other roll which has become rigid (abs.).

1800 J. Hayter Herculanean & Pompeian MSS. 12 About thirty years ago, His Sicilian Majesty ordered the Development, the Transcription, and the printing of the Volumes [rolls]. to be undertaken. 1817 (title), Herculaneum Rolls.—Correspondence Relative to a Proposition made by Dr. Sickler, of Hildburghansen, upon the Subject of their Development. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. xix. 333 Let the outline of the country be projected on this cone: then on unfolding the paper, it may be spread out on a flat surface: hence the method is known as that of conical development. 18id. 336 The polar regions are not brought within Mercator's projection, for the poles are supposed, by the cylindrical development to be indefinitely distant.

C. See quots.

c. See quots.

7874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Development, The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 195/1 To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces.

8. Math. The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the

value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the

rate of meaning, and of more expanded form, the expanded form itself.

1816 tr. Lacroix Diff. & Int. Calc. 148 This development has been obtained by first putting x+k instead of x. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 445/1 The mathematical use of an expression is frequently facilitated by employing its development. — Ibid., The usual form of development is into infinite

series.

9. The action of developing a photograph; the process whereby the latent image on the exposed film is rendered visible by the chemical precipita-

tion of new material on the surface.

tion of new material on the surface.

1845 Athensum 29 Mar. 312/3 If an impressed Dagnerrectype plate.. be exposed to the vapour of chlorine, todine, or bromine.. the mascent picture is obliterated, so as to be no longer capable of developement by the vapour of mercury.

1861 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 160/2 Add more silver, till the development is complete.

1881 Eng. Mech.

No. 374. 382/1 The exposed plates, after development and before fixing, should be put [etc.].

10. Mus. The unfolding of the qualities or capacities of a unusical phrase or subject by modifica-

cities of a musical phrase or subject by modifica-tions of melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, etc., esp. in a composition of elaborate form, as a sonata; the part of a movement in which this takes place.

Also attrib.

1880 PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. s.v., The most perfect types of development are to be found in Beethoven's works, Vol., III.

with whom not seldom the greater part of a movement is the constant unfolding and opening out of all the latent possibilities of some simple thythmic figure. 1880 STAINER Composition ix, § 156 This splendid musical form [sonataform] differs...chiefly in having a Development-portion. Ibid. § 166 A figure, or rhythmic motive, or melodic phrase from any part preceding the double bar [of a movement in sonata-form] may be chosen for development. 1889 H. A. Harding Analysis of Form 5 The Coda begins with a development of the figure taken from the 1st subject. Ibid., The development commences in C major. 11. attrib. See also 3 b. 1885 Pall Mall G. 12 Feb. 5/2 No development work has been done whatever, not a shaft has been sunk. Hence Developmentarian, Developmentist,

Hence Developmenta rian, Deve lopmentist, nonce-wds., one who holds a theory of development or evolution in biology, theology, ctc.; an evolutionist.

evolutionist.

1865 Morn. Star 2 Sept., The most curious part of the business is that some polygenists are also developmentarians. 1870 Sat. Rev. XXIX. 807 If Mr. Proctor were a developmentist, and boldly laid it down that out of elementary substances of proved identity with those of our earth. life ... must of necessity be engendered in forms much the same as those we know. 1888 Indian Churchman 26 May 144 No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

Developmental (dive:lopme:ntal), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining, or incidental to develop-

+-AL.] Of, pertaining, or incidental to development; evolutionary.

Developmental disease, a disease which is associated with n stage or process in the development of the body.

1849 Owen Parthenogenesis 8 So much of the primary developmental processes. 1859 Dawin Orig. Species xiv. (1873) 390 Sometimes it is only the earlier developmental stages which fail. 1864 Daily Tel. 27 July, Deaths by convulsions rose from 38 to 71.. by developmental diseases of children from 24 to 42. 1883 Birn. Weekly Post 11 Aug. 3/6 One of the diseases, so called, of the developmental class—viz., senile decay. 1884 Knowledge No. 160. 421 They are interesting from a developmental point of view. 1890 Humphry Old Age 5 A developmental or physiological death terminates the developmental or physiological decay. Hence Developmentalist, nonce-vud., an evolu-

Hence Developme ntalist, nonce-wd., an evolu-

tionist.

1862 Temple Bar Mag. V. 215 According to the develop-mentalists. the various races of men. gradually developed themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of

mentaists. In evarious races of men. gradually developed themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of animal life. **Developme ntally**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In relation or reference to development.

1849-52 Owen in Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 873/1 The investigation. of this vasts subject zootomically, developmentally, and microscopically. 1863 Huxley Man's Thace Nat. iii. 148
The base of the skull may be demonstrated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part. 1874 Carenvies Men. Phys. II. xv. (1879) 571 The retina may be developmentally regarded as a kind of off-shoot from the optic ganglion.

+ Devenerate, v. Obs. -0. [ad. L. dēvenerārī to reverence, f. De-5 + venerārī to worship.]

1633 Cockeram, Deucnerate, to worship.

+ Devenu'state, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. late L. dēvenustāre (Gellius) to disfigure, deform, f. De-6 + venustāre to beautify, venustus beautiful: see

+ venustare (Genius) to disrigure, deform, t. DE-6 + venustare to beautify, venustus beautiful: see -ATE-3.] trans. To deprive of beauty or comeliness; to disrigure, deform.

1653 WATERHOUSE Apol. Learning 245 (L.) To see what yet remains of beauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

+ Dever. b. Obe. MF form of Devere duty.

to shame and dishonour.

† **Dever**, sb. Obs., ME. form of Devoir, duty.

† **Devergence**. Obs. rare - °. [ad. late L. devergentia (Gellius) an inclining downward, a sloping, f. devergere, f. De-1 + vergere to incline, turn.] Downward slope, declivity.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Devergence, a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward. 1755 Johnson, Devergence, declivity, declination. (Dict.) 1847 Casia, Devergence, Devergency, declivity; declination. Obs. [1864 Webster, Devergence, Devergency, the same as Divergence.]

Devers, deversion, -itie: see Divers-.

+ Deversary. Obs. rare. [?ad. L. dever-sorium lodging-house, inn.] ? A lodging-house, inn, tavern: see Diversorr.
c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 754, I was drynchyn In synne

Devest (diverst), v. arch. [a. OF. devester (13th c.), also desvestir (12th c. in Hatzf.), f. des-, dé- = L. dis- (see DE- 6, D1s-) + vestir, mod. F. vétir:-L. vestire to clothe. The Latin dictionaries cite a single instance of devestire to undress, from Appuleius; but in Romanie the prefix is dis- des-Appuleius; but in Romanic, the prefix is dis-, des-: cs. Pr. desvestir, devestir, It. divestire, med.L. dis-, de-vestire, from OFr. In later English the prefix is conformed to classical L. analogies as DIVEST, q.v., and devest now survives only in sense 5 (in which divest also occurs).]

+1. trans. To unclothe, undress, disrobe (a per-

† I. Irans. To unclothe, uncress, distode (a person); refl. to undress oneself. Obs.

1598 Yong Diana 13 If that she was alone, deuesting her.
1599 Shaks. Hen. V, 11. iv. 78 That you denest your selfe, and lay apart The borrowed Glories. 1604 — Oth. 11. iii. 181 Like Bride and Groome Deuesting them for Bed. 1623 Cockeram, Deuest, to vncloath one. a 16a5 Fletcher Woman's Prize 1. ii, Leave it Maria: Devest you with obedient hands; to bed! 1649 Alcoran 417 Whose filthy nakedness must appear When he is devested.

† b. fig. To dismantle, reduce to a defenceless state.

165a GAULE Magastrom. 335 The City of Rome being mightily devested by the Ganles, the Senators began to deliberate, whether they should repaire their ruined walls, or flee to Vejus.

+ 2. To strip (a person) of clothes, armour, etc.;

† 2. To strip (a person) of clothes, armour, etc.; to strip or deprive of anything that clothes or covers, or is fig. considered to do so. Obs.

1583 S. ANYHURST Æncis I. (Arb.) 33 Troilus hee marcked running, deuested of armour. 1683 GADAURY II Wharton's Wks. Pref., Left naked, and devested of every thing. 1687 DRYDEN Hinds, P. I. 189 And Aaron of his Ephod to devest. 1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v. 122 Thoughts in their naked state, devested of all words. 1809 KENDALL Trav. II. xlvii. 143 One crab devested of its shell.

+ 3. fig. To strip (a person or thing) of (from)

1732 WOLLASTON Reig. Nat. V. 122 I houghts in their naked state, devested of all words. 1800 Kendall Trav. II. xlvii. 148 One crab devested of its shell.

† 3. fig. To strip (a person or thing) of (from) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denide, dispossess, deprive; rarcly in good sense, to free, rid. 150 SACKVILLE in Mirr. Mag., Buckingham xxix, The royall babes denested from they trone. 1640 SANDERSON Serm. II. 155 We will speak of things...considered in themselves, and as they stand devested of all circumstances. 1641 MILTON Ch. Gort. II. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason...ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintall of all jurisdiction. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 15 Whath Cruelty it is to devest Children of that onely externall priviledge! 1647 Jer. Taxuna Dissuas. Popery II. 1, § 11 How to devest it from its evil appendages. 1660 — Duct. Dubit. II. i, To say that God...had devested them of their rights. 1671 True Nonconf. 268 To devest Preaching of this Authority. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies I. xviii. 117 The Aspects are not wholly devested of Influence when under the Horizon. † 4. a. To take or pluck off (the clothing of any one). b. To put off (clothing, anything worn, borne, possessed, or held); to throw off, give up,

any one). b. To put off (clothing, anything worn, borne, possessed, or held); to throw off, give up, lay aside, abandon. Obs.

1566 Drant Horace To Rdr. 2 Few or none doo attempt to deuest or pluck of her vnile of hypocrisie. 1625 Donne Serm. kvi. 657 As those Angels doe not devest Heaven by coming, so there, Soules invest Heaven in their going. 1626 bid. iv. 33 No man that hath taken Orders can. devest his orders when he will. a 1631 Ibid. i. (1634) 5 The highest cannot devest mortality. — Poems (1650) 252 Who. made whole townes devest Their wals and hulwarks. 1673 S. C. Art of Complaisance 5 Perswading them that we have devested our own enmity. 1675 Art Contentm. ix. § 4. 224 That ngly form. by use devests its terror. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 370 This natural allegiance. cannot be devested without [etc.].

† C. refl. To devest oneself of: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay

sess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay

aside. Obs.

aside. Obs.

1633 J. Done Hist. Schuagint 2 His Father .. devested himselfe of all Authority.

1651 Hornes Leviath. In. xxvi.

147 To be able. .to devest himselfe of all fear.

1672 Markell.

1682 The same day that they took up Divinity, they devested themselves of humanity.

1797 Curios. in Histo. 4 Gard.

330 Salt. . cannot devest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature.

1791 Boswell Johnson an. 1783 (1816) IV. 273 The Reverend Mr. Shaw, a native of the Hebrides. devested himself of national bigotry.

5. Law. a. To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul

5. Law. a. To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul (any vested right), to convey away. To devest out of: the opposite of to 'vest in'.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 32 a, They cannot deveste that thing in fee which hath beene vested in theire house. 1613 Sia H. Finch Law (1636) 43. If a woman having chattels personall take a husband, the Law deuesteth the property out of her, and vesteth it in her husband onely. 1767 BLACKSTONE COMM. II. 184 The interest, which the survivor originally had, is clearly not devested by the death of his companion. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) II. 364 Where. the freehold is not conveyed away or devested. 1840 S. Warren 10,000 a Veat Ix. in Blacken. Mag. XLVIII. 92 The estate had once been vested, and could not subsequently be devested by an alteration or blemish in the instrument. 1842 Stephen Laws Eng. (1874) II. 687 The title of any person instituted. to any benefice with cure of souls will be afterwards devested unless he shall publicly read. the 39 articles. 1848 Arnould Mar. Insur. (1866) I. 1. iii. 104 A mere pledge of the property, as a collateral security, does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured.

+ D. To dispossess (a person) of any right, authority, etc., with which he is invested. Obs.

1644 H. Parker Jus Pob. 17 It invests the grantee without devesting the grantor. 1661 CRESS N Ecf., Oathes Suprem. 3 Alleg., He [Hen. VIII] devested the Pope, and assumed to himself the power of Excommunication. 1672 in Picton Pool Munic. Rec. (1833) I. 268 Persons which beare. offices. and are not legally devested. 1810 J. Marshall Const. Opin. (1839) 133 The same power may devest any other individual of his lands.

Hence Devested Ppl. a., Deve'sting vbl. sb.; also Deve'stment.

Hence Deversted ppl. a., Deversting vbl. sb.; also Deve stment.

also **Devestment**.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1303 The devesting of trees, which.. begin to shed and lose their leaves. 1647 M. Hudson Div. Right Govt. Introd. 6 By the Generall devestment of the creature of all its native graces and blessings. 1606 Bovie. New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 164 They.. lay aside the disguise of Air, and resume the devested form of Liquors. 1672 Petry Pol. Anat. 42 The people of Ireland are all in Factions.. called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists: Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to Papists, ann. 1641.

Devestiture, obs. var. of Divestiture.

Deve sture. rare. [a. OF. des-, devesture, eure (14th c. in Godef.):-Rom. type \*desvestitūra, f. desvestire: see Devest and -ure; cf. Divesture.] The action of devesting: putting off (as clothes); dispossession (of property).

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devoit Ess. 1. xiv. § 3 (R.) The 86\*

very disadvantage we have. in the devesture of self-respects.

1798 COLEBROOKE tr. Digest Hindu Law (1801) III. 52
Devesture of property happens three ways; by degradation, by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death.

† Deve'x, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēvex-us inclined or sloping downwards, pa. pple. of devehere, f. DE- I. 1 + vehere to carry, convey.]

A. adj. Bent or bending down, inclined or

sloping downward.

sloping downward.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 111. 920 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. 1669 BADDILY & NAVLOR Life T. Morton To Rdr., In his devex old age. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Devex, bollow like a valley; bowed down, bending. 1775 in Ash.

B. sb. Downward slope, declivity; DEVEXITY.
1627 MAY Lucan x. 47 Vpon the Westerne lands (Following the worlds deuexe) he meant to tread.

Hence + Deveraness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Devexness, devexity, bendingness nwards.

† Deverxed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ED.]

\*\*Bent or bowed down.

1562 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe by aidg or other wyse devexed or blynd.

†\*Deversion. [irreg. f. L. devex-us; see Devex.]

1727 Ballev vol. II, Devexion, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness. 1775 in Asn.

†\*Devexity. Obs. Also 7 di-. [ad. L. dēvexitās, f. dēvexus; see Devex and -ITv.] Down-

vexităs, î. dēvexus: see Devex and -ity.] Downward slope or incline; concavity: see quots.

r601 Hollano Pliny I. 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. Ibid. 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1611 Cotga., Devexité, deuexitie; a hollownesse, bowing, bending, hanging double. a 1618 Davies Wittes Pilgrimage (1876) 30 (D.) His hnire. Doth glorifie that Hean'n's Divexity, His head. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Devexity, the hollowness of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in Phillips. 1775 in Ash.

† Devey'n. Obs. rare. In phrase in deveyn(e, in vain.

in vain.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. (MS. B) 17 Pat he traveylle nost in deveyne [MS. A, in veyn]. Ibid. (MS. A) 120 Pei speken in devyn [MS. B, deveyn].

That diverts or causes to turn aside.

14. The viant, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. dē-viānt-em, pr. pple. of dēviāre: see next and -ANT.]

1. Deviating; divergent.

1. Deviating; divergent.

1. Deviating; divergent.

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside.

1471 Riplev Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 O deviaunt fro danger, O drawer.

† De viate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. de-

viāl-us, pa. pple. G. Oss. Ture. Latt. Inte L. Leviāl-us, pa. pple. of dēviāre to turn out of the way: see next.] Turned out of the way; remote.

150 ROLLAND Crt. Venus I. 208 Thow art far deniat For to conforme thy line to sic estait. 1638 Sta T. Herder Trav. (ed. 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

Deviate (dē vi,e't), v. [f. L. dēviāt- ppl. stem of dēviāre (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f. De- I. 2 + via way. Cf. F. dévier

(Oresme, 14th c.).]
1. intr. To turn aside from the course or track;

1. imtr. 10 turn aside from the course of track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 Quartes Embl. iv. iii. (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. 1675 Ogiliuv Brit. Pref., Some have deviated more than a whole Degree. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. vi. 348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones XII. xi, Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. xviii. 127 We hewed our steps... but were soon glad to deviate from the ice.

2. fig. To tyre acide from a course method or

2. fig. To turn aside from a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a

mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 8 We had not onely deviated, and like Sheepe gone astray, but were become Enemies. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 28 They had deviated from their duty. 1682 Dayden Mac Flecknoe 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1777 Watson Philip II (1839) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith. 1824 Macaulay Ess., Mitford's Greece Wks. 1866 VII. 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right. 1860 Tandal. Glac. 1. xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention.
b. To digress from the subject in discourse or writing.

b. To digress from the subject in discourse of writing.

1638 Sir T. Herbeat Trav. (ed. 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended. 1833 Byaon Jan IX. xli, I am apt to grow too metaphysical. And deviate into matters rather dry.

c. To diverge or depart in opinion or practice.

1660 Barrow Euclid Pref. (1714) 3 It seem'd not worth my while to deviate. from him. 1811 L. M. Hawkins Citess & Gertr. II. 79, I say nothing of sectaries: as they profess to deviate from us, they do not belong to us.

d. Of things (usually abstract): To take a different course. or have a different tendency; to

different course, or have a different tendency; to

diverge or differ (from a standard, etc.).

1692 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. v. 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion. 1790 Junius Lett. xxxvii. 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. 1801 STRUIT Sports & Past. I. ii. 33 Particulars. deviating from the present methods of taking fish. 1870 Max MÖLLER SC. Relig. (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other.

3. trans. To turn (any cone) out of the way, trans

3. trans. To turn (any one) out of the way, turn

aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (lit.

aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of the said fig.)

1660 Willsford Scales Comm. A viij b, None shall be deviated with doubtfull directions. 1685 Corron tr. Monaligue xxxv. (D.), To let them deviate him from the right path. 1879 Newcomb & Holden Astron. 63 The eye-lens. receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 Pob. Sci. Monthly June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree. we see two

1mages.

4. trans. To depart from. Obs. rare.
1757 Mas. Gaiffith Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) II. 222
This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the..

Hence Deviating ppl. a.
1883 Pall Mall G. 13 Sept. 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviation points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

Deviation (dīvi<sub>1</sub>ē<sup>1</sup>·ʃən). [n. of action from L. dēviāre to DEVIATE: cf. med.L. dēviātio, F. déviation (1461 in Godef. Suppl.; not in Cotgr.; in Acad. Dict. only from 1762).]

Acad. Dict. only from 1762).]

1. The action of deviating; turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deflexion.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. iv. 288 The dayes encrease or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Equator. 1697 DAMPIER Vop. I. x. 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course..such deviation is ..exprest by N. or S. 1781 Cowfer Friendship 113 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too. 1831 Brewster Optics iv. 29 The angle .. representing its angular change of direction, or the angle of deviation, as it is called. as it is called.

+ b. Astron. The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic: attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of

the deferent. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Deviation, in the old astronomy, a motion of the deferent, or eccentric, whereby it advances to, or recedes from, the ecliptic. The greatest deviation of Mercury is sixteen minutes; that of Venns is only ten.

C. Comm. Voluntary departure from the intended

course of a vessel without sufficient reason.

1809 R. LANGFORO Introd. Trade 131 Deviation, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost.

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion; the amount of this; + the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (obs.).

of the magnetic needle (obs.).

1675 OGILBY Brit. Pref. 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way. 1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1858 Greenea Gunnery 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only 85 of a foot at 500 yards' range.

b. spec. The deflexion of the needle of a ship's

compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in

compass, owing to the magnetism of the fron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A. Fisher Ynd. Voy. Disc. 3 An experiment..for.. ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses; or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass. 1834 Nat. Philos., Navigation unl. kiii. 30 Useful Knowl. Soc.) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr. Wales, the astronomer of Capt. Cook.

c. Path. Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. Conjugate devia-

tion: see Conjugate a. 5.

3. fig. Divergence from any course, method, rule,

3. fig. Divergence from any course, method, rule, standard, etc.; with a and fl., an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1307 The obscuration or ecclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone. be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course.

1621 HOBBES Leviath. 11. XXVII. 151 All manner of deviation from the Law. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 236

To walk in ways of righteousness. without any scandalous or self-allowed deviation.

1713 STEELE Englishman No. 3.

18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice.

1793 Tratlof Fyshe Palmer 14 This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence.

1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (ed. 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words.

1872 J. G. Musphy Comm. Lev. v. 1 Iniquity, that is deviation from equity.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T. Introd. § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

† b. Formerly sometimes absol. = Deviation from +b. Formerly sometimes absol. = Deviation from

TO. Formerly sometimes 20501, = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray.

1625 Sia S. D'Ewes Frnls. Parl. (1783) 32 He [Jas. I] had his vices and deviations. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (J.), Worthy persons. inadvertently drawn into a deviation. a 1831 A. Knox Rem. (1844) I. 79 A feeling.. which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

+ c. A turning aside from the subject, a digression. Obs. rare.

1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. a 1713 Shaffess. Misc. Reft. i. Wks. 1749 III. 10 To vary... from my propos'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit.

**Deviative** (dī vi<sub>1</sub>ētiv), a. [f. L. dēviāl- ppl. stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYEA Stargazing 400 A crown-glass prism is

DEVICE.

cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative powers reverse each other. **Deviator** (dī'viieltəi). [a. late L. dēviātor (Augustine), agent-n. f. dēviāre to DEVIATE.]

1. One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.;

see the verb.

See Ine VeID.

1651 FULLER Abel Rediv. 220 Though Latimer was in his heedlesse youth A deviator. 1756 W. Toldervy Hist. 2 Orphans III. 48 Here we are obliged to be, in some measure, deviators. 1851 P. FAIRBAIRN IT. Hengstenberg's Revel. S. John i. 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2. An appliance for altering the course of a balloon.

1886 Pall Mall G. 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased

Deviatory (dī·viătəri), a. [f. L. type dēviātori-us from deviator: see prec. and -ORY.] Characterized by deviation.

1702 S. PARKER tr. Cicero De Finibus 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms.

**Device** (d/vəi's). Forms: 3-5 deuis, 4 Sc. deuiss, 4-5 deuys, Sc. dewis(e, -ys(s, -ice, -yce, 4-6 deuyse, diuis(e, dyuys(e, 4-7 deuise, devise, 5-6 deuyce, 6 Sc. devyiss, 6-7 divice, 5- device. [Here two original OF. and ME. words devis and devise have run together. actual form device represents phonetically ME. devīs, devīs, a. OF. devīs masc., 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; deuising, conferring, or talking together; also, a deuice, invention; position or appointment of (Cotgr.); in mod.F. action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done). But the form devise (when not a mere variant spelling of device: see below) represents OF. devise fem. 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion, conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a deuice, posie, embleme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne; an inuention; a diuision; bound, meere, or marke diuiding land' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to Pr. devis, devisa, It. diviso, divisa, Romanic derivs. of dīvīs- ppl. stem of dīvīdėre to divide: see DEVISE v.

DEVISE v.

The older word in ME. appears to have been devis, devys, but devise also appears from Caxton ouward, and prob earlier, at least in the phrase, to devise = F. à devise (sense 12). It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since devise, devyse occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. devise, but also, in northern and late ME., and in the 16th c., as a frequent spelling of ME. devis, mod. device. In rimes it is generally possible to separate devise = devis, device, from devise proper, but in other positions it is often impossible; nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. devis and devise partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times device gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains Devise, q. v. There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c. devises (-aixès) was, in the south of England, used in the plural, when device (-ais) was written or at least pronounced in the singular: cf. house sing., houses (-zèz) pl. The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning;

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention,

the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now arch. and rare. (orig. devis).

c 1400 Rom. Rose 1413, I ne can the nombre telle Of stremes smale, that by devys Mirthe had don come through condys. 1513 Mone Rich. III, Wks. 58 The denise of some convenient pretext. 1563 Shutte Archit. Bj b, A pillour of their owne denise. 1568 Bible (Bishops') Acts xvii. 29 Golde, siluer, or stone gramen by art and mans denice. 1504 Spenser Amoretti xxx, That fire, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congeald with sence-lesse cold, Should kindle fyre by wonderful devyse! 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. 1. i. 174 Hee's gentle. full of noble deuise. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 459 As touching the deuise and inuention of mony. 1611 Bible Eccles. ix. 10 There is no worke, nor denice, nor knowledge, nor wisedome in the graue whither thou goest. 1634 Sira T. Herbert Trav. 196 By device, tis so made to open, that [etc.]. 1858 T. Parker Historic Americans (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery... is of his [Franklin's] device.

b. The manner in which n thing is devised or

..is of his [Franklin's] device.

b. The manner in which n thing is devised or framed; design. arch.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 1576 The sydes... of sotell deuyse.
1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 1. vi. 183 Tis Plate of rare denice.
1810 Scort Lady of L. 1. xxvi, It was a lodge of ample size, But strange of structure and device. 1870 BayANT Iliad 1.

v. 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. a 1881 Rossetti Rose Mary, A chiming shower of strange device.

† C. A contrived shape or figure. Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 350 Dis grete god.. In a dredfull

1400-50 Alexander 359 Pis grete god .. In a dredfull 1ys, a dragons forme.

days, a dragons forme.

† 2. Purpose, intention. Obs. (orig. devis).

c 1320 Sir Benes 1887 To sire Benes a smot therwith A sterne strok. Ac a failede of his diuis And in the heued smot Trenchefis. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Devyce, purpose

Seria. 1548 HALL Chron. 75 b, When he had thus ordered his affaires accordyng to his device and ordre.

3. Will, pleasure, inclination, faney, desire. In earlier use chiefly in phr. at one's (own) device [OF. à mon, ton, etc. devis]; later only ln pl.; now only in phr. left to one's own devices, etc., where it is associated with sense 6. (orig. devis), a 1300 Cursor M. 11576 (Cott.) Pat he ne suld rise, Al at his ann denise, 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11786 flyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penatune at by dyuys. c 1450 Crt. of Love xii, No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than. ne thing to my devise. 1523 Lb. Brenners Froir. 1. cccxcviii. 691 They...toke a place of grounde at their denyse, abyding their enemyes. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Gen. Conf., We haue followed to much the denyses [ed. 1607 devices] and desyres of our owne heartes. 1599 Sandvy Europse Spec. (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by devise at pleasure. 1611 BIBLE Jer. xviii. 12 We will walk after our own denices. 1648 Milton Pr. Ixxi. 52 Their own conceits they follow'd still, Their own devises blind. 1870 Mrs. H. Wood G. Canterviry's Will xv, What would you do, if left to your own devices?

+ b. Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment.

+ b. Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. at (some one's) device. Obs. (Cf. Devise v. 3.) (ME. devis; OF. devise.)

1307 Elecy Edv. I iv. That hit he write at mi devys [vine pris]. c1325 Coer de L. 1439 Lokes that ye doo be my devys. c1440 Honnydon 716 Full feyre he dyd his servyse, And servyd the quene at hyr devyse. c1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1190 Scho graithit hir apon a gudlye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir dewis. Ibid. x. 473 The Bruce askyt; 'Will thow do my dewyss?' 1532 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. cxlv. 173, I am natte determynedde to folowe his deuyse and ease [faire à sa devise ne à son aise]. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 396 God. At his devyiss all thing in eth is done. 1535 Coverdate Dan. iv. 24 It is the very deuyce of him yt is hyest of all.

† 4. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about

†4. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about semething. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. Obs. (In 15th e. devis

offered, advice, counsel?. Obs. (In 15th c. devis and devise. OF. devise, opinion, sentiment.)

1333 E. E. Allit. P. A. 193 Bounden bene Wyth be myryeste margarys at my deuyse bat ener I seq 3et with myn yien. 1393 Gower Conf. 1.278 As thon shalt here my devise, Thou might thy self the better avise. C. 1400 Rom. Rose 651 For certes at my devys Ther is no place in Paradys So good. C. 1400 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxix, Thenne iche mon sayd thayre deuise. C. 1430 Lydo, Hors, Shepe, & G. & Pees to profyr, as to my Devyce, Makythe no delaye. C. 1435 Torr. Portneal 779 Now wolle ye telle me your devyce, That how I may govern me? C. 1450 St. Cuthbort (Surtees) 2698 As a woman war vnwyse plus sho spird him hir deuyse. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 395 When the Duke of Norffolk had heard fully his device, he tooke it not in good parte. 1594 2nd Pl. Contention (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me heare thy devise.

+5. Familiar conversation, talk, ehat. Obs. [OF.

and mod. F. devise.]

c1480 Caxron Blanchardyn xli. 153 Blanchardyn..talked wyth the kynge.. his fader And as they were thus in depayses (etc.). c1500 Melnsine lix. 348 After many playsaunt denyses and joyfull wordes, they wesshed theire handes and sette them at dyner. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 111. (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar device, as the fashion in Fraunce and other places is. 1600-10 in Shaks. C. Praise 40 What for your businesse, news, device, foolerie and libertie, I never dealt better since I was a man.

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an agrangement value.

about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or

clever expedient; coften one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c190 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 381/156 'Sire', he scide, 'mi deuis bou schalt here i-seo: be halle ichulle furst arere.'

FABVAN Chron. VII. 338 All was done according to theyr former deuyse. 1535 Coverdale Ps. xxi. 11 They...ymagined soch deuyses, as they were not able to perfourme. 1548 HALL Chron. 12 This devise so much pleased the sedicious congregation. 1bid. 48 b, 'This device of fortifying an armye was at this tyme fyrst invented. 1bid. 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devises. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 7 His pollicies and wittie devises in behove of the publique weal. 1568 Biale (Bishops') 2 Cer. ii. 11 We are not ignorant of his denises [1611 deuices]. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. 11. iii. 176 Excellent, I smell a deuice. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 140 The Captaine ... declared to him his whole deuise. 1782 PRISTLEV Corrupt. Chr. I. I. 104 By this happy device ... (they] screen themselves. 1843 Macaullav Lays Ane. Rome Pref. (1864) 25 The device by which Effeda was substituted for her young mistress.

7. concr. The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power; an invention, contrivance; esp. a mechanical contrivance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

vance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

cias E. E. Allit. P. A. 139, I hoped be water were a denyse Bytwene myrbez by merez made. 1570 Der Math. Pref. 35 He alone, with his denises and engynes. spoyled and discomfited the whole Army. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 1. (1586) 41 b, The devise was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beast through the Corne, did cut downe al before it. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Tran. (1677) 120 To remedy which they have devices like Turrets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment. 1374 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 218/1 The devices for balling cut hay. 1844 [See Devit sb. 8].

b. Used of things non-material.

1529 More Supplic. Soulys Wks. 326/2 This exposicion is nether our deuise nor ani new founden fautasy, but a very trueth well perceined. 1587 Golding De Mornay Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a deuise of man as other Religions are. 1614

Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. Ep. Ded. Aiij, It was n mad concit. That an huge Giant beares up the earth. If by this devise he had meant onely an Embleme of Kings.

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a fancifully conceived design or figure.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles iii. 178 In quentise of clothinge ffor to queme sir pride. and iche day a newe deuyse, it dulleth my wittis. 1465 Mann. 4 Honseh. Exp. 490 My master bont of Arnold gooldsmythe a dyvyse of goold for mastres Margret. 1555 Enex Decades 159 Curiously buylded with many pleasannt diuises. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 119 The glass... curiously painted with such knots and devices as the Jews usually make for ornament. 1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing 1. 21 A practice of painting, in curious devices and figures. the coffins destined for the dead. 1879 H. Phillips Notes Coins 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. spec. An emplementie figure or design. 1550 one

9. spec. An emblematic figure or design, esp. one borne or adopted by a particular person, family,

borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc., as a heraldie bearing, a cognizance, etc.: usually accompanied by a motto.

21350 Will. Palerne 3222 pat i haue a god schel[d]... & wel & faire wijb-inne a werwolf depeynted... be quen ban dede comaunde to crafti men i-nowe, bat deuis him were dist er bat day ene. 1138 Chaucer L. G. W. 1272 Dida, And beryn in hise devysis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what. 1489 CANTON Faytes of A. 19. xv. 276 They take armes att theyre owne wylle and suche a denyse as them plaiseth, wherof som grownde. the same upon theyre name. 1381 FETTIC Guazzo's Cin. Como. 11. (1586) 108 b, A Carcanet of golde. whereon... is bravelie set forth the devise or armes of the Academic. 1602 Marston Ant. 4 Mcl. v. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Mott. I wold haue you paint me for my device a good fat legge of ewe mutton. 1608 Shares. Per. 11. ii. 19 The denice he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethyope, reaching at the sunne. The word, Lux tua vitla mihi. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. x. 45 Shields painted with such Devises as they pleased. 1790 Pennart London 116 (R.) With the hart conchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II. 1862 Burron Bk. Hunter (1863) 63 The devices or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers.

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of

such a design.

1724 Swift Draptier's Lett. vi, I observed the device upon his coach to be Libertas et natale solum., 1759 Robertson Hist. Scat. vu. (an. 1587), Repeating... sentences which she borrowed from some of the devices then in vogue: aut fer, aut fer letc.]. 1851. LNNGF. Excelstor', A banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior!'

strange device, 'Excelsior!'

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression, a 'conceit'. Obs. or arch.

1576 Gascoigne Notes making of verse § 1 in Steele Gl.

(Arb.) 31 By this aliquid salis, I meane some good and fine denise, shewing the quicke capacitie of a writer. 1576

Fleming Panopl. Epist. 342 In versifying... his devises are not darkened with mystic cloudes... the conveiannce of his matter is manifest. 1645 Kingdom's Weekly Post 16 Dec.

76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. 1768 Beatrie Minstr. 1. Iii, Ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales 11. 193 Some droll and merry device.

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for

11. Something devised or inficinily invented for drainatic representation; 'a mask played by private persons,' or the like. arch. or Obs.

1588. Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 669 But I will forward with my deuice. 1590 — Mids. N. v. i. 50 The riot of the tipsie Bachanals. That is an old deuice, and it was plaid When I from Thebes came last. 1607 — Timon I. ii. 155 You haue. entertain'd me with mine owne deuice. 1625 Shubles Coronat. (T.) Masques and devices, welcome! 1789 Burney Hist. Mus. III. iv. 273 Baltazar de Beaujoyeux. having published an account of his devises in a book. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. I. kvii, Devices quaint, and frolics ever new.

+12. Phrases. At device, to device [OF. à devis, a devise]: at or to one's liking or wish; perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly. At all device, in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. point-device)

Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce iv. 264 For mynerfe ay wes wont to serfe Hym fullely at all deniss. Ibid. xi. 348 The king... wes vicht and viss And richt vorthy at all deniss. \$\epsilon\$ 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens 628 Clement... empleysit wele in godis serwice in althinge, at al dewise. \$\epsilon\$ 1385 Chadder L. G.W. 1206 Dido (Tanner), Up on a courser... Sit Eneas lik phebus to deuyse So was he freish arayed in his wise.

1440 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 404 He is a noble prechour at device. \$\epsilon\$ 1450 Mirour Saluacionn. 4141 With thire Armures this knyght faght so wele at devis. \$\epsilon\$ 1475 Partenay 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto deuise. \$\epsilon\$ 1500 Melusine xxi. 126 He is moche fayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to deuyse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is. 1513 Douglas \*\epsilon\$ neis x. ix. 85 The Troiane prynce... with his brand hym brytnys at devys, In maner of ane offerand sacryfys.

Device, obs. form of Devise v. and \$\epsilon\$.

Deviceful, a. Now rare. [f. prec. + -FUL.]

Device, obs. form of Devise v. and sb.

Deviceful, a. Now rare. [f. prec. + -FUL.]
Full of, or characterized by, device, ingenuity or invention; ingenious, 'cunning', 'curious'.

1590 Spensea Tearss of Muses 385 The devicefull matter of my song. 1596 — F. Q. v. iii. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast. The goodly service, the devicefull sights. Were worke fit for an herauld. 1606 Marson Parasitaster III. i. Oh quick, devicefull, strong-brain'd Dulcimel, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife. 1618 Chapman Odyss. 1. 206 A carpet, rich and of deviceful thread. 1621 Quaries Argalus & P. (1656) 24 The quaint Impressa their deviseful shows. 1681 H. Morr in Glanvill Sadducismus I. Poster. (1726) 18 In his deviceful imagination.

Hence Devicefully († devisefully) adv., ingeniously, 'cunningly'; Devicefulness.

a 1631 Donne Poems (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers,

how they devisefully being set And bound up, might.. Deliver errands mutely, and mutually. 1894 Liberal 17 Nov. 3/2 It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and devicefulness.

Deviceless, a. [f. as prec. + LESS.]

Deviceless, a. [f. as prec. + ·LESS.] Without a device (in various senses: see the sb.).

1866 Ruskin Crown Wild Olive Pref. 27 To teach that there is no device in the grave may. make the deviceless person more contented in his dulness.

1884 Traill New Lucian 130 That coin of language which. has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

1 Devict, fpl. a. Obs. [ad. L. devict-us, pa. pple. of devincere to subdue, f. De-I. 3 + vincere to conquer.] Subdued. overcome

pple. of devincere to subdue, f. De-I. 3 + vincere to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 205 A region.. where the Wandalynges were devicte. 1541 Becon News out of Heaven Early Wks. (1843) 46 Ready to be devict and overcome. 1555 Knighthood & Battle (NS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii. 1) 6 For mightily what man may renne and lepe, May well devicte and saf his party kepe. [But here perhaps a verb]. Devilde, devident, etc., obs. ff. Divine, etc.

Devil (dev'l, dev'll), sb. Forms: 1 diobul, dioful, déoful, 1-2 déofol, 2-3 deofel, 2-5 deouel, 3-5 deuel, 4-7 deuil, devel, 6-7 divel, 6- dev'll. Also 1 dioful, déoful, north. diowul, diowl dioul diwl deuil), 2 diefel. Orn. de(0)-

diowl, dioul, diwl, deuil), 3 diefel, Orm. de(c)-fell, 3-4 dieuel, 4 dyevel, 5 dewill, -elle, dyuell, 5-6 devell, devyl, -yll(e, deuyl(1, 5-7 deuill, 6 diuil, 6-7 diuel(I, divel(I, 8-9 dial. divul, Se. deevil; monosyllabic 4-5 deul, dele, del, 5 dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve, 5-6 dule, 7 de'el, 8 9 Sc. deil, Exmoor doul, Lancash. dule. Plural 1 déofiu, 2 deofie, deofien, defien, 2-3 deulen, 5 develyn; 1 north. diules, 2 deofies, deoules, devules, devels, etc.; gen. pl. 1-3 déofla, 3-4 devele; dat. pl. 1 déoflum, 2 deoflan, -en. aevele; dat. pt. 1 deollum, 2 deollan, en. [OE. déofol, etc., eorresponding to OFris. diovel, OS. diubul, -bal, diobol, diabol, diuvil (MI)u. diwel, dievel, Du. duvel, MI.G., L.G. dievel, OHG. tiuval, tioval, tiufal (Notker), diuval, diufal (Tatian, Otfrid), MHG. tiuvel, tievel, tiufel, tiefel, Ger. teufel; ON., leel. djöfull (Sw. dje/vul, Da.djævel; Goth. diabaulus, diabulus, immediately Gr. δάβολος in Lewish and Christian rese the a. Gr. διάβολος, in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of διάβολος 'accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f. διαβάλλειν to slander, traduce, lit. to throw across, f. διά through, across + βάλλειν to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as diabolus, whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It. diavolo, Sp. diablo, Pg. diabo, Pr. diable, diable, F. diable; also in Slavonic, OSlav. diyavolŭ, diyavolŭ, etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OllG. it was mase, in the sing., occasionally neuter in the plural; in OE. usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing., regularly neuter in the plural deofol, deoflu; but the Northumbrian

in the plural deofol, deoflu; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural. The Gothic word was directly from Greek; the forms in the other Teutonic langs, were partly at least from Latin, and prob. adopted more or less independently of each other. Thus ON, dijohul regularly represents an original diaButz. OE. dtobut, deoful, deoful also be referred to an earlier diaBut, diawool (cf. 1. diawob), de coming, through fo, from earlier ta. The OE. deo would normally give modern dexemplified in 15th c., and in mod. Sc. and some Engialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to dev. or div.. In some, especially northern, dialects, the y was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod. Sc. deit, and Lancashire dute are types. The original Greek διάβολος was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. ΣΨ sātān of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as diabolus;

LXX to render the Heb. [CV] sātān of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as diabolus; but Jerome substituted Satan, which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps. cviii. (cix.)6 (the Psalter in the Vulgate being the Gallican version from the LXX). Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuell', but elsewhere in O.T. 'Sathan'; the 16-17th c. Eng. versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew.]

1. The Devil [repr. Gr. δ διάβολος of the LXX and New Test]. In Jewish and Christian theology, the

New Test.]: In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of

tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foc of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan.

He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt. xxv. 41).

Besides the name Satan, he is also called Beelzebub, Lucifer, Apollyon, the Prince of darkness, the Evil One, the Enemy of God and Man, the Archenemy, Archiftend, the Enemy of God and Man, the Archenemy, Archiftend, the Old Screent, the Dragon; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as Old Nick, Old Simmie, Old Clootie, Old Teaser, the Old One, the Old lad, etc. (In this the original sense the word has no plural.)

a 800 Corphus Glors, 1457 (O. E. T.) Orens, hel diobul. c 825 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol lab. c 1000 Solomon & Sat. 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol lab. c 1000 Solomon & Sat. 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol lab. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John vili. 44 Ge synd deofles bearn. c 1160 Hatton Gosp. Matt. iv. 5 Da 3ebrobte se deofel hine on þa halyan ceastre. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 237 Al fole yede in to þes diefles muðe. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 To histe þe defles lore. Ibid., þa

wurhliche weden be be dienel binom ure forme fader adam. c 1350 Moral Ode 98 in E. P. (1862) 28 Dieð com in bis middenerd burh be ealde deofles onde. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 62/294 Pat was be Deuel of helle. a 1310 in Wright Lyyic P. xxxix. 111 lchot the cherl is def, the Del hym todrawe! c 1380 Wreths Sel. Wks. III. 442 Pen God and be devel were weddid togedre. 182 – Ps. cviii. [cix.] 6 Servey on hym a synere; and the deuell some at his right hande; infi Satan, marg. or, an aduersary; 1885 [R.V.) adversary; marg. Or Satan, or an accuser?] — Matt. xxx. 41 Euerlastynge fijr, the which is maad redy to the deuyl and his angells. — Rev. xii. 9 And the ilke dragoum is cast doun, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. c 1400 Destr. Troy 4392 Pe folke., wider danner of pe dule droupet full longe. c 1450 Myrc 364 Hyt ys a sleghbe of the del. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7170 Oft to gydir hai did euill, And gaf occasion to be deuill. a 1535 Fisher Wks. (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his works. 1571 C Ampton Hist. Irel. iv. (1633) 13 So wee say. .dile for divill. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 277 As mad as the divel of hell. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. 1. (1536) 46 b, Where a man must deale with the Devil. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1604 Jas. 1 Counterbl. (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe. 1638 Six T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen. .black as the devill, and as treacherous. a 1652 Brome Queen's Exch. 11. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 490 He looks So damnably as if the Divel were at my elbow. 1738 Swirt Polite Convers. 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. 1877 Competer Wks. XXXII. 150, 1 defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil binself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace. 1828 Caretyle. Misc., Burns (1857) I. 212 The very Devil he cannot hate with right orthodoxy. 1846 Trench Mirac. v. (1860) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devil, who ha

δαίμονες, of the Septuagint and New Testament with Satan and his emissaries, the word has been used from the earliest times in English, as equivalent to or including DEMON (sense 2), applied a. (in Scripture translations and references) to the

ient to or including Demon (sense 2), applied a. (in Scripture translations and references) to the false gods or idols of the heather; b. (in Apocrypha and N. Test.) to the evil or unclean spirits by which demoniacs were possessed; c. in O. Test. translating Heb. D'YYY hairy ones, 'satyrs'.

In the Vulgate, as in Gr., diabolus and dxmon are quite distinct; but the Gothic of Ulfilas already uses unhulpa (Ger. unhold) to render both words, and in all the modern languages, devil, or its cognate, is used for dxmon as well as for diabolus: see Demon.

a. c825 Vesp. Psalter xcv[i]. 5 Foron alle godas dioda dioinl, dryhten sodiice heofenas dyde. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 227 An megie cynn þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofel 3yld. c1340 Cursor M. 11750 (Tin.) Alle þo deueles [Cott. idels; Fairf mawmettes] in a stounde Grouelynge felt o þe grounde. 1382 Wvclip Ps. cvi. 37 Thei offriden ther sones and ther doytris to deuelis. [1611 deuils, 1885 (R.V.) demons. So Deut. xxxii. 17]. — Acts xvii. 18 A tellere of newe deuelis [1838 of new fendis; 1326 Thoale, a tydylnges brynger off new devyls; 1557 Geneva of newe Gods; 1611 of strange gods; 1881 (R.V.) strange gods (Gr. demons). — Rev. ix. 20 Thei worschipeden not deuels, and simulacres golden, treenen, the whiche nether mowen see, nether heere, nether wandre. 1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facious 11. x. 210 He. abolished all worshippe of deuilles. 1638 Sir T. Herrerer Trav. 335 This Devill (or Molech) is of concave copper. double guilded. Ibid., 70 Temples, wherein they number 3333. Hitte guilded Devils. 1667 Millton P. L. 1. 373 Devils to adore for detites. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) x. 20. The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [mary, Gr. demons], and not to God.

b. c950 Lindisf, Cosp. Matt. ix. 34 In aldormenn diowbla [he] fordrifes diowals. c975 Rushw. G. bind., In aldre deoffa he ut-weorped deofil. c1000 Ags G. ibid., On deoffa caldre he drifa ut deoffu. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of a man. and þe swin urnen alse deulen hem driuen

N. T. (R. V.) Matt. ix. 34 By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils [marg. Gr. demons].

C. 1382 WYCLIF Isa.xxxiv. 14 And a3en come shul deneles [1388 fendis], the beste party an asse, and a party a man.—Rev. xviii. 2 Greet Babilon fel doun fel doun, and is mand the habitacionn of deuclis [1611 denils]. (Cf. Isa. xiii. 2.) [1607 Torsell Four.f. Beasts 11 The Satyre, a most rare and seldome seene Beast, hath occasioned others to thinke it was a Deuill... and it may be that Denils hane at some time appeared to men in this likenes]

d. fig. A baleful demon hanning or possessing

d. fig. A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit; a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in delirium tremens: see Blue Devil.

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers; one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind; a fiend, a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

In mediæval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms; their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat. Beotunty 757 Wolde on heolster fleon, secan deofia zedraz. Bid. 1680 Hit on what zehwearf acfter deofia hryre, Denizea freun. a 1000 Crist 1531 (Cod. Exon. 301) On þæt deope dæl deofol zefenllað. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 87 Ure ifan þet beoð þa deofles beoð bisencte in to helle. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 69 Witeð 3e. . in þat eche fur þat is 3arked to deunles and here fereden. Ibid. 173 Hie iseð bineðen hem deflen þe hem gredeliche kepeð. c 1200 Ormin 1493 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe33 simdenn laþe deofless. Ibid. 10565 Deofle floce. c 1200 N. Eng. Leg. 1. 37/104 þrem is no deuel þat dorre nouþe nei3 þe come, for drede. c 1380 Wyclif Sci. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xxii. 21 For alle deorke deoueles dreden hit to huyre. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 121 Develyn Schall com oute off helle. 1530 PALSCR. 214/2 Divell she, dialdesse. a 1535 Fisher IVks. (1876) 428 Thou shalt pay thine owne debtes amongest the diulis in hell. 1562 Wirstens Four Scoir Thre Quest. § 70 Wks. 1888 I. 118 Ane terribill cumphany of dewlis hastalia apperand to him. 1602 Narxissus (1893) 330 The haire of the faire queene of devills. 1605 Z. Jones tt. De Loyer's Specters title-p., The Nature of Spirites, Angels, and Divels. 1632 Litthow Trav. 1x. 404 The Italians swore, I was a Divell and not a man. a 1646 J. Gregory Posthuma (1649) 66 This Lilith was . a kinde of shee-divel which killed children. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India § P. IV. V. 180 The visible appearance of a Devil or Dæmon which they say is common among them. 1842 Tennyson St. Simeon Stylites 4 Scarce meet For toops of devils. 1879 M. D. Cowway Demonol. I. I. iv. 36 A devil. a being actuated by sim

being of diabolical character or qualities; a malignantly wicked or cruel man; a 'fiend in human form'; in ME sometimes a man of gigantic stature

form; in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant.

coso Lindisf. Gosp. John vi. 70 lc inith tuelfo zeceas & of inh and init [Ruskue, diownl] is. a 1154 O.E. Chron. an 1137 Pa fylden hi mid deonles & yuele men. c 1205 Lnv. 17669 He. wende anan rihte in to Winchestre swulch thit weore an hali mon, pe hæðene deouel. c 1400 Rom. Rose 4288 An olde vecke... The which devel, in hir enfannce Hadde lerned of Loves arte. c 1470 Henry Wallace IV. 407 At thus with wrang, thir dewillis suld bruk our land. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 256 Ayeynst this strong dyuell 1 ne may withstand. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxix. (Percy Soc.) 136 Some develles wyll theyr husbandes bete. 1604 Shaks. Oth. v. ii. 132 Thou do'st bely her, and thon art a dinell. 1608-11 Bp. Hall. Medil. & Vows 1. § 6 That olde slaunder of early holiness: A young Saint, an olde Devill: sometimes young Devils have prooved olde Saints: never the contrary. 1611 Blete. Yohn vi. 70 Hane not I chosen you twelne, and one of you is a denill? 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. xvii. 426 Devils in flesh antedate hell in inventing torments. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 82 Thon Devill said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me. 1867 Parkman Jesuits N. America xxii. 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil. b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobation or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed

to Satan.

ness, knavery, toguery, feckiessiess, etc., attributed to Satan.

1601 Shaks. Twel. N. II. v. 226 Thou most excellent diuell of wit. 1651 Life Father Sarpii (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil. . in the Mathematicks.

1774 Goldsm. Retal. 57 So provoking a devil was Dick.

1775 Sheridan Rivals III. iv, An ill-tempered little devil! Shell be in a passion all her life. 1849 Thackfran Pendennis Ivi, A man of great talents, who knew a good deal. and was a devil to play. 1854 Warter Last of Old Squires xvi. 151 In our forelathers' days the term devil (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist.

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with foor): A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It., Fr., etc.]

1698 T. Faocer Voy. 160 The poor Devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. (1775) 36 (Montriel), I am apt to be taken ... when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself.

1816 Scott Antiq. xxi, 'What can we do for that puir doited deevil of a knight-baronet?' 1850 Ld. Beaconsfield Let. 16 Nov. in Corr. w. Sister (1886) 250 Kiding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats. 1876 F. E. Taollofe Charming Fellow I. xiii. 167 Why should be do anything ... for a poor devil like me?

d. Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or

mischievous beast.

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 44 He was the fastest trotter in the cantonneut, but a restive devil. 1884 Bath Yrnl. 26 July 6/5 That tusker there (pointing to the large clephant). is a devil. He has killed three keepers already 5. spec. a. Printer's devil: the errand boy in a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young

tice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young woman.)

1633 Moxon Mechanic Exercises II, The Press-man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan: These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves: whence the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1700 Strell Tatler No. 21 P. 13 Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. a 1764 Llova Dialogue Poet.Wks. 1774. II. 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir'. 1781 Johnson 20 Apr. in Beswell, He had married a printer's devil. .. I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags. .. Ves, sir; but I suppose he had her face washed and put clean clothes on her. 1836 Smart s. v. Sematology, Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader. 1849 E. E. Napier Excurs. S. Africa. I. p. xxviii, As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief. review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. Attorney-General's Devil, a familiar name of the Junior

Counsel to the Treasury.

Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 I.D. CAMPRELL Lives Chief Justices II. xxxiv. 437
He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions,
—which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies.

1872 Echo 14 Nov. (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told,
was a Devil once.

1888 Half Jyrul. 12 July 81/1 Mr. Clarke
was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and
his declining may be said to have been without precedent.

1888 Fall Mail G. 29 Dec. 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney-General's 'devil', or point
and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship.

C. Onc employed by an author or writer to do
subordinate parts of his literary work under his
direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one
who does work for which another receives the
credit or remuneration or both.

credit or remuneration or both.

create or remuneration of Doth.

1888 Star 8 Aug., Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspere, etc., though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. 1891 [see Devil v. 3c].

6. fig. Applied to qualities. a. The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated.

(Usually with some for reference to sense 2)

cation of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated. (Usually with some fig. reference to sense 2.)

1604 Shaks. Oth. n. iii. 297 It hath pleas'd the dinell drunkennesse, to gine place to the dinell wrath. 1606—
Tr. 4 Cr. n. iii. 23, I have said my prayers and divel, ennie, say Amen. Ibid. v. ii. 55 How the dinell Luxury. tickles these together. 1701 De Foe True-born Eng. 104 Ingratiunde, a Devil of Black Renown. 1819 Sheller (Cenci n. i. 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxx., The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed. 1842 Tenvison Walking to Mail 13 Vex'd with a morbid devil in his blood. 1855—Sailor Bey 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me. 1884. H. Baoantiusst in Forth. Rev. Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone. b. collog. Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 434/2 They must have Devil enough to do gallant things. 1847 Lo. G. Bentinck in Croker Prapers (1884) 111. 156 That any nation was so without devil in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have. 1884 Hon. I. Blich in Lillywhite's Cricket Ann. 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'.

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their char-

name of various animals, on account of their char-

name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e. g. Tasmanian devil, a carnivorous maisapial of Tasmania (Sarcophilus ursinus); Sea Devil, the Devil-Fish: cf. also Sea.

1686 Ray Willoughby's Hist. Piscium in. in. i. 85 heading, Rana piscatrix, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea-Divel.

1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 286 There is a sort of Creature here...called...by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo.. because of its qualities.: It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. 1709 Naval Chron. I. 67 The Lophins.. or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegious order. 1832 Bischoff Van Dieman's Land ii. 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is very properly named. 1857 Thorefor Maine IV. (1894; 381 'Devil that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here—very bad animal. 1862 Jonson Anstralia vii. 186 Colonists in Tasmania...called it the 'devil' from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (Cypselus apus);

b. A local name of the Swift (Cypselus apus);

b. A local name of the Switt (Cypsetus apus); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Foulque, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blackenesse, is called a Dinell.
1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 05 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called Devil (Berks). Swaing Devil (Northumb.), Skeer Devil (Devon), Somerset), Devil Sereccher (Devon), Devil skrieker (Craven).

C. A collector's name of a tropical shell, Cynodonia lurbinellus. Obs.

1205 D. Costa Flew Combol. 201 (Plate V. fig. 5). A

1776 DA COSTA Elem. Conchol. 291 (Plate V, fig. 5), A Marex, The Devil.

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical contrivances, esp. such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,

with more or less obvious allusion, to others.

with more or less obvious allusion, to others. Among these are

8. A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called willow, willower, willy. b. A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth; also one used to tear up linen and cutton rags, etc., for manufacture into paper. c. An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea. d. An instrument of fron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame. 6. An irun grate used for fire in the open air.

1831 J. HOLLANO Manuf. Metal, Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil.

1836 Six G. Hean Home Tour 144 The town of Dewsbury. celebrated for ..grinding old garments into new; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags... by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced.

1851 MAYNEW Lond. Labour (1861) II. 30 'Shoddy'... consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils. 1860 All Vear Round No. 57.

160 Where the 'devil' first heats the cutton from the bale.

1867 O. W. Holmes Guard. Angel xxv. (1891) 304 To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits. 1870 Eng. Mech. 31 Dec. 610/1 The machine... is called a willow, or willey, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1872 Manch. Guardian 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil [steam whistle or hooter]. 1874 Knour Dict. Mech., Devil, a machine for making wood screws. 1879 Cassells Techn. Educ. IV. 349/2 [lle] dives into the recesses of his skin for the 'devil' which is a bunch of matted iron wire. 1880 Times 13 Dec., An instrument called 'the Devil' used by foreign fisherunen for destroying the fishing nets of

D. A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients.

1786 Cang Lounger No. 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a dvill. 1788 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Peter to Tom Wks. 1812 1. 530 By Devil...1 mean a Turkey's Gizzard So christen'd for its quality, by man Because so off 'tis loaded with Kian. 1820 W. Iaving Sketch-béb, L'Europ (1865) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination. 1828 Smeatron Doings in London (Farmer), The extract of Capsicums or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil. 1830 G. Griffin Collegians xiii, The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil. c.1844 Thackerax Mr. § Mrs. Berry ii, The devilled fowl had... no devil in it. 1848 Paddiana (ed. 2) 1. 50 Devils were his forte: he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance. 1889 Bolderwood Robbery under Arms (1890) 327 Let's... have a devil and a glass of champagne.

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also 'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising

'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder' (Smyth Sailors' Word-bk.).

gunpowder (Smyth Sattors Word-bk.).

1742 FIELDING J. Andrews III. vii, The captain .. pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock. 1807 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 135 Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. 1809 Naval Chron. XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils, 1836 T. Hook G. Gurney vii, Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Kottory convertise.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 Burnes Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea. In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of devils. 1836 Burnon Arab. Nis. 1. 99 note, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain. 1889 Daily News 8 July (Farmer), Clouds of dust... went whiring across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils. 1893 EARL DUMMORE Pamirs I. 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (Note) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola. English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for devil-bolt: see 24.

1873 PLIMSOLL Our Seamen, an Appeal 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know; that is, when they ought to be coper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron'.. Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. Naut. 'The seam which margins the water-ways on a ship's hull' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.);

ways on a ship's hull' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.);
'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel'

'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel'
(Funk and Wagnall).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay
and no pitch hot'; but this is prob. only a secondary and
humorous application of 'the devil to pay': cf. 22 j.

14. A devil of a ...; a diabolical example or
specimen of a ..., one (of the things in question)
of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating
kind; passing into a mere intensive, = a deuced,
confounded, very violent. [So F. diable de] confounded, very violent. [So F. diable de.] [1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XII. vii, You don't know what

a devil of a fellow he is.] 1767 S. PATERSON Another Trav. I. 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate. 1794 Scott Let. to Miss Kutherford 5 Sept. in Lockhart, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day. 1819 Byron Juan 11. xi, A devil of a sea rolls in that bay. 1828 Shelley in T. L. Peacock's IVks. (1875) III. 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wis. 1855 I. 180 What an outlandish toozy-headed wee sunbrunt deevil of a lassie that. 1852 R. S. Surfers Sponge's Sp. Tour liv. 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles. 1869 Troilore He Know, etc. liv. (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life. 1850 Brant Demoniae v. 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15. predicatively: Something as bad as the devil, as bad as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or be met with. [F. c'est bien le diable, le diable est que..]

happen or be met with. [P. Cest vien a analy, a diable est que..]

1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 60. 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil. a 1735 Granville (J.), A war of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. 1798 Southey Ballad of Cross Krads 7 In such a sweltering day as this A knapsack is the devil. 1827 Scott frinl. 28 June, To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil. 1835 Scribner's Mag. XXX. 734/2 These Southern girls are the very devil.

16. Like the devil, like devils [F. comme le diable, comme lous les diables], beside the more literal

comme tous les diables], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively: cf. Diaboli-CALLY. So in similes, e.g. as drunk as the d.,

CALLY. So in similes, e.g. as drunk as the d., diabolically drunk.

1590 Shaks. Hen. V. 111. vii. 162 They will eate like Wolues, and light like Deuils.

1632 Lithgow Trav. viii. 345 The distressed Protestants... over whom they domineered like Divells.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsen. ix. (1800) 106 My horse... pulls like the devil.

1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIIII.

39 A man is said to be... when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil.

1847 EMERSON Repr. Men., Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) 1. 378 He disputed like a devil on these two points.

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs,

and phrases.

and phrases.

17. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as The devil take him, etc. (Cf. similar uses with deuce, mischief, pest, playue, pox, etc.) c 1300 Havelok 1188 Godrich hem hatede, be deuch him hawe! c 1410 Sir Cleges 515 The styward seyd. the dewle hym Born [=burn] on a lowe! c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you highe to dry! c 1500 Robin Hood & Potter laxvii. in Child Ballads III. v. cxxi. 113/2 The deyell spede hem, bothe bodey and bon. 1513 Douglas Encis 1, Prol. 260 A twenty devill mot fall his werk at anis. 1548 Hall. Chron. 14 b, Saiyng, the devill take Henry of Laucastre and the together. 1600 Sitaks. A. V. L. 11. ii. 225 Nay, but the disell take mocking: speake sadde bow, and true maid. a 1652 Broux Queene's Exch. It. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 485 Now the Dee'l brast crag of him. 1738 Swift Politic Conv. 129 Here take it, and the D—I do you good with it. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones vii. xii, The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1833 Tennyson The Goose, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

18. To go to the devil: to go to ruin or perdition. In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and

In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. So to wish any one at the devil, etc. [F. aller, envoyer, donner,

être au diable.]

any one at the aevil, etc. [F. autor, energy, arrivel, all least at diable.]

[c 1394]. MALVERNE Contin. Higden (Rolls) IX. 33 Excanduit rex (Rich. 11] et. dixit ei [comiti Arundel], 'Quod si tu mihi imponas. vadas ad diabolum'.] c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad. c 1480 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon iii. 102 Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devils! 1553 T. Wilson Khet. (1380) 178 All his Superstition and Hypocrisic, either is or should be gone to the devill. 1636 Graffon Chron. HI 367 They curssed them betwene their teeth, saiyng: Get ye into England, or to the devill. 1638 3 a T. Heabert Trav. 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill. 1822 HAZLITT Table.t., Disagreeable People (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them ... at the devil. 1823 Evron Yuan x. lxvi, When a man's country's going to the devil. 1859 II. Kinseley G. Hamlyn xxxii, Tom.. having told her. 10 go to the devil. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK Rom. 19th Cent. I. 219, I wish .. the little animal was at the devil.

† 19. A devil way (adv.): originally an impatient strengthening of Away (a being the prep., varying C. S. 2000.

strengthening of Away (a being the prep., varying with on, in, and devele the genitive pl., OE. deofla); further intensified as a twenty devil way, on aller or alther (corrupted to all the) devil way, on aller

or alther (corrupted to all the) devil way, on auer twenty devil way. Obs.

1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 203/124 pov worst lif and soule a deuele wei al clene inome. 1320 Seuyn Sag. (W.) 2298

And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder twenti deuel wai! 1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 217 Ariadne, A twenty develewey the wynd hym dryne. 1386 - Recve's T. 337 And forth he goth a [3 MSS. on, Harl. in] twenty deuel way. 12460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 130 Go hens, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and belyfel 1bid. 176.

† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely. as an expression of impatience, and

more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' Obs.

sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' Obs.
c 1386 Chaucea Miller's Prol. 26 Tel on, a deueleway [u.r. a delewey]. — Sompn. T. 534 Lat hym go honge hymself a [Harl. on] deuel way. — Miller's T. 527. — Can. Yeom. Frol. 4. T. 229. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 776 Go and glad thi gest, In alther [printed all the] devyl way! c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 10 Sit downe in the dewille way, With thi vayn carpyng. bid. 18 Com downe in twenty deville way. ?a 1500 Chester Pl., Deluge 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devills waye, or els stand there without. a 1529 SKELTON WES. 1.

336 That all the worlde may say, Come downe, in the devyll way. 1530 Palsga. 838 In the twenty devyll way, au nom du grant diable.

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation. strong surprise, dismay, or vexation. a. After an

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation. a. After an interrogative word, as who, what, how, where, when. IApp. taken directly from Fr.; cf. 12th c. OF. comment diablest dist it vois an vis fier; diables being in the nominative (= vocative case); mod. F. que diable fairet; in ME. also what devil, about 1600 often what a devil. Also in Ger., Du., Da. and other langs.

c.1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 2694 Hypermestre, What devel have I with the knyl to doo? c. 1440 Verk Myst. xxxi. 237 What the deuyll and his dame schall y now doo? c.1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 114 What the deville is this? he has n long snowte. 1470-85 Malory Arthur x. xlviii, What deuylle doo ye in this Countrey? c.1480 Caxton Sounes of Aymon xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1540 More Dyalogue 11t. v. Wks. 214 Why, quod he, what deuill rigour could thei more haue shewed? 1562 J.\* Heywood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 183 When the divell will ye come in? 1568 Grafton Caron. 11. 355 Who the devill hath sente for them? 1589 PUTENIAM Eng. Poesse in. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 What a diuell tellest thou to me of iustice? 1596 Shaks. 1 I.e., 11. J. H. What a diuell hall have no to do with the time of the day? 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 1. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Connect? 1693 WASHINGTON tr. Nillon's Def. Pop. viii. (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 FIRLDING Tom Jones Xv. v. Why, who the devil are you? 1803 tr. Lehron's Monte. Store-room? 1819 Byson Juan. 1 c, And wonders why the devil he got heirs. a 1845 Hood Lullaby ii, What the devil he got heirs. a 1845 Hood Lullaby ii, What the devil he got heirs.

b. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predi-

cation.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 67 Dwylle! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me!.. A, fy, and dewyls!! when cam he That thus shuld reyfe me my pawste. 1589 Pappe w. Hatchet Biij. She is dead: the diuell shee is. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Eyr., vi. v. 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Master, cry the diuell. 1709 STELLE Tatter No. 107 F 13 The Devil! He cried out, Who can bear it? 1833 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 63/t 'The Pacha has put twelve ambassadors to death already.' 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 Emeason Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks. (Bohn) III. 209 'That is W, 'said the tencher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W?'

21. Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a

209 'That is W,' said the tencher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy,' is that W?'

21. Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a substantive, as the devil a bit, the devil a penny.

15.08 Kennedue Flyting w. Dumbar 441 The deuill a gude thou hais! 1542 UDALL Exam. Apoph. (1877) 132 The Deuill of the one chare of good werke they doen.

1579 Fulke Confut. Sanders 697' Godly images leade vs to spirituall deuotion.' The Diuel they doe. But if they did, yet not more then the ceremonies of the olde law. c 1590 Markowe Faust. Wisk, (Rtldg.) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension.

1601 Shakes. Twel. W.

1. iii. 159 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly. a 1661 Fuller Worthite (1811) 1. 366 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it old.' 1708 Morteux Rabelais (1737) V. 221 The Devilla-Bit he'll see the better.

1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 78. 3/1

The D—I was Sick, the D—I a Monk would be, The D—I was Well, the D—I a Monk was he. 1828 Scort F. M.

1821 Ferral xxvii, The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds. 1832 Examiner 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. The devil and all: Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot;

(especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot; all or everything bad: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 BALE 1'et a Course, Baptyred bells, bedes, organs.. the devyll and all of soche idolatrouse beggery. 159a
NASHE P. Penilesse A Iij, Masse thats true: they say the Lawyers haue the deuill and al. 1606 WARNER Alb. Eng. XVI. ciii, Be Lawyers, get the Diuelland all. 1689 Hickers, III. 1684 Hickers, III. 1684 Hickers, III. 1684 Hickers, III. 1684 Hickers, III. 1685 Hickers, III. 16

b. Between the d. and the deep (formerly also Dead) sea.

Dead) sea.

1637 Monro Exped. II. 55 (Jam.), I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwirt the devill and the deep sea.
1690 W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Latt. 304 Between the devil and the dead sea. 1721 KELLY Sc. Prov. 58 (Jam.) Between the Deel and the dieep sea; that is between two difficulties equally dangerous. 1816 [see Dell. 1]. 1894 H. H. Gibbs Colloquy on Currency 199 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

C. Black as the d., to paint the d. blacker than he is and kindred expressions. Give the devil his

he is, and kindred expressions. Give the devil his

due: see Due.

due: see Due.

1596 Longe Margarite Amer, 84 Divels are not so blacke as they be painted.. nor women so wayward as they seeme.

1642 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 65 For the Devill is not so black as he is painted, no more are these Noble Nations and Townes as they are tainted. 1654 Whitlook Zoolomia 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devill blacker then he is. 1837 A. Fonalmous Emg. under 7 Administ. I. 226 That the Devil of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d. When the d. is blind: at a date infinitely remote. at the Greek calends. or 'latter Lammas'.

remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammas

1662 Rump Songs (1874) I. 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. c 1702 Bagford Ballads (1876) 74 For we will be Married, When the Devil is Blind. 1725 BALLEY Erasm. Colloq. (1877) 216 (D.) They will bring it when the devil is blind [id fiet ad Calendas Gracas]. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. i. (1).), New. I'll make you a fine present one of these days. Miss. Ay, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet.

e. The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes

e. The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin.

a 1329 Skettor Bowge of Courte 365 The deuyll myghte dannee therin for any crowche. 1612 Shettor Quix. I. I. vi.

44 It is a common saying—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross'. 1627 Drayton Aeincourt 22 Ill's the precession (and foreruns much losse.) Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse. 1636 Massinger Bashi, Lover III. i, The devil sleeps in my pocket: I have no cross To drive him from it. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 203 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out.

† f. The date of the devil is opposed to the date of our Lord; but in the devil's date is also = 'in the devil's name'. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 81 In be Date of be deuel be Deede was a-selet. 1526 Skelton Magny, 534 What needed that, in the devyls date? a 1529 — 59. Parrot 439 Yet the date of ower Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewdlye accord. — Bowge of Courte 375 In the devils date, What are thou?

g. The d. (and all) to do: much ado, a world of

g. The d. (and all) to do: much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil.

trouble or turmoil.

1708 Motteux Rabelais v. iii, There was the Devil and all to do. 1711 Swift Jrnl. to Stella 17 Nov., This being queen Elisabeth's birthday, we have the d—— and all to do among us. 1712 Arabuthnot John Bull III. v, Then there was the devil and all to do: spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad. 1716 Swift Phillis 39 See here again the devil to do. a 1774 Goldsmit. Scarron's Comic Rom. (1775) I. 42 Here had been the devil and all to do.

h. The devil's aversion to holy vutter.

1570-6 Lambarge Peramb. Kent (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Divell loveth holy water. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 149, 1 love Mr. N-, as the Devil loves Holy Water. Mod. To hate —, as the devil hates holy water.

i. As the devil looked over Lincoln.

1. As the devil looked over Lincoln.
(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral.)

1502 J. Herwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke ouer me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel look touer Lincolne. a 1661 FULLER Worthies Osf. & Linc. Prov. (D.). 1737 Pope Hor. Epist. It. ii. 245 Vet these are wights who fondly call their own Half that the Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town. 1748 Swift Polite Convers. 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

looks from Lincoln town. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

j. The devil to pay.

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc., with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'. But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb.

1711 Swift Trul. to Stella 28 Sept. (Farmer), And then there will be the devil and all to pay. 1738 Vander. & Chi. Prov. Husb. v. i. 93 In comes my Lady Townly here... who. has had the Devil to pay yonder. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 179, I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. 1820 Byron in Moore Life & Lett. (1833) III. 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. 1837 Mass. Carkute Lett. 1, 12 Had he been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay. 1892 A. Birkell Res Judic. xii. 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay.

pay.

k. To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all):

k. To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all):

to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.

1542 Boord Dyetary ix. (1870) 250 The malt worme playeth the deuyll so fast in the heade. a 1592 Greene Alphonsus 1, Burning towns, and sacking cities fair, Doth play the devil wheresome'er he comes. 1594 Shaks. Rich. Il. 1, 1ii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the deuill. 1656 Jeanes Mixt. Schol. Div. 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Divels? 1811 in Col. Hawker Diary (1893) I. 35, I should have played the devil with his pheasants. 1826 Scott Fril. 15 Apr., A had report from that quarter would play the devil. 1833 MARENAT P. Simple xxxviii, Salt water plays the devil with a uniform. 1836 Dickens Nich. Nich. xvi, Your firm and determined intention.. to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

everybody.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Speak or talk of the Devil 1 (in Hazlitt Prov.) Talk of the Devil, and see his horns. a 1721 Prior | Iran Carvel 71 Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near. 1738 Swift Politic Conv. 1 He's just coming towards us. Talk of the Devil 1853 Trench Proverbs vi, To talk as little about the devil . as they can; lest he appear. 1893 G. Allen Scallywag I. 10 Talk of the devil !—Here comes Thiselton!

1. The d. annow the tailors: a row going on

Here comes Thiselton!

m. The d. among the tailors: a row going on (see Farmer Slang Dict. s. v.); also a game.

1834 Lo. Londonderay Let. 27 May in Court Will. IV & Victoria (1861) II. iv. 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors.

1837 Maynew Lond. Labour (1861) II. 17 Agame known as the 'Devil among the tailors'. a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player.

1. In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory).

To pull the devil by the lail(F. tirer le diable par la queue): to be in difficulties or straits.

To whip the devil round the

stump (U.S.): 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (Cent. Dict.) 1553 T. Wilson Khet. (1580) 26 Every man for himselfe, and the Devill for us all, catche that catche maie. a 1555 Ridley Wks. to It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil. 1562 I. Herwooo Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 60, I will not beare the diuels sacke, by saint Andry. 1587 PETIE Guazzo's Civ. Cenv. 11. (1586) 79 The Proverbe, That the divell is full of knowledge, because he is olde. 1593 Pass. Morrice 74 Like will to like, quoth the Devell to the Collier. 1599 Minshed Dial. Sp. & Eng. (1623) 35/2 Let us not give the divell bis dinner. 1611 Cotge. sv. Retirer, To giue a thing and take a thing; to weare the divells gold-ring. 1615 Swennam Arraignm. Wom. (1880) D. xvi, They will finde that they haue but the Devill by the foote. 1687 Congreve Old Bach. 1. iv, Ay there yon've nicked it—ther's the devil upon devil. 1690 W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lal. 49 What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly. a 1704 T. Brown Wis. (1760) II. 194 (D.) We hecame as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. — Ibid. III. 245 (D.) The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the.. adage. 1738 Swift Polite Conv. 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence; and there's Money and Company too. 1708 MOTTEUR Rabelais IV. XXXIII. (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun. 1709 Brit. Apollo. II. No. 56. 3/2 At Play 'tis often said, When Luck returns—The Devil's dead. 1720 De For Capt. Singleton i. (1840) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil. 1738 Swift Pol. 2002 Sylvers. 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time... Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife shand the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. Ibid. 159, I beg your Pardon: but they say, the Devil made Askers. Ibid. 200 As great as Cup and Can... Ay, Miss; as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. 182a Byron Werner v. i. 427 Father, do

d. in the Horologe, etc.

III. attrib. and Comb.

III. attrib. and Comb.

23. General combinations. a., 'devil' in apposition, as devil-god, -jailor, -monk, -porter, etc. Hence as vb. to devil-porter it, to be devil-porter.

1605 Shaks. Macb. II. iii. 19 lle Denill-Porter it no further.

1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 1v. xvi, Such a rable of divill-gods.

1623 Shaks. Hen. VIII. II. i. 21 That Dinell Monke, Hopkins.

1629 — Wedding III. i, Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter.

1829 B. F. C. Costelloe Church Catholic 13 A Devil-giant coercing hapless lives.

1830 b. attrib. and objective genitive, as devil-hive, -master, -work; devil-conjurer, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

-extractor.

-master, -work; devil-conjurer, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

1535 Coverdale Dan, ii. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the deuell conjurer. 1682 Hickerhoult. Black Non-Conf. Wks. 1716 II. 42 The Pope would be a Devil-driver too. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Devil-drawer, a sorry Painter. 1727 De Foe Syst. Magie 1. ii. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil-work. 1749 Br. Lavington Enthus. Meth. & Papists (1820) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesiers. 1823 Bentham Not Paul 321 Fear of the more skilful devil-master. 1849 Southey Comm.-pl. Bk. Ser. 11. 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. 1886 Pall Mall G. 29 Dec. 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease.

C. instrumental and parasynthetic, as devil-born, haired, -inspired, -ridden, etc.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 17 The Asse..is... phrased with many epithets... as slow... idle, devil-haired. 1829 Southey Sir T. More III. 108 Men become priest-ridden of edvil-ridden. 1850-Tixnyson In Men. xev.; You tell me, doubt is devil-born. 1860 Lo. Lytton Lucile 11. v., Scorn and hate... are devil-born things. 1883 Catholic Press 16 June 125/1 A devil-inspired cult.

d. objective, as devil-driving, etc.

1707 J. Stevens Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1709) 327 There is a Devil ferking Priest.

24. Special combinations. Devil-bolt, a sham bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract built ships' (Smyth Sailor's

bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); devil-carriage, -cart, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance; † devil-cleper (obs.), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; devil-dancer, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so devil-dancing; devil-dare a. = DARE-DEVIL; devil-dealer, one who has dealings with the devil, a sorcerer; devil-in-a-bush, a garden flower, Nigella damascena, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); devil-monger = devildealer; devil-on-both-sides, a local name of the corn crowfoot (Kanunculus arvensis), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; devil on two sticks, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held

in the hands; devil-shrieker, -skriker, local name of the Swift: see Devil 7 b; devil-tree, an apocynaceous tree (Alstonia scholaris) of India, an apocynaceous tree (Assonia scholaris) of India, Africa, and Australia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice; devil-ward a. and adv., towards or in the direction of the devil; devil-wise adv., after the manner of a devil; devil-wood, Osmanthus americanus, N.O. Oleaceæ, a small N. American tree with wood of extraordinary touchness and heaviness; devil-woods a smarry toughness and heaviness; devil-worship, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also Devil-

or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also Devil-Bird, -Dodger, -Fish, etc.

1894 Daily News 30 Nov. 7/5 The '\*devil-bolt' swindle must have been the death of many a brave crew. 1828

I. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner 50 \*Devil Carriages, large, limber, small. Ibid. 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft.; Sling cart, 5 ft. 6 in. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas Disk. VII. p. cxxxix, 1 want 1. two or three artillerymen to fix the fusees, and a \*devil-cart. 1382 Wyclif Isa. xivii. 9 The huge hardnesse of thi \*denel-cleperes. 1887 Pall Mall G. 14 Sept. 14/1 They were followed by the \*devil-dancers, who were terrihly affected. 1871 Mateer Travancore (1872) 214 Concected with this is what is called \*devil-dancing, in which the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. Dumas' Three Musketters ii. 14/2 His soldiers formed a \*devil-dancing in which the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. Dumas' Three Musketters ii. 14/2 His soldiers formed a \*devil-dancing on which the bush his oven Gardener Index, \*Devil-in-a-bush. 1815 Elf-Hinstone Acc. Caubul (1842) I. 95 A plant very common about Peshawer, which much resembles that . called Devil in the bush. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. vii, Those \*devil-mongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. 1879 Elf-Hinstone Acc. Caubul (1842) I. 95 A plant very common about Peshawer, which much resembles that . called Devil in the bush. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. vii, Those \*devil-mongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. 1879 Elfenters & Hollano Plantin. 118 \*Devil on both sides of Devil o' both sides, Ranunculus arvensis I. Bucks., Durh., Warrv. 1864 Atkinson Prov. Nantes Birds, \*Devil-kriker (Yorks.). 1866 Treas. Bot. 45 Alstonia scholaris, called \*Devil-worship for nothing but to make all soules levell with theirs. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) II. vi. 138 Idolatry and \*devil-worship. 1727 — Syst. Magic 1. iii. 67 To introduce Devil-worship in the world. 1879 M. Conway Demonology & Devil-lore I. 137 The \*devil-worshippers of Travancore to this day declare that the evil pow nightshade.
25. The possessive, devil's, has somewhat spe-

cialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to God's, as devil's martyr, MATINS, PATERNOSTERS; and sometimes, like DEVILISH, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive. [Cf. F. un froid de diable, un vent de tous les diables.]

diable, un vent de tous les diables.]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as Devil's bridge, dike, punch-bowl, etc. ? 12.. Charler in Cod. Dipl. IV. 231 Purgh des defles lore. r297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 475 Foure of the deueles limes, [h]is kniştes hurde this. 1530 PALSGR. 274/2 Divelles worke, diablerie. 1675 BROORS Gold. Key Wks. x867 V. 592 Balaam.. who was the devil's hackney. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe xx, What devil's matins are you after at this hour? 1827—7711. 16 Mar., I had the devil's work finding them. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE Gen. Bounce xv. (Farmer), His wives. Yowlin', and cryin', and kickin' np the devil's delight. 1859 H. KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn v, We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's might. 1863 READE Hard Cash. I. 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? 1884 E. M. BEAL in Gd. Words May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch. liquor', starch.

b. Special phrases. Devil's advocate (L. advocatus diaboli), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposition to the honouring of any one; hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so devil's advocacy; devil's bedpost (see quots.); devil's bones, an appellation of dice; devil's cow, a black beetle; devil's darning-needle (U.S.) = devil's needle (see also c); devil's dirt, devil's dung, asafœtida; devil's dozen: see Dozen; devil's finger, a belemnite; devil's fingers, the star-fish; devil's mint, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); devil's needle, provincial name of the dragon fly; 'Devil's Own', a pet name of the 88th Foot (the Devil's own Connaught boys); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers; devil's sheaf: see quot.; devil's tattoo: see Tattoo; devil's toe-nail, a belemnite. Also DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc.

DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc.

1760 Impostors Detected II. 128 By.. playing the true
part of the "Devil's advocate. 1885 J. Bonar Malthus Li. 7
The father made it a point of honour to defend the Enquirer; the son played devil's advocate. 1887 R. Buchanan
Heir of Linne ii, Even the Socialist party regarded him as
a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. 1854
MAURICE Philos. First Six Cent. (ed. 2) v. 119 The claims of
Proclus to canonisation in spite of our \*devil-advocacy.
1893 A. Birrell. Res Judic. iv. 108 There is just enough of
. truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful his of
devil's advocacy ever penned.
1873 Slang Dict., \*Devil's
bed-posts, the four of clubs. 1879 N. 4 Q. 5th Ser. XII. 473,

I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bedpost, and also that it is the worst turn-up one could have, 1664 ETHEREDGE Comical Revenge II. iii (Farmer), I do not understund dice... hang the "devil's bones. 1823 Scatt Nigel xxiii, A gamester, one who deals with the devil's bones. 688 R. Hotome Armourp II. 213/1 Blind Beetles... are generally known to us by the name of ... "Devils cows. 1824 Putnam's Monthly June (Bartlett), Now and then... a "devil's-darning-needle would pertinaciously hover about our heads. 1578 Lyte Dodoens II. exii. 304 Called... in Englishe also Assa fetida; in high Douche Tenfels dreck, that is to say "Deuilles durt. 1604 DEKKER Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 40 The "Divels dung in thy teeth! 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 237 Assafectida is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung. 1857 Thorsen Maine W. (1894) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large "devil's needles.' 1864 MARK LENON Test Bk. 211 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers... the "devil's own walked straight through. 1883 Pall Mail G. 21 Jan. 2/3. 'What! what!' exclaimed his Majesty [George III. in 1803], 'all lawyers! all lawyers! Call them the Devil's Own—call then the Devil's Own'... the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been the 'Devil's Own' ever since. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. Introd. 25/1 Make ye the poore men your frendes of the "deuyllessheyf eyther richesses of wyckednesse. 1847 Assten Ane. World ix. 190 The Beleminte has... various local names (such as thunderbolt, "devil's toe-nail).

C. esp. in popular names of plants; devil's

c. esp, in popular names of plants; devil's apple, the thorn apple (Datura Stramonium); devil's apron, a popular name in the United States of species of Laminaria and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; devil's brushes, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt. & Holl.); devil's candlestick, the fungus Phallus impudicus; the ground-ivy (Midland Connties); devil's club, a prickly araliaceons plant, Fatna horrida, found in the northwestern U.S.; devil's coach-wheel, d. currycomb, corn crowfoot (Ilants); devil's cotton, an East Indian tree, Abroma, the fibres of which are made into cordage; devil's darning-needle, Scandix Pecten Veneris; devil's ear (U.S.), a species of wake-robin (Arum); devil's fig, the prickly pear: devil's garter, the bindweed, Convolvulus sepium; devil's horn, Phallus impudi-cus; devil's leaf, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, Urtica urentissima, found in Timor; devil's oatmeal, d. parsley, wild chervil, Anthriscus sylvestris; devil's posy, ramsons, Allium ursinum; devil's snuff-box, the puff-ball; devil's stinkpot, Phallus impudicus. Also Devil's-Bit, Claws,

MILK.

1846 Sowerby Brit. Bot. VI. 104 \*Devil's Apple.

1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. vii. (1883) 142 Washed up on one of the beaches in company with \*devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes.

1891 Proc. R. Geog.

50c. Feb. 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the \*devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1851 S. Juno Margaret (ed. 2) II. v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet \*devil's ear and blue dracira. 1795 Souritev Lett. Fr. Spain (1868) II. 38, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the \*devil's fig. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 94 A nettle called daoun setan, or \*devil's leaf, in Timor; the effects of which are said.. to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. Turker in Gd. Words Sept. 189/2 The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' mills' (\*devil's snuff-boxes). 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Devil's snuff-box, puff-ball.

Devil (devyl'). v. ff. Devyl sb.

**Devil** (de v'l, de vil), v. [f. Devil sb.] + 1. To devil it: to play the devil, to act like the devil. Obs.

1503 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 158 In the euillest of euill functions, which is, in diuelling it simply.

† b. trans. To play the devil with, to ruin. Obs.

1638 BENLOWES Theoph. II. xv, The Serpent devil'd Eve.
C. allustive nonce-wd.
1698 VANRRUGH Prov. Wife iv. iv. 89 Lady B. The devil's hands! Let me go! Sir J. I'll devil you, you jade you!

2. trans. To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see Devilled 2]. 1817 T. L. Peacock Melincourt xxiii, If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1831 Trellaws Adv. Vounger Son I. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit. a 1845 Hood Tale of Temper vi, He. felt in his very gizzard he was devill'd 1 1870 Ramsay Remin. iv. (ed. 18) 83 One of the legs should be deviled.

3. intr. To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without

tee, or without recognition. 1864 Athensum No. 1921. 23/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides. 1880 Social Notes 20 Nov. 243/2 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devilees'. As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar. 1889 Sat. Rev. 9 Feb. 159/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both. He must be ready and willing to 'devil'. fee, or without recognition.

b. trans. To do (work) as a 'devil'.

1887 Cornh. Mag. Jan. 62 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

C. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy.

1891 LEACH Southwell Minster (Camden) 22 note, Of
course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the
'devil' neglected them.

4. trans. To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See Devilling 2. + Devila de. Obs. nonce-wd. after masquerade. 1775 GARRICK Bon Ton 4 Coteries, Masquerades, and all the Devilades in this town.

Devil-bird. A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc.; especially a. A local English name of the Swift := DEVIL 7 b.

Swift; DEVIL 7 b.

1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Bril. Birds 95 It is called
Devil bird (West Riding).

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (Syrnium Indrani),
1849 PRIDHAM Ceylon 737 (Y.) Devil's Bird. The wild ann
wailing cryof this bird is considered a sure presage of death
and misfortune, unless [etc.]. 1860 in Tennent Ceylon II. 167
Note, The brown awl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the 'Devil-Bird'. 1876 Ceylon II. 145
The 'oolanna', or devil bird of the Sinhalese, whose horrid
shriek at night terrifies the natives...some think it is not an
awl, but a black night-raven.

c. A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes,
family Dicentrify.

family Dicrurida.

De vil-dodger. humorous. [See Dodge v.] One who tries to dodge the devil (see quot. 1893); also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally. So De vil-dodging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

generally. So **De'vil-dodging** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1791 Lackington Mem. vi (D.), These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy). 1861 Under
the Spell 111. 111 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging',
sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G. Allen Maimit's Sake i, Ite has a rahid objection to the clergy—the
black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them. Ibid.
V, A pack of trumpery superstitious devil-dodging nonsense.
1893 M. West Bern Player 202 Unbiassed people who went
to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—
devil-dodgers as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another.

Devildom (de'v'idəm). [f. Devill + -Dom.]

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1694 S. Johnson Notes Past. Lett. Ep. Burnet 1. 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 11. Poems 1890 VI. 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me, 1893 R. Kirling Many Invent. 207 It was witchcraft,—witchcraft and devildom.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils: the condition of devils.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils.

1825 Coleridge in Pall Mall G. 27 May (1887) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro' the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1828 Fg. A. Kemble Let. in Record of Girthood (1878) I. vili. 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Fanst'. 1847 O. Brownson Two Brothers Wks. VI. 268 All motleydom and all devildom had broken loose. 1832 T. Wright Blue Firedrake 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

Dovilee. nonce-wd. See Devil v. 3 quot. 1880.

Deviless (dev'lies). [f. Devil + -ess: cf. F. diablesse.] A she-devil.

Devilee's. nonce-wa. See Devil 2. 3 quot. 1880.

Deviless (de'v'l<sub>1</sub>és). [f. Devil. + -ess: cf. F. diablesse.] A she-devil.

a 1693 Uaquiari Rabelais iv. xxvii. 226 There was not letc.]. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy (1802) 111. xx. 318 Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses. 1881 Atheneum 9 July 45/3 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'deviles' in her composition.

Devilet (de'v'l<sub>1</sub>èt). [f. Devil + -et.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 Mathias Purs. Lit. (1798) 135 To meet the Printer's dev let face to face. 1841 De Quincer Homer Wks. 1862 V. 297 To the derision of all critics, compositors, pressmen, devils, and devillets. a 1845 Bariam Ingol. Leg., Traunts, And pray now what were these devilets call'd? These three little fends so gay! e 1896 Sir R. Burrow in Lady Burton Life (1893) I. 21 We hoys became perfect devilets.

2. The Swift; = Devilino 2.

1828 Wilson in Blacktw. Mag. XXIV. 277 The long-winged legless black devilet, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again. 1828 Souther in Q. Rev. XXXVIII.

233 The metry Dominican .. continued to eat devilets on fast days.

De'vil-fish. A name popularly given to

ast days. **De vil-fish.** A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine animals; especially a. In Great Britain, a large aminals; especially a. In Octa Minals, large pediculate fish (Lophius piscalorius) also called Anglen (q.v.), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish. b. In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, Ceraloptera vampyrus, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which

into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, c. The Californian greywhale. d. The piranha of Uruguay. e. The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod.

18:4 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 94 That species, called by Dr. Goldsmith the Devil Fish. 1839 T. Beale Nat. Hist. Spern Whale 33: Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish'... from five to six feet across. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 213 They ['California Grey' Whale] have a variety of names among whalemen, as... 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'. 1861 Hui.me 1r. Maguin-Tandon II. Iv. i. 214 The Piranha or Devil-fish discovered by M. de Castelnau in Uruguay.. When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranhas, these fish immediately attack it. 1863 Russell. Diary North & South I. 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish.. The fish.. possesses formidable antennæ-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface. 1867 Chronicle 5 Oct. 665 The Devil Fish.. This giant of the Cephaloptera is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names,

it. is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1882 G. L. Fanes Fisheries Adviation 1812 Medical it. is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1883 G. L. Faber Fisheries Adriatic 185 Myllobalis aquila L. Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish. 1885 C. F. Holder Marrels Anim. Life 162 [The squid] was found. to fully justify its popular name of devil fish. 1889 Catholic News 15 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as the devil fish.

De vilhead. [see -HEAD] = DEVILHGOD. a 1350 Life of Jesus (ed. Horstm.) 499 (Mätz.) No deuelhede I ne habbe in me. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. III.
11. 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest in devil-head.

devil-head.

Devilhood (de v'lhud). [f. Devil + -Hood.]
The condition and estate of a devil.

1618 Wither Motto, Nec Habeo Wks. (1633) 521 Except the Devill, and that cursed brood Which have dependance on his Devilhood. 1880 Swinsures Study Shaks. iii. 173 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood. 1894 J. Brand in Chicago Advance 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

+ **De vilified**, ppl. a. Obs. [see -FY.] Made into or of the nature of a devil.

1645 Pagitt Heresiagr. Ep. Ded., Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devillified like their Father the Devil. 1647 J. Hervon Discor. Fairfax 2 Devils and devillified men would be glad to have any thing against him.

would be glad to nave any ining against min.

So **De vilifier**.

1793 Regal Rambler 37 The emendator, corrector, and Deviling (de v'l<sub>1</sub>in<sub>1</sub>). [f. Devil sb. + -Lino or -Ino; the suffixes being here confounded.]

1. A young devil; an imp or mischievons little creature.

creature.
[1575 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 98 Close to the britche like a Divelinge.) a 1616 Beaum. & Ft. Knt. of Matla v. ii, And engender young devillings. 1672 R. Wild Declar. Lib. Consc. of Ilis Divelings, the Officers and Clarks of that wondrous Kitchin. 1806 Southev in Ann. Rev. IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket. 1849 Sir J. Stephen Eccl. Biog. (1850) 1. 310 The deviling. was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy.

2 A been rame of the Swift: also of the Pied

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied

Z. A local name of the Swift; also of the Fied Wagtail. (See quots.)

a 1825 Forry East Ang. Voc., Devilin, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift, 1826 Sporting Mag. XVIII, 312 The bird called a Swift., more commonly a Devilin. 1837 MacGillinary Hist. Brit. Birds 111. 614
Black Marten, Swift, Develing, 1885 Swalisson Prov. Names Brit. Birds 45 Pied Wagtail. Devil's hird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail. Ibid. 95 Swift. It is called Deviling (E. Angl., Lanc., Westm.).

3. The third or lowest yet used in the manufac-

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufac-

3. The third or lowest valuesed in the manufacture of indigo; called in French diablotin.

1731-7 MILLER Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s.v. Anil, The second is call'd the Battery. And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling. As for the Name.. I do not see how it agrees with it; unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

Devilish (dev'l|1||) a. [f. DEVIL+-ISH.]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

the devil; like a devil in character of character of 1494 Fabyan Chron. 1v. lxv. 44 By styrynge of disclaunderous and deuylysshe persones. a 1555 Latimer Serm. (1845) 301 What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1527 Turbern. 7rag. T. (1837) 151 The divilish Queenes devise. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 11. 1249 A diuelish knane! 1634 Shr T. Herbert Trav. 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devillish Savages. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xxviii. 113 Who. censed those woo divelish Monsters. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1. 247 We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil. 1 works.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil;

diabolical; execrable.

diabolical; execrable.

c 1496 Serm. Episc. Puer. (W. de W.) Biij, Euyll fasshened garmentes, & deuyllysshe shoon & slyppers of frensmen. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 33 Whiche is moost deuyllysshe synne. 1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 18 They make certayne deuylishe gestures lyke vnto madde men. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows iii. § 94. 360 The matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 163. F. Hawkins Youth's Behavi. § 7 Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis devillish to persevere in it. 1790 Burns Tam O'Shanler 127 By some devilish cantrip slight. 1827 PotLok Course T. 1x. 266 Indistinct and devilish whisperings.

b. Expressing the speaker's strong detestation. 1694 R. L'Estrange Fables coexxxii. (ed. 6) 345 The Develish People would keep such a Snearing and Pointing at me. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. II. 101 Hold your devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil.

devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil.

1526-34 Tindale 1 Tim. iv. 1 Gene hede vnto spretes of erroure and dynelysshe doctrine. 1548 Hall Chron. 135 b, Therto by devilishe instigacion incensed and procured. 1562 Bulleys Bk. Sicke Men 75 b, Ingratitude [is] sprong of a denelishe petigree. 1864 Burton Scot Abr. 1. v. 287 So skilled in devilish arts of magic.

A Locaria, Violent, virulent, terrible 1 extremely

4. loosely. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely

4. 1005sty. Violent, virtuent, terrible; extremely bad; enormous, excessive.

161a Woodall, Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 241 It is a divellish, deadly, coarse medicine. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 1987; [Lice] are devilish Biters, especially the little ones. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 187 Mr. N—got the devilishest Fall in the Park To-day. 1831 Fondlangue Eng. under 7 Administ. (1837) II. 93 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis xl, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. Comb

5. Comb.
1705 HICKERINGILL Priest-Cr. Wks. 1716 HI. 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard. B. adv. = DEVILISHLY 2; excessively, exceedingly, enormously: originally of things dad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 Rowland Knaue of Harts 14 Because we finde.. Mony makes fooles most diuellish proud in mind. 1631

Massingea Beleeve as you litt iv. iii, The car is divelishe hungrie. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) I. xx. 353 Taking devilish long strides. 1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks I.Wks. 1790 II. 251 They are devilish rich, devilish poor, devilish ugly, devilish handsome. 1807 Byron Let. to Miss Pigot II. Aug., I should be devilish glad to see him. 1843 Levea 7. Hinton viii, Devilish pretty girl, that she is. 1886 Stevenson Dr. Jekyll ii, I have seen devilish little of the man.

† De'vilished, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +

man.

† Devilished, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED; or (?) with the suffix -ish = -ise, -ise, as in anenlish, Anientise: cf. also publish.] Demonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 Deacon & Walker Answ. to Darel 13 Damonizomenos. one Dinellished, or one afflicted, tormented, or vext with a Diuell. Ibid. 20 A man, having the spirit of an vncleane diuell. a dinelished vncleane spirit. 1601—Spirits & Divels 39 Demoniakes, or diuellished persons.

Devilishly (dev'l<sub>1</sub>ifli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a devilish manner, diabolically.

1531 Tindale Exp. 1 John (1537) 18 We synne not dinellishlye agaynst the holy goost. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. v. i. 495 None but devils and men devilishly minded. 1830 Aanold Let. to Have 24 Dec. in Stanley Life I. v. 236 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied. 1838 E. Jenkins Haverholme 47 The declaration has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive.

1668 Shadwell Sullen Lovers IV, How devillishly impertinent is this. 1687 Settle Ref. Dryden 13 The Poet lyes Divellishly if he tells you [etc.]. 1782 Mas. E. Blower Geo. Bateman II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 Mas. Carlyle Lett. I. 360, I think it devilishly well done.

Devilishness (dev'l<sub>1</sub>inès). [f. Devillish +-NESS.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 Palson, 214/2 Divellyshnesse, diablerie. 1549 Allen Jude's Par. Rev. 13 Very wicked and abhominable super-

diabolical or infernal character.

1530 PALSGR, 214/2 Divellyshnesse, diablerie. 1540 ALLEN

Jude's Par. Rev. 13 Very wicked and abhominable supersticions and divillyshnes. 1620 MELTON Astrolog. 80 The
diuellishnesse of your Divination. 1733 Lord M. in Swift's

Lett. (1766) II. 185, I have betrayed to you the devilishness
of my temper. 1844 Masson Ess., The Three Devils iii.
(1856) 74 Mephistophiles's nature .. complete, confirmed,
irrevocable devilishness.

Devilism (de'v'liz'm). [f. Devil sb. + -18M.]

Devilism (dev'l,iz'm). [f. Devil sb. + -18M.]

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

1652 Bp. Hall Rem. Wks. 11. (1660) 150 Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresie, but meer Divilisme. 1691-8 Norals Pract. Disc. (1711) III. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1726 De Foe Hist. Devil (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition.

1820 Examiner No. 619. 113/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 Peyton Memorab. Yesus xvi. 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the sonl.

2. A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil: devil-worship.

Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. IVES Voy. Eng. to India 317 The Sanjacks..once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism.

† Devi-lity. Cbs. In 6-7 divil(1)itie, [f. Devil sb. + - ITY: formed with mocking reference to civil-

sb. +-INY: formed with mocking reference to civility and divinity.] Devilism, devilry.

1889 Marprel. Epit. Fijj, Whom the D. of divillitie.. affirmeth to have beene Arch. of Creet. 1598 R. BARCKLEV Felte. Man IV. (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civilitie.. which. may rather bee called Divillitie. 1601 Deacon & WALKER Answ. to Darel 113 These are but quick-sands wherewith you doe gravell your deepe skill of Divillities. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 39 [He] must also bee his Divilitie Reader or Schoole-man.

Devilize (dev'l]oiz), v. [f. Devil sb. +-IZE.]

1. trans. To make a devil of; to render devilish

1. trans. 10 make a devil of; to render devilish in character. (Cf. canonize.)

1624 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 13 He that should deify a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Divellize him. 1838 Chicago Advance 12 Apr. 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom, †2. intr. To play the devil; to act as a devil. 1624 Waad Simp. Cobler 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Divelizing, and themselves from Assing. 1720 I. Gordon Cordial for Low Spirits 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might. Hence Devilized opti. a. converted into a devil

Hence De'vilized ppl. a., converted into a devil.

rendered devilish.

1701 FLAVEL Hush. Spirit. (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world. 1726 DE For Hist. Devil (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized. 1890 J. Pulsford Loyalty to Christ 1. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society. have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

Inne of ancestry. **Devilkin** (dev'lkin). [f. Devil sb. + -kin.] A little devil; an imp. Also fig.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VI. 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. 1833 T. Hook Widow & Marquess iii, Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, borns, talons and tails. 1852 D. Jerrodo St. Gites xxii, Now shout, ye imps! Scream, ye devilkins... for it is done! 1893 Pall Mall Mag. 11. 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

The following is an example of Power land.

The following is an example of Devil 20 a, with what-kins of what kind, what kind of,

288 c 1510 Robin Hood 290 in Arb. Garner VI. 430 What devilkyns draper, sayd litell Much, Thynkyst thou to be.

Devilled (de v'ld), ppl. a. [f. Devill + -ED.]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil: see Devill

sb. 2 b.

sb. 2 b.
c 1550 CHEKE Matt, viii. 16 In yo evening yei brought him
mani y'was develled. Ibid, viii. 28 Veer mett him ij develds
...veri fiers men. Ibid, xv. 22 Mi doughter is veri evel develled. 1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 47
Kakos daimonizetai, she is exceedingly devilled.
2. Grilled with hot condiments.
1800 Oracle in Spir. Publ. Yrnls. (1801) IV. 253 At half
past two [1] ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 DISAMELI Sybil IV.
x, His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him
a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 Miss. GASKEL North.
& S. xlii, The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust. 1881
J. GRANT Cameronians I. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and
devilled bones.

devilled bones. 3. Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized profes-

sional helper: see DEVIL sb. 5 b, c. 1893 Athenaum 5 Ang, 182/1 We imagine that Mr. Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material.

brain could have extracted all this material.

Deviller (dev'l<sub>1</sub>a<sub>1</sub>). [f. Devill+-ER<sup>1</sup>.] a. The workman who attends to the machine called a 'devil' in a cotton or other factory, b. The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags.

name of a machine used for the shaking of rags.

c. A 'devil' or literary hack.

1874 Manch. Guardian 3 Aug. 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard-waste breakers in cotton manufactories. The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller. 1885 Leeds Mercury 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller'. 1803 Athensum 5 Aug. 182/1 Sometimes the delver, or 'deviller', nods.

De'vil-like, a. and adv. [See Like: cf. De-

A. adj. Like a devil; diabolical.

A. adf. Like a devil; (Habolical.

c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 895 His dewyllyk deid he did
in to Scotland. 1610 Helley St. Ang. Citic of God tv.
xxxii, Devil-like Princes perswaded their people to their
owne vaine inventions. 1722 Mrs. E. Havwood Brit.
Rectuse 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W. P.
Mackay Grace & Truth (1875) 225 What a devil-like inten-

B. adv. Like, or after the manner of a devil;

diabolically.

1688 Bunnan Jerusalem Sinner Saved (1886) 129 Whu has. thus horribly and devil-like contenued and trampled upon Him. 1717 L. Howet Desiderins 104 Thenselves, Devil-like, are never the better for doing us this Mischief.

Devilling (de v'l<sub>1</sub>in), vbl. sb. [f. Devil v. +

1. Working as a devil or hack: see DEVIL sb.

1. Working as a devil of hack; see DEVIL 30.

5 b, c; v. 3.

1880 Besant & Rice Seamy Side xiv. 114 The young barrister was engaged in some devilling. 1888 Star 8 Ang., Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating. 2894 Westm. Gaz. 7 Feb. 8/r After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school. First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a

Tearing to pieces by the machine called a

1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Devilling, the same pro-

† **De villy, devily,** a. Obs. [OE. déofollie, f. déofol devil + -lie (-LY 1), contr. déofile, whence in ME. deoftich, later devily: rarely in ME. with second l, develly. Cf. OHG. tiufallih, MHG. tiu-

second *i, develly*. Cf. OHG. tiufalth, MHG. tiuvellich, ON. djöjulligy.] = DEVILISH.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. (Thorpe) I. 102 (Bosw.) Mid deofellicum wirlungum. Ibid. I. 62 Undergeat se apostol das deoflica istange. 1481 Caxton Reymard (Arb.) 73 Alway to mysdo and trespace. that is enyl, and a deuely lys[Flem. een dunelic leven]. 1483 — Cato Hiv b, Certaynly suche thought is wycked and deuylly. c1485 Digby Myst. v. ii. heading, Entreth lucyfere in a denely aray, a 1628 F. Gaeville Sidney x. (1652) 131 The devily characters of so tyrannical a deity.

+ De villy, devily, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense).

a bad sense).

a Bad Sciisc.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14392 (Cott.) Ful deneli [v. r. denelly] war hai Inus thra, pair blisced lauerd for to sla. c1400 Sovidone Bab. 265 The Dikes were so develye depe...Ouer cowde thai nother goo nor crepe. 1bid. 2193 Ther to he was devely stronge, His skynne was blake and harde.

Devil-may-care, a. Also erroneously devil-

me-care. [The exclamation devil may care! used as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking.

rollicking.

[1793 Regal Rambler 95 Deel care, said Dr. Leveller, loud enough to be heard.] 1837 Dickens Pickw. xlix, He was a mighty free and easy, roving, devil-may-care sort of person. [1858 M. PORTROUS Souter Johnny 8 But deil-ma-care I my facts are clear.] 1858 Lytton What will he do II. ii, He. looked altogether as devil-me-care, rakehelly, handsome, good-for-nought as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. xi. (1889) 103 A face radiant with devil-may-care delight. 1870 Miss Broughton Red as a Rosei. 3 The salt of a racy, devil-me-care wit. 1887 W. M. Rossetti Life of Keats vi, Without any aggressive or 'devil-may-care' addenda.

Hence Devil-may-ca'reness (erron. -ca'relessness); Devil-may-carrish a., -carrishness,

-ca.rism, nonce-wds.
1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil-me-carishness. 1841 Tail's Mag. VIII. 221 From

them he dates that devil-may-carism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law. 1842 Lytton Zanoni tv. v, A devil-me-carish air. 1899 McCanthy Fr. Rev. I. 22 The wantonness, the licence, the devil-may-careness of the Regency. 1891 Blackw. Mag. CXLIX. 510/t There was more of Hibernian devil-may-care-lessness than of Saxon functions.

foresight. **Devilment** (dev'lment). [f. Devil v. +-Ment]

Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character;
mischief: also humorously like Devilery 4 b.

1771 Contemplative Man 1. x30, I thought some Devilment
or other would befal us. 1840 Thackeray Paris Sk.bb.
(1869) 64 So little sign of devilment in the accomplishment
of his wishes. 1843 Leven 7. Hinton xxxi, Courtship, fun,
frolic, and devilment. 1886-7 Proc. Amer. Convent. on
Instruct. Deaf 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal
spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. convent a. A davilled dish. b. A davilled.

2. concr. a. A devilled dish. b. A devilish device or invention.

1775 GARRICK in G. Colman's Posth. Lett. (1820) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast. 1871 Standard 20 Jan., Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be coruscating among her chimney pots.

+ De vilness. Obs. rare. [f. Devil sb. + - NESS.]

A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a

demon: = DEVILRY 1.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter xcv. 5 For alle goddes of genge develnesses ere ba. a 1448 Note in R. Glonc. Chron. (MS. Coll. Arms) (1724) 415 The monkes toke holywater, and drof a way the maner deuelnesse.

**Devilry** (de v'lri). Also 4 dewilry, 7 de-nillary. [f. DEVIL sb. + -BY.] nillary.

+1. A demon; a demoniacal possession. (Cf. F.

diablerie.) Obs. diablerie.) Obs.

c 1380 Wyclif Last Age of Chirche p. xxiv, Chaffare walkynge in derkenessis and myddais denylrye bat is to seye antecrist. 14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 143 Temptyd of be deuelry bat walkes in derknesse. Fid. 144 Pis maner of deuilry myghte not anoon be casten oute. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 2023 Fforto cast out Dyvelleres he gaf the auctoritee. 1433 Cath. Angl. 98 A Devylry. demonium.

2. Magical operation performed by the supposed

help of Satan; dealing with the Devil; diabolical

art.

1375 Barbour Bruce IV. 690 Thron thair gret clergy, Or ellis thron thair deuilty. £1425 Wyntoun Cron. IX. xxiv.

48 Be Wichcraft or Devilry. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus.

11. (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diuclric.

1596 Dalawmele Ir. Lestie's Hist. Scot. 1, 287 The king throuch the arte of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuilric was consumet. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc VII. 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her devilry could neither blant the edge Of thy good sword, or mine. 1867 Miss Braddon Rupert Godwin III. iii. 44 By what devilry did he stumble upon the truth.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

1523 Tindale Subber of Lord Wks. (1573) 463 They be

1833 TINDALE Supper of Lord Wks. (1573) 463 They be proued starke lyes and very denelry. 1881 Satir. Poems Reform. xliv. 316 Double sonnis of Denilrie! a 1876 G. Dawson Biog. Lect. 38 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Devilry.

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wicked-

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief.

1637 BASTWICK Litany 1. 19 Greater cruelty...(to say nothing of deuillary, atheisme and popery) I know no where.

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 11. viii, What devilry soever Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper!

1851 HELFS Comp. Solit. x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the devilry of circumstances.

1852 Hackes Ar Esmond 1. xiv, I took to all sorts of devilries out of despair and fury.

1970 Daily News 24 Sept., A sight of misery, chaos, disorganisation, and general devilry.

1981 b. humorously. Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity. or daring.

D. Numorously. Reckless indulgence in mischiet, hilarity, or daring.

1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge lavii, A fellow.. who has the daring and devilry in him of twenty fellows. 1842 S. C. HALL Ireland II. 340 The reckless 'devilry' of a former time, and the decent hilarity of the present. 1843 Lytton Last Bar.i.i, Too sober and studious for such men-at-arms' devilry. 1887 Miss Bradoon Like & Unlike ix, What devilry has brought you here, in that get-up.

5. A system of davils: demondance.

5. A system of devils; demonology.

1844 Masson Ess., The Three Devils iii. (1856) 80 The second part of Faust is devilry all through, a tissue of bewilderments and devilries.

1871 Tyton Prim. Cult. 11. 230 The evil demon Aeshna Daeva. becoming the Asmodeus of the book of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the devilry of the middle ages.

18 Davils collectively a company of devils.

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf.

cavalry, yeomanry.)

1832 Examiner 453/2 The carrying off of Don Juan was managed by the same identical red and yellow ganze winged devilry. 1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics vint. ix, The swarming devilry that everywhere attends him.

**De vil's-bird.** A name popularly given to various birds. (See also DEVIL-BIRD.)

+1. The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. Fr. oiseau

du diable.] Obs.

1634 Sir T, Herbert Trav. 18 Upon view of this Bird which Sea-men improperly call Devils Bird an infallible tempest and storme in lesse then two dayes, assailes the ship. 1832 A. Wilson Amer. Ornith. II. 383 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Birds, Mother Carey's Chickens.

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 MAGGILLIVAN Hist. Brit. Birds I. 445 Yellow-Hammer. .Skite, Devil's-Bird.
3. The Pied Wagtail.
1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 44 Pied Wagtail.
. Devil's bird or Deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail.

Devil's-bit. Herb. [A transl. of med I. morsus diaboli, devil's bite, in Ger. Teufels-abbisz.]

1. A species of Scabions (Scabiosa succisa), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish premorse root; also Devil's-bit Scabious. a thickish premorse root; also Devil's-bit Scabious.

£ 1450 Alphita (Anead, Oxon.) 121 Morsus diaboli..ang.
deuclesbite. 1568 Turner Herbat 111. 43 The devils hite
is called in common Latine Morsus diaboli & succisa.
1578 Lyte Dadoens. I. kxiv. 110 Deuels bit groweth in dry
medowes. 1616 Supert. & Markin. Country Farme 203
Diuels-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the
middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by
some Diuell..as though the Diuell did ennie the good which
it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are
therein). 1672-3 Grew Anat. Koots. I. i. (1622) 61 That Plant
superstitiously called Devils-bit; because the end of it [i. e.
the Root] seems to be bitten off. 1747 Weskey Prim. Physic
(1762) 78 Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit.
1854 S. Thomson Wild Ft. III. (ed. 4) 247 The root which
seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance..and..
has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'.

2. Yellow Devil's-bit, a composite plant, A pargia
autumnalis, also called Autumnal Hawk-bit, fre-

autumnalis, also called Autumnal Hawk-bit, fre-

quent in meadows in autumn.

1758 Pultnev in Phil. Trans. L. 514 Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit.

1779 Lightfoot Fl. Scot. (1789) L. 433-

3. Transferred in U.S. to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as Chamelirium Inteum, the Blazing Star, N.O. Liliacew; Liatris spicata, the Button Snakeroot, N.O. Compositw. Swamp D., Ptelea trifoliata, a shrub or small

tree, so called from its bitterness.

Devil's books. An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift Pluto's Books).

Cards (also called by Swift Pluto's Books).

1729 Swift Intelligener No. 4 (ed. 2) 43 (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books. 11730 — Death & Daphne 80 For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1738 — Polite Convers. iii. 194 Damn your Cards, said he, they are the Devils Books. 1786 Burns Twa Dogs 226 They. wi' crabbit leuks Pore ower the devil's pictur'd benks. 1801 Sporting Mug. XVII. 144 They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the Deril's Books on the Lord's Day. 1861 Thackersay Four Georges iv. (1876) 119 What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's claw.

Devil's claw.

1. Naut. a. 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth Sailor's Wd.-bk.). b. A graynel a stopper (Smyth Sailor's Wd.-bk.). b. A grapnel.

2. Conchol. A species of Scorpion shell (Pteroceras Scorpio) from the Indian Ocean.

3. Devil's claws, *Herb*. a. The Corn Crowfoot; b. The Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant.n. 148 Devil's Claws, (1) Ranunculus arvensis, so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. Wight. (2) Lotus corni-Somerset.

Devil's coach-horse. A popular name of the large rove-beetle (*Goerius olens*), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles.

other cock-tail beetles.

1840 Westwoop in Crwier's Anim. Kingd. 506 Well known under the name of the Devil's coach-horse.

1850 KANANAGII Jrnl. in Bieg. (1851) 86 Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-borses, and large spiders.

1860 BLACKMORE Lorna D. (1882) 25 This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a devil's coach-horse.

181 W. E. Norshi Marrim.

111, iii, 51 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

**Devil's dust.** 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy.

is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process.)

1840 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) IV. 239 (D.) Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 GLADSTONE Let, Ld. Aberdeen 7 Apr., Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1851 MAYINEW Lond. Labour (1861) II. 30 The operation.. sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres—the real and original 'devil's dust'. 1864 Athenarum No. 1925. 364/3 Made up of as much devil's dust as flax.

2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use.

1866 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 42 [They] were to take care...

1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 42 [They] were to take care... that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight... wine pure... flour unmixed with devil's dust. 1883. H. SMAAT Hard Lines i. (Farmer) The snow-white walls... what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

† Devil's gold ring. Obs. Popular name of a destructive contentile.

† Devil's gold ring. Obs. Popular name of a destructive caterpillar.

1552 HULDET, Canker worme which creapeth... on colewortes. Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 347 margin.

1611 COTGR., Vrbec, the Vine-Fretter, or Devill's Gold-ring; a worm. 1633 EVELVN De la Quint. Compl., Gard. Gloss., Devils Gold Ring, in French, Lisette, a sort of a Worm or Caterpillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1783 Ainsworm Lat. Diet. (Morell) 1. s. v. Devil, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar).

Devil's-guts. Herb. A popular name of the Dodder (Cuscuta), from its pale slender stems which wind round and strangle other plants.

1670 Ray Catalog. Pl. Angl. 88 In Sussexia rustici et agricolae cam execrantur, odiosis nominibus Hellweed et Devils gute appellantes.

1878 Britten & Holl., Plant-n. Vol., 111.

149 Devil's Guts, Cuscuta, various species, especially C.

b. Transferred to the Bindweeds, Convolvulus arvensis and sepium, and the creeping Crowfoot, Ranunculus repens.

1879 Miss Jackson Shropshire Wordbk.

+ **De vilshine.** Obs. [In Ormin deofellshine, repr. OE. déofolseln, f. déofol devil + scine a phan-

repr. OE. déofolseln, f. déofol devil + scine a phantom, in comp. magic art, illusion.] A demon; demonic power or skill: = DEVILRY 1, 2.

a 1050 Liber Scintill. vii. (1889) 35 Doefulscinnu [demonia] buth gehed beoð oferswyhede. c 1200 ORAIN 8110 And 3et he dide mare inoh off deofellshine o life. c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 204/13 All false godes so beoth deuelschiue, i-wis. Devilship (de'v'lfip). [f. DEVIL sh. +-SHIP.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil.

1644 Sta E. Dering Prop. Sacr. C ij b, It were a devilship of mind to forge such report. 1871 H. MARSHALL For very Life 1. v, Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood.

b. humorously As a title of Invalid.

of Godhood.

b. humorously. As a title: cf. lordship.

1624 Gee Foot out of Snare 63 His Deuil-ship raies and struggles.

1638 Dayden Evenings Love v. i, Bless his devilship, as I may say.

1760 Impostors Detected 1. 52 If her devilship of a wife of his was in such a hurry.

1885 J. HAWTHORNE Miss Cadogna iv. 45 Ilis delectable little devilship. Softor Asmoders.

Teufelsmilch, Du. Duyvels melck.] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice. a. The Sun-Spurge (Euphorbia Helioscopia) and Petty Spurge

(E. Peplus)

Spurge (Euphorbia Helioscopia) and Petty Spurge (E. Peplus).

1578 Lyte Dodoens III. xxxii. 363 We may cal it after the Greke Peplos, or following the Douche, Dyuels milke. 1611
FLORIO, Peplilo, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuelsmilke or Pety-spurge. 1783 Ainsworth Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, Devil's milk therb, Tithymallus. 1878 Britten & Holl. Plantin. Devil's milk ... Euphorbia Helioscopia. Middlesex.

b. The Celandine, Chelidonium majus.

1878 Britten & Holland Plantin. (Yorkshire.)

Deviltry (dev'ltri. [Corruption of Devillry: perb. after such words as harlotry, gallantry, etc.] = Devilry. (Dial. Eng. and U.S.)

1878 in Forry Voc. E. Anglia. 1825 J. Neal. Bro. Jonathan III. 257 All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his deviltry. 1827 J. F. Cooper Prairie II. i. 3 The imps will lie for hours... brooding their deviltries. 1863 Reade Hard Cash lii, Dr. Sampson rushed in furious. There is some deviltry aftout. 1876 Holland Sen. Oaks xxiii. 324 What deviltry there is in it, I don't know. 1893 Cath. News 5 Aug. 4/6 Imposture combined with a good deal of deviltry.

Devily, var. of Devilly a. Obs. Tare. [ad. L. dēvinctus obliged, devoted, greatly attached, pa. pple. of dēvincīre to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. dē

devincire to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. de

(DE- I. 3) + vincīre to hind.] Bound, bounden.

1573 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 81 (Jam.) The said lady being obleist and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preservation.

1614 R. WILKINSON Paire Serm. Ep. Ded. A iijh, His majesties euer deuoted, and now of late more deuinct and obliged Chaplaine.

1624 B. J. SELMAN Case of Affairs 21 Devinet and obliged to the person of the King.

1825 Devinet and obliged to the person of the King.

1826 Devious (dī viss), a. [f. L. dēvi-us out of the way (f. dē = DE- I. 2 + via way) + -ous.]

1827 Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.

1839 II. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner I vii, They [wild swine] pigge, in desart, streyte, craggie and devious places.

1867 MILTON P. L. 11. 489 A violent cross wind. Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awry Into the devious Air.

1771 Mrs. Griffith II. Viand's Shiptoreck 256 Where I thought. To provide myself. better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks. 1846 Scort Woodst. xi, Showing. upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck.

1856 Kank Arct. Expl. I. xx. 250 These devious and untrodden ice-fields.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

1628 May in Le Grys tr. Barclay's Argenis 181 The foes disranked fled Through devious paths. a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 6r Neither had they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727-46 Thousson Snamer 80 The wildly-devious morning-walk. 1817 Coleridge Poems, 'The Picture', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 L. Morris To an Unknown Poet i, Along thy devious Usk's untroubled flow. 1887 Strvenson Underwoods 1. xx. 42 The river of your life 1 trace Up the sunchequered, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.

b. Of persons or moving bodies: Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving.

1735 SOMERVILLE Chase III. 344 But whither roves my devious Muse? 1744 AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag. 1. 197 The tong career Of devious comets. 1868 LOWEL Willows V, A shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike Lurks

3. fig. Deviating or swerving from the straight

3. Ig. Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying.

1633 Payane Histrio-M. 1. vi. xii.(R.), Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error. 1638 Cowney. Lowe's Riddle iv, Vet still this devious Error draws me backward. 1650 Canssin's Ang. Peace 53 Those men. precipitate themselves into devious enormities. 1847 Longe. Ev. ii. ii. 143 Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.

A consider With waveleing or straying course.

4. quasi-adv. With wandering or straying course, 1782 Cowers Progr. Err. 60 Seek to .. lead him devious from the path of truth. 1784 — Tirec. 309 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a

dext'rous pat. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre xxvii, I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Hence **Deviously** adv., in a devious manner or

Hence **Deviously** adv., in a devious manner or course, with deviation; **Deviousness**.

1727 Balley vol. II, Deviousness, awervingness, or going out of the way. 1742 Warburton Comm. Pope's Ess. Man Wks. 1811 XI. 23 God. deviously turns the natural bias of its malignity to the advancement of human happiness. 1791 J. Whitzaer Cibbon's Decl. 4 F. 252 (R.) No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this. 1842 C. Whitehean R. Savage (1845) II. ix. 283 Money that comes deviously into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind., Good word for Winter (1871) 40 A nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

Devire, obs. form of Devoir.

Devire, obs. form of DEVOIR.

† Devire, obs. form of Devoir.
† Devirginate, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [ad. L. divirgināt-us, pa. pple. of dēvirgināre; see next.]
Deprived of virginity, deflowered.
c 1470 Harding Chron. Lxiii. xx, And for they would not be denirgynate, They slewe theim all. 1600 CHAIMAN Missaus III. Argt., Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
† Devirginate.

† **Devirginate**, v. Obs. [f. I. dēvirgināt-ppl. stem of dēvirgināre to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. De- 1.6 + virgin-em virgin, maid.] trans. To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate.

trans. To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also fig. Hence Devirginated fpl. a.

1583 Studes Anal. Abns. 1. (1829) 145 To deverginat Mayds, to deflour honest Wyues. 1624 Donne Serm. ii. 19
That Virgin Soule devirginated in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb. a 1639 W. Whately Prototypes 11. xxxiv. (1640) 157 Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to devirginate her. 1654 Gayton Placs. Notes 111. viii. 120 Her devirginated Daughter. a 1680 R. Allestree Serm. (1684) 11. 96 L.) To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us.

Devirgination. [ad. L. dēvirginātiēn-em, n. of action from L. dēvirginātier: see prec.] The action of devirgination. 1650 Buwer Anthropomet. 226. 1704 D'UREEN N. Advent. 187 A devignation Was justice upon this occasion. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Devirgination, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

Devirginator. rare. [a. L. agent-n. from dēvirgināre to Devirginate.] A deflowerer,

Devirginator, rave. [a. 1. agent-n. from divirginare to Devirginate.] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot fig.

1889 R. Ellis Comment. on Catull. Isii. 32 An attack on Night, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight.

Devisable (divorzābl), a. Also 6 devysable, diuisable, 6-9 deviseable. [a. OF. devisable, that can be divided; in AF, that can be assigned by will; f. deviser to DEVISE.]

that can be divided; in Ar. that can be assigned by will; f. deviser to Devise.]

1. Law, That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see Devise v. 4.

[1792 Britton III. xx. § 7 Si... le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del lu, sicum est de burgages.]

1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 10 § 1 By the common lawes ... landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not divisable by testamente. 1590 Swinnerse Testaments 91 Whether come growing on lande morgaged, bee deuiseable. 1628 CORE On Litt. 322 Tenements deuisable to another for life, or for yeares. 1755 Magens Insurances II. 369 The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable. 1818 Causes Digest (ed. 2) 1. 405 Uses were devisable. 1818 Causes Digest (ed. 2) 1. 405 Uses were devisable, although at that time lands were not. 1847 Trait's Mag. XIV. 102 Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 Poste Gains III. Comm. (ed. 2) 422 Land held in emphyteusis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.

2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable. 1649 Sadler Rights of Kingdom 189 (T.) If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial. 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 II. 36 Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or captious wits. 1795 Jemima II. 39 Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1880 Miss. LNN LINTON Thro Long Night II. ix, Any folly devisable by man. + 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature.

by man.

† 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature.

1659 Milton Civ. Power Wks. 1848 11, 547 The more they will. find how false and deviseable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon.

Devisal (dIvsizăl). rare. [f. Devise v. + -AL. Cf. OF. devisaille device.] The act of devising;

contrivance, invention.

1854 6 PATMORE Angel in 110. 1. 11. VI. (1879) 201 If aught of your devisal prove Too hard or high to do or be. 1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. xiv. 309 Each word. has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

Deviscerate (d/virsčret), v. rare. [f. De-11.

1 + L. viscera entrails + -ATE3] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence Deviscerated ppl. a., Devisceration, 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

(Syd. 30c. Lex.).
1727 Balley vol. 11, Deviscerated, imbowelled.

Devise (divoiz), v. Forms: 4-5 deuise-n, 5devise; also 4 deuis, -iss, 4-5 dyuyse, 4-6
deuyse, diuise, -yse, deuice, 5 dyuise, Sc. dewice, dyuys, 5-6 deuys, dewyss(e, Sc. dewyse, 6 devize, Sc. dewyiss, diwyse. [a. Of. deviser-to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSp. devisar, It. divisare:—late pop.L. \*dīvīsāre, freq. of dīvīdēre to DIVIDE, which by dissimilation became devisare in Romanic The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF, had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or

design, invent, contrive, express or make known one's plan or will', whence in later use, 'to confer, discourse, commune, talk, chat', the last the chief sense in modern French. It. divisare has in Florio, 1611, the senses 'to deuise, to invent; also, to deuide or part a sunder; to discource, to talke or confer together; to blazon armes; also, to surmise, to thinke, to seeme vnto'.]

+1. trans. To divide; to separate, part; to dis-

tribute. Obs.

tribute. Obs.

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 187 In pre parties to fight his oste he did deuise.

1340 Hampole Pr. Cousc. 349 Pis buk. In seven partes divised es. Pa 1400 Morte Arth. 1389 The knyghte one pe coursers he clevede in sondyre. Clenlyche fro pe croune his corse he dyvysyde.

1483 Caxton Cato E v, A waye whyche is deuysed in three partys. 1483 Caxton Cato E v, A waye whyche is deuysed in three wayes.

wayes. † b. To separate mentally, distinguish. Obs. c 140 Cursor M. 22929 (Fairf.) Wele can he deuise be tane fra be toher. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 237/2 Thou hast thought in thy corage...how thou myghtest deuyse the

reliques of eche.

+ 2. To arrange, set in battle array. Obs.

- 2325 Cost de L. 3928 Kyng Richard. devysyd hys hoost in the feeld. (Cf. quot. 1330 in sense 1.)

+ 3. To assign, appoint, order, direct. (absol. or

+3. To assign, appoint, order, direct. (absol. or trans. with simple obj. or obj. clause.) Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 9510 But be were... In fonce stone and watyr baptysede As Iesu cryst bab dynysede. c 1325 E.E. Allit. P. B. 238 per pryuely in paradys his place watz devised. 1375 Barbous Bruce vii. 265 As scho deuisit, thai haue done. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. III. 21 Chiches sowe afore as I devysed. c 1450 Merlin §8 What wilt thow that I do, for I will do enen as thow wilte devise. C 1450 St. Culhbert (Surtees) 374 He him baptysyd, And to him his name dynysid. 1548 HALL Chron. 11 For... this enterprise he devised a solempne justes to be... at Oxforde. 1557 Montcomerie Cherrie & Stale 292 Cum on. And do as we denyse. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. Hist. Instine 26 b, They were forced to denise and led out their Citty vnto strangers.

Law. To assign or give by will. Now technically used only of realty, but formerly of all kinds of property that could be disposed of by will, = be-

queath.

of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

[In medL. divider=testamento disponere; see Du Cange. The primary sense was literally 'to divide or distribute one's possessions', but the word had apparently passed into that of 'assign or ordain by will' before its adoption in English. Cf. quot. 1375 in sense 5 b.]

[1347 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) I. 44 (Will of Earl Warenne) Jeo devys a Isabelle de Holland ma compaigne mon anel dor.]

1395 E. F. Wills (1882) 4, I deuyse to Thomas my sone, a bed of tapicers werk. c 1422 Hoccleve Min. Poems (1892) 219 V to thee dyuyse lewelles. iij', a ryng brooch & a clooth. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenners 35, b, A man may devise by his testament hys lands and tenementes. 1647 N. Bacos Diss. Gov. Eng., I. kii. (1730) 126 Richard the first devised the Crown to King John. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) I. xix. 136 Giving up to my fathers controul the estate devised me. 1818 Cruise Digated. 2VI. 17 Persons under the age of twenty-one years are incapable of devising their lands. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises II. 12 Lands or goods cannot be devised to superstitions uses, within stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10, by any means whatsoever. 1837 Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict. c. 26 § 33 Any person... to whom any read or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed. a 1845 Stephen Laws Engl. (ed. 6). Loso Where a man devises lands to his heir at law. 1862 Trollope Orley F. i. (ed. 4) 2 This codicil. devised a sum of two thousand pounds to a certain Miriam Elsbech. 1895 Pollock & Mattland Pollock. Eng., Law II. 336 The modern convention which sets apart 'devise' for 'realty' and 'bequeath' for 'personalty'.

5. To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent;

sign of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent; a. something material, as a work of art or a mechanical contrivance. (Formerly including the notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or

contriving.)

pressing only the mental process of inventing or contriving.)

a1300 Cursor M. 9960 (Cott.) Suilk a hald.. neuer bes wroght wijt mans wijt, For godd him-self deuised it. c1340 Ibid. 3311 (Fairf.) bis werk.. bou salle deuise hit in bi bott And borou salamon hit sal be wrogt. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. XXII. 331 Grace deuysede A cart.. to carien home peers shenes. c1400 Rom. Ross 923 In his honde holdyng Turke bowes two, fulle wel devysed had he. 1486 Henry VII at York in Surtees Misc. (1890) 55 A convenient thing divisid wherby.. schall rayne rose water. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost.. delicate dysshes, that can or may be deuysed for a kynge. 1348 IIAL Chron. 131 b, To tel.. what engynes were devised, what harneis was provided. 1577 B. Googe Hereshach's Husb. t. (1886) 9 b, This Court I thus devised mee selfe. Ibid. IV. 173 Ponds for Oysters, were first devised by Sergius Orata. 1603 KNOLLES IIist. Turks (1638) 187 More ingenious than his father in deuising warlike engines. 1784 Cowfer Task. 1.211 The artist whose ingenious thought Devised the Weatherhouse, that useful toy! 1866 TYNOALL Glac. II. XXX. 404 [An] instrument exceeding in accuracy any hitherto devised. 1863 Geo. ELLOT Romola I. iii, Marble inlaying and statued niches, which Giotto had devised a hundred and fifty years before. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 6a/2 The ingenuity with which he devised tools for.. lock-making.

b. something immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind. (The chief current sense.)

a 1300 K. Horn 930 A writ he dude deuise, Abulf hit dude write. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xx. 309 His testament deuisit he, And ordanit how his land suld be Gouernit. 14. LYDG. Temple of Glas 927 pl woordis so deuyse, That she on be haue compassioun. 1530 PARSER. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1538 Starkey Eng-

land I. i. 12 Meruelus gud lawys. deuysyd by man. 1555
EOEN Decades (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man. taketh pleasure
in dinisynge or excogitatynge sume honest thynge. 1601
SHAKS. Jul. C. III. i. 246 Speake all good you can denise of
Cæsar. 1661 Bramhall. Just Vind. iv. 63 Then Pope
Paschalis the second had devised a new Oath for Arch
Bishops. 1791 Cowfer Odyss. XIV. 600 SO I. the remedy
at once Devised. 1833 Hr. Martineau Briery Creek v. 115
Whatever occupation might have been devised for their
leisure evening hours. 1862 Sir B. Broole Psychol. Ing. II.
iii. 105 It is impossible to devise any sanitary measures
which would do all that is required. 1870 Lubbock Orig.
Civiliz. iv. (1875) 167 Having devised words for father and
mother. mother.

c. absol. or with clause: To contrive, plan

nother.

C. absol. or with clause: To contrive, plan (that . . . , how . . . , etc., or to do something).

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1100 Wel clanner þen uny crafte cowhe deuyse. c1400 Rom. Ross 7362 At the last they devysed, That they wolde gone in tapinage. c1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse. 1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 313 He. devysed to set great taxes and impositions upon the people. 1598 Surass. Merry W. 1v. iv. 27 Deuise but how you'l vse him when he comes, And let vs two deuise to bring him thether. 1669 Milton P. L. vIII. 207 How suitly to detaine thee I devise. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1x. 377 Thus. 1 thought, deviséd, and Pallas heard my prayer. 1823 Tennyson 'Love thou thy land'x, For Nature also, cold and warm. devising long. Matures the individual form.

† d. To design, draw, represent by art. Obs.
a 1400-50 Alexander 280 In his obit drazt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis. c1400 Destr. Troy 1678 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall, Pat were shynyng full shene shalkes to deuyse. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. 23 That deare Crosse uppon your shield devize.
† 6. a. 1761. To plan, determine, resolve. Obs.
1393 Gower Conf. III. 248 He all hole the cite lad Right as he wolde him self devise. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6342 Pe seruand sees many penys Lig on the toumbe, he him denys To stele of haim belyue.
† b. intr. To resolve or decide upon. Obs.
1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. 18 Lyke a man that had deuised upon it afore. 1598 Barckley Felic. Man III. (1603) 161 Devising upon a man that might see this treason punished.
† c. with inf. To design. Obs.
1714 Gay Sheph. Week v. 19 Of Patient Grissel I devise to sing.
7. trans. In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme,

7. trans. In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme, lay plans to bring about (evil). arch. simple obj. or infin.)

simple obj. or infin.)
c 1400 Destr. Troy 9478 To deire hym with dethe he duly denyset, With an arow. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. 11, 788 Under pretext of her dutie to Godward, she divised to disturbe this mariage. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lav. 223 These. ii. traytours denysyd and concludy the deth of Huon. 1633 G. Herrer Temple, Sacrifice v, For thirtie pence he did my death devise. 1791 Cowfer Hiad VII. 533 Devising. calamity to Troy. 1864 Tenyson Ayhner's Field 783 And knew not what they did, but sat Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!
b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely:

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely;

And knew not what they did, hot sat Ignorali, devising their own daughter's death!

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely; to feign, forge, invent. arch.

1513 More Rich. III, Wks. 56 Much mater was ther... deuised to the slaunder of y' lord Chamberlain. 1605 Play Stucley in Simpson Sch. Shabs. (1878) 166, I cannot tell what to do. I'll devise some 'scuse. 1719 Freethinker No. 109. P2 The Eldest.. devised a monstrous Calumny to ruin his Brother. 1820 Souther Ode St. George's Day 1 The tales which fabling monks of old Devised. 1889 Bowen Virg. Æncid Iv. 51 Devise fair pleas for delay.

† c. with obj. cl., or absol. To feign, pretend.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Comestaggio 208 Incouraging them, sometimes devising that the French succours were on the way, sometimes shewing the..forces to bee greater then they were. 1609 Holland Amm. Marcell xxx. iv. 386 If thou shouldest devise [Inxeris] and say, That wilfully thou hadst murthered thine owne mother. 1610—Camden's Brit. (1637) 8 He.. deviseth first that this Bruus was a Consul of Rome.

4 B. trans. (or absol.) To 'contrive' successfully; to achieve, accomplish, 'manage'. Obs.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 670 Hercules...Diuisede here...a dosain of wondrus. 1415 Hoccleve To Sir y. Oldcastle 511 Thee hie as faste as þat thou canst dynyse. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1880) 214 [He] could not devise the makying of some Letters, in his Crosse rowe... whereas before.. he wrote both fast and faire. c 1592 Marlowe Mass. Paris. i. viii, Could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre, That are tutors to him.

4 D. To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey. (Also absol.) Obs.

c 1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 1453 Hypsipyle, Anoon Argus his shiopes gan devyse. c 1400 Lanfranc's Criurg. 87 It sufficil bat a man divise be medicyn after be complexioun mai bee. c 1500 Three Kings Sous 182 The kynge was the best diniser that any man coude fynde: he deuised not as a pore caitif, but as a kynge.

+ 10. trans. (or absol.) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. Obs.

†10. trans. (or absol.) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. Obs.
c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1046 Also red & so ripe & rychely hwed, As any dom myst device of dayntyez oute. 1340 Ayenb. 73 Ine helle bou sselt yzi mo zor3es banne me mo3e deuisy. c 1350 Will. Palerne 2985 Makende be most loye bat man mist deuise. c 1440 Ipomydon 94 Full riche, I wot, were hyr seruice, For better myght no man devyse. 1592 SHAKS. Rom. & 701. mi. 1, 2, 1 do protest I neuer iniur'd thee, But lou'd thee better then thou can'st denise: Till thou shalt know the reason of my lone. 1754 Eowards Freed. Will n. v. 53 If Liberty don't consist in this, what else can be devised that it should consist in. 1814 MAO. D'Arblad Wanderer V. 358 Little enough devizing I should ever meet with [etc.]. with [etc.]. +11. intr. (or trans. with obj. cl.) To think, meditate, consider, deliberate. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 4938 Ses now your seluyn. And deuys of his dede as you dere think. c 1430 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4411 He deuysed what he suld do. c 1533 Lo. Berners Huon exii. 435 Thus as ye haue harde Huon deuysyd by hymselfe at the fountayne. 1548 Hall Chron. 105 Vieuyng the cite and devisyng in what place it was best assantable 1598-9 E. Forde Parismus 1. (1661) 24 Thus by devising what should be become of him she could enjoy no quiet nor content.

+ 12. trans. To consider, scan, survey, examine,

† 12. trans. To consider, scan, survey, examine, look at attentively. Obs.

c 1320 Sir Benes 3872 be castel ase he 3ede aboute, For to diuise be toures stoute. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 273 He shulde ar he did any deed eduyse wel be ende. a 1400—50 Alexander 5099 Sone as bis princes of pris bis pistyll had denysid. c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 101 The worthi Scottis. Dewysyt the place. 1509 BRACLAY Styp of Fobys (1570) 9 Beholde vnto your prince: Consider his sadnes, his honestie denise.

deuise.

† b. To perceive, discern, observe. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9895 (Gött.) Baylis has bis castel thre, wid wallis thrinne, semly to se, As 3e sal siben here dinyse.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3053 Sone as ser Dary it denysid, and segis his foke faile. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 1148 That no man youre counsel devise. 1620 Shelton Quix. 1v. vii. 11. 88 We Phæbus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright. † 13. To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

†13. To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8979 (Cott.) Salamon be wys, His dedes
coth naman deuis. c 1300 K. Alis, 7377 N'is no nede heore
armes to devyse. 1393 Gower Conf. l. 206 And tho began
he to devise, How he the childis moder fonde. 1481 CANTON
Myrr. l. iv. 16 We shal deuise to yow herafter the foarme
of the world and the facyon. 1513 Douglas Eneis XIII. ix.
110 Lang war to devys Thair hasty fair, thair revellying and
deray. c 1570 Pride & Lovul. (1841) 18 And foorth they
went, as I shall you devise.

† b. intr. or absol. To give an account. Obs.
c 1400 Rom. Rose 888 His beaute grelly was to preyse:
But of his robe to devise I drede encombred for to be.
c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhade 1. c. (1860) 24 Ryght as grace
dien spak and divised of these belles. 1601 R. Johnson
Kingd. & Commico. (1603) 194 Hitherto have we devised
of Siam and Pegu (as they stood) before the comming of the
Portugals into India. Ibid. (1603) 207 Of whose originall
and fortunes. it shall not bee amisse to devise.
† 14. To confer, commune, discourse, converse,

talk. Obs. [So in mod.F.] a. refl.

c1477 CAXTON Yason 34b, And we shall denise us to geder of oure anentures. c1489 — Blanchardyn xvi. 52 The proude picelle. talked and denysed her self sore harde and angerly with her maystres.

† b. intr.

angerty wyth ner maystres.
† b. intr.
c 1477 Caxron Yason 51 b, Knowyng that he was moche pensif. he denised to him of many thinges and meruailes. 1530 Palsor. 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon xx. 54 After they had dynyd and denysed too gether a grete space. 1596 Spenser State Irel. 2 Let us.. a little devise of those evils, by which that country is held in this wretched case. 1600 Holland Livy XLV. XII. 1208 He answered that he would devise with. his friends and consider what was best to be don. 1614 RALEGE Hist. World v. III. § 1 His father, and other friends, had long time deuised of this businesse.
† C. trans. with cognate obj.
1538 Starkey England I. i. 25, I schal now at thys leser.. some thyng wyth you, Master Lypset, deuyse, touchyng the ordur of our cuntrey and commyn wel.

Devise (divoi 2), sb. Law. Also 6-7 device.
[a. OF. devise, devis (in same sense):—Romanic devīso, devīsa, for L. dīvīsus, and (late) dīvīsa, from ppl. stem of dīvidēre to divide, distribute, apportion, also, in med.L., = disponere lestamento,

apportion, also, in med.L., = disponere lestamento, to dispose by will. In med.L., dīvīssa was in common use = dīvīsio, originally 'division of goods by testament', 'whence also the testament itself is called dīvīsa [and dīvīsio]' (Du Cange). The same word as Device sb., and formerly also sometimes spelt device; the eventual victory of the form devise may be partly due to the influence of the med.L. dīvīsa in wills, but is prob. more owing to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

The act of devising, apportioning, or assigning, by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this.

'A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a devise. A gift by will of personal property is called a bequest. (Sir F. Pollock, Land Laws (1887) v. 126) But this distinction is modern: cf. quot. 1641, and Devise. v. 4.

[1182 Henry II Will in Gervase of Cant., Notum facio quod apud Waltham. feci Divisam meam de quadam parte pecunize meae.]

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 5. § o Any suche person, that shall make any .. denise by his last will in writing. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 35 b, He to whom such devise ys made after the death of the devisour, may enter in the tenementes. 1641 Termes de la Ley 114 Devise is where a man in his testament giveth or bequeatheth his goods or bis lands to another after his decease. 1796 Case of Heirs at Law to G. Monke 12 The Devise in that Will, by Christopher to bis Dutchess. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 11. vii. & 11 the stand of the devisor wrote upon a sheet of paper a devise of land, and subscribed the paper, but did not seal it. 1841 Stephen Laws Engl. (ed. 6) I. 609 The law of testamentary disposition ... as it affects estates of freehold duration and tenure; or as it is commonly expressed, the law of devises. 1858 Lo. St. Leonaros Handy Bk. Prop. Law xx. 151 A general devise or bequest... will pass any real or personal estate which you have power to

appoint in any manner you think proper. 1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. V. xxiii. 329 For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect. 1895 Pollock & Mattlano Hist. Eng. Law 11. 322 In the year 1182... the king made, not indeed his testament, but his division or devise (divisam suam) of a certain portion of his fortune.

8. 1580 Puttentham Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 241 No man can say its his by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testatuurs denice. 1618 Bolton Florus II. xx. 157 The people... entring upon the whole estate, retained it... by vertue of his device, and Testament. a 1636 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law xiv. (1636) 58 If I devise the mannour of D... of which at that time I am not seised... this device is void.

Devised (dIvolval), ppl. a. [f. Devised v. + -ED !] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see the verb.

see the verb.

see the verb.

1532 HULDET, Deuised, cogitatus.. Deuised in thought, or purposed precisely, meditatus.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet.

(1580) 179 Allegories, and darke devised sentences.

1611 Bible 2 Pet. i. 16 Wee have not followed cunningly deuised fables.

1634 Canne Necess. Separ. (1849) 82 Worthly speaketh M. Perkins.. when men set up a devised worship, they set up also a devised God. a 1850 Calhoun Wks.

(1874) IV. 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states.

Devisee (divoizi). Law. [f. Devise v. + -El.]

Devisee (divoizi'). Law. [f. Devise v. + - EE.] The person to whom property is devised by will: see Devise v. 4. (Correlative to devisor.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 Iten. VIII, c. 5 \(\circ\) 17 The right and title of the donees, feoffes, lessees, and deuisees therof. 1602 Fullerke and Pl. Parall. 33 The deuisee cannot take the goodes without the deliuerie of the executor. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life. 1813 Examiner 8 Feb. 95/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legatee of .. the uncle's property. 1875 Poste Gains 11. Comm. (ed. 2) 227 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate by descent, Devisee denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

Devisely, obs. var. Divisely adv.

Devisely, obs. var. DIVISELY adv.

Devisement. rare. [a. OF. devisement, f. deviser to Devise: see -MENT.]

deviser to DEVISE: see -MENT.]

1. Description. (Cf. DEVISE v. 13.)

1. cayas E. E. Allit. P. A. 1019, I knew hit by his deuysement, In be apocalypper be apostel lohan. As lohan denysed set say I bare.

2. The act of devising or contriving; a device.

1541 Wyarr Defence Wks. (1861) p. xxvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for devisement of the dilating of the matters.

1879 [S. Moses] Spirit-Identity 97 App. 11. § 5 Cunning devisements of curious brains.

Deviser (d'voi 201). Also 4 Sc. dewisowr, 4-6 deuysour, 4-7 diviser, 6 deuisour, deuysar, -er, 6-7 (9) devisor. [ME. devisour, a. AF. devisour = OF. devisor, -eur, f. devisor to Devise. In mod.Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see Devisor) the suffix is changed into the common agentending -ER.]

Conding -ER.]

One who devises; a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc.: cf. the verb.

1533 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. ccxxxi. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytwene them, and chefe deuysour therof.

1538 Starkey England II. iii. 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys.

1571 Golding Calvin on P's. vii. 16 Devisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises.

1577 Northerooke Dieing (1843) 116 Who was the first deuisour of dyce playing? 1614 Raleigh Hist. World III.

24 The deviser of the mischiefe against Cyrus. 1646 Str. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. I. iii. 11 They are daily mocked into errour by sublete devisors. 1672 Eachard Hodde's State Nat. (1705) 11 As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing. 1791 Cowper Hidd IV. 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles! 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 629 The first deviser of the scheine.

+ b. One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc.): cf. Devise v. 9. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce xx. 72 Devysouris of that fest till be.

1375 BARBOUA Bruce XX. 72 Devysouris of that fest till be. c 1500 Three Kings Sons 182 The kynge was the best diviser that any man coude fynde.

that any man coude fynde.

† C. One who prepares the plans of a building, etc.; an architect. Obs.

1548 PATTEN Exped. Scott. in Arb. Garner III. 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made. 1581 MULCASTER Positions xil. (1887) 242 What should. maryners, deuisours, architectes. do with latin. 1647 Hawaro Crown Rev. 23 Devisor of the Buildings.

Devising (divolvin), vol. sb. [f. Devise v. +-INO l.] The action of the verb Devise; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

1400 Lanfrauc's Cirurg. (MS. B) 106 Aftere be devysinge

ing, planning, invention, etc.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. (MS. B) 106 Aftere be devysinge
of my symple wytt. 1530 Patsgr. 213/2 Devisyng, deuts.

1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 11. viii, That in them God hath.

16th his intent to be accomplished by our diuisiages. a 1610
Healey Theophrastus, Newes Jorging (1636) 32 A devising
of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the Inventor.

1879 McCarthy Own Times 11. xxiii. 190 He sometimes
rode in a curious little cab of his own devising. 1885
BRIDGES Nero 1. i. 2/2 The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness.

4 h. Conversation talking (DEVISE 21 14). Ohe.

+ b. Conversation, talking (DEVISE v. 14). Obs. 1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 178 He thought... such a companie...would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but now perceaved himselfe to be rather in a . . silent place.

c. Law. The bequeathing of real property (DE-

VISE v. 4). 1868 Rocers Pol. Econ. xvii. (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

Devision, obs. form of Division.

Devisor (divol'zāi). Law. Also 6-7 -our. [a. AF. devisour, = OF. deviseor, -eur, f. deviser to Devise. Formerly used in all senses of the vb., for which DEVISER is now the general form.] One who devises (real property) by will; one who

One who devises (real property) by will; one who makes a devise. (Correlative to devisee.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or deuisour which shall make any such devise by his last will in writing. 1574 [see Devise 56.] 1657 Sig H, Grimstone in Croke's Rep. 1. 476 The intent of the devisor. 1767 Blackstone Comm. 11, 379 No afterpurchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor re-publishes his will. 1876 Digby Real Prop. viii. 351 No liability attached to the lands in the hands of the devisee for the devisor.

Douison of the devisor.

Devisor, -our, obs. forms of Deviser. + Devitable, a. Obs.- of L. devitare Devite v. + -BLE.

1727 Balley vol. 11, Devitable, easy to be shunned or avoided.

**Devitalize** (dřvoi tăloiz), v. [f. De- II. r + VITALIZE.] trans. To deprive of vitality or vital

vitalize.] trans. To deprive of vitality or vital qualities; to render lifeless or effete.

1849 I. Taylor Loyola & Yes. (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized. 1861

H. Macmillan Footnotes Page Nat. 223 Those [persons].. being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food. 1869 [see Devive]. 1876 Contemp. Rev. XXVIII. 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine. 1883 II. Drummon Nat. Law in Spir. W. (ed. 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

Hence **Devitalized, Devitalizing** ppl. adjs.; also **Devitalization**, the action of devitalizing.

1866 Reader 1 Sept. 770 Fungi.. flourish on .. surfaces.. which belong to devitalized beings. 1871 Sat. Rev. 1 Apr. 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food .. to meet the devitalization' which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families. 1875 II. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 349 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON Dis. Mod. Life 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations.

\*\*Thevitation\*\* Obs. Trans. Lad I. devitation.

+ **Devitation**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. devitation-em, n. of action f. devitare: see next.] Shunning, avoiding; exhortation to shun: the opposite of

invitation.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 45 If there be any here that .. will venture himselfe a guest at the Denils Banket, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning.

1623 COCKERAM, Devilation, an eschuing.

† Devi'te, v. Ohs. rare—1. [f. I.. devilare to shun, avoid, f. De. I. 3 + vilare to shun. Cf. In-

VITE.] trans. To shun.

1549 CHALONER Erasm. Moria Enc. R iij a, I exhorte you
to devite or shonne the company of heretikes.

¶ nonce-use. To ask not (to do): the opposite

183a Lamb Let. to Cary in Life & Lett. Wks. (1865) 174 1 am de-vited to come on Wednesdays.

Devitrification (d/vi:trifik ēl·ʃən). [a. mod. F. dévitrification (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. dévitrifier: see next.] The action or process of devitrifying; deprivation of vitreous character; esp. change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline

change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystamine condition.

1832 G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl. xvi. 317 heading, On the Devitrification of Glass. Ibid. 326 The devitrification was by no means perfect. 1865 Ecclesiologist XXVI. 269
The process of de-vitrification in ancient painted glass, 1879 Rutley Stud. Kocks x. 163 The development of microliths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass. 1881 Jupu Volcances ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily nudego 'devitrification'.

Devitrify (divitrifai), v. [f. De- II. 1 + VITRIFY; app. after F. devitrifier (1803 in Ilatz. Darm.).] trans. To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties: to cause (glass or a vitreous sub-

or properties; to cause (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in

stance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence Devitrified ppl. a.

1832 G. R. Porera Porcelain 4 Gl. 325 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows. Ibid.

326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity. Ibid. xvi. heading, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature.

1879 Rutley Stud. Rocks x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque.

Devive, v. nonce-wd. [f. De-II. 1, after revive.] trans. To render lifeless, devitalize.

1869 Owen in Microsc. Irnl. May 294 Organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times.

Devize, obs. form of DEVISE.

**Devocalize** (dlvou kăloiz), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Vocalize.] trans. To make (a vowel or voice con-

1877 SWEET Phonetics 142 [W] often becomes (bh) and even (v), which, when a voiceless coasonant follows, is devocalised to f). 1888—Eng. Sounds 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage. devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath coasonant.

Hence **Devocalization**.

1879 Sweet in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 484 Before voiceless stops there is always devocalization.

† **Devocate**, v. Obs. rarc. [f. L. devocat-ppl. stem of devocare to call off, away, or down, f. Dr. I. 1, 2 + vocare to call.] trans. To call down.

trans. To call down.
(In quot. 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for derogate.)

\*\*1570 Presson Cambyses in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 188 The Commons of you do complain. From them you devocate.

1633 W. Struther True Happiness 52 Superstitious worshippers thinks by their prayers, as charmes, to devocat and draw God out of heaven.

† Devocation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. dēvocāre: see prec. and -ATION.] A calling down or ways.

away.

1623 Cockeram II, A Calling downe, deuocation, 1661 Rust Origen in Phenix (1721) 1, 33 All corporcal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it. 1680 Hallywell Melampr. of (I'.) To be Ireed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

Devoid (divoid), a. Also 5-6 devolde, -voyde, 5 vode, 6 -voyd. [Originally pa, pple. of Devoid voided: see next.]

devoided: see next.]

of DEVOID 21, short for (or conateral variant of) devoided: see next.]

With of: Empty, void, destitute (of some attribute); entirely without or wanting. (Originally patticipial, like bereft, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive.)

1400 Rom. Rose 3723 Devoid of pride certaine she was 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1, v. So is my meaning cleane devoyde of syn. c 1465 Pol. Rel. 4. L. Poems (1866) 2 Devode of vices. 1509 Hawes Conv. Swearers 47 Go lytell treaty e deudyde of eloquence. 1530 Paison. 310h Devoyde, without or delyvered of a thyng. ruyde. 163 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) for He lay speechlesse, deudid of sence and motion. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxiii. (1622) 126 Talconer Shipur, in. 181 A wretch deformid, devoid of evry grace. 1865 W. G. Palgarve Arabia I. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension.

D. without of: Void, empty. rare.
1590 Spenser F. Q. i. ix. 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoyd, And nought but pressed gras where she had lyen. I sorrowed all so much as earst I joyd.

+ Devoid, v. Obs. or rare. Forms: 4-7 devoyde, 4-6 -vode, 5-6 -voyd, -vyde, 5-7 -void (e, 4-5)

4-6 -vode, 5-6 -voyd, -vyde, 5-7 -void(e, 4-5 dewoyde, 5 -voyede, 6 -wod, -woyd, -wid).

[a. OF. de-, desvoidier, -vuidier, -voyder, in mod. F. dévider, f. de-, des (L. dis-) + vuide, mod. vide, empty. Cf. med. L. distacuare, in same sense. []

(In 15-16th c. sometimes confused in form with Divine)
† 1. trans. To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel; to void. Obs.

remove, expel; to void. Obs.
c135 E. E. Allit. P. A. 15 Wyschande bat wele pat wont watz whyle deuoyde my wrange. Ibid. B. 544 Devoydynge be vylanye pat venkquyst his bewez. c1400 Rom. Rose 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoided clene. a1400-50 Alexander 4127 Auyrice & errogannee & all we devoide. c1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 45 Devoyde bo wormetone alle bydene. c1485 Digby Myst. 111. 787 Wexal gete yow leches, 30wer peynes to devyde. 1508 Dixnaa Tua Mariit Wem. 166, I sall the venome devoid with a vent large, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. 45, 61, 63, 64.
+ b. To destroy, annihilate. Obs.
c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 908 For we schal tyne bis toun & traybely disstrye, Wyth alle bis wysez so wykke wystly deuoyde. a 1400-50 Alexander 3875 To be deuowrid & devoidid and vencuste for euire.
+ c. To empty out, pour out, discharge. Obs.

devoided and vencuste for euire.

† c. To empty out, pour out, discharge. Obs.

\*\*c 1450 Bk. Curtasye 718 in Babees Bk. (1868) 323 For a pype
ber is insyde so clene, Pat water deuoydes, of selver schene.

1513 Douglas \*\*Eneis\*\* xiii. i. to The Latya pepyll...gan
devoid [r. r. devode], and hostit owt full cleyr Deip from
that brestis the hard sorow smart.

† 2. To vacate; to leave. Obs.

\*\*c 1335 Ceer de L. 1228 He took hys doughter by the hand,
And bad her swythe devoyde hys land. \*\*a 1450 Le Merte
Arth.\*\* 1167 There-fore devoyde my companye. 1545
\*\*Aberdeen Reg. V. 19 (Jam.) He is ordanit to dewid the
town within xxiiij houris.

† b. refl. To withdraw (oneself). Obs.

\*\*a 1400 Cev. Myst. (Shaks, Soc.) 243, I am with 30w at alle
tymes whan 3e to councel me calle, But for a short tyme
myself I devoyde. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 123 Or tha
culd diuyde thame of that land, Tha war baith tane and fast
bund fit and hand.

† c. intr. (for refl.) To go away, withdraw.

\*\*c 1485 Dighy Myst. v. 380 Here lucyfere devoydeth, and
commyth in ageyne as a goodly galannt. 1497 in Thil.
Trans. XLII. 421 That they devoyd and pass with
thame.

† 3. trans. To avoid shun: to ret out of the way

+3. trans. To avoid, shun; to get out of the way of. Obs.

of. Obs.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxxv. xviii, I ful swyftly dyd
geve back ful oft, For to devoyde his great strokes unsoft.
1530 Palson. 515/1 It shalbe harde to devoyde this mater;
ce scroyt forte chose de euiter ceste matiere.

4. To empty; to make void or empty. Obs.
a 1400-50 Alexander 2038 Alexander. clekis vp be coupe
& putis in his bosom. Anohire boll was him brojt & bathe
he deuoydid. c 1430 Lydo. in Turner Dom. Archit. III. 39
The canell scoured was so clene, And deuoyded into secrete
wyse.

The canell scoured was so was so was so was expected by the source was so was expected by the solution of the

purpose, yf they were utterly divoided of theyr accostumed

purpose, it they were interly divoided of they raccostumed nature?

† 5. To render void or of none effect. rare -1.
1601 Br. W. Barlow Defence 225 Least. the Apostles labour, by their carelesse leutife, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased.

6. To make devoid; to divest. rare. nonce-wd.
1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 372 In any minds, so devoided of their religious sentiments.

† Hence Devoi ded ppl. a., divested, made void.
1878 Lyd. Bochas I. ii. (1544) 4 l., As a prince devoyded of all grace Against God he gan for to compasse. 1605
11.MMR Quersti. I. iii. to Those things which are made by arte. are denoided of all sense and motion.

† Devoi der. Obs. rare -1. [f. Devoid v. +
-ER = OF. type desvuideer, of which the form. desvuideresse, devoyderesse, is recorded by Godefroy.]

vuideresse, devoyderesse, is recorded by Godefroy.]

An expeller, a driver out.

14. Lydg. Temple of Glass 329 O blisful sterre..denoider

Devoir (see below), sb. Forms: a. 3-6 dever, (4 deverre), 4-5 devere, (5 deveer, -yr, -ire, -yer, deyver, deffere, 6 debuer), β. 4-6 dever, -yer, deyver, deffere, 6 debuer). B. 4-0 devor, 4-7 devour, 5 divour, 5-6 devoure, 5-7 Sc. devore, 6-7 deavour. 7. 5- devoir, 5-7 devoire, devoyr(e, devoyer, 6-7 devoier. [ME. dever, a. OF. deveir (= Pr. dever, Sp. deber, It. devere, dovere), substantive use of pres. inf. of verb:-L. debere to owe. In Eng. the stress was shifted from (dever) to (dever, dever), and this subsequently often spelt devour, devor, deavour: cf. Endeavour. In the 15th e., and esp. by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr. devoir, though, even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, de voir being treated merely as a variant spelling of devor, devour. Dever occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving devoir, in 16-17th c. often anglicized as devoyer, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (dovwair, devwois, derwoi); though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (de vol) as in endeavour.]

torically, to pronounce it (devo1) as in endeavour.]

1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. to do one's devoir). arch.

a. a1300 Curser M. 21901 (Cott.) All liueand thing on sere maners dos pair deuer [v. r. deuerre]. c 1315 Shoreham 54 And 33f hy [clerkes] douth wel hare dever Ine thyse heritage. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 71 Als knyght did his deuere [rime austere]. c 1400 Destr. Troy 234 Do bi deuer duly as a duke nobill. c 1430 Digr. Lyf Manhode 1. xli. (1860) 25 To do alwey my deueer. 1462 DAUBENEY in Paston Lett. No. 452 II. 103 The Lords. thysk they do ryght well her devyer, and be worthey moche thanke of the Kyng.

B. 1377 Lange. P. Pl. B. xiv. 136 Til he have done his

Faston Lett. No. 452 11. 103 The Lords.. thynk they do ryght well her devyer, and be worthey moche thanke of the Kyng.

B. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XIV. 136 Til he haue done his deuor and his dayes fourne. a 1470 THYDET Casar iv. (1530) 5 Doyng the devoure of myne office. 1489 (MS.) Barbot R Brick XI. 430 Thai stalwardly sall stand, And do thair deuour as thai aw. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 35 Do your devore and dewtie. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Flyting 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done their devore. Of that matter to make remained no more. 1606 HOLLAND Sacton. 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe their devour Charioteers, Runners and Killers of savage beasts. y. a 1430 (MS.) Chaucer Man of Law's T., Head-link 38 tellesm.) Thanne haue ye do your deuoir atte leeste [so Hengwit, devoire Petw., deuer Corp. & Lansd., denyr Camb., deuoir Harl.] 1485 CANTON Chas. Gl. 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys deuoyr. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxix. 236 And Drurie deulie did his ful deuoir. 1589 GREEKE Menaphon (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his devoyre. 1608 L. Machin Dumbe Knight i, What devoyre Draws you within these lists? 1682 N. O. Boilcan's Lutrin it. 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, E're I forget the sence of my Devoire. 1738 Warburton Dri. Legat. 1. 28 Exactly perform to one another the Devoirs of Citizens. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth viii, I think the Knight of Kinfauns will do his devoir by the burgh in peace or war. 1875 W. S. HAWWARD Love agst. World 37 Did my worthy biother do his devoir as a gallant knight should?

† 2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. to do one's devoir, to thut oneself in devoir = et o do what one

† 2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. to do one's devoir, to put oneself in devoir = to do what one can, to endeavour (to do something'). Obs.

a. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. XII. 2, I have do my deuer be dowed to teche. c1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 659 in Babees Bk. (1868) 162 pus y shalle do my devere To enforme yow. 1482-8 Plumpton Corr. 59, I shall put me in dever to fullfill your intent. 1537 T. Cumtun in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. II. 91, I have. don my debuer accordying to the teneur of hit. 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. XXII. 26 And those that doe their deuer To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

his name.

B. \$c1400 Song Roland 498 Trist us neuer If we in this name.

B. \$c1400 Song Roland 498 Trist us neuer If we in this mater do not our deuour. 1451 Paston Lett. No. 114 I. 154, I. wol put me in devour for to execute your comaundements. 1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811)240 Letne of me and do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to disseuor. 1513 Mose Rich. III, Wks. 66/2 He woold doe his vitermost deuor to set the realm in good state. 1533 — Answ. Poysoned Bk. libid. 1072/2 Wening that his owne deuour wer in vaine. 1664 Flodden F. iii. 22 Your deavours here are all in vain.

y. 1470-85 Maldon Arthur VII. xxiii, I am moche beholdynge vnto that knyght, that hath put soo his body in deuoyre to worshippe me and my courte. 1509 Barclav Shyp 6f Folys (1874) II. 251 Doynge his denoyr for the same ay to prouyde. c 1534 tr. Fol. Very. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1844) 15 The Duke

of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their devoire the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry. 1602 MARSTON Ant. & Mel. II. Prol., May we be happie in our weake devoyer. 1671 Mas. Behn Forc'd Marriage 1. iv, No, my Erminia, quit this vain devoir, And follow Love that may preserve us all. † 3. Service due or rendered to any one. Obs. 1816 (MSS after 1802) Charles Pars. 7. 260 (Fillesm.)

†3. Service due or rendered to any one. Obs. c 1386 (MSS. after 1400) Chaucer Pars. T. ? 690 (Ellesm.) As Reson is and skile it is that men do hir deuoir ther as it is due [v. rr. deuoire, devoyre, deuere, deuyr]. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 98 Yf. she yeldeth the denoure of maryage ayenst her wyll. 1500 Maalowe Edw. II, v. i, To do your highness service and devoir. Berkeley would die. 1642 Chas. I in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692) I. 632 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and Devoiers due of their said Lands and Possessions. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India & P. 46 It may be wondred why the French did not assist us. the reality is, they offered their Devoirs, but we must equip their Ships. 1742 Young M. Th. vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are aweful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our devoir.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in pl., dutiful respects, courteons attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. to do or pay one's devoir(s (to some

pl., dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. to do or pay one's devoir(s (to some one). (The current sense.)

o, B. 14... Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 107 That he hym selfe [Herod] wold after goo Vnto the chyld and hys degver doo.

a 1845 Hood Patibless Nelly Gray iv, He went to pay her his devours, When he'd devoured his pay!

y. 1513 Branshaw St. Werburge 1. 655 This royall maryage was solemphysed. They frendes, cosyns redy on euery syde To do theyr denoyre. 1669 Dryden Wild Gallant iv. i, I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my devoirs. 1673 — Marr. à la Mode II. i, O, my dear, I was just going to pay my devoirs to you. 1676 Shadwell. Vi thoso. 1, He's come to pay his devoir to you. 1754 Richaroson Grandison Let. 14 Oct., I am come down to pay my devoirs to Miss Byron. I hope for acceptance. 1762 European Mag. I. 248 She.. resisted the devoirs of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 I. Scort Vis. Paris 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their devoirs to the expectant chambermaids. 1873 Browning Red Cott. M.-cap 141 When he paid devoir To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state. 1880 DISARLI Endym. Ixiv, Prince Florestan paid his grave devoirs, with a gaze which seemed to search into Lady Roehampton's inmost heart.

† 5. pt. Moneys due; dues; dnties. Obs.

[1360 Act 34 Edvo. 111, c. 18 Paiant lour custumes & autres devoirs au Roi. 1378. Act 2 Rich. 11, Stat 1 c. 3 Custumes, subsides et autres devoirs de Calays.] 1502 Arnoloce Chron. (1811) 125 The said William Herris sued a plee from the courte X plain too the court of Rome in a cause of deuors hanging bewint oon Alis Doughtirlawe of R. S. and the said William. 1503 4. Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 27 § 1 The Kinges duetic called the devours or Custume of Calays. 1641 Termes de la Ley 116 b, [tr. quot. 1378] Customes and subsidies, and other devoires of Caleis.

† Devoir, v. Obs. rare. In 6 dever, devoyre. [f. prec. sb.] intr. and reft. = Endeavoure.

1830 Palson, 514/21 dever, I appl

**Devoche**, v. Obs. rare-o. [ad. L. dēvocāre (see Devocate): after convoke, invoke, which go

(see DEVOCATE): after convoke, invoke, which go back to French originals.]

1623 COCKERAM, Devoke, to call downe.

Devolatilize: see DE- II. I.

† Devo'lt, -vou'lt, pa. pple. Obs. [a. Anglo-Fr. devolt=F. dévolu, repr. L. dévolūtus, pa. pple. of devolvère.] = DEVOLVED.

1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. II. xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he..present not, then the presentment is devolt [ed. 1721 devoulte] to the Patriark.

† Devolute the gold of Obs. [ad. L. devolütus]

† Devolute, ppl. a. Obs. [ad L. devolut-us pa. pple. of devolvere: see Devolve.] Devolved, transmitted down.

transmitted down.

1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 53 Alisaundre rejoysed the kyngdam of Babilon, that was thanne...devolute to the kyngdam of Perse.

1513 Mose Rich. III, Wes. 63 Y' right and title of [the crown of England]...is., deuolute & comen vnto y\* most excellent prince y\* lord protector.

1521 Dial. on Laws Eng. xxxi. (1638) 54 If a Title. be once devolute to the heire in the taile.

1621 R. Johnson Way to Glory 41 The monarchie of the Romans... became devolute to Julian the apostate. [1721 St. German's Doct. 4 Stud. 261 Specially if the collation he devolute to the Pope.]

1721 Payaluta (devollyt). n. rave. [f. I., dēvolūt-

Devolute (devol'it), v. rare. [f. L. dēvolūt-ppl. stem of dēvolvēre: see Devolve.]

1. trans. To pass or transfer by devolution; to

DEVOLVE.

DEVOLVE.

\$\circ \text{1534} \text{ tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1846) 1. 127 \text{ At the lengthe the monarchie was devoluted to one onlie. 1548 Hall. Chron. 182 The saied Crowne... should immediatly bee divoluted to the Duke of Vorke. 1590-6 LAMBAROF Peramb. Kent (1826) 229 The right of the Advowson was devoluted unto him. 1586 Ferre Blaz. Gentrie 31 The coat deuoluted to the bearer from his annecestours. 1891 Pall Mall G. 28 July 2/2 The House will devise means of devoluting some of its work to more leisured bodies.

2. intr. To lapse.

1893 A. Kenealy Molly & Man 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had devoluted through the ages.

Devolution (devolin \( \) = \( \) = \( \) = \( \) = \( \) = \( \) \( \) = \( \) \( \) = \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) = \( \) \( \

see Devolve and -ION.]

I. From the intrans. senses of the verb.

lit. Rolling down; descending or falling with

1. Ill. Rotting down, descending or rolling motion. arch.
1623 Cockeand Devolution, a rolling downe. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills.

Ibid. (1723) 257 This Deterration . . or Devolution of Earth and Sand from the Mountains.

2. fig. The rolling or passing on of time; descent

or passing on through a series of revolutions or

or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc.

1630 Jackson Creed vi. xviii, The possible devolutions or alternations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent. 1651 Rateigh's Chost 157 After a long devolution of years fulfilled. 1826 C. Butler Life Grotius 1. 3 heading, Boundaries and Devolution of the Empire of Germany during the Carlovingian Dynasty. 1841: Blackw. Mag. L. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or devolution as we call it, through ranges of different machinery. 1843 Ibid. LIV. 541 The 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or fig. of qualities, etc.

'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or fig. of qualities, etc.

1545 Upall, etc. Erasm. Far. Pief. 11 By a moste just and right denolucion, and dyscent of inheritaunce of the crounes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 Swinsurent Estaments 201 The legacie is lost without hope of deuolution thereof to the executors or administrators. 1631 Donne in Schect. (1840) 30 Now for the riches themselves. he may have them by devolution from his patents. 1706 De Foe Jure Div. 18. 194 If Kings by Jus Divinum wear the Crown, By natiral Devolution handed down. 1827 Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) III. xiv. 95 The party of lord Danby. asserted a devolution of the crown on the princess of Orange. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (ed. 6) 10 A force cannot originate otherwise than by devolution from some pre-existing force or forces.

4. The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse. 1593 Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch. 349 To loose their right. by devolution, when they neglected their time aboue sixe monethes. 1696 Bilount Glossop. Devolution. a falling into lapse. 1661 Brammall Yust. Vind. vi. 129 A thousand other artifices to get money. As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 Heanne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 An Empty Fellow . whom the Archbp. of Caut. Dr. Tennison, put into the Society upon the Devolution to him of that Power. 1712 Ibid. III. 331 If it [election of Warden of New Coll.] be not determind within 12 Days there will be a Devolution. 1769 Blackstone Comm. IV. 62 Vacating the place or office, and a devolution of the right of election for that turn to the crown. 1872 Jervis Gallican Ch. 1. Introd. 23 mot., 'Devolution' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† b. The passing of jurisdiction

rope, by reason of tailure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† b. The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. Obs.
1593 Bilson Gort. Christ's thuild provide the control of the provide the control of the provide the control of the contro

5. The passing of the power or authority of one

D. The passing of the power of authority of one person or body to another.

1765 BLACESTONE Comm. I. 162 This devolution of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people. 1875 Baves Holy Rom. Emp. xiv. (ed. 5) 236 The complete exclusion. of any notion of a devolution of authority from the sovereign people.

the sovereign people.

6. Biol. (opposed to Evolution): Degeneration. 1882 H. S. Carenter in Homilet. Monthly Sept. 688 If there be e-volution, there surely is de-volution, a degradation of the species. 1892 Pop. Sc. Monthly XLI. 709 Psychical disease, the progress of which in contrast with evolution is called devolution.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb. +7. The action of throwing down. Obs. 1663 Bp. Patrick Paral. Pilgr. 303 In those submissions and devolutions of ourselves before our Lord.

8. 6a. The causing of anything to descend or fall

8. fig. The causing of anything to descend or fall upon (any one); the handing (of anything) on to a successor.

a successor.

1621 Sanderson Serm. 1. 169, 2. The suspension of his judgment for his time; 3. And the devolution of it upon Jehoram. 1702 C. Mathea Magn. Chr. v. 11. (1852) 255 A devolution of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it. 1858 Gladstock Homer 1. 489 A devolution of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs.

18 The apparature of the state of the support of the suppor

9. The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; esp. the delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties

delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees.

1780 T. Jefferson Lett. Writ. (1893) 11. 305 Disappointments which flowed from the devolution of his duties on Deputies acting without a head. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the ceutral Legislature by judicious devolution. 1880 GLADSTONE 59. in Partt. 28 Feb., The day when there may be wisely devised, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the devolution of such portions of its powers as may be safely devolved, with the view of

lightening its duties. 1888 — in Daily News 6 Nov. 6/2
They were passed by the Grand Committees—passed by the method of what is called devolution. 1889 G. FINDLAY
Eng. Kailway 15 The management of this great service is nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision.
+10. Math. = EVOLUTION 4b. Obs.
1690 LEYBOURN Curs. Math. 343 Eduction of the Lesser Root by Devolution.

Devolutive. a. ff. L. dévolut. (see Devolution)

Root by Devolution. **Devolutive**, a. [f. L. dëvolût- (see DEVOLUTE) +-IVE.] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution.

1872 Jerus Gallian Ch. l. lutrod. 76 Whether the appel comme d'abus had a 'suspensive', or only a 'devolutive'

**Devolve** (dřvρ·lv), v. [ad. L. dēvolv-čre to roll down, f. DE- I. I + volvěre to roll.]

I. trans.

1. To roll down; to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to

motion; also to the thing rolled up), to unfurl (a sail). arch.

c 1430 Pallad. on Ilusb. xi. 497 Thenne hem to the plesses they devolve. 1623 Cockeram, Denolue, to role downe. 1641 Mervin in Rushw. Hist. Coll. II. (1692) L 217 These like Straws and Chips play'd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Roine. 1700 Prior Carmen Seculare 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1758 Murriy Orphan of China II. ii. 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 Beattie Julen. of Paris lix, Who. All to the storm the unfetter'd sail devolve. 1846 Dr Quincey Spst. Heavens Wks. Ill. 171 Where little England. now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets. fig. 1610 Barrough Meth. Physick Pref. (1639) 2 Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages. 1830 Tennyson Character, He spake of virtue. And with. a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods.

+b. To roll over so as to cause to fall; to over-

† b. To roll over so as to cause to fall; to overturn, overthrow. Obs.

1470 Harding Chron, xcviii. iv, All his nacyon Deuolued were, and from theyr ryght expelled. 1608 Herwood Rafe of Lucrece v. iv, They behind him will devolve the bridge.

1630 (Leveland D Wes, (1687) 215 That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

† C. To roll away (from a person). Obs.

1634 Gataker Disc. Apol. 10 He was solicitous to devolv and depel from himself. the note of avarice.

† d. To roll (to and fro). Obs. rare.

1735 Pore Odyst. xx. 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd, in self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd.

2. fig. To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (into some state or condition).

1533 Bellennen Livy II. (1822) 145 All the soumes, quhilkis

of time (iiilo some state or condition).

1533 BELLENDEN Lity It. (1822) 145 All the soumes, quhilkis war afore devolvit in dett, war commandit to be restorit to thair creditouris.

1545 Joyn Exp. Dan. xi. (R.) Thus was the worlde 47 yeris before Crystis birthe devoluded into the fourth monarchie called the Romane and last emptye.

1644 Hunton Vind. Treat. Monarchy viii. 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy by Conquest.

3. fg. To cause to pass to or fall upon (a person).

a. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another).

3. To cause to pass to or iall upon (a person...

a. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another).

138 Leland Itin. VI. 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolved now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Deringe.

1590 Swinderne Testaments 291 The legacie is not devolved to his executors.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 565 The inheritance discluded by marriage vnto the Maynards.

1659 B. Harris Parical's Iron Age 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy.

1751 Jouinson Rambler

No. 121 7 5 Students...can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times.

† b. To cause to pass (to or into the hands of another); especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders. Obs.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. 1. (1599) 6 They were disoluted to the sea Apostolike by the disposing of the lawes.

1602 Fullecke Fanderies 32 The State being now. devoluted to the dregges of the people.

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621)

1239 Pronouncing their lives, their goods. 1. to be confiscate and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers.

1622 Donnes Serm. (b. VI. 212 By their connivence that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand.

1692 Locke Gowt. 11. (1592) Locke Gowt. 11. (1511 (Rtldg.) 108 War., naturally devolves the command into the king's., authority.

1726 Avilier Parergon 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution; because it devolves the cause to a Superiour Judge.

1730 Tho Cause to fall or alight (on or upon an object). Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny III. 460 The denomination of these

† C. To cause to fall or alight (on or upon an object). Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 460 The denomination of these criminall ludges.. being thus devolued vpon them, there continued. 1649 MILTON Eikon. 30 The King envying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1667 — P. L. x. 133 Least on my head both sin and punishment..be all Devolv'd. a 168a Sia T. Browne Tracts 172 The last excuse devolveth the errour..upon Crossus. 1703 De Foe Shortest Way w. Dissenters Misc. 429 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners.

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall upon (any one); esp. to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.)

legate to deputies dulies for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.)

1633 Br. Hall Hand Texts 316 All affaires..of the King's household..shall be devolved upon his fidelity. 1641 SMECTYMNULS Vind. Answ. x. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power. 1754 Hums Hist. Eng. I. xiv. 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government. 1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1783) I. 183 The Spanish court. was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India 11. v. ii. 354 The master. becomes too weak

to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved.

1847 Addison Law of Contracts 1. 1. \$ 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who.. devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague. 1886 C. H. Pearson in Victorian Ket. 2 Feb. 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives.

† 4. To throw (a person) ufon (some resource).

1636 Wilson alias Knott Direction to be observed by N. N.

11. If the true Church may erre.. we are still devolued either upon the private Spirit.. or else vpon naturall wit and judgement. a 1672 Ween in Gutch Coll. Car. 1. 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy.

15 Burningce Causa Dei 166 He., then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it.

11. intrans.

5. To roll or flow down from (a source). arch.

11. intrans.

5. To roll or flow down from (a source`. arch.
1630 Lord Banians 18 (L.) Streams that had in rolling
currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the
rivers below. 1725 Pore Odyss. IV. 34 Two youths whose
semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the
source of Jove. 1771 SMOLLETT Ode to Leven-Water
17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze
thy waters make. 1783 W. F. Martyn Geog. Jlag. 11. 320
The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior
parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellets. 1847 R. CHAMBERS Traditions Edin. 188 It was a
goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close.

8. fig. To roll or flow on to or into (some con-

6. fig. To roll or flow on to or into (some con-

dition).

1579 FENTON Guicciard, v. (1618) 197 That the matters ... would with speed divolue to their perfection. Ibid. (1618) 299
The affaires of the Pisans .. did daily divolue into greater straits. 1678 Marvell Growth Popery Wks. 1875 IV. 300 To raise, betwix the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French government, till he should insensibly devolve into them. a1859 De Quincer Theban Sphine Wks. X. 328 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or order.

impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order.

a. To pass or fall to another, esp. through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder.

c 1555 Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1683 Bril. Spec. 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to Rule, or choose their Rulers. 1754 Hunk Hist. Emg. 111. Ixi, 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 22 Reing then entirely abandoned by the clergy. the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved. ... into the hands of laymen. 1786 Burke Warren Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the governour and one member of the council.

b. To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession to (on, upon) anyone.

1611 Speed Hist. Cl. Brit. Vix. xliv. 150 The Empire thus denolued to Dioclesian. 1653 of Stanter Hist. Philos. (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus. 1689 in Somers Tracts II. 341 H a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him. 1213 Elthowon Autobios, (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children. 1752 Johnson Kambler No. 168 P 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir. 1866 Sura Winter in Lond. III. 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

C. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon anyone. c. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon

anyone.

176 Robertson Chas. V, V. IV. 418 After Bourbon's death, the command... devolved on Philibert de Chalons. 1791 Cowrer Odyss. II. 40 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve. 1819 J. Marshall. Const. Opin. (1839) 208 By the revolution, the duties... of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire. 1860 Tynall Glac. I. xvi. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour. 1884 Manch. Exam. 9 May 5/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them.

8. Of persons: a. To have recourse to (for support); come upon as a charge. b. To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? Obs.

1748 Johnson L. P., Savage Wks. III. 348 His conduct had.. wearied some.. but he might.. still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success. 1751 — Rambler No. 149 ? 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish. 1830 J. Bee Ess. on Foole Foote's Wks. p. ii, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon.. is an unseemly sight. Hence Devo'lving zbl. sb.

1675 Trahierne Chr. Ethics xxvii. 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

Tevolvement (d/vo'lyment). [f. Devolve zb.

father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

Devolvement (divρ'lvměnt). [f. Devolve v. +-MENT.] The action of devolving; devolution.

1847 in Carlo. 1892 Miss Broughton Mrs. Bligh xv. 336

Arrangements for the temporary devolvement of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker.

Devonian (divoanian), a. (sb.) [f. med.L. Devonia, latinized form of Devon, OE. Defena-, Defina-scir Devonshire.]

1.. Of or belonging to Devonshire.

1612 DRAYTON Poly-olb. 1.284 Easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales. 1883 Miss Barddon Just as l am it, A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree.

1887 — Like 4 Unlike xi, The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

b. as sb. A native or inbabitant of Devonshire.

1882 C. E. Mathews in Athensum 23 Dec. 848/1 A treasure not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2. Geol. Name given to a geological formation or 'system' of rocks lying below the Carboniferons and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological

and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine fermation in Devonshite. The rocks called 'Old Red Sandstone' in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 SEROWICE & MURCHISON in Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. 11.

V. 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups [the Cornish Killas and the Devonian slates] collectively by the name Devonian system, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy. 1846 Extpos. Outline of Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation 24 The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next. 1871 Lyell. Stat. Elem. Geol. 421 The name Devonian was given by Sir R. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation. 1873 Dawson Earth & Man v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the tast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1885 Lyell's Stad. Elem. Geol. 418 The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised... to 160. 1bid. 419 There were no ... Reptilia during the Devonian elem. the Devonian age.

the Devonian age.

Devonic (d/vp'nik), a. Geol. rare. [f. as DE-VONIAN + -IC.] = DEVONIAN 2.

1876 DAVIS Polaris Exp. xv. 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic linestone.

Devonite (devonit). Min. [f. Devon + -ITE.]

A synonym of WAYELLITE, from its having been first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire. 1826 EMMONS Min. 214

Devonport: sec DAVENPORT. Devonshire, v.: see DENSHIRE.

Devor, obs. form of DEVOIR.

+ Devoration. Obs. [a. obs. F. devoration, -acion, ad. L. devoration-em (in Vnlgate, n. of action from devorare to Devour.] The action of

devonring or consuming.

1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 94 [Poverty]. is the goulfe of devoracion And fountayne of desolacion. 1614 T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet 72 The decoration of the body is the deuoration of the Substance.

† **Devoratory**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. devoratori-us (Tertull.), i. devorator Devourer: sec-ory.]

Of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 Trapp Comm. Matt. vi. 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils.

1650—Comm. Pentat. III. 112 These devoratory evills, as Tertullian calleth them.

Devoree, .vors(e, obs. ff. DIVORCE.

Devore, obs. ff. DEVOIR, DEVOUR. Devoste, Devot, obs. if. Devour.

Devot, obs. var. of Divor, a sod.

Dévot, dévote : see Devote sb. β.

Devota. Obs. [It. and Sp., fem. of Devoto,

q.v.] A female devotce, a dévote.

1644 Everyn Mem. (1879) L. 134 The church of St. Prudentia in which is a well. visited by many devotas.

† Devotary. Obs. [ad. med.L. dēvētārins, -āria [Dn Cange], dēvēd-ppl. stem: see Devote vand of Vernyn 1 A veterus a dancte.

-āria (Dn Cange), 1. devet- ppt, stem ? see Devote v., and cf. Votary; A votary; a devotee.

1646 J. Gregory Notes & Obs. (1650) so Diana... to whose shrine there went up a more famous. pilgrimage of devotaries. a 1670 Hacker Cent. Serm. (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries.

Devote (dlvvērt), a. and sb. 1 arch. [ad. L. dēvot-ns devoted, consecrated or dedicated by vow,

pa. pple. of devovere to Devote. In Eng. it appears partly as a continuation of ME. devot, -te, variant of DEVOUT, OF. devot, devote. As a sb. it wars generally superseded 1675-1725 by DEVOTEE, and when retained later is usually identified with mod.F. dévote fem., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding F. dévot masc., being occasionally used of the male.]

Occasionally used of the male.]

A. fpl. a. = Devoted. a. with to.
1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. i. 32 So deuote to Aristotle's
Ethickes | frinted checkes|. 1597 Hookea Eccl. Pol. v.
(1632) 209 The places where Idols have beene worshipped are
.deuote to viter destruction. 1613 Sherker Tran. Persia 4
The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was
evermore devote. 1667 Millton P. L. III. 208 To destruction
sacred and devote. 1747 Collins Passions 105 Where is thy
native simple heart Devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art 1 1839
Bailey Festus (1854) 107, I am devote to study.
b. without to.

b. without to.

1599 HARLUYT Voy. I, 148 We. as your perpetual and denote friends.

1599 Warn. Faire Wom. 11. 750, I will be to you a husband so devote.

1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11. i. 1. i. 651, 417 He is thy slave, thy vassall, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty.

B. adj. = DEVOUT.

By meditation and deuote prayer. 1651 Serm. Coron. Chas. II, in Phenix 1. 244 Trajan the Emperor was, Devote ahome. II. Courageous in war. 1839 New Menthy Mag. LV. 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote interjection.

C. sb. A devotee. † a. in form devote. Obs.

1630 DAVENANT Just Italian 1v. Wks. 1872 I. 252 Two faces more allied in all devotes of view I have not seen.
1660 BLOUNT Boscobel 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatique zeal were become Devotes to this great 1601. 1662 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII. (1867)71 He is a devote of the house of Austria. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. v. § 18 Those who from great voluptuaries have turned devotes.

1717 LADV M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Ctess Mar 18 Apr., The difference between an old devote and a young beauty. 1720 Welton Suffer, Son of God I. v. 255 He who seeks to do his Own Will.. has no Claim.. to the Peace or Merit of a Devote.

B. in mod. F. form dévot. fem. dévote.

Will. has no Claim. to the Peace or Merit of a Devote.

\$\mathcal{B}\$. in mod.F. form \$d\(\text{evot}\), fem. \$d\(\text{evot}\) vo.

\$\mathcal{B}\$. in mod.F. form \$d\(\text{evot}\), fem. \$d\(\text{evot}\) vo.

\$\mathcal{B}\$. in mod.F. form \$d\(\text{evot}\), fem. \$d\(\text{evot}\) vo.

\$\mathcal{B}\$. In. saw a great many of those \$D\(\text{evot}\) pass along the Streets. \$\mathcal{T}\_2\) for Lavy M.

W. Montagu \$Let\$. to \$W\$. Montagu \$24\$. Nov., I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess; and I reckon it a great one from her who is a \$d\(\text{evot}\), that she never brought any priest to me. \$179\$ J. Aoams \$D\(\text{dary}\) 14.

\$Dec. Whs. 1831 III. 232 Numbers of \$d\(\text{evot}\) for devots upon their knees. \$1808\$ Scott \$Lett\$. 22 Jan. (1894) I. 92 In her own character as a sort of \$d\(\text{evot}\). \$1866 Mhs. H. Wooo \$S\$.

\$Martin's Eve \text{exxi.}\$ (1874) 395 Maria, poor thing, had no hand in it; she is not a \$d\(\text{evot}\). [f. Devote \$v\$.] Act of devoting, devotion.

devoting, devotion.
1659 R. EEDES Christ's Exalt. Ep. Ded., Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devote.

Devote (dǐvōa't), v. [f. L. dēvōi-, ppl. stem of dēvovēre to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f. De-1. 2 + vovēre to vow, dedicate: cf. also the L. frequentative dēvōtāre, in med.L. much used for devovere.]

1. *trans*. To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally; to

consecrate (to).

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 16 Yours devoted till death. 1599 H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner A iv, Love and friendship. urgeth mee particularly to devote my selfe unto you. 1611 BIBLE Lev. xxvii. 28 No deucted thing that a man shall deuote vnto the Lord. 1665 SIR I. Herbert Trav. (167) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1732 Law Serious C. iv. (ed. 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God. 1802 Lo. Eldon in Vesey's Rep. VII. 73 The Will. devoting the property to charity was producible. 1856 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. i. (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect. 2. To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclu-

sively (to a pursuit, occupation, etc., or to a parti-

sively (to a pursuit, occupation, etc., or to a particular purpose); esp. refl. to devote oneself.

1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 321 He hath devoted, and given vp himselfe to the Contemplation. of her parts and Graces.

1703 Rowe Fair Penil. 1, Devote this day to mirth.

1798 H. Shringe Tvoo Tours Wales 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place.

1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. 3 Had these endowments.. been devoted to national education.

1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 672 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit.

1894 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Introd. 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage.

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction: to doom: to invoke or pro-

or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pro-

or to destruction; to doom; to invoke of pronounce a curse upon.

1647 Power of Keys vi. 133 The Senate..did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once.

1718 Rowe (J.), Let her..Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. 1716 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. ix. 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder. 1821 Lockhart Valerius II. ix. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) I. xxiii. 206 A witches' guild. They scatter, devote, and doom! and doom !

† b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). Obs. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XVI. i, A hearty curse hath been evoted on the head of that author.

devoted on the head of that author.

Hence Devo'ting vbl. sb.

1640 O. Seogwiere Christ's Counsell 222 What was our baptisme but a devoting. of our selves to be faithfull to Christ? 1679 Glurn Demonol. (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing. their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

† Devoté. Obs. [An erroneous form of Devote sb.1, or of Devotee, with pseudo-French spelling.]

1729 FIELDING Love Sev. Masques III. vi, We must all be proud of so elegant a devoté! 1824 Miss L. M. Hawkins Mem. I. 231 My father was a devoté of Titian.

Devoted (dřvouted), ppl. a. [f. Devote v. +

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated. or formally; funder a vow; dedicated, consecrated, 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. ii. 35 To stop deuoted charitable deeds. 1611 Herwoop Gold. Age 11. Wks. 1874 III. 27 All denoted To abandon men, and chuse virginity. 1623 COCRERAM, Denoted, vowed. 1638 Bakert. Balzac's Lett. II. 113 A Societie of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many houres a day. 1663 J. Spencer Products (1665) 381 The Ethnick Temples and devoted places at Rome. 1829 N. Workester Atoning Sacr. iv. (1830) 16 Laying the hands on the head of the devoted sacrifice.

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 261 Being a devoted servant to the Prior. 1606 Masston Parasitaster III. i, When you you a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another. 1777 Sheridon Sch. Scand. 1. i, Sir, your very devoted. 1888 Bruce Amer. Commun. III. xcvi. 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

D. With 10.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio Ded. A ij, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor.

1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritanisme.

1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest i, Her heart was devoted to La Motte. 1848 MacALIAN Hist. Eng. II. 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative.

3. Formally or swelv consisted to will be a second to the cause of presonance.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or de-

cause of perogative.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; doomed.

1611 Bible Deut. xiii. 17. There shall cleave nought of the cursed [marg. denoted] thing to thine hand. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 890 These wicked Tents devoted. 1700 Draves Theodore & Hon. 124 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head. 1718 Prior Solomon II. 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIODLETON Cicero II. vi. (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him... a devoted victim to Milo. 1777 Priestley Philos. Necess. 183 All your violent declamation falls upon. my devoted head. a 1862 Buckle Civilis. (1869) III. i. 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land. 1862 Trolloff Ordey F. xiii, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

Devotedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 Shelley in Hogg Life (1858) II. 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours. 1850 Souther Ode Portrait BB. Heber 4 For this great end devotedly he went, Forsaking friends and kin. 1840 Miss Mittor Ode Portrait BB. Heber 4 For this great end devotedly in Users and Life III. vii. 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love.

Devotedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The Live of the Aurel of the property addicted.

Devotedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

**Devo'tedness.** [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted. 1668 H. More Div. Dial. 1. xii. (1713) 23, I have very much wondred at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phenomena of the Universe. a 1714 M. Henry in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxv. 5 To live a life of devotedness to God. 1827 Hoop Nat. Tales, Fall of Leaf, (She) cherished him with all a woman's devotedness. 1872 Liddon Elem. Relig. i. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God.

**Devotee** (devoti). [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE v. or a. + -EE, after words like assignee, refugee, etc., in which this suffix came historically from Fr. -é of the pa. pple. Devotee may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. Devote, which was formerly used in the same sense: devote and devotee were used in the same sense: devote and devotee were used indifferently from  $\epsilon$  1675 to 1725. (Cf. assign and assignee.) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made devotée, as if a French feminine: cf. Devoré.]

1. gen. A person zealously devoted to a particular

1. gen. A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657-83 Evelyn Hist. Religion (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature. 1669 Hacket Let. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 553, I was once an ynworthy member of your Bodie, and will be euer a most affectionat deuotee vnto it. a 1670 — Alp. Williams 11. § 212 (1693) 230 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer. 1676 D'Urfey Mad. Fickle v. ii, Come, my witty Devottees of Venus. 1691 Wood Alh. Oxon. (R.) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Rosie-crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee. 1788 Reid Aristotle's Log. iv. § 6. 98 A devotee of Aristotle. 1862 Burron Bk. Hunter (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism. 1878 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. II. xiii. 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

2. spec. One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, esp. of an ex-

treme or superstitious kind.

treme or superstitious kind.

1645 EVELYN Diary (1879) I. 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 220 Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb.

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 354 ? 1 You have described most sorts of Women. but I think you have never yet said anything of a Devotée. A Devotée is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xxv. (1812) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 Harris Philol. Eng. Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became. from a profligate a devotee. 1852 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. Int. xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat in a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence Devotee ism, the principles or practice of

Hence Devotee ism, the principles or practice of a devotee.

a devotee.

1228 J. Hunter in C. More Life Sir T. More Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteeism which appears in his work.

1852 Stone A. Ballou's Spirit Manif. vii. 93 Victims of these popular devoteeisms.

† Devoteless, a. Obs. [f. Devote v. (? or sb.) + -Less.] Without devotion; undevout.

1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 169 He shall do God and thee good service in these devote-lesse times.

1738 G. Smith Curious Relat. II. 216 To. bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devoteless wandring Thoughts.

Devotely, obs. form of Devoutly.

Devotement (dřvoutměnt). [f. Devote v. +

Devotement (divou tment). [f. Devote v. +

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being de-

voted; devotion, dedication.

[1604 SHARS. Oth. II. iii. 322 He hath denoted, and ginen vp himselfe to the Contemplation, marke, and deuotement of her parts and Graces. (So Fol. x; Qq. and Fol. 2 denotement.)] 1621 Answorth Annot. Pointat. Lev. xvii. 29 A devotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had

no redemption. a 1678 WOODMEAD Holy Living (1688) 217 A devotement and a dedication of themselves.. to God is then made. 1749 Huro Notes on Hor. Art. of Poetry (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. 1809 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. I. 223 The self-devial and the self-devotement of apostles. 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON in Life I. 272 A moderate devotement of time. 1852 WAYLAND Mem. Yudson (1853) I. i. 29 His own personal devotement to the missionary cause.

† 2. concr. Something devoted; a votive offering.

Obs. rare.

1799 Ε. King Munimenia Antig. I. Pref. 19 'Αναθήματα, onsecrated devotements. inscribed with Greek Letters. consecrated devotements...mscribed with Greek Letters.
† **Devo'teness**. Obs. [f. Devote a. + - NESS.]
Devoutness, devotedness.

1606 G. Wloodcockel tr. Hist. Instine Ggja, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, Deuotenesse at home, valor in Warre.

Devoter (divortal). [f. Devote υ. + -ΕΕ Ι.]

+1. A votary, a devotee. (Cf. Devotress.) Obs.

Tare.

[1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoto or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Townes.. are the Devoti of our Ladie | Quoted 1634 by S1a M. SANDYS Ess. 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoter, or peculiar Servant of our Lord, whole Towns.. are Devoters of our Lady.

2. One who devotes.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Devoterer, corrupted form of advoterer, ADUL-TERER. (Cf. DEVOUTOUR.)

1550 BECON Gov. Virtue Early Wks. (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife..let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed. 1566 advoterer] and the ad-

vouteress.

† **Devote**: **Se.** Obs. rare. [f. Devote sb.1 + ESS: cf. Devota, Dévote.] A female devotee.

1658 Bramhall Consect. Bés. viii. 193 Are not Governants, and Devotesses, besides ordinary maidservants, women?.. Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governant or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name.

Also 3-6 -eion, Devotion (děvõu sən), sb. -oun, -un, -eyon, etc., 5-6 -tioun(e, 6 -syon. [a. OF. devocion, -cium, -tium (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. dévotion = Pr. devotio, Cat. devoció, Sp. devocion, lt. devozione, all carly ad. L. devotion-em,

devocion, lt. devozione, all carly ad. L. devotion-em, n. of action from devovere to devote.

The order of development of the senses in L. was (r) the action of devoting or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) (in Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L. into the Romanic langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME. from OF. After the Renascence, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It., Fr., and Eng., at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things; this is specially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H. Estienne (see Hatz. Darm.). As all the senses are now in Eng., a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 8 (including 4); 5 (with 6); 1 (with 2, 3); 7.1

I. In religious use: appearing in ME. from ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious

ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or carnestness; reverence, devoutness.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 368 bet over bing is heorte beauwes, devociun, reoutilnesse, merci. and over swuche uertuz.

a 1300 Cursor M. 10123 heading (Gött.) Listens now wid gode deuocion. 1340 HANFOLE Pr. Consc. 3459 When bou says praier or orison With over litel devocion. a 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Pai syng baire messez with grete deuocion. c 1400 Rom. Rose 5147 But unto Lovel was so thralle. So that no devocioun Ne hadde I in the sermoun Of dame Resonn. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 195 The Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to visite wyth great devotion. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. III. 14 With Deuotions visage, And plous Action, we do sugar o're The diuell himselfe. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes iv. 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 193 The austere devotion which. gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 FABER Growth in Holimess xxii. (1872) 421 In theology, devotion means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b. Constr. 10, toward a deity, etc.

c 1384 Chaucea H. Fame II. 158 In somme recompensacion Of labour and devocion That thou hast had... To Cupido. 1483 Caxtox G. de la Tour H vi, This good lady had grete denocion toward this hooly man and prophete. 1685 H. More Paralip. Prophet. 244 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques. 1852 Rock Ch. of Fathers III. 1. 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† c. A feeling of devout reverence or awe. Obs. a 1225 Aucr. R. 286 Amidde be redunge... beone cumed

devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† C. A feeling of devout reverence or awe. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 286 Amide be redninge.. become cumed
up a deuociun & tet is wird monie bonen. 1601 Holland
Pliny I. or All is still and silent, like the fearfull horror in
desert wildernesse: and as men come neerer and neerer vnto
it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

† d. A devout impulse or desire. Obs.

c 1439 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon vii. 156 Charlemagne was
at Parys, and cam to hym a devocyon for to goo in pilgrynage to saynt James in Gales. a 1533 Ld. Beaners Huon
cxvii. 419 A deuosyon toke me to go a pylgremage to the
holy sepulture.

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; divine worship. b. spec. (R. C. Ch.) Worship directed to a special object, e.g. the

Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, etc. c. An act of worship; now only in pl., worship, 'prayers'. d. A form of prayer or worship, intended for private

A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7252 For na devocyone Of prayer, ne almusdede, ne messe, May ham help. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1017 Dido, Ther Dido was in hire devocyoun. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 137 Her saulter or other bokes of denocion. c1470 Herry Wallace vi. 127 Quhen sadly thai had said thar denotionne. 1493 [See Devotioner]. 1548 Hall Chron. 126 The churches were seldome used for devocion. 1552 Shaks. Rom. 3 Jul. v. i. 41 God sheild: I should disturbe Denotion. 1624 Donne (title Devotions upon Evangelical Occasions. 1632 Lithing women. 1678 Laov Chaworth in 12th Rep. Ilist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 52 The Queen. goeing to Somersett House to her devotions. 1702 Loud. Gaz. No. 4671/1 To assist at an established Devotion. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 70 7 8 If they. read over so many Prayers in six or seem Books of Devotion. 1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. xii. 211 Church Music in Italy. is considered more as a Matter of Amusement than Devotion. 1888 Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jruls. (1872) I. 8 We saw several persons kneeling at their devotions. 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. vi. 456 He sent him a splendid book of devotions. 1876 J. P. Norris Rudim. Theol. 1. iv. 70 Devotion, by which we mean the soul's communion with God. 1879 E. WATERTON Pietas Mariana Brit. 11. 156 The Bead-Psalter. was the popular devotion to our Ladye. 1883 Cath. Didt. 303/1 The special and formal devotion to the Heart of Jesus. Jowes its origin to a French Visitation nun.

† d. An object of religious worship. Obs. (But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the

+d. An object of religious worship. Obs.

† d. An object of religious worship. Obs. (But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the quots being in every case doubtful.)

1580 SIDNEY Areadia (1622) 277 Dametas began to speake his loud voice, to looke big, to march vp and downe..swearing by no meane deuotions, that the walles should not keepe the coward from him. 1611 BIBLE Acts xvii. 21 As I passed by and beheld your denotions [margin Or, gods that you worship; Gr. \(\sigma \) Ghommara, \(Vulg.\) simulachra, Wyclif symulaciris, maumetis, \(Rhem.\) Idols]. \(\sigma \) 1625 ETETCHER Double Marriage iv. iv, Churches and altars, priests, and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

† 3. An offering made as an act of worship, an

votions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

† 3. An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation; a gift given in charity, alms. Obs.

[c1400 Beryn 134] To make hir offringis Riste as hir devocionne was of sylvir broch and ryngis.] 1542 Udall. Erasm. Apoph. II. (1877) 325 To contribute. towardes a sacrifice. other folkes geuing their deuocion towardesit. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Communion, Then shal the Churche wardens. gather the deuocion of the people. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 43 There commeth on a time. to crave his devotion, a poore old man. 1626 L. Owen Running Reg. 68 In the lid there is a hole, for people to put their Deuotion in. 1652 Bk. Com. Prayer Communion, The alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people.

4. The action of devoting or setting apart to

4. The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose; solemn dedication, con-

[A Renascence sense, but connecting itself with the earlier religious nses.]

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. deW. 1506) v. vi. 408 Denocyon is as moche to say as dedycacyon, or to be ordeyned to serue god and hym prayse. 1657-61 HEVLIN Hist. Ref. 11. 55 He built two Altars, the one .. by the Lord's appointment, the other .. of his own devotion. 1879 Lortie Ride in Egypt 145 Sometimes the inscription records the devotion of some town or place to a divinity.

II. In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c.

from ancient L. through It. and Fr.

5. The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc., with an attachment akin to religious devotion; earnest addiction or application; en-

devotion; earnest addiction or application; enthusiastic attachment or loyalty.

a 1520 WOLSEY in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 990/2 For the singular deuotion, whych you beare towardes the kynge and hys affaires. 1577 Harrison England 11. v. (1877) 1. 117 But vnto this also I have no great deuotion. 1593 Shaks. Rich. If, 1. i. 31 In the deuotion of a subjects love. 1604 — Oth. v. i. 8, 1 have no great deuotion to the deed. 1607 — Cor. 11. ii. 21 Hee seekes their hate with greater deuotion, then they can render it him. 1766 Leoni tr. Albert's Archit., Life 5 Lewis.. had a very great devotion for the Annuntiata of Florence [a church]. 1830 D'Israell Chas. 1, 111. vi. 100 This fervid devotion to art in Charles. 1865 Miss Brandon Only a Clod 1. 9 To attach themselves with slavish devotion to some brutal master.

† 6. Devoted or attached service; command, dis-

+6. Devoted or attached service; command, disposal. To be at the devotion of, at a person's devotion, etc. [F. être à la dévotion de quelqu'un, 16th c. in Littré], to be entirely devoted to him

or her. Obs.

or her. Obs.

1558 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. 11. App. iv. 5 Men known to be sure at the queen's devotion. 1568 Graffon Chron. 11. 1300 Considering the multitude of them which is come to his majesties devotion. 1581 Metcaster Positions xix. (1887) 80 When they had their whirling gigges under the devotion of their scourges. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Concestaggio 92 He drew all he coulde to the Catholique Kings devotion. 1623 Bingham Xenophon 94 Shipping is readle now, and at your deuotion. 1635 R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Consc., i. 739 He stood now before them in bonds, at their mercy and devotion as they say. 1709 Steele & Swift Taller No. 68 P. 5 A little of which (wax) he puts upon his Fore-finger, and that holds the Die in the Box at his Devotion. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. 1. 64 The eight ecclesiastics. were entirely at the king's devotion. 1705 BURKE Pref. to Brissot's Address Wks. VII. 315 The sans culottes, or rabble. were wholly at the devotion of those incendiaries, and received their daily pay. 1839 Times 13 May in Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 337 Such channels as were at the devotion of the minister.

† b. quasi-coner. Obs.
1570-6 LAMBARDE Peranto Kent. (1826) 215 Such as were of the devotion of the Earle.
† 7. That to which a person's action, or a thing,

† 7. That to which a person's action, or a tining, is devoted; object, purpose, intent. Obs.

1504 Shaks, Rich. III, IV. i. 9 Whither away? Anne. No farther then the Tower, and as I guesse, Vpon the like deutotion as your selnes. 1646 J. Gregory Notes & Obs. 11650 27 The devotion of the Reverse for the Coynel is to celebrate the victory of Augustus over all Ægypt.

8. The action of devoting or applying to a particular use of purpose.

cular use or purpose.

r861 M. Patrison Ess. (1889) I. 31 The devotion of a few pages to it. 1885 Pall Mall G, 19 Mar. 5/1 The devotion of half a million to the carrying out of railway construction.

† Devotionair. Obs. rare. A variant of DevotionARY with I'r. ending aire.

a 1734 North Lives 11. 195 Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionair and moralist.

Devotional (d/vou fenal), a. (and sb.) [f. De-

VOTION sb. + -Al.

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of

terized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of worship (see Devotion 1, 2).

1648 Eikon Bas. 117 Apt for that Devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy Offices. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 257 That high act of Religion and devotional Love which is due to him. 1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 364 There is another Devotional Passage, cited out of Euripides, which conteins a clear acknowledgment of One Self-existent Being. 1769 J. GILLIES (Ititle) Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. 1841 W. SPALDING Italy \$11. 11. 11. 247 The devotional spirit of the older masters. 1859 (Ititle) Devotional Helps for the Seasons of the Christian Year. 1860 Frouth Ilist. Eng. VI. 244 Contrasting the vexations of the world with the charms of devotional retirement.

2. Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or

charms of devotional retirement.

2. Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or

enthusiastic attachment to a person, etc. rare. 1577 GILFIN Denovol. (1867) 168 Men are apt to subscribe to anything he shall say, from a blind devotional admiration of the parts wherewith he is endowed.

+ B. sb. A devotional composition; a form of

prayer or worship. Obs. rare.

1659 GAUDEN Tears of Church 87 In their disputings against the Devotionals of the Church of England.

Hence Devotionalism, devotional character;

Devortionalist, one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee; Devotionality, Devotionalness, the

a devotee; Devotionallity, Devotionalness, the quality of being devotional.

1673 H. More App. Antid. 25 This Image was the Object of the kissing, with all the exteriour devotionalness used thereia. 1736 H. Coventry Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1. (T.) The complete image of a French devotionalits. 1829 Blackw. Mag. XXV. 600 Lord Pitsligo was of the first class of devotionalits. 2649 CLOUGH Poems & Prose Rem. (1869) I. 299 To believe that religion is, or in any way requires, devotionality, is, if not the most noxious, at least the most obstinate form of irreligion. 1850 Roberson Life & Lett. 1. 327, I should not say that devotionality was the characteristic of Channing's mind. 1859 SAL Rev. VII. 31/2 Mr. Gladstone's particular variety of sentimental devotionalism. 1883 J. HATTON in Harper's Mag. Nov. 333'1 To take in the eelecticism of Greek art, the devotionalism of the Mediaval. Devotionally (dIvōu fonāli), adv. [f. Devo-

eclecticism of Greek art, the devotionalism of the Mediæval. **Devotionally** (divōw[pināli), adv. [f. Devotional art + LY 2] In a devotional manner; in the way of (religious) devotion.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. ii. xiv. (1713) 131 By studiously and devotionally quitting...his own animal desire thro' an intire purification of his Spirit. 1694 Kettlewell. Comp. Persecuted 135 Read, not only for Instruction, but Devotionally, as Hymns to God. 1891 T. Mozley The Son xxxii. 206 If people would..read portions of Seripture carefully, thoughtfully, and devotionally, every day of the year.

+ **Devotionary**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. Devotion sb. + ARY 1]

sb. + -ARY 1.

A. adj. Pertaining to (religious) devotion; de-

1631 J. Burges Answ. Rejoined App. 108 Such private devotionary prayers. 1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 1, 219 The first Popish. Confessor. that live in Private Families, and regulated their Devotionary Conduct. 1808 SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain I. 264 This was a fashionable devotionary

B. sb. A person characterized by religious de-

Total Person tenth acterized by rengious devotion; = Devotee 2.

1660 Waterhouse Arms & Arm. 116 [They] have rifled Academies, and dishanded Convents of Devotionaries. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 11. (1692) 51 A crew of bawds and gamesters might have set up a standing with less prejudice than these devotionaries.

b. gen. One devoted or addicted to something; = DEVOTEE 1.

1671 True Nonconf. 26 The great Devotionaries of ease. Devotionate, a. rare. [f. Devotion, after affectionate, compassionate, etc.: see -ATE 2.] Full of devotion, devout.

of devotion, devout.

1864 Sir J. K. James Tasso (1865) II. XIII. IXX, To God raised up devotionate appeal.

Devotioner. rare. [f. Devotion + -er 2: cf. missioner.] A member of a guild of devotion; a devotionary.

1883 Ch. Times 21 Sept. 655/4 The wives of the devotioners [Brethren of 'the devocyon of the Masse of Ihu.', at Reading, 1493] were honoured with the highest seats or pews next to the mayor's wife's seat.

**Devotionist.** [f. Devotion + -ist.] One who formally professes or practises devotion.

a 1656 Bp. Hall Solilog, 73 (T.) There are certain realous

devotionists, which ablier all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. 1676 R. DIXON Two Test. To Rdr. 12 Whining Devotionists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities. 1755 T. Astory Mem. (1769) II. 193 Those doating devotionists of Christendom.

Devortionize, v. nonce-wd. [See -12E.] trans.

To convert to devotional use.
To convert to devotional use.
1894 Scott. Leader 1 Mar. 3 Another great fault is the author's tendency to devotionize everything.
† **Devo'tious**, a. Obs. rare. [a, F. dévotieux, in 15th c. devocieus, enx, f. dévotion: see -ous.]
Full of devotion, devoted. Hence † **Devo'tiously** 

adv., † Devo'tionsness.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil Mem. (1735) 303 By secret and mutual
Conference of devotions and discreet Instruments. 1621
Lady M. Wroth Urania 124 Our affectionate services...
shall ever... bee most devotionslie observing to your commands. α 1660 Hammond Wks. I. 234 (R.) By which 'tis clear what notion they had of εθελοθρησεεια, to wit, that of devotionsness. Diety.

devotionsness, piety.

† **Devotist.** Obs. [1. Devote a. + -1st : cf.

devotee.] A devotee.

1641 J. Johnson Acad. Love 85 All such Devotists we enlist in the Hall of Musicke.

1675 Ogilby Brit. 52 Shaftsbury. here King Edward 2d.. was Interr'd.. his Shrinafterwards was so visited by Devotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

† **Devo tive,** a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēvēt-ppl. stem: see Devote v. and -tve.]

A. adj. Characterized by devotion; ready to

devote (himself).

1608 W. Wilkes and Memento Mag. 9 A King.. so respective of publike good, and devotive to the service of God.

B. sb. A person who devotes himself, a De-

1608 W. WILKES 2nd Memento Mag. 11 The holy consort

ods denotine

† **Devoto** (divōu to), sb. Obs. Pl. -oes, -o's, -os; also (as in It.) -i. [a. It. or Sp. devoto, devoted, devout :- L. devolus; eogn. with OF. devot, F. dévot, and thus with DEVOUT and DEVOTE a. and The corresp. feminine is Devota.]

A person zealously devoted to religion or re-

ligious observances, or to the service of a cause,

ligious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc.; a devotee.

1599 Sandys Europa Spec. (1605) A iv, Where one professeth himself a devoto or peculiar servant to [ed. 1632, of] our Lord, whole towns sometimes... are the Devoti of our Ladic. 1655 Gurahll. Chr. in Arm. xv. (1669) 163/1 As doubtfully... as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his Devoto's. 1678 Cudoward Intell. Syst. 1. iii. 138 Such Devotoes to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity. a 1694 J. Scott Il Kr. (1718) 11. 375 The Devotoes of all religions. 1712 Arbuthot John Bull II. ii, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives—the Devotoes. and the Hitts.

† Devotor. [Cf. Devoter.] = prec. (for which it may be a misprint).

T Devotor, [CI. DEVOIER.] — prec. (of times, it may be a misprint).

1648 Jos. Braumont Psyche ix. 123 This done: His sacred Hand He lifted up, And round about on his Devotor's dealt His bountcons blessing. (Quoted by R. as devoto's.]

+ Devotory, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. type \*dč-votori-us, f. devotor he who devotes: see Devote v. and -ory.] Having the function of devoting: see DEVOTE v. 3.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 279 Thereupon the Chaldæans set up an imprecatory and devotory libell.

Devotour, corrupt f. ADULTER; see DEVOUTOUR.

† **Devo'tress.** Obs. [f. Devoter: see -ess.] A female devotee; a votaress.

1624 Gag for Pope 68 Nuns and other denotresses. 1662 EVELYN Chalogr, 20 Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain Devotresse of Apollo. 1689 J. Carlisle Fortune Hunters 35 Cruel Devotress, will you rob the World Of the but one sweet Angel they have left To add to those vast Millions are above?

† Devouation. Obs. In 5 -actioun. [app. f. dévouer to devote by a vow : see -ATION.]

The act of vowing, a vow.

148 E. E. Wills (1882) St Y woll that myne Executours...

parfourme forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte.

† Devouement. Obs. [a. F. devouement
(15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm), f. devouer: see
DEVOW.] The act of devoting; devotion.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. ix. xii. 108 The worthy devouement of some Calisian Townesmen to that certaine perill.

Devour (d/vaue's), v. Also 4-6 devoure, 5

-vowre, -vowryn, -vouir, -wore, 6 devore, -vower, -voir(e. [a. OF. devorer (stressed stem devur-, devour) = Pr. and Sp. devorar, 1t. devorare, ad. L. devorare to swallow down, f. De-I. 1 + vorare to swallow, gulp.] (Formerly often with up.) I. properly.

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

21315 Shorrham 29 He soffreth nost to be to-trede, And of bestes devoured. 21400 Maundey. (Roxl), xiii. 55 Of Babiloyne sall a nedder comme, pat sall deuoure all be werld. 21430 Lydg. Chichev. 4 Byc. in Dodsley O. Pl. XII. 334 Wherfor Bycorn this cruel beste will us devouren at the lest. 1494 Fabana Chron. vii. 12 He. was of wylde bestes or Woluys slayne or deuouryd. 1559 Mirr. Mag., 7. Cade xxi, Set aloft for vermine to deuower. 1588 A. King tr. Canistius' Catech. Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthed oppin reddy to deuoire ws. 1650 Trapp Comm. Pentat. I. 70 Like enough to devour up both men and beasts. 1722 Sewet. Hist. Quakers (1795) I. II. 120 Turned as a wolf to

devour the lambs. 1869 Tennyson Coming of Arthur 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and

devour. absol. to Shaks. Temp. III. iii. 84 Branely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell): a grace it had, denouring.

2. Of human beings: a. To cat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food. b. spec. To

consume or make away with, as food. b. spec. To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously.

a. 1382 WYCHE REV. x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and deuoure it. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccXXXIX. 265 Than they wente vnto the dukes place of lancastre..that was callyd the sauoy, and ther they deuoured and destroyed al the goodes. 1586 B. Young tr. Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. 1V. 187 On Shroftnesdaie night I devoured so much, that yenext daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 Hr. Martineau Manch. Strike x. 110 To devour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own. 1842 A. Combe Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 240 We never eat more than enough. We never devour lobsters, or oysters, or salmon.

b. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 442 A great feeder, so that he seemed rather to devour his meat than to eat it. 1611 BBLE Ecclus. xxxi. 16 Eate as it becomment a man. and denoure not, lest thou be hated. 1719 DE Foe Crusee II. ii. 28 The poor creatures rather devoured than ate it.

II. transf. With consume as the main notion.

3. Of a person or personal agent: To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make

destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or fig. its owners). Obs. exc. in bibl. language.

a 1340 Hamfold Psalter Cant. 511 Him pat deuours be pore in hidil. 1382 Wyclf Ps. xxxiv. 25 Ne sei thei, wee shal devouren hym. 1382 — Luke xv. 30 This thi sone, which deuouride his substannce with hooris. c 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holy chirch deuoure. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xvii. 280 Lightliche pat bei leue loseles hit deuouren. c 1460 Fortsscue Abs. & Lim. Mon. iii. (1885) 115 The reaume of Englonde. wolde he than a pray to all ober nacions bat wolde conquer, robbe, and deuouir it. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 23/1 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamons, as likewise he that devours his patrimony. 1657 J. Surri Myst. Rhet. 19 So we say of some Guardians, They have devoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. with the sense swallow up more or less pre-

b. with the sense swallow up more or less pre-

sent: cf. 5.

sent: cf. 5.

1382 Wyclif Mark xii. 40 Scribis .. whiche deuouren the housis of widewis.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 140
Ve. rape and deuour the almes and sustenaunce of the poore seruauntes of god. 160a Marson Ant. 6 Mel. 1 Wks. 1856
I. 11 She. Inticeth princes to devour heaven, Swallow omnipotence, out-stare dread fate. 1697 Devnen Virg. Past.

111. 6 Thou, Varlet, dost thy Master's gains devour.

1836 Hor. Smrin Tin Trump, (1876) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably devoured the parent.

4. C. To make a prev of, treat with rapine. Obs.

voured the parent.

†C. To make a prey of, treat with rapinc. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 515/1 He hath devoured twenty maydens and wyves agaynst their wylles in his dayes. c 1540 in Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 73 Seikand Christes peple to devoir. 1547 SALESBURY Welsh Dict., Teisio mortoyn,

knox Hist. Key. Wks. 1846 1. 73 Seikand Christes peple to devoir. 1547 Salesbury Welsh Dict., Teisio morwyn, devoure a mayden.

† d. To despoil (a person) of (substance) by consuming it. Obs. rare - 1.

1545 Sairnkiew Compl. iv. (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neyhbors . he not deuouryd of their corne and grasse.

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume destroy.

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy. Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies

Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

\*\*C 1374 Chaucer Ancl. & Arc. 14 This old story. That eild hath nigh devoured oute of my memory. 1382 Wyclif fold. hath nigh devoured oute of my memory. 1382 Wyclif fold. is 3 Before the face of hym fiir deuourynge, and after hym brennyng flawme. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 339 So that no life shall be socoured, But with the dedely swerd devoured. 1538 Starrey England 1. ii. 46 Etyn away, dayly deuouryd and consumyd by commyn syknes and dysease. 1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1652 Needhat tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 266 The Earth did not bring forth its Fruits. but devoured very many people by famine. 1665 Fig T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 210 But the Monument. is not now to be seen, for Time has devoured it. 1667 Milton Ox. L. XII. 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie And wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 Their Beings no Corruption can devour, Annihilable by sole houndless Power. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 69 The flames devouring the light growth. 1874 Stubss Const. Hist. 1. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence devoured.

III. With swallow as the main notion.

III. With swallow as the main notion.

5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up, engulf.

engulf.

1555 EOEN Decades 92 He had seene many Culchas de noured of whirlepoles.

1590 Shaks. Mids. N. 1. i. 148
The lawes of darknesse do deuoure it vp. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. 1v. iv. Wks. 1856 1. 128 The very ouze, the quicksand that devours all miserie. 1614 Raleign Hist. World 11. 1v. i. § 4. 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recourered them. 1783 Caabbe Village 1. Wks. 1834 11. 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves devour the lessening shore.

6. Of persons: a. To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 Pettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 63 They have

1831 PETTIE tr. Guazzós Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 63 They have devoured all sortes of bookes. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. iii. 150 Shel'd come againe, and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse. 1647 Trape Comm. Epistles 530 Ministers must so devour and digest the holy Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1753 A. Murriv Gray's-Inn Journ. No. 40 P. 2 Miss Vainlove devoured up these Expressions of Admiration with

a greedy Ear. 1823 Scott Quentin D. Introd., He devoured the story of the work with which he was engaged. 1831 Brewster Neuron (1855) I. i. 15 Devouring some favourite author. 1850 Kingsley Alt. Locke i. (1876) 11 Missionary tracts. how I devoured them. 1878 R. H. Hutton Scott ii. 19 He learned Spanish and devoured Cervantes.

b. To take in eagerly with the eyes; to look

b. To take in eagerly with the eyes; to look upon with avidity.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 111. ii. 111. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, may drink him up, devour him, swallow him as Martial's Mammurra is remembered to have done.

1637 Driven Virg. Georg. 11. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring. The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1718 Paton Solomon 11. 381 With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer face. 1870 Morrais Earthly Par. II. 11. 57 His eyes devoured her loveliness. 1891 I. Zangwill Backelors Club 186 The Doctor devoured her with his eyes. with his eyes.

th miseyes.

c. To absorb greedily or selfishly.

1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 11 The House
Guise in a manner devoured all the Chief Employments of the State.

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own

U. 10 swallow or suppress within one's own breast (chagrin, grief, etc.).

1650 Teapr Comm. Pental. 1. 262 To persevere in prayer, and to devour all discouragements. 1820 Scott Abbot xxxviii, Catherine Seyton devoured in secret her own grief. 1850 Prescott Peru 11. 182 Devouring his chagrin as he best could.

7. Of things: a. To occupy (a person) so as to

engross the attention; to absorb.
(Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of

swallowing up (5).)
1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xiv. 81 Devorit with dreme, devys-1500-20 Dunna Peems xiv. 81 Devorit with dreme, devysing in my slummer. 1608 Shaks. Per. 1v. v. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all devour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'ershower'd, Leaves Tarsus and again embarks. 1715-20 Pope Ep. Addison 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scour'd. 1863 Mrs. Oliphiant Sal. Ch. xxi. 25 She walked home with Beecher, devoured by feverish hopes and fears. 1865 M. Arsold Ess. Crit. ii. (1875) 79 Not to hold idea of this kind a little more easily, to be so devoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. III. 244 The
joy of the people devoured their mourning. 1875 Helps
Ess., Pract. Wisd. 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf
seem to have devoured his stature.

8. Phrases, † a. To devour difficulties [F. devorer
les difficulties]: to tackle and overcome difficulties

1. The devoured of the content of the c

with spirit. Obs. b. To devour the way, course, etc. [F. dévorer l'espace]; to get over the ground

with 'spirit. Obs. b. To devour the way, course, etc. [F. divorer l'espace]; to get over the ground with great rapidity.

1597 Shaks, 2 Hen. IV, 1. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to deuoure the way, Staying no longer question. 1642 Rogers Naaman 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and devour a great deale of difficulty. 1648 Sanderson Serm. Ad Anlam xvi, \$2 5 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to devour all difficulties, and to run it out. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 150 Mat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight.. for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. 1728 Poec Odyss. Vull. 102 None. swifter in the race devour the way. 1712 Pegge the Filtestephen's Descr. London 38 The signal once given, they lithe horses] strike, devour the course [cursum rapinul], hurrying along with unremitting velocity. 1883 Holme Lee Loving & Serving II. xiii. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and devoured the road before him.

Devourable, a. [f. Devour v. + -Able: cf. 16th c. F. devor, devourable, L. devorabilis.]
Capable of being devoured; consumable.

163 Holland Plutarch's Mor. n. 116 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and devourable. 1615 Heron Wks.

1. 602 Fier burnes vp. such as is denourable by it. 1725 SLOANE Yamaica II. 2 Any papers or other goods devourable by them are put up in chests of this wood. 1846 Blackw. Mag. XIX. 335 The editors. sesized on the devourable parts, and gave both islands a feast.

Devourer (divour-tai). Also 5 -our, -ar. [ME. devourour. a. AF. devorour = OF. devoreor. de-

**Devourer** (dřívau 171). Also 5 -our, -ar. [ME. devourour, a. AF. devorour = OF. devoreor, devoreur (12th c. in Godef.):—devorātōr-em, agentn. from devorare to DEVOUR.]

1. One who devours; one who eats greedily or

voraciously.

voraciously.

1382 Wyclif Matt. xi. 19 A man deuourer, or glotoun.

1398 The visa Barth. De P. R. xvin. lxvi. (1495) 822 The lyon is a deuourer of meete wythout chewynge.

1399 Langl. Rich. Redles in: 337 Devourours of vetaile.

1555 Eoen Decades 48 Men which are deuourers of mans flesshe.

1646 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1792) 209 Earwigs. are cursed Devourers.

1796 Moase Amer. Geog. 1. 219 They. move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their devourers.

1884 G. F. Barithwaire Salmonidæ of Westmorland vi. 26 It is a devourer of the spawn of salmon.

2. transf. and fig. One who or that which con-

2. transf. and fig. One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

1385 Chaucer L. G. IV. 1369 Hypsip., Duk Iason Thou sly [u. r. sleer] deuourere. Of tendere wemen. c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 492 Thou renygat deuorar off thi blud. 1580 BARET Alv. D 624 An vnsatiable reader: a deuourer of bookes. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. 622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon. called him Devourer of the people. 1659 Gentl. Calling (1696) 82 Gaming, like an Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment .. Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c. are somewhat slower devourers. 1698 Wanley Wond. Lit. World III. xliv. § 30. 228/1 The Eye that is the devourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 Spectator 7 June 799 The shallowest novel-devourer will find in it excitement enough.

+ Devouress. Obs. [short for devoureress, a.

OF. devoureresse, voreresse, fem. of devorere, devorere Devoureress, a.

1382 Wyllf Ezek. xxxvi. 13 Thou art a denouresse of men. 1598 Yong Diana 428 The fierce denouresse of my life approoned. As fell in hart, as she is faire in face. 1611 Florio, Dinaratrice, a denouresse.

**Devouring**, vbl. sb. [f. Devour v. +-ing 1.] The action of the verb Devour.

The action of the verb DEYOUR.

1382 WVCLIF Tobit xii. 3 Me myself fro the deuouring of the fish he delyuerede.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XIII. XXVI. (1495) 457 They byte other wyth vnresonable swalow-ynge and denonrynge.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.

11. (1586) 137 b. Many times, they [bees] die of a disease that they call the great devouring.

1659 Gentl. Calling (1696) 70 The more ravenous devourings of the Vulture.

(1696) 70 The more ravenous devourings of the Vulture.

Devouring, 191. a. [f. Devour v. + 1NG 2.]
That devours, in various senses of the word.
1382 Wyclif Isa. xxix. 6 Gret vois of whirlewind, and of tempest, and of flaume of fijr denourende [1383 fier denowrynge].
1590 Spensea F. Q. 1. vii. 48 His biting Sword, and his devouring Speare.
1634 Sta T. Herrer Trans. 140 Where the two famous Rivers Tygris. and Euphrates.. become one with the same devouring Gulph.
1724 R. FALTONER Voy. (1769) 63 For fear some devouring Creature should come and seize me.
1751 JORTIN Serm. (1771) VII. i.
21 Avoid the devouring deep.
1810 Southey Kehama 1.
xiv, Devouring flames have swallow'd all.
1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam viii. xix, Ye are the spoil Which Time thus marks for the devouring tomb.

Hence Devouringly adv.; Devouringness.

marks for the devouring tomb.

Hence Devouringly adv.; Devouringness.
1552 Hulder, Deudurynglye, voraciter. 1600 F. Walker
Sp. Mandeville 23, a, it was a thing of admiration, to see
how denouringly he eat and drank. 1611 Floato, Dinovacità, denouringnesse, greedinesse. 1837 Campell in
Athenxum 11 Mar. 173/3 My Mauritanian beauties are
devouringly fond of puppies. They gobble them up by
litters in their couscouson. 1887 Mas. C. Praed Bond of
Wedlock I. vii. 184 His eyes fixed devouringly upon her.

Devourment (divous ument). [f. Devour v.

+-MENT.] The action of devouring or consum-

ng. 1828 Blackw. Mag. XXIII. 60r His faculties of devourment were next to boundless. 1841 J. T. Hewlett Parish Clerk II. 77 Supper announced to be ready for their 'devourment'. 1891 Fun 3 June 233/2 We approached the devourment of this book with the keenest relish.

Devout (divourt), a. and sb. Forms: a. 3-5 (6 Sc.) devot, 3-7 (9 arch.) devote, (4 devoste),

(6 Sc.) devoit, 3-7 (9 arch.) devote, (4 devoste), 6 Sc. devoit, divoit, divot. β. 3- devout, 4-5 devowt(e, 4-6 devoute. [ME. devot, devout, a. OF. devot, devote (12th c, in Littré), = Pr. devot, Sp. devoto, It. divoto, ad. L. dēvōt-us devoted, given up by vow, pa. pple. of dēvovēre to DEVOTE. The close OF. ō became the vowel ou (ū) in ME. whence the modern diphthong on; but a form in  $\tilde{o}$ , Sc. oi, was also in use: see Devote a.]

1. Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, reli-

gious.

and reverential in religious exercises; pious, religious.

a. a 1225 Ancr. R. 376 puruh aromat, bet beod swote, is understonden swotnesse of deuot heorte. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 406 Be dep deuote in hol mekenesse. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 pai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 567 Dinoit he wes with mony almous deid. 1549 Compl. Scot. (1872) 4 The deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. 1652 [see Devote a.].

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 305 In chyrche he was deuout ynou. 1383 Wyclif Ex. xxxv. 29 Alle men and wymmen with a deuowt mynde offerden 3itis. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Devowte, devotus. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 7 A shorte orison, saide with good devouute herte. c 1511 1st Eng. Ek. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 These people be very deuoute. 1530 PALSGR. 370/t Devoute, holy disposed to praye, deuot. 1636 Sir H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant (1637) 87 All the devouters ort (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers. 1732 Law Serious C. I. (ed. 2) The. is the devout Man who lives no longer to his own will. but to the sole will of God. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. ix. (1875) 398 The devontest of your fellow Christians. 1883 Facude Short Stud. IV. II. ii. 185 Keble was a representative of the devout mind of England.

† D. gen. Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (to a person or cause). Obs.
c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 112 God wolle have one herte devoute to him wibouten ende. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6953 To saint cuthbert he was deuonte. 1609 Bible (Donay) Comm. 201 Isaac was. devout 10 God. 169 Bible (Donay) Comm. 201 Isaac was. devout to God. 169 Bible (Donay) Comm. 201 Isaac was. devout to God. 169 Bible (Donay) Comm. 201 Isaac was. devout or God. 169 Bible (Donay) Comm. 201 Isaac was. devout or order expressing devotion: reverential, religious, devotional.

B. Harris Pavival's Iron Age 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth. became the most devout friend of the Church.

2. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion; reverential, religious, devotional.

a. a1340 Hampole Psalter, Cant. 502 pe deuto 3 ernyngis of his halighis. c1500 Blowbol's Test. in Halliwell Nagae Poet. 3 He wold syng Foure devoite masses at my biryng.

a1541 Barris Wiss. 318 (R.), To help mee wyth his deutote prayer. 1552 Abp. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 8 Faithful and devoit prayar. 1625-[see Devote a.].

B. c1340 Hampole Prose Tr. 24 Deutote prayers, feruent desires, and gostely meditacions. 1526 (title), The Pylgrymage of Perfeccyon, a devoute Treatyes in Englysshe.

1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 78 The devout warre, taken in hand for the reliefe of the poore Christians in Syria. 1667 Milton P.L. xi. 863 With uplifted hands, and eyes devout. 1763 John Brown Poetry & Mus. xii. 214 Our parochial Music..is solemn and devout. 1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. II. 347 In his writings, he affects the devout style usual to all Mussulmans.

3. Earnest, sincere, hearty.

1828 Webster S.w., You have my devout wishes for your safety. 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton Rebel of Family I. v., The sanctity of caste, in which she..was so devout a believer.

B. as sb. †1. A devotee. Obs.
[c 1440 Gesta Rom. xcii. 419 (Add. MS.) This knyght had a good woman to wife, and a denoute to onre ladie.] 1616
R. Shelloon Miracles Antichrist 247 (I.) Not.. the ordinary fullowers of Antichrist, hut.. his special devouts. 1675
tr. Machiavelli's Prince xv. (Rtldg. 1833) 98 One a devout, another an atheist.

2. The which is deposited the desired and the

2. That which is devont; the devolional part.

16. The part of the second of the s

|| Devou tement, adv. Obs. rare. [a. OF. de-

"Devou 'tement, avv. Ovs. rare. [a. OF. devotement (in AF. devou-).] Devoutly.

a 1400 Octoniau 63 The holy pope Seynt Clement..prayede
God denoutement .. That [etc.].

† Devou'tful, a. Obs. [irreg. f. Devout a. +
-FUL: (a suffix properly added to a sb.).] Full of

FUL: (a sulfix properly added to a sb.).] Fill of devoutness; devout, pions.

1997 Daniel Civ. Wars 1. xiv, Richard .. who .. all his fathers mighty treasure spent, In that devoutfull Action of the East, 1598 Toffer Alba (1880) 28 As painfull Pilgrim in deuontfull wise. 1604 Marston & Werster Malcontent 1. i, To make her his by most devoutful rites.

† Devoutless, a. Obs. rare—°. [irreg. f. as prec. + -LESS; cf. Devoteless.] Without devout-

ness, undevout. Hence † **Devoutlessness**.

1576 R. Curtis *Two Serm*. C vjb (T.), The durts of devoutlessness, unmercifulness, and epicurisme. fly abrode. **Devoutly** (divortili), adv. Also 4-6 deuotesee Devout a. [f. Devout a. + LY 2.]

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously.

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously, religiously.

a. c1335 Metr. Hom. 160 And ilke day deuotely, Herd scho messe of our Lefdye. c1380 Wyclif Wks. (1380) 319
To preye deuoteliche. c1400 Matundev. (Roxb.) xv. 69 36e serne 3001 Godd welle and denotely. C1500 How Prowman lerned Pater Noster 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 211 Late me here The saye devotely thy pater noster. 1588 A. King tr. Canitius' Catech. 34 Prayers... quhan thay in y\* name off lesus Christ, ar humblic and denottle desyrit, helpis mony. B. c1335 E. E. Allii. P. B. 814 His two dere dosterez denottly hem haylsed. c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii., 76 He serned Godd full denoutely. c1489 CANTON Blauchardyn xxxvii. 137 They sholde denontly do haptyse hem self. 1568 Xul. of Curtery 45: She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortely receyved the Sacrament. c1611 Donne Pocus (1633) 275 Who dream'd devoutlier then most use to pray. 1781 Ginno Decl. 4 F. H. 137 Julian most devoutly ascribes his miraculous deliverance to the protection of the Gods. 1849 James Woodman iv, She crossed herself devoutly.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, fervently.

1602 Shaks. Ham. III. 1. 64 Tis a consummation Denoully to be wish'd. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 349 His devote minde to his Lady hee devoutly, though not religiously shewed. 1705 Souther Joan of Arc. 120 Childhood.. Listening with eager eyes and open lips Devoutly in attention. 1814 Scott War. lavii, Let us devoutly hope, that .. we shall never see the scenes.. that were general in Britain Sixty Years since. 1874 Moaley Compromise (1836) 113 Men were then devoutly persunded that their eternal salvation depended on their having true beliefs.

Devoutness (divoutnes). [f. as prec. - NESS.]

**Devoutness** (divourtnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or

The quantry of being devout; reverential spirit or character; religionsness, piety.

1377 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 217 Non is devoutnes out icast.

1530 PALSGR. 313/2 Devoutnesse, denotion. a 1680 GLANVILL.

Serm. 52 (T.) There are some who have n sort of devoutness and religion in their particular complexion. 1840 CARLYLE Heroet (1888) 221 What devoutness and noblemindedness had dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples. 1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 178 Religiosity or devoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of advoutness and requirer. AULITHE FREE (Cf. DEVORPER)

tour, advoutrer, Adulter, - Erer. (Cf. Devoterer.)

So devoutrie for advoutrie, ADULTERY.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 11. 175 Owre synne to suffre, As denoutrie lother MSS, aduoutrie and deno[r]ses and derne vsurye.

1393 Ibid. C. 111. 184 And ich my-self cynyle and symonye my felowe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and riche men denoutours [v. rr., denotours, denontronrs].

† Devo've, v. Obs. [ad. L. dëvovëre to vow or devote, f. De- I. 2 + vovëre to vow.] trans. To devote, Hence † Devo'ved ppl. a., devoted. 1567 Drant Horace's Fpist., Julius Florus Cvj, I haue againste your home comminge A long denoned cowe Which graseth here.. And fattes her selfe for you. 1618 BOLTON Florus 1. xiii. (1630) 37 Such of the Senatours, as had borne highest offices.. devove themselves, for their Country's satty, to the gods infernall. 1656 Cowley Davideis IV. 1063 'Twas his own Son.. that he devov'd. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. 111. 852 Receive, dread Powers (since can slay no more), My last glad victim, this devoved gore. Devovement: see Devolument.
† Devow\*, v. Obs. [a. 16th e. F. devouer to dedicate or consecrate by a vow, f. De- I. 2, 3 + vouer to vow, after L. dëvovëre, dëvotare: see Devote.]

1. trans. To dedicate or give up by a vow.

1579 J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf E iij b, A denowed enemy to our Queene, 1600 Holland Lity VIII. ix, 287 Come and say afore me that forme of words, wherby I may devow and betake myselfe for the legions. 1601 — Pliny XXII. v, P. Decius,...devowed and yeelded himselfe to all the divels of hell for the safety of his armic. 1609 — Amm. Marcell, 226, I have devowed my selfe to the Roman Empire.

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2. To devote, give up.

1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Mel. xv. (1626) 317 By Step-dames frand, and fathers credulous Beliefe denow'd to death. 1632 B. Josson Magn. Lady 1. i, To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so devow'd itself.

3. To disavow, give up, renonnce. rare.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. in Fart S. P. James I (1848) 54 There too the armies angelique devow'd Their former rage, and all to Mercy bow'd.

11ence Devow'ed ppl. a.: see in 1.

Devowt(e, obs. form of Devour.

Devoyer, devoyr(e, obs. forms of Devoir.

Down'lgarize. v. [f. De- II. 1 + Vulgarize.]

Devu'lgarize, v. [f. DE-II. 1+VULGARIZE.] trans. To free from vulgarity. Hence Devu'lgarizing the from Varganty.
garizing the action of the garizing the action of the from Macm. Mag. May 38/2 Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books.

Devulgate, -vulge, obs.fi. Divulgate, -vulge.

Devyde, obs. form of DIVIDE.

Devyer, devyr, obs. forms of DEVOIR.

Devyn(e, -al, -or, -our, etc., obs. ff. DIVINE,

**Dew** (diā), sb. Forms: 1 déaw, 2 dáw, 2-4 dou, deuz, 3 dæw (Orm.), 4 deew, dewz, deau, 4-6dewe, deaw(e, 6 deow(e, due, 3-dew. [Common Teut.: OE. déav, OFris. daw, OS. dau, MLG. dau, Du. dauw, OllG., MIIG. tou (tourves), Ger. thau, tau, ON. dögg, gen. döggvar, Sw. dagg, Da. dug, Goth. \*daggwa-:-OTeut. \*dauwo-, Aryan \*dháwo-: ef. Skr. dháw to flow, run.]

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any eool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or towards night, and plentiful in the early morning. Formerly supposed to fall or descend softly from the heavens, whence numerous current phrases, figures, and modes of speech: cf. Dewfalt.

a800 Corpus Gloss. 1752 Roscido, deawe. c825 Vesp. Psalter exaxii(i), 3 Swe swe deaw se astigeð in munt. c 1000 Ælfric Exod. xvi. 13 On morgen wæs β deaw abutan þa fyrdwic. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 233 His sonne, mone, sterren, rien, daw, wind. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 159 βe sunne drach np þene den. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 250 On þe liste þe heouene deng. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3325 Knewen he nost ðis dewes cost. 1340. Ayenb. 91 Bote a drope of dean. þe drope of þe deawe. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wiks. Hl. 27 Weetynge of hevenly deew. 1382 — Daniel iv. 30 With dewe of heuen his body was enfourmed. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. VIII. xvii. (1495) 326 The more clere that the mone is in the Somertyme the more plente of dewe is seen youn the grasse and herbes. a 1400 Minor Poems Vernon M.S. 618 Softur þen watur or eny licour, or dew3 þat liþ on þe lilie flour, Was cristes bodi. c 1440 Promp. Parr. 120 Dewe, ros. 1508 Dunnar Tria Mariit Wemen 10 The dew donkit the daill, and dynarit the foulis. 1540 Compl. Scot. vi. 53 The deu.. is ane humid vapour, generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. 1506 Spenser Astrofil. 191 All the day it standeth full of deow. 1605 Sir T. Herrier Trac. (1677) 372 Pearls. generated. of the morning dew of Heaven, which in serenes falls into the gaping Shell-fish. 1784 Cavenoist in Phil. Trans. LXXIV. 129 Almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew. 1795 Southery Joan of Arr II. 9 As the dews of night Descended. 1800 Workow. Pet-lamb 1 The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xvii, She walked out into the churchyard, brushing the dew from the long grass with her feet. 184

or effect: a. as coming with refreshing power or

or effect: a. as coming with refreshing power or with gentle fall; b. as characteristic of the morning of life, of early years, like the 'early dew'.

a. c1200 Oranin 9833 All wibbutenn daw Off Haliz Gastess frofre. 1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 176 Make them noyst with the due of thy grace. 1559 Bk. Com. I'rayer, Morning Prayer, The continuall deawe of thy blessinge. 1607 Shars. Cor. v. vi. 23 He watered his new plants with dewes of Flattery. 1667 Mitron P. L. iv. 614 The timely dew of sleep. inclines Our eyelids. 1738 Pope Epil. Soil. 1.69 The gracions Dew of Pulpit Eloquence. 1819 Shellev Cenci iv. 1. 178 Sleep, that healing dew of heaven. 1821—Ginevra 115 The dew of music more divine Tempers the deep emotions. 1839 Yeowelt. Amc. Brit. Ch. vi. (1847) 52 Hearts baptized with the heavenly dews of the Gospel.

b. 1535 Coverolle Pr. cix. [cx.] 3 V'' dewe of thy birth is of y' wombe of the mornynge. 1849 Robertson Serm. Ser. 1. iii. (1866) 53 Dried up the dew of fresh morning feeling. 1858 Long. M. Standish 1. 18 Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

and the beauty thereof.

3. transf. Applied to moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops on any

any that which appears in infinite drops on any surface or exudes from any hody,
a 1300 Cursor M. 17682 (Cott.) Wit a deu mi face he wette, 1886 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 133 Whom furres must fence. and dew of nappie Ale cherish. 1607 Topsell Foury.
Beatts (1658) 316 Pare his [the horse's] hinder-feet thin, untill the dew come out. 1610 Markham Mastery. 11. c. 382 Rure both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife. so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth. 1631

Widdowes Nat. Philos, 56 Dew is a humor contained in the hollownesse of the members, and joyned to their substance. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. 126 That cold and dew and clamminess, that goes to the hatching of a snails [egge]. 1756-7 tr. Keyaler's Traiv. (1760) III. 210 Ballani do not feed on the gross parts of the sea-water, but as it were on the subtile dew that penetrates through the stone. 1822 Shelley Triumph Life 66 The fountains, whose melodious dew Ont of their mossy cells for ever burst.

b. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence

b. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence funeral dew.

1588 Shaks, L. L. L. IV. III. 29 The night of dew that on my cheekes downe flowes.

1512-5 Bp. Hall Contempl., O. T. xx. III. These exposulations might have fetched some dewess of pitie from the eyes. 1620 Davenant Love & Honour III. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 134 Sure I could weep, but that my eyes Have not enough of funeral dew to melt Away.

1662 COKAINE Orid IV. VII, Shed no more tears! You have .. Spent too much of that precious dew. 1814 Scott Ld. of Tales IV. xvII, Those poor eyes that stream'd with dew. 1847 Tennyson l'pinc. VII. 120 The dew Dwelt in ber eyes, and softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

C. Perspiration. Sweat.

softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

c. Perspiration, sweat.

1674 S. Vincent Yng. Gallant's Acad.

33 Thou feelest the fat Dew of thy body..run trickling down thy sides.

1795 Souther Joan of Arr viii. 21t The dews of death Stood on his livid cheek. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isley. xxvi, Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew. 1859 Tennyson Enid 568 The dew of their great labour.. flowing, drained their force.

d. With qualifying words, as Bacchus' dew, the juice of the grape, wine, or other fermented or distilled drink; Mountain-dew, a fanciful term for whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains; dew of Glenlivat, Glenlivat whisky; † dew of vitriol (ros

vitrioli).

1599 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence iii, Sowst in Bacchus dewe. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) Dew of Vitriol, a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Distillation in Balneo Marie, or with a gentle Heat. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 84 There remains a whitish-grey mass, which formerly was called Vitriol Calcined to Whiteness. If you distil it in a retort, and collect the product, you will have first, a water slightly acid, called Dew of Vitriol. 1822 Shelley Zucca is, Full as a cup with the vine's burning dew. 1826 P. P. in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 610 Whiskey, or mountain dew. 1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxxv, Then came the whiskey—the real dew. 1840 Chamb. Trnl. IX. 94 The discomfited gaugers fled... leaving the victorions chief in nudisturbed possession of the much coveted mountain-dew. 1848 Daily News 23 May 5/7 [They] cannot compete with the dew of Glenlivat.

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits formed on plants, etc. (as by exudation, insects, paraŝitic vegetation), formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew: see Horey-dew, Mildew.

1563 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 53 b. There is another kind of sweet dewes, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes, which is as sweet as honey. There is also a bitter kind of dew, that falleth upon herbs, and lyeth on them like branne or meale.

1660 Jer. Taylor Worthy Commun. Introd. 10 It will not be impossible to find honey or wholesome dewes upon all this variety of plants.

1841 When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers honey dew.

5. altrib. and Comb. (Especially frequent in poetical use.)

8. attrib, 'of dew,' as devo-bead, -bloh, -damp, -gem, -globe, -mist, -star, -water, -web; 'characterized by' or 'characterizing dew', as devo-locks, -prime, -silence, -wind. b. locative and originative, as devo-bow, -dance, -light. C. similative, 'like' or 'as dew', as devo-burning, -cold adjs. d. objective and obj. genitive, as devo-brusher, -dropping adj. e. instrumental, as devo-bernsher, -dropping adj. e. instrumental, as devo-bernsher, -dropping adj. brusher, -dropping adj. e. instrumental, as dewbe-dabbled.-bediamonded,-bespangled,-besprent,-bright, -elad,-dabbled,-drenched,-gemmed,-laden,-pearled, -sprent,-sprinkled,-wet adjs. f. parasynthetic, as

claul, -dabbled, -drenched, gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet adjs. f. parasynthetic, as dew-lipped adj.

1832 Motherwell Poet. Wks. (1847) 85. In every "dewbead glistening sheen. 1868 Gro. Eliot. Sp. Gifsy 1. (Cent. 1887) 5 The dew-bend, Gem of earth and sky begotten. 1887 Stevenson Underwoods, Every fairy wheel and thread off cobweb "dew-bediamonded. a 1748 Thomson Hymn to Solitude 36 Just as the "dew-bent rose is born. 1634 Millton Comus 540 The savonry herb Of knot-grass "dew-besprent. 1727-38 Gav Fables 1. 14 (Jod.) As forth she went at early dawn To taste the "dew-besprinkled lawn. 1873 R. Johnson in Tristram Moab 387 A lunar rainbow on the ground, or to speak more correctly a lunar "dew-bow. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 86 Aslant the "dew-bright earth and coloured nir. 1854. J. Warfer Last of Old Squires v. 51 He was what the Persians call a "dew-brusher... Ten to one but the labourer met him as he was going to his work. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. xi. 35 His bright "deaw-burning blade. 1847 Mischief of Muses 33 The moisture of the "dew-clad grass. 1817 Moore Latla R., Fire Worshippers (1854) 235 She who leans..pale, sunk, aghast, With brow against the "dew-domast. 1818 Kraff Endym. 1633 The popples hung "Dew-dabbled on their stalks. 1798 Coleridoe Stbyl. Leaves Poems (1864) 265 She the "dew-damp wiped From off her brow. 1812 G. Colman Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck II. xxii, "Dew-dript evening. 1592 Shans. Rom. 4 Yul. 1. iv. 103 The "dew-dropping South. 1893 Le Gallienne in Westm. Gaz. 16 Feb. 2/3 See how yonder goes, "Dew-drunk. 1, Yon. Shelley-lark, 1834 Tennyson Lotos-Eaters 75 Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly "dew-fed. 1833 Joanna Shelley-lark, 1834 Tennyson Lotos-Eaters 75 Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly "dew-fed., 1843 Joanna Shelley-lark, 1836 Dew-gemn d'dew-globe, green and gold, And crystalline. 1603 Deavron Somets liii, (1) Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty

\*dew-impearled flowers. 1830 TENNYSON Ode to Memory ii, The dew-impearled winds of dawn. 1850 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede 41 The \*dew-laden grass. 1647 HERRICK Noble Numb., Star Song, Spangled with \*deaw-light. 1856 BRYANT Poems. Ages v, When the \*dew-lipped spring comes on. 1830 TENNYSON Adeline 47 Those \*dew-lit eyes of thine. 1648 HERRICK Hesper. I. 92, Corrinae's Maying, The light Hangs on the \*dew-locks of the night. 1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. in. iii, The \*dew-mists of my sunless sleep. 1841 BROWNING Pippa Passes 1. (1889) 24 The hill-side's \*dew-pearled; The lark 's on the wing. 1872 — Fiftne xxxiii, Though \*dew-prime flee. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING Peips II. 165 Descend with sweet \*dew silence on my mountains. 1850 BLACKIE \*Eschylus I. 13 My \*dew-sprent dreamless couch. 1824 SYMONOS Shaks. Predecessors vii. § 3. 263 Abroad in dew-sprent meadows. 1733 SHENSTONE Past. Ballad iv. 33 The sweets of a \*dew-stars glisten, Then fade away. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 151 De teares. ben cleped rein water ofter \*deu water. 1813 Hogg Queen's Wake ii. Wks. (1876) 22 And \*dew-webs round the helimets weave.
6. Special combs.: dew-beam (\*poetic), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; dew-bit (dial.),

light reflected from a dewdrop; dew-bit (dial.), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; dew-board, a hoard used as a cover to keep off the dew; dew-cap (see quot.); dew-drink (see quot., and cf. dew-bit); †dew-hopper, a name for the and cl. uew-owl); Tuew-hopper, a name for the lare (see DEUDING); tdew-pear, name of a delicate kind of pear (obs.); tdew-piece Sc. = dew-bit; dew-plant, (a) a name for the ice-plant (Mesembryanthemum), and for the sundew (Drosera); (b) a plant nourished with dew (nonce-use); dew-ripen v. = DEW-RET; dew-shoe, translation

sera); (b) a plant nourished with dew (nonce-use); dew-ripen v. = Dew-reft; dew-shoe, translation of ON. döggskor (see quot.); dew-shoe, translation of ON. döggskor (see quot.); dew-shoe, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O.). 1824 Sielle Witch xvi, Woven from \*dew-beams while the moon yet slept. 1863 Barnes Dorset Gloss. \*Pozu-bit, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial ns a regular breakfast. Also in Berksh. Hampsh., W. Somerset Gloss. 1800 R. Warner Walk West. Count. 64 [We] were obliged to sleep for several weeks in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a \*dew-board. 1879 Procroot Pleas. Ways Sc. xvi. 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a \*dew-cap, is made to project beyond the glass [of the telescope], and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation. a 1825 Forny Voc. E. Anglia, \*Dew-drink, the first allowance of heer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. 1616 Surel. & Markh. Country Farme 417 Tender or delicate peare. such as \*dew peare. 1685 Sinclair Satan's Invis. World (1760) 48 When I was eating my \*due piece this morning. 1869 Ruskin Q. of Air's &i Vou are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Drosiday, Carices, Graminea—"dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 Miller Plantin, Dew-plant, Mesembryanthemum glabrum. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) II. 218 What is called \*dew ripen or ret the produce. 1880 Stallybrass tr. Grimm's Tent. Mythol. I. 38 When the godlike Sigurőr strode through the .. corn, the \*dew-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. Note. Döggskör, Sw. dopfsko, the beel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew.

\*\*Dew\*\* (divi), v. Forms: 3 dewwenn, 4-5 dewen, (4 dewey, 5-7 dewe, 6-7 dew), 6-dew. [ME. dewen, in Ormin devovenm, implying an OE. \*\* defawian (entered by Sommer) = OFris. david (WFris. davie), OS. \*\* daujan (MDu. dauwen, LG. dauen), OHG. towón, towón (MHG.

dawia (WFris. dauwjen), OS. \*daujan (MDu. dauwen, LG. dauen), OHG. towôn, towên (MHG.

dauwen, LG. dauen), OHG. towon, towon (MHG. totwen, Ger. thanen, tanen), ON. döggva (Sw. dagga):—OTent, \*dauwojan, f. dauw- Dew.] †1. intr. To give or produce dew; impers. to fall as dew (cf. it rains, snows, etc.). Obs. or arch. c 1300 [implied in Dewing vbl. sb.]. 1382 Wyclif Isa. xlv. 8 Deweth see heuenus fro aboue [1388 Sende 3e out dew). c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Dewyn or yeve dewe, roro. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 148 Rorate, dew heuens from aboue. 1552 Hulder, Dew or droppe lyke dewe, roro. 1653 in T. Birch Hist. R. Society I. 246 It did not dew upon those parts where trees lay buried under ground. 1726 Nat. Hist. Irel. 93 It deweth exceedingly in the hot and dry countries. † b. To distil or exude as dew. Obs. 1652 Bellowes Theoph. Epistle, When This Manna dew'd from your inspired pen. Ibid. IV. xxv, Meat came from the Eater, from the strong did dew Sweetnesse. 2. trans. To wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

2. ITAMS. 10 Wet With or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

c 1200 Ormin 13848 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa þurrh be33ske & sallte tæress þatt herrte. a 1325 Prose Psaller vi. 6 Ich shal dewey my conertour wyth min teres. 1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1560) F iij, Take a sponnefull of hote ashes, dewe them wyth good wyne. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1.

i. 48 Overflowed all the fertile plaine, As it had deawed bene with timely raine. 1593 Shaks, 2 Hen. VI, III. ii. 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournfull teares. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 821 To water or dew some partes that stoode need of moysture. 1680 Orway Orphan 11. iv. 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1821 W. C. Wells Ess. Devo (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 Herschel. Stnd. Nat. Phil. 11. vi. (1838) 162 The cooling. . of the body dewed. a 1851 Moia Castle of Time xxi, Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood. b. fig. (Cf. 'bedew', 'steep' in fig. usc.).

c 1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) A iij, As fruitfull nutriment To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment. 1610 G. Fletchea Christ's Vict. xxv, While deaw'd in heavie sleepe, dead Peter lies. a 1631 Donne Serm. cv., IV. 413 But infected and dewed with these frivolous, nay pernicions apparitions apparitions apparitions, and revelations. 1810 Scott Lady of L. L. xxxi, Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber

dewing. 1865 Bushnell Vicar. Sacr. III. iii. 233 Mercy. dewing it thus with her tender mitigations. +3. To cause to descend or drop as dew; to distil,

18511. Obs.

1872 Forrest. Theophilus in Anglia VII. 92 The devill in the harte of the busshoppe did dewe His divillishe stirringis. 1891 Troub. Raigne K. Yohn II. (1611) 89 The heauens dewing fauours on my head. 1893 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 1 O dew thy spirit plentiful into my inke.

4. intr. To become moist, to exude moisture. 1698 A. Fox Wirst's Surg. 1. viii. 34 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

Hence Dewed, Dewing ppl. adjs.

1552 HULDET, Dewed or wete wyth dewe, roralus.

1593 SOUTHWELL Peter's Compl.

33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers.

1635 SWAN Spec. M. (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud.

1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. n. vi. (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation.

Dew, obs. or dial. pa. t. of DAW v.!

Dew, Dewfull, obs. ff. DUE, DUEFUL.

| Dewan (diwān). Also duan, diwan, dee-wann, dewann, dewan

waun, dewaun, dewan. [Arab. and Pers. ديوان dīwān, dīvān, Pers. formerly dēvān, the same word as DIVAN, of which an early sense was 'register'. Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]

In India: a. The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments. b. The prime minister of a native state. c. The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint. d. In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a

a native servant in Cnarge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J. Charnock, etc. M.S. Lett. to Mr. Ch. Eyre at Ballasore (V.), Fearing miscarriage of y Originall flarouttee we have herewth Sent you a Coppy Attested by Hugly Cazee, hoping y Duan may be Satusfied therewth. 1766 Houwell, Hist. Events 1. 74 (Y.) A Gentoo named Allam Chund, who bad been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan. 1771 in Gleig Mem. IV. Hastings (1841) I. 221 (V.) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naih Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1786 Blane in Phil. Trans. LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished. from his Dewan or Minister. 1804 in Owen Weliesley's Desp. 632 The English Company. has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire. 1806 Wellington Hid. p. cii, Scindiah's minister. was the Peshwah's dewan. 1818 Jas. Mul. Brit. India v. v. (1848) IV. 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer. 1835 Burnes Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sinde now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state. 1862 Beverence Hist. India 1. v. v. 142 Subordinate to the subahdar. was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance. 1871 Matees Travancore 22 Colonel Munro... acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister.

Hence **Dewa**nship = next.

1789 Seir Mutagherin II. 384(V.) [Lord Clive] visited the Vezir.. and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the three provinces. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India v. iv. (1848) IV. 149 Procuring for the donor the dewanship of the Zamindari.

dewanship of the Zamindari.

|| **Dewani**, **dewanny**, **dewaunee** (diwā ni). Also dûanny, dewauny, diwāni. [a. Pers. dīwānī, dīvānī, the office or function of dīwān: see prec.] The office of dewan; esp. 'the right of receiving as dewān, or finance minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E. I. Company by the Great Mogul Sbāh 'Alam in 1765. Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Ynle and Burnell).

and Burnell).

1783 Burne Report Affairs India Wks. XI. 141 The acquisition of the Dûanny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature. Ibid. 196 Under the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts. 1801 R. PATTON Asiat. Mon. 178 note, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 Beveraged Hist. India I. 111. Xii. 671 An offer of the dewannee had .. been made to Clive. 1876 Gaant Hist. India I. xx. 106/2 The Mogul ceded the dewannee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Dew-beater. [f. Dew sb. + Beater.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path: an early nioneer.

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer.

a 1670 Hacket Abh. Williams 1. (1692) 37 The dewbeaters have trod the way for those that come after them. 1883 Hampshire Gioss., Deaw-bitter, a dew-beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking.

2. pl. The feet. slang.
1811 in Lexicon Balatron. 1823 Scott Peveril xxxvi, First hold out your dew-beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Dew-beaters, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847-98 in Halliwell.

Dew-berry (diviber). [f. Dew sb. + Berry. Cf. mod.Get. than-bere dew-berry, Oberdeutsch taub-ber, tauben-ber, i.e. dove-berry. The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with Dew sb.] English use, associated with DEW sh.]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub:

in Great Britain Rubus casius, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America R. canadensis, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name

trailing fiabit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name is applied to the Gooseberry (Dayberry).

Shakspere's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to bave meant the gooseberry; Hanner conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, Rubus Chamemorus.

1578 Lyte Dadoens vi. iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dewberrie, or blackberie. 1655 Moufer & Bennet Health's Indrov. (1746) 304 When Mulherries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 Indrov. (1746) 304 When Mulherries cannot be gotten, Blackberres or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 Indrov. (1746) 304 When Mulherries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles. 1756 Ells Mod. Husbandman IV. i. 77 (E. D. S.) Dewberry-brier. 1829 Jesse Yrnl. Nat. 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewherry. 1859 W. S. Coleman Woodlands (1862) 106 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble. The fruit ... is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry; but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and. covered with fine bloom. 1831 Seribar's Mag. XXII. 642 Overrun with dewberry-briars. b. 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. III. i. 160 Feede him with Apricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries. 1652 Culpepper Eng. Physic. (1656) 117 Goosberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries of England it is called the Feaherry in others Dewberry. Dut most commonly the Gooseberry.

Dew-blown, -bole: see next.

+ Dew-bolne, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 -bole. 9-blown(e,8 -born. [f. Dew sb. + Bolne ppl. a. The second element became corrupted into -bole, -born, -blown, and the last survives in dialects, associated with BLOWN puffed up.] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover. Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection,

Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection.

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 60 Dewbolne..commeth whan a
hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse,
he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh
as his backebone. 1587 Mascall Govt. Cattle (1627) 33
The Dew-bole in Oxe, or Cow, or other heast..is gotten
by eating of the trifoyle grasse in a deawy morning. 1601
HOLLAND Pliny XXVIII. i, If kine or oxen were dew-blowne
or otherwise puffed up. 1614 Markham Cheap Husb. (1623)
88 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne
or generall Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling.
1730-6 Balley (folio), Dewborn, a distemper in cattle. 1884
Chesh. Goss., Dewblown, said of cows which are swelled
from eating green clover.

Dewce, obs. form of Deuce.

Dew-clap, obs. erron. form of Dewlap.

Dew-clap, obs. erron. form of DEWLAP. Dew-claw (din klo). [App. f. Dew sb. + CLAW sb.

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface.)]

1. The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (an-

swering to the great toe in man) sometimes present

in dogs.
In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

1576 Tuabeav. Venerie 23 Some other have taken marke by the hynder legges by the dewclawes.

1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Herigote, dew clawes.

1611 Cota., Controlled the Deaw-claw, or water-claw of dogs.

1600 Lond.

1602 Gaz. No. 2548/4 Lost... a little white Spaniel Dog... with dew Claws upon the hind Feet.

1612 C. Barrington in Selborne, The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg. The dog has none.

1854 E. Maynew Dogs (1862: 248 The dew-claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow.

1884 Sat. Rev. 15 Nov. 626 The monks liked their dogs [St. Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow.

1883 W. H. Flower in Encycl. Brit. XV. 438/1 note, In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew-claw.'

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

consisting of two rudimentary toes. Consisting of two rudimentary toes.

1576 Turberv. Venerie 97 The shinne bones large, the dew clawes close in port. An hart to hunt, as any man can seake. 1611 Corgr., Les gardes d'un sanglier, the deaw-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore. 1630 [see Abature].

1678 PHILLIPS, Dewclaw, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Hence Dew'-clawed, +dew'-cleyd a., having dew-claws. (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees.)

feet of bees.)

1376 TURBERV. Venerie 8 Those whiche are well ioynted and dewclawed are best to make bloudhoundes. 1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon. i. (1634) 8 Her rough and dew-claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six. 1611 COTGR., Ergotic. hauing spurres; deaw-clawed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme 679 Round feete, strong cleys, high dewcleyd. 1647 WARO Simp. Cobler XI note, By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew clawd Seperatists. 1637 S. Purchas Pol. Flying Ins. I. iii. 7 Her feet are six, dew-clawed. full of joynts. 1818 Keats Endym. IV. 685 Sorrel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

Dew-cup. [L. Dew 5b. + Cup.]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men.

vest-men.
1847-78 Halliwell s. v. Dew-drink, Called the dew-cup in Hants. 1883 in Hampsh. Gloss.

2. The plant called Lady's Mantle (Alchemilla

villagars), 1799 Ess. Highl. Soc. 111, 389 (Jam.) Giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1813 Hoog Oncen's Wake ii. Wks. (1876) at 11e thought. of sleeping in the dew-cups eye. 1818—Brounie of Bodsbeck 11, 183 They [fairies] Il has to..gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups. till the gloaming come on again.

of Bodsbeck 11. 183 They Hairies I in nae to ... gang away au' sleep in their dew-cups . till the gloaming come on again.

Dewdrop (dir'drep). [f. Dew sh. + -Drop. Cf. Ger. thau-troffen, Du. dauw-droppel.] One of the rounded 'drops' or globules in which dew collects on surfaces on which it is deposited.

[a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xli. 114 Ase fele sythe ant oft as dewes dropes beth weete.] 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. 11. 114. I must go seeke some dew drops heere. And hang a pearle in enery cowslips eare. 1667 Mil. Ton P. L. v. 746 Starts of Morning, Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flouer. 1788 Cowpers Stanzas for Year 31 Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. ii, The lawn Begemmed with dew-drops. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vii. 53 When two dewdrops on the petal shake To the same sweet air. 1871 Tynnall. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

dew-drop, transf. 6 fig. 1781 Cowper Truth 144 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes, With slip-shod heels, and dew-drop at his nose. 1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 161 And feel the dew-drop in my eye. 1826 Hoon Wee Man xiv, On every brow a dew-drop stood. 1831 Carlyte. Sart. Res. it. vi, The heart..unvisited by any heavenly dew-drop.

Hence Dew-dropped 2. covered or bespanyled.

Hence Dew-dropped a., covered or bespaugled with dew-drops.

with dew-drops.

1756 W. Toldervy Hist. Two Orphans IV. 201 The dew-dropp'drose.

1762 J. Warton Enthusiast Poeus & Bladed grass perfumed with dewdropped flowers.

1811 W. R. Spencer Toems 161 How bright it's dewdropp'd tint appears!

Dewe, obs. form of Due a. and sb.

Dewe(n, obs. f. Deave v., to become deaf.

Dewes: see DEUS.

De wess. rare. [a. OF. \*deuesse, dieuesse, f. deu, dieu god: see -Ess. Cf. DEEss.] A goddess. a 1400-50 Alexander 3555 All dristens and dewessis ere dute of my name.

Dewey, dewy, ME. pres. inf. of DEW v. **Deweylite** (diā iləit). Min. [Named 1826 after Prof. Dewey, U.S. see -LITE.] An amorphous

after Prof. Dewey, U.S. see-LITE.] An amorphous resinous-looking mineral of yellowish colour, consisting of a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

18a6 Emmoss Min. 133. 1868 Dana Min. 470.

Dew-fall (din fol). [f. Dew + Fall sh.; cf. Dan. dugfald.] The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening.

16a2 R. Tisdale Lawyer Philos. in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 316 Shake off the dewfalls of the night. 1798 Col.E-RIGGE Sibyl. Leaves Poems (1864) 115 The gentle dewfall.

18a0 Shellev Witch Allas xxix, She past at dewfall to a space extended. 18a8 Moore Refore the Battle; Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears. c. 1850 Whittier Call of Christian vii, Noiseless as dew-fall.

1878 HUNLEY Physicer.

1874 The rainfall is.. supplemented by .. excessive dewfalls.

So Dew falling.

1868 HOLME LEE B. Godfrey xix. 109 The time of the dew-falling.

Dewgard, -gar, Sc. forms of Dieugard. Obs.

Dewgard, -gar, Sc. forms of Dieugard. Obs. † Dew-grass (diā gras). Obs. [f. Dew sb. + Grass, suggested by L. G. Himmeldau, med. 1.. ros cwli, 'dew of heaven', manna.] A name given by Gerarde and other early herbalists to an esculent grass of Central Enrope, the cultivated form of Panicum sanguinale, Manna-grass.

1507 Grearde Herbal 1. xx. 25 The Germanes call it Himeldau, that is to say Cali ros, whereupon it was called Gramen Manna. Lobel calleth it gramen manna exculentum, for that in Germany and other parts, as Bohemia, and Italy, they use to eat the same as a kind of bread corne, and also make potage therewith as we do with oatmeale. In English it may be called manna grasse or Deve grasse; but more fitly rice-grasse. 160 W. Folknicham Art of Sarrey 1. vii. 14 Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dewgrasse, Jobs terres, 1640 Parkinson Theat. Bot. 1180 The Dew grasse is said to discusse the hardnesse of womens breasts, the seede is food for small birds, and Pidgeons and Hens and for men also.

1Erroneously taken by Prior, Plant Names, for the Cock's-foot grass, Dactylie glomerata; whence in later Dictionaries and lists].

Dewice, dewis(e, obs. Sc. ff. Device, Devise.

Dewice, dewis(e, obs. Sc. ff. Device, Devise. Dewid, obs. form of Divide,

Dewille, obs. form of DEVIL.

Dewille, obs. form of Devil.

Dewily (diā'ili), adv. [f. Dewy + -LY 2.] After the manner of dew.

1818 Blackw. Mag. III. 32 The song Dropp'd dewily from that sweet tongue. 1872 S. Mostyn Ferplexity III. viii. 212, I will make my love fall dewily on your heart. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid vv. 699 So upon saffron wings came Iris, dewily bright.

Dewiness (diwines). [f. Dewy + - NESS.] The

quality of being dewy; fig. freshness, vigour.

1627 tr. Racon's Life & Death (R.), A dewinesse dispersed, or. radicall in the very substance of the body.

1827 KEATS 'I Stood Tiptoc' iv, Ye ardent marigolds!.. again your dewiness he kisses.

1863 Tyndall. Heat v. § 1864 (1870)

1860 This caused a dewiness on the external surface.

1868 Browsing King & Bk IX. 242 Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!

**Dewing**, vbl. sb. [f. Dew v. + ING l.]

1. Deposition of dew.

13. K. Alis. 914 Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the

dewyng; Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng. 1308
TREVISA Barth. de P. R. xi. v. (Tollem. M.S.), Perof comep a litel dewynge. Hid. xvi. lxii. (Tollem. M.S.), pe more adewynge is founde, pe more and be gretter be margarite is gendrid of pe dewe. 1838 JEFFERV in Ld. Cockburn Life II. Let. cxl. After the dewing of yesterday, everything is so fresh and fragrant.

2. A wetting with or as with dew; a gentle sprinkling; maistening hedawing

2. A wefting with or as with dew; a gentle sprinkling; moistening, bedewing.

14. Hoccleve Compl. Virgin 158 They by taast of swich dewynge, Hem oghte clothe ageyn. 1513 Dot Glas Æneis vi. iii. 143 With clene watter.. Strinkland a litle dewing.. With the branche of ane happy olive thrise. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurns, Aspergo, a sprinckling or dewing. 1646 Rutherford Lett. II. xlvii. (1881) 455 A night's dewing of grace and sweetness. 1882 Garden 28 Jan. 65/3 An occasional dewing over with the syringe.

Dewing, ppl. a.: see Dew v.

† Dewish, a. Obs. [f. Dew sb. + -ISII.] Of the nature of or akin to dew; moist, damp.

the nature of or akin to dew; moist, damp.

1589 Fleming Georg. Virg. 111. 48 And dewish moone doth
new refresh the woods. 1620 MARKHAM Farcu. Hinds. (1625)

117 A more moist place...which euer is vomiting wet and
dewish humours. 1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physick 141 The
dew or dewish moisture.

Dewite, obs. form of DUTY.

† Dewitt, De-Witt (d/wit), v. Obs. [From the surname of the two brothers John and Cornelius De Witt, Dutch statesmen, opponents of William III as Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] trans. To

who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] trans. To kill by mob violence; to lynch.

1689 Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters (1690) 32

It's a wonder the English Nation have not in their fury DeWitted some of those men. 1690 ABP. SANCROFT Protes.

tation, Such a fury, as may end in Dewitting us ta bloody
Word, but too well understood). 1695 (title, Gallienus
Redivivus; or, Murther Will Out, &c., being a true account
of the De-Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney, &c. 1711 Vind. of
Sacheverell 69 King William deserved to be De-Witted,
1724 in Lockhart Papers II. 162 Ilad Mr. Campbell himself
been in town, they had certainly De-witted him. 1824
SOUTHEY BE. of Ch. (1841) 544. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.
SOUTHEY BE. of Ch. (1841) 544. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.
SIII. 660. 1888 PLUMPTRE Life Ken II. xviii. 1 Men. were
stirring up the people to that form of 'lynching' which
was then known as 'De Witting.'

Dewlap (div'lep). Also 6 dew lop, erron.
dew-clap. [The second element Lap is OE.
Lapfa, pendulous piece, skirt, lappet, lobe; the
first is uncertain: the equivalent Da. doglarb, Norw.
doglarb, Sw. dröglapp, in which the first element is
not the word for 'dew', suggest that the original
form has been altered under the influence of popular etymology.

The English form way be explained as the than 'or rendu.

lar etymology.

The English form may be explained as the 'lap 'or pendulous piece which touches the dewy surface; but that is not likely to have been the original notion.]

1. The fold of loose skin which hangs from the

throat of cattle.

throat of cattle.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xiii. (MS. Bodl. 3738)
In Siria beb oxen bat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes worder brote [Dalcaria sub gutture]. c1400 Pallud. on Husb. iv. 711 The kyen. Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde I = hanging lowl. c1440 Parm. 120 Dew lappe, syde skyn' vndur a bestry throte, peleare. 1523 Fitzherr. Husb. \$ 59 To cutte the dewlappe before. 1525 Golding Ovind's Met. vii. 153 Their daugling dew-claps with his hand he coid unfearefullie. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cat. Feb. 74 His deuelap as lythe as lasse of Kent. 1580 Greene Menophon (Arb.) 74 White. as the dangling deawlap of the silver Bull. 1621 G. Sandys Ovind's Met. II. (1626) 43 His broad-spred brest, long dangling dew-laps deck. 1872 Miyart Elem. Anat. 237 Folds of skin hang freely in some animals, as the dewlap of cattle.

b. Transferred to similar parts in other animals, as the loose skin under the throat of dogs, etc., the pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and

pendulous fleshy lobe or waitle of the turkey and other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of

other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of flesh about the human throat.

1590 Shaks. Mids. N. n. i. 50 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob, And on her wither'd dewlop poure the Ale. 1654 Gayton Pleasant Notes 11. iii. 42 The dulapes and the jawy part of the face. 1668 Wikins Real Char. 161 Described to have a dew-lap under the throat. Senembi, Iguana. 1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 222 Dewlaps hang down from his chaps. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. t. iii. 267 The skin hangs loose. in a kind of dewlap. 1859 J. Brown Rab. & F. (1862) 9 He Imastiff]. has the Shaksperian dewlaps shaking as he goes. 1863 Witter Melville Gladiators I. 3 Gelert is down, torn and mangled from flank to dewlap.

2. 'A brand used in marking cattle, being a cut in the lower part of the neck' (Farmer, American-

in the lower part of the neck ' (Farmer, American-

isms, 1889).

Hence Dew lapped, having a dew-lap.

1420 Pallud. on Husb. 1v. 679 [699] Compact, a runcle necke, dewlapped syde Unto the kne. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. 1v. i. 127 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde... Crooke-kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Buls. a 1732 GAV (J.), The dewlapt hull now chafes along the plain. 1806 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 355 He is a fat, dew-lapped, velvet-voiced man. 1887 RUSKIN HOTHER Inclusive II Dew-lapped cattle. feeding on the hillside above.

Dewless (diñ-les), a. [f. Dew + -Less.] Dewless (diñ-les), a. [f. Dew + -Less.] Devoid of or without dew.

Dewiess (OIUCIES), a. [I. DEW+-LESS.] Devoid of or without dew.

a 1618 Sylvester Maiden's Blush 1322 Both solstices like deawless and adust.

1799 CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope I, When the seawind wafts the dewless day.

1832 TENNYSON Miller's Dau. 246 On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless.

1865 E. Burritt Walk to Land's End

36 What a dewless Sahara would be the walk of life without the companionship of children! **Dew-point** (diā point). That point of atmospheric temperature at which dew begins to

mospheric temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.

1833 N. Arnott Physics (ed. 5) II. 47 The degree of heat at which the dew begins to appear is called the drurfoint, heing an important particular in the meteorological report of the day. 1843 Proc. Amer. Phil. 50c. II. 249 Professor Bache described a dew-point hygrometer. 1854 Hooker Himal. Prust. I. i. 47 This indicated a dew-point of 114. 1878 Iluxiev Physiogr. 52 When the temperature is sufficiently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

Dave-we be differed.

ciently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

Dew-rake (diū'rē'k). [f. Dew sb. + Rake sb.]

A rake for the surface of grass or stubble.

1659 Gaupen Tears of Ch. 381 Like dew-rakes and harrowes, armed with so many teeth. 1806-7 A. Young Agric. Essex (1813) I. 108, 4 dew rakes, 201. each. 1886 Daily Nevus 24 Sept. 1/2 Where stubble is much infested it should he brushed off with poles .. and collected as closely as possible for hurning by means of 'dew rakes'.

Hence Dew'rake v.

1797 A. Young Agric. Suffolk 55 The stubbles are dewraked, by men drawing a long iron-toothed rake.

Dewrance, obs. form of Durance.

Dewrance, obs. form of Durance.

Deweret (diū'ret), v. Also -rot, -rato. [f.

**Dew-ret** (diæret), v. Also -rot, -rato. [f. Dew sb. + Ret v.] trans. To ret or macerate (flax, hemp, etc.) so as to detach the fibre from the woody stem, by exposure to the dew and atmospheric influence instead of by steeping in water. Hence Dew'-retting vol. sb.

Dew'-retting vbl. sb.

1710 Hilman Theser Redivivius, There is a Water-retting and a Dew-retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, or afternath of a Meadow Water. 1807 Vancouver Agric. Devon (183) 208 The flax is always dew-rotted. a 1825 Forry For. E. Anglia, Dew-retting, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew. 1846 J. Baxrer Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 274 In Dorsetshire and the neighbourhood the flax growers have generally adopted the practice of dew retting. 1849 Tral. R. Agric. Soc. X. 1. 180 It takes perhaps six weeks to dew-ret hemp. 1877 N.W. Linc. Gloss., Dew-rated, said of flax, which is retted on the ground, not by steeping in water.

Dewry, ohs. form of Downy. Dews, -e, obs. form of DEUCE.

Dowsant, var. DEUSAN Obs., a kind of apple.

Dowsant, var. Deusan Obs., a kind of apple.

Dew-snail (diā snēl). Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dew sb. + Snail.] A slug. (So ealled from appearing while the dew is on the herbage.)

1548 Thomas Ital. Gram., Limaca, the dewe snayle that hath no house. 1611 Cotar., Limaca, (properly) the dew Snaile, or Snaile without a shell. 1699 Roberts Foy. Levant 15 All the sustenance we had there was three Dew snails, and some Roots. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Diseases of Trees, Those Animals call'd Earwigs and Dew-snails, eat the finest Fruits on the Trees. 1783 Ainsworth Lat. Dict. (Morell) u. Limax., A snail, a dew-snail, or slug. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss. s. v., As slippery as a dew-snail. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk., Dew-snail, the large black slug.

+ Dewtry. Obs. Forms: 6-7 deutron, 7 deutro, doutro, doutry, dutry, dutra, deutery, 7-8 dewtry. [From Western Indian vernacular forms of Skr. dhattūra, Datura: e.g. Maraṭhī dhutrā, dhotrā, dialectally dhutrā.] The Thomapple, Datura Stramonium, and other Indian species of the genus; a drng or drink prepared from this employed to produce structure from this employed to produce structure.

appie, Datura Stramonton, and appie, Datura Stramonton, and species of the genus; a drng or drink prepared from this, employed to produce stupefaction.

1598 W. Penlius tr. Linschoten 60 (Y.) An hearbe called Deutroa, which heareth a seede, whereof bruising out the sap, they. give it to their husbands, eyther in meate or drinke, and presently therewith the Man is as though hee were halfe out of his wits. 1662 J. Davis tr. Mandelsto's Trav. 104 A drug which, stupefies his senses. The Indians call this herb Doutro, Doutry, or Datura. 1698 Buller Hud. in. i. 321 Make lechers and their punks, with dewtry, Commit phantastical advowtry. 1691 SHADWELL Scources, Some rogue that had a mind to marry me gave me deutery last night. 1696 Ovington Voy, Suratt 235 (V.) Mixing Dutra and Water together to drink. which will intoxicate almost to Madness, 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 33 They give her Dutry; when half mad she throws herself into the Fire, and they ready with great Logs keep her in his Funeral Pile. a 1711 KEN Hymnotheo Foct. Wks. 1721 III. 172 As Indian Dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewtry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

Dew-worm (djū-wōim). [f. Dew sb. +

Dew-worm (djū'wāɪm). [f. Dew sb. + Wonm. OE. deaw-wyrm, Du. dawvevorm, are known only in the sense 'ring-worm'; E.Fris. dawwrm is 'carth-worm' and 'ring-worm'; Da. daworw', down only it always and 'ring-worm'; Da. dugornt 'a dew-snail'.] The common earth-worm; in OE. a name of the disease ring-worm.

in OE. a name of the disease ring-worm.

\$\epsilon \text{1000} Sax\$, Leechd. 11. 122 Wi\(\text{0}\), deaw wyrmum genim doccan o\(\text{0}\)doc clatan. 1599 Maston Sec. Villanie 11, vii. 206 Cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne. 1653 Walton Angler oz The Dew-worm which some call the Lob-worm. 1675 Teonge Diary (1825) 83 Earth..like that which dew-wormes throe up. 1829 Sporting Mag. XXIII. 222 The small dew-worm is an excellent bait. 1875 M. G. Pearse Daniel Quorin 27 Like to a dew-worm that hears you a comit' an' starts back into his hole in a minute. 1875 'Stonehenge' Brit. Sporte. 1. v. \(\xi\_3\), 312 The dew-worm, or large garden-worm..six to twelve inches in length.

\textbf{Dewy} \(\dix \text{div} i)\), a. [OE. detavitg, f. detaw Dew: see \(\frac{\chi}{2}\). Not recorded in ME.; prob. formed anew in Mod. Eng. (Cf. MHG. touwee, Ger. thanig, Sw. daggig).]

1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew; covered or wet with dew.

a 1000 Cadmon's Exad. 344 (Gr.) Gupcyste on prang deawig, sceaftum. a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Sijb, After the night cometh the dewy mornyng. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 316 The deawie night now doth nye. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1699 Pomfret Past. Ess. Death Q. Mary 4 He found Cosmelia weeping on the dewy ground. 1762 FALCONER Shipur. 1. 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn. 1834 Ht. Martineau Demeraraiv. 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass. 1893 Westim. Gaz 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dewy slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew. 1725 Pope Odyss. xvii. 688 The sun obliquely sho. Disdewy ray. 1702 S. Rocers Pleas. Mem. 1. 215 Twilights dewy tints deceived his eye. 1795 SOUTHEN Joan of Arc viii. 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light. 1833 Ht. Martineau Cinnanion & P. iii. 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise.

2. transf. Wet or moistened, as with dew. In Bot. Appearing as if covered with dew.

2. transf. Wet or moistened, as with dew. In Bot. Appearing as if covered with dew.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. I. (1586) 44 b, Newe grounde for Meddowe. take such as is ritche, dewye, levell, or a little hanging.

1590 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 34 And her faire deawy eies with kisses deare Shee ofte did bathe.

1852 Lynch Self-Improv. ii. 40 His eye. will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy.

1856 Miss Yonge Daisy Chain

1. xxiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectneles that had become very dewy.

3. Of the nature or quality of dew. dew-like. moist

caim, and sometimes tewy. 1639 1838 Tonas Tonas Tonas Caim, and sometimes tewy. 1639 1838 Tonas Tonas

Memory 1, Strengthen me, enlighten me 1. Thou dewy dawn of memory.

6. Comb. (poetic). a. adverbial, as dewy-bright, -dark, -fresh, -warm, etc. b. parasynthetic, as dewy-eyed, -feathered, -pinioned, -swarded, ctc. OE. had déaviz-febere = dewy-pinioned.

a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 1984 (Gr.) Sang se wanna fuzel, deawiz-febera. — Exod. 163. 1632 Milton Penseroso 146 Entice the dewy-feathered sleep. 1730-46 Thomson Antunm of 1 The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 Eliz. Ryves Poems 36 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign. 1796 T. Townsend Poems 69 Some dewy-feather'd herald send. 1830 Kears Isabella xxxvii, Its eyes...all dewy bright with love. 1832 Tensyson Cenone 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dark aloft the mountain pine. 1833 — Poems 40 Upon the dewy-swarded slope. 1844 — Gardener's Dan. 45 The fields between Are dewy-fresh. 1847 — Princ. 1, 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees. 1864 — En. Ard. 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming downs.

glooming downs.

Dewy, ME. inf. of Dew v.

Dewyce, -ys, -yss(e, obs. ff. Device, Devise. Dewzin, var. Deusan Obs., a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of DESK.

Dexiocardia (de:ksi,okă rdiă). Path. [a. Gr. δεξιό» on the right side + καρδία heart.] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

1866 T. B. Peacock Malformations of Heart 1 Transposition, Dexiocardia. when the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left. 1875 Handen Dis. Heart 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic murmur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dexiotrope (de ksi<sub>1</sub>otrōup), a. [f. Gr. δεξιό-s on or to the right + -τροπος turning.] = next.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dexiotrope, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dexiotropic (de ksi<sub>1</sub>otro pik), a. [f. as prec. + 1c: cf. Gr. τροπικός having a turning, inclined.]

Turning or turned to the right: said spec. of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to leiotropic.

'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to leiotropic.

The terms leiotropic and dexistropic as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides of the animal, not of the spectator as is the case with dextral and sinistral. Hence dexistropic is the opposite of dextral.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 661 (Mollusca) In Planorbis, which is dexistropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisopleurous Gastropods) instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side..the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. This is..what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods,

† De xter, sb. Obs. rare. [app.:-OE. \*deagestre, degestre, degstre, f. deagian to Dye: cf. Dyrster.] A dyer.

14. Pucritia vel Infancia Christi 569 in Horstmann Altengt. Leg. (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys dore he stode. Pe dexter on Jhesu dede calle: Knowst bou owte of mystere? Ibid. 613 pe dexter toke vp a fyre-brond.

Devrage (Industry) of the pend of the land of t

Dexter (de kstal), a. (sb. and adv.) [a. I. dexter on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root dex- cognate with Gr. δεξιόs, and Goth. taihswa, Skr. daksha, daksh-ina, from a primitive form \*dekswo-.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to or situated on the right

a primitive form \*dekswo-.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right; esp. in Her. the opposite of Sinister. The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc., is to the left of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry: see quot. 882.

1502 Leigh Armorie (1597) 64 b, Seing you call this a Bende Sinister, wherfore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all.. if it bee named a bend and no more to be a bende dexter. 1592 Bosswell. Armorie 11. 33b, At the Dexter angle of the shielde. 1600 Dymnok Ireland (1843) 33 There was loste in the retreyte of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell. 1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 410/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Acorns. 1762 FALONER Shiptor. 1. 766 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand. 1878 Browning Poets Croisic cxv. [He] pressed to heart His dexter hand. 1882 Cussans Handbe. Her. 45 The right-hand side.. [of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator; and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the Dexter, and that on the right, the Sinister.

162. 1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which haue learned to do sinister things, ought not be compelled to doe thinges dextere.

150. 1502 Leiker Arith (1668) and The dexter Figure of the spectator. Obs.

of the spectator. Obs.

1674 JEAKE Arith. (1696) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes.

† c. Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side;

T. U. OI omens: Seen or neard on the right side; hence, anspicious, favourable, propitious. Obs.

1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud Ep. 1v. v. 191 Sinister and dexter respects. 1676 Hobbes Iliad (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently Flew over them. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xm. 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straightforward fair zero.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straightforward, fair. rare.

a 1734 North Exam. III. vii. \$ 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, dexter and simister, to gain People's Hands or Marks.

† 2. = DENTEROUS. Obs.

1597 Lowe Chirurg. (1634) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation. 1622 F. Marrham Bk. War II. i. \$ 6. 43 He is. more swift, more dexter, and more serviceable. 1659 Torriano, Fiero, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind.

B. sb. The right (hand or side).

1814 Carv Dante, Paradise xv. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends.

C. adv. On the right side, to the right.

1715-20 Pope Odyss. xv. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. Ibid. 573 Yon bird that dexter cuts the aërial road, Rose ominous.

D. Comb. Dexterways, -wise, on the right side, to the right.

side, to the right.

1610 Guillim Heraldry IV. xiv. (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penoncels dexterwates.

in bend garnished with Penonceis dexterwates.

† Dexterical, a. [irreg. f. L. dexter (see prec.) + -10 + -AL.] Dexterous, adroit, skilful.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass (N.), Those have most dexterical wits. Ibid. 27 It is called .. the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterical. 1644 Butwess Chiron. 10 A smirke, quick and dextericall wit.

† Dexterious, a. Obs. A 17th c. variant of

DEXTEROUS.

1629 SYMMER Spir. Posie 1. iv. 15 His dexterious histrionical acting of his part. 1644 Bulwer Chirol. 134 Which if it once grow dexterious by habituall theeving. Ibid. 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 1653 Cloria & Narcissus 1. 248 By his dexterious valour.

Cloria & Narcissus I. 248 By his dexterious valour.

† Dexteriously, adv. Obs. [see prec.] A 17th c. variant of DEXTEROUSLY.

\*\*t601 SHARS. Tavel. N. I. v. 66 Ol. Can you do it? Clo. Dexteriously, good Madona. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. xxii. § 15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules. he cannot form a man so Dexteriously. as lone can do. a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 28 To play his part well, and dexteriously. 1663 F. Hawkins Pouth's Behav. 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

Dexterity (dekste'riti). [ad. L. dexteritä, f. dexter: see above and -177. Cf. F. dexteritä (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neathandedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neathandedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. (R.), A prince.. of innincible fortitude, of notable actinitee, of dexteritee woonderfull.

1578 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India 279 They have great dexteritie and skill in swimming.

1591 Garaara Art Warre 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexteritie 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision.. had need to use great dexteritie.

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterity in Turning.. Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk.

1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. i. (1838)

1.12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterity.

1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 382 His dexterity at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2. Mental adroitness or skill; 'readiness of expedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management' (J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Some-times in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an

ment' (J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1527 Chron. Calais (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf) Expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as he at lyberte.

21520 Wolsev in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 8 Aftyr your accustomable wysdom and dexteryte. 1549 Compl. Soci. (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. Sor his prudens ande dixtirite. 1598 Stanks. Merry W. 1v. 120 My admirable dexteritie of wit. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. viii. (1703) II. 467 The dexterity that is universally practiced in those parts. 1656 Bramhall. Replic. iv. 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dexterity in the Cannon Laws. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. 11. 10. 9A Imanner of Calliditie or dexteritie to cheat and deceive. 1732 Ber. Relev Alciphr. v. § 15, I admire his address and dexterity in argument. 1807-8 Syd. Sattru Plymley's Lett. Wks. (1859) II. 161/r It is not. that the dexterity of honest Englishmen will ever equal the dexterity of French knaves. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. viii. § 6. 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dexterity to keep out of the storm.

† b. wilh fl. A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice'. Obs.

1577-87 Holinshed Chron. III. 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases. 1616 G. Heller in Limore Papers (1888) Ser. II. III. 29 By dextereaties I yett retayne them. 1638 R. Bolton Comf. Aff. Consc. iv. 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities of reason.

+ 3. Handiness, conveniency, suitableness. Obs. 1611 Corvat Cradities Oration 5 He. tranelleth. for the

All these accommodating dexterities of reason.

† 3. Handiness, conveniency, suitableness. Obs.

1611 Corvat Crudities Oration 5 He. tranelleth. for the
commodity of his studies, and the dexterity of bis life. 1614

[I. Adams Devil's Banquet 18 A full belly is not of such
lexteritie for the Deuils imployment, as a full braine.

4. lil. Right-handedness; the using of the right
send in reference to the left growth.

hand in preference to the left. rare and late.

hand in preference to the left. rare and late.

a 1882 Lancet (O.), Dexterity appears to be confined to the buman race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. 1885 Science V. June 460 In the drawings of the cave-men of France. the proportion of left-hand drawings is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dexterity of the whole historic period. 1891 D. Wilson Right Hand 39 To determine the preference for one hand over the other, and so to originate the prevalent law of dexterity.

Daytenans destroyed

Dexterous, dextrous (de ksteres, de kstres), a. Also 7 DEXTERIOUS. [f. L. dexter, dextr-right, handy, dexterons, dextra the right hand + -ous. If an analogous word had been formed in L., it would have been dextrosus; hence dextrous (cf.

would have been dextrosus; hence dextrous (cf. sinistrous) is the more regular form; but dexterous appears to prevail in 19th c. prose.]

†1. Situated on the right side or right-hand; right, as opposed to left; = Dexter I, Dextral.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ef. 11. v. 170 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body. 1678 Cupworm Intell. Syst.

221 The Contrarieties and Conjugations of things, such as... Dextrous and Sinistrous, Eaven and Odd, and the like.

†2. Handy. convenient. suitable. fitting. Obs.

Dextrous and Sinistrous, Eaven and Odd, and the like.

†2. Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting. Obs.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. xv. § 2 The Art. is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applyed to the serious vse of businesse and occasions.

3. Deft or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence

skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

ments generally.

1635-56 Cowley Davideis IV. 353 So swift, so strong, so dextrous none beside. 1650 Fuller Pisgah I. 423 Though skilfull in the Mathematicall...so dexterous in the manual part.
1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. III. 570 The dext'rous Huntsman wounds not these fiar. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. xviii..483 He was a dextrous archer. 1801 Southey Thalaba III. xviii. With dexterous fingers. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II. IV. I. 13 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management: clever.

to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management; clever.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman & Alf. 11.\*\* iva, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes.

1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. iv. ix. 28 Generally the most dexterous in spirituall matters are left-handed in temporal businesse.

1672 Marvell. Reh. Transp. 1. 194 A dexterous Scholastical Disputant.

1843 Fuller 1. 194 A dexterous Scholastical Disputant.

1843 Fuller 1. 194 A dexterous Scholastical Disputant.

1843 Tourner Doctor clxxiv.

1853 Tharkwall.

1843 Souther Doctor clxxiv.

1865 Afs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord.

1869 Afs. Jameson Leg. Monast.

190 tr. Le Clerès Prim. Fathers (1702) 154 Eusebius.

190 tr. Le Clerès Prim. Fathers (1702) 154 Eusebius.

191 tr. Le Clerès Prim. Fathers (1702) 154 Eusebius.

192 tr. Jaz Ward. was a very dexterous man if not too dexterous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things: Done with or characterized by dexterity; skilful, clever.

192 a 132 Braum. & Fl. Bloody Brother iv. ii, He. cuts through the elements for us. In a fine dextrous line.

192 a 192 Braum. & Fl. Bloody Brother iv. ii, He. cuts through the elements for us. In a fine dextrous line.

192 a 192 Braum.

193 Braum. & Fl. Bloody Brother iv. ii, He. cuts through the elements for us. In a fine dextrous line.

194 Anson's Voy. It. xiv. 287 Trained to the dexterous we of their fire arms.

198 Svo. Smith Wks. (1859) I. 115/1 An uninterrupted series of dexterous conduct.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

In mod. Dicts.

De xterously, de xtrously, adv. [f. prec. + .LY<sup>2</sup>. (See also Dexteriously.)] 1. In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly.

+.172. (See also Dexternously. 1. In a dexterious manner, with dexterity; adroitly, eleverly.

a. With manual dexterity.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 17, v. 101 Many women, and some men, who though they accustome themselves unto either hand, do dexterously make use of neither. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 130 And so neately, and dexterously retorted the ball. 1685 Bottle Effects of Mot. 1x. 100 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xviii, Observing the manurer in which I had disposed my books. he very dextrously displaced one of them. 1856 Kare Arct. Expl. 11. xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. viii. § 2 The good parts he hath he will..use., dexterously. 1648 Boyle Seraph. Love vi. 1700 42 The Condition of Lovers. . so dexterously and delightfully described. 1699 Bentley Phal. 287 He explains very dextrously. the expression of Phalaris. 1798 Ferriar Eing. II. 24 Dexterously supplied. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 24 Dexterously necommodating his speech to the temper of his audience. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith Introd. § 6. 23 Seepticism dextrously fights one department against the other.

2. With the right hand. rare.

1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 828 We often stand.. dexterously, and sinistrously fingering the string.

[I as

De xterousness, de xtrousness. [f. as

Dewterousness, dewtrousness. [1. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body; dexterity.

1672 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gazman d'Alfar. 11. \*\*va, The modesty and dextrousnes of his style. 1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland xvxi. 124 Olaus Magnus..wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein. 1677 W. Hubbard Narvative 66 The subtlety and dexterousness of these Natives. 1866 Mrs. Whither L. Goldthwaite ix. (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice.

Dextrad (de kstrad), adv. and a. [f. L. dextra right hand + -ad suffix proposed by Barclay in sense toward.] To or toward the right side of the body;

dextrally.

1803 J. Barclay New Anatomical Nomencl. 165-6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially. Dextrad will signify towards the dextral aspect. 1882 Wilder & Gage Anatom. Technol. 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending -al the letters -ad, the Latin equivalent of the English -ward. Thus dorsal, wentral, dextral, sinistral, and lateral become dersad, ventral, dextrad, sinistrad, and laterad. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dextrad aspect.

1883 The Art of the State of the State of State

Dextral (de'kstrāl), a. [f. L. dextra right hand + AL. Late L. has dextrālis, dextrāle as sbs.]

1. Situated on the right side of the body; right,

as opposed to left.

1646 Sir. T. Browne Pseud, Ep. 1v. v. 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextrall parts. 1794 Mathias Purs. Lit. iv. 452 Throw wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral

+ b. Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. Qbs.

†b. Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. Obs. 1774 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No destral omen.

2. Conchol. Of a gastropod shell: Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i.e. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form. 1847 Casia, s. v., A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position. 1851 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. 241 In the first instance the shell is termed dextral; in the latter it is called sinistral or reversed. 1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 46 Left-handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail. Bulimus citrinus is as often sinistral as dextral. 1866 Tate Brit. Mollusks iii. 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

**Dextrality** (dekstræliti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The condition of having the right side differ-

1. The condition of having the right side differing from the left.

1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11, 12, 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right. wee might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by destrality. Ibid. 191 This doth but petilitionarily inferre a destrality in the heavens.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally: right-handedness.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness.

1646 Sia T. Browne Prevad. Ep. vv. v. 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrality, there would be many more Seevolaes then are delivered in story.

1881 Le Conte thomes Seevolaes then are delivered in story.

1891 Le Conte thomes Seevolaes then are delivered in story.

1891 Le Conte thomes Seevolaes the body.

1 Dextralize, v. Obs. rare.

161. Dextral a.

1-12E.] trans. To make a 'right' hand or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1621 Biggs New Disp. P. 196 Dextralize and preferre it before their laxatives.

1882 Dextralize (de kstržij).

1884 Adv. If Dextral a.

before their laxatives.

Dextrally (de kstrăli), adv. [f. Dextral a. + -LY 2.] În a dextral way or direction; to the right, as opposed to the left.

1881 Le Conte Monoc. Vision 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i.e. dextrally—or like the hauds of a watch. 1883 Yourn. Bet. Brit. & For. 237 The spathes. are rolled up indifferently either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.

Dextrane (de kstrēln). Chem. [f. L. dextra right hand + -ANE.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>6</sub>, found in unripe

beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of

Dextror(e, dextrior: see Destree, a war-horse. Dextrin (de kstrin). Chem. Also (less correctly) -ine. [a. F. dextrine, f. L. dextra righthand: see -in. Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below. 1833 Bior & Persoz in Ann. de Chimie et de Physique [2] lit. 72 Nous la nommous dextrine, pour la designer par le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'energie de son pouvoir rotatoire.]

A soluble grammy substance into subich steach in

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase. Called also British gum, and Leiocome. It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138-68° to the right; whence its name. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 653 Amidin., caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M. Biot's] dextrine. 1838 Ann. Keg. 374 List of patents, For improvements in the manufacture of dextrine. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 11, 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic. It is employed. for the adhesive layer at the back of postage-stamps. 1870 Bentley Bot. 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum.

Dextro-, combining form of L. dexter, dextra, used in the sense '(turning or turned) to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having

in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Among these are:

a. Dextrogyre(de kstro/dzəiə) a. [L. gyrus, Gr. γυρος circuit], gyrating or circling to the right. Dextrogyrate a. [L. gyrāt-us, pa. pple. of gyrāre to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a dextrogyrate crystal. Dextrogyrous a. = Dextrogyre.

Dextro-rotation, rotation to the right. Dextro-rotatory a. having or producing rotation to the ro tatory a., having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrous.

b. Dextro-compound, a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. Dextro-glu cose, the ordinary variety of GLUCOSE or grape-sugar, DEXTROSE. Dextro-race mie, Dextro-tarta ric acid, the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation.

which cause dextro-rotation. Hence Dextro-racemate, -tartrate, the salts of these.

a. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar. 1878 Foster Phys. 11. 127 The solutions of both acids have a dextrotatory action on polarized light. 1882 Nature XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro-and converging ones levo-rotation. 1883 Atheranu 29 Dec. 37:11 The dextrorotatory and optically inactive gums. 1891 Lancet 3 Oct. 751 The dextro-rotatory tartaric acid.

b. 1853 Pharmac. Frul. XIII. 111 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left; he therefore called them Dextro-racemic-acid and Levo-racemic-acid. 1bid. 112 A solution of dextro-tartrate crystallizes out. 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. (ed. 11) 731 Dextrotatorate acid is the acid of fruits, frequently together with cane sugar. 1873 Founces' Chem. (ed. 11) 731 Dextrotataric Acid is the acid of fruits.

Dextrotal. (See quot.)

next) +-AL.] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, Dextrorsal, rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dextrorse (dekstrøus), a. [ad. L. dextrorsum,

Dextrorse (dekstrēus), a. [ad. L. dextrorsum, -sus, for dextrovorsum, -versum, turned to the right.] Turned towards the right hand.
Used by botanists in two opposite senses. The earlier authors, Linnæus, the De Candolles, etc., used it as = 'to the right hand of the observer'; modern botanists generally use it as = 'to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer.]

1864 in Webster. 1880 Grav Struct. Bot. iv. § 2. 140 Direction of Overlapping. It may be to the right idextrorse.

Dextrose (de'kstrēus). Chem. [f. L. dexter, dextra (see above', with the ending of glucose: see -ose 2.] The form of Glucose which is dextrorotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordirotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordi-

rolatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose.

1872 Thudichun Chem. Phys. 7 It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar.

1878 M. Fostra Phys. (1879) App. 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in æther.

Dextrous: see Dexterous.

Dey I (d. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 dexe, 3 daie, 4, 8 deie, 4-5 deye, 5-9 dey, 9 dai, dei (dial.). [OE. diege, corresp. to ON. deigja, maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. deja dairy-meid):-OTeut. \*dairjon, from ablaut-stem of the vb. (in Gothic) diegan, daig, dig-un, digan-, to knead; whence Goth. daigs, OE. dag, dah, dough. The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation; in ON. and in early ME.

we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm'. Cf. also ON. bû-deigjis (bû, house, household) and mod. Norw. bū-deia, xzter-deia, ag'tar-deia. The same word, or a cogniste derivative on the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE. hlæfdige, hlæfdige now Lady. See also Dairy.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy and things

pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 Ags. Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 271/2 Pristris [for pistris] dage. a 1087 Record of Contract in Earle Land-Charters 268 Her swutclab. \$\text{P}\$ Godwig se bucca har \$\text{0}\$ gebolt Leofgife ba dazean at norostoke .. mid healfan punde at \$L\text{Elsige}\$ abbod to ecan freote. [1086 Domesday Bk. II. 180 h, \$\text{II}\$ Biseley, Worcestershire] lib viij inter servos & ancillas & vaccarius & daia.] \$\text{1}\$ cizoo Trin. Coll. Hom. 163 He awlenco his daie mid clodes more ban him seluen. \$\text{cizay}\$ Edve. II. 81 in Pol. \$\text{2}\$ conden) 327 And leveth thare behinde .. A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory lif. \$\text{ciz}\$ And \$\text{2}\$ cizoo Trin. Voll. Hom. 163 He awlenco his daie mid clodes more ban him seluen. \$\text{cizay}\$ and leveth thare behinde .. A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory lif. \$\text{cizay}\$ 14. Lat. \$\text{dist}\$ sin Pol. \$\text{Songs}\$ (Canden) 327 And leveth thare behinde .. A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory lif. \$\text{cizay}\$ 14. Lat. \$\text{dist}\$ sin Pol. \$\text{ciz}\$ of Norwood \$\text{cizay}\$ and devel that \$\text{cizay}\$ in Analyze in \$\text{dist}\$ sin Pol. \$\text{cizay}\$ in Analyze in \$\text{dist}\$ sin Pol. \$\text{cizay}\$ in Analyze in \$\text{dist}\$ sin Coll. In Maidment \$\text{Songs}\$ (Cass) plains. \$\text{cizay}\$ in Child \$\text{dist}\$ sin Child \$\text{dist}\$ sin old dey. \$\text{dist}\$ (To the house o' his father's milk-dey. 1863 Moston \$\text{Cyc.}\$ Agric. \$\text{Gloss}\$, \$\text{Dist}\$ (Perthsh.) a dairymaid. [1866 Rocres Agric. \$\text{dist}\$ prices \$\text{l. ii. 14}\$ This part of the medieval farm was under the management of a deye, or dairy-woman.]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties. {1351} Act 25 Edv. III (Sat. Labourers) Stat. 11. c. 1 Chescun charetter, Caruer, Chaceour des carues, Bercher, Porcher, Deye, et touz autres servantz. 1363 Act 25 Edv. III. \$\text{ciz}\$ site 25 Ed. III. Shelpherds, swineherds, deies and all other servants. 1770-4 A. HUNTER \$\text{cizay

ا **Dey** 2 (dē<sup>1</sup>). Forms: 7 dye, dlj, dei, 7-9 doy, [a. F. dey, Turkish العامة على المتعارضة والمتعارضة المتعارضة ا also 'a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer

manding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled pacha and effendi; the Moors called him Baha "Father" 'Penny Cycl. 1833).

1659 B. Harrier 'Penny Cycl. 1833).

1659 B. Harrier 'Penny Cycl. 1833).

1659 B. Harrier 'Penny Cycl. 1833).

1676 Dayoen Limberham I., By corrupting an Eunuch, they was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress.

1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. If & 7as. If (Camden) of Sen the one to the Alcade of Alcazar, the other to the Dij of Algiers.

1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 3313/i

The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. 1833 Penny Cycl. 1. 329/2 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition. To take possession of Algiers. in June 1830. 1843 Ibid. XXV. 366/2 Of twenty-three deys who reigned fin Tunis!, all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five. During these tumultuous times, the beys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 Mrs. A. Kear Hist, Servia 104 Of all the Janissaries...none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade...Already did their commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary.

Dey, obs. f. Die 56 and v. † Deyar. Obs. [A transl. of AF. deye in Acts

Dey, obs. f. Die sb. and v.

† Dey'ar. Obs. [A transl. of AF. deye in Acts of Edward III: see DEY 1 2.] A dairy man. 15.. transl. 37 Edw. III, c. 14 Oxherds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 BURN Poor Laws 19 (citing the same act).

Deyde, obs. form of DEAD, DIED.

Deye, -en, ME. form of Die v., Dye v.

Deye-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE. Deyer, obs. form of DYER.

Deyery, obs. form of DAIRY. Deyf(fe, obs. form of DEAF.

Dey-house (de'hous). Now local. Forms: 4 deyhus, 6 dayhowse, deahouse, deyhowse. [f. Dev 1 + House.] A dairy or dairy-house.

1342-74 Roll in Scriptors tree (Surtees) App. cxli, Item unam stabulam et unum deyhus de Petynton. a 1547 Surv. Tykford Priory in Monast. Anglic. V. 206 On the northside the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1565-73 Cooper

Thesaurus, Casearia taberna. A dayhouse where cheese is made. 1578 Lanc. Wills III. for Item belongyng to yo deahonse xij brasse pannes vij skelletes two ladles and a scomer. 1825 BRITTON Beaulies of Wiltsh. (E. D. S. 1879), Deyhouse, Da'us, Dayns, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made. 1883 Cope Hampsh. Gloss., Dey-hus. 1830 Glouc. Gl., Dey-house (prononneed dey us), the dairy. Deyite, obs. form of DEITY.

Deyl, -lle, obs. ff. Dole, Dool, grief, mourning. Deyle, deyll, obs. form of DEAL, part.

Deyme, obs. form of Deem v.
Deym, obs. Sc. variant of Dan<sup>1</sup>: sec Den sb.
Deyn, for deyen, obs. inf. of Die v., Dye v.
Deyn, deyne, obs. ff. Dean sb. 1 and 2.
Deyne, obs. f. Deign v., var. of Dain sb., a.,

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) xlii. 28 To lnke on me he thocht greit deyne.

Deynous, obs. form of Deignous a.

Deynt, Deynte, -tie, Deynteous, Deynteth, etc. : see DAINT ..

Deype, obs. form of DEEP.

Deyr, deyre, obs. ff. Dear, Dere, hurt.
c1470 Henay Wallace 1v. 561 Wallace persanit his men
tuk mekill deyr.

Deyrie, -ry, obs. ff. Dairy.

Deys, obs. f. Dice: see Die sh.

Deys, -e, Deysie, -sy, obs. ff. Dais, Daisy.

Deyship (dē! fip). [f. Dey 2 + -ship.] The state or dignity of a Dey (of Algiers, etc.).

1704 J. Pitts Acc. Mahametans viii. (1728) 174 Succeeded him in the Deyship. 1863 Challice Heroes, etc. Louis XVI, 11. 20 He would have sent your Deyship a he-goat. Deyster, obs. var. of DYESTER, dyer.

Deytester, obs. var. of DYESTER, dyer.

Deythe, Deyver, obs. ff. DEITY.

Deythe, Deyver, obs. ff. DEATH, DEVOIR.

Deytron, obs. pl. DAUGHTER.

+ Dev-wife. Obs. [f. DEY 1.] A dairy woman.

\*\*Pey-wife. Obs. [f. Dev 1.] A dairy woman. 1308 Thewish Barth. De P. R. Nix. Ixxiv. (1495) 904 Chese. . slydeth onte bytwene the fyngres of the Deye wyfe. 1530 Pallsgr. 212/2 Dey wyfe, meteric. 1547 Salesbury Wetsh Dict., Hanodwraic, deywyfe. 

\*\*Dey-woman.\*\* Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dey 1 +

† Dey'-woman. Obs. exc. dtal. [f. Dey' 1 + Woman.] A dairy woman.

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. i. ii. 136 For this Damsell I mnst keepe her at the Parke, shee is alowd for the Day-woman. 1828 Scort F. M. Perlh xxxii, The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family. Ibid., The warder .. averred he saw the dey-woman depart. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Day-woman, Dairynaid.

Dezincation (drzinkři fon). [f. De- II. 1 +

ZINC.] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So De-21 nk v., De-zi'nked ppl. a., De-zi'nking vbl. sb.
1891 Eissler Metall. Argentiferons Lead 277 Abstrich
from dezincation of poor lead. 1892 W. Crookes Wagner's
Chem. Technol. 183-4 Zinkiferons poor lead for de-zinking
process, from running the poor lead into the refining process
to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires...nine hours.

The consider despined lead, requires...nine hours.

**Dezincify, dezinkify** (dřzinkifei), v. [f. De- II I + Zincify.] trans. To separate zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc.

Dezinkiñed ppl. a.; also Dezincifica tion.
1874 J. A. Phillips Elem. Metallurgy 586 The dezincification of the desilverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead.
1891 EISSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient.
1892 W. CROOKES Wagner's, Chem. Technol.
181 The pan for the dezinkified poor lead.

**Dezymotize** (dřzai mětaiz), v. [f. De- II. 1 + ZYMOT-1C+-IZE.] trans. To free from disease-

1884 Chr. World 31 July 578/3 Each [traveller] .. is to 'disinfect and dezymotise his own drinking water'.

Dgiahour, obs. form of GLAOUR.

Dh- is not an English combination, but, in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet **y** dha, also the lingual or

cerebral sonant-aspirate &, more exactly written dha. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple d, and in the general rectification of this to dh, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple \( \mathbf{z} \) da dental or \( \mathbf{z} \) da lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with dh. Words thus erroneously spelt with dh are dhooly, dhow, dholl, dhoney, dh(o)urra,

|| **Dhak** (dhāk). Also dhawk. E. Ind. [Hindī dhāk.] An East Indian tree Butea frondosa, N.O. Leguminosæ, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

[1799 COLEBROOKE in Life (1873) 407 Note, Butva frondosa, named Palús, or Dhác.] 1825 HEBER Frnt. (1828) II. 487

The most common tree, or rather hush, in these forests, is the dhâk. 1866 Treas. Bot. 183 Dr. Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeons sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a nseful nature.

|| Dhal, var. of DAL Indian pulse.

Dharna, dhurna (dhvrna). E. Ind. Also dherna. [Hindī dharnā placing, act of sitting in restraint, f. Skr. dhr to place.] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with; this action is called 'sitting in dharna' or 'sitting dharna', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be put in dharnā'.

put in dharna'.

c 1793 Sir J. Shore in Asiat. Res. (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dherna (which) may be translated Caption, or Arrest. 1824 Heder Frnl. (1828) I. 433 To sit 'dhurna'. till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered. 1837 Indian Penal Code Act XIV (1860) C. 22 \$508 (Y.) A, sits dhurna at Z.'s door with the intention [etc.]. 1842 W. Miles tr. Hist. Hydur Naik 41 (Y.) His troops, for want of their pay, placed him in Dhurna. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. 40 (Y.) The institution is.. identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos' Sitting dharna'.

Dhafura. dhutloora. E. Indian forms of

Dhatura, dhutoora, E. Indian forms of Datura, Dewtry.

1848 G. WYATT Revelations of Orderly (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners. rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutora. 1892 Daily News 5 Aug. 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner.

|| Dhobi (dhōbi). E. Ind. Also dhobie, dhoby.

[Hindī dhōbī, f. dhōb washing, Skr. dhāv- to wash.]

Iting ahoot, I. ahoo washing, Skr. ahao- to wash.]

A native washerman in India. Also dhobi-man.

1860 W. H. Russell Diary in India I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting ontside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. 1886
YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss. 242/2 A common Hind. proverb runs. Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside. 1891 R. Kipling Plain Tales fr. Hills 183 Adored by every one from the dboby to the dog-boy.

\*\*Illia 183 Adored by every one from the dboby to the dogboy.

| \*\*Dhole\*\* (dhōul). Zool. [Origin unknown. Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East'; but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford (Fauna of British Ind. (1828), Mammals 143), and nnknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, 16/1a is the wolf: can this be, through some confusion, the source of dhole?]

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1827 Col. C. H. Smith in E. Griffith Cuvier's Au. Kingd. II. 326 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dingo, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy. It is of a uniform bright red colonr, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole. 1837 T. Bell. Brit. Quadrup, in Penny Cycl. IX. 58/1 Of dogs in such a state of wildness, two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia. 1866 Wood Pop. Nat. Hist. 1. 89 The Kholsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India. Ibid. 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey.

| Dholl, = Dal, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1878 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygienel. vi. (ed. 5) 253 Mr. Cornish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrheea from the too great use of the 'dholl' anus indicus)

|| **Dhoney, doney** (dōuni). Also 6-7 doni, tonee, tony. [ad. Tamil, thōui (pronounced dōṇi): perh. a foreign word; cf. Pers. دونی doni a yacht.

(Spelt donny by the French writer Pyrard de la Val 1610. A small native sailing vessel of Southern

India.

188a N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. lxi.
125 a, Coching, from whence they were minded to send the Tone which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise.
1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Tran. 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottome boats, called Tune, because they have little bottome. 1859 Tensint Ceylon II. 102 (Y.) Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel. 1880 Standard 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Coromandel dhoneys. 1894 Monthly Circ. Lloyd's Reg., Abbreviations. Dhy. Dhoney.

Dhooley, -lie, -ly, erron. ff. Doolie, a litter.
Dhoop, erron. f. Doob an Indian grass.

1 Dhoti dhootie (dhōwti dhūti). Also 7

| Dhoti, dhootie (dhōu ti, dhū ti). duttee, 9 dote, dhotee, -ty, dhootie, dhooty. [Hindī dhōtī.] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the

a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind.

1622 in W. N. Sainsbnry Cal. State Papers E. Ind. (1878)
III. 24 (Y.) Price of calicoes, duttees fixed. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON Pade Abecum 1. 247 (Y.) A dotee or waist-cloth. 1845 STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. Ind. (1854) 277 He mnst. leave the house with nothing on but his gombong and dhootie. 1881 Manch. Guard. 18 Jan., Shirtings, dhooties, mulls and jacconets are all very firm. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. ISBATE A. 203 Clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth. 1891 Daily News 16 Nov. 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotee. 1894 Longm. Mag. Dec. 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their dhotis' or loin-cloths.

Dhourra, dhurra, = Durra, Indian millet.

| Dhow. dow (dau). Also daou, daw. [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E. Africa, also on Lake Nyanza. The Marāthī form is dāw, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as , la daw

(Johnson 1852). See DH-.
If the word tava occurring of date 1470 in Athanasins Nikitin (India in 15th c., Hakl. Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormso or Hormnz in the Persian Gulf.]
A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally

with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1802 Naval Chron. VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dows.
1803 Ibid. IX. 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call daous. They carry a single square sail. 1809 Q. Rev. Ang. 108 At Mocha they hired a dow. 1831 Taelawney Adv. Younger Son 1. 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a dow. 1860 Kraft Travels E. Africa 117, I left. . Takanngu in a small boat, called a 'Daw' by the Suahilis. . the smallest sea. going vessel. 1862 Illustr. Melbourne Post 26 July, The boats. . captured a large number of slave dhows off the eastern coast. 1865 Livingstone Zambest Pref. 9 The general effect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 Berpoan Sailor's Pock. Bk. vi. (ed. 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsonos. 1835 Bombay Gazetteer XIII. 717-8 (Y.) Dhau is a large vessel which is falling into disuse. . Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baphlas. 1886 Yule Anglo-Ind. Gloss. 2431 Dhow, Dow. . used on the E. African coast for craft in general; but in the months of Englishmen on the western seas of India it is applied specially to the old-fashioned vessel of Arab bnild, with a long 'grab' stem, i.e. rising at a long slope from the water, and abont as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen-rig.

Dhurrie, durrie (dwri). [Hindi darī. See DH.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar supposes.

at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and

similar purposes.

similar purposes.

1880 ELIOT JAMES Indian Industries iv. 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colonrs are not bright, but appear durable.
1891 Cotes Two Girls on a Barge 21 Curtains to hang... and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins. Ibid. 22 The dhurries to be arranged aesthetically on either crosswise beam.

Di- (di, doi) pref.1, repr. L. dī-, reduced form of dis-, used in L. before the consonants b, d, g (usually), l, m, n, r, s + cons., v, and sometimes before j, as in dī-būcināre, dī-dūcĕre, dī-gestio, dī-gressio, dī-jūdicāre, dī-jūngĕre and dis-jūngĕre, dī-lātāre, dī-minuēre, dī-missio, dī-numerāre, dī-rectus, dī-ruptio, dī-spersus, dī-stinguĕre, dī-strictus, di-lătăre, di-minuère, di-missio, di-numerăre, di-rectus, di-ruptio, di-spersus, di-stinguère, di-strictus, di-vertère. Often changed back in late L. and Romanic popular words to the full form diswhence dismiss, disrupt; but in mod. Eng. generally di-. In OF. and ME. often varying with de-whence defer, demission sh.², devise, from L. differre, dimissio, divisa. This took place especially before a radical beginning with s + cons., where diwas phonetically identified with dis-, and shared in the alternation of dis-:-des-(DE-6, DES-, DIS-). Thus in ME. desperse, destinct, destill, destrain, destress for dis-; and per contra dispair, dispise, dispite, dispoil, distroy for de-. For its force in composition, see DIS-: it is not, like the latter, a living prefix. The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (di-); cf. divide, diversion, ning prenx. The instorical productation in an instressed syllable is (di-); cf. divide, diversion, diminish; but in cases where there is a parallel word in de-, as delate, dilate, it is usually pronounced (dai-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (dai-) to other words, as digest, dilute, diluvium, diradiation, direct, diverge, diverse, divest. This seems due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as di gest sh divers, in which the i is long and diphthongal.

and aphthongal.

Di- (dei, di), pref. 2, repr. Gr. δι- for δίs twice, as in δίγαμος twice married, δίγλωττος double-tongued, bilingual, δίδραχμος worth two drachmas, δίπτυχος double-folded. Hence, L. Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as dichromic, dicotyledon, diganma, digamy, diglot, digraph, dilemma, diphthong, diptych, distich, disyllable; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as Diadelphia, Di nomenciature of Natural History as Diacetyma, Diandria, Didelphia, Diptera: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in di-tetrahedron a crystal having twice four sides or planes; so di-hexahedron, etc.

2. As a living prefix, used in Chemistry, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special applications.

plications.

a. With the names of classes of compounds, as bromide, oxide, sulphide, cyanide, acetate, chlorate, nitrate, sulphiae, amide, amine, etc., expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as carbon dioxide

valents of the element or radical, as carbon dioxide CO<sub>3</sub>, manganese dichloride Mn Cl<sub>2</sub>.

In the earlier part of the 19th c. the use was different; the Latin prefix bis was then used, where dis is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in bischloride of mercury = corrosive sublimate; while the Greek diswassused to express two proportions of the basic constituent; thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called a dischloride.

b. With the names of specific compound it is a constituent of the contain two of the cont

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound; used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free manies of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in di-allyt, dibenzyl, dicyanogen.

In diphenol, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol.

C. With the name (or combining form of the

name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in di-hydr(o)-, di-oxy-, di-carbon-, di-earb, o)-, di-nitr(o)-, di-az(o)-, di-chlor(o)-, di-brom(o)-, di-ind(o)-, di-sulph(o)-, di-phosph(o)-, di-bro(o)-, di-arsen(o)-, di-ammoni-o)-, di-amm(o)-, di-amid(o)-, di-cyan(o)-, di-methyl-, di-ethyl-, di-propyl-, di-amyl-, di-diyl-. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen as presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in dibromomethane, dichlorobenzene.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as di-azo compounds, di-carbon series, di-phenyl group. So with other adjectives, as diacid, dihydric, diphenic.

e. On the preceding classes of words derivatives

are formed, as diacotice, diacotype, dichromated.

Di-, pref.3, the form of Dia- used before a vowel, as in di-acoustic, di-aresis, di-esis, di-ocese, di-optric, di-orama.

Dia-, pref.1, before a vowel di-, repr. Gr. δια-, δι-, the prep. διά through, during, across, by. [orig. \*δ F iya, from root of \*δ F o, δύο two, and so related to δίς, \*δ F is twice (DI-2) and L. dis- a-two, asunder (Dis-, Di-1).] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in διάδρομος running through, διάλεκτος apart, as in οιαορομος running through, οιαλεκτος discourse, διάμετρος measure through or crosswise, diameter, διατριβή wearing through or away, pastime, δίοπτρον a thing for looking through, a spyglass. Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek or on Greek analogies.

directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies. **Dia-**, pref.<sup>2</sup>, in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as διὰ καρύων, διὰ κωδειῶν, διὰ μίσυος, διὰ μύρων, διά τριών πεπερέων, διά τεσσάρων, διά πέντε, meaning 'made or consisting of nuts, of poppyheads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being τδ διὰ τριῶν πεπερίων φόρμακον medicament made up of three peppers, etc. By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus diachylon, diacissōn, diacōtīōn, diaglauciōn, diagrydiōn, dialibanōn, diametilōtōn, diametilōn, diamisyos, diamoron, diapente, diatessaron; and their number was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final -on (Gr. -ov) being taken for -on (Gr. -or), and then latinized as -um, e.g. diachi/lum, dia-glaucium, dialibanum, dihæmatum (δι' αἰμάτων); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as diapentes. The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern Latin.

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediaval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678-1706 has 'Dia, a Greek Preposition . set before the names of many medicinal composition. sitions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as Diaprunum, Diascordium, Diascona, etc.' Only a few, e.g. Diachtyleus, survive in modern use: see also, in their alphabetical places, Diacatho-Licon, Diacodium, Diagnydium, Diamber, Dia-Moron, Diafalma, Diaprune, Diascord, Dia-SENNA, DIATESSARON. Among others, are the obsolete Diaca rthami (-amy) [F. diacartami Cotgr.], a preparation of earthamus or bastard saffron; Dia-

ca'ssia, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; Diaci'ssum [Gr. modŵv], of ivy leaves; Diacora llion, composed of red coral; Diacyminon, diaciminon posed of red eoral; Diacyminon, diaciminon [F. diaciminon Cotgr.; Gr. κυμίνον], composed of cumin; Diagalanga [F. diagalange], made of galanga or galingale; Diamargariton [also in OF.; Gr. μαργαρίτων of pearls]; † Diapenidion Obs. [med. L. ρεπιάδιοη, -um (F. ρεπιάδιο - apennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold ) = Gr. \*πηνίδιον, dim. of πήνη thread. (See Skeat Notes to P. Pl., E.E.T.S. 110.).] Diaphænic(-on) [F. diaphenicum Cotgr.; Gr. φονίκων of dates]; Diarrhodon [F. diarrodon Colgr.; Gr. ρόδων of coses, διάρροδον (sc. κολλύριον a salve) compound of roses]; Diarhurbarb, a preparation of rhuof roses]; Diarhubarb, a preparation of rhubarb; Diatra gacanth [OF. diadragant, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragacanth; Diatrion-

of roses]; Diatra'gaeanth [OF. diadragant, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragaeanth; Diatrion-pipereon, -santalon, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders or sandal-wood; Diazingiber, -zinziber, a confection of ginger. The 17-18th c. English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc., give also diabotanum, a plaster made of herbs, diacaluminthe, diaca pparis (of capers), diacarryon (of walnuts), diacastorreum, diachaleitis, diacinnamormum, diacatornium, diacopregia (of goats' dung), diacornium (of acorns or calanus), diacostum (of costnary, diacrommyon) (of onions), diacydonium (conserve of quinces, marmalade), diadamascernium (of damsons), diaglaricin (of glaucium), dialexapla (a drink for horses of six ingredients), diahyrsophum, dialacraca (of gum lac), dialtica (of marsh mallow), diamiryale (of ordure), diamorschum (of musk), dianiryalm (of anise), diapomphorlygos (of pompholyk), diasatyrion, diasebesten, diatribus (of three sorts of sanders), diatrylarbos (of wood of aloes), etc. Cf. also 1621 BURTON Anat. Melanch. 11. iv. 1. v. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use "Diacameron. 1544 Phaer. Regim. Life (1553) A viij a, A potion ... umde of halfe an ounce of "diacartumy dissolved in. iij ounces of betonie. 1565–73 Cooper Phasanus, Cnices, an herbe called Carthamus, wherof is made an notable confection named Diacarthami to purge fleume. 1671 SALMON Syn. Med. III. Ixxiii. 762 First sufficiently cleanse with "Diacassia with Turpentine. 1548 Nottingham Rec. III. 224 Duas pixides de conserves vocatis "diactirin". 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 1. i. 53 Take ... "Diacorallion a Dram and a half. 1362 Langtanus diagendion) dryve it from mynherte. 1635 Hart Anat. Ur. II. xi. 123 Diaphenicon a purging electuary ... which receiveth that name from Dates. 1727–51 Chambers Cycl. Diaphenica. a soft purgative electuary: 1789 Archaeol. IX. 233 Diarhodon and servorum seems a salve or water of roses for inflammations in the eyes. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 238 Seve him "diatrion piperion o

† Dia, dya, sh. Obs. The pharmaceutical prefix Dia-2, used as a separate word: A medical pre-

Dia-2, used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound.

Goats' milk dia, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient: see Dia-7.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XX. 173 And dryuen awey deth with dyas and dragges [α. rr. dias, drogges]. α 1430 Lang. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 40 Drugge nor dya was none in Bury towne.

1562 BULLEYN Def. agst. Sickness t. Bk. Simples 22 h, Eaten, either in Goates milk Dia, or Syruppe.

Diabantite (doiābæntoit). Min. [irregularly f. Diabase (as if the latter represented Gr. διάβος, δωβαντ. having crossed over) + -ITE. Substituted

διοβαντ- having crossed over) + -ITE. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name diabantachromyn.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

1875 Amer. I'ml. Sc. Ser. 111. IX. 454 On Diabantite. **Diabase** (doi abes). Min. [a. F. diabase, crroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which dibase would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, for Haüy's name diorite; but in 1842 re-introduced by Hansmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation to Gr. διάβασις a crossing over, transition.]

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called DIORITE; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinie feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount;

feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1816 CLEAVELANO Min. 609 Greenstone (note), Diabase of some French mineralogists.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humbold!'s Trav. xiv. 165 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone. 1862 Dana Man. Geol. ix. 79 Diabase, a massive hornblende rock. It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase. 1883 GERIE Text-bk. Geol. 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the viridite's o characteristic of them.

b. attrib., as in diabase-nphanito, a very fine-grained variety of quartz-diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye; diabase-porphyrite, -porphyry, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase-like mass; diabase-schist,

a schistose form of diabase-aphanite.

1868 Dana Min. 343 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd-antique of Greece. being of this nature. 1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks 247 Diabase aphanite. Diabase schist.

Diabase schist.

Diabasic (doiăbēl·sik), a. [f. prec, +-1c.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase.

1884 Science 20 June 762/1 Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptives.

| Diabasis. Obs. rare. [a. Gr. διάβασις, from διάβαινειν to pass over.] A passing over.

1672 II. More Brief Refly 234 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype.

Diabaterial (doiābāti\*riāl), a. rare. [f. Gr. διαβατήρια (sc. ἰερὰ) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. διαβατός to be crossed, διαβαίων του του through cross) + λ. I. Pertaining to the reir to go through, eross) + -AL.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

crossing of a frontier or river.

1784-00 MITFORD Hist. Greec XVII. iv. (1820) III. 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks... the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed.

† Diabete. Med. Obs. [a. F. diabète (1611 in Cotgr., but prob. earlier in medical use), ad. l. diabètés, a. Gr. biaβήτης: see next.] = next.

1541 COPLAND tr. Guydon's Chirurg. Y iij b, Auyen graunteth in diabete the water of the clere mylke of a shepe. 1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iIII. Furies (1608) 279 As opposite the Diabete. Distills vs still. 1625 HART Anat. Ur. I. ii. 32 Diabete or Poldrapsy, an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD Assembly Man (1662-3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabetes (doiabřítiz). Med. [a. I. diabětěs a

Diabetes (doiăbîtiz). Med. [a. L. diabētēs, a. Gr. διαβήτης, lit. 'a passer through; a siphon', also, in Arctaus as the name of the disease, f. διαβαίνειν to pass through.]

† 1. A siphon. Obs.

1661 BOYLE Spring of Air (1682) 107 If a Glass Diabetes or Syringe be made of a sufficient length.

2. Med. A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

derate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called Diabetes mellitus, to distinguish it from Diabetes insipidus which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 18th c. usually with the or a.)

1562 Turner Baths 7 a, It is good for the flixe to the chamber pot called of the beste Physicianes Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much. 1649 Culterier Phys. Direct. 70 [It] helps the Diabetes, or continual pissing. 1660 Luttreell Brief Rel. (1857) II. 106 The earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 Alexander tr. Morgani's Seats and Causes of Diseases II. 111. 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes. 1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 327 Rollo was. the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T. Tanner Pract. Med. (ed. 7) I. 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch. 1879 Kirony Princ. Med. 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh.

b. transf. and fig.

1686 Goad Celest. Bodies II. viii. 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 Landor Wks. (1846) I. 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind.

Diabetic (doiābītik), a. [a. F. diabētie-us, f. diabētes: see prec. and -Ic.]

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment.

1799 Med. 7rnl. 11. 83 Dr. Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis.

1819 J. G. Children Chem. Anal. 308 The sugar of diabetic urine.

1845 tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. 1. 66 Diabetic sugar. is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes.

2. Affected with diabetes.

Affected with diabetes.
 1799 Med. Irnl. 11. 209 The body of my diabetic patient.
 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 579 This.. explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons.
 1830 MacCorance Antisept. Surg. 107 Some.. diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance.
 If 1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. III. v, Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct.
 B. 5b. One who suffers from diabetes.

1840 A. Tweenie Libr. Med. IV. 259 Exaggerated notions ... of the quantity of food which diabetic consume. 1880 Reale Slight Ailm. 74 Many a diabetic can consume one pound... of rump steak at a sitting.

Diabetical (dəiabi tikal), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

Diabetical (disant than), a. [1, as piec. 4 str.]

Diabetic 1.

1603 Sir C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. xxi. 458 He was affected with the Diabeticall passion. 1625 Hart Anal. Ur. n. ii. 58 The Diabeticall disease, called by some a Pot-droppic.

Diablerie (di<sub>1</sub>ā·blēri). Also -ery. [a. F. diablerie (dyablzti), in 13th c. deablerie, f. diable devil + -erie: see -ERY.]

1. Business belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand; dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist; wild

recklessness, devilry.
1751 WARBURTON in Pope's Wks. (1757) IV. 235 note, The

diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory. 1809 Q. Rev. May 347 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. 1812 Souther Omniana I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful sonree of miracles and diablery in the Romish mythology. 1852 Mas. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xx. 211 Miss Eva.. appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. 1868 Geo. Eliot 56. 61659 1. 59 Diablerie that pales the gird and puzzles all the boys.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devile; devil-love: the description or

the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or

the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

1824 Scott St. Roman's viii, The devil, in the old stories of diablerie, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes. 1837 Lockhart Scott ix, Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman'; and ... mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. 1882 T. Mozler Remin. I. x. 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German diablerie.

3. The real my world or assemblage of devils

German diablerie.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils.

185a Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie. 1830 W. Leighton Shaks. Dream 50 Out of sin's diablery We arise, the fateful three.

Dia-blerist. nonce-vud. [f. prec. + -1871.] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr. diableries).

1859 Eminent Men & Pop. Bh. 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

| Diablotin (drabloten). [F. diablerist, dim. of diable devil.] A little devil; an imp.

1812 Scott Fam. Lett. 1 Jan. (1894) I. viii. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins. 1821 — Kentiau xxiv, The little diablotin again thrust in his oat. 1838 Blackeu, Mag. XXIV. 746 The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

Diabolarch (dai w bollark), sb. [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + -άρχός ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J. Onlie Three Lett. Archip, Canterb. & Confut.

devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J. Oxlee Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy 1. 27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called, The Devil. Ibid. 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch or the Devil.

Diabolarchy (doine-bolanki). [f. as prec. + Gr. -apxia, f. apxi rule.] The position of a diabolarch; the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 J. Oxlee Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy 1. 29, 1 must distinguish between a devil and the devil ... as the whole error of the Diabolarchy. Ibid. 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. 1879 M. D. Conway Demond. II. 1v. xiz. 212 A great deal night be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy.

Dia-bolepsy. nonce-voil. [f. Gr. διάβαλος devil, after catalepsy, epilepsy, from Gr. -ληψία = -ληψία taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession.

So Diabole ptic, one possessed with a devil.

1886 H. Maunstey Nat. Causes 315 Neither theolepsy nor diabolepsy nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Diaboliad. [f. Gr. διάβολος, L. diabolus devil + -AD I c, after Iliad, and the like.] An epic of

the devil; a tale of the devil's doings.

1777 W. Combe (title). The Diaboliad, a poem.

1828

1839 To believe all the Manichean

1840 Diaboliads ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later

Alugenses.

Diabolic (dəiābpʻlik), a. and sb. [a. F. diabo-lique (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diabolicus (in Vulgate), a. Gr. διαβολικός, f. διάβολος devil.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil

of the devil.

longing to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles III. 199 Alle deabolik doeris dispise hem ichone. 1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 292 2/1 To knowe by what moyen his donghter myght ben preserved from this vexacyon dyabolyke. 1533 -4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. C. 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, 18 a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme. a 1555 LATIMER SETIN. & REM. (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 95 Doubt.. of Diabolic pow'r, Active within beyond the sense of brute. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1. 11. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. 1822 BYRON Vis. Judgment XXXVII, Satan.. merely bent his diabolic brow An instant. 1831 CARLYLE SET. Res. II. vii. A Hell.. without Life, though only diabolic Life, were more frightful. c 1850 REALE Hymns East. Ch. (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. 1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch. II. ii. 48 Theories.. about lunacy and diabolic possession.

b. Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.
1727 DE FOE Hist. Appar. vi. (1840) 59, I have already entered my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola I, His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito.

c. Like or resembling the devil.
1843 CARTOR East & Pr. n. iii. (1845) 71 A... more or less Diabolic-looking man. 1862 H. TAYLOR St. Clement's Eve 1. iii, Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic.

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.
1483 CARTOR Cato B. ii, Lesyng is a synne dyabolyque. 1546 BALE Eng. Votaries n. 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolick frues, holy S. Paule admonished the Romains, in the first chaptre of his Epistle. 1642 Milton Apol.

Smect. viii, (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolick slanderer of prayers. 1871 Morley Carlyle (1878) 1930 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. 1876 Geo. Elior Dan. Der. 111. xlviii. 363 No diabolic

delight.

† B. as sb. An agent of the devil. Obs.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. XY. 214 Of innocacyons of the deuyll.. or of paccyons with hym & with his dyabolykes. 1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 215 Witches..Hydro and Pyro-mantiques and other Diaboliques.

Diabolical (dəiabelikal), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AL.

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the

devil.

1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. v. 59 Be neuer taken in dyaboly-call engyne.

1548 Hall Chron. 114b, [They] adindged the same Jone [of Arc] a sorceresse, and a diabolical blasphemeresse of God.

1603 Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc. (Malh.)

II. 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical.

1651 Honers Govt. 4, Soc. xii. § 10.

175 The most ancient of all diabolical tentations. 1/9ee shall be as Gods, knowing good and evill, 1651—Leviath. 1v. xlvi.

370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolicall.

1796 H. Hunrea tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.

(1799) I. 400 If a God... governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men.

1862 H. Spencer First Princ. 1. i. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition...

1818 implied in many a clerical declamation.

182 Foore Taste 1. Wks. 1790 I. 9 Daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses.

1820 W. Chambers Tour Holland

34/1 An old fantastical-looking dwelling...literally covered with diabolical figures.

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish,

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish,

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 Langley tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent. vit. vii. 141 b, Of al these supersticious sectes afore rehersed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometaines. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. iv. 10 This Mystery.. that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1709 Steele & Swift Taller No. 68. P is This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Dislike of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. 1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) 1. 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastile, and then.. to write the annals of that diabolical castle. 1818 Scott Rob Roy xii, 1 shall never forget the diabolical sener which writhed Rashleigh's wayward features. 1882 B. M. Croker Proper Pride I. vii. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife. 1884 A. R. Pennington Wicilf vi. 193 Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

† B. sb. A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character. Obs.

diabolical character. Obs.

1547 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do. 1820 Souther Sir T. More I. 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more fitly they might be called diabolicals!) have repeated after St. Augustine.

Hence Diabolica lity, diabolicalness.
1839 J. Rogers Antipolopy. Introd. 16 Then we should see.. diabolicality... overwhelm everything good.

Diabolically (dəiăb@likăli), adv.

Diabolically (dəiābp¹likāli), adv. [f. prec. +-t.Y.2] Iu a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1599 Life Sir T. More in Wordsworth Eccl. Biog. (1853) II. 164 If onlie these odious terms maliciouslie, traiterouslie, diabollicallie were put out of the inditement. 1632 PRNNE Histriom. 1. In. Chorus (R.), So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane. 1681 N. N. Rome's Follies 37 By 'r Lady the Woman grows Diabollically Impudent. 1756 Foote Eng. fr. Paris II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 You look divinely, child. But .. they have dressed you most diabolically. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. ii. 81 A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy.

wealthy.

Diabolicalness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

1727 Balley vol. II, Diabolicalness, devilish Nature.

a 1800 J. Warron Sat. Ranelagh House, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness.

Diabolicative accordated Diabolic onelity.

Di:aboli city. nonce-wd. Diabolic quality.

1865 DE Morgan Budget Paradoxes (1872) 294 If the Apostolicity become Diabolicity.

† Diabo'licly, adv. Obs. rare. [-LY 2.] = DIA-

1683 E. HOOKER Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 21 Sin is .. autoritativly, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public,

Dia bolifuge. nonce-wd. [f. L. diabolus devil +-FUGE, L. fugium, after febrifuge.] Something

that drives away the devil.

187a O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-t. xi. (1885) 279 Odor ns potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

Diabolify (dojăbplifoi), v. [L. diabolus devil +-FY.] trans. To make a devil of; to figure as a devil.

1647 FARINGDON Serm. 50 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and dinbolifies him. 1813 J. FORSYTH Excurs. Italy 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified.

Hence Diabolifica tion.

1893 Pall Mall Mag. 11. 346/1 Apotheosis is still with us, und diabolification (if I may coin such a word).

Dia bolish, adv. nonce-wd. Humorous substi-

tnte for 'Devilish'.

1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. v. (1801) 121 The Professor said it was a diabolish good word. 1850 — Prof. Breakf.-t. xi. 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

Diabolism (dəi æ böliz'm). [f. Gr. διάβολ-ος devil + -18M : cf. DIABOLIZE.]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery, witchcraft.

Witchcraft.

1614 JACKSON Creed 111. XXX. Wks. II. 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits. 1762 Warburton Doctr. Grace II. Xii, The Farce of Diabolisms and Exorcisms. 1855 SMEOLEY Occult Sciences 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head-quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolism diabolism.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 Baxter Answ. Dodwell Introd. C iii, If you had rather, call it Church-Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism.

1682 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 18 Speculative Infidelitie, practicons Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism.

1777 T. Campbell. Surv. S. Ireland (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart.

1826 Gent. Mag. 1. 636/1 The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism.

1884 J. Parker Apost. Life III.75 To put an end to their censure, their malice, their diabolism of spirit.

† D. A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief. Obs.

belief. Obs.

1608 T. James Apol. Wyclif 66 [He] taught.. [that] there was an equalitie of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Dinbolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils;

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil.

1666 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wis. (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. 1822 LAMB Lett. xii. To B. Barton 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. 1874 Wooo Nat. Hist. 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind.

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 Fielding J. Wild I. i, Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism. 1778 T. Hartley Pref. Sweedenborg's Heav. & H. (1851) 48 Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. 1838 Blackw. Mag. XLIII. 770 The brutal vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit.

Diabolist (doi180 bolist). [mod. f. as prec. + 18T.] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diableric.

1895 Westmin. Gaz. & Mar. 2/1 These. are written under

a where who dears with diabethe.

1895 Westmin. Gaz. 8 Mar. 2/1 These. are written under the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. That school is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits of evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other night-

mares of corruption. **Diabolize** (doi<sub>1</sub> to boloiz), v. [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + - IZE. (Du Cange has diabolizāre = dæmoniff. Gr. διάβολος zāre for Gr. δαιμονίζεσθαι to be possessed by a

demon or 'devil'.)]

1. trans. To make a devil of, turn into a devil;

1. trans. To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil; to render diabolical.

1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. II. App. (1852) 216 The mixt Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them. a1711 Ken Hymns Festiv. Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 296 The jealous Fenrs which Tyrants seize Diabolize them by degrees. 1889 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 268 The devil, only less than archangel ruined, retaining much of his former beauty, and almost all his former power, though now diabolised. 1890 Chicago Advance 24 July, Manufacturing rum to .. debauch and diabolize the .. natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical.

diabolize the .. natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical,
a 1883 O. W. Holmes Jonathan Edwards in Pages fr. Old
Vol. Life 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify
protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.
3. To subject to diabolical influence.

183 [see Diabolizate below]. 1860 O. W. Holmes Prof. Breakf. t. viii. 170 There were two things... that diabolized my imagination.—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape.

Hence Diabolized ppl. a.; Diabolization, the action of diabolizing, or representing as a devil

1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. 1879 M. D. CONWAY Demonol. 11. 1v. xi. 120 The diabolisation of Asteria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

Diabolo cracy. nonce-wd. [see -CRACY.] Go-

vernment by the devil.

1814 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XII. 195 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine

government. + Dia bologue. Obs. nonce-wd. A discussion or dialogue of devils.

dialogue of devils.

a 1713 Ellwood Antobiog. (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabologues.

Diabology (doiābφ lödzi). [euphonic abbreviation of diabolology: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence Diabological a. a 1693 Urquhart Rabelais III. xxiii. 191 To speak in the true Diabological Sense. Ibid. 192 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabology [some edd. diabology]. 1869 O. W. Holmes Med. Ess. (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabology of the time.

Diabology (doiābology [some edd.). If. Gr. διάβολος

Diabolology (dei-ābρlρ) iodzi). [f. Gr. διάβολος devil +-Logy, Gr. -λογία speech. See also prec.] The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or

study; devil-lore.
1875 KINGLAKE Crimea (1877) VI. vi. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.

Diabolonian (dəl:ābolōa niān), a. and sb. [f. L. diabolus, in imitation of such forms as Babylonian, Thessalonian.] Bunyan's name in the Hoty War for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as adj.

Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as adj. Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil.

1682 Bunvan Holy War Ded., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xix. 9 Till .. every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein. 1869 Eggleston in Harper's Mag. Feb. 469/1 Vile diabolonians all of them.

|| Diabrosis. Megl. Obs. [a. Gr. διάβρωσις, f. διά through + βρωσις eating, f. βιβρωσκειν to eat.]

Corrosion, ulceration.

Corrosion, ulceration.
1706 in Pullius (ed. Kersey). 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
† Diabrottic, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. Gr. διαβρωτιώς able to eat through, corrosive; f. as prec.]
A. adj. Corrosive. B. sb. A corrosive agent.

1775 in Asu. Diacalorimeter (dəiǎkælŏri·m/təɪ). [f. Gr. διά

through + Calorimeter.] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. 151.

Diacanthous (dəiakænbəs), a. Bot. [f. Di-2 + Gr. anava thorn.] Having two spines.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacanthons. in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

† **Di:acatho:licon.** Obs. [So in OF. (Cotgr.) and med.L., repr. Gr. διὰ καθολικῶν composed of general or universal (Ingredients).] Old term for a laxative electuary; so called from its manifold com-

laxative electuary; so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general usefulness; hence, a universal remedy or appliance. As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, aniseed, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy.) 156a in Bullen Bk. Simples (Blount). 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. u. iv. ii. iii. (1676) 237/2 Solid purgers are... Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo..of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Diacatholicon..so called because it serves as a gentle purge for alt humours. 1657 in Physical Dict. 1665 J. Wilson Projectors. I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 Certainly nature and art.. could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes,—roast, bake, boil.

|| Diacausis (doiiko iss). Med. [Gr. Suhaguas

|| Diacausis (dəiakoʻsis). Med. [Gr. διάκαυσις

burning heat: cf. next.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacausis .. excessive, intense heat of body.

Diacaustic (dəiǎkō̞ˈstik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. διά through, across + καυστικός burning, f. καίειν to burn. Cf. F. diacaustique.]

A. adj.
1. Math. Of a surface or curve: Formed by the

1. Math. Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to catacaustic: see Caustic a. 3.)

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. Pref. A fij, The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures. 1727-51 CHAMERS Cycl., Diacaustic Curve, or Caustic by refraction. the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the diacaustic. 1868 Chambers' Encycl. 11. 693/1. When the caustic curve is. formed by refraction, it is called the Diacaustic Curve.

† 2. Med. 'Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such baying been used to

lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts (Mayne, Exp. Lex. 1851-60). Obs. B. sb. 1. Math. A diacaustic curve or surface;

a caustie by refraction.

a Caustic by retraction.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Caustics, Caustics are divided into catacaustics, and diacaustics.

1821 Penny Cycl. XIX.
356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacaustics.

1866 Tyndall. Notes Lect. Light § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacaustics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

† 2. Med. A double convex lens used to cautering Ob.

terize. Obs.

Diacenous (dəi<sub>1</sub>æ·s/nəs), a. [f. Gr. διάκεν-os quite empty or hollow (Dia-¹) + -ous.] (See quot.) 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacenous. porous, like a sponge or pumice store.

pumice stone. **Di-a cetamide**. Chem. See D1-2 2 and ACET-

1866 E. Frankland Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 373.

Dia cetate. Chem. [f. D1-2 2 + ACETATE.] A

Dia Cetate. Chem. [f. Di-2 2 + Acetate.] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl, C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>3</sub>O), as diacetate of ethylene (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub>)".Ac<sub>2</sub>·O<sub>2</sub>. So Diacetic a.

1825 Thomson First Princ. Chem. II. 373 Diacetate of compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid. 1863-72
Warrs Dicl. Chem. I. 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicles. 1876
HARLEY Mat. Med. 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead.

Diacetin (doi:ce:stin). Chem. [f. Di-2 2.] Di-

Diacetin (doi, restin). Chem. [f. Di-22] Diacetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by

acetyl. See ACETIN.

1855 WATTS tr. Gmelin's Chem. IX. 426. 1866 E. FRANK-LAND Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 362 Acetic salts of a triacid alcohol: - Monacetin, Diacetin, Triacetin.

Vol. III.

Also **Di-a cetonami ne** Chem. See Di-<sup>2</sup> and Acetonamine. **Diaceto nio** a. Chem. See Di-<sup>2</sup> + Acetonic. In diacetonic alcohol, a syrupy liquid 2(CH<sub>3</sub>) C(OH) · CH<sub>2</sub> · CO · CH<sub>3</sub>, obtained by the

action of potassiam nitrite on diacetonamine.

Diacetyl. Chem. See Di-2, and Acetyl.

1872 Warts Diet. Chem. VI. 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl

(CyllyO). 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacetyl carbamide

CO(NH.CyHyO)2, a product of the action of carbonyl
chloride on urea at 50°C.; it crystallises from hot alcohol in

rhombic needles.

|| **Diachænium** (dəiākirniöm). Bot. [mod. L., f. D1-2+1. achænium Achenel.] A 'fruit' or sced-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes : = CREMOGARP.

1870 BENTLEY Ect. 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the achaenium, except in being inferior, hence the name diachaenium has been given to this fruit.

| Diacha lasis. Surg. Obs. [a. Gr. διαχά-λασιs, f. διαχαλάειν to cause to open or gape.] (Sce quots.) Ilence + Diachala stie a. Obs.

quots.) Hence + Diachala stie a. Obs.

1751 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Diachalasis, in the medicinal works of the antients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the hones of the eranium at the sutures.

1851-60 Mayre Expos. Lex., Diachalasis... a former term for the separation or opening of the eranial sutures.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diuchalastic, relating to a Diachalasis.

1 Diachore'sis. Med. Obs. [Gr. Siaxwoppos excretion.] (See quot.) Hence Diachore'tic a.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diachoresis, the act of faculty of voiding excrements.

1721 in Bailey. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diachoretic ... promoting the excretion of faces; laxative.

Diachronic (dəiăkronik), a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. διά throughout, during + χρόν-os time + -IC.] Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 Gosse Creation 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—

Diachylon, -lum (dəi æ kilğn, -lžm), diaculum (dəlawkindəm). Forms: a. 4-6 diaquilon, 7-diachylon, 8-diachylum (9 diaclum); B. 4-9 diaeulon, 6 dyaeulome, 6- diaeulum. [a.med.L. diaehylum, diaeulon, and OF. diaeulon (14th c.), diaquilon, dyaehilon, diaehilon (Paré, 16th c.), L. diachylon (Celsius), repr. Gr. διά χῦλῶν (a medicament) composed of juices; cf. also Gr. διάχῦλος very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med.L.] Originally, the name of a kind of ointment com-

posed of vegetable jnices; now a common name for lead-plaster, emplastrum plumbi, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide),

made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated.

a. 1313 in Wardr. Acc. Edw. 11 20/15 Diaquilon 1 lb. 10d.
c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 238 Diaquilon maad of litarge and oile and juys of mustard seed. 1541 R. Coplano Gruy.
Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem 8 The Common Plaister call'd Diachylon. 1725 Baroley Fam. Dict. s. v. Plaister, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1786 Phil. Trans. LXXVI. 156 I took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall.
1797 Burke Regic. Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 272 Half a yard square of balmy diplomatick diachylon. 1836 Marry Japhet 1. 4 Did a buil gore a man, Mr. Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy iv, Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds.

B. 1322 in Wardr. Acc. Edw. II 22/20 Dyaculon 4d. per lb. 1530 Palson. 729 Splette this dyaculome upon a lynen clothe. 1541 R. Coplano Guydon's Formul. Vij b, Emplayster the place with diaculum. 1672 Shaowell Humourist 1, To set up with Sixpenny.worth of Diaculum. 1821 Palso Gog Poems (1866) I. 32 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in tobse days. a 1839 Ibid. (1864) I. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) IV. 92 Will.. your drugsis sell more rhubarb and diaculon?

b. Comb., as diachylum-plaster.

druggists sell more rhubarb and diaculon?

b. Comb., as diachylum-plaster.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 249/2 Applye as then theron a Diaquilon playster.

1676 I. Conies in Phil.

17ans. XI. 718 The ends. . I closed up with Diachylon Plaster.

1892 Mountford Faustus I. ad fin., 1...devourd Three Yards of Diaculum Plaister instead of Pancake.

1794 Scort Let. to Miss C. Rutherford's Sept. in Lockhart,

170 hint the convenience of a roll of diaculum plaister.

+ Dia chyma. Bot. Obs. [f. Gr. δια- through + χύμα that which is poured out, liquid: cf. διαχέ-εω to diffuse, etc.] 'A synonym of Parenchyma, to diffuse, etc.] 'A synonym of Parenchyma, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

1866 Treas. Bot. 397 Diachyma, the green cellular matter of leaves.

**Diacid** (dai<sub>1</sub>æ sid), a. Chem. [f. DI-2 2 + Acid, on the analogy of DIBASIC.] Capable of combin-

on the analogy of DIBASIC. J Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

Diacid alcohol, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by ao acid radical. Thus ethene alcohol or glycol C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub> (OH)<sub>2</sub> is diacid, and when acted on hy acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a di-acetate.

1866 E. Frankland Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 244 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols.

1877 WATTS Fownes' Chem. 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicles by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids.

1883 C. L. BLOXAM Chem. (ed. 5) 546 The diamines

.. are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are diacid.

|| Dia clasis. [a. Gr. διάκλασις f. διακλάειν 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Diachasis, a fracture. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diachasis, refraction of light rays.

Lex., Diaclasis, refraction of light rays.

Hence **Diacla stio** α.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaclastic . relating to Diaclasia [a method of amputation], or to Diaclasis. **Diaclasite** (doi,w:klāsoit). Min. [f. Ger. diaklas (Breithaupt, 1823), f. Gr. διακλάειν to break through or asynder; on account of its easy cleavage.] through or asunder; on account of its easy cleavage.] A bisilicate of iron and magnesinm; a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA Min. 268,

† **Diacle.** Sc. Obs. [? related to DIAL; the -cle

appears to be as in receptacle, spiracle, and other reprs. of L. instrumental -culum, as in gubernāculum rudder.] A small portable dial or compass; a pocket-dial.

a pocket-dial.

1488 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 83 A fare diacle.

1612 Kates & Customs Scot. in Halpburton's Ledger (Scot. Rec. Sec. 1867) 297 Diacles of wode, the doren, xijs; of bone, the dozen, xivijs.

1924 Scot. Agric. Surv., Shetland & J. (Jam.), Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially o

|| Diacodium (dəiākōu-diŏm), Obs. Also 6 diacodion, 8-9 diacode. [med. and mod. L. diacodion, -codium, in ancient L. diacodion, from Gr. sold κωδειών (a preparation) made from poppy-heads: see Dia-2. Cf. also French diacodion (16th c.), diacodium (17-18th c.), diacode (adm. by Academy 1762); the last is of rare use in English. So It. diacodione (Florio 1599), now diacodio.]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly

as an opiate.

as an oplate.

1504-78 Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 51 Drinke your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again. 1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocah. Diacodium, a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy. 1605 Congreve Love for L. 111. xiii, You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water. 1817 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XI.IV. 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey. 1820 Blackvv. Mag. VII. 328 [11] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium. 1820 J. Tocno tr. Edwards' & Vawasseur's Mater. Med. 323 Calming Mixture. Diacode Syrup. Hence + Diacodiate & C. & C. adiate. Obs.

sturs Mater. Med. 323 Calming Mixture. Diacode Syrup. Hence + **Diacodiate** sb.: cf. opiate. Obs. 1684 tr. Bonet's Marc. Compit. xiv. 488 We may sometimes use Diacodiates if the Patients strength hold out. # **Diacoelosis** (doi:āstlōu·sis). Biol. [f. Gr. δια-(Dia-1) + κοίλωσις hollow, belly.] The separation of the colored are hold required in the constant of the colored are hold required in the constant of the colored are hold required in the constant of the colored are hold required in the colored are hold required. of the coelome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches.

in some Vermes, as leeches.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 579. Ibid. 630
The coelome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed diacoclosis.

Diacon, -e, obs. forms of DEACON.

Jiaconal (doi; nerkonal), a. [ad. late L. diaconal-conal-conal (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Of or belonging to a deacon in various senses of the word).

(In various senses of the WOTG).

16:1 COTGE, Diaconal, Diaconal; of, or belonging to a deacon. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. I. v. 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination. 1863 J. M. Ludiow Sisterhoods in Gd. Words 494 A large development. of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women. 1866 F. G. Lee Direct. Angl. (ed. 3) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

Diaconate (dəi w k nět), sb. [ad. late L. diāconât-us, f. diăconus Deacon: see -ATE 1. Cf. F. diaconat.]

The office or rank of deacon.

1. The office or rank of deacon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Deaconry, Diaconate, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847.] a 1846 Workester at the Poor.

1852 Convinement & H. St. Paul (1862) 1. xiii. 408 If. we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D. Hunter It. Reuss's Hist. Canon iii. 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2. The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 Sunday School Times 3 Apr. 212 During his diaconate
the Rev. Thos. Gaulandet was assistant to Dr. Pierce.

1891 E. W. Gosse Gossip in Library v. 50 The English divines
...were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from
their very diaconate.

3. A body of deacons.

1891 STOUGHTON in Wesl. Meth. Mag. May 347 A deputation from our diaconate called upon him.

+ Dia conate, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. L. diā-con-us Deacon + -ate 2.] Having, or managed by, deacons.

by, deacons.

a 1699 T. Goodwin Wks. IV. IV. 189 (R.), This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

Diaconess, -isse, obs. forms of Deaconess.

| Diaconicon. Also in Lat, form diaconicum. [Gr. διάκονικόν, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, f. διάκονος a servant, a Deacon.] Eccl. Antiq. and Mod. Gk. Ch. A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments. adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments,

and other things used in the church service are

and other things used in the church service are kept; a sacristy, a vestry.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Diaconicon, Sacristy, a place adjoining to the antient churches, where the sacred vestments, with the vessels, and other ornaments of the altur, were preserved.

1794 Archaol. XI. 331 Thus, among the Greeks, is always placed the sacristy, or diaconicon. 1850 NEALE East. Ch. I. i. ii. 191 On the opposite side of the benia was the diaconicon or sacristy.

1876 in Gwilt Encycl.

† Dia conize, v. Obs. [f. Gr. διάκονος, L. diaconus Deacon + -1ze. Cf. F. diaconiser 'conférer le diaconat.'] intr. To act as deacon; to

minister.

1644 Bulwer Chiron. 130 The Left Hand .. in the more accomplish'd and plenary exhibition of this sacred rite [benediction] hath oft Diaconiz'd unto the Right.

[benediction] hath oft Diaconiz'd unto the Right.
† Dia: cony. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. diāconia,
a. Gr. διακονία office, etc. of a deacon. Cf. F.
diaconie 'a deaconrie, the place of a deacon.
(Cotgr.).] The place or office of a deacon.
1636 Abr. J. Williams Holy Table (1637) 79 The very
Altar it self. hath been termed, in the ancient Councells,
The Diaconie, as a place belonging (next after the Bishop)
to the care and custodie of the Deacon only.

| Diacone (dai.cel.on) | To Gr. Name of cleft

|| Diacope (dəi,ωkopi). [a. Gr. διακοπή cleft, gash, f. διακόπτ-ειν to cut through.]
+1. Gram. and Rhet. 'A figure by which two

words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster

intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster 1864). Obs.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 83 Tmesis or Diacope, a division of a word compound into two parts, as, What might be so ever. For whatsoever might be, &c. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). Diastole, this figure is otherwise called Diacope, and by Ruffinianus by a Latin term Separatio.

2. Surg. (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diacope, a Cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Scull by a sharp Instrument. 1851-60 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacope, a cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

Diacoustic (doiākou'stik), a. [f. Di-3 + Acoustic a.] Pertaining to diacoustics.

Acoustic a.] Pertaining to diacoustics.

**Diacoustics** (dəiākou stiks). [mod. f. Di-3 + Acoustics: in F. diacoustique. Cf. Dioptrics.] A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also

termed diaphonics.

1683 Phil. Trans. XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into direct, refracted and reflex'd... which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diaconsticks and Cataconsticks. 1704 J. HARBIS Lex. Techn., Diaconsticks or Diaphonicks is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums. 1803 CAVALLO Nat. Philos. II. 309 Diaconstics, viz. of refracted sound.

Diacranteric, a. Anat. [f. Gr. διά through,

apart + κραντῆρες the wisdom teeth + -10.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacranteric, a term a describe the dentition of those snakes in which the applied to teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior.

So **Diacranterian** a., in same sense.

So Diacrante Than a., in Saint Schisc.

1889 in Cent. Dict.

1 Diacre. Obs. rare. In 6 dyacre. [a. F. diacre for OF. diacne, ad. L. diaconus.] A deacon.

1523 LD. Berners Froiss. I. eccexiii. 779 There came... a

byshop, a dyacre, and two knightes.

1 This contains Med. I mod I diacrisis a Gr.

byshop, a dyacre, and two knightes.

|| **Dia crisis**. Med. [mod.L. diacrisis, a. Gr. διάκρισις, f. διακρίνειν to separate; spec. to mark a crisis in a fever. Cf. F. diacrise.]

the act of separation or secretion.' b. 'A critical evacuation.' c. = Diagnosis. Hence **Diacrisiography**, 'a description of the organs of secretion.' (Svd. Soc. Ler.)

alography, 'a description of the organs of secretion' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. vi. 200 The Fermentation causes such a diacrisis. in the mass of bloud. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diacrisis, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment. In the Art of Physick, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases with their respective Symptoms. 1721 in Balley. 1851-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Diacrisis... synonymous with Diagnosis, which is the term generally used.

Diacritic (daiskritik) a and sh. Ind. Gr.

Diacritic (dəiākri tik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr.

διακριτικόs, that separates or distinguishes, f. διακριτικόs, that separates or distinguishes, f. διακρίνειν to separate. In mod.F. diacritique.]

A. adj. Serving to distinguish, distinctive; spec. in Gram. applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter

tinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e.g. è, é, ê, ë, ë, ë, ĕ, e, etc. [1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 87 Plato in his Repub. 9. makes a Philosopher to be δργανον διακριτικόν, a diacritic or very critic instrument.] 1699 Wallis to Bp. Lloyd in Nicolson's Bpist. Corr. I. 123 (1.), The Arabick ha or cha—distinguished only by the diacritick points. 1875 T. Hill Trine Ord. Studies 106 Printed with diacritie signs. 1892 Nation (N.Y.) 21 July 49/2 Printing 'hi snos'. 'brôt,' 'twilit,' 'earlier,' and other diacritic novelties.

B. sh. Gram A diacritic sign or mark

B. sh. Gram. A diacritic sign or mark.

1866 A. J. Ettis On Palzotype in Trans. Phil. Soc. 1867
App. I. 6 Lepsins's Standard Alphabet in which...as many as two or three diacritics are applied to a single body.

1877
SWEET Phonetics 174 Even letters with accents and diacritics.. being only cast for a few founts, act practically as

new letters. *Ibid.* 175 We may consider the *h* in *sh* and *th* simply as a diacritic written for convenience on a line with the letter it modifies. 1888 *Athenaum* 1 Sept. 287/1 A system which requires several new types and makes constant use of

Diacritical (dəiakri tikal), a. ff. as prec. +

1. Gram. = DIACRITIC a.

1. Gram. = DIACRITIC a.

1749 B. MARTIN (title), Lingua Britannica Reformata: or a universal English Dictionary. Universal, Etymological, Orthographical, Orthoepical, Diacritical.

1755 JOHNSON Dict. Gram. Eng. Tongue, From fin the Islandick nlphabet, vis only distinguished by a diacritical point.

1840 MALCON Trav. 42/1 [In Siamese] there are thirty-four consonants... and twelve vowels, with several diacritical marks.

1867 A. J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc. I. i. 21 In quite recent days, the innovation of diacritical signs arose as in French and German. German.

German.

b. gen. Distinguishing, distinctive.

1857 Biach Anc. Pottery (1858) II. 343 The diacritical marks of this ware are a paste of red coralline colour, [etc.]

c. Electr. (See quot.)

1884 S. P. Thomsson Dynamo-Electr. Mach. (1888) 307

This number of ampère-turns he named the diacritical number; and the current producing ball-saturation he called the diacritical current.

2. Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguishing or discerning.

1856 Alexander Life Dr. Wardlaw xix. 477 His intellect was eminently dialectic and diacritical. 1865 Athenaum

24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power?

Hence Diacritically adv.

24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power:
Hence Diacritically adv.
1820 Blacku. Mag. VII. 198 Masoretically print it, diacritically compose it.

Diactinic (dei ækti nik), a. Optics. [f. D1-3= Dia-I + Gr. ἀκτίν- a ray + -1c.] Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

property of transmitting the actine rays of fight.

1867 W. A. Miller Elemen. Chem. 1 (ed. 4) 230 Rock-salt,
fluor-spar, water. are almost as diactinic. as quartz.

1880
19th Cent. Mar. 529 Substances which are chemically transparent are said to be diactinic.

1880 Alhenaum 11 Dec.
781/3 Experiments which prove the diactinic character of
substances constructed on an open chain of carbon com-

So Dia ctinism, 'the condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Diaculum, a popular variant of DIACHYLUM.

Diad, obs. form of DYAD.

Diadelph dəi adelf). Bot. rare—°. [f. next; cf. didynam] A plant of the class Diadelphia.

1828 in Werster; whence in later Dicts.

| Diadelphia (dəiādelˈſñā). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr. δι., Dr. ² + ἀδελφόs brother + -IA.] The seventeenth class in the Linnæan Sexual

system, including plants with stamens normally united in two bundles. Hence **Diade Iphian** a. 1762 Huoson Flora Anglica, Diadelphia. 1794 Martyn Rousseau's Bot. ix. 93 In the seventeenth class diadelphia, the filaments are united at bottom. 1828 Websters, Diadelphian. 1857 Henfrey Bot. ii. § 385 The Class Diadelphia includes a large number of Papilionaceous genera.

**Diadelphic** (dəiăde'lfik), a. [f. as prec. + -Ic.] a. Bot. = DIADELPHOUS. b. Chem. Of a compound: Having the elements combined in two

1847 CRAIG, delphia. 1866 1847 CRAIG, Diadelphic, pertaining to the class Diadelphia. 1866 E. Farnklann Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 201 Non-nitrogenous organic compounds . 1. The monadelphic, or marsh-gas type. 2. The diadelphic, or methyl

Diadelphous (doiade lfos), a. Bot. [f. as prec. +-ous.] Of stamens: United by the filaments so as to form two bundles. Of plants: Having the stamens so united.

1807 J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot. 442 The plants of this section are really not diadelphous but monadelphous. 1870 BENTLEY Bot. (1882) 248 When the filaments unite so as to form two bundles, the stamens are termed diadelphous, as in the Pea, Milkwort and Fumitory.

Diadem (dai'adem), sb. [a. F. dyademe (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. diadème, ad. L. diadēma, Gr. c. in Godel, hoot. F. attaceme, att. L. thatema, Gr. bidδημα band or fillet, esp. the regal fillet of Persian kings, adopted by Alexander of Macedon and his snecessors; f. διαδέειν to bind round, f. δια- across, through + δέειν to bind.]

1. A crown; an ornamental cincture or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of honour, esp. of royal dignity. (In quot. 1290, applied to the aureola or crown of a martyr. Now chiefly poetic

and rhetorical.)

and rhelorical.)
c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. I. 167/2125 Al round it orn a-boute is hened, ase it were a dyademe. 1382 Wyclif Rev. xii. 3 And lo! a greet reed dragoun, hauynge seuene heedes... and in the heedis of him senen diademes. 1415 Hoccleve To Sir J. Oldcastle 232 O Constantyn... O cristen Emperour... Wel was byset on thee thy diadeeme! 1513 Moar in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 807 In habite royall with Scepter in hande and Diademe on his head. 1602 Shars. Ham. III. iv. 100 A vice of kings... That from a shelfe, the precious Diadem stole, And put it in his Pocket. 1785 WILKINS Bhagzaut 60, I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head. a 1839 Paaen Poems (1864) II. 433 Many a gem Fit for a Sultan's diadem.

b. spee. A band or fillet of cloth, plain or adorned with jewels, worn round the head, originally by Oriental monarchs, as a badge of royalty. (The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

1579-80 Noath Pintarch (1612) 518 He had sent her his Diademe or royall band and called her by the name and title of Queene. 1656 Cowley Pind. Odes, Praise of Pindar ii. Notes, Diadems (which were used by the ancient Kings.. for the mark of Royalty). were Bindings of white Ribband about the Head, set and adorn'd with precious stones. 1776 Ginbon Decl. & F. 1. 388 Diocletian.. ventured to assume the diadem.. It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 226 note, A diadem.. this badge of Oriental autocracy—a purple silken fillet embroidered with pearls.

C. A wreath of leaves or flowers worn round the head.

the head.

the head.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diademe of laurell, laureole.

1883 Myra's Yrnl. Aug., Diadems of orange-flowers have been more worn lately.

d. Her. (See quots.)

127-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diadem, in heraldry, is applied to certain circles, or rims, serving to bind or inclose the crowns of sovereign princes; and to bear the globe, and cross, or the flower-de-luces, for their crest. 1787 Poany Elem. Heraldry Gloss., Diadem.. is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top of the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

2. fig. The authority or dignity symbolized by a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty; = CROWN sb. 3.

a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty; = CROWN sb. 3.

a 1300 Cursor M. 22357 (Cott.) Pan sal he fare to iursalem. and yeild up hare his diademe. a 1400-50 Alexander 3240 Don ayayne he dignite, he diademe of Pers, And all he riquis of hi rewme resayue as before. 1548 HALL Chron. 224
That the Erle of Richemond, should once attein to the Crowne and diademe of the realme. 1602 Fulbecke Pandectes to Such things can not be seuered from the princely Diadem. 1780 Belsham Ess. 1. xviii. 348 A diadem could not... raise the personal character of the Protector. 1821
Byron Mar. Fad. 1. ii. 173 Old Dandolo Refused the diadem of all the Cæsars.

3. fa. A distinction or adornment conferring glory.

3. fig. A distinction or adornment conferring glory

or dignity, figured as a crown.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) h, They shall receyue
of honour. 1606 Camden Rem. 3 One of the fairest. Plumes
in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1825
J. Neal. Bro. Jonathan III. 370 The name of Yankee was
a reproach here; it was a diadem there.

4. transf. Something that surmounts and adorns

14. Iransf. Sometining that sufficients and adoins like a crown; a crowning ornament.

1781 Cowper Retirement 32 The crescent moon, the diadem of night, Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored. 1817 Byson Manfred. 1. 64 Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains; They crown'd him long ago On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a diadem of snow. 1845-75 MACKAY Seven Angels of Lyre iii, A rainbow is her diadem.

5. Short for diadem.monkey

5. Short for diadem-monkey.

6. Surg. In Lat. form diadema: A bandage for the head.

1811 in HOOPER Med. Dict. the head.

7. attrib. and Comb., as diadem-shaped adj.; diadem-lemur, a species of Indris; diademmonkey, Cercopithecus diadematus; diademspider, the garden spider, Epeira diadema.

1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. III. v. 143 Diadem, and coronet shaped ornaments.

1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. (1858) 67 The large diadem spider, which spins so strong a web.

Diadem, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To place a diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem;

diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chiefly in fa. pple.: cf. next. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. 111. 268 Dauid schal ben dyademed and daunten hem alle. 1738 Pope Epil. to Sat. 11. 232 When diadem'd with rays divine.. Her Priestless Muse forbids the Good to die. 1777 SIR W. JONES Turkish Ode Poems of And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers. 1826 H. H. WILSON tr. Uttara Ráma Cheritra 46 Hills, whose towering peaks Are diademed with clouds. 1858 Neale Bernard de M. (1865) 13 The Judge that comes in mercy.. To diadem the right.

Hence Diademed (dai ademd) ppl. a., wearing

or adorned with a diadem; crowned.

1790 J. WILLIAMS Shrove Tuesday (1794) 9 Where Despots diadem'd and toga'd stride. 1805 SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev. III. 556 One of the three diademed princes. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes iii. (1891) 79 Is he not obeyed, worshipped after his sort, as all the Tiaraed and Diademed of the world.. could not be? 1802 Athenaum 19 Mar. 380/1 Draped diademed bust of the empress.

Diademated (dəi ademēlted), ppl. a. ? Obs. f. L. diadēmāt-us (f. Gr. διάδημα DIADEM) + -ED.]

Wearing a diadem; diademed.

1727 Balley vol. II, Diademeted, wearing a Diadem, Crown or Turbaut.

1763 Swinton in Phil. Trans. LIV. 99
The first of these medals presents to our view a diademated head. 1770 Ibid. LX. 84 note, Coins., with diademated heads upon them.

|| Diade xis. Med. Obs. - °. [a. Gr. διάδεξις, n. of action f. διαδέχεσθα to relieve one another, succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body

succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body from one place to another.

1811 in Hooper Med. Diet. 1847 in Craig.

|| Diadoche (dɔiˌæːdðki). [a. Gr. διαδοχή succession, f. διαδέχεσθαι: see prec.] Succession; spec. in Med. (see quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diadoche, in the Art of Physick, the succeeding or progress of a Disease, to its change call'd Crisis. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diadoche, the exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation. 1884 Church Q. Rev., XVIII. 258 The diadoche of early Greek scholars.. was but a broken and fittil succession.

Diadochian (doiădōu kiăn), α. [f. Gr. διάδοχ-os succeeding, successor (see prec.) +-IAN.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was di-

which the chiple of Alexander the Great was divided after his death, or to their time.

[1855 GROTE Greece XII. 362 The interests of these Diadochi—Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus.] 1881 J. T. CLARKE Rep. Invest. Assor in Papers Archwol. Inst. Amer. Class. Ser. I. 40 A monument of small dimensions and lavish Diadochian ornamentation.

Diadochite (dəi w dokəit). Min. [mod. f. Gr. biaboxos (see prec.) +-1TE. Named by Breithaupt in 1837, from his belief that phosphorus had succeeded arsenic in its composition.] Hydrous phosphate and sulphate of iron, of brown or yellowish colour

and resinous appearance.

1850 DANA Min. 454. 1851 WATTS tr. Gnelin's Chem. V.
246 Diadochite.. Resembles iron-cinder in..appearance.

| Diadosis (doi; redðsis). Med. [a. Gr. διάδοσις, f. διαδιδύναι to hand over, distribute.] a. Distribution of natritive material to the body. b. Resisting of dedicates mission or decline of a disease.

mission or decline of a disease.

17a1 in Balley. 1811 in Hooper Med. Dict.

† Diadrom, -ome. Obs. [ad. Gr. διαδρομή a running through or across, f. διά + δρομ- ablaut stem of δραμεῖν to run.] A vibration of a pendulum.

1661 Boyle Examen v. (1682) 55 In Water the Diadromes are so much more slow [than in air]. 1690 Locke Hum. Und.

18. x. § 10. 293 A Pendulum, whose Diadroms... are each equal to one Second of Time.

Diæresis (doiert/sis, iert/sis). Also dieresis.
[a. L. diæresis, a. Gr. διαίρεσιs, n. of action f. διαιρέ-ειν to divide, separate.]

1. The division of one syllable into two, esp. by the

1. The division of one syllable into two, esp. by the separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels. 1656 Blount Glossogr. s.v. Dieretic, The figure Dieresis, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as Evoluisse for Evolvisse. 1755 Jonnson, Dieresis, the separation of signation of syllables; as aër. 1887 Roby Lat. Gram. (ed. 5) 1.478 Dieresis, 'separation' of one vowel sound into two; e.g. Orpheis for Orpheis also the treatment of a usually consonantal as a vowel; e.g. siline for situae.

b. The sign ["] marking such a division, or, more usually, placed over the second of two vowels which otherwise make a diphthong or single sound, to indicate that they are to be pronounced sona-

to indicate that they are to be pronounced sepa-

rately.

1611 Cotgr. Nona, Diaresis is when two points oner a wowell divide it from another vowell, as boue, quene.

1706 Prillips (ed. Kersey) s. v. Dieresis, An ē, i or ü Diaresis, to show that such a vowel is sounded by it self and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a Diphthongue.

1707 G. Sharpe Grk. Tongne 16 (R). If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a diaresis, or two dots over it; nais, boy, and aimpos, sleepless. 1824 J. Johnson Typogr. II. xi, 284 The diaresis [7] separates two vowels, that they may not be taken for a diphthong.

2. Prosody. The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a word.

1844 BECK & FELTONT. Munk's Metres 39 From the coincidence and disagreement of verse-series and word-series springs the idea of the discress and exsura (διαίρεστε and τομή), abscission and incision.

3. Surg. Separation of parts normally united, as 3. Surg. Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, the lancing of an abscess, etc. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1737-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Diaresis, There are five manners of performing the diaresis viz. by cutting, pricking, tearing, drawing and burning. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaresis, a division of parts from a wound, or burn; a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means.

Division. separation.

y mechanical means.

4. gen. (nonce-use.) Division, separation.

1856 ALEXANDER Life Wardlaw xiii. 331 This discresis fopinion has separated ethical writers into two sections.

Diæretic (dɔiˌieretik), a. and sb. Also dieretic. [ad. Gr. διαιρετικός divisible, of or by division, f. διαιρετός, vbl. adj. f. διαιρείν: see prec.; cf. F. diérétique (Littré).]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or by means of diæresis or division.

or division.

or division.

1640 G. Watts Ir. Bacon's Adv. Learn. vi. ii. 231 The others [methods], as the analytic, systatic, diarretic, etc.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Dieretick, pertaining to a division, or the figure Diarresis.

1851-60 Manne Expos. Lex. 269.1 Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; eschaotic, corrosive, dieretic.

1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dieretics.

1721 Balley, Diarretics, medicines which corrode and eat.

1863 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diarretic, an old term for a caustic.

Diafragma, -fragme, obs. ff. DiaPhragm.

Diagenesis (daiddremesis) [mod. f. Gr. Soc.

Diagenesis (dəiă dze nesis). [mod. f. Gr. δια across + Yévesis generation, origination: Genesis.]
Transformation by dissolution and recombination of elements. Hence Diagenetic a., of or pertain-

of elements. Trence Diagenetic a., or or pertaining to diagenesis.

1886 T. S. Hunt Mineral Physiol. & Physiogr. 173 The reactions. resulting not only in the conversion of amorphous into crystalline bodies, but in the breaking up of old combinations, as well as in the union of unlike matters mechanically mingled to form new crystalline species, are instructive examples of what Gümbel has termed diagenesis. Ibid., An instructive phase in this diagenetic process is that of the gradual conversion of smaller crystalline grains or crystals into larger ones. gradual conversi-into larger ones.

Diageotropic (dɔiāˌdʒīˌotro̞ˈpik), a. Bot. [f. Gr. διά across + γῆ, γτο· the earth + τροπικός belonging to turning.] Characterized by diageotropism.

1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 189 The rhizomes of Sparganium ramosum grow out horizontally in the soil to a considerable length, or are diageotropic. 1882 F. Darwin in Nature XXV. 600 A diageotropic organ is one which possesses the power of growing at right angles to the line of gravitation.

Diagraphyonium (dɔiɔš dzi out šoiɔˈm). Pod.

Diageotropism (doi: a<sub>1</sub>dzi<sub>1</sub>ρ'trŏpiz'm). Bot. [f. prec.: see -ISM.] The tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius.

1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 5 Diageotropism, a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth.

(doi: σα[if]) rare. If. stem of Gr.

Diaglyph (doi aglif). rare. [f. stem of Gr. inαγλύφειν to carve through, carve in intaglio, f. δια-through + γλύφειν to carve: in mod. F. diaglyphe (Hatz.-Darm.).] A sculpture or engraving in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. Hence Diagly phie a., pertaining to, or

integrio. Tence Diagly phie a, pertaining to, or of the nature of, such sculpture.

Evelyn's name for the art is after Gr., γλυφική (sc. τέχιη). [166a Everyn Chalcogr. (1769) 16 Diaglyphice, when hollow, as in seals and intaglias. 1819 P. Nicholson Archit. Dict. 1. 9 The Diaglyphice where the strokes [of the figures] are indented.] 1864 Webster, Diaglyphic. 1889 Century Dict., Diaglyph.

Diagnosable (dəiagnöwzăb'l), a. [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being diagnosed, 1891 Scot. Leader 24 Sept. 6 Before it [tubercular disease] became in the individual diagnoseable.

Diagnose (dəiagnōwz), v. Med. [f. next; cf. anastonose, metamorphose (immediately after F. verbs in oser from a sb. in ose).] trans. To make a diagnosis of (a disease), to distinguish and determine its nature from its symptoms; to recog-

determine its nature from its symptoms; to recognize and identify by careful observation.

1861 Wyntre Soc. Bees 339, I was enabled to diagnose the complaint at once.

1877 Roberts Handble. Med. (ed. 3) 1.

237 Articular rheumatism has also to be diagnosed from the other forms.

1887 Homeop. World 1 Nov. 497, I diagnosed chronic jaundice.

189. 1897 Tourgee Fool's Err. ii. 11 Her heart had diagnosed the symptoms.

1885 Times 13 Aug. 4 i It is not difficult for me to diagnose. the name of the 'former house-surgeon' who wrote to you.

1882 ATTIFIELD in Standard 23 Aug. 2 2 The pharmacist... attempting to diagnose while knowing nothing about the human frame.

Diagnosis (doiagnous St. Pl. -oses. [a. L.

Diagnosis (daiăgnāu sis). Pl. oses. [a. L. diagnosis, Gr. διάγνωσις, n. of action f. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish, discern, f. δια-through, thoroughly, asunder + γιγνώσκεν to learn to know, perceive. In F. diagnose in Molière: cf. prec.]

1. Med. Determination of the nature of a diseased

condition; identification of a disease by careful investigation of its symptoms and history; also, the opinion (formally stated) resulting from such in-

opinion (formally stated) resulting from such investigation.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diagnosis, dilucidation, or knowledg. 1791 P. P. Price (title) A Trentise on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Disease. 1834 J. Furres Example's Dis. Chest(ed. 4) 199 It is in the diagnosis ... of preumonia... that the greatest practical benefit of auscultation will be found. 1855 O. W. Holmes Poems 274 The diagnosis was made out, They tapped the patient; so he died. 1872 Baker Nile Tribut. i. 8 The crows can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick cantel. 1878 H. S. Wilson Alfr. Ascents iv. 132 Then came the diagnosis—to wit a severe contusion and strain of right knee.

diagnosis—to whe knee.

b. transf. and fig.

1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) II. vi. xviii. 253
Perception is essentially a diagnosis. 1868 T. G. Dury Pol.
Surv. 113 Our diagnosis of the character of a person. 1892
Spectator 1 Oct. 438/1 [Swindlers] seem to possess, in an extraordinarily high degree, the power of moral diagnosis,—of telling what are the weak spots in the mind of the ordinary man.

2. Biol. etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms. (of a genns, species, etc.).

Kined. 371 Tiliacex, Lindenstanness.

2. Biol. etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms, (of a genns, species, etc.).

1853 J. Lindley Veget. Kingd. 371 Tiliacea, Lindenblooms. Diagnosis.—Malval Exogens, with free stamens on the outside of a disk, albuminous seeds, and straight embryo. 1854 Badham Halieut. 235 Specimens. in a fit condition for diagnosis. 1858 Whewell Nov. Org. Renov. 23 The Diagnosis, or Scheme of the Characters, comes, in the order of philosophy, after the Classification. 1874 Jevons Priv. Science (1877) 708 This operation of discovering to which class of a system a certain specimen or case belongs, is generally called Diagnosis. 1880 Guntier Fishes to The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera.

Diagnost (doi agnest). rare - 0. [ad. Gr. διαγνώστης one who examines and decides, agent-n. from διαγιγνώσκειν: see DIAGNOSIS.] = DIAGNOSIS.] NOSTICIAN.

Diagnostic (dəiăgnostik), a. and sb. Gr. διαγνωστικός able to distinguish, η διαγνωστική (sc. τέχνη) the art of distinguishing diseases, f. διαγνώσκων: see Diagnosis. Cf. F. diagnostique (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to diagnosis.

1625 HART Anal. Ur. 1. i. 13 Physicke diagnosticke or semiuticke. teacheth vs to know the nature. of the disease

by the signes...of the same. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 46
The Diagnostick and disease-discovering Part. 1775 Sir
E. Barry Observ. Wines 394 The diagnostic knowledge...
of these symptoms. 1884 E. Sheppan in Law Times 4 Oct.
373/2 The judgment and diagnostic skill of the .. medical

2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimina-

2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive: a. in Med.; b. in Biol.; c. gen.

a. 1650 Bulwea Anthropomet. 4 As to the signes Diagnostick, a vitious figure of the head is known by sight. 1737 Braken Farriery Impr. (1750) 1. 306 The Diagnostick Signs of a Dog truly mad. 1885 Lancet 26 Sept. 562 The most important diagnostic signs of pleural effusion.
b. 1862 Siz II. Hollkand Est., Life & Organization 79 The teeth... 30 important a diagnostic mark. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bot. 11. 124 The brief characters which... distinguish these species from each other are said to be diagnostic. 1875 Buckland Log-bk. 244 Much has been said as to the tail being a diagnostic mark between the wild and tame cat.
c. 1669 Address Ing. Gentry Eng. 17 Necessary aphorisms to regulate their own lives by, and be diagnostic of all others. 1803 Edin. Rev. 1. 256 note, The self-rectueing philosophy would have been a term more diagnostic regard the Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value.

R. ch. sometimes in callect. bl. diagnostics

B. sb.; sometimes in collect. pl. diagnostics.

Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value.

B. sb.; sometimes in collect. pl. diagnoatics.

1. = DIAGNOSIS 1.

1625 HART Anat. Ur. 1. ii. 13 Diagnosticke whose most common scope is to discerne. the sick and infirme from the whole. 1669 W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym. 94. I fear the Doctor mistakes in his diagnosticks. 1753 N. TORRIANG Gangr. Sore Threat 10 From this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Discase. 1803 Med. 3rnl. 18. 126 The disease, the diagnostic of which he found difficult to determine. 1825 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 530 Radeliffe. had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics.

pg. 1760 Burke Late St. Nat. Wks. 1842 I. 89 The false diagnostick of our state physician. 1874. L. Steptien Hours in Libr. (1892) I. ix. 335 May be described as a system of religious diagnostics.

2. A distinctive symptom or characteristic, a specific trait; a. in Med. b. Biol. and gen.

a. 1651WITTLE Primpose's Pop. Err. 225 That Physitian. having fully found out the diagnosticks, and prognosticks of a disease. 1751 Smollett Per. Plc. (1779) II. Ivii. 158 From these diagnostics [he physician] declared that the liquidum nervosum was intimately affected. 1764 Reid Inquiry vi. 8 23 194 An unusual appearance in the colour of familiar objects may be the diagnostic of a disease in the spectator. 1853 Reade Chr. Johnstone 15 You have the maladies of idle minds, love, perhaps, among the rest; you blush, a diagnostic of that disorder.

b. 1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 144 What are the Diagnosticks or marks whereby we may. discern of errour from truth. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VII. iv. 53 Oaths, and curses, the diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 Blackte. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 Blackte. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 Blackte. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 Blackte. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 Blackte. Mag. II. 405 The diagnost

Diagnostician (dəi:agnesti jan). [f. as prec.

Diagnostician (do: agnosti jan). [1. as prec. +-1.8...] One who is skilled in diagnosis. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 108 The mental qualifications of the skilful diagnostician. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly XLIV. 478 By the skilled teacher 1 now mean the one who is an expert diagnostician of powers.

Diagometer. Electr. [ad. F. diagomètre, f. Gr. διαγειν to carry across, conduct + μέτρον meanual An instrument designed to measure the

sure.] An instrument designed to measure the

sure.] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances.

1863-72 WAITS Dict. Chem. II. 314 Diagometer, an electrical apparatus, intended for the detection of adulterations in olive oil, this oil being said to have less electric conducting power than other fixed oils. 1886 Wormell tr. Vem. Urbanitsky's Electric. in Serv. Man (1890) rog In the construction of his diagometer, an instrument which makes use of the different conducting powers of substances for the determination of their chemical combination.

† Diagon, sb. Obs. [ad. mod.L. diagonus, ad. Gr. diagonus, sb. Obs. [ad. mod.L. diagonus, ad. Gr. diagonus: see DiagonAl.] = DiagonAl sb. 1.

11563 Shute Archit. Diva, A strike ouerthwarte the greate square from corner to corner, that line is named Diagonus.] 1656 Blower Glossey. Diagon or Diagonal.

† Diagon, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.; cf. paragon vb.] trans. ? To join by a diagonal line.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey IL v. 55 To Rectifie the Plot: diagone alternate angles.

Diagonal (doi; 250nal), a. and sb. [ad. I.

Diagonal (doi, w gónăl), a. and sb. [ad. I. diagonalis (Vitruvius), f. Gr. διαγών-ιος from angle to angle, f. διά across + γωνία angle: see -AL I. 2. Cf. F. diagonal (13th c. in Littré).]

A. adj. 1. Geom. Extending, as a line, from any angular point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to an opposite or non-adjacent angular point. (Also ap plied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid figure to the opposite edge.) Hence gen. Extending

figure to the opposite edge.) Hence gen. Extending from one comer of anything to the opposite corner. 1541 [implied in Diagonally]. 1563 Shute Archit. Civ a, The diagonall line marked B. 1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid XI. XXXIX. 354 Diagonall lines drawen from the opposite angles. 1660 BLOOME Archit. Ab, The square.. crossed with two Diagonall lines. 1823 H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr. 12 The diagonal plane of a solid... is an imaginary plane passing through the diagonal lines of two exterior parallel planes. 1859 R. F. Buaron Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 156 From east to west the diagonal breadth of Mgunda Mk'hali is 140 miles.

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram;

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram; lying or passing athwart; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°).

1665 [see 41. 1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavaby (1813) 57 By the diagonal march of divisions either to front or rear. 1821 Crate Let. Drawing vi. 350 A supposed diagonal line from the outer corner of each eye. 1831 Lardner Pheumat. iv. 257 Every change in the position of the surface of the mercury... will be three times as great in the diagonal barometer as it would be in the vertical one. 1851 De La Beche Geol. Obs. 612 Diagonal arrangements of the minor parts... are very common in many sandstones. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Wordbe, Diagonal braces, knees, planks, etc. are such as cross a vessel's timbers obliquely. 1876 Mathews Coinage'i. 7 On some English coins of last century the milling is diagonal to the edge.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely. Diagonal bellows: a bellows (in an organ) having its sides inclined at an angle. Diagonal cloth: a twilled fabric having the ridges diagonal, i.e. running obliquely to the lists. Diagonal conching (in needlework): couching in which the stitches form a rig-rag pattern. Diagonal scale: a scale having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed; used for measurement of small fractions (e.g. hundredths) of the unit of length.

a 1679 Sir J. Moore Math. (1681) 224 Then taking 1 or 10 from any line of equal parts or Diagonal Scale, prick it on AD six times. 1824 Giff's Techn. Repos. VI. 199 The proposed Diagonal Pavement in the streets of London. 1876 Hilles on Challenger 473 A wide patch of diagonal or wedgeshaped bellows came into use. 1879 Moselley Nathralist on Challenger 473 A wide patch of diagonal or mamentation upon the abdomen. 1882 Callet Scales Nawaro Diet. Needletwork 152 Diagonal couching. is chiefly employed in Charle Work. 1883 A. E. Seaton Max. Engiscering 55 Any engine whose cylinders a

4. Comb., as diagonal-built a., (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about  $45^{\circ}$  with the keel in opposite directions; diagonal-planed a. (see quot. 1805-17); diagonal-wise adv. = DIAGON-

ALLY.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 84 They may make up a Cylinder cut Diagonal wise.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 212 A crystal is said to be diagonal planed, when it has facets . situated obliquely.

1869 R. W. Meade Navad Archit.

416 In diagonal-built boats the skin consists of two layers of planking.

B. sb.

1. Geom. A diagonal line; a straight line joining

1. Geom. A diagonal line; a straight line joining any two opposite or non-adjacent angles of a rectilineal figure (or of a solid contained by planes). [1563 Shute Archit. C ij b, A lyne ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which line is called Dyagonalis. 1571 Digges Pantom. IV. V. Viv, Wherby the diagonal exceedeth the side pentagonal. 1662 Hobbes Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 62 You pitched upon half the diagonal foour fount foundation. 1827 Hutton Course Math. I. 322 The rectangle of the two diagonals of any quadrangle inscribed in a circle. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. I. vii. 33 A square Blanket, twelve feet in diagonal. 1847 Tennyson Princ. Concl. 27 Betwixt them both, to please them both, And yet to give the story as it rose, I moved as in a strange diagonal, And may be neither pleased myself nor them. 1871 TynoAll. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. iv. 115 The short diagonal of the large Nicol [prism] was in the first instance vertical.

b. A diagonal 'linc' or row of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares on a chess-board).

on a chess-board).

c. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc.,

C. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc., placed diagonally.

137 Goring & Pritcharo Microgr. 112 The light stopped by the diagonals of the engiscope. 1853 Str. H. Douglas Mills. Bridges 330 The diagonals be, be, be, having the quality of ties. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 691 Diagonal, a timber brace, knee, plank, truss, etc., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

2. = diagonal cloth (see A. 3): a. a soft material used for embroidery; b. a black coating for

men's wear.

1861 URE Cotton Manuf. (ed. 2) 11. 259 A fustian, with a small cord running in an oblique direction... is called diagonal. 1878 A. Bartow Hist. Weaving Gloss., Diagonals, fancy lorenge pattern cloths. 1883 Daily News 19 Sept. 6/6 Thin meltons, diagonals, and serges.

1890 R. Beaumont Colour in Woven Design 268 Diagonals are but plainly coloured.

Diagona: http. rare. [f. prec. + ITY.] The quality of being diagonal or having an oblique position.

position.

1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX.
290 The Katonga river... is supposed to fall into the Nyanza

\*.This diagonality may result from the compound incline produced by the northern counterslope of the mountains .. and the south-eastward depression.

\*\*Diagonalize, v. rare.\*\* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] intr. To move in a diagonal.

1884 Tennyson \*\*Becket\* II. ii. His Holiness, pushed one way by the Empire and another by England, if he move at all, Heaven stay him, is fain to diagonalise. \*\*Herbert.\*\* Diagonalise. [fc. Diagonal B. \*\*2 quot. 1847.]

\*\*Diagonally\*\* (doi: @ gonāli), adv. [f. as prec. + -IX 2.] In a diagonal direction; so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Two longe wayes that descende fro the kydnees that entre by the sydes of the bladder dyagonelly.

1653 Urquilart Rabelais 1.

1653 Urquilart Rabelais 1.

1653 Urquilart Rabelais 1.

1653 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1654 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1655 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1656 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1657 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1657 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1658 Orguilart 1.

1658 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1658 Orguilart Rabelais 1.

1659 Orguilart Rabelais 1

opposite; f.g. diametrically opposed. Hence
† Diago nially adv.
\*\*r624 Worron Archit.\* (1672) 41 The Diagonial or overthwart Line, from Angle to Angle, of the said Square. 1643
MILTON Divorce 11. iii. (1851) 64 Both diagonial contraries.
1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Epid. III, v. 115 The shortnesse
being affixed unto the legs of one side, which might have
been more tolerably placed upon the thwart or Diagoniall
movers. 16id. 190 Which . stands a thwart or diagonially
nnto the other. 1668 H. More Divo. Dial. 1. xx. (1713) 44
A Quadrate whose Diagonial is commensurate to one of the
Sides is a plain Contradiction. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst.
1. v. 728 The diameter or diagonial of a square.

Diagonic (deliago nik), a. rare. [ad. L. diagönicus (Vitruvius), a. Gr. διαγωνικόs: see DiaGONAL and -IC.] = DIAGONAL.
159a R. D. Hypherotomachia 7 Meeting together over the

GONAL and 'IC.] = DIAGONAL.

159a R. D. Hypnerotomachia 7 Meeting together over the Diagonike line. 1881 J. Milne in Nature 8 Dec. 126
This particular earthquake .. might therefore be called a transverse or diagonic shock.

† Diagonite. Min. [Named by Breithaupt in 1832 from its oblique crystallization.] An obsolete synonym of Brewsterite.

1844 DANA Min. 325.

† Dia gony. Obs. [ad. L. diagōnius, Gr. δια-γώνιος DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL sb.

1690 LEYBOURN Curs. Math. 325 [The Proportion] of the Hexaedron's. Side to its Basial Diagony. Ibid. 326 Their Axes or Diagonies.

† **Dia gorize**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. Gr. διά through + ἀγορά public assembly, forum, market-place+-IZE.] trans. To proclaim in the market-

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2nd Peter iii. 4. 1174 Let their pains .. be employed in weeding up those Diagoriz'd opinions.

Diagram (doi agram), sb. [a. F. diagramme, or ad. L. diagramma, Gr. διάγραμμα that which is marked out by lines, a geometrical figure, written list, register, the gamut or scale in music, f. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, draw, draw out, write in a register, f. δια- through + γράφειν to write.]

1. Geom. A figure composed of lines, serving to

illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the

illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the proof of a proposition.

Polar diagram: a spherical polygon, i.e. one traced on the surface of a sphere, whose sides are ares joining the poles of the sides of a given spherical polygon.

1645 N. Stone Enclair. Fortif. 68 The Diagram on the Table directs for the making of it thus. Ibid. 74 Diagram, a word used by the Mathematicks for any thing that is demonstrated by lines. 1734 Bearely Analysis 50 The diagrams in a geometrical demonstration. 1879 Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil. 1.1. \$ 134 Another closed or open polygon, constituting what is called the polar diagram to the given polygon.

2. An illustrative figure which, without representing the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit the shape and relations of its various parts.

sent symbolically the course or results of any

action or process, or the variations which characterize it; e.g. the intensity of action or quality, the rise and fall of temperature or pressure, of the death-rate, rate of emigration, rate of exchange, the derivation and mutual relation of languages, b. A delineation used to symbolize related

abstract propositions or mental processes.

Often with defining word prefixed, as indicator-diagram (in the steam-engine), acceleration-, force-, velocity-dia-

gram.

1839 R. S. Robinson Naut. Steam Eng. 157 The diagram points out that the steam port was now closed.

1876 Daily News 30 Sept. 2/2 Five successive shots.. within a few feet of each other.. In small-arm parlance, the gun has made a wonderfully 'good diagram'.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY Malh. Th. Electr. & Magn. I. 242 We may represent the thermoelectric powers of different metals at different temperatures by a diagram. 1893 MINTO Logic I. I. ii. 64 The relations between the terms in the four forms are represented by simple diagrams known as Euler's circles.

4. After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration: a detailed inscription: a lego, 'the title

† 4. After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a booke' (Cockeram 1623). Obs.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 8 An Epitaph is... an astrict pithie Diagram, writ... ypon the tombe... declaring... the name, the age... and time of the death of the person therein interred. 1662 STILLINGEL. Orig. Sacv. III. 1V. § 9 In only one Family... he makes a Diagramme consisting of almost an innumerable company of men.

† 5. Mus. A musical scale, a gamut. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diagram... in Musick is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. S. V., Guido Arctine improved this scale, or diagram, very greatly.

Diagram, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence

represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence

represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence Di'agramed ppl. a., Di'agraming vbl. sb. 1840 Carlivie Heroes i. (1872) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramed. 1880 New Eng. Frnl. Educ. 20 May 327/3 The specimens of diagraming sent us. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 144/1 Diagrammed results of experiments. 1884 F. V. Insin Gram. or Anal. by Diagram Pref. 3 To diagram a few easy sentences.

Diagramic (doiagrae mik), a. rare. [f. prec. sb. +-ic.] Of the nature of a diagram; diagrammatic. Hence Diagra mically adv., in the manner of a diagram.

of a diagram.

1839 Tait's Mag. VI. 701 Referring our readers now to the diagramic wood-cuts. 1885 Philad. Times 18 Apr. (Cent. Dict.), The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically and stiffly.

(Cent. Dict.), The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically and stiffly.

Diagrammatic (doi: ăgrămætik), a. [f. Gr. διαγραμματ stem of διαγραμμα Diagram.

1 Having the form or nature of a diagram; of or pertaining to diagrams.

1853 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (ed. 2) App. ii. 667 Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. Ibid. 671 note, The several diagrammatic figures are also each in a different position. 1864. J. ScorFern in Opr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 305 The appended diagrammatic scheme. 1862 H. Spencer First Princ. II. x. 8 87 (1875) 268 Diagrammatic representations of births, marriages, and deaths. 1873 Geikie Gt. Ice Age xviii. 242 Diagrammatic view of drift deposits of the basin of the Forth. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner, 322 This arrangement appears with quite diagrammatic regularity in ... bast.

Diagrammatical, a. [See -AL.] = prec. 1880 Sal. Rev. 15 May 637 In a diagrammatical form.

Diagrammatically, adv. [f. prec. + -IY 2.] In the form of a diagram; with diagrammatic representation.

representation.

representation.

1853 Sia W. Hamilton Discuss. (ed. 2) App. ii. 671 note,
For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority
from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level.
1875 Croll. Climate & T. xix. 313 The variations of eccentricity. are represented to the eye diagrammatically in
Plate iv. 1881 F. O. Bower in Jrnl. Microsc. Sc. 15 Jan.,
The tissues of the root cap are more diagrammatically
arranged.

Biagrammatize (dəiăgræ'mătəiz), v. [f. Gr. διαγραμματ-stem of διάγραμμα Diagram + -ize; cf. Gr. διαγραμμα[ξεν.] trans. To put into the form of a diagram; to exhibit in a diagram.

1884 W. James in Mind Jan. 13 It can be diagrammatised as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. 1893 Athenaum 2 Dec. 773/3 There is not a single picture of a section; they have all been diagrammatized.

Diagrammeter (dəiāgræ'mhtə). [f. Diagrammeter. This instrument is specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams... and is used much after the manner of a parallel rule.

Diagraph (dəi'āgraf), sb.1 [f. Gr. διαγραφή diagram, description, etc. f. δια- through + γραφή writing: cf. med.L. diagraphum 'descriptio census' (Du Cange).] Diagrammatize (dəiăgræ mătəiz), v. [f. Gr.

(Du Cange).]

(Du Cange).]
† 1. A description. Obs.
1727 in Balley vol. II.
2. = DIAGRAM 3 b. rare.
1853 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. App. ii. (ed. 2) 671 note,
What is indeed noticed and acknowledged .. as a variation
from 'Aristotle's diagraph'.. the Major Term is not, in any
way, placed 'nearer to' and 'further from the Middle,' for
the Second and Third Figures.

Diagraph (doi'agraf), sb.2 [a. F. diagraphe,
f, stem of Gr. διαγράφ-ειν to mark out by lines,
draw; cf. DIAGRAM.]

projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc. 1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

10 the onject to be copieti.

1847 Craid, Diagraph, a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1852 Exhib. Catal. 111. 1187 Diagraphs and pantographs, for copying maps. 1878 Bartlev tr. Topinard's Anthrop. 11. 118. 269 The diagraph of Gavard. Note. Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained. obtained.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in

plotting.

**Diagraph**, v. rare. [f. Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] trans. Το represent diagrammatically; Diagram v.

DIAGRAM 2.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON Ess. Crit. Method 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakspere.

Diagraphic (dəiăgrae-fik), α. [f. Gr. διαγράφ-ειν to mark out by lines, διαγραφή marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -Ic, after Gr. γραφικόs.] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also Diagra: phical a. Obs., in same sense. Diagra: phics, the art of

drawing.

[1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 537 The art Diagraphice, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 16a3 COCKEBAM, Diagraffical art, the art of painting, or carting, 1656 BLOUNT Glossograffical art, the art of painting or graving. 1801 FUSELI in Lect. Paint. i. (1848) 353 The diagraphic process... is the very same with the linear one we have described.

"Diagraphic Plann. Also 5 gredie, 7

|| **Diagry dium**. Pharm. Also 5 -gredie, 7 -gredium. [L. diagrydium (Calius Aurelianus ? 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in dia-, of Gr. δακρυδίον 'a kind of scammony', dim. of δάκρυ tear, drop. In F. diagrède.] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy.

a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 173 Wee shalde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagredie. a 1600 Customs Duties (Brit, Mus. Add. MS. No. 25697), Digredum, the pounder vis. viijd. 1626 Hart Anat. Ur. 11. xi. 127 Mingled with . powder of Diagridium. 1631 Biags New Disp. 106 They hide Scammony under the name of diagredium. 1741 Compl. Fam. Picce 1. 1. 66 Take . Diagridium and Tartar Vitriolate a Dram. 1825 Brande Man. Pharmacy 157 in some old Pharmacopseire .. methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagridia. Hence Diagry diate a., made with diagrydium.

Also as sh: see quots.

1657 Phys. Dict., Diagridiates, medicines that have scammony or diagridium in their composition. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 111. 99 With diagrydiate Purges. a 1734 FLoyer (J.), All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates. 1755 Joinson, Diagrydiates, strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

Diaheliotropic (dəiă, hūliotropik), a. [f. Gr.  $\delta id$  across +  $\eta \lambda ios$  sun +  $\tau \rho o \pi i \kappa ios$  pertaining to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F. DARWIN in Nature No. 582, 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pt. 441 Diaheliotropic movements.

Diaheliotropism (dəiă hīli ptropiz'm). Bot. [f. as prec.: see -ISM.] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light.

tion of incident light.

1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 188a F. Darwin in Nature 27 Apr. 600 The power. called Transversal Heliotropismus by A. B. Frank, we have called diaheliotropism.

Diahy dric, a. [f. Dia-! + Gr. võrp water + -1C.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lx., Diahydric, through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

Dial (dɔi'āl), sb.! Also 5 dyale, dyel, 5-7 dyal(1, diall. [Presnmably a derivative of L. dies a day, through a med. L. adj. diāl-is daily (repr. in Du Cange by diāle = diurnāle 'as much land as could he ploughed in a day', and diāliter ady. could be ploughed in a day', and dialiter adv. daily.) Ontside Eng., however, dial is known only from a single OF instance in Froissart, in which the dyal in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (roe journal) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med.L. rota diālis: the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy. But more evidence is practed.

dence is wanted.]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a gra-

duated surface; a SUN-DIAL.

1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy 1. v. For by the dyal the hour they gan to marke. c1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horlege (dial or diholf of an horlage). 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne, quadrant. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Kings XX.11 The shadowe wente hacke ten degrees in Achas Dyall. 1551

MULDET, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, sciotericon. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 11. v. 24 To carue out Dialls queintly, point by point, Threrby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 Warn Simp. Cobler 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dials have no light. 1719 Young Busiris v. i, How, like the dial's tardy-moving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd. 1720 Gav Poems (1745) l. 151 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day. 1790 Young Astron. iv. (1810) 56 A clock or watch may., be regulated by a good dial. 1878 B. Tavloa Deukalion 1. vi. 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face.

b. fig. 1513 Douglas Hene's I. Prol. 347 Venerable Chaucer. Hevinlie trumpat, horeige and reguleir..condit, and diall. 1854 J. Forres Tour Mt. Blanc Introd. 11 The stately march of the glacier is yet a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2. With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial: e.g. declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical (etc.) dial. 1688 R. Holme Armourry 111. 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand... commonly called Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers that oft shift Latitudes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Erect declining Dials, Johas whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or prime Vertical Circle. 1782 Archaologia VI. 143 Vitruvius says they had horizontal, vertical, and declining dials. 1819 P. Nicholson Architect, Dict. 1, 332 Deinclining Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

b. With various qualifying words, as night- or nocturnal dial (= Moon-Dial), Ring-Dial, Sun-Dial.

1605 Camoen Rem. 165 Which bare a Sunne-diall and the Sun setting. 1667 Phil. Trans. H. 435 A large Ring-Dial.. having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Moon-Dial or Lunar Dial, is that which shews the Cycl., Moon-Dial or Lunar Dial, is that which shews the morn of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon. Dial, Nocturnal or Night-Dial, is that which shews the hours of the night. 1820 W. Isving Sketch Bk. 1. 66 The neighbours could tell the hour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

† 3. A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch. Obs. Also with qualifying words as Winney Will.

as WATER-DIAL, etc.

as WATER-DIAL, elc.

1553 HULOET, Diall, clefsydra, horologium.

1580 BARET

Alv. D 651 A diall measuring houres by running of the water

. clefsydra.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Yoy. i.

xvii. 19 b, The Ambassadour sent his presents.. one small
clocke or dyall.

1600 SHARS. A. J. L. L. II., vii. 20 And then

he drew a diall from his poake, And.. Sayes, very wisely, it

is ten a clocke.

1611 Cotora., Horloge dean, a Clepsydra,

or water Dyall.

1665 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xii.

239 One of those accurate Dyals that go with a Pendulum.

1663 GEBBITE Princ.

40 Motions.. no more to be discovered,

than that of the Hand of a Diall.

1676 North's Plutarch

765 note, Like a water Diall or Clepsydra.

b. fig. 1556 J. Jones (title). The Dial of Agues.

1557

NORTH (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1583 BENTIEY

Mon. Matrones Pref. B j b, A delectable diall for to direct

you to true denotion.

1600 in C. B. MARKHAM Fighting

Feres (1888) 345 He was the very dial of the army, by which

we knew when we should fight.

4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface

4. The face of n elock or watch; the surface

4. The face of n clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf. DIAL-PLATE,
1575 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battilments ar set aloft vpon too of the sidez of Cezarz toour.. to sheav the oourz too the tooun and cuntrex. 1633 Sherkwoo s. v. Dial, The hand of a clock-dyall, la monstre d'un Horloge. 1747 Gent. Mag. 224 Varnished, and silvered in all respects as a clock-dial. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 42 7 8, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial. 1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 569 The part where the dials of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 85 Sir Edmund Beckett advocates a concave form for the dials of public clocks.

b. fig. a 1680 Builer Rem. (1759) II, 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

† 5. A mariner's compass. Obs.

† 5. A mariner's compass. Obs.

†5. A mariner's compass, Obs.

1533 FITZHERN. Surv. xx. 38 It is necessarie that he have a Dyall with hym for els...he shall nat have perfyte knowlege whiche is Eest West Northe and Southe.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse & Whan the nedle standeth stedfastlye in the right Line wythin the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directlye North and South.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. iii. 986 For first inventing of the Sea-man's Diall. 1600 J. Poay tr. Leo's Africa 1. 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North. 1642 Rocess Naaman 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point .. shakes not.

b. Mining. A miner's compass for underground surveying.

Thing. A finite scompass for inderground surveying.

1669 E. Montagu tr. Barba's Metals, etc. (1740) 286
Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778
W. Payer Min. Cornub. 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on. 1875
Uae Dict. Arts 11. 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferentor used by the land-surveyor.

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc. are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instru-

otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instru-ment, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 Gentl. Mag. 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXIV. 154/1 For communication .. this object may be effected by a me-chanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b. With qualifying words, as tide-, wind-dial.

1792 Archwologia X. 174 This machine of Varro's may be onsidered as the first wind-dial at Rome.

considered as the urst wind the considered as the urst wind the considered as the urst wind the considered as the urst will be considered as the wheel.

while exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets.

1875 Use Dict. Arts 111. 42 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. General, as dial-fool,

8. attrib. and Comb. a. General, as dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work. 1884 F. J. Briten Watch & Clockm. 87 In common watches pins falling out of the dial feet is a fruiful source of trouble. c1600 Shaks. Som. civ, Yet doth beauty, like a dial-hand, Steal from his figure and no pace perceived. 1599 Minsheu Sp. Dict., Relogero..a dial-maker. 1875 Laner Poems, Symphony 157 Each dial-marked leaf and flower-hell. 1822 Lane Etial, Decay of Beggars, The standing dial-mottos. 1886 Wormellt. Von Urbanitsky's Electr. in Serv. Mar (1890) 804 Of A BC systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's "Dial Telegraph is a good example. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., "Dial-wo-k (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

b. Special comb., as dial-less a., without a dial, having no dial; dial-like a., like a dial; dial-

having no dial; dial-like a., like a dial; diallock, a lock furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; dial-moth, Tortrix gnomana (Samouelle, Entomol. Compend, 1819); dial-piece = DIAL-PLATE; dial-plane, the flatsurface of a sun-dial; dial-ring, a finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; dial-wheel (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; dial-writer, a type-writer with

pillar-plate; dial-writer, a type-writer with a dial. Also Dial-Plate, 1865 Athenaum 8 July 49 The tower remained \*dial-less as hefore. 1851 Mayne Reid Scalf-Jlunt, i. 10 Where the helianthus turns her \*dial-like face to the sun. 1659 D. Pell. Improv. Sca To Rdr., Upon a \*Dial-peece of a Clock in the Colledge Church of Glocester. 1650 Levbours Curs. Math. 699 The number of \*Dial Plains are 25. 1703 Monon Mech. Exerc. 310 A Dyal Plane is that Flat whereon a Dyal is intended to be projected. 1868 Chambers' Encycl. III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomon. and the dial-plane. 1877 W. Jones Finger-ring 453 A \*dial-ring consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1737-51 Chambers Cycl. Sv. Watch-nowk, The \*dial-wheel..serves to carry the hand. 1883 Pall Mall C. 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a \*\*dial writer.

Dial, 3b. A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kanri gum of a clear pale colour. 1893 Times 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowrie... Dial—pale yellowish, £11.

Dial (doi'al), v. [f. Dial sb.]

lowish, f.11.

Dial (deral), v. [f. Dial sb.1]

1. trans. fig. To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of.

1821 Campaell in New Monthly Mag. I. 10 Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the allitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 Bail by Festus (1852) 201 To teach us how to dial bliss. a 1844 Talformo (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

Z. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1653 Mantove Lead Mines 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, Tu plum and dyal. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. s. v. Boring, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface. 1778 W. Paves Min. Cornub. 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialled for in this manner. 1853 Jrnt. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. I. 153 To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialled out.

To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see Dialleo ppl. a.].

Dialatik, obs. f. Dialectic sb.!

Dial-bird. [ad. Hindī dahiyāl or dahāl, the native name in Upper India.] An Indian bird (Copsichus saularis), also called Magpie-robin benescentimes with the heaves with the constitution.

(Copsichus saularis), also called Magpie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus Copsichus. 1738 E. Albin Nat. Hist. Birds 111. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengall in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird. 1812 SMELLIE & Wood Buffon's Nat. Hist. XI. 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 TENENT Ceylon II. vit. vii. 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird.

Dialdane (doi:100 defn). Chem. [f. Di-2 + Aldout-Ane] 'A compound, C3 H14 O3, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water.' Hence

elimination of one molecule of water'. Hence

Dialda nie a. in dialdanie acid.

1879 Watts Diet. Chem. 3rd Suppl. 631.

Dialect (doi alekt). [a. F. dialecte (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. dialectus, Gr. διάλεκτος discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, f. διαλέγεσθαι to discourse, converse, f. δια- through, across + λέγειν to speak.]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; εsp. a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, particular person or class: phraseology, idiom.

a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom. 1579 E. K. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal., Neither. must., the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted

thereby, that [etc.]. 1599 NASHE Lenton Stuffe (1599)
41 By corruption of speech they false dialect and missesound it. 1638 Penit. Conf. vii. (1657) 191 Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. 193 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1740 J. CLARKE Educ. Fouth (ed. 3) 172 The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him. 1805 FOSTER Ess. 11. v. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use. 1831 CARYLE Sart. Res. 11. vii. (1858) 155 Knowest thon no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Poets iii. 87 They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.

185. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. 1. ii. 188 In her youth There is a prone and speechlesse dialect, Such as moue men. 1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 The ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabn-

language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually spec. A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect'.) Also in a wider sense applied to a par-

dialect.') Also in a wider sense applied to a particular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs.

1577 HANMER Anc. Eccles. Hist. 70 Certaine Hebrue dialectes. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World 11. 496 The like changes are very familiar in the Aeolic Dialect. 1635 Pagitt Christianogr. 73 The Slavon tongue is of great extent: of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian. and others. 1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5497/1 He made a Speech. . which was answered by the Doge in the Genoese Dialect. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 200 A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations. 1841 Elphinstone: Hist. Ind. I. iv. 203 Pali, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient kingdoms on the Ganges. 1847 HALLIWELL Dict. Eng. Dialects (1878) 17 The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland. 1873 HALLI Int. His Name viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian.

b. attrib., as dialect speech, speaker, poems, speciments.

ments.

† 3. = Dialectic sb.1 1. Obs.

1531 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 2 b, Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for thei are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the corne from the chaffe. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentifes 11. iv. 223 We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. 1. 395 Had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect. 1698 J. Fryer Acc. E. Ind. & P. 362 [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism.

attrib. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy IV. 35 The learned. busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction.

[Dialect, v.: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dialectal (doiale ktal), a. [f. prec. + AL: ef. mod. F. dialectal.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect.

of a dialect.

1831 For. Q. Rev. VII. 380 We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations.

1834 H. O'Brien Round Towers Irel.

121 It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court-language.. of the times. 1873 A. J. Ellis President's Address in Trans. Philot. Soc. 208 Their historical relations larel considered, and their dialectal differences explained.

1880 J. E. C. Welldon in Academy 24 July 58 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text. 1885 in J. E. C. Welldon in Academy 24 July 58 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text. 1886 jbid. 29 Aug. 134/2 August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness.

Hence Dialecta-lity, dialectal quality.

1864 Furnivall in Reader 22 Oct. 514/2 The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed h.

Diale-ctally, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] a. In a dialectal manner; in dialect. b. = DIALECTICALLY I.

CALLY I.

1840 G. S. Faber Regeneration 391 The two have no dinlectally necessary connection. 1850 F. Hall in Nation
(N. V. L. 316/3 An archaism still existent dialectally.

Dialected, a. nonce-vad. [see -ED 2.] (In
comb.) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer lv, The .. cockney-dialected
Iosh.

Josh.

Dialectic (doiăle-ktik), sb.1 Forms: 4 dialatik, 5 (dialiticus), dialetike, -yk, dyaletyque, 6 dialectik(e, 6-7 -ique, 7-9 -ick, 7- -ic. [a. OF. dialectique, -etique (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dialectica fem. sing., ad. Gr. η διαλεπτική (sc. τέχνη) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or delate fem. sing. of δελ κατικό edicustrate text(η) the dialectic art, the art of discussion of debate, fem. sing. of διαλεκτικός adj.: see next. The L. dialectica was also treated as a neuter pl., whence the later Eng. dialectics.]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth

of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of Locic as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical

as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.

Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term διαλεκτική was used in two senses, (a) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (b) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysic. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science. With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογως, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages dialectica was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in

which sense accordingly dialectic and dialectics were first used in English.

1382 WYCLIF Bible Pref. Ep. Jerome 68 Job.. determyneth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposiconn, assumpcoun, etc. [a 1400-50 Alexander 1383 (Ashm. MS.) Prestis of be lawe, Of dialiticus [v.r. dialeticus], and decre, doctours of nythir.] c 1440 CArgrave Life St. Kath. 1. 372 Sche lerned þan þe liberall artes seuen. The thyrde sciens call þei dialetyk.. Þe trewth fro þe falshed þat techeth for to know. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. 1. vili. 34 The seconde science is logyke whiche is called dyaletyque. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 72 Dialectike or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation. 1696 STANLEY Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 174/2 Dialectick is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confitte any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants. 1865 Grote Plato I. ii. 96 Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic. the art of cross-examination and refutation. 1874 W. WALLACE Logic of Hegel vi. 127 The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. 11. 22 He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic. . 1889 Courstrey Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. . the giving and receiving of reasons.

15 Also in pl. form Dialectics (cf. wathematics).

b. Also in pl. form Dialectics (cf. mathematics). b. Also in pl. form **Dialectics** (cf. mathematics).

1641 MILTON Animadv. i. (1851) 192 Bishop Downamin his Dialecticks will tell you [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON Dect. 4: F. III. lii. 263 The human faculties are fortified by the art and practice of dialectics. 1796 Bp. WATSON Apol. Bible 224 You will pardon my unskilfulness in dialectics. 1833 MARSDEN Early Purit. 336 The dialectics of those times afford no specimens of reasoning more a set than the examinations of the martyrs. 1873 DIXON Two Queens III. XIV. viii. 112 If Henry wearied of dialectics.

2 In modern. Philosophy & Specifically, applied

2. In modern Philosophy: Specifically applied by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i.e. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a.) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b.) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1738 William Elem. Critical Philos. 65, 3. Of the division of general Logic, into Analysis and Dialectic. 4.

O: the division of transcendental Logic, into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic. 1819 J. RICHARDSON tr. Kaut's Logic 17 It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance. which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic.

1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. Kaut's Crit. Pure Reason 267

There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectick of pure reason. which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors. 1856 Ferrier Inst. Metaph. IV. XVI. 134 This reduction. could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy. It is a mancenvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth. 1874 W. Wallace Logic of Hegel i. 14. That dialectic is the very nature of thought. Jorms one of the main lessons of logic. Ibid. vi. 126 By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond. Dialectic is.. the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J. Cairo Philos. Relig. Watson Philos. Kant 137 Transcendental Dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves. 1888 Watson Philos. Kant 137 Transcendental Dialectic must.. be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendent judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence.

Dialectic (doiâle'ktik), a. and sb.2 [ad. L. dialectic-us. a. Gr. διαλεκτικός of or pertaining to

Dialectic (dəiăle ktik), a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. L. dialectic us, a. Gr. διαλεκτικόs of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. διάλεκτος: see DIALECT. Cf. mod.F. dialectique.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1650 B. Discolliminium 35 If I should read this Dialectique straine to my Mare. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. ii. 14
Their several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic. 1843 GLAOSTONE Glean. V. lxxix. 68 A more artful and constant resort to dialectic subtleties. 1846 tr. F. Von Schleget's Philos. Hist. 89 This question cannot be settled. by mere dialectic strife.

2 Additated to the representation of logical dispute.

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputation.

tion.

1831 CARLYLE Sart, Res. II. v. (1858) 87 Of which dialectic marander.. the discomfiture was visibly felt as a benefit.

1838 THRLWALL Greece II. xii. 138 A metrical vehicle did not so well snit Zeno's dialectic genius.

1844/bid.VIII.95 Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Aristoteles.

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialectic philosopher aristoteles.

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect; = DIALECTAL.

1813 W. TAYLOR Eng. Synonyms (1856) 51 Is it [prodezza] a mere dialectic variation of prudenza? 1828 Whately Rhel. in Encycl. Metrop. 303/1 An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery. 1856 H. Torrens in Irnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 13 Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. II. IV. i. 185 The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. 5b.2 [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher. one who pursues the

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

1640 G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. 25 As for Induction, the Dialectiques seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles III. 91 Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being: for he that accurately discerneth things is n Dialectic. 1801 Moore Nature's Labets 20 As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example.

Diale ctical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = DIALECTIC a. 1.

1. = DIALECTIC a. 1.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse 116 Theyr argumentation is nothing dialectical. 1656 STANLEY Hist. Philos. v. (170x) 164 Speech . Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 North's Plutarch Add. Lives (1676) 39 Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1850 GROTE Greece n. kvii. VIII. 460 Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable. 1876 A. M. FAREBAIRN in Contemp. Rev. June 132 The dialectical pot in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of dialectic in

b. Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical developments of meaning.

its later philosophical developments of meaning. 1788 Reid Aristotle's Log. v. § 1. 106 When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical. 1838 [F. Haywood] tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason 64 Universal Logic, considered as Organon, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical. 1874 W. WALLACE Logic Hegel vi. 128 The physical elements prove to be Dialectical. The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic. 1877 E. Cairo Philos. Kant v. xviii. 633 The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions. 1888 Watson Philos. Kant 289 Pure reason is always dialectical.

2. = Dialectica. 2.

= Dialectic  $\alpha$ . 2.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 356, 1 entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = DIALECTAL.

3. = DIALECTAL.
1750 HODGES 765 Prel. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small dialectical variation only. 1847 HALLIWELL Dict. Pref. (1878) 7 Separating mere dialectical forms. 1861 Max MÜLLER Sc. Lang. v. 199 A language, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all.

B. sb. = DIALECTIC 3b. 1.

a 1529 Skelton Replye, 96 In your dialecticall And prin-ples sillogisticall If ye to remembrance call,

a 1329 Skelion Reply. 96 In Your dialectical And principles sillogistical If ye to remembrance call.

Diale ctically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion; argumentatively, logically.

a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 458 You may argue... dialectically or with probability. 1692 SOUTH Serm. (1718) IV. 51 He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically, 1847 Grote Greece 1. xxxvii. (1862) III. 331 Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language. 1878 Huxley in N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 48 The most reverend prelate might dialectically hew M. Comte in pieces.
2. As regards dialect; = DIALECTALIX.
1868 G. Stephens Runic Mon. I. 86 A rune may dialectically. vary in power, according to locality. 1884 R. S. Poole in Encycl. Brit. XVII. 64/1 Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

Dialectician (doi:alectifan). [a. F. dialecticien (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. dialectic-us Dialectic a.

(Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. dialectic-us DIALECTIC a.: see -ICIAN.]

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician.

a 1693 URQUART Rabelais III. Xix. 155 According to the Dialecticians. a 1751 BOLINGBROKE Author. in Relig. Xii. (R.), An art that. might help the subtile dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute. 1791 S. PARA Seq. to Print. Paper (R.), The great poetical dialectician [Dryden]. 1827 HALLAN Const. Hist. (1876) I. iv. 218 The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare. have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 Longr. Gold. Leg. vi. 73 For none but a clever dialectician Can hope to become a great physician. a 1862 BUCKLE Civiliz. (1869) III. v. 287 They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialects.
1848 CLOUGH Bothie, Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician. Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party. 1882 Miss Powley in Trans. Cumbid. & Westmid. Antig. Soc. VI. 272 However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be.

Dialecticism (doiale ktisiz'm). [f. DIALECTIC

Dialecticism (dəiale ktisiz'm). [f. DIALECTIC +-ISM.] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect.

1888 Academy 14 Jan. 27 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis. Diale ctics, sb. pl.: see DIALECTIC sb. 1 b. Di'alectize, v. rare. [f. DIALECT + IZE.]
trans. To make into a dialect, or make dialectal.
1883 G. Stephens S. Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol. 23 It has even had time to become dialectized.

Dialectology (dsiálektρ'lŏdzi). [f. Gr. διά-λεκτο-s DIALECT + -LOGY.] The study of dia-lects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

1879 President's Addr. Philol. Soc. 32 Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 Sweet Eng. Sounds Pref. 12 The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English

dialectology.

Hence Dialectologer, Dialectologist, one versed in dialectology; Dialectological a., per-

rationing to dialectology; Dialectological a., pertaining to dialectology, 1879 President's Addr. Philol. Soc. 32 A dialectological introduction. 1881 Athensum 23 Apr. 554/3 The county (Cornwall) presents to the dialectologer two varieties of an English dialect. 1883 A. M. Elliott in Amer. 3rnl. Philol. IV. 490 The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.

Di-alector. rare - o. [f. DIALECT + -OR.]
1847 CRAIG, Dialector, one learned in dialects. Hence in god. Dicts.

mod. Dicts.

Dialectual, a. rare. [irreg. f. Dialect; cf.
effect, effectual.] = Dialectal.

1854 R. G. Latham Native Races Russian Emp. 256
Dialectual varieties increase as we go westwards.

1856 Kitto & Alexander Cycl. Bibl. Lit. (1863) 188/2 Dialectual varieties of pronunciation.

Dialer, Dialing: see Dialer, Dialety.

Dialety of the observation of the property.

Dialetike, -yk, ohs. forms of DIALECTIC.

Dialetike, -yk, ons. forms of Dialetic.

Dialist (doi'alist). [f. Dial sh, 1+-1st.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

1652 T. Strague (titte). Horometria; or the Complete Diallist.

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 346 Helps to a young Dyalist for his more orderly and quick making of Dyals.

1776 G. Campell. Philos. Rhet. (1801) I. Introd., The architect, the navigator, the dialist.

Di-alkalamide. Chem. See Di-2 and Alkalamide.

LAMIDE.

1866 E. Frankland Lect. Notes Chem. Stud. 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known.

| Diallage 1 (doi; ae làdzi). Rhet. [mod.L. diallage, a. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, f. διαλλαγ- aorist stem of διαλλάσσειν to interchange, f. διά through, across + ἀλλάσσειν to change, make other than it is, f. άλλος other.]

A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view,

are all brought to bear upon one point.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1831 Crayons from Commons
44 And when a whole diallage was rear'd, Chagrined he
found that no one member cheer'd.

Diallage <sup>2</sup> (doi ălědz). Min. [a. F. diallage, f. Gr. διαλληγή (see prec.), named by Haüy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages.] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure: formerly applied more widely to similar

ture: formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc. 1805 R. Jameson Char. Min. 11. 605 Smaragdite, Saussure. Diallage, Hany. 1811 Pinnerfor Petral. 1. 353 Metallic diallage, from Saxony. 1865 L'Estrange l'achting round W. Eng. 222 Some Serpentine is permeated by veins of golden diallage. 1879 RUILEY Stud. Rocks x. 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic.

attrib. 1843 Poerflock Geol. 211 Hypersthene. . passes into a greyish-green diallage, and, with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D. Fornes Tour Mt. Blanc xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock. Hence Diallagio (doi/lec/ldgik), a. [F. diallagique], Diallagoid (doi/lec/ldgik), a., containing or resembling diallage.

resembling diallage.

resembling diallage.

1847 Cario, Diallagic.

1879 Rutlev Stud. Rocks x. 125
The diallagic augite sections are broad. Ibid. x. 132 The
diallagid augite of Boricky.

Dialled (doi'aid), ppl. a. [f. Dial sb.1 or v. +
-ED.] Measured or marked by a dial.

1817 T. L. Peacock Melincourt III. 50 The careless hours
.. Still trace upon the dialled brass The shade of their unvarying way.

1891 W. Tuckwell. Tongues in Trees 145
Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say
the dialled hours—live.

+ Dirallel. Obs.-0. [ad. Gr. διάλληλος through

Therei. Cos.—. [ad. Gr. olaλληλοs through one another.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. s.v., As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting; so Diallels are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. [Hence in Balley, Asu, etc.].

| Diallelon (doial F loun), Logic. [mod.L. f. Cos.]

Gr.δι' άλλήλων through or by means of one another: see prec.] Definition in a circle, i.e. definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word.

inical word.

1837-8 Sia W. Hamilton Logic xxiv. (1860) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of Diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiers reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).

1871-1871-1872 (dai/sit/ib.) Logic [word] [ f. 1871-1872]

#Diallelus (doial Fibs). Logic. [mod.L. f. Gr. (τρόπος) διάλληλος reasoning in a circle: see prec. (In mod.F. diallèle.)] Reasoning in a circle; i.e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on

the said conclusion.

1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xxvi. (1860) II. 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the Orbis rel circulus in demonstrando,—diallelus.

Hence Dialle Ions a., involving reasoning or lefining in a circle. In mod. Dicts. defining in a circle.

defining in a circle. In mod. Dicts. **Dialler, dialer** (dəi alər). [f. Dial sb.1 + -ER l.] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass.

1747 Hosson Miner's Dict. R iii, This Roofing.. if done by a skillful Dialer, and by a Dial that he is acquainted with . is certain enough. 1778 W. Pavez Min. Cornub. 204 In the same manner the Dialler takes his second measurement. **Dialling dialing** (doi:aling (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 8 b. **Dialling dialing** (doi:aling (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 f. Dialling dialing (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 f. Dialling dialing (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 f. Dialling dialing (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 f. Dialing dialing (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 f. Dialing dialing (doi:aling sh.) sb.1 f. Dialing sh.

Dialling, dialing (dei alin), vbl. sb. [f. DIAL sb.1 and v.+-ino 1.]

1. The art of constructing dials. + b. The measurement of time by a dial (obs.).

1570 DEE Math. Pref. 37 Horometrie.. in Englishe, may

be termed Dialling. 1593 FALE (title), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dialls vpon any plaine platte, howsoener placed. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shaduw to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientifick Dyalling. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dialing, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star-dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body. 1837 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) 1. 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling.

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying.

1670 Sta J. Pettus Fodina Regalis 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling. 1778 W. Pavez Min.

Cornub. 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft.

+ 3. concr. Apparatus of the nature of dials. rare.

1756 Nugert Gr. Tour I. 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling.

4. attrib. and Comb., as dialling-globe (see quot.); dialling-scale, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc., to facilitate the construction of dials; dialling-sphere, a variety of dialling-scale. dialling-globe.

dialling-globe.

1666 Collins in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 462 A dialling scheme of Mr. Foster's. 1706 Philling (ed. Kersey). Dialling-Globe, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art. 1767 Phil. Trans. LVII. 389 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dials.. without the Assistance of Dialing Scales.

Diallogito: see Dialogite.

**Di-a-llyl.** Chem. [Di-2.] a. sb. The organic radical allyl in the free state,  $C_6 II_{10} = C_3 II_5 \cdot C_3 II_5$ : see ALLYL. b. attrib. and Comb. Containing two

equivalents of allyl.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 389. 1880 E. Cleminshaw tr.

Wurtz Atomic Th. 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled its molecule.

its molecule.

Dialogic (dəiālρ'dzik), a. [ad. med.L. dialogic-us, a. Gr. διαλογικόs, f. διάλογο Dialogue; see-IC. In mod.F. dialogique (18th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue 1833 Tinat.walt. in Philol. Mns. II. 5co The dialogic form had not then become so indispensable with Plato. 1850 Blackie Eschylus I. Pref. 44 The iambic or dialogic part of ancient tragedy. 1836 Haper's Mag. Sept. 642 Several dialogic personages.

Dialogical (dialogical) (dialogical) a. If as prec. +

Dialogical (dəiāl p dzikāl), a. [f. as prec. +

Dialogical (doial r dzikal), a. [t. as prec. + AL.] = prec.

1601 Deacon & Walker (tittle), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels. 1621-51 Burton Anat. Mel. 11, ii. 11. (1651) 238 That dialogicall disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1830 E. Oppert Forbid. L. Pref. 9 For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the dialogical parts. Hence Dialogically, adv.

1766 Goldson. Vic. W. vii, If you are for a cool argument are you for managing it analogically or dialogically?

Dialogism (doi; e¹idziz). [ad. L. dialogismus the rhetorical figure (see sense 1', a. Gr. διαλογισμός balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, f. διαλογίδεσθαι to Dialogize see -18M. In F. dialogisme (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.). sec -18M. In F. dialogisme (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Rhet. The discussion of a subject under the

form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments.

author imputes ideas and sentiments.

1586 Fulke Retentive 306 (71) His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow. [1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poets in xix. (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure Dialogismus, or the right reasoner.] 1609 R. Bernard Faithfull Shepheard 67 Dialogisme..is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together. 1659 D. Stokes Tuelve Minor Proph. Pref. (L.). Enlarging what they would say. by their dialogisms and colloquies.

2. A conversational phrase or speech; a Dialogue propen or written.

2. A conversational phrase or speech; a Dia-Logue, spoken or written.

1633 Cockeram Eng. Dict. II, A Talking together .. Dia-logisme. 1647 Trapp Comm. Matt. xxv. 37-9 Not that there shall be then any such dialogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 74 Such Dialogisms as these past betwixt them. 1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 444 Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten dialogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.

3. Logic. A term introduced for a form of argu-ment baying a single premiss and a disjunctive

ment having a single premiss and a disjunctive

conclusion.

conclusion.

The kind of argument is as follows: 'A B is an unimaginative man; therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism.

1880 C. S. Peirace Algebra of Logic in Amer. Irnl. Math.

111. 20 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Dialogism.

This logist (dairy logist). Fad I dialogists.

Dialogist (dəi,æˈlödʒist). [ad. L. dialogista, ad. Gr. διαλογιστής, f. διάλογος; see Dialogue and -1st: in F. dialogiste (17th c.). See also DIALOGUIST.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the

1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.

a 1677 Baraow Serm. Wks. 1686 II. 114 The like doth Cicero [assert]. in the person of his Dialogists. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xxxvii, The dialogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also. 1847 DR QUINCEY Millon v. Southey Wks. XII. 176 The two dialogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.

2. A writer of dialogues.

a 1660 Hammond Wks. H. 232 (R.) It we will believe the dialogist's reasonings. 1711 Shaftests Charac (1737) III. v. ii. 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists. 1839 Magiss in Fraser's Mag. XX. 271 The doctor had never read the Greek dialogist.

Dialogistic (doiălodzi stik', a. [ad. Gr. διαλογιστικός of or for discourse : see prec. and -1c.] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking

part in dialogue; argumentative.

1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles 11. in. 92 In their disputes or Dialogistic ratiocinations. 1882 3 Scharf Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 11. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is dialogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted.

Dialogistical, a. [f. prec. +-AL.] = prec. 1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 1. 185 Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the

Dialogistically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In dialogistic fashion; in manner of a dialogue.

a 1654 J. Richaroson On Old Test. 449 (T.) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

Dialogite (doi, w'lodgoit). Min. Erron, diall-Platogree (Injection 1817 from Gr. διαλογή Goubt, selection': see-ITE.] A rose-red carbonate of manganese; a synonym of rhodochrosite.

1816 Emmons Min. 215 Dialogite. 1835 Shefard Min.
134 Dialogite.

Dialogize (doi; w lódzoiz), v. Sec also Dialoguze. [mod. ad. Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι to converse, debate, f. διάλογος Dialogue; in F. dialogiser, 16-17th c.: see -IZE.] intr. To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (with). Ilence Dialogizing

carry on a dialogue (with). Hence Dia logizing with, sb. and fpl. a.

1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels To Rdr. 12 This dialogizing manner of dealing. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles II.

11. 11. 202 Plato ... brings in Socrates dialogising with young Alcibiades. 1688 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 254 He did not think it was their work to dialogize with any man without dores. 1854 Lowell Lett. (1894) I. 211 In them also there are dialogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough.

Trialogous (dai.gr/16728). a. rare. If L. dia-

Dialogous (doine logos), a. rare. [f. L. dialogous, Gr. διάλογ-οι Dialogue + -ous.] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writ-

ing.
1737 Fillong Hist. Reg. Ded., The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous dialogous author.

Dialogue (doi alog, sh. Forms: 3-7 dialoge, (4 dialoke, -logg, -log), 5-6 dyalogue, 6 dialogue, [a. F. dialoge (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod.F. dialogue, ad. L. dialogus, Gr. διάλογος conversation, dialogue, f. διαλέγεσθα το speak alteractedus converses Dialogue. nately, converse : see DIALECT.]

1. A conversation carried on between two or more

persons; a colloquy, talk together.

persons; a colloquy, talk together.

(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating din. with di: cf. monologue.)

1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 109 To make with the a dialogge, I holde it bot wast. 1509 FISHER Fun. Serm. Ctiss Richmond Wks. 1850 289 A dyalogne, that is to saye a comynycacyon betwyxt. Martha, and our sauyour Jhesn. 1509 Shaks. Much Ado III. i. 31 Feare you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones VI. xvi. ii, A short dialogue. then passed between them. 1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. I. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue. dialogue.

b. (without \$\psi l.) Verbal interchange of thought

b. (without M.) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.

21532 Dewrs Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1052) By way of dyalogue betwene the lady Mary & her servant Gyles.

1505 Shaks. John I. i. 201 In Dialogue of Complement.

1514 Hobbes Leviath. II. XXV. 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him.

1725 Pope Odyss. XV. 532 So passed in pleasing dialogue away The night.

1859 Geo. Ellor A. Bede 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horseback; it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 76 bis beod sein Gregories wordes, in his dialoge. c 1385 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1157 Danyel in his dialoge. c 1385 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1157 Danyel in his dialokez devysed sum tyme. 1493 Direcs κ Paule, Here endith a. dyalogue of Dines κ pauper. a 1531 Pol. Rel. φ L. Poems (1866) 15 A Dyalog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 895 Wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men haue compiled, in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 156 ? 7 Tragedy was a Monody .. improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker. 1881 Emstralt. Greece IV. 275 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates. 1882 Temperance Mirr. Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue | between 5 persons|.

b. (without pl.) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style

by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style

by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.

1589 Puttenham Eng. Possie 1. xi. (Arb.) 41 Others who ..by maner of Dialogue, vitered the prinate and familiar talke of..shepheards, heywards and such like. 1656 Stanley Hist. Philos. v. (1707) 174/2 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Smith Wks. II. 468 The diction..is too luxuriant and splendid for dialogue. 1830 Lytton Dissuand 98 Your book is very clever, but it wants dialogue. 1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. 1. 283 The plots are generally interesting; the dialogue lively. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. II. 531/1 [In Opéra comique] the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.

+3. Such a composition set to music for two or

more voices. Obs.

1653 J. Playford (title), Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues. 1657 J. Gamble (title), Ayres and Dialogues are 1657 J. Gamble (title), Ayres and Dialogues to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass Viol. 1659 — (title) (in Grove Dict. Mns. I. 580) Ayres and Dialogues for One, Two, and Three Voices.

4. attrib. and Comb., as dialogue-author, -novel,

-piece, -writer; dialogue-wise adv., in the form

of a dialogue.

of a dialogue.

1561 Veron (title), The Hvntynge of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialogewyse. 1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653)
139 Explained Dialogue wise, betwirt the Authour and a Military Surgeon. 1711 SHAFTERS. Charac. (1737) III. 317
The form or manner of our dialogue-author. 1732 FIELDING Covent Gard. Trag. Prolegom., A Tragedy is a thing of five acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks III. Wks. 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue novels. 1782 Hist. Miss Battimores I. 211, I will write it dialogue fashion. 1861 J. M. Neale in Lit. Churchman VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise. dialoguewise.

Neale in Lit. Churchman VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

Dialogue (doi'ălog), v. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. dialoguer (1717 in Hatz.-Darm).] Hence also Di'alogued ppl. a., Di'aloguing vôl. sô.

1. intr. To hold a dialogue or conversation.
1607 Shaks. Timon II. ii. 52 Var. How dost Foole? Ape. Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1685 Trial of H. Cornish, etc. 28 Von must not stand to Dialogue between one another.
1741 Richardson Pannela II. 45 Thus foolishly dialogued II with my Heart. 1817 Coleatoge Biog. Lit. (182) 286
Those puppet-heroines for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1856 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. I. iv. v. 426 Much semi-articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucoulles.

b. transf. and fig.
1628 Earle Microcosm., Tobacco-seller (Arb.) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their communication is smoak. 1892 Sal. Rev. 18 June 709/2 With oboe obbligate dialoguing now with sopranos, now with tenors.
†2. trans. To converse with. Obs.
1609 F. Bugg Qnakerism Exposed 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. Ibid. 27 The Quakers dialoguid the Bishops.
3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

Dialoguer (dəi ălegəs). rare. [f. prec. +-ER1.] One who takes part in a dialogue; = DIALO-

GIST I.

1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist I. xvii. 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bonts.

Dialoguist (dai alogist). [f. DIALOGUE sb. +

-IST.] A writer of dialogue; = DIALOGIST 2.

1739 ELIZ. CARERIT. Algarotti on Newton's Philos. (1742)

11. 60 The Azolian Dialoguists. 1888 Pall Mall G. 3 July

11/1 The whimsical dialoguist of the Happy Islands.

Dialoguize, v. ? Obs.: see DIALOGIZE. [f. as prec. +-IZE.] intr. To take part in dialogue; to converse. Hence Dialoguizing vbl. sb.

1500 Broughton's Lett. xii. 42 Euripides and Menander.

1509 Broughton's Lett, xii. 42 Euripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguising and conferring together.

1603 Harsnet Pop. Impost. xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialoguizing with the Devil. a 1619 Fothers Atheom. 1. xii. § 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialoguising dreames.

**Dial-plate.** [f. Dial sb.1 + Plate.] The face-plate of a dial; spec. (in Clock-making) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours,

of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = DIAL sb.¹ 4.

1690 Lond, Gaz. No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamell Dial-Plate, made in France. 1781 Cowper Conversation 380 The circle formed. Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 63 Niches.. in which different.. names might be slid.. in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks. 1840 Carlyle Herces iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

182. 1830 Lytron Discouned 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour. 1836 Empson Nature, Lang. Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world.. is the dial plate of the invisible.

1835 Ure Dich. Arts III. 42 A needle..marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

Dialuric, a. Chem. [f. Di-2+Al(LOXAN) + URIC.] In dialuric acid, C<sub>4</sub> N<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub> O<sub>4</sub>, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called Dialurates. Hence Dialuramide, the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of amide in which the replacing radical is that of

amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G. E. Dav tr. Simow's Anim. Chem. I. 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain .. dialuric acid. 1856 Warrs tr. Gmelin's Chem. X. 158 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueons dialuric acid. 1868-77 Watts Dict. Chem. V. 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartron-ureide and tartron-diureide respectively.

Dialy- (dɔiːāli), ad. Gr. διαλυ-, stem (but not regular combining form) of διαλύ-ειν to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms with the sense of (separated) or

botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or

'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in Apo- and Poly-. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-kā-ipĕl) in Apo- and Poly-. Thus Dialycarpel (-kā-ɪpēl) [see Carpel], 'an ovary or fruit with munited carpels' Syd. Soc. Lex. Dialycarpous (-kā-ɪpəs), a. [Gr.  $\kappa a \rho \pi \delta s$  fruit], having the carpels distinct. **Dialypetalous** (-pertăles)  $\alpha$ ., having the petals distinct. **Dialyphyllous** (-firles)  $\alpha$ . [Gr.  $\phi \psi \lambda \lambda \omega \nu$  a leaf], having the leaves distinct. So **Dialyse palous**, Dialysta minous adjs., having the sepals, the stamens, distinct.

stamens, distinct.

1849 Henfreev Rudim. Bot. (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct.

1859 C. Dresser Rudim. Bot. 346 It is said to be apocarpous. or dialycarpous.

1866 Tracs. Bot., Dialyphyllous, the same as Polysepalous.

1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vi. § 5. 244 Dialypetalous (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, polypetalous. used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, polypetalous.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dialyphyllous, having separate leaves. Ibid., Dialysepalous, having the sepal distinct; same as Polysephanos. Ibid., Dialystaminous, having separate, distinct stamens.

Dialyrsahle. a. If, DIALYSE 2. +

Dialy:sable, -zable, a. [f. DIALYSE v. + ABLE. So F. dialysable.] Capable of separation by dialysis.

In mod. Dicts. -ABLE. So by dialysis.

Dialysate (doi; w lizet). Chem. [f. DIALYSE + after dialysis.

1867 J. Attributo Chem. (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Dia lysa:tor. Chem. rare. [f. DIALYSE, with

Lagent-suffix -ator.] = DIALYSER.

1891 Daily News 16 Jan. 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane.

Dialyse, -ze (dəi aləiz), v. Chem. [f. DIALY-SIS, after analyse.] trans. To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in the

process of chemical dialysis.

1861 Graham in Phil. Trans. 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hoop upon the surface of the parchment-paper. Ibid. 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed. 1885 A. W. Blytti in Leisure Hour Jan. 23/r Salt dialysed through the walls into the distilled water.

Hence Di'alysed ppl. a., that has undergone the process of dialysis; dialysed iron, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. Di alysing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Dialysing 100. 50. and 101. a.

1867 [see Dialytic 1]. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879)

96 Dialyzed Iron... is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, darkred liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride

of iron. 1884 W. G. Stevenson in Pop. Sc. Monthly XXIV.

711 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

Dialyser,-zer (dai alajza). Chem. [1. DIALYSE

+-ER! An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass

floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind. 1861 Graham in Phil. Trans. 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water. 1861 N. 4. Q. 7 Dec., The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1863-72 Warts Dict. Chem. I. 316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser. 1864 H. Spencer Biol. I. 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyzer.

This largie (dialysis). Pl. dialyses fa Gr.

Dialysis (dei æ lisis). Pl. dialyses. [a. Gr. διάλυσις separation, dissolution; f. διαλύειν to part asunder, f. δια-through, asunder + λύειν to loose.] +1. Rhet. a. A statement of disjunctive proposi-

†1. Rhet. a. A statement of disjunctive propositions. b. = ASYNDETON. Obs.

1586 DAY Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 98 Dialisis, a separation of one thing from another, both being absolved by a severall reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus. If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you. 1589 PUTENHAM Eng. Poeste III. xix. (Arb.) 230 A maner of speach [Dialisis, or the Dismember] not so figuratine as fit for argumentation, and worketh not vulike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1823 CRAB Technol. Diet., Dialysis, (Rhet.)..i.e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as veni, vidi, vici.

† 2. Gram. = DLERERIS 1. Obs.
1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. Dialysis, in grammar, a charac-

† 2. Gram. = DLERESIS 1. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dialysis, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables. As in Mosaic. 1818 E. V. BLOMFIELO tr. Matthia's Gram. (1829) p. xlviii, Έέλπετο is not a dialysis of ħλπετο but comes from εέλπομαι.

† 3. Med. Dissolution of strength. Obs.

1823 CRABB Technol. Dict., Dialysis.. a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs.

1838 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dialysis, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs.

4. Path. Solution of continuity.
1811 Hooper Dict., Dialysis, a solution of continuity, or destruction of parts.

5. Chem. A name given by Graham to a process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through

a parchment membrane floating in water.

1861 Gaham in *Phil. Trans.* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term *dialysis* to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter.

1864 Reader 22 Oct. 516 (heading), On

the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. 1878 Fostea Phys. 11. i. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified. comb. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 197 Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis-parchment.

Dialytic (daialitik), a. [ad. Gr. διαλυτικός able

to dissolve, f. διάλυτος separated, dissolved, f. δια-λύειν: see DIALYSIS.]

1. Chem. Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis.

cal dialysis.

1861 Graham in Phil. Trans. 126 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J. Attfield Chem. (1885) 813 Dialysed fron or dialytic iron. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mns. § 2546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa.

† 2. Med. 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (scnse 3); relaxing.' Syd. Soc. Lex., 1883. Obs.

3. Geol. and Min. (See quot.)

1877 A. H. Green Phys. Geol. iii. § 1. 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre-existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called Dialytic.

4. Math. Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described

of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

in the quotation.

1853 SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans. CXLIII. 1, 544 Dialytic. If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the Dialytic Resultant of the functions supposed; and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a dialytic method of elimination.

5. Dialytic telescope: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. West tr. Peschel's Elem. Physics II. 136 Prof. Litt-

and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. West tr. Peschel's Elem. Physics II. 136 Prof. Littrow of Vienna in 1827... proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a flint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays. The name of dialytic telescopes was given to these instruments.

Dialy tically, adv. [f. DIALYTIC + -AL + -LY.2]

By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics.

1873 G. Salmon Higher Plane Curves 29 The actual elimination of λ is easily performed dialytically. † **Dia·lyton**. Rhet. Obs. [L., a. Gr. τδ διάλυτον, subst. use of διάλυτον: see DIALYTIC.] = DIALYSIS 1 b.

1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 182 Dialyton . . is all one with Asyndeton. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dialyton, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in Balley.

Diamagnet (dai: Ame: gnet). [f. Dia- pref.] + Magnet; cf. next.] = Diamagnetics. [f. Dia- pref.] + Magnet; cf. next.] = Diamagnetics. 1864 in Webstee. 1871 Tyrolall Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xiii. 380 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

Diamagnetic (dəi·ămægnetik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. δια-Dia-pref.¹ through, across + Magnetic, Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb., and then as

adj.]
A. adj. 1. Of a body or substance: Exhibiting the phenomena of DIAMAGNETISM; the opposite of magnetic

or paramagnetic.

or paramagnetic.

A diamagnetic substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an equatorial position, i. e. at right angles to the lines of the force; a paramagnetic for magnetic) substance takes an axial position, i. e. in the direction of those lines.

1846 Faraday Exper. Res. in Electr. in Phil. Trans. I. 42 \$ 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their diamagnetic state. 1849 Mrs. Somewille Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxii. 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be diamagnetic. 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. III. 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed. 1892 Suppl. to Lightning 7 Jan. 9 Diamagnetic substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air.

2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies,

2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.

or to diamagnetism.

1846 FARADAV Exper. Res. Electr. in Phil. Trans. I. 26

8 2270, As I have called air, glass, water, etc. diamagnetics

(2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term diamagnetic curves, both in relation to and contradistinction from the lines called magnetic curves.

1851 H. Mayo Pop. Superst. (ed. 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the diamagnetic influence.

1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. 1. iv. 69 Altering the direction of diamagnetic polarity in metals.

B. sb. A body or substance exhibiting the phenomena of DIAMAGNETISM.

nomena of DIAMAGNETISM.

1846 FARADAY Exper. Res. Electr. in Phil. Trans. I. 2
§ 2149 By a diamagnetic, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone. Ibid. 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 05 of an inch thick, having flat and

polished edges, was placed as a diamagnetic between the poles. 1871 TYDDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) 1. xiii. 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetic.

Diamagnetically, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or

-LY 2.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also fig.

1850 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (ed. 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force.

1871 Tylor Prim. Cult. 11, 388 The influence of the divine Sun.. still subsists as a nechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper.

Diamagnetism (doi:amægnetic.] a. The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism. take

freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i.e. lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. b. That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

magnetic bodies and phenomena.

1850 W. Grecorv Lett. Anim. Magnetism p. xv, He does
indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism
two forms of it; viz. Paramagnetism .. and Diamagnetism.
1864 J. Scorfern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 273 The.. beginning of the science of dia-magnetism. 1873 WATTS Founes'
Chem. (ed. 11)88 Diamagnetism must be regarded as a force
distinct from magnetism. 1877 Le Conte Étem. Geol. (1879)
184 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain
conditions.

Diamagnetism (dais magnetism) of F. Dr. I.

conditions.

Diamagnetize (doi:āmæ:gnètoiz), v. [f. Dia-1
+ Magnetize, after diamagnetic.] trans. To render
diamagnetic; to cause to exhibit diamagnetism.
1877 Miller & McLeod Elem. Chem. 1. (ed. 6) 677 The
bismuth bars... will become diamagnetized.

Hence Diama:gnetization, the action of diamagnetisms or condition of heins diamagnetical.

magnetizing, or condition of being diamagnetized.

Diama:gnetometer. [f. DIAMAGNET(ISM) + Gr. μέτρον, after magnetometer.] An instrument

186 Wormell tr. Von Urbanitzky's Elect. in Serv. Man (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetic moment of bismuth.

Diamand(e, -mant, -maund(e, etc., obs. ff. DIAMOND.

Diamantiferous (doi: amenti feros), a. [f. after mod. F. diamantifère, f. F. diamant Diamond:

see -FEROUS.] Diamond-producing.

1878 in Academy 14 Sept., The diamantiferous sands of the valleys. 1880 CLERKE in Fraser's Mag. 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil.

Diamantine (delămæntin), a. and sb. [a. F.

diamantin (16th c. in Littré), f. diamant DIAMOND: See -INE.] A. adj.

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; sec -INE.]

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds.

1605 Timme Quersil. 1, xii. 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereall mercury. into a christalline and dyrmantine substance. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 755 Ironhooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantin-oar. 1827 Montroomkry Pelican Isl. 1x. 149 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss. Till he had reach'd its diamantine floor.

† 2. Hard as diamond, adamantine. Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Barlas I. iv. (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine barrs.

B. 5b.

1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized

1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized horon, used as a polishing powder for steel work.

1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger.

1892 fan a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work.

2. ? A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern.

1832 East Anglian 21 Feb. (in Queen 19 May 1883), Corderetts, diamantines, chiveretts.

† Diamber. Pharm. Obs. Also diambre, diambar. [a. F. diambre, in med.L. diambra: see

DIA-2 and AMBER.] An old stomachic and cordial

IJIA-\* and AMBER.] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, musk, and other aromatics.

158-68 Warde tr. Alexis' Secr. 10 a, He made her also eate the confection of Diamber. 1608 Μπομετον Mad World III. ii. Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diamber.

Diamesogamous (doi: mesogamos), a. Bot.

If Gr. Maurerou the intervenion part (f. 3.4 through

Inamesogamous (do:amesogamos), a. Bot. [f. Gr. διάμεσον the intervening part (f. διά through + μέσο-s middle) + γάμ-οs marriage + -ous.] Of flowers: Fertilized by the intervention of some external agency, as that of insects or the wind. [1883 D'ARCY Thompson tr. Müller's Fertil. Flowers 14 Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamæ'.]

Diametarily, erroneous f. Diametrally.

Diameter (doine-mitor). Also 4-6 diametre. [a. OF. diam-dyametre (13th c. in Littré: mod.F.

[a. OF. dia-, dyametre (13th c. in Littré; mod.F. diametre), ad. L. diametrus, -os, a. Gr. διάμετρος (se. γραμμή line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. διά through, across + μέτρον measure.]

1. Geom. A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at Vol. III.

each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre; and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. b. The DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (obs.) c. gen. DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (obs.) c. gen. A line passing from side to side of any body

DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (obs.) C. gen. A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

1387 Tervisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 71 Pe dyameter [of] a figure [is] be lengest even lyne bat is devysed perynne, take who bat may. 1551 Recorne Fathro. Knowl. 1. Def., And all the lines that bee drawen crosse the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters. 1551 — Cast. Knowl. (1556) 18 Euery right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toncheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter. 1635 N. Carefixer Rogo. Del. 1. v. 110 All the Diameters of the world concurre, and cut one the other in the Center. 1660 Barrow Euclid. Def. xxxvi, In a parallelogram, when a diameter .. [is] drawn. 1726-7 Swift Gulliver II. iv. 129, I paced the diameter and circumference several times. 1796 Hutton Math. Dict. s.v., Diameter, of any Curre, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side. This is Newton's sense of a Diameter. But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve. 1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 35 The Thorax. is measured by means of certain ideal lines, named its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other. All the diameters are greater below than above. 1885 Leudesbooke Cremona's Proj. Geom. 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line. This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects. + d. fig. ? Central line, axis. Obs.

1140 Lydg. Balade our Ladie (R.), O stedfast diameter of duracion That fewe feres any time might thou finde For none to him was founden halfe so kinde.

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line draw

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre, esp. of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form;

riom side to side through the centre, esp. of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form; width; thickness.

\*\*ciaga\*\* Chaucer Astrol.\*\* 11. § 38 Let this pyn be no lengere than a quarter of the diameter of thi compas. issy Records Whetst. v. b, A Gonne of sixe inches diameter in the mouthe.

\*a 1635 Corbet Porms 192 The just proportion. Of the diameter and circumference. ipos Moxon Mech. Exerc. 273

\*\*A Chimny, whose Diameter between the Jambs is eight feet. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 106 [A wasp] boring a hole. not much wider than the diameter of its own body. 1812-6]. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art I. 312 The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel. 1868 Lockyer Elem. Astron. ii. (1879) 39 The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles.

\*† b. ellipt.\* with numeral expressions: = of (such a) diameter, or = in diameter (a). Obs.

1663 Gebber Consult (9) Balls twelve inches Diameter. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless Bristol to Apr., The dome ... is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 191 Some ... were not more than 3\frac{1}{2}\$ inches diameter.

C. Geom. The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram. (obs.) † d. Arith. A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a Diametral number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a ratescale.

two factors of a DIAMETRAL number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a reetangle whose sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral num-

ber'). Obs.
1557 Recorde Whetst. Dj, 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number 120 [=8×15]. Ibid., 5 is the diameter of that platte forme.

e. Arch. The transverse measurement of a

column at its base, taken as a unit of measure-

column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order.

\*\*r64 Drayton Owle 629 Of Columnes the Diameters doth tell. 127-31 Chambers Cycl. s.v., Diameter of a Column, is its thickness just above the base. From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column. Diameter of the Diminution, is that taken from the top of the shaft. Diameter of the Swelling, is that taken at the height of one-third from the base. 184\*-76 Gwill Archif. III. 1. \$ 2556 Vitruvins in this order (the Tuscan) forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter. 1850 Letter Müller's Anc. Art \$ 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high.

\*\*f. As a unit of linear measurement of the mag-

f. As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (Cf. also quot. 1665 in 4.a.)

1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II.

3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters.

g. Whole extent from side to side or from end

to end.

to end.

1602 Shars, Ham. Iv. i. 41 [Slander], whose whisper o'er
the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank,
Transports his poison'd shot. c 1645 Howell Lett. I. vi.
xxxviii. 261, I have traversed the Diameter of France more

+3. The diametrical or direct opposite; contrariety, contradiction. Also ellipt. = in diameter 4 b. Obs.

1579 J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf Av, What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit

from ouer sea, the sons of men in mariage? r66x GLANVILL Vanity of Dogmatizing 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion.

4. Phrases. In diameter. a. lit. in sense 2 (with numerals, etc.): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also in

the diameter.)

the diameter.)

1577 Dre Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 356 A trunk of fire, which ... seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter. 1665 Phil. Trans. 1. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. 1719 Abouson Italy (T.). The bay of Naples. .lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. 1858 House Veg. Kingd. 120 The fruit hangs from the tree [baobab] by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter.

†b. Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition 'or contrariety); in direct opposition. [After Gr. ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι to lie diametrically opposite]. (Usually the.) Also (in lit. sense)

[After Gr. ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖοθα to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually fig.) Also (in lit. sense) by a diameter. Obs. (Cf. DIAMETRICAL 2, 2 b.) 1543 ΤκΑΝΕΚΟΝ Γίξο's Chirurg. VI. i. 181 By flebothomie on the contrary syde by a diameter. 1598 B. Jonson Fw. Man in Itum. IV. VII, Το come to a publike schoole. it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 ΜΙΙΤΟΝ Divorce II. XXI. (1851) 122 To hinder.. those deep and serious regresses of nature.. is in diameter against both nature and institution. 1643 Six T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 3 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. Field. 1. § 5 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Henven. † c. In a diameter: in a direct line, directly. Obs. (Cf. DIAMETRICALLY 2.)

obs. (Cf. DIAMETRICALLY 3.)

a 1681 J. LACY Sir H. Buffoon 1. Dram. Wks. (1875) 228
Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of

Hence **Dia metered** a., of a (specified) diameter. 1707 SLOANE Jamaica I. 53 A two or three inch long diameter'd hroad woody pedestal. *Ibid.* 63 A foot diameter'd, arge, broad, roundish root.

large, broad, roundish root.

† Dia meterly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +
-LY 2.] = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 560 Libertie and idlenesse. .. are qualities diameterly contrary to that mysterie.

1633 AMES Agst. Cerem. II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

+ Dia meter-wise, adv. Obs. = prec. 1600 W. VAUGHAN Direct. Health (1633) 133 Being diameter-wise repugnant to our Makers commandment. Diametral (doi, emitral), a and sb. [a. OF. dyametral (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.; mod. F. diametral), ad. med.L. diametralis, f. diametrus Dia-

A. adj. METER: see -AL.]

1. Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

1. Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

Diametral plane: (a) Geom. a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid; (b) Cryst. a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see Diametral syde extendying frome the Easte to the weste, they iudged to bee a hundreth and fyftie myle. 1658 Cultepere & Cole Barthol. Anat. II. iii. 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 Moxon Print Lett. 46 Through this Circle draw a.. Diametral line. 1833 Herschel Astron. iii. 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base. 1865 W. S. Aldis Elem. Solid Geom. vi. (1886) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system. 1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 Maxwell Elect. 5 Magn. I. 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diametral plane.

† b. Forming, or situated in, a straight line. Obs. 1594 Blundevil Exerc. III. 1. xv. (ed. 7) 307 When the Sunne, the Earth, and the Moone be met in one selle diametral line. 1647 H. Nore Song of Soul 1. 1. xivii, The Sunne and Moon combine, Then they're at ods in site Diametrall.

+2. Arith. Diametral number: one that is the product of two factors the sum of whose squares is

a square. (Cf. DIAMETER 2 d.) Obs.

Thus  $3^2+4^2=5^2$ ; then  $3\times 4=12$  is a diametral number.

1557 RECORDE Whetst. C iv b. 1674 JEANE Arith. (1696)
179 Diametral numbers. Bre produced as Oblongs, by nultiplying their proper parts together. Ibid. 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 2 Sides known.

Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known.

† 3. = D1AMETRICAL 2. Obs.

1638 Donne Serm. lxxii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametrall a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as betweene him and Pride.

1641 Lo. J. Dugw. Sp., in Ho. Com. 21 Apr. 11, 1 see the best Lawyers in diametrall opposition.

1665 Sancroff Lex Ignea 22 Your own Oppositions direct and Diametral to God.

1768 Life Sir Barth. Sapskull 1. 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce.

† B. 50. Obs.

+ B. sb. Obs.

† B. sb. Obs.

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1658 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrrs iii. 56 The incession or locall motion of animals is made. by decussative diametrals, Onincunciall Lines and angles. 1676 Moxon Print Lett. 47 Through the Diametral c, d, draw another Diametral line.

2. A diametral number: see A. 2.

1674 Jerke Arith. (1696) 184 If 540, or 432, etc. be Diametrals, then 54,000 and 43,200 be the like.

Diametrally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing through the centre.

through the centre.

through the centre.

[1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fiv b, The lawiste parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametralit[er].]
1589 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. (Arb.) III Ouerthwart and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other. a 1638 MEDE View Apoc. Wks. v. 917 Which Beasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the 40\*

Throne', that is, diametrally placed round about the Throne, 1882 Proctor in Longm. Mag. Dec. 193 Meteoric streamers extending apparently diametrally from the sun.

+2. Directly, in a straight line. Obs. (Cf. DIA-

TZ. Directly, in a straight line. Cost. (Car Daily METRAL I b.)

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 1. 6 When as the roundnesse of the earth opposeth itselfe diametrally betwixt her [the moon] and the sunne. 1616 Martowe Faust. iv. 73 Let thy left eye be diametrally [Q. 1604 diametarily] fixed on my right heel.

†3. a. lit. = DIAMETRICALLY 2 a. Obs.

1503 FULKE Meteors (1640) 376 The center. of the Raynebow is Diametrally opposite to the center [of the Sunl. 1504 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. III. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is] said to be diametrally opposite to the Sunne. When a right line drawne from the Center of the Sunne, to the Center of the Moon, passeth thorow the Center of the earth. 1652 GAULE Magastr. 4a, There are yet in Heaven two Stars Diametrally opposite one to the other.

† b. fig. = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b. Obs.

152a DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1077 Coldenes and drinesse. ben diametrally opposite and contrary to hete and moisture. 1630 Paynne Anti-Armin. 2 Diametrally repugnant to the anciently established. Doctrine. 1647 Cubworth Serm. on 1 S. John ii. 3-4 One that should encourage that . which is diametrally opposite to God's. Being.

Diametric (daiametrik), a. [ad. Gr. διαμε-

Diametric (dəiăme trik), α. [ad. Gr. διαμετρικός, f. διάμετρος DIAMETER: see -IC.]

1. Relating to or of the nature of a diameter; diametral.

1868 DANA Min. Introd. (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section...is meant a plane passing through any two of the

crystallographic axes.

2. Of opposition crystalographic axes.

2. Of opposition or the like: = DIAMETRICAL 2.

1802 H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross IV. 51 She is..the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington. 1836 J. A. Aldis in Academy 3 July 2/2 The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'.

Diametrical (delăme'trikăl), a. [f. as prec.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter; diametral.

diametral.

1553 Eorn Treat. Newe Ind. Ep. to Rdr. (Arh.) 10 They were .. antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne. 1615 MARK-HAM Pleas. Princes, Angling iii. (1633) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametricall. 1730 A. Gornon Maffeis Amphith. 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways. 1864 H. Spencer Illustr. Univ. Progr. 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre.

2. Of opposition or the like: Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite

plete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite plete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite rods of a diameter; cf. Diameters 4 b). Usually fig. 1613 Jackson Creed II. 221 The Diametrical opposition betwist the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. 57. III. xx. 207 The East and West Indies. whose names speak them at diametrical opposition. 1753 Smollett Cl. Fathon (1754) 29/1 Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given 1874 H. R. Revnolos John Bapt. iv. § 1. 247 The diametrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity.

4. b. Directly or completely opposed either in

† b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. Obs.

nature or result. Obs.
1647 Saltmassh Sfarkl. Glory (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 11. 55 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues. a 1734 North Exam. 1. ii. § 31 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical. + C. quasi-adv. = DIAMETRICALLY 2. Obs. 1653 J. Chefwing 10 Such diametrical opposite effects. from the same cause.

Thiametrically. adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

T. G. Quasi-aux. — DIAMETRICALLI 2. 008.

1653 J. Cherwinn Dead Speaking 16 Such diametrical opposite effects. from the same cause.

Diame trically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the manner or direction of a diameter; along the diameter; straight through.

1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 111. 1 (1723) 137 The Vapour. cannot penetrate the Stratum diametricaly.

1704 T. Tavlor Pausanias 111. 95 Its breadth, measured diametrically, may be conjectured to he about four cubits.

1826 Scorr Mal. Malagr. 1. 53 This true course cannot always be followed out straight and diametrically.

1826 Nature 7 Nov. 13 The molecules, which he represents diametrically.

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition.

Usually with opposite, opposed, contrary: Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) a. lit. of physical opposition of physical opposition.

1836 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 32 This Planet will not always attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposed to it. 1830 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 32. These points are not diametrically opposite each other.

1837 C. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 10 Vice cannot consist with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite. 1672 Clarendon Ess. Tracts (1727) 247 That men of equal learning... integrity and ... piety, should differ so diametrically from each other. 1799 J. Roberarson Agric. Perth 397 It is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution. 1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. I. 118 That the positions of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 Minro Eng. Prose Lit. 1. 5. Two kinds of emotion. diametrically antagonistic.

+ 3. Directly, in an exact line (with); in the way of complete agreement. Obs. rare.

+3. Directly, in an exact line (with); in the way

of complete agreement. Obs. rare.
1561 Sir H. Vane's Politics 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his.

+ **Diamictonic** (dəiːămiktρ·nik), a. and sb.

Min. Obs. [f. Gr. \*διαμωτός, vbl. adj. from διαμεγνύναι to mix up (cf. μωτός, f. μεγνύναι); after plutonic, etc.] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined. b. as sb.

A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

1811 PINNERTON Petral. I. Introd., The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidences, are. s.

Completely mingled, that it is difficult. to pronounce which preponderates.

1814 Edin. Rev. XXIII. 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled. Ibid. 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics. **Diamide** (dəiːāməid). Chem. [f. Di. 2 +

Diamide (dəi ăməid). Chem. [f. Di-2 + AMIDE.] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of Ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E. FRANKLAND Lect. Notes Chem. Stud. 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia

**Diami'do-.** Chem. [DI-<sup>2</sup> + AMIDO-.] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH<sub>2</sub>, as Diamido-be nzene

radical Amidogen W112, as Diamao-oe insene  $C_6$   $H_4(NH_2)_2$ . 1880 Faiswell in Soc. of Arts 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene. Diami'dogen. Chem. See Di-2 and Ami-

1887 Athenæum 9 July 57/2 The preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen . He [Curtius] terms it hydrazine or diamidogen. It has the composition expressed by the formula N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.

Diamine (dai ămain). Chem. [f. Dr-2 + AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from

AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as Ethene-diamine  $\binom{NH_2}{NH_2}$  C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub>.

1866 E. Frankland Lect. Notes Chem. Stud. 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

Diammo-, Diammonio on etnylene dibromide.

Diammo-, Diammonio-, Chem. See DI-2 2,

AMIO-, AMNONIO-,

1873 WATTS Forunes' Chem. (ed. x1) 424 The Diammonioplatinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. Ibid.,
These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammoplatoso-diammonium.

Forms: Diamond (dəi amənd, dəi mənd), sb. a. 4-5 dia, dyamawnte, 4-6 -maunt, 5-6 dyamant, 5-7 diamant; \(\beta\). 4-5 dia, dya-, maund(e, -mawnde, -mounde, -mownde, 4-6 -mand(e, 5 dyamonde, -mount, -monthe, deamond(e, 5-6 dyamont(e, diamonde, 5-7 dyamond, 6 diamont, -munde, 6-diamond; γ. 7 dimond, 8 di'mond. [ME. diamant, -aunt, a. OF. diamant (= Pr. diaman, Cat. diamant, It. diamant, OHG. demant), ad. late L. diamas, diamant-em (med.Gr. διαμάντε), an alteration of L. adamas, antem, or perh. of its popular variant adimant-em (whence Pr. adiman, aziman, ayman, OFr. aimant), app. under the influence of the numerous technical

whence Pt. aaiman, asiman, ayman, OPI. aaiman, app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix D1λ-, Gr. δια-.

The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by adamas of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see Adamant); for, in all the languages, diamant with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as aimant was in F. to the loadstone. In English the dyamannd and adamannd are distinguished from and opposed to each other ε 1400 in Maundevile, ed. 1839, xiv. r61, ed. Roxb. Soc. xvii. 80; but adamant long retained the double sense of late L. adamas: thus Sherwood, r623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F.) aimant, diamant, catamite, pierre marinière.' See Adamant.

The a of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the r6th c., as shown by the spelling dêmond, dimond. Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllable pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables. In Shakspere the word is more frequently a trisyllable; but it is very generally dissyllable in Pope, Thomson, Vonng, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.]

I. 1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state

octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted. It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE, Rose, and Brilliant: see these words. Plate diamond, point diamond, scratch diamond: see quots. 1854, 1880, 1883.

1883.
a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht. c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of dyamauntz [v.r. dyamauntis, diamantz]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyamaundes gude and hard apon he roche of he adamaund in he see. c 1475 Sgr. love Degre 844 in Ritson Romances III. 180 Wyth dyamondes set and rubyes bryght. 1501 Bury Wills (Lamden) 87 Aryng wi a dyamond therin. 1553 EDEN Treat. New Ind. Table (Arb.) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Diamaton 1885 and 1885

mant. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, III. i. 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head: Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones. 1697—Timon III. vi. 131 One day he gives vs Diamonds, next day stones. 1673 Ray Yourn. Low C. 127 Diamants and other pretious Stones. 1797.46
Thomson Summer 142 The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays. 1734 Pore Ess. Man IV. 10 Deep with dimonds in the flaming mine. 1750 D. Jefffried Diamonds 4 Pearls 53 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 N. Arnort Physics (ed. 5) II. 189 Diamond has oearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel. 1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted. with a variety of diamond, known as the scratch diamond, sold by this name on purpose. 1861 C. W. King Ant. Genus (1866) 71 The diamond . has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun. 1880 Birowood Indian Arts II. 30 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished... jewellers call [it] a point diamond, 1833 M. F. Heode in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 381/2 The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called plate diamonds.

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADMANT. Obs.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4385 Herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. vi. 4 As rock of Diamond stedfast evermore. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smect. ii, Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. 1656 Hobbes Lib. Necess. & Chance (1847) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamant. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Armd, Vanquish'd.

c. Her. In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tincture sable or black.

1572 BOSSEWELL Armorie II. 55 b, The field is parted per

1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 55 b, The field is parted per ale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonde. 1766-87 PORNY

Her. 19.
2. transf. Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as Bristol diamond, Cornish diamond (see BRISTOL, CORNISH), Matura

Cornish diamond (see Bristol, Cornish), Matura diamond, Quebec diamond (see quots.).

1591 Nashe in Arber's Garner I. 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. I.

239 St. Vincent's rock so full of Diamants that a man may fill whole strikes or hushels of them. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 79 Stiriae of Crystal, or like the small Diamants I observ'd in certain Flints. 1801 R. Brookes Gazetteer (ed. 12), Piseck. Bohemian diamonds are found here. 1886 S. M. Burnham Precious Stones 319 The variety [of zircon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond,' is often sold in the bazaars of India for the genuine diamond. 1800 G. F. Kunz Gemi N. Amer. 262 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock-crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. fig. Something very precious; a thing or per-

and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. fg. Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7.)

1440 Fork Myst. xxv. 518 Hayll! Dyamaunde with drewry dight. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 183 The diamonde moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Jesus. 1597 1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass. 111. i. 1043, I will bestowe upon them the precious stons of my witt, a diamonde of invention. 1651 Retig. Wotton. 20 His second son, Walter Devereux..was indeed a dyamond of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and mixture. 1888 Froude Eng. in W. Ind. 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves. cans as among ourselves.

b. Something that shines like a diamoud; a glit-

b. Something that sames like a diamond; a giftering particle or point.

1814 Scott Ld. of Isles IV. xiii, Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 1862 Shirles Niga Crit.

1. 75 The grass is.. covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light.

4. A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively

handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively glazier's diamond or cutting diamond.

1697 Lond. Gaz. No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glasier's Diamond.

1816 Phil. Trans. 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond.

1831 J. Mursav Diamond.

1875 Use in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds.

1875 Use Dict. Aris II. 28 The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glaziers' diamonds.

5. A diamond-shaped figure, i.e. a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond:

of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge. (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral form.)

form.)

1496 in Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 293 Item for a waw of irne, to be dyamondis for guncast, xxv. s. Ibid. 310 Item, giffin to Johne Smyth, for hedis to xij speris, and dyamandis to xxiiij justing speris xyi s. 1651 T. Rvoo Enclid 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled. 1831 Baewster Nat. Magic xi. (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed what are called diamonds. 1842 S. C. HALL Ireland II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings which, taken together, are diamond-shaped. 1889 Kennan in Century Mag. XXXVIII. 167/2 Convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs. Mod. (Mercantile

Letter) 'We send you Bill of Lading of a bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

b. spec. A figure of this form printed upon a playing-eard; a eard of the suit marked with such

figures.

1594 LNLV Moth. Bomp. III. iv, My bed-fellow .. dreamt that night that the king of diamonds was sick. 1598 Florio Quaitri, squares, those that we call diamonds or piets upon playing cards. 1680 Corron Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 340 The ace of diamonds, 1710 Bril. Apollo III. No. 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is .. call'd the Curse of Scotland. 1712-14 Pope Rape Lock in 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. 1820 Parko To Julia 78 As if eternity were laid Upon a diamond, or a spade. 1870 Ilann & Warr Mod. Hoyle 150 Single Besi que is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table .. together. This scores 40.

2. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework.

the table .. together. This scores 40.

c. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework.

1882 CAULFELLO & SAWARO Dict. Needlework 152 Diamond, a stitch used in Macramé lace to vary the design...

There are three ways of making Diamonds; The Single...

The Double... and the Treble.

d. The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field (1/15).

in the game of hase-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (U.S.)

1804 Boston (Mass.) Trnl. 25 Fcb. 3/7 Rulers of the Diamond. The National Base Ball League.

6. Printing. The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant'. Also attrib. [ad. Du. diamant: so named by its introducer Voskens.]

diamant: so named by its introducer Voskens.]

This line is a specimen of the type called Diamond,

1778 Mores Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders 26 Minion,
Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their
smallness and fancied prettiness. 1808 C. Stower Printer's
Grum. 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body,
and seldom used. 1824 J. Johnson Typogr. II. v. 83. 1829
Cartyle Misc. (1857) II. 6 The very diamond edition of
which might fill whole libraries. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXV.
455/2 Diamond. is the smallest type used in this country.
1816 App. 1856 Book and its Story (ed. 9), 206 The value
of the type for a Diamond Bible. is several thousand pounds.
1829 II. Frowde in Pall Mall G. 26 Nov. 2/3 We specially
east the type for the book [the 'Finger Prayer-Book'], which
is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

II. 7. Phrases. 2. Black diamond: (a) a diamond of a black or dark brown colour, esp. a rough

mond of a black or dark brown colour, esp. a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (b) pl. a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond. mond, of carbon. b. Rough diamond: a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence

mond, of carbon. b. Rough diamond: a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence fig. a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. c. Diamond cut diamond: an equal match in sharpness (of wit, canning, etc.).

a. 1763 W. Lewis Comm. Philos. Techn. 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. 1849 T. MILLER in Gabarni in London 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Power (1861) 53 Coal .. We may well call it black diamonds. Every basket is power and civilization. 1867 Firl. Soc. Arts XV. 349 The boring machine. is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds.

b. 1624 Fletcher Wife for Month IV. ii, She is very honest, And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond. 1685 Bovte Effects of Mo. Suppl. 148 Having at the Diamond-Mine purchased .. a rough Diamond. 1700 Drynen Pref. Fables (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight. 1890 T. Keyworth in Cassell's Fam. Mag. Dec. 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamonds. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. IV. xi. 293 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another. a 1700 B. F. Dict. Cant. Crew. Diamond cut Diamond. St. 1896 Rep. Dict. St. St. 1897 Rep. 1814 Capt. Witson Celumbus xi. 256 In the game of diamond-ent-diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

III. attrib. Made or consisting of diamond. as

III. attrib. and Comb.

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. attrib. Made or consisting of diamond, as diamond lens, diamond stone (=sense 1).

1533 Eden Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 14 marg. The diamond stone. 1617 MINSNEY Ductor in Ling., A Diamond or Picke at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone. 1771 ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lady Burlon III. 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol. 1827 Gorno in Q. 3rnl. Sc. 4 Arts XXII. 280 note, Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection single microscopes. 1820 Optics 39 (Lihr. Useful Knowl.) Mr. Pritchard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826. 1831 J. Murran V Biamond 39 If the power of the glass lens be 24, that of the diamond would be 64. 1841 Long. Elected Knight v, A lance that was .. sharper than diamond-stone.

† b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adaman-

+ b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adaman-

(Cf. 1 b.) Obs.

tine. (Cf. 1 b.) Obs.

1880 North Flutarch (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son. 1886 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 224 Making men hir slaves, and chaining them.. with diamond chains. 1633 P. Fletchea Purple 1st. III. X, With such a diamond knot he often souls can binde. 1659 B. Harris Parival's 1ron Age to To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be alwayes fixed with a Diamant-Nayle.

† C. ? Brilliant, shining. Obs.

1579 G. Harvev Letter-bk. (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures.. of most beautifull and diamond wenches. 1583 Stubbes

Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces. 9. attrib. Set or furnished with a diamond or

9. attrib. Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as diamond button, clasp, ring, signet.

1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 111. xxii. 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring. 1747 Ladd M. W. Montagu Let. to Ciess. of Mar 1 Apr., This smock ... is closed at the neck with a diamond button. 1827 E. Turrell in Gill's Techn. Repos. 1. 195 Diamond turningtools. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 11. 191, Consider that unterable business of the Diamond Necklace. Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months. 1880 Clerke in Fraser's Max. 819 The diamond clasp which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne. 1891 Law Times XC. 283/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

10. attrib. or adj. 8. Of the shape of a diamond couching, locange-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as diamond couching, fret, netting, pattern, work: having a

sign consisting of figures of this shape, as diamond couthing, fret, netting, pattern, work: having a head or end of this shape, as diamond dibber, nail.

1598 Barret Theor. Warret III. ii. 77 The nearest... vnto the square of men, is the Diamant battell. 1663 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 481 A larg diomond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled. 1657 Penhart City & C. Build, 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right Angles. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII 215. s.v. Planting, The diamond-dibber, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge i, Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices. 1858 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Diamond fret, a species of checker work in which... a diamond... is interlaced by the prolongations of the diameters of the square. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Diamond-mail, a nail having a rhombal head. Ibid., Diamond-mork (Masonry), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. 1882 CAULFELL & SAWARO Dict. Needlework 132 Diamond couching [is] one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work. Ibid. 359 Fancy Diamond Netting is worked in three different ways.

b. Having a surface hewn or cut into facets, formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

1971 BERKELEY 9rnl. Tour Italy 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites...in the front a little diamond work. 1870 A. BEAZELEY Specif. Flamboro' Lightho., The Gallery-course is to be .. cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

11. General combs. a. attributive. Of or relat-11. General combs. a. attributive. Of or relating to diamonds, as diamond-bort (see Bort), -broker, -carat, -factory, -merchant, -trade; containing or producing diamonds, as diamond-bed, -conglomerate, -deposit, -gravel, -mine. b. objective and obj. genitive, as diamond-bearing adj., -digging, -polisher, -producing adj., -seeker, -setter, -spititer. C. instrumental, as diamond-paved, -control of the definited of similative as diamond--pointed, -tipped adjs. d. similative, as diamond-bright, -distinct adjs.; also diamond-like adj. e. parasynthetic, as diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped,

parasynthetic, as diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped, -tiled adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Woodman's Bear lxxiii, Diamond-headed darts. 1628 in Archwologia (1883) XLVII. 392 Dyamond boart and divers other materialls for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a Dyamond. 1632 LITHGOW Trav.

11. 85 The goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. 1685 Diamond-mine [see 7 bl. 1904 Phil. Trans. XVI. 1548 Such a Diamond-like Sand. 1820 Keats Hyperion 1. 220 Diamond-paved lustrous long arcades. 1835 WILLIA Pencillings I. xiv. 108 The diamond-shaped stones of the roof. 1842 Tennyson Vision of Sin. ii, Till the fountain sponted, showering wide Sleet of diamond-drift and pearly hail. 1863 I. WILLIAMS Baptistery I. vii. (1874) 79 Writ. With a diamond-pointed pen, On a plate of adamant. 1871 M. COLLINS Myg. & Merch. 11. x. 300 Casements diamond-paned. 1876 J. B. CURREY in Trail. Soc. Arts XXIV. 375 The diamond-baring soil. Ibid. 377 Keen-faced diamond brokers. 1880 CLERKE in Frater's Mag. 818 It is said there were diamond-polishers at Nuremberg in 1373. Ibid. 821 The conditions of diamond-digging. 1883 Archwologia XLVII. 306 Tavernier, a diamond merchant and jeweller, who visited Persia in . 1664.

12. Special combs.: diamond-bird, an Australian shrike of the genus Paradalotus, esp. P. punctic lands of the genus Paradalotus, esp. P. punctic lands

lian shrike of the genus Pardalotus, esp. P. punctatus, so called from the spots on its plumage; diamond-borer, d. boring machine = diamonddrill (b); diamond boron, an impure form of boron obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; diamond-breaker = diamond-mortar; diamond-broaching, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; diamond cement, cement used in setting diamonds; diamond-crossing, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see DIAMOND-POINT 2); diamond-drill, (a) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (b) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a diamond-bore; diamond-dust = diamond-founder; diamond-fleoides, the ice-plant, Mesem-bryanthemum crystallinum; diamond-fled [cf. coal-field], a tract of country yielding diamonds coal-field], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata; diamond file, fish (see quots.); diamond-hammer, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone; diamond hitch, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; diamond-knot (Naut.), a kind of

ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; diamond-mill (see quot.); diamond-mortar, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; diamond-plaice, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (Fleuronectes platessa), from its lozenge-shaped spots; diamond-plough, (a) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass; (b) a small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); dlamond-powder, the powder produced by grinding or crushing diamonds; diamond rattlesnake, a rattlesnake (Cromonds; diamond ratheshake, a lattice stake (Crotalist adamanteus) having diamond-shaped markings; diamond-spot, collector's name for a moth (Botys tetragonalis); diamond-tool, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; diamond wedding [after silver w., golden w.], a fanciful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; diamond-weevil = DIAMOND-BEETLE; diamond-wheel, a inctal wheel used with

a taneini name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the weedding-day; diamond-weevil = DIAMOND-BEETLE; diamond-wheel, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also DIAMOND-BACK, etc. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 179/2 s.v. Piprina, Partalotus punctatus. Mr. Caley states that this species is called Diamond Bird by the settlers, from the spots on its body. 1865 Gould Handisk. Birds Austral. I. 157 No species. is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted Diamond-bird. 1875 Use Dict. Arts 1. 445 In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the 'diamond borer. 1867 Frnl. Soc. Arts. XV. 349 "Diamond boring Machine. 1875 Use. Dict. Arts. 1. 442 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1875 Use. Dict. Arts. 1. 442 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1875 Use. Dict. Arts. 1. 443 The Diamond Boring Machine. The boring bit is a steel thimble, about 4 inches in length, having two rows of Brazilian black diamonds. in their natural rough state firmly imbedded therein. 1863—73 WAITS Dict. Chem. I. 628 Adamantine or "Diamond Boron". extremely hard, always sufficiently so to scratch corundum with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself. 1880 J. C. Bruce in Archeologia XLVI. 165, I have most frequently found the 'diamond-broaching in camps which have been repaired by Severus. 1884 G. W. Cox Cycl. Com. Things 11/4 A 'Diamond cement. used by Armenian jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. 1881 E. MATHESON Aid Bk. Eugliner. Enterprize 32 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a 'diamond crossing is used. 1891 Morning Post 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends. . that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. 1827 E. TREELL in Gills? Techn. Repost. I. 129 Pierced by very fine 'diamond drills. 1881 Feb. Marines of Aid Bk. Enginer. Enterprize 391 Diamond Minis. For customer 180 Aid Bk. Engine

Diamond, v. [f. prec. sb.]
1. trans. To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.
1751 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1891) II. 241 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock.

a frock.

2. fg. To adorn as with diamonds. (Cf. impearl.)
1839 Balley Festus xvi. (1852) 211 Wreathed round with
flowers and diamonded with dew. 1845 James A. Neil 111.
xvi. The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded
ber cheek. 1878 Lowell Lett. (1864) 11. 216 Just as we
got there, it cleared, and all the thickets.. were rainbowed
and diamonded by the sun.
b. To make glittering like a diamond.
1839 Balley Festus xiii. (1852) 157 The first ray Perched
on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded its way.
3. nonce-use. To call or name (diamonds).
1859 Tennyson Idylls, Elains 503 'Advance and take
your prize The diamond'; but he answer'd, 'diamond me
No diamonds I for God's love, a little air'.
40\*—2

Hence **Diamonding** vbl. sb., adornment with or as with diamonds; brilliant ornamentation. c s818 Kears Notes on Nillon in Ld. Houghton Life (1848) I. 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebon diamonding .. of the following lines. a 1821—Castle Builder, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor.

Di'amond-back, a. and sb. [Short for next.]
A. adj. = Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures.
B. sb. a. The Diamond-back Moth (see quots.).
b. The Diamond-backed Turtle.

b. The Diamond-backed Turtle.

1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 436 The testaceous Diamond-hack, Tortrix trapesana.

1891 Miss E. A. Ormeron in Trail. R. Agric. Soc. 30 Sept. 599 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond-shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth'. Ibid. 611 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterpillar ravage.

1892 Lippincat's Mag. Jan., The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unspeakably ugly.

Diamond-backed, a. [f. DIAMOND sb. + BACKED I.] Having the back marked with lozengeshaped figures.

shaped figures.

shaped figures.

Diamond-backed turtle or terrapin, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, Malaclemmys palustris.

1895 Daily News 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond-backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States. They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios.

Diamond-beetle. A South American beetle Curculio (Entimus) imperialis, of which the elytra are studied with herilliant energleing spirits, also

are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of Curculio, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid mark-

ings.

1806 G. Shaw Gen. Zool. VI. 1. 65 The most brilliant and beautiful is the Curculio imperialis ... commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle. 1839 J. O. Wrstwood Mod. Classif. Insects I. 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleopterous insects. 1860 W. S. Dallas Anim. Kingd. 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond-beetle of Brazil. 1860 G. Bennert Nat. in Austral. 273 The Diamond beetle of Australia of green and gold tints (Chrysolopus spectabilis).

Diamond-cut, a. and sb.

A. adj. 1. Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb.

rhomb.

1637 Bursar's Bk. Gonville & Caius Coll. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 194 Paveing the chappell with stones diamond cut. c 1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 238 Yo windows. are all diamond Cut round the Edges.

2. Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief

in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated.

or truncated.

Diamond-cut glass, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V-shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections; a common style of ornamentation in cut glass.

1703 Lond. Gas. No. 3973/4 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane. 1717 Berkeley Frnl. Tour Italy Wks. 1871 IV. 541 Well-built streets, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic. † B. sb. Obs.

1691 tr. Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks 27 A magnificent Structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut. The second sort of Ruby is White. which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut.

Diamond-cut.ter. A lanidary who cuts and

Diamond-cutter. A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds. So Di amond-cutting sb., the

polishes diamonds. So **Diamond-cutting** sb., the art of the diamond-cutter.

1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6100/4 Moses Langley... Diamond-Cutter.

1827 Gill's Techn. Repos. 1. 4 The diamond-cutter seats himself in front of his work-board... 1872 YEATS

Growth Comm. 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam. **Diamonded**, a. [f. Diamond sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Adored with or working diamonds.

by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam.

Diamonded, a. [f. DIAMOND sb. or v. +-ED.]

1. Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can. 1885 A. J. C. Hare Russia iii. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings.

D. fig. Adorned as with diamonds.

1830 Tennyson Poems 144 The diamonded night. 1831 J. Wilson Unimore 1. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 Ld. Lytton Unimore 1. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 Ld. Lytton Unimore 1. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 Ld. Lytton Unimore 1. 25 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 Ld. Lytton Unimore 1. 25 Dew-diamonded figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond. 1841 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. vi. 382 Break a stone. 1861 Colon of lop a bough. and one shall behold the grain thereof. 1862 diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. 1820 Keats Eve St. Agnes xiv, A casement high and triple-arch'd. And diamonded with panes of quaint device. 1880 Dorothy 25 Came through the diamonded panes. 43. fig. ? Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond; brilliant and keen. Obs.

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. II. 138 These pointed and diamonded Speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting. in the mind of the pious Auditor.

Diamondiferons, a. [I. DIAMOND + (1) FEROUS, in imitation of diamantiferous, F. diamantiffere, from med. L. diamant-em.] Diamond-producing.

Diamondtifere, from med. L. diamant-em.]

rigo Echo 14 Oct., Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region [of S. Africa]. 1870 Daily News 21 Dec., A new diamondiferous track had been discovered. 1877

W. Thomson Voy. Challenger II. vi. 116 Sufficient diamondiferons country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population. 1885 Times 20 Apr. 4/4 Filled. with a blue diamondiferous mud.

Diamondize, v. [f. Diamond 5h. + -12E.]

1. trans. To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds. 1599 B. Jonson Ev. Manout of Hum. III. iv, Modellizing, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1863 Outa Held in Bondage (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

2. To convert into diamond.

1893 E. L. REXFORD in Barrows Parl. Relig. I. 516 The diamondizing of soot.

diamondizing of soot.

Diamond-point. [f. DIAMONDsb. + POINT sb.]

1. A stylns tipped with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving, etc.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines.

1881 Every Man his own Mechanic § 569 The diamond point... is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge.

2. Railvays. Usually in pl. The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails inter-

a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails inter-sect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure; in sing, one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing.

acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing. 1881 Daily News 15 Sept. 3/2 It [a train] had to pass over a diamond point. 1890 Morning Post 24 Oct. 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line. 1894 Westm. Gaz. 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals.

3. altrib., as diamond-point chisel, a chisel having

the corners ground off obliquely.

1874 Knight Dict. Mech. s.v. Chisel.

Diamond-snake. A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, esp. a. a large Australian serpent, Morelia spilotes; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, Hop-

spiloles; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, Hop-locephalus superbus.

1814 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St. George's River. New South Wales.

1847 Leichhard Frnl. iii. 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before.

1850 J. B. Clutterbuck Port Phillip iii. 43 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives.

1863 Woon Nat. Hist. 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours. arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back. 1882 Miss C. C. Hopley Snakes 423 The Diamond snake. on the mainland is the harmless Python molurus, and in Tasmania the venomous Hoplocephalus superbus, with very broad scales.

Diamond-spar. Min. [ad. Ger. demant-

**Diamond-spar.** Min. [ad. Ger. demant-spath (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme

r804 R. Jameson Min. I. 93. 1807 J. Murray Syst. Chem. III. 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it.

Diamond-wise, adv. [see -wise.] In the

D'amond-wise, adv. [see -wise.] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge.

1530 Palsgr. 799 Dyamant wyse, lyke or in maner of a dyamant.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. lxxvi. 154 b, Of sundrye coulours, the which was wrought Diamond wise.

1688 R. Holme Armony III.

100/1 Diamond wise. is. anything set or hung having one corner of the square set upwards, the other downwards. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 158 His Effigies. upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise.

Diamond-work: see Diamond 10.

† Dia moron. Pharm. Also 5 diameron. [L. diamoron, a. Gr. διὰ μόρων 'made from black mulberries.'] A preparation of syrup and mul-

milberries.' A preparation of syrip and mulberry jnice, used as a gargle for a sore throat.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 218 pan make him a gargarisme wip a decoccioun. wip be which he distempered perwip diameron. 15id. 262 pan pou muste make consumyinge pingis as diameron & sappa michum. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler to [1t] will be found a farre better Diamoron for the Gargarismes this Age wants.

garismes this Age wants.

| **Diamorphosis** (dəiāmρ ifðsis, -mρifōv sis).

Biol. [mod. L., a. Gr. διαμόρφωσις, n. of action f. διαμορφό-ειν to form, shape, f. δια-through, thoroughly, asunder (see DIA- I) + μορφή form.]

1. 'The building up of a body to its proper form'

(Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

¶ 2. erroneously for DIMORPHISM.

1861 H. C. Wooo in Quart. Frul. of Micr. Sc. I. No. 3,

157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of Lyngbya, Schirogonium,
and Prasiola.

**Dia myl.** Chem. [DI-2.] **A.** sb. The organic radical AMYL in the free state,  $C_{10} H_{22} = C_5 H_{11} \cdot C_5 H_{11}$ . **B.** attrib. and Comb. Containing two equivalents

of amyl, as dianylaniline.

1850 Daubeny Atom. Th. viii. (ed. 2) 24x Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 333 Diamyl. is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

Diamylene. Chem. See Dr. 2 and Amylene.
† Diam. Obs. Also 6 diana. [a. F. diane.
(16th c. in Littré), Sp. diana, a beating of the drum at day-break, It. diana 'a kind of march sounded by trumpetters in a morning to their generall and captaine' (Florio 1598), f. dia day. Cf. L. quoti-diānus, etc.] A trumpet call or drumroll at early morn. Also attrib., as dian-sounding.
1591 Garraed Art Warre 29 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 165a Urquar Jewel

Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet. but if, after this Diansounding [etc.]. a 1678 MARVELL Appleton House 292 Poems 208 The bee through these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums. Diana (doi;an). Also 3-6 Diane, 6 Dyane, Dean. [a. L. Diāna in F. diane, whence Eng. Diane, Dian, retained as a poetic form.]

1. An ancient Italian female divinity, the moongoddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting; subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians. of the Ephesians.

of the Ephesians.
c 1205 LAY. 1145 A wifmonnes liche, Dirna [c 1275 Diane]
wes ihaten. 1382 Wyclif Acts xix. 24 Makinge siluerene
housis to Dian. a 1400-50 Alexander 2299 To Dyannas
temple. 1508 Dunbar Goldyn Targe 76 Dyane the goddesse
chaste of woddis grene. 1509 Shaks. Mids. N. 1. i. 80 Or on
Diannaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life.
Ibid. iv. i. 78 Dians bud or [=o'er] Cupids flower, Hath
such force and blessed power. 1791 Cowper Odyss. Iv. 153
Dian, goddess of the golden bow.

b. foct. The moon personified as a goddess.
1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xviii. (1495) 328 The
mone is callyd Dyana, goddes of wodes and of groues. 1660
Siirley Andromana II. v, Pale-fac'd Dian maketh haste to
hide Her borrow'd glory in some neighb'ring cloud. 1818
Byron Ch. Har. IV. xxvii, Meek Dian's crest Floats through
the zeure air.

† C. Alluding to Acts xix. 24: Sonree of gain.

the azure air.

† C. Alluding to Acts xix. 24: Source of gain.
1640 Sommer Antiq. Canterh. 237 So loth were they to
forgo their Diana. 1681 J. HOUGHTON Coll. Hush. § Trade
28 April, No. 533 They... are prohibiting our wollen manufactures which is our Diana.

d. attrih. or adj. Virgin, unsullied.
1870 J. Orton Andes § Amazons ix. (1876) 144 Snow of
Dian purity.

2. In early Chemistry a name for silver.
(By the astro-alchemists plac called Lung from the 'cilver'

(By the astro-alchemists also called Luna, from the 'silver' light of the moon: cf. the other planetary names of the metals Sol, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, i.e. gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead.) Hence Tree of Diana, Arbor Dianæ: the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver.

aningain precipitates of massar, of silver.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diana's Tree ... whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit. 1708 G. Gregory Œcon.

Nature (1804) II. 247 note, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists ... who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana. 1849 J. R. Jackson Minerals 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars:..called the Tree of Diana.

3. Diana monkey, Cercoptithecus Diana, a large African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped

African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped

white marking on its forehead.

181a Smellie & Wood Buffor's Nat. Hist. X. 190 This monkey. is the same animal that Linneus has called Diana.
186o Wood Hustr. Nat. Hist. 1. 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed heard.

[Dianatic, misprint in Phillips (cd. Kersey) 1706

† Dianoetic. See List of Spurious Words.]
† Diander. Bot. Obs. [ad. F. diandre, ad. mod.L. diandrus, f. as next.] A plant bearing flowers with two stamens.

1828 in Webster.

| **Diandria** (doi, ændria). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. type \*δίανδροs, mod.L. diandrus δι- twice, + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ, man, male: see ΜονανδβιΑ, ΡοινανδβιΑ.] The second class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising all plants

having two stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v. Diandria...of this class of plants are the jessamine, phillerea, olive, rosemary, etc. Hence **Dia** ndrian a., of or pertaining to the class

Diandria. 1828 in Webster.

Diandrous (doi, & ndros), a. Also 8 -ious.

[f. mod. L. diandrus (see prec. and MONANDROUS).]

1. Bot. Belonging to the class Diandria; two-stamened stamened.

stamened.

1770 Grav Lett. Wks. r884 III. 383 Sage tea.. is a polydynamious plant, take my word; though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely diandrious. r806 J. Galpine Brit. Bot. 38 Bromus.. flor. lancoolate, nerved, furrowed, diandrous. r830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. 229 Irregular diandrous or didynamous stamens.

2. Zool. Having two male mates.

2. Zool. Having two male mates. r885 C. Trotter in Academy 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous, or rather diandrous, species among the birds. † **Dianemetic**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. Gr. διανεμητικός distributive, f. διανέμειν to distribute.] = DISTRIBUTIVE.

DISTRIBUTIVE.

1675 R. Burthogge Causa Dei 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, Dianemetic) Justice.

Dianite (dai anait). Min. Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of Columbite, supposed

root of a variety of Columbite, supposed to contain a new metal called by him Dianium.

1861 Amer. Irul. Sc. Ser. II. XXXI. 360.

Di'anize, v. nonce-wd. [f. DIANA + -IZE.] intr.

To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endy-

1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

Dianodal (dəiānōu dāl), a. Math. [f. DIA-1+Node+-AL.] Passing through nodes. Dianodal

curve or surface: one passing through the nodes of

a given curve or surface.

1830 CANLEY in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. 111, 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the dianodal curve.

Dianoetic (dəiăno etik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. διανοητικός of or pertaining to thinking, f. διανοητός, vhl. adj. from διανοέ-εσθαι to think, subst. the process of thought, f. δια- through, thoroughly + voé-en to think, suppose.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to thought; employing

thought and reasoning; intellectual.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles 11. III. 92 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the assent to conclusions by discourse from first principes. 1732 BEAKELEY Alciphr. VII. § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers. 1829 SIA W. HAMILTON DISCUSS. (1852) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty of telations or comparison. 1885 J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. 11. II. III. § 1. 518 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

18 ch. Matach. (Soc. 1914)

noetic moralists.

B. sb. Metaph. (See quot.)

1836-7 Str W. Hamilton Metaph. (1877) II. xxxviii. 350,
I would employ the word noetic... to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, dianoetic to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

+ Dianoe tical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

= prec. ndj.

= prec. ndj.

1570 DEE Math. Pref. 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoetical discourse. 1588 Farner Lawiers Log. 11. ix. 97 The disposition dianoeticall is when one axiome by reason is inferred of another. 1682 H. Moae Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.

253 As if the one were Noematical, the other Dianoetical.

Dianoetically, adv. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] In

a dianoetic manner; hy or with the reasoning

a diamoetic manner; ny or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.

18aa T. Tavtor Apuleins 365 The Deminrgus.. is said to energize diamoetically, and to reason.

Diamoialogy (doi anoi ac'lòdgi). Metaph. [f. Gr. διάνοια intelligence, understanding, thinking +
LOGY. The analogically regular form would be
diancology.] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton
for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also

Dianoialo gical a.
1846 Sta W. Hamilton Dissert. in Reid's Wks. 770.

Dianome (doi anoum). Math. [f. Gr. διανομή distribution: so called as having nodes of determinations.] nate distribution.] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated

on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined

by the arbitrary points.
1874 SALMON Analyt. Geom. of three Dimens. (ed. 3) 507. | Dianthus (doi | m n | ν s). Bot. [f. Gr. Διός of Jupiler + ἄνθος flower (Linnaus).] A genus of caryophyllaceons flowering plants, which includes

caryophyllaceons flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind. Hence Dianthine, name of an aniline dye.

1849 Florist 289 The three florists' species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Picotee, and Pink.

1869 Ruskin O. of Air § 84. Later in the year, the dianthus. seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide.

1860 Sunday Times 5 Aug. 7, 1 Another new colour. called Dianthine.. extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

† Diantre, -tor, int. Obs. [a. F. diantre (16th c. in Littré), euphemism for diable.] Devil!

1751 Female Foundling I. 151 Dianter! what Strength you have, when you please! Ibid. I. 181 Diantre, you have been prudent.

| Thankailma. Pharm. Fond or mod I. 6

| Diapa: Ima. Pharm. [med. or mod.L. f. Dia-2+L. palma palm: in F. diapalme.] A desicating or detersive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of | Diapa'lma. Pharm. white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of

zinc.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pscud. Ep. 1v. iv. 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stirre it with the stick of a Palme.

1660 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 176 We stopt the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose, 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 1. 1. 30 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile 1 Ounce.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diapase. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

diapasma, a. Gr. διάπασμα, f. διαπάσσ-ειν to sprinkle over. In mod. F. diapasme.] A scented powder

over. In mod. F. atapasme.] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like. 1657 G. Starkey 11eth mont's Vind. 121 Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmes. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapasme, a Pomander or Perfume.] 1863 SALA Capt. Dangerous I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for..

confecting of diapasms, pomanders, and other sweet

Diapason (dəiapē1'zən), sb. Also 4-5 dyapa-Diapason (doiapē 123n), sē. Also 4-5 dyapason)e, 6 dio-, dyopason, 7 diapazon. [a. L. diapāsēn, a. Gr. διαπάσῶν, or divisim διὰ πασῶν (sc. χορδῶν), more fully ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, f. διά through + πασῶν, genit. pl. fcm. of πῶs all. Cf. ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων the interval of a fourth, ἡ διὰ πέντε of a fifth, etc. Cf. also F. diapason (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), whence, in 16-17th c., accented by poets dia pason, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

+1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale. Spoken of hy early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seuen Interuals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf. sense 3.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapente and in Dyapasone and in other Consonanciis and accordes. 1413 [see Diatephre I.] 1500 Hawes Past. Pleat. xvi. ii, The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, Accordyng well unto dyopason, Dyapenthe, and eke dyetesseron. 1626 Bacon Spitza § 183 It discovereth the true Coincidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound. 1789 HAWKINS Johnson 376 note, Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick.

† b. In ancient inusic, in names of compound

pason, the sweetest concords in mnsick.

† b. In ancient music, in names of compound a fifth, a twelfth: so diapason-diatesaron, diapason-diatesaron, diapason-ditone, etc.; cf. Chambers Cycl. (1727-51) s.v. [1694 Holder Treat. Harmony v. (1731) 84 These are the mean Rations comprehended in the Ration of 6 to 2, by which Diapason cum Diapente, or a 12th, is divided into the aforesaid Intervals.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., The diapason-diapente is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone. The word is properly a term in the Greek music: we should now call it a twelfth. [1886 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mns. Terms, Diapason cum diapente, the interval of a 12th. Diapason cum diatessaron, the interval of an 11th.]

†c. A part in music that produces such a conson-

+c. A part in music that produces such a conson-

†C. A past in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e. in octaves. Chiefly fig. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 1132 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear. 1740 Dyea Ruins Roine 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles 1. i, The diapason of the Deep. 1844 Longe. Arsenal at Springfield vii, I hear in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade.

†2. fig. Complete concord, harmony, or agreement. Obs.

1501 Greene Maidens Dreame xxiii. Her sorrows and

ment. Obs.

1591 Gaeene Maidens Dreame xxiii, Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; Their diapason was in self-same cord.

16a1 Buaton Anat. Met. III. i. II. iii, A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes. as between David and Jonathan. 11630 Mitton At a Solemn Music 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H. More Song of Sond 1. I. Ivi, In her there 's tun'd a just Diapason. 1710 D'URFEY Pills (1872) I. 343 Contentment ... tunes the Diapason of our souls.

3. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to: a. The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. b. A melodious succession of notes a melody, a strain; now esp. a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony: perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (sense 7). The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the

The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. 1. xli, Fresche ladyis sang. Concordis sweit, divers entoned reportis. Diapason of many sindrie sortis. 1580 Lyly Exphiles (Arb.) 387 In Musicke there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 14 Thus are composed seuen tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason, that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musicke. 1604 R. Cawdery Table 416th, Diapason, a Concord in Musicke of all parts. 1878 H. M. STAKLEY Dark Cont. II. vii. 197 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

dious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

b. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie III. xi. 228 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the helly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 Crashaw Music's Due! Poems 92 A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins Hist, Music IV. 1. x. 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open .. we hear that full and complete harmony .. which .. is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason. 1804 J. Grahame Sabbath 66 The organ .. swells into a diapason full. 1860 C. Sangter Into the Silent Land 139 Tune the lype To diapasons worthy of the theme. 1880 Outda Moths II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer.

c. 1687 Dayden St. Cecilia's Day 15 From Harmony to Diapason closing full in Man. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. I. xil, Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? 1880 K. White To my Lyre iii, No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweep sublime. 1866 Moore Vit. Philos. 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame.

4. transf. and fig. 8. A rich, full, deep outburst of sound.

1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arh.) 82 The Diapason of thy threates. 1596 NASHE Saffron Walden 115 By your leane

they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vshers diapason). 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., St. Nicholas, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

b. Entire compass, range, reach, scope.

1851 Helps Comp. Solit. viii. (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow is sounded. 1888 Daily News 23 Apr. 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

5. A pulse of solar appropriate the medical control of the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

5. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical

5. A fulc or scale employed by makers of inustear instruments in tuning.

1737-51 Chambers Cycl., Diapason, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their futes. There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets. there is another for sackbuts and serpents. The bell-founders have likewise a diapason, or scale. 1836 in Webster.

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in Fr.

diapason normal. Also fig.

1875 HAMERTON Intell. Life x. v. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano. 1876 tt. Blaserna's Theory Sound iv. 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the diapason normal) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second.

7. The name of the two principal foundations tons in an organ the Court Diagraph of the second diapason and property of the court of the second diapason.

stops in an organ, the Open Diapason, and the Closed or Stopped Diapason, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e.g. Violin Diapason.

Diapason.

1519 Organ Specif. Barking in Grove Dict. Mus. 11, 588/1
Diapason, containing length of x foot or more. 1613 Organ
Specif. Worcester Cathedral, a open diapasons of mettall
CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long. 1791 Huddense Salmag.

12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice
of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders
the vaulted iles around. 1876 Hitles Catech. Organ ix.
(1878) 67 Violin Diapason, a .. manual stop, with a crisp,
pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba. 1886 E. J.
HOPKINS in Grove Dict. Mus. 11. 597/1 The second Open
Diapason had .. stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

8. attrib.

8 attrib.

1549 Conift. Scot. vi. 37 In accordis of mesure of diapason prolations. 1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Past. I. iv, And lastly, throwes His Period in a Diapazon Close. 1851 A. A. Warts Evening ii, The echoes of its convent bell.. With soft and diapason swell. 1886 E. J. Hopkins in Grove Dict. Mus. 11. 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes.

† Diapa'son, v. Obs. [f. prec. sh.]

1. To resound sonorously. (intr. and trans.)

1. To resource the translet of the sonorously. (intr. To maintain accord with.

1617 Wither Fidelia Juvenila (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

Diaped (doi aped). Geom. [as if ad. Gr. \*διάπεδον, f. διά through + πεδο in πέδον ground, πεδίον plain, ἐπίπεδοs plane.] The line in which any two non-contiguous planes of a polyhedron intersect. In mod. Diets.

In mod. Dicts.

| Diapedesis (doi:āpidī:sis). Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπήδησις, f. διαπήδά-ειν to ooze through, f. δια-through + πηδά-ειν to leap, throb. In mod.F. diapēdēse (Paré 16th c.)] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels.

16a5 Hart Anat. Ur. 11. iv. 68 Such an exerction of bloud is .. called Diapēdēsis: that is, as much as a streining through.

1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. 1x. i. (1678)

216 That solution of Continuity .. which is generated by sweating out and transcolation, fis termed Diapēdēsis.

1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapēdēsis. 1885 Lancet 26 Sept. 289 It is possible. that the mercury gains access to the circulation by n sort of diapēdesis.

So Diapēdētie a., pertaining to or of the nature of diapēdesis.

In mod. Diets.

nature of diapedesis. In mod. Dicts.

nature of diapedesis. In mod. Dicts.

† **Diapente** (dəiăpenti). Obs. [= OF. diapenti (Godef.), a. L. diapenti, Gr. διὰ πέντε, in sense 1 short for ἥ διὰ πέντε χορδῶν συμφωνία the harmony through five strings or notes; in sense 2 for τὸ διὰ πέντε φάρμακον the medicament composed of five (ingredients): see D1A-2.]

1. In ancient and mediæval Music: The consonance or interval of a fifth.

ance or interval of a fifth.

1398 [see Diapason 1]. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) v. i.
(1889) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason. 1579
Twyne Phisicke agst. Fort. 11. xcvii. 200 a, By what tunes
of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth...a deafe man
may vnderstande. 1609 Douland Ornith. Microl. 18 Diapente, is a Consonance of fine Voyces, and 4. Internals...
Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone. 1604 Phil. Trans.
XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a
Diapason. 1787 [see Diapason 1]. 1876 Hilles Catech.
Organ ix. (1878) 69.

2. In old Pharmacy: A medicine composed of
five incredients.

five ingredients.

nve ingredients. Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings to the Diatessaron.

1610 Markham Masterp. 1. xcvii. 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of fine simples.

1614 — Cheap Husb. 1. i. (1668) 7 Give him. 2 spoonfuls of Diapente .. which is called Horse-Mitridate.

1628 Phillips, Diapente, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries... it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging.

1721-1800 in Balley.

b. transf. A beverage composed of five ingre-

b. transf. A beverage composed of five ingredients; punch. [1608 Favea Acc. E. India & P. 157 That enervating Liquor called Paunch (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition Diapente.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapente, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples. 1721-1800 in Ballev. 1741 Lining in Phil. Trans. XLII. 497 The Punch, or Diapente... is made thus: Take Water 2 Ponnds, Sngar 1½ Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 2½ Ounces, Rum 3½ Ounces.

Diaper (doirāpai), sb. Forms: 4-6 diapre, dyapre, 5 dyapere, 6 dyoper, dieper, dyeper, 6-7 dyaper, (7 dipar, dibar), 6-diaper. [ME. a. OF. dyapre, diapre, orig. diaspre (Godef.), Pr. diaspre, diaspe, in med.L. diasprus adj., diaspra, diaspra, diaspra (1023), sb. (Dn Cange); in Byzantine Gr. δίασπροs adj., f. δια- (DiA-1) + άσπροs white.

Early French references mention diaspre 'que fit fais en Costantinoble and 'dyaspre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin. Thus, the Koman de la Rose 1, 2103 (Meon III. 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arrabis, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis. Samis, diapres, camelos'. The word occurs in mediaval Greek, e 959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus De Ceremoniis Aulæ Byzant. (Bonn 1829-40, p. 528) where the ipárous or robe used in the investment of a Rector is described as δίαπρον. On the analogy of διάλευκο, δίασπρον may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white.' In OF., diaspre 'iasper' appears to be unconnected with F. and Prov. diaspre 'diaper'. Dn Cange has mixed up the two. A gratuitons guess that the name was perhaps derived from Vpres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)]

I. 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since

derived from Vpres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.]

I. 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces varionsly filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc. In earlier times, esp. in OFr. and med.L., the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See Francisque Michel, Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent (Paris 1852) 1. 236-244.

a 1350 Syr Degarre 802 In a diapre clothed 3he was. 13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xlvi. 200 Til a Nonnerie bei came; But I knowe not be name: Per was mony a detworpe dame In Dyapre dere. 1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 364 Paid for xj. Flemyshe stykes of fyne dyapere... xxvij. vi.d. 150a Annolde Chron. (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towell of dyaper. 1513 Bk. Kernynge in Badees Bk. 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towell of dyaper. 1513 Bandshaw St. Werburge 1. 1667 The tahles were conered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with sylner and with golde. 152-3 Inv. Ch. Goods Staff. in Ann. Litchfield IV. 50 One vestement of these wore conered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with sylner and with golde. 152-3 Inv. Ch. Goods Staff. in Ann. Litchfield IV. 50 One vestement of shooth his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. 1623 Cockean, Diaper, a fine kinde of Linnin, not wonen after the common fashion, but in certaine workes. 1624 Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 364 One suite of damaske and another of diaper for his table. 1662 Vestry 188. (Suttees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and naphin, 12s. 6d. 1721 Lond. Gaz. No 6020/4 Diapers, Damasks, Huckahacks. 1840 Bariana Ingol. Leg., Jackd. Rehims, A naphin. Of the best white dia

II. 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric.

1830 Edin. Encycl. VI. 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper. 1882 Beck Draper's Dict. 97 Some of the diapers are very curious. One of them consists of a series of castles; in each are two men holding hawks; the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fonteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc.

1851 Turnera Donn. Archit. I. vi. 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls. 1863 Siz G. G. Scott Westm. Abbey (ed. 2) 61 The glass. is decorated on its face with gold diaper. 1866 Athenzum 17 Nov. 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background. 1884. Pall Mall G. 11 Sept. 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

18. Heraldry. A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface

in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the

of a shield and form the ground on which the bearing is charged. See DIAPRE.

1634 PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc. III. 159 Some charge their Scotcheons.. with diaper as the French. 1882 CISSANS Handok. Her. v. 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

C. fig. Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 Maides Metam. II. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred.

III. 5. attrib. a. Of or made of diaper (see I). (In quot. 1407 perh. for F. diapré, diapered.)
1497 Old City Acc. Bk. in Archaol. Inn. XLIII, Itm a table cloth diapre. 1538 Bury Wills (1850) 134 A dyeper towell of vij yarde longe. 1599 Nottingham Kec. IV. 250 Halfe a dosen of diaper napkins.. one diaper table cloathe. 1604 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owld dipar tablecloth. 1676 Lond. Gaz. No. 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. Customs (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. 1863 Miss Baaddon J. Marchmont I. ii. 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

b. Having a pattern of this kind diapered. III. 5. attrib. a. Of or made of diaper (see 1).

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as diaper-work, -pattern, -couching.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper werk ij. 160a CABEW Cornwall (1811) 303 Two moor stones...somewhat curionsly hewed, with diaper work. 1760 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. I. 392 Both of them were curionsly wrought by Diaper-work Carvings. 1838 Archwed. XXVII. 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry. 1889 Tunne Dom. Archit. III. 132 The spandrel of the nrch is carved with a sort of diaper puttern. 1874 PARKER Illustr. Goth. Archit. 11. 17. 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work. 1876 GWILT Archit. Gloss. 1231 Diaper Work, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 132 Diaper couching, a variety of couching used in Church Work. 1886 RUSKIN Praterita I. 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles.

Diaper (doi'apo1), v. [prob. a. F. diaprer, OF.

Diaper (dai apor), v. [prob. a. F. diaprer, OF. diasprer, f. diapre, diaspre: see prec. sb.]

I. trans. To diversify the surface or ground of

(anything) with a small uniform pattern; now spec. with one consisting of or based upon a diamondshaped reticulation.

with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia 711 And cled hyr wele... In clath, dyopret of gold fyne. c 1386 Chaucha Knl.'s T. 1300 Conered in clooth of gold dyapered weel. c 1400 Kon. Rose 934 And it [the bow] was peynted wel and thwiten, And over-al diapred and writen With ladies and with bacheleres. ?c 1475 Sgr. lovue Degre 744 With damaske white, and asure blewe, Wel dyapred with lyllyes newe. 1680 Monden Geog. Rect. (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1842-76 Gwill Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1842-76 Gwill Artists. 3 02 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

2. transf. and fig. To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate. 1502 Greens Upst. Courtier, Fragrante flowres that diapred this valley. 1603 Florid Montaigne 11. xii. (1632) 300 The wheelings.. of the celestiall bodies diapred in colours. 1613 W. Browne Brit. Past. 1. i, The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 380 Such flowers as Nature usually diapers the Earth with. 1862 Sala Seven Sons I. ix. 200 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapered the woodland distance. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. IX. xx. v. 97 Six coffecups, very pretty, well diaper-dy, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value.

3. intr. To do diaper-work; to flourish. 1573 Art of Limming 8 How to florishe or diaper with a pensel over silver or goulde. Ibid. (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Cerius with a pensill and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver. 1634 Peachan Gent. Exerc. 1. xiv. 46 If you Diaper upon folds, let your worke be broken.

Diapered (doi ăpold), fpl. a. [f. prec. +-ED:

Diapered (dəi ăpərd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED: = F. diapré, OF. diaspré.]

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1. 1400 Morte Arth. 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dynperde wedis. c.1400 MADNOEV. (1839) xxii. 233 All clothed in clothes dyapred of red selk all wronght with gold. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Diaperd or Diapred, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 50 The backside of a... sweet Brier Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 B. TAVLOR Faust (1875) II. 11. 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs. 1873 Ferguson in Tristram Moab 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen. 1881 Every Man his own Machanic \$798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lys, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

b. Heraldry: see DIAPER 18. 4. b.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry 1. v. (1660) 31 That field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the Frets. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xix, 303 The seal of Jaspar Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the Planta Genista.

c. transf. and fig.

1595 Spenser Epithal. 51 And let the ground .. Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along, And diapred lyke the discolored mead. 1597 Pilgr. Parnass. III. 305, I like this grassic diapred greene earth. 1650 R. Mason in Bukuer's Authropomet. Let, to Author, Any vegitable on the diaper'd earth. a 1849 J. C. Mascan Poems (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky.

Di'apering, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING l.]

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1666 Peacham Art of Drawing 34 Diapering. is. a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all); it chiefly serveth to counterferit cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-brancht, Velvet, Chamlet,

by the Mediæval armorists.. This was usually effected hy covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

2. A diaper pattern; diaper-work collectively.

1875 FORTNUM Majolica viii. 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers interwined. 1882 CUSSANS Handble. Her. 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not .. enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

† Diapery, diapry, sb. Obs. [f. Diaper, after collective nouns in -ERY; in sense 1 perh. ad. OF. diaspré, diapré 'diapered (stnff)'.]

1. = DIAPER sb. 1.

OF. diaspré, diapré 'diapered (stnff)'.]

1. = DIAPER sb. 1.
2. 1460 J. Russell. Bb. Nurture 193 Cover by enppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of diapery.

2. Diaper-work; fig. variegated face (of the earth).
1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (636) 119 The little Bee, so soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery.
1 Diapery, diapry, a. Obs. [f. DIAPER sb. + v1: cf. papery, wintry.] Of the nature of diaper or diaper-work; chequered with varions colouring.
1508 Sylvester Du Bartas II. I Handierrafts 654 The diapry mansions where mankinde doth trade Were built in six dayes. Ibid. II. ii. Colonies 428 They lie neerer the diapry verges Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.
1 Dia phanal, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. mod.L. and Romanic stem diaphan- (see DIAPHANE) + -AL.]

and Romanic stem diaphan- (see DIAPHANE) + -AL.]

and Romanic stem diaphan- (see DIAPHANE) + -AL.]

A. adj. = DIAPHANOUS.
1607 B. Jonson Entertainment to K. & Q. at Theobalds
(22 May), Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like... stones of orient and transparent hues.
a 1645 W. Baowse Love Poems Wks. (1869) II. 276 By thy chaster fire will all Be so wrought diaphanall.

B. sb. A diaphanous or transparent body.
1633 Shialey Court Secret 1., If you find Within that great diaphanal [the Soul] an atom Look black as guilty.

Diaphane (dəiˈatē-in), a. and sb. [a. F. diaphane (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. Pr. diafan, It., Sp., Pg. diafano, med. and mod.L. diaphan-us; f. Gr. δια-φανής transparent, f. δια- through + φανης showing, appearing, from φαίνειν to show, cause to appear.]
† A. adj. = DIAPHANOUS, transparent. Obs.

appearing, from φαίνειν to show, cause to appear.]
† A. adj. = Diaphanous, transparent. Obs.
1561 Eden Arte of Nanig. 1. i, Diaphane or transparent bodyes. 1594 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits vi. (1596) 77
Some have colours, and some are diaphane and transparant.
1824 Ann. Reg. 270\* A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs.

B. sb. I. A transparent body or substance; a

B. sb. I. A transparent body or substance; a transparency.

[1677] HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. II. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divers of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole Diaghamm of the Air and Ether is in one common appellation called Heaven; which is the denomination here given to this Expansum.] 1840 Mas. Browning Drama of Exile Poems (1889) I. 100 Through the crystal diaphane.

2. A silk stuff: see quot.
1844 [see A.] 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 153 Diaghame, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† Diaphaned, ppl. a. Ohs. [tept. F. diaphane].

+ Di aphaned, ppl. a. Obs. [repr. F. diaphane, pa. pple. of diaphaner to make transparent (Cotgr.).]

pa. ppie. oi arapnaner to make transparent.

Made diaphanous; transparent.

roso tr. Boccalini 53 (T.) Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies diaphaned or transparent.

Diaphaneity (doi;æ:fanī\*iti). Also 7 -iety. [mod. f. Gr. διαφανής, stem διαφανε-, transparent, Imod. I. Gr. διαφανης, stem διαφανης, transparent, or διαφάνεια transparency: see -ITY. Perhaps originating in a med. or mod.L. \*diaphaneitās. Occurring in F. (diaphaneité) in 14th c. (Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. late in 17th c., an earlier synonym being DIAPHANITY. The corresponding form of the adj. is diaphaneous.] The quality of being freely pervious to light: transparency.

the adj. is diaphaneous.] The quality of being freely pervious to light; transparency.

1666 BOYLE NEW Exp. Phys. Mech. XXXVII. 311 The Diaphaneity of the Air.

1661 — Examen vii. (1682) 83 The difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal.

1662 Merrett It. Neris Art of Glass XXXVI, Until the Seagreen lose it's transparence and diaphaneitie.

1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 3046 The different Diaphaneities of the Humors of the Eye.

1678 Hobbes Decam. ix. 121 The Causes of Diaphaniety and Refraction.

1825 New Monthly Mag.

XIII. 206 The diaphaneity of the material.

1837 Whewell.

Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) II. 399 The diaphaneity of bodies is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat.

Diaphaneous, obs. var. Diaphanous.

† Diaphanic, a. Obs. [irreg. f. Gr. διαφανής, or f. Romanic stem diaphan- (see Diaphane) + -10.]

= Diaphanous.

= DIAPHANOUS. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. i. § 6 Vast, open, subtile, dia-

Diaphanie, or transparent body.

| Diaphanie (dia fani). [mod.F. diaphanie, f. diaphane: see DIAPHANE.] The name given to a process for the imitation of painted or stained

glass.

1859 Ecclesiol. XX. 122 A French invention called Diaphanie—a transparent coloured paper.. intended to be applied to plain glass. 1869 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 289/1, I have .. decorated a window in diaphanie. 1874 (title), Designs for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

† **Diapha nity.** Obs. [ad. obs. F. diaphanitie (Palissy, 16th c.) = Sp. diafanidad, It. diafanida, f. F. diaphane, It. diafan-o, med. L. diaphan-us: see Diaphane and -ity.] = Diaphaneity.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie, Being of wonderfull and excellent Diaphanitie. 1577 Dee Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 9 The

Stone was of his natural Diaphanitie. 1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. 1. 55 If it be made hot in a crusible. .it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanity. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous. . which diaphanity might perchance hinder the appearance both of its cavity and angularity.

Thanhanoumeter. If Contact the second contact the

**Diaphano meter.** [f. Gr. διαφανής transparent, or rather its med.L. and Romanic adapta-Diaphano meter. tion diaphano- + - METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.]

tion diaphano-+-METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.] A measurer of transparency; spee, an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere.

1789 Titloch's Philos. Mag. III. 377 (Article) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer. The diaphanometer is designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us. The measure of transparency. is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible. 1807 T. Young Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts II. 74. 1857 J. P. Nichol Cycl. Phys. Sc.

Diaphanoscope (dajac fano skōup). [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ-οs observing.]

+1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive

+1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive

photographs. Obs.

1868 Chambers' Encycl. 111. 538/1 Diapha'noscope, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence Diaphano scopy,

illuminated by electricity. Hence **Diaphano'scopy**, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope, 183, O. Rev. July & The long promised but never perfected diaphanoscope, 183, Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaphanoscopy, a term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube. **Diaphanous** (doi<sub>1</sub>ae'fānəs), a. Also 7 diaphaneous. [f. med. L. diaphan-us (see Diaphane) + -nus. The form diaphaneous more closely represented the Gr.: cf. Diaphaneus. Permitting the free passage of light and vision: perfectly trapsthe free passage of light and vision; perfectly trans-

parent; pellucid.

the free passage of light and vision; perfectly transparent; pellucid.

1614 RALEGH Hist. World I. i. § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaning to a Diaphanous body.

163 T. Aoams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear. c 1645 Howell Lett. I. 1. xxix, To transmute Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is. 1669 W. Simboon Hydrol. Chym. 10 The diaphaneous texture of the particles in the vitrioline solution. 1680 lionie 50 keept. Chem. 1934 Honores are in a diaphanous extracted in the vitrioline solution. 1680 lionie 50 keept. Chem. 1934 Honores are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 Penny Cycl. I. 450/2 The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous to translucent. 1868 Duncan Insect World ii. 50 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous. 1895 The Lady 31 Jan. 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with . white ribbons.

Hence Diaphanously adv., in a diaphanous manner, transparently; Diaphanousness, diaphanous quality, transparency.

1683 E. Hookea Pref. Fpist. Pordage's Mystic Div., Most Diaphanously, perspicuously, no less clearly. than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystall. 1710 T. Fulle Pharm. 1727 Bailey vol. 11, Diaphaneity, Diaphanousness, the property of a diaphanous Body.

Diaphemetric (doilarimetrik), a. [mod. f. Gr. δiα- apart (Dia-¹) + ἀφή touch + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative factile sensibility of parts.

Relating to the measurement of the comparative

teatile sensibility of parts.

Diaphemetric compasses, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the ÆSTHESIOMETER.' (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

18. in Dunglison.

Diaphonic (dəiafp nik), a. [f. as DIAPHON-Y

+-ic.] Also Diaphonical.

1. Of or pertaining to diaphony: see DIAPHONY 2. 1822 New Monthly Mag. VI. 201 To give a concert with full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle. 2. = DIACOUSTIC.

1775 Ash, Diaphonic. 1846 Worcester, Diaphonic, Dia-

Diaphonics. ? Obs. If. as pl. of prec.: see

Diaphonics. ? Obs. [f. as pl. of prec.: see -ICS.] = DiaCoustics, 1683 Phil. Trans. XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1704 J. Harrs Lex. Techn., Diacousticks, or Diaphonicks, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums. † Dia-phonist. Obs. rare - o. [f. next + -187.] 1656 [ILOUNT Glosser, Diaphonist, he that makes divers

† Dia phonist. Obs. rare = 0. [f. next + -18T.]

Diaphony (doi; æ foni). Mus. [ad. late L. diahōnia dissonance, discord, a. Gr. διαφωνία discord, f. διάφωνος dissonant, f. δια- apart + φωνείν to sound. Cf. F. diaphonie, 18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] +1. In etymol. sense: Discord. Obs.—9

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diaphony, a divers sound, a discord.

2. In mediæval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths,

fifths, and octaves: the same as Organium.

But some suppose it to have menut a system in which the parts were sung responsively at these intervals.

1834 A. Meranick Albrechtsberger's Theoret. Wks. 154 note.

1871 Q. Rev. No. 261. 158 We might add no harmony, for

the diaphony employed. .is to our ears most terrible discord. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove Dict. Mas. I. 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum. 1881 ΜΑΓΓΑΙΡΙΚ (Counter), i. r Diaphony. may have meant alternation or response. . the parts . . were sung in succession and not together.

|| Diaphoresis (doi:aiorrsis). Med. [I. diaphorēsis, a. Gr. διαφόρησιs a sweat, perspiration, f. διαφορείν to carry off, spec. to throw off by perspiration for the Mass through the dose five carry. I Perspiration.

tion, f. δια-through + φορείν to carry.] Perspiration;

tion, 1. δια-through + φορείν to carry.] Perspiration; especially, that produced by artificial means.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diaphoresis, evaporation, as by sweating. 1710 T. Fullea Pharm.

Extemp. to This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always certain. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 93 In the Height of Fevers., it is very effectual. to forward a Diaphoresis. 1876

Baatholow Mat. Med. (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well enveloped in blankets.

Dispharestic (Asix Forestile) 2. 2014 ct. 2514

Diaphoretic (dai: afore tik), a. and sb. Med. [ad. L. diaphorēticus, a. Gr. διαφορητικός promoting perspiration, f. διαφόρησις: see prec. So F. diaphoretique, in 14th c. diaforetique in Hatz.-Darm.]

A. adj. Having the property of inducing or pro-

A. adj. Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorifice.

1563 T. Gale Antidol. 1. iv. 3 The simples Diaphoretik are these.

1631 H. Shialey Marl, Souldier in. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. 1. 219 Diophoratick Medicines to expell Ill vapours from the noble parts by sweate.

1680 MORDEN Geog. Recl. (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretick.

1735 Baadley Fam. Dict. s.v. Antimony, To prepare Diaphoretick Antimony, 1883-4 Med. Ann. 44/1 It is directive but not diaphoretic.

B. sb. A medicinal agent having this property.

B. sb. A medicinal agent having this property.

1656 Riddler Pract. Physick 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks. 1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick 1732 Alaburthnot Fulles of Diet 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 Roberts Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I. 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration.

† Diaphore tical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

= Diaphoretic a.

= DIAPHORETIC a.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 341 The ashes of a goats horn incorporat into an vnguent with oile of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therwith.

1605 Timme Quersit. II. vii. 141 Why it should be diaphoretical that is to say, apt to prousbe sweates.

1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality.

Diaphoric (dəiāfφrik), a. Math. [f. Gr. δια-

φορος different + -10.] Of or pertaining to difference; in diaphoric function, a function of the differences

of variables.

1883 CAYLEY in Camb. Phil. Trans. XIII. 12 The function 1883 CAYLEY in Came. Pril. 17ans. A111, 12 Inc materials. is a function of the differences of the variables. Any such function is said to be 'diaphoric': and it is easy to see that taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric function is always curtate, 1893 LLOYO TANNER in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. XXIV. 264.

Diaphorite (doi ne forsit). Min. [f. Gr. διά-φορο different, διαφορά difference, distinction + -ITE.] + a. A name formerly used for an altered rhodonite related to allagite. b. A name given by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of Freieslebenite.

1868 DANA Min. Index, Diaphorite, v. Allagite. 1871 Amer. Irnl. Sc. Ser. III. I. 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name diaphorite to

orthorhombic.

Diaphragm (dəi afram), sb. Also 7- agme. [ad. L. diaphragma, a. Gr. διάφραγμα, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', f. δια- through, apart + φράγμα fence, f. φράσσειν to fence in, hedge round. Long used in L. form. Cf. F. diaphragme,

in 13-14th c. diaffragme (Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. 1. Anat. The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the the charge for the the charge for the charg divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity;

the midriff.

the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hiccough; hence to move the diaphragm, to excite laughter.

1308 Taxvisa Barth, De P. R. vii. Iv. (1495) 269 Diafragma is a skynne that departyth and is sette bitwene the bowels and the spirytuall membres. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.

1504 T. B. La Primaul. Ir. Acad. It. 220 There is a partition called diaphragma by the Graccians, which separateth the instruments of the vital partes, from the nourishing parts, 1636 Bacon Syhra § 697 It is true that they [Insecta] have (some of them) Diaphragm and au Intestine. 1630 Gaute Hofy Madin. 293 It still moues my Diaphragme, what once mou'd the Spleene of Cyrus. 1685 Bovie Eng. Notion Nat. 326 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lungs, the Diaphragma. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 369 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 Daawin Emotions viii, 202 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. 1875 Blake Zool. Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. generally. Applied to anything natural or arti-

2. generally. Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves

as a partition.

1660 Bovle New. Exp. Phys. Mech. xxiv. 192 Certain
Diaphragmes, consisting of the coats of the bubbles.

1862
M. Hofkins Hawaii 27 That this fiery bottom was only a

roof or diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and sulidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1891 Patl MatlG, 21 Aug. 6/2 A real advance in cartography was made when Discarch of Messena (390-290 a.c.) introduced the parallel of Rhodes. This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. a. Zool. A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells. Also applied

to the operculum of a gastropod.

1655 Hooke Microgr. 111 These shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili. 728 Woodwad Fessils (1), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms. 1858 Genke Hist. Bonder v. 68 The same thin diaphragms., marked the successive stages of the animal's growth. 1880 A. R. Wallace List. Life v. 76 Some .. which close the nouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted muchs.

b. Bot. A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.

plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.

1665 Hoore Microge, 115 No to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does.

1874 Cooke Fungi 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears.

1884 Bowen & Scott De Bary's Phaner.

127 The air passages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons. the internodes and petioles or conical leaves of the Marsilineeze, the leaves of the Isoetez, etc. are partitioned by diaphragms. Did. 219 The one-layered diaphragms. in the leaf of Pistia.

4. Mech. A this laming or plate sarving as a

4. Mech. A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such pur-

4. Mich. A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected; e.g.

a. A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe; in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light.

1665 Hooke Microgr. Pref., The Ray.. passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragme. 1669 Bovee Contin. New Exp. it. (1682) J A Diaphragma or Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.]. 1682 W cekly Mem. Ingen. 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXIII. 203 Several diaphragms of pasteboard.. to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1860 Phil. XC. 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was \(\frac{1}{2}\) an inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope. 1850 Chunn Locks \(\frac{1}{2}\) Keys \(\frac{1}{2}\) To a lime with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1872 Huxley Phys. ix. 299 To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays. 1203 transf. 1860 TynoLL Glac. L. xxvii. 207 The clouds. had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1867 A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronunc. I. iii. 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm. 1878 Fosta Phys. III. ii. 397 The iris serving as a diaphragm.

b. The porous cup of a voltaic cell. 1870 R. M. Fercuson Electr. 136 Taking 14 for diaphragm or porous cell. 1885 Warson & Burbury Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 234 The hydrogen H2 does not as in that case remain free. It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

c. A membrane stretched in or on a frame; a wibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. I. (1856) 483 The kayack itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame. 1865 Reader 15 Sept. 796 An ear-trumpet, across the mouth of which was stret

5. attrib., as diaphragm current, eyepiece, nerve,

plate, etc.

1667 R. Lower in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 A dog, whose Dia-phragme-nerves are cut. 1850 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (186a) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaphragm currents*, electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

Hence || Diaphragma Igia, Diaphragmata Igia [Gr. ἄλγος, -αλγια pain], pain in the diaphragm; || Diaphragmatitis, -mitis, inflammation of the diaphragm; Diaphra gmatocele, hernia of the

diaphragm; Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 11. 6/2 The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation..termed diaphragmatis. 1854-67 C. A. HARIS Dict. Med. Terminol., Diaphragmalgia, Diaphragmatocele. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 293 Diaphragmatographragmalgia. Ibid., The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis.

Diaphragm, v. [f. prec.] trans. To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. To diaphragm down, in Offics: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a

central aperture (see prec. sb. 4 a).

1879 H. Gavaa in Proc. R. Dubl. Soc. 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down. 1894 Bril. 7pnl. Photogr. XLI. 1 If both [lenses] are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.

Diaphra gmal, a. [f. DIAPHRAGM + -AL.] Of the nature of a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1890 Darwin's Expr. Emotions (ed. 2) iii. 85 note, The diaphragmal respiration.

Diaphragmatic (dəi:ăfrægmætik), a. [mod. Fi. Gr. διαφραγματ-, stem of διάφραγμα DIAPHRAGM: see -10. Cf. F. diaphragmatique (Paré 16th c.)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature

of a diaphragm.

of a diaphragm.

1566 BLOUNT Glassogr. s.v. Vein, Diaphragmatick veins, the midriff veins.

1755 Spay in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 478

The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach.

1836 Blackvo. Mag. XXXIX. 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion, which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a guffaw.

1878 FOSTEA Phys. n. ii. § 1. 259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic.

1881 Mivast Cat 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition.

Diaphragmatically, adv. [f. picc. +-AL1 + -LY2.] In a diaphragmatic manner; by means of the diaphragm.

of the diaphragm.

1888 Cassell's Fam. Mag. Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavi-

Diaphragmed, ppl. a. [f. DIAPHRAGM v. or sb. + -ED.] Furnished with a diaphragm or dia-

1665 HOOKE Microgr. 114 The pores .. were they diaphragm'd, like those of Cork, would afford us .. ten times as many little cells.

Diaphysis (dəi æfisis). [ad. Gr. διάφυσις a growing through, also a point of separation, f. δια-

growing through, also a point of separation, 1. oiathrough, apart  $+\phi v e i \nu$  to produce, hring fortb.]

1. Anat. 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1831 R. Knox Cloquel's Anat. 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted.

1890 W. J. Walsham Surgery (ed. 3) III. 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses.

1891 Lancet 3 Oct. 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis.

physis.

2. Bot. 'A præternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (Treas, Bot,

1866).

Hence Diaphy sial a., of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

|| Diaplasis (doi | e plăsis). Surg. fmod.L., a. || Diaplasis (doi<sub>1</sub>ærplásis), Surg. [mod.L., a. Gr. διάπλασιε a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. διαπλάσσειν to form, mould.] (See quots.) 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diaplasis, is the setting of a Limb which was out of joynt. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1837 Dunclison Med. Lex. 232 In French surgery.. Diaplasis and Anaplasis mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

† Diapla stic, a. and sb. Obs. [f. same etymon see Press Press. 282 Pt. 4870.]

1 Stapita state is and so cost [1. Saint etymon as prec. : see Plastic.]
1721 Bailey, Diaptasticks (in Pharmacy), medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
1 Dia proce. Med. Obs. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπνοή in Galen, perspiration.] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wes. Vocab., Diapnoe, a breathing forth. 1706 Phillips, Diaphoresis or Diapnoe. Hence Diapno genons, Diapno io adjs., pro-

ducing a moderate perspiration.

1837 Dunglison Med. Lex. 699 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, diapnogenous.

Diapophysis (dəiăp@fisis). Anat. Pl.-physes. [f. Gr. δία through, apart + ἀπόφυσις offshoot, Apophysis.] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

forming lateral processes of the neural arch. In the cervical vertebra of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebrae by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebrae by short processes of the centrum (Syd., Soc., Lex.).

1854 Owen Skeleton in Circ., Soc. Organ, Nat. I. 168 The neural arch. also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses', 1872 Minnar Elem. Anat. vi. (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of adiapophysis.

Hence Diapophysial a., of or belonging to a diapophysis.

Adiapophysis.

1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat. I. 206 The bones... manifest more of their diapophysial character than their homotypes do in the occipital segment.

|| Diaporesis (doi:apori:sis). Rhet. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπόρησιs a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to

be at a loss, which of two or more courses, state-

ments, etc., to adopt.

1678 PHILLIPS, Diaforesis, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made. [So in later Dicts.]

1844 J. W. Gubbs Philol. Studies (1857) 215 Aporia..called also diaporesis. The Latin term is addubitatio.

† Dia porous, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δια- through + -ποροs passing through, f. πόροs passage, pore: cf. εύποροs easy to pass through.] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through.

1682 EVELYN Mem. 24 Mar., A discourse of, the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass. that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c., did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow... other reds and whites not at all beyond the superfices.

superfices. **Diapositive** (dəiăpφ zitiv). *Photogr*. [f. Gr. δια- through + Positive.] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern

1893 Voice (N. Y.) 30 Nov., An ordinary negative. is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a diapositive made from it.

† Di'apre, a. Her. Obs. [a. F. diapré dia-

† Di'apre, a. Her. Obs. [a. F. diapre diapered.] = DIAPERED I b. 156 LEGH Armorie (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engrailed Ermine. If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre. 1586 FERNE Blaz. Gentrie 1. 150 A coat-armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leaues, or flowers, be aptest to occupy such coates. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diapre or Diapered, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work; and filling the same with variety of figures.

† Di'aprize, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. F. diapr-er to Diapere + 1ZE.] = DIAPER v.

† Di'aprize, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. F. diapr-er to Diaper + 1.72] = Diaper v.

1626 Lisle Du Bartas, Noe 116 The diaprized ridges [narges diaprez] And faire endented banks of Tegil bursting bridges. [Cf. Diaper a., second quot.]

† Diapru'ne, Obs. Also diaprunum. [ad. med. L. diaprūnum, f. Dia-2+ L. prūnum plum. In F. diaprun (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.) formerly diaprunum.] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning feavers' (Physical Dict. 1657).

1625 Hart Anal. Ur. II. i. 55 They had purged him.. with Diaprunum. 1629 J. W. tt. Guitert's Char. Physic 1.

23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes.

Diapry, sb. and a.; see Diaperry. Diapry, sb. and a.: see DIAPERY.

† Diapsalm. Obs. In 4 diasalm, 8 diapsalma. [a. L. diapsalma (Jerome), a. Gr. διάψαλμα, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the

ψαλμα, used by the LXX in the Fsaims for the Heb. Selah.] (See quots.)

138a Wyclip Ps. Prol. iii, The deuysconn of salmys that ben clepid diasalmys ben in noumbre of seventi and fine. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapsalma, a Pause or change of Note in Singing. [1877 JENNINGS & Lowe Ps. Introd. 28 Διάψαλμα then means probably a musical interlude, perhaps of a forte character.]

haps of a forte character.]

|| Diapye'sis. Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπύησις, f. διαπωείν to suppurate.] Suppuration. Hence Diapye tia a. and sb., Diapyetical a.

1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 699 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapyetical. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapyeticks, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diapyesis.

Diaquilon, obs. form of Diachylon.

Diarch (doi'aik), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δι- twice + dρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root. wood) of the root.

wood) of the root.

1884 Bower & Scott De Barr's Phaner. 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases... diametrally diarch. 16id., 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch. 1887 HILLHOUSE Strasburger's Pract. Bot. 188 The roots of .. ferns are generally diarch.

**Diarchy** (doi aiki). [f. Gr. δι- twice + -aρχία rule: cf. μοναρχία rule of one; f. άρχός chief.]

A government by two rulers.

1835 THIRLWALL Greece 1. viii. 318 A diarchy, though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government.

Diaria, obs. form of DIARBHEA.

Diarial (dəi e rial), a. [f. L. diari-um DIARY sb.

Diarial (dəi ē riāl), a. [f. L. diāri-um Diary sb. +-Al.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary. 1845 W. L. Alexander Mem. F. Watson Pref. 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings. 1885 G. Merroutin Diana I. i. 2 The diarial record. 1888 A. G. Draper in Amer. Ann. Deaf Apr. 124 Letters and diarial extracts, Diarian (dəi ē riān), a. and sb. [f. as proc. +-An.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diary or journal; † journalistic (obs.).
1774 (title) The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the Ladies' Diary, from 1704 to 1760. 1785 Crabbe Newspaper Wks. 1834 II. 137 Diarian sages greet their brother sage. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Rovul, for Oliver Wks. II. 392 His strength in fields diarian dares be try?

B. sb. The author or writer of a diary; † a jour-

B. sb. The author or writer of a diary; + a jour-

nanst. rare.

1800 Morn. Her. in Spirit Publ. Yrnls. (1801) IV. 148
A Diarian [an article is so signed].

Diariness. nonce-vod. [f. DIARY sb. + -NESS.]
The quality characteristic of a diary.

1891 Murray's Mag. Sept. 464 The 'diariness' of his writing makes us regret that..he should have sought publication.

Diariest (Activity)

Diarist (dəi arist). [f. DIARY sb. + -IST.] One

who keeps a diary; the author of a diary.

1818 in Todo. 1826 Scott Rev. Pepys' Mem. (1849) 107
The characters of the two diarists were essentially different.

1824 Lowell. Yrnl. in Italy Prose Wks. 1890 I. 121 The
English language...can show but one sincere diarist, Pepys.

1856 Sat. Rev. II. 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist.

Diaristic (doiaristik), a. [f. prec. +-IC.] Of the style of a diarist; of the nature of a diary.

1884 Manch. Even. News 2 Apr., Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war. 1891 Murray's Mag. Oct. 676 His letters and diaristic fragments.

Diarize (doi'aroiz), v. [f. DIARY sb.+-IZE.] intr.

To write a record of events in a diary. Hence Diarizing vall. sb. and 401. a.

To write a record of events in a diary. Hence Diarizing vil. sb. and ppl. a.

18a7 Moore Diary 6-31 Mar. V. 161 [I] have not had time to diarize, so must record by wholesale what I remember. 1853 Lockharin Croker Papers (1884) III. xxviii, 1953. I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diarizing Malagrowther. 1854 Fraser's Mag. XLIX. 443 Where is the man who, when he diarizes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

Diarrhoga (deiārrā). Also 4-5 diaria, 6-diarrhea. [a. L. diarrhaa, a. Gr. διάρροια a flowing through, diarrhoca, f. διαρρέ-ειν to flow through.]

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent eva-

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with griping pains.

In 27th c. usually with the, in 18th with a, now (in literary and educated use) without article.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. li. (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyze of the wombe. 1544 Pharer Regim. Lyfe (1545) H viij b, The sayde fluxe is named diarrhea. 1564 Str. W. Cert. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. II. 291 The Quenes Majesty fell perillosly sick on Saturday last, the accident cam to that which they call diarrhea. 1559 R. Anorsose tr. Alexis' Secr. iv. 1. 12 To remedie the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhea. 1598 Svivester Du Bartas. Ii. Furies, The diarrhea and the burning-fever in Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour. 1658 Rowland Moufet's Theat. Ins. 1104 They stay also the Dyarrhea. kill and drive out all Belly-worms. c1723 Pope Let. to Gay (1735) I. 323 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhea. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 269 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrheas. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 3rnt. IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhea. 1800 Med. 5co. 110 Med. 1800 Med. 1800 Med. 5co. 1800 Med. 5co. 1800 Med. 5co. 1800 Med. 5co. 18

Diarrhœic (deiarrik), a. [f. as prec. + -1c.]
Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhœa.
1876 Wagner's Gen. Pathol. (ed. 6) 86. 1894 Daily News
25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhœic complaints that the increase was most marked.

Diarrhœtic, -rhetic (dəiăre tik, -rī tik), a. [f.

DIABRHEA, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjectives in -TIROS. (The actual verbal adj. from διαρρέ-ειν is διάρρυτ-os, which would have given

chappe-ev is onappor-os, which would have given diarrhytic.] = Diarrheelic.

Also confused with diuretic.

1656 Blouwn Clossogr., Diarrhoetick, that hath a Lask or loosness in the belly without inflammation. α 1735 Arauth-Not (J.), Millet is diarrhoetick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diarrhetic, Diarrhetic, same as Diarrheic.

Diarthrodial (dəi;asþrōu·dial), a. Anat. DI- pref.3 (Gr. δια-) + ARTHRODIAL.] Pertaining

DI- pref. 3 (Gr. δια-) + ARTHRODIAL.] Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis.

\*Diarthrodial cartilages: the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones 1 (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

\*1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 285 The diarthrodial cartilages... have disappeared. 1845 Tood & Bowman Phys. Anat. I. 88 The bones entering into the composition of diarthrodial joints. 1876 QUAIN Elem. Anat. (ed. 8) I. 132 Certain forms of diarthrodial joint have received special names.

Diarthrosis (dəi alþrousis). Anat. [f. Dipref.<sup>3</sup> (Gr. δια-) + ἄρθρωσις Arthrosis, articulation.] The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis.

another; free arthrosis.

1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 3 b, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis; for asmuch as the mouyng of these bones is most obscure.

1624 T. Johnson Parry's Chirurg, xvi. xxxv. (1678) 365 The wrist. consisting of a composure of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis.

1628 Sta T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 59 The Diarthrosis or motive Articulation.

1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 283 The rotatory diarthrosis. is that which allows only motions of rotation.

1842 E. Wilson Anat. Vade M. (ed. 2) 92 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body.

Thioway (dai'xi) th. [ad. I. digreson daily

Diary (doi ări), sb. [ad. L. diāri-um daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f. die-s day: in form, a subst. use of the neuter of diārius adj. (see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L. See -ARIUM, -ARY 1 B. 2.]

1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under

fecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1581 WM, Fleetwood in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 11, 283

Thus most humbly I send unto yor good Lo. this last weeks Diarye. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. ii. § 11. 14 It is .. an vse well received in enterprises memorable... to keepe Dyaries of that which passeth continually. 1642 Answ. to Printed Bh. 14 A diary... of the Parliament held 1 Hen. 4. 1652-62 Hevelin Cosmogr. Introd. (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day. 1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air. 1684 Peter (title), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna. 1765 T. Hutchinson Hist. Mass. I. ii. 213 Goffe kept a journal or diary. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Diaries, We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 Med. Fynd. X. 305 As 1 kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect. 1889 Jessop Coming of Friarr iii. 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals... but momasteries did. Mod. The entries of a private diary. attrib. 1891 Fall Mall G. 25 Apr. 2/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant.

2 A book prepared for keeping a daily record.

defendant,

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record,
with winted dates for daily or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calen-dars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of

importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit. A diary in this sense may vary in size from n folio volume, arge enough to hold a detailed duly record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference. 1605 B. Jonson Volpone 1v. 1, This is my diary, Wherin I note my actions of the day. 1648 Howell, For. Trav. (Arb.) 20 He must alwayes have a Diary about him. to set down what. his Eyes meetes with most remarquable. 1662 B. Newron (title), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac. 1800 W. Ronson (title), A Perpetual Diary; or, Reflection's Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel. 1879 Print. Trades Yrnl. xxviii. 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary, 1bid. xxix. 6 The diary before us. is a stout quarto. 1833 Whitaker's Alm. 456 The English Citizen's Diary. showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when lnland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

† 3. Short for diary fever: see DIARY a. 1. Obs. 1659 Hosn & Ros. Gate Lang. Unl. xxiv. § 310 A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not beyond that time. 1657 G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind. 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary. 1684 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compit. VI. 155 Hippocrates. thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler.

Diary (doi ări), a. [ad. med. L. diāri-us daily,

Diary (doi ari), a. [ad. med. L. diāri-us daily, f. dies day: cf. F. diaire ('fievre ephemere ou diaire') 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

diaire) 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Lasting for one day; ephemeral.

1610 Barrough Meth. Physich iv. ii. (1630) 218 All Diarie feavers be ingendred of an outward Cause. 1611 W. Sclater Key 1620) 183 Those ebimpon, diary dewy Christians, whose goodnesse is dissipate as soone as ener the Sunne beholds it. 1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Ins. 948 These diary creatures break forth out of certain husks of putrefied grapes. 1632 Phil. Trans. XVII. 660 A Diary Period. may be hence expected. 1707 Flover Ph sic. Pulse-Watch 122 Obstructions produce a diary Fever if small, but if great a continent Fever. 1834 J. M. Good Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 596 There are few persons who have not felt this species of diary fever at times. 1883 3yd. Soc. Lex. Diary-fever, a fever lasting one day; also called Ephemera.

† 2. Daily. Obs.

1592 UNTON Corr. Roxb.) 322, I doe kepe a diary memoreal of all the places of our marchinge and incampinge. 1603 Siz C. Heydon Ynd. Astrol. v. 147 Almanack-writers foretelling the diarie state of the weather. 1623 Cockeram, Diarse, daily.

Diasceluast, var. of DIASKEUAST.

| Diaschisma (doiáskizmá). Mus. Also in 8

| Diaschisma (doiāskizmā). Mus. Also in 8 in anglicized form diaschism. [a, Gr. διάσχισμα, f. διασχίζ-ειν to cleave asunder, split.]

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a Diesis. b. In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80:81) and the enharmonic diesis (125: 128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v., The octave contains 61 Diaschisms nearly. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mns. Terms, Diaschisma (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma.

Terms, Diaschisma (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma.

† Diascord. Pharm. Obs. Usually in L. form diascordium. [medical L. diascordium (also mod.F.), for diascordion, from Gr. διά σκορδίων (a preparation) of σκόρδιον scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander Tenerium Scordium': see Dia-2.]

A medicine wade of the dvied leaves of Tenerium A medicine made of the dried leaves of Teucrium Scordium, and many other herbs.

Scordium, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 11. x. § 8 (1873) 140 Except it be treacle.. diascordium.. and a few more. 1654 Whittlock Zootomia 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diascord, sure it could not be amisse. 1797 J. Downing Disorders Horned Cattle 50 The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the curre. 1820 Scort Abbot xxvi, With their sirups, and their julaps, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my Lady What-shall-call'um's powder.

† Diase na. Pharm. Obs. Also 6-7 diasene. [medical L., f. Dia-2+ Senna. Also a. F. diasène, diasenne (Paré, 16th c.).] A purgative electuary of Vol. III.

which senna formed the base; the confection of

scnna.

156a Turner Baths 10 Let the patient be purged with electuarye lenitino or diasene. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11.

v. I. iv. (1651) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diasene, Ilamech, Cassia. 1657 Physical Dict., Diasena, a purging electuary, good against quartan agues.

Diaskeuast (daiāskiu test). Also diasceuast,

scevast. [ad. Gr. διασκευαστής reviser of a poem, interpolator, f. διασκευάζειν, f. διά through + σκευά-(ew to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in refer-

Get to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

1820 Campbell in New Monthly Mag. 1V. 195 They gave the world materials which were capable of being monided by future diascevasts into grand and interesting poems.

1871 tr. Lange's Comm. Jer. 244 The oversight of a diaskenast who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript. 1886 Athenseum 30 Jan. 162/3 Ite has taken upon himself.. the part of a diasceuast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'.

So || Diaskeu'asis [Gr. διασκεύασιs], revision (of a literary work) recension

So || Diaskeu asis [Gr. διασκεύασις], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 Eggeling in Encycl. Brit. XXI. 281 The authorship of this work [Mahâbhārata] is aptly attributed to Vyāsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaskeussis.

† Dia'sper. Obs. Also 6-7 diasprie. [ad. med. L. diasprium, It., Sp., Pg. diaspro jasper.] = JASPER.

188a HESTER Secv. Phiorav. I. Ixv., 78 The other stone was of Diasper, but bright and through shimping with certaine white vaines. 1892 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 53 b, Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diasper of the East. 1638

Sia T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 108 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspries, Calcedons.

|| Diaspora (dəi, æ·spŏră). [a. Gr. διασπορά dispersion, f. διοσπείρ-ειν to disperse, f. διά through

σπείρειν to sow, scatter.]

The Dispersion; i.e. (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John vii. 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pct. i. 1).

Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1). Hence transf.: see quots. (Originating in Deut. xxviii. 25 (Septuagint), έση διασπορά εν πάσαις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς, thou shalt be a diaspora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth.) 1896 C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond. 153 [The Moravian hody's] extensive diaspora work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the continent. 1881 it. Wellhausen in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 420/1 s. v. Israel, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread.

1885 Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 760 s. v. Philo, The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine. 1889 Edin. Rev. No. 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diaspora was being enlarged.

Diaspore (dəi aspōəl). Min. [mod. f. Gr.

διασπορά scattering, dispersion: see prec. So called by Haily, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated.] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly

varying in colour from white to violet, commonly associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 161 The diaspore. is supposed to be a compound of alumine and water. 1873 Frances Chem. (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diaspore.

Diasporometer (doi; a:sporp:m/təz). [mod. f. Gr. διοσπορά dispersion (see above) + -(0) METER.]
An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light.

1807 T. Young Leet. Nat. Phil. 11. 282 His [Rochon's] diasporometer is a compound prism.

Diasprie, var. Diasper, Obs., jasper.

Diastaltic (dəiāstæ ltik), a. [f. Gr. διασταλ-τικός serving to distinguish, in Music 'able to expand or exalt the mind', f. διαστέλλειν to separate, put asunder, f. διάαρατ + στέλλειν to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf. F. diastaltique.]

1. In ancient Greek music: a. Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. b. Applied to a style

of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind.

1774 Burney Hist. Mus. (1789) 1. v. 61 Melopoia was divided into three kinds.. the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhilarating.

2. Phys. 'A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the prival eard.' (Sept. Sept. Line) place through the spinal cord' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Diastallic nervous system, term for the spinal nervous

system.
[Diastaltic appears to be here taken as = transmissive.]
1852 M. Hall (titte), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous
System. 1855 GARRON Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 238 A reduction
and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal
cord. 1879 Cornh. Mag. June 700 Is there anything in
your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

Diastase (doi astēis). Chem. [a.mod.F. diastase,

1833 PAYEN ET PERSOZ Ann. Chim. et Phys. L111. 76 Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a determinés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de diastase qui exprime précisément ce fait.]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud (e.g. in barley and potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (Watts Dict. Chem.). It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc., in the higher animals (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1838 Τ. ΤΗΟΜΙΚΟΝ Chem. Org. Bodies 666 Diastase...is a name given by MM. Payen and Person, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley.

1846 J. BANTER
Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) 1.19 During the germination, some of the elements... in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment. This compound is called... diastase, the effect of which is... to turn all the starch... first, into gum, and then into sugar. 1863-72 WANTS Dict. Chem. II. 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination. 1894 Lancet 3 Nov. 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms.

Ilence Diastasiac, a. = DIASTATIC.
1886 W. JAGO Chem. Wheat 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastasic action.

|| Diastasis (doi; aversasis). Path. [mod L., a. Gr. διάστασιs separation, f. διά apart + στάσιs placing, setting, f. root στα- stand.] Separation of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also,

of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also,

separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

1741 Monko Anat. Bones (ed. 3) 39 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone. 1883

Diastatic (dəlāstætik), a. [ad. Gr. διαστατικός separative, f. διά apart + στατικός causing to stand, f. root στα- stand.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

of clastase, 1881 Atbusson in Nature No. 622, 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 Athenxum 10 Nov. 606/3 Lacquer contains... a peculiar diastatic body containing

Hence Diasta tically adv., after the manner of diastase.

diastase,
1882 tr. Thansing's Beer 201 (Cent. Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances.

† Diastatical, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. +
-AL.] Characterized by transplantation.
1656 S. Boulton (title), Medicina Magica, tamen Physica:
Magical, but Natural Physick; containing the general Cures of all Infirmities, by way of Transplantation.

Diastatite (doita'statoit). Min. [mod. f. Gr. Bidatat-1 divided, separated + ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called (by Breithaupt 1832) as differing in the form of its crystals.
1830 Dana Min. 273.

1850 DANA Min. 273. **Diastem** (doi astem). [ad. Gr. διάστημα: see next. Cf. F. diastème (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming

Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming a single degree of the scale.

1694 Holder Treat. Harmony vi. 110 Diastem signifies an Interval or Space; System, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals. So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem. Tho ... strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree. 1747 51 Chambers Cycl. Dastem, Junusic, a name the antients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a system.

|| Liastema (dəiasti ma'. Pl. diastemata. [L diastema, a. Gr. διάστημα space between, interval.]

1. Mus. = prec.

1. Mus. = prec.

1. Mus. = prec.

1. The service Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 941 Dyastema is contendle space of two voyces other of moo accordynge. 1727 51 [see prec.].

2. Zool. and Anal. An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurrical in most mammals avant man.

two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1854 Owen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat. 1. 235 A long diastema is not. peculiar to the horse. Itid. 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World. the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man; the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concenitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut. 1871 DARWIN Desc. Man 11. xix. 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines.

This stammatic (disinguish) a recent 2 Ohe.

Diastematic (doi:astimætik), a. rare. ? Obs. [ad. Gr. διαστηματικ-ός separated by intervals : sec

[ad. Gr. διαστηματικ-δs separated by intervals: see prec. and -10.] Characterized by intervals.

1798 Horseley in Monthly Rev. XXVI. 288 Ask Aristoxenus [etc.] in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you. 'That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic. That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, in singing'.

Diaster (daine stal). Biol. Also dy. [mod. f. Gr. δι., Dr. 2 twice + doτηρ star.] The double

star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cellnucleus into two.

Tiste J. T. Cunningham in *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 43
The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster (note, This term I take from Klein in his Atlas of Histology, 1880). 1885 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 833
A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence Dia stral a.

1894 Athenanm 24 Nov. 719/3 As to the spindle fibres...
during the diastral stage of the division they setc.].

Diastimeter. [irreg. f. Gr. διάστασιs interval, distance + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances.

1851 Official Catal. Exhib. III. 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army. 41 \*

|| Diastole (dəi a stoli). [med.L., a. Gr. διαστολή a putting asunder, separation, expansion, dilatation, f. διαστέλλειν, f. διά asunder (Dia- I) + στέλλειν to put, place, send, etc. Cf. F. diastole (14th c. in Hatz. Darm.).]

1. Phys. The dilatation or relaxation of the heart

or an artery (or other pulsating organ in some lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the systole or contraction, the two together constituting

lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the systole or contraction, the two together constituting the pulse. (Formerly sometimes applied also to the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration.)

1878 Banistea Hist. Man vii. 93 Diastole [is] when the hart in his dilatation receiveth in of spirit. 1615 Daniel. Queen's Arcadia Poet. Wks. (1717) 187 The Systole and Dyastole of your Pulse Do shew your Passions most hysterical. 1666 Bovie New East. Phys. Mech. Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronical. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 79 His Heart a sudden gentle opning feels; It seem'd no more by Systole compress'd, But in a fix Diastole at rest. 1835 Kirbs Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. v. 174 Nutrition seems carried on by a kind of systole and diastole, the sea water being alternately absorbed and rejected by the tubes composing the substance of the sponge. 1880 Huxley Crayfish ii. 74 When the systole is over the diastole follows.

1832 Carlyle Sart. Res. II. iii, As in longdrawn Systole and longdrawn Diastole, must the period of Faith alternate with the period of Denial. 1849 De Quinkey Eng. Mail-coach Wks. 1862 IV. 298 The great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, in the national intercourse. 1872 Geo. Elicor Middlem. Ixiii, There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry.

2. Gr. and Lat. Prosody. The lengthening of a

2. Gr. and Lat. Prosody. The lengthening of a

2. Gr. and Lat. Prosody. The lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

1580 Spenser To Master G. H. Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1
Heaven being used shorte as one sillable, when it is in verse stretched out with a Diastole, is like a lame dogge that holdes up one legge. 1667 J. Shitth Myst. Rhet. 177. 1704
J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diastole.. "Tis ulso the making long a Syllable which is naturally short.

2. Chart. A moral. (cristinally, somicircular)

3. Gr. Gram. A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words; still occasionally used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish ὅ,τι, ὅ,τϵ, neut. of ὅστις, ὅστϵ, from ὅτι (that), ὅτϵ

(when), 1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. 1833 E. Robinson tr. Buttman's Grk. Gram. 45 From the comma must be distinguished the Diastole or Hypodiastole—which serves more clearly to separate some short words connected with enclitics, in order that they may not be confounded with other cimilar words.

Diastolic (dəiastolik), a. Phys. and Med. [f.

Diastolic (dəiāstp'lik), a. Phys. and Med. [f. prec. +-ic.] Of or pertaining to diastole.

a 1693 Urquhar Rabelais in. iv, By its [the heart's] agitation of Diastolick and Systolick motions. 1861 T. Granam Pract. Med. 365 A second or diastolic sound, synchronous with the diastole of the heart. 1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. ii. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm.

Diastral: see Diaster.

Diastrophism (dai a strofizm). Geol. [f. Gr. διαστροφή distortion, dislocation, διάστροφος twisted, distorted, f. διαστρέφειν to turn different ways, twist about, f. διά (DIA-<sup>1</sup>) + στρέφειν to turn: see -1sM, and cf. catastrophism.]

A general term for the action of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence Diastrophic (doiastrofik), of or pertaining to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in quot. 1881.)

quot. 1881.)

1881 J. Milne in Nature XXV. 126 Other [earthquake shocks] again are compounded of direct and transverse motions, and might therefore be called diastrophic. 1890 G. K. Gilbert Lake Bonneville i. 3 note (Funk) It is convenient also to divide diastrophism into orogeny. and epeirogeny. 1895 J. W. Powell. Physiogr. Processes, in Nat. Geogr. Monogr. I. 1. 23 Regions sink and regions rise and the upheaval and subsidence may be called diastrophism, and we have diastrophic processes.

Diastyle (dəi astəil), a. and sb. Arch. Also 6-8 in L. and Gr. form diastylos. [mod. ad. L. diastylos, Gr. διάστῦλος 'having a space between the columns'; also ad. Gr. διαστύλιον the intercolumnar space; f. διά through + στῦλος pillar.]

A. adj. Of a colonnade or building: Having the intervals between the columns each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of 23). B. sb. Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval between columns.

between columns.

153 Shute Archit. Fja, Diastylos, whose .. distaunce between the .2. pillers ought to be .3. Diameters or .4. at ye furdest.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diastyle, is a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that three Diameters of their thickness are allow'd for Intercolumniation.

1725 Henley tr. Montfaucon's Antig. Italy (ed. 2) 18 The ancient Colonnade .. is a Diastylos of sixteen fluted Columns.

1842-76 Gwill Archit. § 2605 The ancient names .. of the different intercolumniations .. are—the pyrnoxyte.. the systyle.. the eustyle. the diastyle.. and the arxostyle.

1856 M. Lafever Archit. Instructor 358 A colonnade .. is designated .. as. pyrnostyle when the space between the columns is a diameter and a half of the column, systyle when it is two diameters .. diastyle when three.

Diasyrm (doi-asɔm). Rhet. [ad. Gr. διασυρμός, Latinized diasyrmus, disparagement, ridicule,

the rhetorical figure expressing this, f. διασύρειν to disparage, ridicule, f. διά through, apart + σύρειν to drag.] A figure of rhetoric expressing disparagement or ridicule.

1678 PHILLIPS, Diasyrmus (Grk.), a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision. 1757 W. Dodd Beauties Shaks. 1, 97 (Jod.) We have a heautiful passage in Richard the Third (act, sc. i) on this topick in that fine diasyrm he speaks on himself.

Diat(e, obs. form of DIET.

† **Diata ctic**, a. Obs. [ad. Gr. διατακτικόs distinguishing, distinctive, f. διατάσσειν to dispose severally, appoint, ordain, f. διά apart + τάσσειν to set in order.] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, spec. as exercised by the Church; ordaining.

ment, spec. as exercised by the Church; ordaining. Also † Diata-ctical a. in same sense.

1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 284 The Diatactick power. Ibid., The severall branches laid down by Holy and carned men, viz. Dogmaticall, Diatacticall and Critical. The first hath relation to Doctrine; the second to Order; the third to Censure. 1673 T. Forraster in Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot. (1829) II. 11. iz. 253 All power or jurisdiction in its assemblies either diatactic, critic, or dogmatic. 1688 RENWICK Serm., etc. (1776) 538 The diatactick power, whereby the courts of Christ are to discern the circumstances of the worship of God as to time, place, etc.

| Diata-cscarpon | doi/diversit/pn. Also 5-6 d.va.

| Diatessaron (doiate sarøn). Also 5-6 dya, 5-7 diatesseron, 6 diathessaron. [a. OF. diatessaron (Godfr.), a. L. diatessaron, Gr. δια τεσσάρων through or composed of fonr.] + 1. In Greek and mediæval music: The interval

71. In Greek and mediæval music: The interval of a fourth. (Cf. DIAPASON, DIAPENTE.) Obs., 1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 Pilgr. Sawle (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Ofte amonges other, the lusty Dyatesseron felle in they songes. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 37 Mony smal birdis.. singand..in accordis of mesure of diapason prolations, tripla ande dyatesseron. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 107 The Concords in Musick., the Fourth which they call Diatesseron. 1694 Phill. Trans. XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1857 Maurice Mor. § Met. Philos. 111. v. § 27. 183 The circle..the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

†2. In old Pharmacy, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see quot. 1883. Obs. [D1A-2.] c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 264 He shal holde in his moup triacum diatesseron. 1877 Frampton Yopful News (1580) 119 a (Stant). The triacle Diathesaron. 1698 Fryra Acc. E. India & P. 157 That enervating Liquor called Pannch.. from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition Diapente; or from Four things, Diatesseron. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diatessaron, old name for a medicine of gentian and Aristolochia rotunda roots, laurel herries, and myrth, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic.

3. A harmony of the four Gospels.

From the title of the earliest work of the kind, the 2nd century Ευαγγέλου διά τεσσάρων, i. e. 'gospel made up of four', of Tatian.

1803 T. Thiratwall (title), Diatessaron; or the History of our Lord Jesus. 1805 R. Warner (title), The English Diatessaron; or the History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists. 1831 MACAULNE Ess., Beswell's Johnson (1854) 174/2 Who would lose, in the confusion of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? 1887 Dict. Chr. Biog. IV. s. v. Tatianus, Tatian's Diatessaron found acceptance in the West as well as in the East.

Hence + Diatessa rial a. Obs., belonging to a +2. In old Pharmacy, a medicine composed of

Hence + Diatessa rial a. Obs., belonging to a

diatessaron (sense 1).

1301 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1. xli, Proportionis fine with sound celestiall, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall.

Diathermacy. [ad. F. diathermasie (Melloni, 1841), ad. Gr. διαθερμασία a warming through, f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which would regularly have been diathermasy, is conformed to words in -ACY.] The quality of being diathermic; = DIATHERMANCY 2.

1867 W. A. MILLER Elem. Chem. 1. (ed. 4) 296 Scarcely superior to pure water in diathermacy. 1870 MATT. WILLAMS Fuel of Sun § 113 Any degree of diathermacy permitting radiation to take place.. across the flame. 1877 WATTS DIOT. Chem. V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC].

† Diathermal (doiăpō'imăl), a. Ohs. [f. Gr. διά through (DIA-<sup>1</sup>) + THERMAL (Gr. θερμ-όs warm, θέρμ-η, θερμ-όν heat): rendering F. diathermane; see next 1 = DIATHERMIC DIATHERMANOIS.

see next.] = DIATHERMIO, DIATHERMANOUS.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in L. & E. Phil. Mag. VII. 475
(title), On the Immediate transmission of Calorific Rays
through Diathermal Bodies.

Diathermancy (dəiāþō mansi). *Physics.* [ad. F. diathermansie, formed by Melloni, 1833, from Gr. διά through + θέρμανσι heating, f. θερμαίνειν to heat. The French ending follows the analogy of paralysie for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng. ending

faralysie for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng. ending simulates the -ncy of transparency, buoyancy. Melloni's original term was diathermanettl, from diathermane adj. (Ann. Chim. et Phys. 1833, L111. 59, LV. 396, Phil. Mag. 1835 VII. 476); the latter was, according to him, 'f. δάα+θεριαίνω, in imitation of diaphane, f. δία+φαίνω to show.' But the analogy was not exact: diaphane is not derived from δία and φαίνω, only from the same root; and in θεριαίνω, -αίνω does not helong to the root, but is a verhal suffix, the stem being θερια. Diathermane was first rendered in Eng. diathermal, but after 1837 generally diathermaneus. To express the notion of 'coloration on teinte calorifique', Melloni introduced diathermansie, f. Gr. δία +θέριωσνει heating (Ann. Chim. et Phys. LV. 377). But the distinction between diathermansite and diathermansie appears not to have been generally appreciated; in the Eng.

translation of Melloni's paper in Taylor's Scientific Memoirs, 1837. I. 72, diathermancy is used for both F. words, and English writers generally have used it in the sense of Melloni's diathermanétié. For these and other reasons, Melloni afterwards (Comptes Rendus, 1841, XIII. 815) abandoned his original terms, and gave a new nomenclature: viz. diathermique adj., instead of diathermane; diathermasie (ad. Gr. basepancia) in place of diathermanetit; and thermochrose for diathermansie' colouring or tint of heat', with corresponding adj. thermochrotyne. But, though some English writers have thence used diathermic and diathermacy, most have continued to employ diathermanous and diathermancy, the latter in the sense not of Melloni's diathermansie, but of his diathermanetité or diathermasie.] † 1. orig. The property, possessed by radiant heat, of being composed of rays of different refrangi-

of being composed of rays of different refrangi-bilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances; Thermochrosy;

through diathermic snbstances; THERMOCHROSY; also called heat-colour. Obs.

1833 MELLON in Ann. Chim. et Phys. LV. 377 Les rayons calorifiques.. possèdent, pour ainsi dire, la diathermansie propre à chaque substance qu'ils ont traversée. (Note) Je prends diathermansie comme l'équivalent de coloration ou teinte calorifique.) 1837 transl. in Taylor's Scientific Mem. 1. 6t The calorific rays.. posses (if we may use the term the diathermancy peculiar to each of the substances through which they have passed. (Note) I employ the word diathermancy as the equivalent of calorific coloration or calorific tint. — Ibid. 69 They diminish the quantity of heat transmitted by the glass without altering its diathermancy [diathermansie].

2. Now: The property of being diathermic or diathermanons; perviousness to radiant heat; =

diathermanous; perviousness to radiant heat;

DIATHERMANEITY.

DIATHERMANEITY.

[1833 MELLONI in Ann. Chim. et Phys. LV. 396 Les couleurs introduites dans un milieu diaphane diminuent toujours plus ou moins sa diathermane [16.] 1837 transl. in Taylor's Scientific Mem. I. 72 The colonrs introduced into a diaphanous medium always diminish its diathermancy in a greater or less degree, 1843 A. Smee Sources Phys. Sc. 194 The extent to which interposed bodies allow radiation is called the extent of diathermancy. 1857 Wheneel Hist. Induct. Sc. (ed. 3) II. 393 Their power of transmitting heat, which has been called diathermancy. 1863 Tyndal Heat ix. 296 Diathermancy bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light. 1893 Brit. Med. Frnl. 1 Apr. 684/7 Perhaps the diathermancy is the most striking feature of mountain climates, as it affords an explanation of the great solar temperatures which prevail during the day. and of the great nocturnal radiation.

Diathermaneity. rare. [ad. F. diather-

of the great nocturnal radiation.

Diathermaneity. rare. [ad. F. diathermanéité, 1. diathermane, with the ending of diaphanéité Diaphaneite, with the ending of diaphanéité Diaphaneite.] The quality of being diathermanous; = prec. 2, and Diathermanet.

1835 Faraday tr. Melloni in L. & E. Phil. Mag. VII. 476
According to the diathermaneity [diathermaneity of the substance of which the plate consists. 1837 tr. Melloni in Taylor's Scient. Mem. 69 Variations produced in the diathermaneity [diathermaneity] of white glass. 1834 J. Scorfern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 276 The transmissibility of heat (diathermaneity) of various lamine. 1877 Watts Dict. Chem. V. 61 [see Diathermane.]

+ Diathermanism. Obs. [a. F. diathermanisme (Larousse), f. diathermane.] = Diathermanisme

MANCY.

1858 LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. 372 (Title of section) Diathermanous (dəiāpə manəs), a. [f. F. diathermane (Melloni 1833) + -ous. For history of the Fr. word see DIATHERMANCY.]

Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat; pervious to heat-rays; = Diathermio. (Corresp. to transparent or diaphanous in relation

(Corresp. to transparent or diaphanous in relation to light.)
1834 E. Turner Elem. Chem. 107 Melloni has... introduced a distinct name diathermanous, to denote free permeability to heat. 1854 J. Scoffer in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 103 We have transcalent and non-transcalent substances—otherwise called diathermanous and a-diathermanous. 1858 Larder Hand-bk. Hydrost., etc. 371 The only substance found to be perfectly diathermanous was rock salt. Plates of this crystal transmit nearly all the heat which enters them... Certain media which are nearly opaque are highly diathermanous, while others which are highly transparent are nearly athermanous. 1874 Hartwic Aerial W. vi. 75 The great diathermanous power of dry nir. 1881 O. J. Looge in Nature XXIII. 265 The ice, being less diathermanous than the vapour, will get heated first.

+ Diathermant. a. Obs. [f. Diathermanouy,

\*\*report, will get heated first. 
† **Diathermant**, a. Obs. [f. Diathermancy, after transparent, buoyant, etc.] = prec.

1871 J. C. Ward Nat. Phil. 179 Rock-salt. may be said to be transparent to heat, or as it is called diathermant. **Diathermic** (doiăħɔ̄²-mik), a. [ad. F. diathermique (f. Gr. διά through + θέρμ-η, θερμ-όν heat: see -10), substituted by Melloni for bis

earlier term diathermane: see DIATHERMANCY.]

earlier term diathermane; see DIATHERMANCY.]

= DIATHERMANOUS,

1840 T. THOMSON Heat & Electr. (ed. 2) 132 To bodies
which transmit heat well, Melloni has given the name of
diathermic or transcaloric bodies. 1867 W. A. MILLER Elem.
Chem. (ed. 2) 1. 296 A solution of alum is equally diathermic
with a solution of rock salt. 1869 Mas. SOMERVILLE Molec.
Sc. 1. 1. ii. 37 Bi-sulphide of carbon.. of all liquids is the
most diathermic. 1877 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 61 Bodies
which.. afford a more or less free passage to rays of heat,
are called by Melloni diathermic; while those which..
entirely obstruct the passage of radiant heat, are called
adiathermic; the corresponding properties.. being called
diathermacy and adiathermacy, sometimes also diathermaneity and adiathermaneity.

Diathermometer. [f. Gr. διά through +
θερμ-δν heat + μέτρον measure.] (See quot.)

θερμ-όν heat + μέτρον measure.] (See quot.)

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diathermometer, an instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat.

Diathermous, a. [f. Gr. διά through + stem of θερμός hot + -ous.] = DIATHERMIC.

1843 Λ. SMEE Sources Phys. Sc. 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example. 1885 M·GEE in Amer. Synl. Sc. 37d Ser. XXIX. 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous furenoon atmosphere.

Diathersic. a. rave. [f. DIATHES-18 + -1C.]

Diathe sic, a. rare. [f. Diathes-is + -ic.]

DIATHETIC.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1884 L. Brachet Aix-les-bains 1.

63 Their retrograde action on diathesic affections.

1 Diathesis (doi; α' þ'sis). Pl. diatheses (-īz).

[mod. L., a. Gr. διάθεσις disposition, state, condition,

f. διατιθέναι to arrange, dispose.]

Med. A permanent (heredilary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain

Meu. A permanent (nereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diathesis, the affection or disposition. 1747-51 Chambers Cycl., Diathesis, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution. 1789 A. Campon in Med. Commun. 11. 349 The. harvtes is. calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis. 1879 Farra St. Paul 1. 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythonesses of Delphi. 1885 F. Warres Phys. Expression xvi. 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called.

10. fig.

1651 Biggs New Disp. P 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption. 1861 Maine Anc. Law ix. (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world. 1874 Blackie Scifcult. 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer. 1877 F. Hall Eng. Adj. in able 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysician might call the sequacious diathesis. Hence Dia:thesisa tion, 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pycemia of a simple abscess'.

development into pyzemia of a simple abscess'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Diathetic (doiapetik), a. [f. Diathesis, on Greek analogies: cf. antithesis, antithetic: see -THETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis, acetitution!

\*\*HETIC.J UI, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis; constitutional.

\*\*1866 FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 92 Diseases... involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases. 1880 J. Edmunus in Med. Temp. Yrnl. July 184 Diathetic conditions need... appropriate medical treatment.

\*\*Hence Diathetically adm. in a diathetic propriet.

Hence Diathetically adv., in a diathetic manner,

rence Districtionally, 1883 E. C. Mann Psychol. Med. 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically.

Diatom (doi'ătym). [ad. mod.L. Diatoma, f. Gr. διάτορ-ος cut through, cut in half, f. διατέμνειν to cut through.] A member of the genus Diatoma, or, in a wider sense, of the Diatomacæe, an order of increasing manifestically less Alorge with ciliofied cell. microscopic unicellular Algæ, with silicified cellwalls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive

numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities.

The genus Diatoma is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain: hence the name.

1845 Gaay Lett. (1893) 3;2 Then the low, minute forms and Confervæ come.. ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc. 1853 W. Smith British Diatomaceæ 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated. 1858 C. P. Smyth Astron. Exper. Tenerife 6 The countless milions of diatomes that go to make a feast for the medusæ. 1862 Dana Man. Geol. 8, 74 Microscopic siliceous shields of the initisoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. 1865 Gosse Land 4, Sea (1874) 1.8 The name Diatoma.. has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated way be separated.] 1884 Vines Sachs' Bot. 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall.. is found, though to a smaller extent, in Closterium and other Desmids. attrib. 1880 Carrenter an in 19th Cent. No. 38. 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous "Diatom-coze", which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferal shells. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR Hairy Aim 14 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth.

Diatomācea (f. Diatoma) + -018 : see Drec. and

puality, and diatom earth.

Diatomaceous (dai-ătpmēl-sas), a. [f. mod.L. Diatomacee (f. Diatoma) + -008; see prec. and -ACEOUS.] a. Of or pertaining to the order Diatomacee, containing the Diatoms and their allies. b. Geol. Consisting or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in diatomaceous earth, deposits, etc. 1847 J. D. Hookea in Brit. Assoc. Rept. 11. 3 (Paper) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xlviii. (1856) 455 Filled with slimy diatomaceous life. 1878 HUKLEY Physiogr. xvii. 292 In diatomaceous life. 1878 HUKLEY Physiogr. xvii. 292 In diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1833 Cassell's Fam. Mag. 50/1/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So Diatoma oean, a member of the Diatomaceæ; = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Diatomean. [f. mod.L. Diatome-æ (f. Diatoma) + -AN.] A diatomaccous plant, a diatom.

1853 Henfer Ray Society's Bot. η Physiol. Mem. 360
Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained.

Diatomic (dəiātp-mik), a. Chem. [f. Di-² twice + ἄτομ-ος ΑΤΟΜ +-1C.] Consisting of, or having, two atoms; specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen; sometimes used as = divalent.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. xxxiv. heading, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols. Ibid. 417 lt.. is monobasic but diatomic. 1869 Eng. Mech. 12 Nov. 198/3 Elements. . classified as . . diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurtz' Atom. Th. 119 note, The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

Diatomi ferous, a. [f. mod.L. Diatoma

Diatomirferous, a. [f. mod.L. Diatoma Diatom + -Ferous.] Producing or yielding diatoms. In mod. Dicts.

Diatomin (dəi,ætömin). [f. as prec. + -IN.]
The yellowish-brown or buff-colonred pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algæ.

1884 Vines Sachs' Bot. 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll-granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycoxanthin.

Diatomict (dai.cutě.wich).

Diatomist (dəi,æ tomist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies diatoms.

One who studies diatonis.

1881 Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club No. 46. 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn...towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants.

Diatomite (dəi,ætŏməit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Diatomaceous or infusorial earth.

1887 Sci. Amer. 12 Mar. 161/1 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English.

or infusorial earth of the English.

Diatomous (doi; ω tomos), a. Min. [f. Gr. διάτομ-ος cut through (sec Diatom) +-ous.] 'Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'.

1847 in Caaig; and in later Dicts.

Diatonic (doiat prink), a. [a. F. diatonique (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diatonic-us, a. Gr. διατονικός, f. διάτονος, f. διά through, at the interval

of + τόνος tone.]

1. The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being Chromatic and Ex-HARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern

tones and a semitone (as in each hair of the modern diatonic scale).

1603 HOLLAND Pintarch's Mor. 1252 Before his time, al Musicke was either Diatonique or Chromatique. 1694 HOLDER Treat. Harm. (1731) 102 The Diatonick had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntonum. 1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. v. 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale...one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably.

2. In modern music denoting the scale which in

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration; hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from such a

Scale.

[1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., Diatonicum is that which is now in vse.] 1594 Holder Treat. Harm. (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone.. whose Ration is 16 to 15. 1726 Swiff It cannot rain but it pours, He sings.. with equal facility in the chromatick, inharmonick, and diatonick stile. 1774 Burney Hist. Mus. (ed. 2) I. ii. 23 In modern music the Genera are but two: Diatonic and Chromatic. 1848 Rimbault First Bk. Piuno of Diatonic, the natural scale; ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones. 1846 Comstock & Hoblin Nat. Philos. (ed. 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale. 1876 Macrarren Harmony (ed. 2)ii. 39 The word Diatonic,—rendered through the tones by etymologists—must have been intended to signify through the uninflected notes. 1879 G. Merredia Heroscher (1889) 198 Crossjay's voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

15. fig. Of a normal or natural sort; free from

b. fig. Of a normal or natural sort; free from

fancies or crotchets.

187: Contemp. Rev. XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature.

Hence + Diatonical a. Obs. = DIATONIC; Dia-

tonically adv., in a diatonic manner.

1507 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., This division is false in the diatonicall kind of musicke. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Diapente, The diapente is a simple concord; yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms. 1774 Burney Hist. Mus. I. iv. 57 Taking...two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

Diatory, obs. form of Dietary.

Diatribe (dai-2traih) the Formerly also in I.

Diatribe (doi atroib), sb. Formerly also in L. form diatriba. [a. F. diatribe (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diatriba a learned discussion, a school, a. Gr. διατριβή a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. διατρίβ-ειν to rub through or away. The senses in F. τρίβ-ειν to rub through or away. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1. A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation.

arch.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 246 b, I heare the sounde of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba.

1643 R. Baille Lett. & Trais. (1841) II. 65 Some parergetick Diatribes of that matter.

1672 Mede's Wes. Gen. Pref. A, That excellent Diatriba upon S. Mark i. 15.

1683 Lond. Gaz. No. 1820/4 The constant Communicant; a Diatribe,

proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian. 1703 J. QUICK Dec. Wife's Sister Lett., Possibly this poor Diatribe may contribute something thereunto. 1816 Kirsey & Sr. Entomol. (1828) H. xxiv. 397, I shall conclude this diatribe upon the noises of insects. 1875 LOWELL Spenser Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 273 A diatribe on the subject of descriptive poetry.

2. In modern use: A dissertation or discourse

directed against some person or work; a bitter and

directed against some person or work; a biller and violent criticism; an invective.

1804 Scott Lett. Ettis in Lockhart Life xiii, One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribe.
1830 Cunningham Brit. Paint. II. 112 On the appearance of this bitter diatribe in 1797. 1850 Kingslev Alt. Locke xxviii, A rambling, bitter diatribe on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers. 1854 Thackerar Newcomes II. 293 Breaking out into fierce diatribes. 1897 Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. (1878) 201 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets.

Hence Diatribe v. intr., to utter a diatribe; to invailed hitself.

inveigh bitterly.

1893 National Observer 6 May 630/1 Why diatribe against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

Diatribist. [f. prec. +-18T.] One who writes or utters a diatribe; † the writer of a critical dis-

a 1660 Hammono Wks. II. iv. 134 (R.) The same I desire inay introduce my address to this diatribist. 1678 Cunwarth Intell. Syst. i. iv. 190 Against a modern Diatribist. Diatrion: see Dia-2.

| Diatypo sis. Rhet. [L., a. Gr. διατύπωσις vivid description, f. διατυπό-ειν to form or represent

perfectly.] (See qnot.)

1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 251 Diatyfosis.. A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set.. before our eyes. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

Diaulic (doi-1\overline{Q}\)-10.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course. the dianlos or double course.

the diamios of double course.

1837 Wheelwaight Ir. Aristophanes I. 225 Code they thus arm'd to the diamlic course.

|| **Diamlos** (doi<sub>1</sub>φ̄·lφs). Gree. Antiq. [Gr. δίσυλος double pipe, channel, or course, f. δι- (DI-2) + αὐλύς pipe.]

1. A double course, in which the racers turned

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diaulon, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. a1859 DE QUINCEY Past. Wis. (1801) 1. 165 Eight days for the diaulos of the journey. 1884 R. C. Jebb in Encycl. Brit. XVII. 766 (Olympia) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot-race.

2. An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

double flute.

Dia xial, a. rare. [f. Gr. δι- (D1-2) twice + AXIAL.] Having two (optic) axes; = BIAXIAL. 1843 f. Perfera Lect. Polarized Light 69 Another kind ... is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica. || Diaxon (daiae·ksρn), a. Zool. [mod. f. Gr. δι- (D1-2) + άξων axis.] Of sponge spicules:

Having two axes.

1886 You Lendenfeld in Proc. Zool. Soc. (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, Diaxonia can theoretically be produced. It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the Triaxonia.

Diazeuctic (dəiaziū ktik), a. [ad. Gr. διαζευκτικύς disjunctive, f. διαζευγνύναι to disjoin, f. διά apart + ζευγνύναι (stein ζευγ-) to join.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords; also to the tetrachords (=Disjunct). So || Diazeu xis [Gr. διάζευξις], the separation of two tetra-

zeu'xis [Gr. διάζευξις], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1698 Wallis in Phil. Trans. XX. 250 The Difference of which, is La mi. Which is, what the Greeks call, the Diazeuctick Tone; which doth Disjoin two Fourths. and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth. 1760 Ibid. LI. 709 The position of the diazeuctic tone. 1874 Chappell Hith. Music I. 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'diazeuctic', or Major tone. 1880 Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms, Diazeuxis.

Diazingiber, -zinziber: see DIA-2.

Diazo- (doi, 200). Chem. [f. Di-2 + Azo-] A formative of the names of compounds derived from

formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C<sub>g</sub> H<sub>g</sub>), as diazo-benzene, diazo-naphthaline, diazo-amido-benzene, etc. Also used attributively,

diazo-amido-bensene, etc. Also used altroutively, as in diazo compounds, derivatives, reaction.

1873 Fournes' Chem. (ed. 11) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazotoluenes.

1878 Law Reports 29 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamice is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid.

1880 Firewall 1880 Alternaum 13 Nov. 645/2 Action of Diazonaphthalin on Salicylic Acid.

1890 Lancet 23 Aug. 413/1 The so-called diazo reaction of urine. A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Hence This zotype.

Hence **Dia** zotype.

1891 Art Jrnl. Feb. 54 The Diazotype process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

|| **Diazoma** (doiazō ma). [L. diazōma space between the seats in a theatre, a. Gr. διόζωμα girdle, the diazoma control of the process of the proces partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f. διά

through, over + ζωμα that which is girded, f. ζων-

vivu to gird round.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular

1. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at right angles at a point about half way np.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diazoma, a Girdle or Wastebelt; also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphitheater. 1820 T. S. Hughes Traw. Sicily I. xi. 335 (Stanf.) It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor.

corridor.
†2. Anat. The diaphragm or midriff. Obs.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diazona... in Anatomy the same with the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diazona, an old name.. for the diaphragm.

| Diazo'ster. [a. Gr. διαζωστήρ the twelfth vertebra in the back, f. διά through, over + ζωστήρ girdle, belt, f. ζωννύναι to gird.] (See qnots.)
1811 Hoofea Med. Dict., Diazoster, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diazoster, old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus).

Diazotize (doi:ex-zōtoja), v. Chem. [f. Dr-2 +

Diazotize (doi; wellth verteora of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus).

Diazotize (doi; wzótoiz), v. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Azote + Ize: cf. azotize.] trans. To convert into a diazo compound. Hence Diazotized fpl. a. 1889 M'Gowan tr. Bernthsen's Org. Chem. 361 The conversion of amido- into diazo-compounds is termed diazotizing. 1892 Nature 23 July. The number of amidogen groups which have been diazotized can be determined. 1890 Thoaps Dict. Appl. Chem. 1. 247 Flavophenia. prepared by the action of diazotised benzidine tone molecule) on two molecules of salicyclic acid in alkaline solution.

Dib, sb.! dial. [A variant of DIP sb.: cf. DIB v.] A dip; a small hollow in the ground. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dib, a valley. North. 1869 Lousdale Closs., Dib, a dip. 1876 F. K. Robinson Whitby Gloss., Dib, a slight concavity on the ground's surface.

2. Comb. Dibboard, the dip or inclination of a seam of coal. Northumbld. Gloss. 1892.

Dib, 3b.2 Generally in pl. dibs. [Dibs, found in the 18th c., was prob. a familiar shortening of

in the 18th c., was prob. a familiar shortening of dibstones, mentioned by Locke. Prob. a deriv. of DIB v.2: cf. the names DABBERS, and (dial.) dabs,

applied to a similar game, f. DAB v.]

1. pl. A game played by children with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the pebbles or bones so used; see ASTRAGAL,

the pebbles or bones so used; see ASTRAGAL, CHECKSTONES, COCKAL.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Dibbs, a play among children.

1810 E. D. CLARKE Traw, 1. 177 This game is called 'Dibbs' by the English.

1867 H. Kingsley Silcote of S. xiii, His dibbs and agate taws.

1888 Berksh. Gloss., Dibs, a game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called dibs.

1890 J. D. Robertson Gloucestersh. Gloss., Dibs, pebbles.

2. A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as substitute for money

2. A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as a substitute for money.

3. pl. A slang term for money.

18.12 H. & J. Smirn Rej. Addr., G. Barmwell, Make nunky surrender his dibs. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dibbs, a galley term for ready money. 1868 Miss Baddon Rim. to Earth III. ix, 'You are the individual what comes down with the dibbs.' 1883 Besant Garden Fair II. iii, To make other beggars do the work and to pocket the dibs yourself.

4. = Dibble. (In various Eng. dialects.)

1891 Leicestersh. Gloss., Dib, Dibber or Dibble, a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

Dib, sb.3 A local Sc. var. of DuB, a puddle.

1821 Galt Ann. of Parish 312 (Jam.) The dibs were full, the roads foul. 1821 — Ayrsh. Legatees 100 (Jam.) He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle dib.

Dib, v.1 Obs. exc. dial. [App. an onomatopoeic modification of Dir v., expressing the duller sound caused by broader contact. Cf. Dib sb.1] trans.

= DIP 2/

= DIP v.

c1325 Metr. Hom. 121 Jesus . . bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle, And ber tille bern best in halle. c1370 Durham Deposit.
(Surtees) 100 Dib the shirt in the water, and so hang it upon a hedge all that night. 1580 BARET Alv. D 653 To Dibhe or dippe. 1617 MINSHEU Ductor, To Dibbe, vi. to Dippe. 1808 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Dib, To dip.

Dib, v. [A derivative form from DAB v.], expressing an action of the same kind but weakers.

pressing an action of the same kind but weaker or lighter: cf. the forms sip, snip, tip, and the reduplicating element in bibble-babble, tittle-tattle, pitpat, zig-zag, which expresses a weakened phase of

pal, zig-zag, which expresses a weakened phase of the notion expressed by the radical.

Sense 3 is also expressed by Dap, another derived form from dab, in which the consonant is lightened; also by Dop. Here there may also be association with Dip.]

1. trans. To dab lightly or finely: cf. Dab v.l 2.

1609 Ev. Woman in Hum. 1. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Mistris that face wants a fresh Glosse. Prethee, dib it in well, Bos.

2. intr. To tap or pat lightly: cf. Dab v.l 1 d.

1869 BLACKMORE Lorna D. x, It is a fine sight to behold. the way that they dib with their bills.

3. intr. To fish by letting the bait (usually a natural insect) dip and bob lightly on the water;

= Dap v. 1, Dibble v.2 2.

1681 Chetham Angler's Vade-m. iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put one on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and dib with it, or dib with the Ash-fly. 1827 Mirror 11. 118/1 It is customary to dib for them, or to use a fly. 1880 Boy's own Bk. 265 House-crickets are also good, to dib with, for chub. Ibid. 277 The hawthorn-fly..is used to dib in a river for Trout.

Known in actual use only in mod. dial., but implied in DIBBER, DIBBING-STICK: see also DIBBLE. 1891 EVANS Leicestersh. Gloss., Dib and Dibble vb., to use a 'dibble'. Dibble is the commonest form, both of the sb.

Hence Di bbing vbl. sb.; Di bbing-stick, a dibble. Il cnce **Di'bbing** vbl. sb.; **Di'bbing-stick**, a dibble.

1681 Chefham Angler's Vade-m. xxxiii. § 1 (1689) 174
Angling with a natural Fly (called dibbing, dapeing or dibbling). Ibid. § 2. 174 Dibbing is always performed on the very surface..or permitting the Bait to sink for 2 inches.

1833 BOWLEER Angling 27 The natural files best adapted for dibbing or bobbing at the bush. 1863 H. C. PENNELL Angler Nat. 154 A natural caterpillar, cockchafer, or grasshopper, used with a short line by dibbing over the bushes.

1886 Chesh. Gloss., Dibbin-stick, a stick used for planting cabbages, etc. or making holes for sowing seed.

Dibar, obs. form of Diaper.

Dibar, obs. form of DIAPER. **Dibasic** (deibē<sup>1</sup>sik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Base sb,1+-ic.] Having two bases, or two atoms of a base. Dibasic acid: one which contains of a base. *Dibasic acid*: one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen. See BIBASIC. 1868 Chambers' Encycl. X. 462/2 When an acid admits of the displacement of two atoms of bydrogen, it is termed dibasic. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. (1874) 365 The acids. of the second series are dibasic. 1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurtz' Alom. The. 204 Oxygen and sulphur, the 'dibasic' character of which was demonstrated by Kekulé.

Hence **Dibasicity**, dibasic quality.

1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurtz Atom. The. 179 The dibasicity of tartaric acid.

Dibb, var. of DIB.

**Dibber** (di-bə1). [f. DIB  $v.^{9}$  (sense 4) + -ER 1.] 1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble; especi-

1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble; especially, an implement having a series of dibbles or teeth for making a number of holes at once.

1736 Pegge Kenticisms, Dibble, I think they call it dibber in Kent. 1783 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts 1. 112, 1. ploughed the land very deep, dressed the ground down, and planted with hand-dibbers. 1797 A. Young Agric. Snifolk. 48 A man. with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes. 1847 Raynurd in Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 1. 215 By using a drop-drill, or a larger dibber for making the holes. 1848 Ibid. IX. 11. 548 Five cut sets [of hops] should be planted to make a hill, which should be put in with a dibber around the stick.

2. Mining. The pointed end of an iron bar used

2. Mining. The pointed end of an iron bar used for making holes. U.S.

1871 W. Morgans Man. Mining Tools 158 The pointed ends of bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end is called a 'dibber', for making holes.

Dibbin, dibben. Obs. or dial.

Dibbin, dibben. Obs. or dial.
†1. In the leather trade: Part of a hide; pcrh. the shank. Obs.
1603.4 Act 1763.1, c. 22 § 35 The Neckes, Wombes, and Dibbins, or other peeces of Offall cut of from the saide Backes or Buts of Leather.
2. dial. (See quot.)
1847-78 Hallwell, Dibben, a fillet of veal. Devon.
Dibble (dib'l), sb. Forms: 5 debylle, 6 dybbil, 6-7 dible, 6- dibble. [In form belonging app. to DIB v.2 (sense 4), -LE being instrumental as in beetle, or diminutive: cf. dibber, dibbing-stick in same sense. Dibble is however evidenced much earlier than DIB v.2, which leaves the nature of their relation doubtful.1 their relation doubtful.]

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle; but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (foot-dibble), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points

bar or projection for the foot (foot-dibble), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once.

1450 Nominale in Wr.-Wücker 713 Hoc subterrarium, a debylle. 1483 Cath. Angl. 92 A Debylle, pastinacum, subterratorium. 1563 Hyll Art Garden. 128 With your forked dibble, put vnder the head, loose it so in the earth, that [etc.]. 1570 Levins Manih. 124/42 A dybbil. 1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) not Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by leauell, trim garden is made. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. iv. iv. too lie not put The Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1674 Rav S. & E. C. Words 64 A Dibble, an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like. 1727 Braolev Fam. Dict. s.v. Dibble, There is a Dibble of a modern Invention with several Teeth, the Body of it is made of a light Wood, and the Teeth of a Wood that is somewhat harder. 1818 Keats Endym. III. 153 In sowingtime ne'er would I dibble take, Or drop a seed. 1859 R. F. Buston Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 397 The people use a msaha or dibble, a chisel-shaped bit of iron, with a socket to receive a wooden handle. 1861 Dellame Fl. Card. 48 To plant them with the trowel or dibble. † b. ? A moustache. Obs. slang.

1614 B. Jonson Barth. Fair II. iii, Neuer tuske, nor twirle your dibble, good lordane.

Dibble (di'b'l), v. 1 [f. DIBBLE sb.]

1. trans. To make a hole in (the soil) with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means. To dibble in (into): to put in or plant by dibbling. 1583 STANYHURST Æncis IV. (Arb.) 110 So far is yt crampered with roote deepe dibled at helgats. 1791 Cowpera Vardey Oak 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe. 1797 A. Young Agric. Suffelk 47. One farmer near Dunwich. . dibble 28 acres. 1799 Gentl. Mag. 1. 392 A woman employed. dibbling beans. 1847-8 H. Miller First Impr. ix. (1857) 145 The clayey soil around

it was dibbled thick.. by the tiny hoofs of sheep. 1855 M. Aanolo Balder Dead III. 312 The soft strewn snow Under the trees is dibbled thick with holes. 1872 BAKER Nile Tribut. iv. 54 The seeds of the dhurra are dibbled in about three feet apart. transf. 1883 Sia E. BECKETT in Knowl. 31 Aug. 140/2 The printer's passion for dibbling in a comma between every two adjectives.

The printer spasses.

The printer spasses.

2. intr. To use or work with a dibble; to bore holes in the soil.

Alkhling in his garden.

holes in the soil.

Mod. He was dibbling in his garden.

Hence Dibbled ppl. a.; Dibbling vbl. sb.; also in Comb., as dibbling machine.

1795 Hull Advertiser to Oct. 3/3 If Dibbling, instead of Broadcast, was wholly practised, it would produce a saving. 1832 Veg. Subst. Food 38 Depositing the seed in holes... at regular intervals... is called drilling, or dibbling. 1846 J.

BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric. II. 2 to It appears. that drilling with the hoe is much preferable to dibbling. Ibid. There was... one quarter more of produce from the drilled crop than from the dibbled. 1874 KNGHT Dict. Mech., Dibblingmachine, one used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

**Dibble** (di·b'l), v.2 [Perhaps a derived form from DABBLE with lighter vowel: but cf. DIB

1. intr. = DABBLE v. 2.

1. intr. = Dabble v. 2.
1622 Daanton Poly-olb. xxv. (1748) 366 And near to them you see the lesser dibbling teale.
2. = DIB v. 2 3, Dap v. 1.
1658 R. Farnck North. Mem. (1821) 60 Dibble lightly on the surface of the water. 1676 Cotton Angler (T.), This stone-fly.. we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. 1681 Chetham Angler's Vaile-m. vii. § 2 (1688) 75 When you angle at ground in a clear Water, or dibble with natural Files. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 54 He.. bobs and dibbles till he hooks his prey.

Hence Dibbling vbl. sb.
1676 Cotton Angler 11. v. 205 This way of fishing we call

1676 COTTON Angler 11. v. 295 This way of fishing we call Daping or Dabbing, or Dibling wherein you are always to have your Line flying before you up or down the River as the Wind serves. 1838 Sat. Rev. V. 569/2 Dibbling for trout he considers a high achievement.

Dibble-dabble. colloq. or dial. [Reduplication of Dabble, the form expressing repetition with alternation of intensity, as in bibble-babble, titlle-tattle, zig-zag, etc.] lit. An irregular course of dabbling or splashing; fig. rubbish; also, uprogramity violence. roar with violence.

roar with violence.

2 1550 BALE K. Yokun (Camden) 7 They are but dyble dable I marvell ye can abyd such byble balle. 1767 C'TESS. Cowfer in Mrs. Delany's Life 3 Corr. Ser. II. (1862) 1.92 It turned out such a dibble-dabble. ..We have had March weather before March came. 1825 Jameson, Dibble-dabble, uproar, accompanied with violence. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dibble-dabble, rubbish. North.

Dibbler (dibla). [f. DIBBLE v.1+-ER.]

1. One who dibbles.

1770-4 A. Hunter Georg. Ess. (1804) II. 356 One dibbler generally undertakes the business of one gang. 1797 A. Young Agric. Suffolk 49 note, A one-horse roll to level the flag, or furrow, for the dibblers.

2. An agricultural implement used in dibbling;

a machine dibble.

1847 Illustr. Lond. News 24 July 58/1 For the best horse seed-dibbler, £15. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech 1. 699/1 Dibblers [figured]. 1884 Athenxum 6 Dec. 736/2 Drills, seed planters and dibblers.

3. A species of opossum: see quot. 1850 A. White Pop. Hist. Mammalia 166 The Antechinus spicalis of Mr. Gray, which is called the 'Dibbler' at King George's Sound.

Dibbler, dial. f. Doubler, large plate.

Dibchick: see DABCHICK β. Dibe'nzo-. Chem. See D1-2 and BENZO-.

Dibe nzoyl. Chem. A synonym of BENZILE C<sub>14</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>2</sub>, as having the formula of two molecules of the radical Benzoyl. Also in *Comb*. **Dibe nzyl.** Chem. [f. Di-<sup>2</sup> + Benzyl.] An

aromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colour-less prisms, having the formula of two molecules

less prisms, having the formula of two molecules of the radical benzyl. Also in Comb. and attrib., as dibenzyl-methane, dibenzyl ketone.

1873 Founes' Chem. (ed. 11) 763. **Dib-hole.** Mining. [app. f. dib, variant of Dub + Hole.] The hole at the bottom of the shaft, which receives the drainage of a mine, in order to its being pumped to the surface; also called Chara.

1883 Pail Mall G. 2 Oct. 8/2 As the cage was being brought up the rope broke. The cage was precipitated into the dib-hole and the scaffolding smashed. 1892 Daily News It Jan. 3/6 Examining the dib hole at the bottom of the pit shaft.

Diblastula (dəiblæstiŭlă). Embryol. + mod.L. biastula BLASTULE.] That stage of the embryo of multicellular animals at which it consists of a vesicle inclosed by a double layer of cells; = GASTRULA.

1890 E. R. Lankester Adv. Science 348 The term 'diblastula' nas more recently been adopted in England for the 'gastrula' of Haeckel.

Dibrach (dəi bræk). rare. [ad. L. dibrachys, ad. Gr. δίβραχυς of two short syllables, f. δι- two + βραχύς short.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic. In mod. Dicts.

Dibranch (doi bræŋk). Zool. [ad. F. di-branche(s, f. Gr. δι- (D1-2) + βράγχια gills of fishes.] A dibranchiate cephalopod; see next. 1877 Le Conre Elem. Geol. 11. (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled). The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization.

Dibranchiate (deibræ'nki/t), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. I. dibranchiāta, f. as prec.: sec -ATE 2.]

A. adj. Belonging to the Dibranchiata, an order

of cephalopods having two branchiæ or gills. B.

56. A cephalopod belonging to this order.

1835-6 Tour Cycl. Anat. 1, 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopods. Ibid. 528/2 The. suckers with which the arms of the Dibranchiates are provided. 1875 BLANE Zool. 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopods, the animal is

swinning.
So **Dibra notions** a., 'having two branchiæ or gills.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883. **Dibromide** (dəibrδ<sup>4</sup> məid, -mid). Chem. [f.

DI-2 + BROMIDE.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as ethine

dibromide C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> Br<sub>4</sub>.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 362 Ethylene diamines. . obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

1873 Fowners Chem. (ed. 11) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide.

forming a dibromide. **Dibromo**, before a vowel dibrom-. Chem.

[f. Di-2 + Bromo-.] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as dibromaldehyde CH Br<sub>2</sub> · CHO.

1873 Fouries' Chem. (ed. 11) 680 Dibromacetic Acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromacetic acid. Ibid. 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications.

1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurtz' Atom. Th. 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol. which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol. **Dibs** (plural): see DIB sb.<sup>2</sup> **Dibstones.** sb. bl. [See DIB sb.<sup>2</sup>] The names

Dibstones, sb. pl. [See Dir sb.2] The names of a children's game: the same as dibs or dabstones.

1694 LOCKE Educ. § 152, I have seen little Girls exercise whole Hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. 1775 Asu, Dibstone, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. Addison.

Dibutyl, Dibutyro-. Chem. See Dr. 2 and

† Dica cious, a. Obs. - o [f. I. dicāx, dicācitalking sharply + -ous.] Pert of speech, saucy.
1830 Maunder Treas. Knowl., Dicacious, talkative, pert.
Hence † Dica ciousness.
1727 Baller vol. 11, Dicaciousness, talkativeness.

Dicacity (dikæ'sĭti). Obs. or arch. [f. L. dicāx, dicāc-em, sarcastic (f. dic- stem of dīcere to

dicāx, dicāc-em, sarcastie (f. dic- stem of dicēre to say, speak) +-ITY.] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; raillery, banter; pertness. (Sometimes after L. dicēre: Talkativeness, babbling.)

1594 Bacon Confer. Pleasure (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceedinglie giuen to the humor of dicacitie and iesting.

1637 Hevwoon Dial. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 185 Ilis quick dicacitie Would evermore be taunting my voracitie. a 1670 Hacket Abb. Williams n. (1692) 131 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus Annal. lib. 1, had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company. 1751 Byrom Enthusiasm Poems 1773 II. 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry. for their dicacity. 1840 New Monthly Mag. LX. 55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot. ... there is all the difference in the world.

† Dicœarch. Obs. rare—°. In 7 dice. [f. Gr. δίκαι-os just + -oρxos ruler.] (See quot.) So

Gr. δίκαι-os just + -apxos ruler.] (See quot.)

also + Dicearchy.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dicearchy (dicearchia), just government. Dicearch (dicearchus), a just Prince. 1658 PHILLIPS, Dicearch.

Dicæology (dəisi plodzi). Also 7 dice. [ad. L. dicaologia, a. Gr. δικαιολογία a plea in defence, f.

δίκαιο-s righteous, just + λογία account, speech.]

†1. A description or account of jurisdiction. Obs.

1664 J. Exτου (title), The Maritime Diccologie, or Senjurisdiction of England.

2. Khet. Justification.

Z. Khet. Justification.

[1589 PUTTENNAM Eng. Passie III. xix. (Arb.) 237 Dichologia, or the Figure of excuse.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diceology ... justification by, or in talk. [1830 MAUNDER Treas. Knowl., Dicaology, self-vindication.]

Dicage, Dicar: see DIKAGE, DICKER.

Dicalcic (daikæ-lsik), a. Chem. [f. DI-2 2 + CALCIC.] Containing two equivalents of calcium. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. I. 719 Dicalcic phosphide. 1884 F. J. Llovo Science Agric.

Dicarbo-. before a vowel dicarb-. Chem. [See

1884 F. J. Luovo Science Agric.

Dicarbo-, before a vowel dicarb-. Chem. [See D1-2 and Carbo-.] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.

1881 Nature XXIII. 243 The acid. was probably identicat with dicarbopyridenic acid.

Dicarbon (doikā ubýn), a. Chem. [D1-2.]

Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, with discounties of but two atoms of carbon,

as the dicarbon series of hydrocarbons.

1869 ROSCOE Elem. Chem. xxx, Dicarbon or Ethyl series. The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C<sub>1</sub> H<sub>2</sub> O.

Dicarbonate (dəikā zbonět). Chem. See Di-2

and CARBONATE.

Dicarpellary, a. Bot. [f. Di-2 + CARPEL-LARY.] Having or consisting of two carpels. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 501 Distinguished by a dicarpellary fruit.

Dicast (di kæst). Gr. Antiq. Also dikast. [ad. Gr. δικαστής judge, juryman, agent-noun f. δικάζ-ειν to judge, pass judgement on, f. δικη right, justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens

justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-conrts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury.

1708 Motteux Rabelais v. xi. (1737) 46 The Statues of their Dicastes.]

1822 T. Mitchell Aristoph. 1. p. cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and juryman of modern times. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets Ser. 1. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric. 1874 MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece vii. 215 The contemptible old dicast in the Wasps. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

Dicastery (dikæ'stěri). Also dikastery. [ad.

Dicastery (dikæstěri). Also dikastery. [ad.

Gr. δικαστήριον a court of justice.]
One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts

One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts.

1656 J. Harbington Oceana 147 (Jod.) The dicasterion in Athens.. the comitia of that commonwealth. 18aa T. Mitchell. Aristoph. II. 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy.. was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice.] 1846 Grote Greece 1.xii. I. 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. 1866 Felton Anc. 4 Mod. Gr. II. vi. 99 The people in the country.. were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people.. of the town.

Dicastic (dikarstik), a. Also dikastic. [ad. Gr. Auggargenie of or for law or trials: see Dicast.]

Gr. δικαστικ-όs of or for law or trials: see DICAST.]

Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 Gaote Greece 11. xivi. V. 484 The archon .. retained only the power of .. presiding over the dikastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced. 1874 MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece vi. 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen. 1884 Q. Rev. Oct. 348 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff.

Dicatalectic (doi:kætāle:ktik), a. Pros. [ad. Gr. δικαταληκτικ-'os: see Di-2 and CATALECTIC.]
Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end, as e.g. the dac-In mod. Dicts.

tylic pentameter. In mod. Dicts. + **Dica·tion**. Obs. rare = °. [ad. L. dicātiōn-em formal declaration, n. of action f. dicāreto proclaim.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dication, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicayue, obs. form of Deceive.

Dicayue, obs. form of Deceive.

Tice (dais), sb., plural of Die sb., q.v.

In reference to gaming, dice is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular die; it also

enters largely into combination: as

Dice-cogging, -gospeller, -maker; dice-board, a board upon which dice are thrown; dice-coal (see quot.); dice-headed a., having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc.); dice holes (see quot.); dice-man, a sharper who cheats with dice; dice-shot = die-shot (see DIE); dice-top, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also

DIE); dice-top, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a tectotum. Also DICE-BOX, -PLAY, etc.

1844 THIRLWALL Greece VIII. 453 Mummius...had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made "dice-boards of the finest master-pleces of painting. 1843 Brande, "Dice-coal, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. 1852 THACKERAY Esmond 1. XIII, I played a "dice-cogging scoundred in Alsaita for his ears. 1550 LATIMER Serm. at Stamford Wks. 1.269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers; some are face-gospellers, some are pot-gospellers; all are not good. 1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 357 Ve 3et nalis "dis hedit to Dunbar. 1593 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 74, 100 dicheaded nailes pro ostio. 1882 CAULFELLO & SAWMAD Dict. Needlework 153 "Dice Holes. a stitch. used in Honiton.. lace. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 "Dice maker, dessier, 1714 Mandeville Fab. Rees (1725) I. 8r Card and dice-makers. are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices. 1891 Echo 14 Mar., "Dicemen and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest. 1588 Lucan Collog. Arte Shooting App. 57 Chaine shot.. "dice shot. 1668 J. White Rich Cab. (ed. 4) 144 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot. 1894 Masketure Sharps & Flats 257 That well-known device, the "dice-top" or "teetotum".

Dice (dois), v. [f. Dice 5b. fl.]

1. intr. To play or gamble with dice.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121 Dycyn, or pley wythe dycys, also. 1519 Procentm. Juries in Surtees Misc. (1890) 32

Latt no manservauntes dyses nor carde in ther howsess 1548 LATHER Ploughers (Arb.) 25 Thei hanke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1596 Shaks, 1 Hen. IV, III. iii. 18, I was ... vertuous enough, swore little, dic'd not aboue senen times a weeke. 1647 R. Stapellon St. Who in the like. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. IV. 97 The Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont.

b. trans. To lose or throw away by dicing; to gamble away. Also fig.

b. trans. To lose or throw away by dicing; to

gamble away. Also fig.

1549 [see Dicing-nouse]. 1618 N. Field Amends for Lndies 1. i. in Harl. Dodsley XI. 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? 1871 Tom Taylon Jeanne Darr II. i, How cheerily a king and kingdom May be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! 1881 Blackie Lay Serm. i. 79

The conscript boy, torn from his father .. to dice away his sweet young life in a cause with which he has no concern.

G. trans. To bring by dice-play (into, out of, elc.).

1843 Macaulay Ess., Addison (1889) 721 When he diced himself into a spunging house.

2. To cut into dice or cubes: esp. in cookery.

1c1390 Forme of Cury in Warner's Culin. Antig. 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clene, and dyce hem. c1440 Promp. Parv. 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other tyke, quadro. 1769 Mas. Rarallo Eng. Househpr. (1778) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced.

3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; spec. a. Needlework. (See quot. 1808-80.) b. Bookbinding. To ornament

quot. 1808-80.) b. Bookbinding. To ornament

quot. 1808-80.) b. Bookbinding. To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see DICED ppl. a. 2.
1688 J. CLAYTON in Phil. Trans. XVIII. 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles. but they may be known.. being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs. 1808-80 JAMIESON, Dice, 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment.. 2. To weave in figures resembling dice. +4. To mark with spots or pips, like dice. Obs. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 8 The Butter Fly. The eye is large and globular, diced or bespeck'd here and there with black spots.

ck spots

Dico, obs. Sc. f. Dais, pew or seat in a church.

Dice, adv. Naut.: see DYCE.

Dice-box. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

cated cone.

1552 HULDET, Dice boxe, fimum, fritillum. 1617 MINSHEU Ductor, A Dice box... a saucer, porringer, or some other such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. 1713 ADUISON Guardian No. 120 P 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box. 184 Cowpea Task IV. 221 What was an hourglass once, Becomes a dicebox. 1833 IIT. MARTINEAU Three Ages ii. 47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dice-box. 1849 Macaulay Ilist. Eng. II. 50 Welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dice-box was going round.

b. Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming.

1857 MAURICE F.P. St. John xi. 179 The only resources
left for either are the dice-box and the bottle.

1859 Macaulan Life Fitt, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the
dice-box and the turf.

1869 C. attrib. Of the form of a dice-box.

1860 Dice-box

1881 Agraph and 1882 Agraphics of this cheese

1881 Agraphics of this cheese

insulator, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis.

mirough the axis.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. I. 206 A smaller lake... hacked by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower. 1895 W. Preece (in letter). The 'dice-box' insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. P. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway.

Eastern Railway.

Diced (doist), tpl. a. [f. DICE v. + -ED ].]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see DICE v. 2.

1671 J. Webster Metallogr. xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Marchasites.

1741 Compl. Fam. Piece I. ii. (ed. 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc.

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or

Squares; chequered; see Dice v. 3.

1725 RAMMAY Gentl. Sheph. 1. ii, He kaims his hair... And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. 1880 W. Smrth Catal. No. 6, 4 vols. royal 8vo, diced calf. 1893 W. F. CLAV Catal. 16, 4to, diced russia, neatly rebacked.

**Licellate** (doise let), a. [f. Gr. δίκελλα, a two-pronged hoc + ATE 2.] Two-pronged: said

spec. of sponges-spicules.

|| Dicentra (deisentră). Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. δίκεντρος, f. δι- two + κέντρον sharp point, spur.]

A genus of plants (N.O. Fumariaceæ) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central contractions of North America and Eastern and Central contractions in the flowers. Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-

Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flowergarden, esp. D. spectabilis (also called Dielytra).

1866 in Treas. Bot. 1883 Century Mag. Sept. 726/2 The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra.

1884 E. P. Roe in Harper's Mag. May 932/1 Clumps of bloodroot, hepaticas, dicentras, dog-tooth violets, and filles-of-the-valley.

Dicephalous (doise-fâləs), a. [f. Gr. δικέφαλ-os (f. δι·, D1-2+κεφαλή head) +-ous. In mod.F. dicephale.] Having two heads, two-headed.

1808 Edin, Rev. XIII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

Dice-play. [f. Dice sb. pl.] The action or

1808 Edin. Rev. XII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

Dice-play. [f. Dice sb. pl.] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice. c140 Promp. Parv. 120 Dyce play, aleatura. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utap. (Arb.) 84 Dice-playe, and suche other folishe and pernicious games they know not. 1577 Northabooke Dicing Introd. a If a man can dice-play, 1880 Lupron Siveila 94 To get greedie gain by diuellish and detestable Diceplaye. 1606 HOLLAND Sueton. 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

† b. fig. Trickery, deceit, sleight. Obs., 1633 Roceas Treat. Sacraments 1. 159 Not easily carried away by each Doctrine and dice-play of men [cf. Eph. iv. 14 ev τη κυβεία των άνθρωπων].

So Dice-playing.

1551 Roainson tr. More's Utob. (Arb.) 19 The Poete likeneth. the life of man to a diceplaying or a game at the tables. 1606 HOLLAND Sueton. 70 The rumour that ran of his diceplaying.

Dice-playway. [See prec.] One who where says

playing.

Dice-player. [See prec.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a dicer.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. vi. 73 lakke be logeloure. And danyel be dys-playere.

1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592)

183 We doe viterly forbid all bishops. to keepe companie

with dice players. 1660 Jea Taylon Duct. Dubit. 11. 471 (L.) A common gamester or dice-player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not. Dicer (doi:sat). Forms: 5-6 dyser, dyser, 6

Dicer (doi'so1). Forms: 5-6 dyser, dysar, 6 dysour, disar, dycer, dicear, desard, 6- dicer. [f. Dicev. (or 5b.) + -ER¹. The suffix was sometimes changed to AFr. -OUR, and -AR.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing. 1408 Nottingham Rec. II. 62 Rogerus Mokyngton est communis hospitator, contra Assisam, scilicet, [hospitat] dysers. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Sprites) 242 Thise dysars and thise hullars, Thise cokkers and thise bollars. 1500-20 Dunbar Bowns xxxiv. 71 Ane dysour said. The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vp fair syisis thre. 1531 ELYOT Gov. 1. xxvi, Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made aliaunce with disars. 1603 Shaks. Ham. 11. iv. 5 Such an Act, That. Makes marriage vowes As false as Dicers Oathes. 1654 GATAKER Disc. Apol. 3 The better Dicer, the wors man. 1837 De Quincey Revolt Tartars Wks. 1862 IV. 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw. 1844 J. T. Hewlett Parsons & W. xix, A deep drinker, and a dicer. Dicerate (doi'scr'k), a. [f. Gr. δiκερα, δικερατdouble horn.] 'Having two horns'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Dicerous (dei seres), a. Entom. rare. [irreg. (for dicerote) f. Gr. δίκερως two-horned, f. δι- two + κέρας horn.] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or tentacles.

1826 Kiaby & Spence Introd. Entom. IV. 316 Dicerous, insects that have two antennæ.

Dicese, dicesse, obs. forms of Decease.

Dicetyl (doisř til). Chem. [See Di-2.] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical Cetyl, q.v.

The form of the hydrocarbon radical Cettle, q.v. + Dich. Obs. rare. A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense do it:

1607 Shaks. Timon 1. ii. 73 Much good dich thy good heart. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw. 87 So mich God dich you with your sustenancelesse sance. [Cf. 1542 Uoall tr. Erasm. Apoph. (1877) 112 Biddyng much good do it him.] do it him.]

Dich, obs. form of DITCH.

**Dichasial** (dəikē<sup>1</sup>·ziăl), a. Bot. [f. next + AL.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dichasium

1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In the natural order *Caryophyllacex*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

| **Dichasium** (dəikēt zižm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. δίχασις division.] A form of cymosic division. mose inflorescence, apparently but not really dichotomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair,

tomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on; a biparous cyme.

1875 BENNETT & DVER Sachs' Bot. 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia. Ibid. 521 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a sympodial mode of development. 1876 J. H. Balfous in Encycl. Brit. IV. 124/1 In some members of the tribe Caryophyllacea the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium.

|| Dichastasis (dəikæstāsis). [mod. f. Gr. δίχα asunder, apart + στάσιs standing.] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 Webster (dəikæstik), a. [mod. f. Gr. \*διχάστος divided, f. διχάζ-αντ to divide: see -1c.] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 Webster (tes Dana. 1883 δyd. Soc. Lex., Dichastic, capable of undergoing dichastasis.

Diche (n., obs. forms of DITCH.

Dichlamydeous (dəiklāmiˈdrəs), a. Bot. [f. mod. Bot.L. dichlamydeæ, f. Gr. δι- two + χλαμνδ, χλαμνδ- cloak: see-Eous.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double

χλαμυδ-cloak; see -BOUS.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double perianth. Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous.

1832 G. Allen in Nature 17 Ang. 373 Our English species have no true petals; but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous.

Dichlor-, dichloro-. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Chilor(o)-.] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms. as dichlaractic.

compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as dichloracetic acid, dichlorhydrin: see Chlora and Chloro.

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up a molecule of hydrochloric acid. Ibid. 679 Dichloracetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. Ibid. 759 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 346 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichlorallylene.

Dichloride (deiklograid, rid). Chem. [f. DI-2+Chloride] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride Hg Cl.

chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>.

† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body: see Di-2 2 a p.

†825 T. Thomson First Princ. Chem. II. 44 Dichloride of antimony. 1826 Henry Elem. Chem. II. 75. 1824 J.

Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 508 Dichloride of gold remains. c 1865 Lethery in Circ. Sc. 1. 120/1 A solution of dichloride of copper. 1873 Foundes Chem. (ed. 1) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride.

Dicho-, a. Gr. διχο-, combining form of adv. δίχα in two, asunder, apart, as in διχοτομία cutting

in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'.

(The is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronunciation is not etymological.)

Dichoga mic, a. Bot. = Dichogamous. mod. Dicts.

In mod. Dicts. **Dichogamous** (doik ρ găməs), a. Bot. [mod. f. Gr. type \*διχόγαμος (f. διχο-, Dicho-, asunder, separately +-γαμος wedded, married, γάμ-ος wedding) +-ous.] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that all fortilization is improssible.

organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 78 These so-named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed. 1882 Vines Sachs' Bot, oof Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams. Whether the Algæ named above and some Muscineæ are dichogamous is doubtful. 1894 Daummono Ascent Man vi. 303 The subtle alliance with Space in Dicecions flowers; with Time in Dichogamous species.

Dichogamy (doiko gami). Bot. [mod. f. Gr. type \*διχογαμία, n. of state from \*διχόγαμοs: see prec. and -γ: in mod. Ger. and F. dichogamie.]
The condition of being dichogamous, i.e. in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodile plant mature at different times.

tne stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times. 1862 Daawin in Life & Lett. (1887) III. 303 What old C. K. Sprengel called dichogamy and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups. 1882 Vines Sachs' Bot. 306 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross-fertilisation is Dichogamy, i.e. the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when ... contiguous, are mature at different times.

Dicho pterous, a. Entom. [f. Dicho + Gr.

The profession  $(S_{ij}, L_{ij}, L_{ij}, L_{ij})$  wing + -ous.] 'Having cut or emarginate wings' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883). **Dichord** (dəi·kρīd). [ad. Gr. δίχορδος two-stringed, f. δι- two + χορδή string (of a lyre), chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b.

chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b. An instrument having two strings to each note. (Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms.)

1819 Pantologia, Dichord, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

Dichoree (dəi-korē). Pros. [a. F. dichorée (1736 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dichorē-us, a. Gr. διχόρει-οs, f. δι-, DI-2 + χορεῖοs: see Choree.]

A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees

A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

1801 D. Irving Elem. Composition x. (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated.

1885 R. C. Jebb (Edifus Tyrannus p. Ixxxi, When the ionic -- υ. is interchanged with the dichoree -- υ- υ.

Dichostasy (dikρ'stăsi). nonce-wd. [ad. Gr. διχοστασία a standing apart, dissension, f. διχο-, DicHo- + στάσ-ιs standing.] A standing separate. ε 1859 Bp. Snoar Sp. in Academy 30 July (1892) 86 His orders are irregular. and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.

Dichotomal, a. [f. as Dichotomous +-Al.]

Of or pertaining to dichotomy.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichotomic (dəikotρ'mik), a. [mod. f. as Dichotom-ous +- ιc: in F. dichotomique.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

CHOTOM-OUS + -1C: in F. dichotomique.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

1873 Brit. O. Rev. Jan. 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic. The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong. 1881 LINCOLN

It. Tronsseam & Pidoux, Treat. Therapentics I. 28 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognise special diseases. 1882-3

Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 221 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as I Pet. ii. 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

Dichotomically adv. If prec. +-AL+-LX<sup>2</sup>.]

Dichoto mically, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY2.] = DICHOTOMOUSLY.

1880 GUNTHER Fishes 40 Branched rays are dichotomically

Dichotomist (dəikρ tŏmist). [f. Dichotom-Y +-IST.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by dichotomy.

dichotomy.

c 1502 Marlowe Massacre Paris 1. viii, He that will be a flat dichotomist. Is in your judgment thought a learned man.
1507 Morley Introd. Mus. Pref., The booke, although...
not such as may in enery point satisfie the curiosite of Dichotomistes. c 1630 Jackson Creed iv. i, Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock.
1882 W. OGLE tr. Aristotle's Parts Anim. 13 Privative terms... which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence Dicho:tomi stic a., pertaining to a dicho-

tomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 Buck tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr. II. 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul.

**Dichotomization** (dəikp:tŏməizē<sup>1</sup>·ʃən). [f. Dichotomize + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in

quot. of the moon (see DICHOTOMIZED 2).

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS Astron. 1. v. 68 A discrepancy... between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

Dichotomize (dəikρ tŏməiz), v. [f. Gr. διχό-τομ-οs (see Dichotomous) + -ize.]

1. trans. To divide into two parts or sections; 1. trans. To divide into two parts or sections; esp. in reference to classification: cf. Dichotomy 1 a. 1608-11 Bp. Hall Epist. 1. v, That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. 1639 Fullea Holy War IV. 1. (1647) 166 Not a city of note. which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelfes. and Gibellines. 1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 1. iii. 130 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again Dichotomized ...into such as [etc.]. 1866 St. James's Mag. Oct. 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'.

+ b. lossely. To divide (into several parts). Obs.

† b. loosely, To divide (into several parts). Obs. (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1631 T. Powell Tom All Trades 144 Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares. 1650 Charles for Paradoxes 56 They againe dichotomize. the influxive spirit into the naturall, vitall, and animall. 1667 Decay Chr. Pietyix. Fro When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious aerial notions.

2. intr. (for refl.) To divide or become divided into two continuously; spec. used of the branching of a stem. root. leaf-vein, etc.: see DICHOTOMOUS 2.

of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc.: see Dichotomous 2,

**DICHOTOMY 3.** 

1835 [see Dichtomizing below]. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 652 Stem dichotomising and bearing.. nearly simple erect hranchlets. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. 11. iv. 406 The roots of Lycopodiaceæ are.. the only ones known to dichotomise. 1884 M. Boole in Jrnl. Educ. 1 Sept. 342 Elements which.. tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils.

Elements which .. tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils. Hence **Dichotomizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Dichotomizer**, one who dichotomizes.

1606 Baeton Sidney's Ouvania, He has no fine Dichotomizing Wit. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribae 393 These two great Dichotomisers, being at odds with all others, and with themselues. 1629 FULLER Holy Warv. vx. (1647) 255 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part. 1835 Kirst Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xiii. 11 Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs. 1881 G. Busk in Fral. Microsc. Soc. Jan. 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomizing, biserial branches. **Dichotomized** bbl. a. If prec. +-ED 1.1

parsely dichotomising, biserial branches.

Dichotomized, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED I.]

1. Divided into two branches: see prec.

1884 Bowea & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 61 Stellate hairs... with 3-4 rays once or twice dichotomised. 1892 Cleeke Stud. Homer iv. 87 Beyond the rising-places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt.

2. Astron. Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated

which exactly half her disk appears illiminated (the 'half-moon').

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dichotomy, She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour: in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other.

1834 Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron. vi. 241 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized.

1866 Alay Pop. Astron. v. (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

Dichotomorphic (daily citymas). a. If L. dicho-

Dichotomous (dəikρ töməs), a. [f. L. dichotomos, .mus, a. Gr. διχότομος cut in half, equally divided: see Dicho- and -ous. Cf. F. dichotome (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy.

† 1. Astron. = DICHOTOMIZED 2; of the form of a half-moon. Obs.

\*\*r690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 448 Mercury... in its greatest digression from the Sun... appears Dichotomous.

2. Bot., etc. Dividing into two equal branches;

esp. so branched that each successive axis divides into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such

into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such branching.

1752 Sta J. Hill Hist. Anim. 23 (Jod.) The short, dichotomous, horned monoculus.

1753 Ellis in Phil. Trans.

XLVIII. 116 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches.

1794 Maryn Roussean's Bot. xvii. 226 The Lesser Centaury. 1s distinguished by its dichotomous stalk.

1842 E. Wilson Anat. Vade Bl. 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous.

1872 Oliver Elem. Bot. 11. 185 Common Mistletce. a dichotomous parastical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves.

1882 Vines Sachs' Bot. 170 Dichotomois branching is very common among Thallophytes, especially Algæ and the lower Hepaticæ.

3. Logic, etc. Of classification: Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower groups); proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomic.

proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomic.

1838 Sia W. Hamilton Logic xxv. (1866) II. 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example,—angles are right, or acute, or obtuse. 1864 Reader 3 Sept. 304/2 The unities or molecules .. are either isovoluminous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

Dicho tomously, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a dichotomous manner; by division into twos or

pairs: see prec.

1806 J. Galffire Brit. Bot. \$ 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 390 Branches.

dichotomously subdivided.

1866 A. Flint Princ. Med.

(1880) 160 A bronchus, after it enters a lobule.. divides dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alveolar passages.

1870 H. Macmillan Bible Teach. vii. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia.

Dichotomy (deikρ'tomi). [ad. Gr. διχοτομία a cutting in two, f. διχότομ-os (see Dichotomous): cf. F. dichotomie (1754 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Division of a whole into two parts. a. spec. in Logic, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genus into two

lower mutually exclusive classes or genera; binary

1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 303 This Trichotomy .. doth not contradict the other Dichotomy that includeth all in action and contemplation. 1725 WATTS Logic 1. vi. § 8 Some .. have disturbed the Order of Nature .. by an Affectation of Dichotomies, Trichotomies, Sevens, Twelves, &c. Let the Nature of the Subject, considered together with the Design which you have in view, always determine the Number of Parts into which you divide it. 1864 Bowen Logic iv. 97 Convenience often requires what Logicians call division by dichotomy, in which a Genus is divided into two Species having Contradictory Marks. 1877 E. Calbu Philos. Kunt 11. vi. 302 The whole sphere of reality may be divided in relation to any predicate .. in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g. that 'everything must either be red or not red'.

be red or not red'.

b. gen. Division into two.

1636 Featly Clavis Myst. xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy heing divided into forenoone and afternoone. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. 11. vii. § 3. 190 The way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easie kind of Division. 1868 Contemp. Rev. Apr. 598 Popular theology is rather founded on the dichotomy of man into body and soul, than on the Christian trichotomy of body, soul, and spirit.

2. Astron. That phase of the moon (or of an inferior planet) at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated: the 'half-moon'.

illuminated; the 'half-moon'.

1686 Goad Celest, Bodies 1, xv. 81 This Quadrate or Quartile in its Dichotomy, as the Greeks call it. 1797

Encycl. Brit. 11. 4191 Aristarchus. gave a method of determining the distance of the sun by the moon's dichotomy. 1878 Newcom Pop Astron. 551 Dichotomy, the aspect of a planet when half illuminated.

3. Bot., Zool., etc. A form of branching in which successive a via divides that work.

each successive axis divides into two; repeated

each successive axis divides into two; repeated bifurcation: see Dichotomous 2.

1707 Sloane Jamaica I. 264 From the middle of the leaves rise one or two stalks... always divided into two, or observing a Dichotomy. 1835 Kraby Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xiii. 3 The last [Encrinus] seems to differ... in the dichotomies and length of the arms. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. iii. § 3. 47 note, Dichotomy or forking, the division of an apex into two. 1884 Vines Sachs' Bot. 169 Dichotomy .. never produces structures.. dissimilar to the producing structure; the divisions of a root produced by dichotomy are both roots, those of a leaf-bearing shoot both leaf-bearing shoot s.. dichotomy hence always falls under the conception of branching in the .. narrower sense. Ibid. 464.

Dichotoriane (dikatraicin) 2001.

Dichotriæne (di·ko<sub>l</sub>trol<sub>l</sub>trn). Zool. [f. Dicho-+ Gr. τρίαινα trident: see TRIÆNE.] A dicho-

tomous trieme; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

1887 Sollas in *Eucycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The arms of a trizme may bifurcate (dichotrizme) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate. or they may trifurcate.

**Dichro.** [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος: see next.] In combination = Dichroic.

bination = DICHROIC.

1886 I. Remsen Inorg. Chem. 709 Co(NH3)5 Cls+H2O
which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride.

Dichroic (doikrōu'ik), a. [ad. Gr. δίχροος, -ως
two-coloured (f. δι- two + χρως colour, complexion)
+-10.] Having or showing two colours; spec.
applied to donbly-refracting crystals that exhibit
different colours when viewed in different directions; or to solutions that show essentially different colonrs

a 1864 DANA cited in Wenster. 1878 Gurnev Crystallogr.

112 Tourmaline is strongly dichroic. 1879 DANA Man. Geol.
(ed. 3) 67 This mineral. being dichroic.

Dichroiscope: see Dichroscope.

Dichroism (dai krojiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. δίχροος, ws two-coloured (see Dichroic) + 18M. In F. dichroisme.] The quality of being dichroic; spec. as exhibited by certain crystals and solutions: see

prec.

1819 BREWSTER in Phil. Trans. 17 This dichroism, as it may be called .. so far as I know, has never heen observed in any other minerals than iolite and mica. 1843 Rep. Bril.

Assoc. 14 The dichroism of a solution of stramonium in ather.

1884 Chamb. Frnl. 15 Nov. 231/2 This stone [sapphire] possesses the singular property known as dichroism—that is, it shines with two colours, blue and red.

Hence Dichroistic, a. = Dichroitic.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichroite (doi krojoit). Min. [mod. f. Gr. δίχροος (see Dichroic) + -ite. In F. dichroite

ΘΧΡΘΟς (see DICHROIO) + -ITE. In F. dichroite (1809 Cordier).] A synonym of Iolite, from its often exhibiting dichroism.

1810 Nicholson's Yrnl. XXVII. 231 Description of the Dichroit, a new Species of Mineral. 1831 BREWSTER Optics. Xxx. § 148. 249 M. Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called iolite, to which Haipy gave the name of dichroite. 1881 Sat. Kev. 23 Apr. 518/1 The great ball of dichroite which seems crystal white when looked at from one point of view, rich blue from another, and straw-colour from another, is perhaps the most entertaining object. b. Comb. b. Comb.

1875 Dawson Dazun of Life vi. 145 The gneiss. is chiefly grey and very silicious, containing dichroite, and .. known as dichroite-gneiss.

Dichroitic (dəikrojitik), a. [f. prec. + -Io.] Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by diehroism; diehroic.

1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. viii. 190 The relation of the colours of dichroitic crystals to their axes of double refraction. 1855 J. D. Forres Tour Mt. Blanc xi. 248 By transmitted light it is dichroitic—brown orange in one direction and bright green in another. 1881 TYNDALL Floating-Matter of Air 95 The dichroitic action which produces the colours of the sky.

Dichromate (daikrou met). Chem. [f. Di-2.]

A double CHROMATE (q.v.), as polassium dichromate

K<sub>2</sub> · Cr O<sub>4</sub> · Cr O<sub>3</sub>.

1864 in Webster.

1876 Harrey Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 71

Potassic dichromate.

1883 Athenzum 7 Oct. 538/1 [Ile]

recommends potassium dichromate as an exceedingly useful disinfecting agent.

Hence Dichro mated ppl. a., treated with a dichromate.

1890 Anney Treat, Phologr. (ed. 6) 178 The insolubility of dichromated gelatine

Dichromatic (dəikromætik), α. [f. Gr. δι-

Dichromatic (dəikromætik), α. [f. Gr. διtwo + χρωματικόs of or relating to colour, f. χρωμα
colour.] Ilaving or showing two colours; spec. of
animals: Presenting, in different individuals, two
different colours or systems of coloration.
1847 CRAIG, Dicromatic. 1864 in Webster. 1884 Coues
Keyto N. A. Birds (ed. 2) 504 Plumage dichromatic in some
cases; i. e. some individuals of the same species normally
mottled gray, while others are reddish. 1889 G. A. Berry
Dis. Eyex. 1340 Why in the case of the partially colour-blind
the absence of the perception of two complementary hues
should leave the individual only a dichromatic spectrum.
So Dichromatism, the quality or fact of being

So Dichro matism, the quality or fact of being dichromatic.

1884 COUES Key to N. A. Birds (ed. 2) 656 Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color.

**Dichromic** (dəikrōu·mik), a. [f. Gr. δίχρωμ-os two-coloured (see Dichromatic) + -10.]

1. Relating to or including (only) two colours; applied, in connexion with the theory of three primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-

primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of these.

1854 Fraser's Mag. L. 559 Such Dichromic visionaries must lose a great deal. The harmonies of colour cannot touch them. 1881 Le Conne. Monoc. Vision 63 Herschel regarded normal vision as trichromic, but the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting.

2. Exhibiting in different positions or circumstances two different colours; Dichroic.

1877 Miller & M'Leod Elen. Chem. 1. (ed. 6) 179 In dichromic media, or solutions which, under certain circumstances, appear to the unaided eye to transmit light of one tint, and, under certain other circumstances, to transmit light of a different tint.

Dichronous (doi'krŏnəs), a. [f. late L. dichronus, a. Gr. δίχρον-os of two prosodic quantities, eitherlong or short (f. δι-, Di-2+ χρόνοs time) + ous.]

1. Gr. and Lat. Prosody. Having two times or quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long.

quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long.

quantities; sometimes short and strength of growth in the Jin mod Diets.

2. Bot. 'Having two periods of growth in the year'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Dichroous (dəiˈkrojəs), a. [f. Gr. δίχρο-os two-coloured + -ous.] Of two colours; dichro-

two-coloured + -ous.] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Dichroscope (dəiˈkro̞ɪskōup). Also dichroiscope, dichroscope. [f. Gr. δίχρο-os two-coloured + -σκοπ-os observing.

(The etymologically regular form is dichroscope, but dichroscope is more convenient.)]

An instrument for observing or testing the dichroism of crystals also. Have Dichroscopie a of or year.

of crystals, etc. Hence Dichrosco pie a., of or per-

of crystals, etc. Hence **Dichrosco pie** a., of or pertaining to a dichroscope.

1857 Nichol. Cycl. Phys. Sc. (1860) 582 Dichroscopic lens, or dichroscope.

1876 Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. § 3469 Dichroiscope.

1879 Rood Chromatis x. 137 A. piece of apparatus contrived by Dove, for mixing the coloured light furnished by stained glass, and called by him a dichrooscope.

1888 Froc. K. Geog. Soc. May 273 The ruby.. when examined by the dichroscope, exhibited two tints.

1890 M. D. Rothisch L. Handlik. Prec. Stones 15 When a stone is examined by means of the dichroiscope, it will show two images of the same hue, or of different hues.

Dichrotal, -tism, erron. ff. Dichrotal, -Tism.

Dicht, etc., Sc. forms of Dight, etc.

† Dicible, sb. Philos. Obs. fad. med. L. dici-

+ Di·cible, sb. Philos. Obs. [ad. med.L. dīci-bilis (Du Cange), f. dīcire to say: see -BLE.] That which is capable of being said; a notion or idea expressible in words.

expression in words.

7656 STANLEY Hist. Philos. viii. xviii. 40 Dicible is that which consisteth according to rationall phantasy. Ibid., Dicibles are notions, that is, νοήματα, but not meerly and simply notions. being ready for expression, they are called dicibles, and pertain to the enunciative faculty of the could.

**Dicing** (doi:sin), vbl. sb. [f. DICE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action or practice of playing or gambling

with dice; dice-play.

with dice; dice-play.

1456 How viise man laught Son 60 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 171
Dysyng I the forbede. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 Any
open.. place for common bowling, dising, carding, closhe,
tenys, or other unlawfull games.

1550 Crowley Epigr. 659
Diceyage hath brought many wealthye menne to care.

1648 Lo. Hebber Life (1886) 79 The exercises I wholly
condemu, are dicing and carding.

1708 Mrs. Centlivre
Busie Body n. i, These young fellows think old men get
estates for nothing but them to squander away in dicing.
1861 M. PATISON ÉSS. (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited
drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

2. Book-binding. A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds: see Dice v. 3 b.
Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edging-tool;

Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edging-tool; the effect is imitated by pressure or stamping with a block.

3. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 1), as dicing-board,

3. allrib. and Comb. (in sense 1), as dicing-board, box, -chamber, -money, -table.

1571 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 366 A round dysenge table. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 128 [Thou] dost set downe as it were on a dicing boord in the hazard of one house, both thy kingdome and life. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 44 It was in an Inne. . in a dicing Chamber. a 1634 RANDLEN Muses Looking-Gl. 1. iv, A niggard churl Hoarding up dicing moneys for lifs son. 1655 Maq. Workesster Cent. Inv. \$ 90 A most dexterous Dicing Box. . that with a knock. . the four good Dice are fastened, and it looseneth four false Dice.

Dicing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Playing

Dicing, fpl. a. [f. as prec. + -1NG \*.] Playing with dice.

1884 H. D. Traill Coleridge iii. 54 The skeleton ship, with the dicing demons on its deck [Anc. Mar. III. xii.]

† Dicing-house. Obs. [f. Dicing vbl. sb.]

A house for dice-play; a gambling-house.

1549 Latimer 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arh.) 161 Dysynge howses also. where yong Gentlemenne dyse away their thrifte. 1555 Act 2-3 Phil. 4 M. c. 9 Every Licence .. for the having. of any Bowling-Allies, Dicing-houses, or other unlawful Games. 1649 Milton Eikon. iii. (1851) 357 The spawn and bicing Houses. 1660 Jer. Tavlor Duct. Dubit. 11. 470 (L.) The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

Dicion, var. Ditton, Obs., dominion.

Dick (dik), sb.1 [A playful alteration of Ric-,

Dick (dik), sb.1 [A playful alteration of Ric-, contraction of Norman Fr. and Anglo-Norman Ricard, L. Ricardus = Richard.]

1. A familiar pet-form of the common Christian name *Richard*. Hence generically (like *fack*) = fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating ad-

fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as desperate, dainty, dapter, dirty.

Tom, Dick, and Harry: any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 192 Desperate Dickes borowers now and then against the owners will all that ever he hath.

1581 STUDIEY Agamemon 1, Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dickes the froward Knight did arme. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. V. ii. 464 Some Dick That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knowes the trick To make my Lady laugh.

1580 Marprel. Epit. E, The desperat Dicks, which you affirm to be good bishops. 159a Greene Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) 11. 227 A braue dapper Dicke, quaintly attired in veluet and sattin. 182a Greene Upst. Courtier in Vill. 75 He's a gone dick, a dead man. 1864 Standard 23 Dec. Review Slang Dict. (Farmer), [He] replied, 'Oh yes, in the reign of queen dick', which, on inquiry we found to be synonymous with 'Never', or 'Tib's eve'. 1891 Daily News 17 Nov. 2/4 The only bears still extant are the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Bourses.

b. Rarely applied to a female.

b. Rarely applied to a female.

1814 Watch-house II. i, It's all over wi' you, madam;

e're a gone dick; ye hear he's confessing.

2. dial. or local. (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dick, a kind of hard cheese. Suffolk.

1883 Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Dick, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, treacle dick. Mod. Spotted dick', currant or raisin pudding.

dick', currant or raisin pudding.

3. slang. A riding whip.
1873 Slang Dick., Dick, a riding whip; gold-headed dick, one so ornamented.
1891 FARMER Slang, Dick, 2. (coachman's) a riding whip.
4. Phr. and Comb. (dial. or local.) Dick-a-dilver, the periwinkle. Dick-a-Tuesday, a will-o'the-wisp. Dick-ass, a jack-ass. Dick-dinnock, a local name of the header secretary. Local lange of the header secretary. Local lange of the header secretary. local name of the hedge-sparrow. Long-tailed Dick, the long-tailed titmouse.

the long-tailed titmouse.

1636 Sampson Vow Breaker (N.), Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wispe, or Dick-a-Tuesday. a 1835 Forry Voc. E. Anglia, Dick-a-dilver, the herb periwinkle. . It is so called from its rooting (delving) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. 1838 Col. P. Hawker Diary (1893) II. 47 Found in the garden the nest of a long-tailed Dick's, with 3 eggs. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dickass, a jack-ass. North. Ibid., Dick-a-tuesday, the ignis fatuus.

Dick, sb. 2 dial. [Perh., like prec., merely an arbitrary application of the proper name Dick.

arbitrary application of the proper name Dick; but a possible connexion with Du. dek 'covering, cover, horse-cloth' has been snggested. Cf. DICKY

50. III.] A leather apron.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dick, a leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North. 1883 Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Dick, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather dick'. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Dick, a leather apron for dick '. children.

children.

Dick, sb.3 dial. [Cf. DIKE and DITCH.] a. A ditch. b. The bank of a ditch; a dike.

1736 PEGGE Kenticisms, Dick, a ditch. 1787 MARSHALL
E. Norfolk, Gloss., Dick, the mound or bank of a ditch.

1875 Sussex Gloss., Dick, a ditch. 1893 Field 25 Feb. 295/1
Most fences should be on banks with 'dicks' where the orround requires them. ground requires them.

Dick, sb.4 slang. Abbreviation of dictionary; tence, 'Fine language, long words' (Slang hence,

1866 HALIAURTON (Sam Slick) Season Ticket xii. (Farmer) Ah, now you are talking 'DIC.', exclaimed Peabody, and I can't follow you. 1873 Slang Dict. s.v., A man who uses fine words without much judgment is said to have 'swallowed

Dick, sb. 5 slang. [Short for declaration: cf. DAVY for affidavit.] In phr. To take one's dick = to take one's declaration.

1861 D. Cook P. Foster's Dan. xxvi. (Farmer), 1'd lake my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1878

YATES Wrecked in Port I. 1 I'll take my dick I heard old

To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase Up to dick: as adj. up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as adv.

the proper standard, executent, proper, as take. properly, suitably, fittingly. (It has however been referred by some to Dick sh.4) 1871 Daily News 7 Sept., The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches. 1877 J. Gazenwood Blue Blanket (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 Punch 10 Sept. 111/1.

\*\*Punch 10 Sept. 111/1.

† Dicken. Obs. or dial. Some water-bird.
1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xiv. 26 Snipe,
3 odwipe, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon white and gray.

\*\*Dickens\*\* (di kenz). slang or colloq. Also 7-8

Also q-o dickings. Also q-o dickings.

[App. substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound. It has been suggested to be worn down from devil-kin or delikin, but no evidence of this has been found. Dickin or Dickon, dim. of Dick (cf. Wilkin, Watkin, Jankin or Jenkin, Simkin) was in use long before the earliest known instance of this, and Dickens as a surname was probably also already in existence.

The deuce, the devil. a. The dickens! (formerly also a dickens!) an interjectional exclamation ex-

also a dickens!) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc.; usually with interrogative words, as what, where, how, why, etc. (Cf. Deuce, Devill.)

1508 Shars. Merry W. III. ii. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 Herwood 1 Edw. IV, III. Wks. 1874 I. 40 What the dickens? is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'Urfey Mad. Fickle II. i, Oh have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1687 Congreve Old Bach. II.; What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 Vanbra. & Clb. Prov. Husb. IV. 172 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count play'd in another Trick then? 1794 Wolcorr (P. Pindar! Roud. for Oliver Wks. II. 308 Then what a dickens can do or say? 1842 S. C. Hall. Ireland II. 402 Why the dickons don't you let us serve them all out at once?

D. in imprecations, as the dickens take you!; also in phr. to go to the dickens, to go to ruin or

also in phr. to go to the dickens, to go to ruin or perdition; to play the dickens, to cause mischief or

havoc.

havoc.

1653 Uaquhar Rabelais I. Prol., Hearken joltheads... or dickens take ye. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Dickins, a corruption of Devilkins, i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the Dickens take yon. 1771 Smollert Humph. Cl. 3 June 74 He [the lion] would roar, and tenr, and play the dickens. 1831 Moone Summer Fête 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens. 1861 Sala Dutch Pict. xiii. 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos. 1877 Black Green Past. xlii. (1878) 336 Business went to the dickens.

Business went to the dickens.

c. as a strong negative (= DEVIL 21).

184a S. Loven Handy Andy xxiii, The dickings a mind he minded the market.

1884 Illustr. Lond. News Christm.

No. 19/3 'The dickens you are', thought Fred.

Dickensian (dikenzian', a. Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died

1870), or his style. So Diokense sque (Dickenesque), Dickensish, Dickensy (Dickeny), adjs.

esque), Di'ckensish, Di'ckensy (Dickeny), adjs. (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1856 Sat. Rev. II. 196/1 A Dickenesque description of an execution. 1830 Althousum 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickenesque portion. is poor beside its prototype. 1831 Ibid. 19 Mar. 395/3 He Bret Hartel has a touch of Dickens in his style... he observes with a Dickensian eye. 1835 Ibid. 17 Oct. 503 His is a Dickensesque manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master. 1836 Century Mag. XXXII. 937 My ideas of London were...preeminently Dickens. 1890 Spectator 30 Aug. 281 Disraeli tever descended even into Dickensish depths of human nature. 1893 awell as liter ury Dickensian associations. 1892 KATE D. Wicg n in Altantic Monthly May 616 It would be so deslightful and Dickensy to talk. with a licensed victualer by the name of Martha Huggins.

icker (di'k 21), 3b. Forms: a. 4-5 dyker, 5-6 dycker, 6 dek 2r, diker, ar, dicker, (dikkar, 7 dicar, 6-dicker. B. 6-dacre, daker, (6 daiker,

5-) dycker, o deker, diker, ar, dickar, dikkar, dickar, 6- dicker. B. 6- dacre, daker, (6 daiker, dakir, 8 dakker). [The form dicker. ME. dyker, etc., with the latinized forms dicora, dikera, dicra, point to an OE. \*dicor, corresponding to MLG. dicker, MHG. decher, techer, mod.G. decher, LG. diekr (Westphal.), dekr (Pomerania), Icel. dekr, Da. deger, Sw. däcker; all evidently from a WGer. \*decura, \*decora, ad. L. decuria, a company or parcel of ten: cf. OE. sicor for L. securis. This WGer. form must be the source of the med I WGer. form must be the source of the med.L. decora, decara, dicara, dacora (Du Cange), and of the OF. dacre, dakere, and corresp. med.L. dacra, dacrum, when we the Sc. and northern forms in  $\beta$ .

dacrum, whence the Sc. and northern forms in  $\beta$ . The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides; a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A.D. 253-260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zozimion, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellium tentoriarum decurias trightar', i. e. 30 dickers of skins for tents. Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans Tacitus Ann. iv. 72, as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see Dickea v.).]

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles,

esp. hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten)

esp. hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages; in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (diera or daera) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes.

a. [1080 Domesday I. If. 162 a. T. R. E. reddebat civitas de Glowecestre...xxxvi. di cras ferri. 1275 Placita in Curiis Magnat. Anglies, Per iij diker' de coriis bovinis.] 1266-1307 Assisa de Pond. et Mensur. (Stat. Realm I. 205). Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex coreiis. Item Dacre Cirotecarum ex x paribus. P Dacre vero ferrorum equorum [viginti] ferris. Transl. ex Lib. Horva. Lond. If. 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consistent of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Gloves consistent of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten v.r. twenty] Shoes. 1428 Will of Tanner (Somerset Ho.); dyker de Rigges et neckes. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 38, Payinge for the custome of enery dyker jd. 1526 Talls in Dillon Calais & Pole (1802) 81 A dycker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 1 Two persons. nombre all snche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1533-54 Trinity Coll. Accts. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 111. 610 It to John Barbour for a dikkar of knives. 1579 in Walley Bristol Wills (1886) 227 Fower diker of Rawe leather. 1679 BLOUNT Anc. Tenures 33 A Dicar of Iron contained ten Barrs. 1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2661/4 Also 16 Dickers of Butts in the Fatts near Tanned. 1799 S. Freeman Town Off. 146 The sealer of leather's fee shall be 6d, per dicker. 1812 J. Smyth Pract. of Customs (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass. The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker heing 10 Necklaces.

B. [1286 in Rogers Agric. & Prices II. 458/3 (Iron & Steel). c 1300 Fleta 11. xii. § 4 (Jam.) Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quod

action or practice of dickering; barter; petty bargaining.

1823 J. F. Coopea Pioneer xiv. (1869) 61/1 Vou have sold your betterments. Was it cash or dicker? 1856 Whittier Panorama 270 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1888 A. F. Weekly Times 28 Mar. (Farmer Amer.), Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

Dicker, v. U.S. [?f. Dicker 5b.]

Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America. As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has thence extended in U. S. to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connexion with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade 'see Dicker sb.), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and note/villaged race, have received another development of use.] intr. To trade by harter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. b. trans. to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. b. trans. To barter, exchange. Hence Dickering vbl. sb.; also Dickerer, one who dickers.

also **Dickerer**, one who dickers.

1845 J. T. Headery Lett. fr. Italy xx. 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vetturini.

1848 J. F. Coopea Oak Openings (Bartlett), The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds of the West] were always ready to dicker and to swap.

1854 Sala in Daily Tel. July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Vankee was going away. 1888 Baves Anner. Commun. II. 11. Ixiii. 457 By a process of dickering (i. e. bargaining by way of barter). a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree. 1891 Golow. Smith Canadian Onestion, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes.

1891 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 2 Apr., Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickerers.

**Dickinsonite** (di kinsənəit). *Min*. [Named 1878 after the Rev. J. Dickinson: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium,

usually micaceous in structure and green in colour.

18/8 Amer. Yrnl. Sc. Ser. III. XVI. 115 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often Cound.

Dicky, dickey (di ki), sb. colloq., slang, and dial. Also dickie. [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are evidently applications of *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. Tommy, Willy, Bobby, etc.); another group is probably closely related to Dick  $sh.^2$ ; of others the relationship is obscure. Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the dialect and slang dictionaries.]

I. As applied to persons.

1. Naut. (See quot.) 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dickey, an officer acting in commission.

II. As a name applied to animals.

commission.

II. As a name applied to animals.

2. A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known.

1793 Geatl, Mag. 11. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky. An ass.

Essex and Suffolk.

1818 Moore Fudge Fam. Paris II. 25

When gravely sitting Upon my dickey. a 1825 Forry Voc.

E. Anglia, Dicky-ass, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass.

1876 E. FitzGerald

Lett. (1889) I. 388 About Sancho's stolen Dicky.

attrib.

1801 BLOOMFIELD Rural T., Richard & Kate (1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races, More fam'd for laughter than for speed.

183 JESSOPP in 19th Cent. Oct. 602 Ridin' in a dickey cart's enow for him and me.

3. A small, bird (also DICKY-BIRD).

3. A small, bird (also DICKY-BIRD).

1851 Florist Nov., There was .. dicky's cage on its old nail.

1868 Daily Tel. 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture.

Mr. Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas .. and crunch the dickey to splinters.

1878 Cumbild. Gloss, Dickey, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis.

1881 BLACK Beautiful Wretch.

Aviii. (Farmer), 'The dicky-laggers are after them too,'

The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss,'

1885 Swansson Prov. Names Birds 29 Hedge Sparrow .. Dickie (Lancashire)... Blue dickie (Renfrew).

1883 Sheffield Gloss., Dicky-hedge-poker, a hedge-sparrow.

1883 Sheffield Gloss., Dicky-hedge-poker, a hedge-sparrow.

1884 An under petticoat. Obs.

Dick sb.2

+4. An under petticoat. Obs.

†4. An under petticoat. Obs.

1753 Songs Costume (Percy Soc.) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod [Scabob], On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la-daube. 1789 Minor I. 99 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained..save her flannel dicky. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ld. Auchland's Tri. Wks. 1812 IV. 311 The hips ashamed forsooth to wear a dicky. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dicky, a woman's under-petticoat.

†5. A worn-out shirt. (Obs. slang.)

1781 G. Parrer View of Society I. 82 note (Farmer), Dickey, cant for a worn-out shirt.

nt for a worn-out shirt.

6. A detached shirt-front.

1811 Lex. Balatronicum, Dickey, n sham shirt.

1843 THACKERAY Crit. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 29 If not a shirtcollar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky.

1848 Baring-Gould Court Royal I. vi. 87 Paper
collars, cuffs, and dickies.

1889 J. M. BARRE Window in
Thrums iii, 'Come awa doon . an' put on a clean dickey.'

7. A shirt collar. (New England.)

1858 HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett. iii. 36 A beautiful cravat,
sustaining a faultless dicky.

1844 Lowell Biglow P. Poems
1850 II. 283.

1864 THOREAU Cape Cod vi. (1894) 130 Cockles

1. looking...like a flaring dickey made of sand-paper.

1887 M. E. Wilkins Humble Romance, etc. (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey.

8. A covering worn to protect the dress or upper
part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (ac-6. A detached shirt-front.

part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to a. A leather apron or pinafore. b. A child's bib. c. A 'slop' or loose over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist, worn by workmen in the north. d. An oil-skin snit. 1847-18 HALLIWELL, Dicky, a common leather apron 1879 Cumbid. Gloss. Suppl., Dicky, a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men. 1883 Mas C. GARNETT in Sunday Mag. Dec. 751/2 To the office.. we walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

IV. In other applications.

9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits. (Also dicky-box.) b. A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for

the guard.

the guard.

1801 Garbiell Myst. Husb. IV. 260 The farmer.came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse.

1803 Times 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dickey-box is following their example.

1803 Zimes 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dickey-box is following their example.

1803 Zit. Tyni. In Spirit Publ. Tynis. (1804)

VII. 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky.

1805 Cura Wint. in Lond.ed. 3)

II. 210 She. ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky.

1812 Ann.

1827 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dickey he discovered the robbery.

1823 Byron Yianx XIII. Xivii, The valet mounts the dickey.

1837 Dickens Pickw. xivi, A hackney cabriolet. three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat..in his own particular little dickey at the side.

1862 SALA Scrien Sons 1. iv. 72 He had seen him.. in the dicky of a phaeton.

1886 Ruskin Praterita I. vi. 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne.

10. Comb.: dicky-box (see 9 a); dicky-daisy (local), a nursery name for the common daisy (Bellis perennis), also applied to other wild flowers.

(Bellis perennis), also applied to other wild flowers; dicky dilver, a local name of the periwinkle (Britten & Holl.) = dick-a-dilver (Dick sb.1); Dicky Sam [understood to be a corruption of Dick o'Sam's, an example of the Lancashire form of

o'Sam's, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man.

1870 Athenaum 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam. 1834 Book Lore Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

Dicky, dickey, a. slang or colloq. [Etymol. not ascertained.] Of inferior quality, sorry, poor; in bad condition, unsound, shaky, 'queer'.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dick, Dicky. very bad or paltry; any thing of an inferior quality, is said to be a dicky concern. a 1845 Hoon Conveyancing iv, At last to find Vour

dinner is all dickey. 1883 Standard 8 Jan. 2/4 Without doubt Iroquois has been very 'dickey' on his pins. 1889 D. C. Murray Danger. Catsfazu 24 The very honester tradesman. must run the risk of meeting very dicky people now and then. 1894 Sir J. D. Astley My Life I. 312 Poor 'Curly' was uncommon dicky for several days from concussion of the brain.

sion of the brain.
b. All dicky with: 'all up' or 'all over' with.
1810 Morning Post 26 June in Spirit Pub. Trnls. (1811)
XIV. 278 At one time he thought it was all dicky with Sir Francis. a 1845 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington xl,
'Tis all dickey with poor Father Dick—he's no more! 1880
Mrs. Parr Adam & Eve xxxvi. 490 'Ah, poor old Zebedee!
. 'tis all dickey with he.'

c. Comb., as dicky-legged.

1894 Sir J. D. Astlev My Life II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer.

Dicky-bird, dickey-bird. colloq. [Dicky 3.] In nursery and familiar speech: A little bird, such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird.

such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird.

a 1845 Barham Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady, On tree-top and spray The dear little dickey-birds carol away. 1852
R, S. Surfers Sponge's Sp. Tour law, Others take guns and pop at all the little dickey-birds that come in their way, a 1866 Kingsley in Life (1879) II. 41 Gladly would I throw up history, to think of nothing but dicky-birds, 1886 J. K. Jeronn Idle Thoughts 121 We do not sigh over dead dicky-birds with the bailiffs in the house.

b. Applied dial. to particular birds: see quots., and cf. Dicky 3b, 3.

b. Applied dial, to particular dials. see quots, and cf. Dicky sb. 3.

1879 Cumbid, Gloss. Suppl., Dicky-bird, a general name for a canary. 1885 Swanson Prov. Names Birds 188 Oyster Catcher (Hamatopus ostrilegus). Dickie bird (Norfolk).

|| **Diclesium** (doiklizibm). Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. δi- twice (Di-2) + κλησιs a shutting up, closing.]

A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent

1857 HENFREY Bot. 1. ii. 140 The Diclesium only differs from the utriculus in having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell (Mirabilis,

Diclinic (dəikli nik), a. Cryst. [f. Gr. δι- two + κλίν-ειν to incline + -10.] Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the vertical axis: applied to a hypothetical system of crystals. Also **Diclinate** a.

Tysins. Also Dava.

1864 Weistree cites Dava.

Diclinism dei kliniz'm), Bot. [mod. f. as next +-1sm: in F. diclinisme.] The condition of being

188a Vines Sachs' Bot. 920 The arrangements...manifested in polygamy, dictinism, dichogamy, dimorphism...are different means for promoting the cross-fertilisation of individuals belonging to the same species.

Diclinous (dei klines), a. Bot. [f. F. dicline (1793 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Bot. L. Diclines pl. (Jussien 1779), f. Gr. δι- twice, double (DI-2) + κλίνη bed, couch : see -ous.

(A. L. de Jussieu gave the name Diclines irregulares to the 15th class of his arrangement of the Natural Orders.)] Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers, either on the same plant (monacious), or on separate plants (diacious). Also said of the flowers (= uni-

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 27 Even Ramuncu-laceæ contain hermaphrodite and diclinous genera. 1876 Darwin Cross-Fertil. x. 409 All plants which have not since been greatly modified, would tend still to be both diclinous and anemophilous. 1880 Grav Struct. Bot. vi. § 7, 270 The flowers in all Gymnosperms are diclinous, either diocious or monocious.

Dicoccous (doike/kos), a. Bot. [f. Di-2+Gr. κόκκ-os grain + -ous.] 'Splitting into two cocci' (Treas. Bot.): see Coccus 2.

(Treas. Bot.): see Coccus 2.

1819 Pantologia s.v., Dicoccous, or two-grained capsule.
1870 Bentley Bot. (ed. 2) 208 The fruit is described as dicoccous. 1878 Masters Henfrey's Bot. 266 Bruniaceæ differ in their dicoccous fruit.

Dicolious (doisirlies), a. [f. Di-2+Gr. κοιλί-α a hollow+-ous.] Having two cavities.
1836-9 Tudd Cycl. Anat. II. 631/2 The dicolious heart of Hunter. exists at a very early period of the developement of the Mammiferous embryo.

Dicolous (doisirlos), a. [f. Di-2+Gr. κοίλ-οs hollow, κοίλη a hollow+-ous.] = prec.; spec. Of a vertebra: Cupped or hollowed at each cnd.
1864 Webster cites Owen.

1864 Webster cites Owen.

Dicolic (dəikðulik), a. Gr. Rhet. and Pros.
[f. Gr. δίκωλος (f. δι- twice + κῶλον limb, clause) +-16.] Consisting of two cola: see Colon 2 r.

1885 T. D. Goodell in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.* XVI, 85
The first two lines. resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolic line.

Dicondylian (dəikondi'lian), a. Zool. [f. Gr.

Dicondylian (dəikpadi·liān), a. Zool. [f. Gr. δικόνδυλ-os double-knuckled (cf. Condyle) + -1.αN.] Of a skull: Having two occipital condyles.

1883 W. H. Flower in Encycl. Brit. XV. 370/2 The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a dicondylian skull.

Dicotyledon (dəi-kρtili-dən). Bot. [f. mod. Bot. L. dicotylēdones (plural), f. Gr. δι- twice + κοτυληδών cup-shaped hollow or cavity; see Cotyledon. LEDON.

(The term Dicotyledones was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.)]
Vol. III.

A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seedlobes: the Dicotyledons (in Bot.Lat. Dicotyledones) constitute one of the great classes of flowering plants, characterized by an exogenous mode of growth (hence also called Exogens), and usually by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours,

by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours, and the veins of the leaves reticulated.

[1703 Ray Methodus Plant, (ed. 2) I Floriferas dividenus in Dicotyledones, quarum semina sata binis foliis anomalis, Seminalibus dictis, quæ Cotyledonum usum præstant, è terra exeunt. [1727 Balley vol. II, Dicotyledon (with Botanists), a Term used of Plants, which spring with two Seed Leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of Plants have. 1830 LINDLEY NAT. Syst. Bot. Introd. 15 Two great divisions. Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 157 In his 'Genera Plantarum' Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom into classes, subclasses, orders, and genera... hence his classes Acotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Dicotyledons. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. 11. v. 564 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls... the whorls are usually pentamerous, less often tetramerous.

Dicotyledonary (doi:kptilirdonari), a. rave.

Dicotyledonary (dəi:ketili donari), a. rare.

[f. prec. + -ARY 2.] = next.

1870 in Eng. Mech. 11 Mar. 629/2 The seeds have.. four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary

Dicotyledonous (dəi:kρtilī·dŏnəs), a. [f. as

Dicotyledonous (doi:kptili²dónəs), a. [f. as prec.+-ous.] Having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of Dicotyledons.

1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Fol. xiii. 131 The body of the seed does not split into two lobes, but continues entire. Such plants are called monocotyledonous, the others dicotyledonous, 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bol. (1858). 191 If the embryo has two cotyledons it is called dicotyledonous, as in the Bean. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower, Pl. 1. 13 Dicotyledonous plants have a distinct deposition of pith, cellular tissue, spiral vessels, wood, and bark. 1872 II. MACMILLAN True Vine iii. 87 Its dicotyledonous seed expands in germinating into two lobes. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bol. 1. iv. 46 The Buttercup is dicotyledonous. 1the character expressed by this term (the possession of a pair of cotyledons, or, more strictly, the simple fact that the first leaves of the plant are opposite).

b. Of or belonging to a dicotyledonous plant. 1870 Bentley Bot. 39 In the inner bark or liber of Dicotyledonous stems. 1876 Pace Adv. Textbk. Geol. ix. 185 The reticulated venation of a dicotyledonous leaf.

Dicres, obs. Sc. form of Decrease.

Dicrotal (doikrōutǎl), a. [f. as next +-AL.]

Dicrotal (dəikrōu'tăl), α. [f. as next + -AL.]

1867 J. Marshall Phys. II. 237 A subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named dichrotism or the dichrotal pulse.

Dicrotic (doikrytik), a. Phys. and Path. [f. Gr. δίκροτ-οs double-beating (f. δι- twice + κρότ-οs rattling noise, beat) + -ic: in mod. F. dicrote, med.

or mod.L. dicrotus.]

ratting noise, beat) +-ic: in mod.F. dierole, med. or mod.L. dierolus.]

Of the pulse or a sphygmographic tracing of its motion): Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart; applied esp. to a pathological pulse in which the secondary wave which follows the primary is more marked than usual. (Etymologically 'dierotic' might be applied to any double-beating pulse, whether the secondary wave occurs in the rise or in the fall of the main wave; it is, in use, restricted to the latter case, the former being called Anacrotic.)

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dierolus, a Pulse that beats twice. (So in Balley; in Ash dierolos). 1741 Jas. Nihell. Crises of the Pulse; The Pulsus Dierolus of the Ancients, which in English may be properly called the Rebounding Pulse.] 1811 Hooper Med. Diet., Dierolic, a term given to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. 1822 Good Stud. Med. II. 36 When. we come to a distinction between the free and dilated pulse. the quick and the frequent. the dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous. proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling. 1857 Douglason Med. Diel. 772 Pulse, dierolic ... that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation, once lightly, the other time more strongly. 1865 New Syd. Soc. Vear-M. Med. 11 On the other hand, increase in the heart's force. makes the pulse dicrotic. 1875 H. C. Woon Therah. (1879) 140 Some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic.

b. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing,

b. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a dicrotic notch, or vavee.

1869 New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med. 149 The correspondence between the depth of the dicrotic notch and the severity of the pyrexia. 1878 Foster Phys. 1. iv. § 3. 137 The dicrotic wave occurring towards the end of the descent. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dicrotic wave, a secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings.

Dicrotism (doi'krotiz'm). [f. as prec.+-ISM.] The condition of being dicrotic.

Dicrotism (dəiˈkrðtiz'm). [f. as prec.+-18M.] The condition of being dicrotic.

1864 New Syd. Soc. Year-δk. 121 Duchek... contends that dicrotism of the pulse is in no way dependent on the heart or great vessels. 1867 J. Marshall Ydys. II. 236 When the pulse is very accurately examined, a subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named dichrotism. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 139 Decided therapeutic doses of digitalis. produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse.

Dicrotous (daiˈkrðtəs), a. [f. F. dicrote, Gr. δίκροτ-ος (see Dicrotic) +-ous.] = Dicrotic.

1867 New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med. 165 At the one extreme ...lies the paralytic pulse, at the other the fully developed dicrotous pulse. 1877 Roberts Handók. Med. (ed. 3) II. 21 The aortic wave prominent, the pulse is called dicrotous.

Dict (dikt), sb. Obs. or arch. [ad. L. dictum, a saying, a word, f. dīcĕre to say: cf. 21so OF. dict,

var. spelling of dit. (OE. had diht from same source.) A saying or maxim.

1388 Wyclef Prol. x. 34 Grostede declarith wel this in his dicte. 1460 CAFGRAVE Chron. 153 Robert Grostede..mad eke a noble book thei clepe his Dictes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Pitters 2 The sayings or dictis of the philosophers.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 112.1 He had in his dictes grete obscurete and profoundnes. a 1536 Calisto 4. Mcl. in Hadl. Dict, v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. dictāre to Dictate.]

17ans. To put into words; to dictate.

16a6 Bacon Max. 4. Uses Com. Law Pref. (1636) 4 The concordance between the lawes penn'd, and as it were dicted verbatim. 1648 R. Balllife Left. 706, I have dicted already my primiel lesson... I hope to dict before June a little compend of the chief controversies. 1860 READE Cloister 4 II. Lit, Dict to me just what you would say to lim.

Dicta, pl. of Dictum.

Dicta, pl. of DICTUM.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, obs. ff. DITTANY.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, ols. ff. Dittany.

Dictamen. ? Obs. [a. late and mcd.L. dictimen, pl. dictāmina, saying, piecept, decree, f. dictāre to prescribe, dictate.] Dictate, pronouncement.

1636 C. More Life Sir T. More (1828) 131 The true dictamen of his conscience. 1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1.

Answ. Pref. § 27 All Protestants according to the Dictamen of their Religion should doe so. 1652 Urquiart Jewel Wks.

(1834) 276 He will regulate his conscience by the .. true dictamen of reason. 1787 Hawkins Johnson 67 All the world knows that the Essay of Man was composed from the dictamen of Lord Bolingbroke. 1826 Blackev. Mag. XX.

223 The business of the echo... to repeat the dictamina of his master.

† Dictament. Obs. [ad. assumed L. \*dicta-

T Dictament. Obs. [ad. assumed L \*dictāment-um, f. dictāre to pronounce, Dictate: see prec. and -MENT.] a. Diction. b. A dictate. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) 1.8 We translait according to the barbarousnes of thair Latine and dictament. 1644 Digby Nat. Bodies 1. xviii. 17645 178 Sense is not easily quieted with such Metaphysicall contemplation, that seem to repugne against her dictaments. 1652 tr. Cassandra II. 95 To follow the Dictaments of an Inclination that already began to be powerfull.

**Dictate** (di:kt/t), sb. [ad. L. dictat-um 'thing dictated', subst. use of neuter pa. pple. of dictate to dictate (see next); in Lat. usually in pl. dictata

things dictated, lessons, rules, precepts, dictates.]
+1. That which is orally expressed or uttered in order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

1617 Missheu Ductor in Ling., Dictates or lessons which
the master enditeth for his schollers to write. 1621 Buston
Anat. Met. Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 12 Six or seven Amanuenses to write out his dictats. 1691 tr. Emilianne's Obs.
Journ. Naphes 21 They are not made to Write, that is, to
take Dictates. 1807 Crarbe Library 74 Skill and power to
send. The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend. 1826
(title), Dictates, or Selections in Prose and Verse for dictating as exercises in Orthography.

† b. The action of dictating; Dictation, Obs.

1642 Jer. Taylor Episcopacie xxiii. 132 Many were actually
there long after S. Pauls dictate of the Epistle. 1678 Lively
Orac. ii. § 41 Said to have wrote by dictat from him, as
Mark did from Saint Peter.

† 2. An authoritative utterance or pronouncement; a Dictum. Obs.

ment; a Dictum. Obs.

thent; a DICTEM. Ocs.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. xxii. 41 It was the Philosophers dictate. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig. 1. 164
According to the late Roman dictates. 1748 Newton
Chronol. Amended to This gives a beginning to Oracles in
Greece; and by their dictates the Worship of the Dead is Greece: and by their devery where introduced.

+ b. A saying commonly received; a current

To. A saying commonly received; a current saying, a maxim. Obs.

1650 Hobbes De Corp. Pol. 37 This Rule is very well known and expressed in this Old Dictate, Quod tibi fieri none vis, alteri ne feceris. 168a Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. III. § 11 If, according to old dictates, no man can be said to be happy before death [etc.].

3. An authoritative direction delivered in words;

3. An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

1618 Donne Serm. cxxxiii. V. 387 A faithful executing of his commission and speaking according to his Dictate.

1625 Baxtes Inf. Bapt. 42 Themselves give us but their Magisteriall Dictates.

1751 Johnson Rambler No. 95 P. 9.

1 could not receive such dictates without horror.

1876 Mozlev Univ. Serm. i. 12 They speak at the dictate of a higher power, whose word is law.

b. Often applied to the authoritative words or monitions of a written law, of scripture or revelation, and to those attributed to or derived from

tion, and to those attributed to or derived from inspiration, conscience, reason, nature, experience, self-interest, and other ruling or actuating prin-

sell-interest, and other ruining of actuating priaciples.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1, vii. (1597) 60 The lawes of well doing are the dictates of right reason. 1644 Bulwer Chiron. 137 He might have followed the dictate of his owne Genius. 1656 Bramhall Replic. 1, 56 Contrary to the dictate of his conscience. 1692 Bentley Boyle Leet. Serm. iv. 315 He should constantly adhere to the dictates of Reason and Nature. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. xliv. 659 Every man will obey the dictates of bis interest. 1798 Malthur Pophil. (1877) I. 19 Pursuing the dictate of nature in an early attachment to one woman. 1874 Carrente Ment. Phys. 1. vi. § 1 (1879) 238 He seems to have followed the dictates of his artistic feelings.

Dictate (diktet, diktet, v. [f. L. dictat-ppl. stem of dictar to say often, pronounce, prescribe, dictate, freq. of dictar to say, tell.

The pronunciation dictar is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of 42\*

Cassell's Encyclopadic, 1884. The poets from G. Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only dictale.

1. trans. To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud

written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud to a person (something which he is to write).

1612 Bainsley Lud. Lit. 151 Vou are to dictate, or deliuer vnto them word by word, the English of the sentence.

1621 Bramhall. Just Vind. vi. 130 A book... not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intriques of the Conclave. a 1783 Mrs. Williams in Bastwell's Johnson (1831) I. 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote.

1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II.

11. v. 262 He [Cicero] used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. 1836 Sir B. Brode Psychol. Ing. I. iv. 126 During his last illness... he dictated an account of some scientific observations.

b. absol. (the object being left out) To practise

or use dictation.

or use dictation.

1592 DEE Comp. Rehears. (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition beside the first exposition.

1633 G. Herrer Temple, Posic ii, Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight. 1665 MILTON P. L. IX. 23 My Celestial Patroness who... dictates to me slumbring.

1794 Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 91 My custom is. to dictate to a prentice, who can write in a feigned hand.

1871 B. TAYLOR Faust (1875) I. iv. 78 Yet in thy writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to thee.

2. trans. To prescribe (a course or object of action); to lay down authoritatively; to order, or commend in express farms: 9, of persons.

or command in express terms: a. of persons.

or command in express terms: a. of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637.
1637 Shirkley Gamester III. i, Your learned physician dictates ambergrease. 1690 C. Hopkins Crt. Prosp. i. 14 He mediates, and dictates Europe's Fate. 1725 Watts Logic

II. v. § 6 God can dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 196 7 6 He will.

xxiv. 264 They dictated the conditions of peace. 1838
Thirklwall Greece V. xliv. 355 Thus both were decreed. on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 Speaker 2 May 532/2
The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be. it ought to be

of things that have acknowledged authority,

b. of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

1621 Buaton Anat. Mel. III. iv. I. ii. (1676) 394/1 Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us.

1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxx. 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men. what they ought to do. 1766 Golosm. Vic. W. xxxi, I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. 1781 Cowpea Truth \$13.0 of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift. 1791 Buake Corr. (1844) III. 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events. 1795 S. Rocebs Words by Mrs. Stiddons 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained. 1819 Shelley Cencie v. ii. 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. Pref., It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense.

3. intr. To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders.

the law, give orders.

1651 Hobbes Gout. & Soc. vii. § 8. 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have oblig'd themselves. to obey the Supreme Power. 1728 Pore Dunc. II. 377 To cavil, censure, dictate, right or wrong. 1755 Young Centaur iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 55 He is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion. 1872 Geo. Eltor Middlem, ix, A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

+ 4. trans. To express, indicate. Obs. rare.

4. Irans. To express, indicate. Obs. rare.

1638 Sta T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 95 A letter.. dictating nothing save hypocrisic and submission. Ibid. 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my im-

patience. Hence Dictated ppl. a., Dictating vbl. sb. and

ppl. a.

1611 Cotgr., Dicté, dictated, indicted. 1631 Star Chamber Cases (Camden) 5 St Arthur denyed the dictating of the letter. 1709 Steele & Swift Tatler No. 71 P 9 You rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxxix, He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep. 1830 Westim. Rev. XII. 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 Tyswintr Sketching Club 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictated method.

**Dictation** (diktēl·sən). [ad. late L. dictātiōn-em, n. of action from dictāre to Dictate.] The

action of dictating.

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 Balley vol. II, Dictation, a pronouncing or dictating of any Thing to another Man to be written by him.

1784 Johnson Dec. in Bostwell, Dictation. would be performed as speedily as an amannensis could write.

1842 H. Rogers Introd. Burke's Wks. (1842) 1. 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 Ferractually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 Ferractually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 Ferractually write out the charm from your dictation.

1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation.

1876 Dickens E. Drood iv, My style became traceable in the dictation-exercises of Miss Brobity's pupils. 1884 Westin. Gaz. 2, Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words.

2. Anthoritative utterance or prescription.

2. Anthoritative utterance of the dictation and warrant of God's spirit! 2 nasos Faley (Webster, 1828), It affords security against the dictation of laws. 1844 Disraell Coningsby II. i, The terms were at his own dictation.

b. Arbitrary command: the exercise of dictatorship.

ship.

1856 Facude Hist. Eng. 1. 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression. 1858 Ibid. III. xiii. 88 The proud English nobles had now for

the first time to.. submit to the dictation of a lay peer. 1861 MAY Const. Hist. (1863) II. x. 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal. become too pronounced, than [etc.].

3. Something dictated.
1841 MYERS Cath. Th. III. § 32. 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty.

or belonging to dictation.

1885 G. W. Cable in Century Mag. XXIX. 409 The popular mind .. has retreated from its uncomfortable dictational attitude.

Dictative (diktertiv, diktetiv), a. [f. DICTATE v.

t-ive.] Of the nature of dictation; characterized by dictating or saying what must be done.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority.

1823 J. F. Cooper Pioneer xxiii, Such other dictative mandates as ere necessary

**Dictator** (diktē<sup>i</sup>tə1). [a. L. dictātor, agent-n. from dictāre to Dictate. Cf. F. dictateur.]

1. A ruler or governor whose word is law an absolute ruler of a state. a. orig. The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans,

and by other Italian states.

and by other Italian states.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictatores rulede the comounte. 1470-85 Malory Arthur v. i, The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1592 Greene Upst. Courtier, Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 SHAKS. Cor. II. ii. 93 Our then Dictator... saw him fight. 1621 Burons Anal. Mel. I. ii. III. iv, As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferiour magistracies ceased. 1735-8 Bolingbaoke On Parties 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 11 Our people... have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Cæsar by the manly arts of self-government.

b. A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state; esp. one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also transf.

medieval or modern state; esp. one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also transf. c 1592 Marlowe Massacre Paris II. vi, Guise, wear our crown. And, as dictator, make or war or peace. 1691 Milton P. R. I. 113 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt At first against mankind so well had thrivid. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator [of Paraguay]. 1863 Kinglake Crimea (1876) I. xiv. 235 Numbers in France. . would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator.

2. A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively

kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to

he done.

be done.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. iv. § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators.

1625 B. Jonson Staple of N. 11. ii, Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. a 1654 SELDEN Table-1. (Arb.)4 He.. was usually stiled the great dictator of learning of the English nation. 1700 Tyraell. Hist. Eng. II. 803 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called Assessors, sometimes Dictators of Amends. 1720 Swipt Mod. Educ. Wks. 1755 II. 11. 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness. 1875 STUBBS Const. Hist. III. xxi. 525 The medieval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator (Henry VIII). 1802 F. Lawley Pref. to Racing Life Ld. G. C. Bentinck 7, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

1617 Minsheu, Ductor in Ling., A Dictator, or inditer.

1721 Balley, Dictator, he that tells another what to write.

1833 J. Ranke Lett. fr. N. Registers Pref. 18 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanunensis.

1833 Athenwim 16 June 759/1 Reminiscences. dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession.

4. altrib.

TREE J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 22 Certainly bese are not dictator times.

Dictatorate. [f. DICTATOR + -ATE 1.] The

office of a dictator.

office of a circuit.

1866 CARLYLE Inaug. Addr. 179 Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, or Dictatorate if you will let me name it so. 1868 GOLDW. SMITH in Macn. Mag. Apr. 531/1 Cicero accepted and .. served under the dictatorate of Cassar.

Dictatorial (diktătō rial), a. [f. L. dictatori-us of or belonging to a dictator + -AL. mod.F. dictatorial (adm. by Academy 1835).]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1. Tox W. Wotton Hist. Rome vii. 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City.

1741 MIDDLETON Cicero II.

1711 II. 174 He (Casar) was created Dictator. and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul.

1795 Ann. Reg. Pref., The late metamorphosis of the French! Republic into a dictatorial or military government.

1818 Byron Ch. Har, IV. IXXIV, Thou didst lay down With an atoning smile.

1796 Acaptain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; inclined to dictate on prescribe the actions of characteristics.

clined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others;

clined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others; imperious; overbearing in tone.

a 1704 T. Brown Sat. Persius Wks. 1730 I. 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw. 1724 Swiff Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1841 II. 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1818 Miss Mittrors in L'Estrange Life (1870 III. 36 He is .very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions.

Dictato rialism. [f. prec. + -18M.] A dicta-

torial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 Miss Braddon Eleanor's Vict. I. v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government.

1863 Miss Char, it. 60 The ostentatious moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques.

Dictatorially, adv. [f. as prec. +-LY 2.] In a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

or manner of authority.

a 1797 H. Walfole Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. viii. 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially. 1832 Examiner 5381 Why should the state dictatorially step and forbid the transaction? 1880 Mss. Forrester Roy. § V. 1. 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially.

torially.

Dictatorialness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] Dic-

Dictatorialness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] Dictatorial quality or manner; imperiousness.

1876 Gro. Eliot Let. 29 Oct. in Cross Life III. 294
A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness is observable. 1880 Mrs. Fernerstonhaugu A. Dering I. i.

18 'You never spoke to any one else!'... adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness. 1888 Times 25 Dec. 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

† Dictatorian, a. Obs. [f. L. dictātōri-us of or belonging to a dictator +-An.] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator.

2 1642 Contra-Replicant's Compl. 19 A kind of a dictatorian power is to be allowed to her. 1559 J. Haraington Lawgiving 11. iii. (1700) 415 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorian and Royal Power. 1709 L. Milbourre Melius Inq. 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern'd in the dictatorian way. 1711 Dennis Reflect. on 'Ess, Criticism' 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorian Air.

Dictatorily (di'ktătərili), adv. [f. Dictatory

affects the Dictatorian Air.

Dictatorily (di ktatorili), adv. [f. Dictatory
a. +-LY 2.] = DICTATORIALLY.
1788 Burns Let. to Clarinda Sunday Noon (Globe) c. 383
They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 Hare's
Guesses 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily.
1890 J. C. Jeffery F. Vraille II. viii. 203 Ordering his
'daddee' about so dictatorily.
† Dictatoring, vbl. sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dictator +-ING]: cl. tailoring, soldiering.] Acting

as dictator.

as dictator.

1644 J. Goodwin Danger Fighting agst. God 48 Diametrally bent against all dictatoring, and law-giving by men.

Dicta-tor-like, a. and adv.

A. adj. Like or befitting a dictator.

1641 R. Brooke Eng. Episc. 34 If they only took a Dictatorlike power.

1644 J. Goodwin Danger Fighting agst.

God 47 Any ambitions or Dictator-like designe.

1680 Hickennell. Wis. (1716) I. 261 A Style and Language more Magisterical, Dictator-like.

B. adv. Like or after the manner of a dictator.

1581 Mulcastea Positions xlv. (1887) 293, I do not herein take vpon me dictatorlike to pronounce peremptorily.

1616 T. Browne Pseud. Ep. To Rdr. Avja, Nor have we Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions.

Dictatorship (diktā-tajfp). [See -8HIP.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

Dictatorship (diktēl təlfip). [See -8HIP.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

1386 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 176 Bicause he would not have the dictatorship, and the other the consulship. 1636 E. Daces tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy 1. 129 If any one were made Dictatour, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatourship soonest. 1665 Manuer Grotius' Low C. Warres 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty..hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Aurange. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) I. 321 Attilus. Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship. 1835 Alison Hist. Europe III. xv. § 59. 323 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations. 1838 Arnold Hist. Rome I. 446 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it. wield it

2. Absolute authority in any sphere.

2. Absolnte authority in any sphere.

16. Dryden (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

1741
WATTS Improv. Mind L. v. § o Where an author .. assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship. 1869 Daily News

22 Dec., The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church. 1892 Loundsauws Stud.

Chaucer 11I. vii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship .. remained unshaken.

attrib. 1839 Times 4 July, The House. rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill.

or dictatorship clause of the bill.

† **Dicta tory**, sb. Obs. rare. In 6-oury. [a. OF. dictatorie, -urie (Bersuire's transl. of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.), f. L. dictātor.] Dictatorship.

1533 BELLENDEN Livy II. (1822) 151 The Faderis... thocht expedient to gif the empire and dictatoury to ane man of mair soft ingine.

Dictatory (di ktători), a. [ad. L. dictātōri-us, dictātōrem Dictator. Cf. OF. dictatoire, Sp.

f. dictātōr-em Dictator. Cf. OF. dictatoire, Sp. dictatorio.] = Dictatoria. Cf. OF. dictatorie, Sp. dictatorio.] = Dictatoria. Our English.. will not easily finde servile letters anow to spell such a dictatorie presumption. 1823 New Monthly Mag. IX., 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow. 1863. M. Lemon Wait for End xviii. (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter. 1872 DE Moacan Budget of Paradoxes 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner.

Dictatress (diktēl-trēs). [f. Dictator + -E88. Cf. next.] A female dictator. lit. and fig.
1784 R. Bage Barham Downs II. I Vanity was the universal dictatress. 1809 Byaon Bards & Rev. II, Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen. 1872 Scott Napoleon lxxi, Paris.. the dictatress. of taste.. to . Europe. 1874 Helfs Fann De Biron V. vi. 200 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.

Dictatrix (diktëi triks'. [a. I. dictāti ix, fem. of dictātor: see -TRIX. In F. dictatrice.] A female

dietator: = prec.

dictator: = prec.

163 COCKERAM, Dictatrix, a woman commanding things to be don.

1647 Jer. Tavlor Lib. Proph. Ep. Ded. 42 The Church of Rome which is the great dictatrix uf dogmaticall resolutions.

1789 BENTHAM Wiks. (1838-43) X. 206 A Dictatrix on the seas.

1848 Lytron Caxlons 1. 11, ix, Mrs. Primmins.. housekeeper, and tyrannical dictatrix of the whole establishment.

Dictature (diktatiŭi). [ad. L. dictatura the office of a DICTATOR: see -URE. Cf. F. dictature (15th c. in Godef. Suppl.).]

= DICTATORSHIP.

1. = DICTATORSHIP.

1. = DICTATORSHIP.

1. \*\*1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices II. (1558) 84 The other who in the dictature had been secretaric. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. I. vii. \$ 20, 40 What strange resolution it was in Lucius Scylla, to resign his Dictature. 1640 G. WATTS IT. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. to Autors, who have usurp't a kind of Dictature in Sciences. existo L. Hunt Blues Stocking Revols II. 152, I can't see... why love should await dear good Harriet's dictature! 1867 Contemp. Rev. VI. 413 A temporal dictature took the place of the former ... combination of the spiritual and temporal powers. 1875 Browning Aristoph. Apol. 101 Choosing the rule of few, but wise and good, Rather than mob-dictature.

2. A collective body of dictators.
1759 State Papers in Ann. Reg. 203/2 An imperial decree of commission was carried to the dictature against that resolution. 1855 M. Bridges Pop. Mod. Hist. 435 Nine individuals were chosen out of it to form a Dictature.

† Dictery. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. dicterium a witty saying, bon-mot, in sense associated with L. dictum, but in form like Gr. δεικτήριον a place for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

163a Buaron Anal. Mel. III. ii. v. v. 589 In a publike auditory. I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant.

Dictical, var. form of DEICTICAL, Obs.

Diction (di ksən). [a. F. diction (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. diction-em saying, diction, mode of expression; in late L., a word; n. of action from dicere to say.

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson.]

+1. A word. Obs.

†1. A word. Obs.

1542 UDALL Erasm. Apophth. 1. (1877) 136 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synatephe, it seemeth in maner no more but one diction. 1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 17 The qubilkis culd nocht be translatit in oure Scottis fangage, as. pretours, tribuns, and mony whir romane dictions. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. Liv a, Dictions, syllables, letters, numbers. 1697 tr. Burgersdicius his Logick 1. xxv. 99 In Dictions are first to be consider'd their Etymology and Conjugation, and then their Synonymy and Homonymy, and Acception Words.

†2. A phrase Locution mode of speech Obs.

†2. A phrase, locution, mode of speech. Obs. a 1660 Hammon Wks. 1. 425 (R.) We are not wont to require the dictions of the New Testament.. to be tryed by Attical heathen Greek writers. 1709 Steele Taller No. 62 P7 An easy Flow of Words, without being distracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of Dictions and Phrases.

+3. Expression of ideas in words; speech; verbal description. Obs.

(In Shakspere in an intentionally Euphuistic passage.)
1581 SIONEY Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 68 Now, for the out-side
of it., which is words, or. Diction. 1602 SHAMS, Hum.
v. ii. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is his

4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases;

4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases; wording; verbal style: a. of writings.

1700 Druben Fables Pref. (Globe) 496 The first beauty of an Epick poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words and harmony of numbers. 1709 Pote Let. to Cromwell 7 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation]. 1791 Bosnell 1903 Bosnell 76 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation]. 1791 Bosnell 791 Bosn

† Dictionarist. Obs. rare. [f. next + -IST.]
The maker of a dictionary.
1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely IL vi. 238 One of the Dictionarists aforenamed [viz. Budams, Crispinus] quotes the place.

Dictionary (di'kʃənări). [ad. med.L. dic-tiōnārium or dictiōnārius (sc. liber) lit. 'a repertory of dictionēs, phrases or words' (see Diction) in F. dictionnaire (R. Estienne 1539), It. dizionario, Sp. diccionario.]

1. A book dealing with the individual words of a language (or certain specified classes of them), so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts: for convenience of reference, the words are arranged in

some stated order, now, in most languages, alphabetical; and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature; a word-book, vocabulary, or lexicon.

Dictionaries proper are of two kinds: those in which the meanings of the words of one language or dialect are given in another (or, in a polyglot dictionary, in two or more languages), and those in which the words of a language are treated and illustrated in this language itself. The former were the earlier.

Dictionarius was used c1225 by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of England, as the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arranged according to their subjects; in sentences, for the use of learners; e.g..

The horton angistri Johannis sunt herbe scilicet iste: salvia, proceedings, and the sentences of t

2. By extension: A book of information or reference on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order; an alphabetical encyclopædia: as a Dictionary of Architecture, Biography, Geography, of the Bible, of Christian Antiquities, of Dates, etc.

CHUM.

(Here the essential sense 'word-book' is supplanted by the accidental one of 'reference book in alphabetical order' arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word-books.)

1631 Massinger Emp. East 1. ii, I have composed a dictionary, in which He is instructed how, when, and to whom, To be proud or humble. 1712 Aonison Spect. No. 499 P 2
The story...which I have since found related in my historical dictionary. 1871 Morkey Voltaire (1886) 299 Minutize ought to be collected by annalists, or in some kind of dictionaries where one might find them at need.

b. fig. A person or thing regarded as a repository of knowledge, convenient for consultation.

1774 Goldban, Nat. Hist. (1776) I. Pref. 7 A system may be considered as a dictionary in the study of nature. 1837 Emerson Addr., Amer. Schol. Wks. (Bohn) II. 181 Life is our dictionary. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 180 llurnet was eminently qualified to be of use as a living dictionary of British affairs. 1833 Sklots Tran. S. E. Africa 359 Mr. Edwards is a perfect walking dictionary concerning all matters connected with sport and travel in the interior of South Africa.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dictionary English, order, phraseology, word; dictionary-maker, making, -writer, -writing; dictionary-intored, adj.; dictionary-monger, one who deals much with dictionaries; dictionary-proof a, proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

ing, -writer, -writing; dictionary-tutored, adj.; dictionary-monger, one who deals much with dictionaries; dictionary-proof a., proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

163a J. Hayward It Biondi's Eromena Aiv, I would not be taken (or rather mistaken) for a Dietionary-tutred Linguist.

1668 Wierins Fead Char, Ded. A iij, This Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language.

1747 Swift Gulliver IV. xii. Wis. 1883 XL. 355 Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and hulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost.

1744 Arbuthnor & Pore, etc., Note on Dunniad IV. 231 The first (Suidas) a dictionary-writer, a collector of impertinent facts and barbarous words.

1759 Goldsky. Polite Learn.

1836 Oracle in Spirit Pub. Trais. (1807) X. 43 The dictionary-monger in the Blind Bargain.

1818 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 27 After the fashion of certain dictionary-mongers who ring the changes upon two words.

1819 Sporting Mag. V. 122 Grose. was even dictionary-proof.

1830 Galt Lauvie T. vii. iii. (1849) 318 Miss Beeny was an endless woman with her dictionary phraseology.

1831 Caalvie Sari, Res. 1. iv, III. c. calls many things by their mere dictionary mens.

1858 R. S. Surtes Ash Mamma i. 1 His fine dictionary words and laboured expletives.

1880 Gart With Exercic Day Eng.

1807 Trying to speak dictionary English.

1882 Freeman in Longm. Mag. 1, 97 Did anybody, even a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'heighbour' had anything in common with the la

Hence **Dictionaryless** a., without a dictionary.

1854 Fraser's Mag. L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Dictioneer. nonce-wd. [f. Diction+-EER; cf. auctioneer] One who makes it his business to criticise dictionaryless.

The summer of th

1615 A. STAFFORD Heav. Dogge 44 No doubt the old may did dictitate thinges, the knowledge wheref would have beautified all happy wits.

† Di-ctour. Obs. rare—1. [a. Anglo-Fr. \*dictour. Obs. dictour. Obs. rare.]

OF. dicteor, dictor, author, dictator, arbiter:—1.
dictator-em: see Dictatur.] (?) A spokesman.
?a 1400 Morte Arth. 712 Syr Mordrede.. Salle be thy
dictour, my dere, to doo whatte the lykes.

|| Dictum (di klim). Pl. dicta, dictums. [L. dictum thing said, saying, word, f. dict-us, pa. pple. of dictre to say.] A saying or interance: ometimes used with emphasis upon the fact that it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a formal pronouncement claiming or carry-

tion of a formal pronouncement claiming or carrying some authority. (In the latter case probably transferred from the legal use in b.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dictum (Lat.) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins Life of Johnson 542 This dictum carries the more weight with it, as it comes from a man whose sentiments, respecting sectaries, may be inferred from the following passage. 1787 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 947's The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions, 1809 Edin. Rev. XIV. 453 He concludes his remarks, or rather dicta upon this topic, with the following passage. 1881 Camb Competer Cont. Man's. (1835) 66 The collective dicta of the highest minds illuminated by the greatest knowledge. 1861 Cont. Life at Naples II. 148 His dictums were not regarded with the same awe to which he had been used. 1874 Helps Social Press, viii. 104, I will. allow Milverton's dicta to pass unquestioned.

b. In Law, An expression of opinion by a judge on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution

on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

1776 Burrow Reforts IV. 2204 He intimated that long contrary Usage ought to go a great way towards overturning any old Dictum. 1827 Jarman Provell's Devises II. 62 Against these authorities may be adduced the solitary dictum of Lord Rosslyn, who, in Walker v. Denne doubted whether there was any equity between the real and personal representatives. Ibid. 299 The doctrine appears to rest solely on the dicta of the Lords Commissioners. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. ix. 215 The dicta of judges concerning privilege of Parliament have been very conficting. 1892 Law Yrnt. Notes of Cases XXVII. 4/2 The

statement in Maure v. Harrison that he is so entitled is a dictum only, and cannot be supported.

c. A thing that is generally said; a current

c. A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1826 Syo, SMITH Wks. [1852] II. 110/2 Of all false and foolish dicta, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner.

1828 MILL Pol. Econ. v. xi. § 5 The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better. than government does, or can be expected to do. 1859 — Liberty ii. 52 The dictum that truth always triumphs. 1871 BLACKIE Four Phases i. 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men'.

+ d. In old Logic, the statement in a modal pro-

position.

position.

1607 tr. Burgersdicius his Logick 1. xxviii. 113 Modal
Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood: The Dictum
of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate ...'l is necessary that God be good': that is, Deum
esse bonum; the Dictum is, that God be good' the Mode,

e. In some historical and other phrases:

e. In some historical and other phrases:

Dictum of Kenilvorth, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him. Dictum of Aristotle, dictum de omni et (de) nullo i.e. 'concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle (λέγομεν δὲ τὸ κατὰ παντὸς κατηγορείσθα . . καὶ τὸ κατὰ μηδε ὸς, An. Pr. 1. i.): see quots. Obiter dictum: see Obiter 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict. s.v., Dictum de Kenclworth was an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons . who had been in Armes against him. 1697 tr. Burgers-dicius his Logich ii. viii. 32 If the Dictum of All and None be Paraphrastically propounded. 1761 Hune Hist. Eng. (1763) 1. 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of Kenelworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall pay the half of their goods. 1827 Whatelly Logic 38 The object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous. 1843 MILL Logic 1. v. § 3 These views. . are the basis of the celebrated dictum de omni et nullo. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 187 The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the Dictum de omni et nullo, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or denied) universally of any Class (i.e. of any whole), may be also predicated of any part of that Class.

Dictyogen (dirktio₁dzen, diktəi τঙιdzen). Bot. [f.

**Dictyogen** (di ktio<sub>1</sub>dzen, diktoi $\delta_1$ dzen). Bot. [f. Gr. δίκτνο-ν net + γενης born, produced: see -GEN <sup>1</sup>. Formed to match Endagen, Exogen, and other

terms of the same classification.]
The name applied hy Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and reticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling

the Dicotyledons).

the Dicotyledons).

1846 Lindley Veg. Kingdom 4 The separation by me of Endogens into 1. Endogens proper, and 2. Dictyogens.
1855 — in Circ. Sc., Botany 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, but with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class.

1857 Berkeley Cryptog. Bot. § 39. 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous. 1860 J. Daraw Bot. Southern States 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence Dictyogenous a., belonging to this group

Hence Dictyo genous a., belonging to this group

of plants.

Dicyan-, dicyano-. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Cyan(o-.] Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc. (See Cyan-2.)

Dicyanide (deisei anoid). Chem. [f. Di-2 +

CYANIDE.] A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric dicyanide* Hg (CN)<sub>2</sub>.

1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 11. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

Dicya nogen. Chem. See DI-2 and CYANO-

Cyanogen in the free form.

Dicycle (doi'sik'i). [f. DI-2+Gr. κύκλος wheel, CYCLE. (A more regularly formed word than the hyhrid bicycle.:] The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in hierally. a bicycle.

[1870 Belgravia Feb. 441 Bicycle should be either dicycle .. or birota.] 1887 Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz. Jan. 14/1 They will exhibit... a new tricycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto,' 189a Cycl. Tour. Club Handbk. 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles.

The day of the Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles. Hence **Dicyclist**, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 Bicycling News 11 June 145/1. **Dicynodont** (doisi nod ρnt), sb. and a. Palæont.

[mod. f. Gr. δι- two + κυν- dog + δδοντ- tooth.] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw. b. adj. Having this character.

The typical genus is Dicynodon, order Dicynodontia.

1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) 11. 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. xvi. 292 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa.

Hence Dicynodontian a.

1873 Huxley Critiques & Addresses ix. 213 The supposi-tion that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 Blake Zool. 162 The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

**Did,** past tense of Do v., q.v. || **Didache** (di'dǎk̄). English form of Gr. δι-δαχή teaching, first word of the title Διδαχή τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of

the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Di'dachist**, **Didacho-grapher**, the writer or compiler of the *Didache*.

1885 SCHAFF in *Yrnl*. Soc. Bibl. Lit. June & Dec. 3 The great interest and significance of the Didache consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century. Ibid. 6 The Didachographer seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul. 1883 Diblin Rev. Jan. 141 This would give about A.D. 120, as the latest date at which the Didache could have been published. 1891 F. H. Chase Lord's Prayer in Early Church, Against this correction either of the text of the Didacher or of the Didachist's report of his original. **Didachic** (didæktik), a. and sb. fmod. ad. Gr.

Didactic (didæktik), a. and sb. [mod. ad. Gr. διδακτικ-s apt at teaching, f. διδάσκειν to teach. Cf. F. didactique (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving in-

teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction; having the giving of instruction as its aim or object; instructive, preceptive.

1658 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 54 Must I be didactick to initiate this art?

1661 Worthington To Hartlib xvi. (1.), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work.

1756 J. Warton Ess. Pope (1782) I. iii. 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral.

1820 Hobbs. Libr. Comp. 682 The dullest of all possible didactic, and moral poetry.

1830 Mackintosu Eth. Philos. Wks. 1846

1.53 A permanent foundation of his [Hobbes] fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language.

1878 Bosw. Shirt Carthage 130

Polyhius. is too didactic—seldom adorning a tale but always ready to point a moral.

1878 R. W. Dale Lect. Preach.

2850. 1754 A. Musphy Gray: slm Frul. No. 90 7 6 Both [Eloquence and Poetry]. have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic.

18. 5h. +1. A didactic author or treatise. Obs.

1644 Milton Educ. Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Lause and Didectics.

1644 MILTON Educ. Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Januas and Didactics... have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1835 SOUTHEY Doctor III. 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject.

2. pl. Didactics [see -108]: The science or art

2. pt. Diageties [see res]: The science of art of teaching.

1846 Worcester cites Biblical Repos.

1856 Mrs. Browning Anr. Leigh I. Poems 1850 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said. 1866 Enerson Cond. Life, Consid. Wks. (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics.

1881 J. G. Firch Lect. Trach. ii. 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

Dida: ctical, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of instructive nature or tendency; = DIDACTIC.

1604 R. CAWOREY Table Alph., Didacticall, full of doctrine or instruction. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 382 Amongst the Didacticall or Doctrinall Books. 1711 J. Greenwood Eng. Gram. 255 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence Didactica lity, didactic quality.

1837 CARLYLE Misc. (1872) 1. 230 For a like reason of didacticality. Wieland could affect me nothing.

Didactically (didacktikali), adv. [f. DIDACTICAL+-LY 2.] In a didactic manner; in the form

or with the purpose of giving instruction.

a 1626 Bp. Anorewes Answ. Cal. Perron 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically. 1822-56
DE QUINCEY Confess. (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up. 1868 GLADSTONE Fiv. Mundi xi. (1870) 436
He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

Didactician (didækti jan). [f. DIDACTIO + -IAN: cf. tactician, etc.] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes

with the aim of instructing.

1875 STEOMAN Victorian Poets (1887) 100 He [M. Arnold] thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be.

**Didacticism** (didæktisiz'm). [f. DIDACTIC a. + -ISM.] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction.

dactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction, 1841 Carlyle in Fronde Life in Lond. (1884) I. viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism. a 1849 Poe Long-fellow Wks. 1864 III. 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song. 1888 Spectator 28 July 1036/1 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth.

Didacticity (didæktisiti). rare-1. [f. DI-DACTIC a. + -ITY.] Didactic quality. 1837-48 HARE Guesses Ser. II. (1874) 362 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

Didactive (didæktiv)

Didactive (didæ'ktiv), a. [irreg. f. Gr. δι-

Didactive (didæktiv), a. [irreg. f. Gr. δι-δακτ-ός taught, or that can be taught + -tve: after words from L. like act-ive.] = DIDACTIC.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) 1. 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner. 1768 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 168/2 Either drilydidactive. or triflingly volatile.

1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses. 1821 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Old & New Schm., He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

Didactyl, -yle (doidæktil), a. Zool. [f. D1-2 + Gr. δάκτυλ-os finger: cf. Gr. διδάκτυλ-os fof two fingers.] Having two fingers, toes, or claws.

1819 G. Samouelle Entonol. Compend. 157 Didactyl. claws. 1826 Kirby & Sp. Entonol. (1828) III. xxxv. 676 The

generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot. 1852 DANA Crust. 1. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle. 1854 OWEN in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) II. 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges. 1886 A. Winchell Walks in Geol. Field 256 The bovine foot..its didactyl structure.

Didactylous (daidæ ktilas), a. Zool. [f. as

prec. + -0Us.] = prec.

18a8 in Webster. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 51
The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition. 1875
BLAKE Zool. 207 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous haod, or chela.

Didal(1, obs. ff. DIDLE.

Dida!(1, obs. n. Didle.
Didapper (dai'dæ:par). Forms: 5 dydoppar,
6-7 dydopper, 7 didopper, dydapper, dy-dapper, 6-9 diedapper, 6- didapper. [A reduced form of Dive-Dapper, in semi-sense.].

form of DIVE-DAPPER, in same sense.]

1. A small diving water-fowl; = DABCHICK.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dydoppar, watyr byrde. 156373 Cooper Thesaurus, Collimbris, the birde called a Donker, or Didapper. 1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Somorgujo, ducking, dining, a diedapper. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. v.
775 The nimble Teal, the Mallard strong in flight, The Di-dapper, the Plover and the Snight. 1621 Burton Anat.
Mel. 1. ii. 11. i. (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl. as Ducks. Didappers, Waterhens. 1699 R. L'ESTANGE Collog. Erasm. (1711)
11 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper. 1837 Wheelewright It. Aristophanes 11. 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers. 1885 Swainson Prov. Names Birds 216 From its diving propensities this bird (little grebe) is called Diver (Renfrew); Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divedop (Lincolnshire); Divy duck (Norfolk); Dive of dop (Norfolk).
2. Applied Indicrously to a person.

Divy duck (Norfolk); Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

2. Applied Indicrously to a person.

1589 Pappe vu. Hatchet 3 Such dydoppers must be taken vp. els theile not stick to check the king.

1612 R. Carpenter Sent. 20 Thou art a Didapper peering vp and downe in a moment.

1727 Pope, etc. Art Sinking 83 The didappers are authors, that keep themselves long out of sight, under water, and come up now and then, where you least expected them.

185x Colton Lacon 1. 163 Wilkes was one of those didappers, whom, if you had stripped naked, and thrown over Westminster bridge, you might have met on the very next day, with ... a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket.

17d Jacon 2. Indiana 2. Ind

Didascalic (didžskælik), a. [ad. L. didascalicus, a. Gr. διδασκαλικός fit for teaching, instructive, f. διδάσκαλος teacher, f. διδάσκεν to teach.]

structive, f. διδάσκαλος teacher, f. διδάσκεν to teach.]
Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence **Didascalics** sb. pl.: = DIDACTICS.

1609 R. BARNERO Faithf. Sheph. 42 This of some is called the Didascalike or Doctrinall part of a Sermon. 1638 A. Symson in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxxii. 11, 94 This is a Didascalic Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine. 1718 Prior Solomon Pref., Under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalic or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. 1813 T. Busby (title), Lucretius' Nature of Things, a Didascalic Poem. 1833 Lytron England & Eng. 1v. iv, They have no toleration for the didascalic affectations in which academicians delight. 1866 Elgin & Cathedral Guide 1. 110 The didascalic power of the drama.

So **Dida: scalar** a., of or pertaining to a teacher

So Dida scalar a., of or pertaining to a teacher,

didactic; nonce-vod.

a 1846 Worcester cites Bulwea for Didascalar. a 1873 Lytron Ken. Chillingly ix, Give off chaffing. said Bob, lowering the didascular intonations of his voice.

Dida scaly. Gr. Antiq. [mod. ad. Gr. διδασκαλία instruction, teaching; in pl. as in quot. So mod.F. didascalie.] In pl. The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc., such as were compiled by Aristotle and others.
1831 T. L. Peacock Crotchet Castle vi. (1887) 79 Did not
they give to melopoeia, choregraphy, and the sundry forms
of didascalies [printed -ics], the precedence of all other
matters, civil and military? 1849 Gaors Greece II. Ixvii.
(1862) VI. 26 The first, second and third [tetralogies] are
specified in the Didaskalies or Theatrical Records.

Didder (didəi), v. Now only dial. Forms: 4 diddir, 5 didir, dyder, dedir, -ur, 6 dydder, 7- didder. See also DITHEB. [Found in the 14th c. related to DADDER and DODDER; the form in all being frequentative as in totter, flutter, etc.

in all being frequentative as in totter, flutter, etc. It is not certain whether they belong to an ablant stem did, dad, dad (dud), or whether they are entirely onomatopese, didder e.g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and dadder, dudder, dodder, variations expressing clumsier or heavier forms of it. Didder is chiefly northern; Dither, which appears later, is also midl. and southern, the ther arising out of der as in father, mother, hither, etc.] intr. To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes 264 Cald [Frigus]. .. pat makis wrechis ful chel to diddir. c 1420 Avow. Arth. xxv, Dyntus gernt him to dedur. c 1440 York Myst. xxviii. 2 My flesshe dyderis & daris for doute of my dede. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that tayle. c 1550 Hyw Way to Spyttill Hons 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues. a 1693 Uaquhart Rabelais in. xx. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 Answorth Lat. Diet. (Morell). To didder (shiver with cold), algeo. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler Westmid. Dial. (1821) 24, I quite didderd for fear. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Didder, to shiver, to tremble. Hence Di'ddering vbl. sb. and fpl. a. c 1440 Promp, Parv. 121/1 Dyderynge for colde, frigitus. 1687 A. Lovell tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist. i. 18 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his Teeth dropt out. 1785 Hutron Bran New Wark (E. D. S.) 347 Herknocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Didderin'sgirse, quaking grass.

Diddest, rare f. didst, 2nd sing. pa. t. of Do v. Diddle (did'i), v.1 colloq. or dial. [app. a parallel form to DIDDER, the formative suffixes -LE and .ER being somewhat akin in their force, though the former is more strictly diminutival. Cf. DADDLE, DAIDLE; there are evident analogies both of form and sense between didder, dadder, diddle, daddle.]

+1. intr. To walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle; = Daddle. Obs.

163a QUARLES Div. Fancies 1. iv. (1660) 3 Aud when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the Room !

2. intr. To move from side to side by jerks; to

shake, quiver.

2. ther. To move from side to side by jerks; to shake, quiver.

1786 Burns Ep. to Major Logan iii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle.
1810 Tannahnt. Poems (1846) 60 You. wi' your clarion, flute, an' fiddle, Will gar their southern leart-strings diddle.
1813 D. Wenster in Harp Renfrewsh. Ser. 11. (1873) 154
Wi fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in perfect uproar.

3. trans. To jerk from side to side.
1803 Stevenson Catriona 173 A fiddler diddling his elbock at the chimney side.

Diddle, v. 2 [app. onomatopæic, representing the effect of singing, without uttering connected words. Dialectally deedle and doodle are used in a similar sense.] trans. To sing without distinct utterance of words.

1706 E. Ward Hud. Rediv. I. vi. 3 So all sung diff'rent Tunes and Graces, Such as they us'd to lull and diddle To froward Infants in the Cradle.

Diddle (di'd'l), v.3 collog. [A recent word, of obscure origin.

Diddle (dt'd'1), v.3 colloq. [A recent word, cf obscure origin.

It is possible that sense 1 was transferred from DIODLE v.1, and was the source of the name DIODLE R, and that sense 2 was a back-formation from that word. Sense 2 might however, as far as form and meaning go, he related to OE. didrian, dydrian to deceive, delude ccl. what is said of the suffixes \*\* and -ke, under DiODLE v.1; but there is an interval of eight or nine centuries between the known occurrences of the words. It is worthy of note also that doodle occurs in the sense 'to befool', and that doodle sh. 'simpleton, noodle' goes back to c1600.]

1. 'To waste time in the merest trifling' (Forby a1825). Hence To diddle away: to trifle away

a 1825). Hence To diddle away: to trifle away

(time), to waste time in the intest timing (Forny a 1825). Hence To diddle away; to trifle away (time), to waste in a trifling manner.

1836 Scort Jrnl. (1890) L. 250 A day diddled away, and nothing to show for it! 1839 Jidd. 17 Feh., I was at the Court, where there was little to do, but it diddled away my time till two.

2. trans. a. To cheat or swindle; to victimize; to 'do'. b. To do for, undo, ruin; to kill.

1806 Sura Winter in Lond. II. 127 That flashy captain.

1819 Analy 1819 London under contribution. but he can't diddle me.

1809 European Mag. LX. 19 We shall soon find ourselves completely diddled and undone. 1810 W. B. Rhouse Bomb. Fur. iv. (1822) 22 O Fusbos, Fusbos, I am diddled quite [Ile dies].

1817 Laoy Granville Letters (1894) I. III He., exclaimed, 'Then you are diddled! 'Think of the effect of this slang upon incroyable ears! 1823 Byron Juan xi. xvii, Poor Tom was .. Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled. 1829 Markayar F. Mildmay xvii, I suppose we diddled at least a hundred men. 1859 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 145 The labourer. invariably finds himself at the end of the week victimised, or, to use a more expressive, though not so genteel a term, diddled, to a heart-rending extent. 1839 Public Opinion 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen.

b. To diddle out of: to do out of, swindle out of. the same. 1833 LAMB Lett. (1888) II. 285 What a cheap book is the last Hogarth you sent me! 1 am pleased now that Hunt diddled me out of the old one. 1886 A. GRIFFITHS Paufer Peer i, Vou were robbed, euchred, diddled out of fifty thousand pounds.

Hity thousand pounds.

Hence Di'ddling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a1849 Poz Diddling Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound, of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, non-chalance, originality, impertinence and grin. 1804 Westm. Gas., 10 May 2/3 No Interference with the Diddling of the Public

Di'ddle, sb. slang and vulgar. [Three different

words: cf. prec. vbs.]

words: cf. prec. vds.]

1. The sound of the fiddle; cf. next.

1806 J. Train Poet. Reveries (Jam.), In their ears it is a diddle Like the sounding of a fiddle.

2. A swindle, a deception.

1885 Punch 5 Sept. 110 (Farmer) And something wbispered me—in diction chaste—It's all a diddle!

3. A slang name for gin, and in U.S. for liquor generally. Hence diddle-cove (slang), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop.

generally. Theree diddle-cove (stang), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop.

c 1700 Street Robberies Consider'd, Diddle, Geneva.

New Cant Dict., Diddle, the Cant Word for Geneva.

R858
MAYHEW Paved with Gold III, i. 252 (Farmer) And there's a first-rate 'diddle-cove' keeps a gin-shop there.

Diddle- in comb. [Connected with DIDDLE v.1, v.3] Diddle-daddle, 'stuff and nonsense', 'fiddle-foddle', 's titule, tittle.

Diddle-foddle', of titule, tittle.

v.1, v.3] Diddle-daddle, 'stuff and nonsense', 'fiddle-faddle': cf. tittle-tattle. Diddle-dee, a name for the shrub Empetrum rubrum in the Falkland Islands. Diddle-diddle, used to denote the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it. Diddledum (in 6 -dome), used contemptuously for, or in reference to, something trifling.

1523 Skelton Garl. Lawel 141 What blunderar is yonder, that playth didil diddil He fyndith fals mesuris out of his fonde fiddil. 1599 BRETON Dreame Strange Effects 17

When thou findest a foole for thy diet, feede him with a Dish of Diddledomes, for I have done with thee. e1670 (title of songs, 'Diddle-diddle, or the kind country lovers,' 1778 MAD. D'ABRLAY Diary Sept., Mrs. Thrale. Come, let us have done now with all this diddle-daddle. 1797 CANNING, etc. in Anti-Jacobin No. 5, 19 Reason, philosophy, 'fiddledum' ils.. Nursery Kine, Iley! diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle. 1847 Sin J. C. Ross Foy, S. Seas II. 249 A roaring fire of 'diddle'dee' ready to cook our supper. 1893 Times 27 May 14/1 The open country [Falkland Islands] is clothed with short scrub called diddle-dee (Empetrum rubrum).

Diddler (di'dlə1). [Of obscure origin. Found first in the name of 'Jeremy Diddler', the chief character in Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind', brought out in 1803. The name was of course intended to be contemptuous and ludicrous, and it seems probable that it was formed on Diddler's, or on the first element of the earlier diddle-daddle, diddle-dum (see Diddle-); it is also probable that Jeremy Diddler's characteristic methods of 'raising the wind', by continually borrowing small sums which he does not pay back, and otherwise sponging upon people, gave rise to the current sense of the verb (Diddle 13 sense 2), of which 'diddler' is now naturally viewed as the agent-noun.] the agent-noun.1

A mean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people

A mean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people out of what belongs to them.

1803 J. Kenney Raising Wind I. i, in Inchbald's Coll. Farces (1815) I. 113 Oh, it's Mr. Diddler trying to joke himself into credit at the har. I bid. 114. I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnun, to be done by Mr. Diddler, I know. Ibid. 116 [Diddler loguliur] This it is to carry on trade without a capital. Once I paid my way.. but thou art now, Jerry Diddler, little better than a vagabond. as 1849 Doe Diddling Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Your diddler is guided by self-interest. 1863 HOLLAND Lett. Joneses iii. 48, I think you are a diddler and a make-believe.

Dide, obs. f. DEED died (see DIE 21). did (see

Dide, ohs. f. DEED, died (see DIE v.), did (see

Do v.

† Di-decahe dral, a. Crystal. Obs. [f. F. didécaèdre (Haüy) + -AL: see DI- pref.<sup>2</sup> 1.] Having the form of a ten-sided prism with fivesided bases, making twenty faces in all.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahedral

Didelphian (deide lfian), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Didelphian (dənde man , a. 2001. [... που Didelphia (F. Didelphes, Cuvier 1795), f. Gr. δι-, 2 mios + δελφύς womb: see -AN.] Belonging Di-2 twice + δελφύs womb: see -AN.] Belonging to the subclass *Didelphia* of the class *Mammalia*, characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials. So Dide Iphic, Dide Iphine, Dide Iphous adjs., in same sense; Didelph, Dide lphid, an animal of the subclass Didelphia, or of the family Didelphida (opossums); Dldelphoid a., double, as the uterus in the Didelphia.

1847 Ansted Am. World in. 197 Insectivorous didelphine animals like the opossum. 1847 Cratc, Didelphoid. [1851 Richardson Geol. viii. 314 The didelphia have special bones, called Marsupial, for supporting the pouch.] 1872 Mivart Elem. And. 17 Didelphous mammals.

Didimist: see Didymist.

Didine (dəi dəin), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. didus the dodo +-INE.] Belonging to the family Dididw of birds, akin to the dodo.

185 C. F. Holder Marvels Anim. Life 138 On the island of Rodriguez lived a didine bird, the Pezophaps solitarius

Di:-diurnal, a. [f. Di-2 twice + DIURNAL.]

Di-diurnal, a. [f. D1-2 twice + DIURNAL.]
Occurring twice a day.

1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 32 Some water-breathers require only .. a di-diurnal visit from the tide.

Didle (doi'd'l', sb. local. Also 5-8 didal(l, 9 dydle. [Derivation unascertained: see the vb.]
A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches and water-courses; also a metal scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for a similar purpose. Hence Didle-man, a didler.

1490 Chamberl. Acc. in Kirkpatrick Relig. Orders Norwich (1845) 316 Paid to the didalmen and other labourers, for carrying the muck out of the said ditch [of Norwich Castle].

1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) 38 A didall and crome for draining of ditches. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 244/1 A Didall and Crome to drain Ditches. 1710 Hilman Tusser Redivivus, Didal, a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife, excellent to bank ditches, where the earth is light and pestered with a sedgy weed. 1787 in Goose Provinc. Gloss. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xx. (1884) 148 We have ice 'dydles'. They are large nets made of wire, at the end of a pole, with which we can scoop the broken pieces of ice up.

Didle (doi:dil) zv. local. Also dydle. [Cf. prec.

**Didle** (dəi d'l), v. local. Also dydle. [Cf. prec. A suggestion is that didle is worn down from dike-delve.] a. trans. To clean out the bed of (a river or

a. trans. To clean out the bed of (a river or ditch). b. intr. To work with a didle or didling scoop. Hence Di'dling vbl. sb., Di'dler.

1803 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. 1. 471 The older theology of the reformers is so gone by. that I should despair of the patience to didle in their mud for pearl-muscles. a 1835 Foars Voc. E. Anglia, Didle, to clean the bottom of a river.

1835 Municip. Corp. 1st Rept. App. 1v. 2465 The Surveyor of Didlers [of Norwich] superintends the persons employed in cleansing the river.

1842 Ann. Reg. 105 Messrs. Culley and Cossey lately built a didling boat.

1863 Morrow Cycl. Agric. Gloss., Didle (Norf., Suff., to clean the bottom of a river with a didling scoop.

1865 W. White East. Eng. 1. 81, 1. saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He. was the dydler.

1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xv. (1884) 112 The dykes are kept clear, and the channel of the river deepened, by 'dydling'.

.. At the end of a long pole is a metal scoop, in the shape of a ring, with a network.. attached. This is plunged into the river, and scraped along the bottom to the side, where it is lifted out and the semi-liquid mud poured on to the rond. Ibid. xvii. 124 The reach had been dydded out.

† Dido! Obs. [Skeat suggests 'a tale of Dido', an old story.] ? An old story, a thrice-told tale.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 172 'It is but a dido', quod bis doctour, 'a dysoures tale'. [C. has the v.rr. a dydo, a dico, a dede, abido.]

Dido? (daido) Il S. slaver. [Origin proportain]

Dido 2 (dai do). U.S. slang. [Origin nucertain.]

Dido (do'do). U.S. slang. [Origin nneertain.] A prank, a caper; a disturbance, 'row', 'shindy'; esp. in phr. to cut (up) didoes.

1843-4 HALBURION Sam Slick in Eng. (Bartlett), Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber .. and cuttin' didoes at a private concert. 1851 New York Tribune to Apr. (Farmer Amer.), We should have had just the same didoes cut up by the chivalry. 1869 Mrs. Stowe Oddtown Folks 106 They will be a consultin' together, and cuttin' up didos. 1893 Q. [Couch] Delectable Ducky 271 What a dido he do kick up, to be sure.

† Di-do:decahe dral. a. Crystal. Obs. didodecaedre (Haiiy) + -AL: see D1- pref.2 1.] Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with

six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 204 Di-dodecaheural asparagus-stone . . is a six-sided prism, truncated on
the lateral edges, and acuminated on the extremities with

Didonia (dəidōu nia). Math. [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space.] (See quot.) Hence **Didonian** a.

1873 Thi Quaternions (ed. 2) 191 If we give the name of 'Didonia' to the curve.. which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area, then for such a Didonian curve [etc.].

Didopper, obs. form of DIDAPPER, dabchick.

Didrachm (dei dræm). Also 6 didragme, didramme, 6-7 didrachme, didram. [ad. L.

didramme, 6-7 didrachme, didram. [ad. L. dīdrachma or didrachmon, Gr. δίδραχμον a double drachma, f. δι-, Di-2 + δραχμή Drachma. Cf. mod.F. didrachme.] An ancient Greek silver coin, of the value of two drachmæ: see Drachma.

1548 Udall, etc., Erasm. Par. Matt. xvii. 24 Doth your master (quoth they pay a Didram for trybute? 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Matt. xvii. 24 Your master doth he not pay the didrachmes? 1649 Jrr. Taylor Gl. Exemp. 111. xiv. 45 A Sicle or didrachme the fourth part of an ounce of Silver. 1656 Blocht Glossogr., Didram... an ancient coyn... of our money, it values 15d. 1807 Robinson Archæol. Græca v. xvii. 559. 2 drachmæ or didrachm=1s. 34d. 1899 H. Phillits Notes Coins 8 A didrachm of Velia in Lucania presents on the reverse a lion destroying a stag.

Didrachmal (doidræ'kmål), a. [f. prec. +-Al.]
Of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the

Of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the

stater, a gold coin.

1771 RAPER in Phil. Trans. LXI. 466 The didrachmal gold of Philip and Alexander is about 4 grains heavier than

our guinea.

Didst, and sing. pa. t. of Do v.

† Diduce, v. Obs. [ad. L. diducere to pull asunder or apart, pull in two, f. Di-1, Dis-+ducere to lead, draw. Used in 16-17th c., and some-times confused in form with Deduce.] times confused in form with DEDUCE.]

times confused in form with Deduce.]

1. trans. To pull or draw away or apart.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 26 By this y arme is distant, and deduced from the ribbes. 1650 Bulwer Anthroponet. 118 It is moved and diduced outward and foreward. a 1666 Scarburgh Euclid (1705) 8 The extreams of any crooked line may. be further and further diduced, till the crooked line be stretched to a strait line.

2. To dilate, expand, enlarge.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xxv. § 11. 124 The exposition is diduced into large comentaries. 1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 307 Its seed brayed and drunk in passum... diduces its passages.

Diduce, -ment, obs. (erron.) ff. Deduce, -MENT.

† Diduct, v. Obs. [f. L. diduct- ppl. stem of diductre: see prec.] = DIDUCE 1.

1676 GREW Anat. Leaves 1. iv. (1682) 155 The lesser Threds, being so far diducted, as sometimes to stand at Right-Angles with the greater.

† Diduction. Obs. [ad. L. diduction-em, n.

of action f. diducere: see Diduce and -TION.]

1. Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

a. 1640 Jackson Creed xi. v. By whose diduction or rent a place was opened for this future edifice to be erected in Him. 1649 Bulwez Pathomyol. n. ii. 107 This Diduction of the Lips. 1661 Boule Spring of Air III. iv. (1682) 70 The strings. must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Diluteian expension.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

1634 Jackson Creed vii. xxv, By a gentle diduction or dilatation, of that sense which was included in the Apostles' Creed. 1664 H. Mora Myst. Iniq. 214 The 1260 days being but the Diduction of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty two months in more numerous

Diductively, obs. (erron.) f. DEDUCTIVELY.

Didymate (didim't), a. Zool. and Bot. [f. mod.L. didym-us, a. Gr. δίδυμ-os twin + -ATE.] Paired, twinned; = DIDYMOUS. So Didymated a. 1843 HUMPIREUS Brit. Moths 1. 70 Near the apex is a faint didymated brown spot. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med (ed. 6) 365 The stems are sometimes 1 inch in length, and the spiterical heads heinch in diameter and didymate. | Di'dymis. Anat. Obs. Pl. -es. [f. Gr. δί-

| Didymis. Anal. Obs. Pl. -es. [f. Gr. δίδυμοι testicles, orig. 'twins'.] = EPIDIDYMS.
[ε 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 169 porus þis dindimi goiþ
arterijs and veynes to þe ballokis.] 1543 ΤαλΗΕΚΟΝ Vigo's
Chirurg. 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse
the stones, and holde them hangyng. 1547 BOORDE Brev.
Health cccxxii. 104 Of this Siphac the two dydymes be
ingendred the which doth discend to the Stones. 1883 Syd.
Soc. Lex., Didymis, a synonym of Epididynis.
† Didymist. Obs. In 7 Didimist. [f. Didymus, Gr. Δίδυμος twin, surname of the apostle Thomas,

us, Gr. Δίδυμοs twin, surname of the apostle Thomas, +1st: cf. John xx. 24-27.] A doubter, sceptic.
1607 R.C. tr. Estienne's World of Wonders Ep. Ded., Those Didymists, who will beleene nothing except their senses say Amen. 1621 R. H. Arraigum. Whole Creature x. § 3. 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke. Ibid. xii. § 4. 134 Didimists, Sceptecks, or Athists.

Didymite¹ (di'dimait). = prec.
1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion.. he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

Di'dymite². Min. Also erron. didrimite.
[Named 1843 from Gr. δίδυμ-os twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium car-

to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Mus-

covile.

1863-7a Watts Dict. Chem. 11. 321 Didrimite or Didymite. 1868 Dana Min. 311.

Didymium (didi'miŏm). Chem. [mod. f. Gr. δίδυμ-os twin, with ending -IUM used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with lanthanium previously discovered, both metals being found associated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanium. Symbol Di.

cerium and labthanium. Symbol Di. 1842 Chemical Gaz. I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanium, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W. A. MILLEA Elem. Chem. 1. (ed. 4) x66 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanium and cerium. 1892 Daily News IX Feb. 3/6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

Didymous (di diməs), a. Bot. and Zool. [f. mod.L. didym-us, a. Gr. δίδυμ-os twin + -ous. In mod.F. didyme.] Growing in pairs, paired, twin. 1794 Martyn Roussean's Bot. xxxl. 483 The outer one flectaries] being. didymous or twinned. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 171 Araliaceæ. anthers didymous.

# Didynamia (didinēt miā) Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735) f. Gr. δι-, Dī-2 twice, two + δύ-ναμι power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens.] The fourteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders Labiata, Scrophulariacea, and other smaller groups.

Hence Di'dynam, a plant of this class; Didyna mian a., Didyna mic a., of or pertaining to

the class Didynamia; didynamous.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v., Didynamia. of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc. 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. ix. 91 The fourteenth class, didynamia, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others. 1838 Webster, Didynam. Didynamian. 1882 OGILVIE, Didynamic.

Didynamous (dəidi năməs, did-), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged; belonging to the Linnæan class Didynamia.

1794 MARTYN Ronsseal's Bol. xxii. 314 The corolla.. personate with four didynamous stamens. 1830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. 202 Globularinex, stamens 4.. somewhat didynamous. 1857 Henfrey Bot. 355 Orobanchacex.. Flowers monopetalous, didynamous. 10id. 357 A general resemblance exists between the.. other didynamous monopetalous Orders.

Didynamy (dəidi nămi, did-). Bot. + -Y: cf. autonomous, autonomy.] Didynamous condition or structure.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 234 The didynamy of Acanthaceæ is frequently different from that of Scrophularineæ in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

In the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

Die (dsi), sb. Pl. dice (dsis), dies (dsiz).

Forms: 4-5 dee, 6-8 dye, dy, 6- die. Plur.

4 des, 4-5 dees, deys, dys, 4-6 dyse, dyce, 5-6
dis(e, (dysse, 6 dyyss), 5- dice; also 5-6 dyes,

5- dies. Also Sing. 4-5 dyse, 5-6 dyce, 5-7
dice; Plur. 4-5 dyces, 5 dises, dices, dycys.

[Early ME. dē, dee, pl. dēs, dees, a. OF. de (nom. sing. and obl. pl. 12-14th c. des), mod. F. dé, pl.
dés=Pr. dat, datz, Cat. dau, Sp., It. dado; in form

:-L. datum, subst. use of datus, -um 'given', pa.

pple. of dare to give. It is inferred that, in late

pop. L., datum was taken in the sense 'that which pop. L., dalum was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized mediaval forms from It. and Fr. were dadus, decius.

In late OF. the form dey occurs in 14th c.; and dez was sometimes used in sing, down to 17th c.; cf. the 14-17th c. Eng. use of dice as sing. The remarkahle point in the history of the Eng. word is the change of de, des, to dy, dys (dyse, dyce, dice), in the ME. period. The oldest Chancer MSS, Harl, Ellesm., Hengwrt, have dees, which also survived as late as 1484 in Caxton, but dys occurs in the other Chancer MSS, and in rime in the Bodleian MS. of Kyng Alisaunder, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS, attributed to the middle of the 14th c. Before 1500, dy, dys seem to have completely passed from the ē into the I class, the fortunes of which they have since shared. As in pence, the plural s retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words; cf. the orig. plural trnce, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular. This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by ce: cf. the unlaut plurals lice, mice, the inflexional forms hence, once, twice, since, and the words ice, nice, advice, defence, in all which ce represents a phonetic and original s. In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (dsiz) of the ordinary type has arisen; cf. the non-collective later plural pennics.]

I. With plural dice.

where the plural is not cannot construct the non-collective later plural pennics.

I. With plural diee.

1. A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from the cive used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. b. pl. The game played with these; esp. in phr. at (the) dice.

esp. in phr. at (the) dice.

a. singular. dee, dye, dy, die.

1333 Gower Conf. II. 207 The channee is cast upon a dee, But yet full oft a man may bee [etc.]. c1430 Filgr. Lyf Manhode 1. cv. (1869) 56 Nouht so gret as a as in a dee. 1570 Levins Manh, 96/41 A dye, alea. 1539 Pappe w. Hatchet (1844) 23 Hee'le cogge the die. 1610 B. Jonson Alch. II. i, You shall no more deale with the hollow die, Or the fraile card. 1656 Stanley Hist. Philos. viii. 8; So to cast the dy that it may chance right. 1680 COTTON Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 336 He puts one dye into the box. 17705 Miss. Centlives Gamester I. i, To teach you the management of the die. 1779-81 Joinson L. P., Butler Wks. II. 191 To throw a dye, or play at cards. 1822 HAZLITT Table-1. II. vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a die, on the tossing up of a halfpenny. 1838 De Moacan Ess. Probab. 74 The real probability that 6000 throws with a die shall give exactly 1000 aces. 1872 F. HALL Exempl. False Philol. 68 The cast of a die is absolutely impossible of prediction.

β. plural. des, dees, deys, dys, dyse, dyce, dise, dice.

B. plural. des, dees, deys, dys, dyse, dyce, dise, dice, c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Waxe (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyb des and tables. 1340 Ayenb. 45 be gemenes of des, and of tables. 13. K. Alis. (MS. Laud Misc. 622) 3297 be rybaude pleieb at be dys [ed. Weber, deys] Swipe selde be fole is wys. c 1386 Chaucer Pard. T. 5 They daunce and pleyen at dees [so Harl., Heng.; Camb. deis, Petw. dys, Corp. dyse, Lansd. dise] bothe day and nyght. 1387 Tresvisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 75 Pleyenge wib dees of gold. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1622 (MS. a 1500) The draghtes, the dyse, and ober dregh gaumes. 1474 Caxton Chesse 127 In his lift hand thre dyse. 1477 EARL Rivers (Caxton) Dicter 100 His maistre pleyed gladly atte dise. 1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 422 The town clerke tofynde theym Dicc. 1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 327 For a bale of dysse. 1484 Caxton Fables of Avrian (1869) 21 Whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 2 § 5 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles. 1536 R. Beerley in Four C. Eng. Lett. 35 Sume at cardes and sume at dyss. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 73Wych playd wyth kynge Henry the viilit at dysse. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 340 In casting a paire of dyce. 1580 BARET Alv. D 656 The life of a man is like a game at the dice. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Rom. Quest. (1892) 57 Playing at dice with cokall bones. 1697 Devden Aineid 1x. 452 From Dice and Wine the Youth Tetir'd to Rest. 1784 R. Bage Barham Powns II. 54 Lord Winterbottom is ruined by the dice. 1871 T. Taxlos Yeanne Dare III. 1, Rough soldiers left their oaths, and dice, and lewdness.

7. singular dice, plural dices: cf. obs. F. sing. dez. 1388 Act 12 Rich. II. c. 6 § r. Les. . jeues appellez coytes

dice, and lewdness.

7. singular dice, plural dices: cf. obs. F. sing. dez.

1388 Act 12 Rich. II, c. 6 § 1 Les... jenes appellez coytes
dyces, gettre de perc. c.1425 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 666 Hic
talus, dyse. c.1440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dycyn, or pley
wythe dycys, aleo. c.1450 Bk. Curtasye 228 in Babees Bk.
306 Ne at the dyces with him to play. 1474 CANTON Chesse
132 He caste thre dyse and on eche dyse was a sise. 1483
Cath. Angl. 99/1 A Dice, taxillus, alea. 1552 Hulder,
Dice or die, alea, talus, thessera. 1677 GALE Crt. Centiles
111. 100 Amongst the Grecians kußeta signifies a Dice... the
cast of a Dice was most casual and incertain. 1751 Mrs.
E. Hewooo Hist. Betsy Thoughtless IV. 202 Protesting
never to touch a card or throw a dice again.

2. In fivurative and allusive use: thus sometimes

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1548 Hall Chrom., Hen. V 56 b, When kyng Henry perceived that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assaulte. 1590 Spenser F. Q. i. ii. 36 His harder fortune was to fall Under my speare; such is the dye of warre. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, v. iv. 10, I have set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1676 D'URFEV Mad. Fickle Iv. i, The uncertain Dice of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 Dennis Imp. Crit. ii. 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the Dice upon him, I gad. 1742 Young Nt. Th. vi. 37 When. th' important dye Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell, And turn'd up life. 1844 Disabell Coningsby vi. vi. The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain die. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 169 France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

b. Phrases. † (a) To make dice of (a person's) bones: see quot. 1646. † (b) To set (fut) the dice utfon (any one): see quot. 1598. (c) The die is cast: the decisive step is taken; the course of

action is irrevocably decided. (d) Upon a or the die: depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so to set upon the die.

a critical position, at stake; so to set upon the die.
(e) In the die: liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf. on the cards, CARD sh.<sup>2</sup> 2 c). (f) In comparisons: as smooth, true, straight as a die.

a. 1591 R. Turnbull Exp. St. James 103 They wil make dice of their bones, but they will have the extremitie of them. 1621 Burron Anat. Mcl. III. in. III. (1676) 268/t We will not relent. till we have confounded him and his, made dice of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison. 1646 J. Cooke Vind. Law 22 We say proverhially 'make dice of his bones', the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die' in execution, after the Crowner has viewed his body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1508 FLORIO. Stantheyeing. to set the dice ypon one.

body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1588 Florio, Stanchegiane. to set the dice vpon one, to tyrannize ouer one. 1658 Whole Duty Man xii. § 6. 94 Thou. A takest this opportunity to set the dice upon him. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. Introd. 2 He will put the Dice upon his Readers, as often as he can.

c. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. A lij b, Is the die cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gaind be lost? 1720 CZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep. II. XIII. 287 Czsar. A throws himself into the River.. saying.. It is done: The Die is thrown. 1879 G. Mereuti Hegoist Xavii. (1889) 262 The die is cast—I cannot go back.

d. 1659 D. Pell. Impr. Sea 230 To recover her young when they are upon a dye. Ibid. 393 Ah poor soul. It will not now bee granted thee, when thou art upon thy dye. 1821 Byron Sardan. II. i. 139 But here is more upon the die.—a kingdom. 2832 Southery Hist. Penins. War 111. 859 When Rochejaquelein.. set life and fortune thus upon the die.

e. 1858 DE Quincery Greece under Rom. Wks. YIII. 317 It is hardly in the dice' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century.

f. 1530 Palson. 629 Make this borde as smothe as a dyce, comme ving dez. 1600 Haktury Voy. (1810) III. 256 Goodly fields. as plaine and smoothe as any die. 21710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the yeans at at least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least. Diary (1888) 151 Y tide was out all upon the sands at Least.

3. A small cubical segment formed by cutting + Also, a small cubical bullet (cf.

anything down. † Also, a small cubical bullet (cf. die-shot).

2e 1390 Form of Cury in Warner Antiq. Culin. 6 Take the noumbles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboile hem, and skerne [?kerue] hem to dyce. 1496 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.

1. 295 For cutting of viij<sup>12</sup> and ix dis of irne to the pellokis.

1549 Privy Council Acts (1890) II. 350 Dyce of yron. ijm<sup>1</sup>; shott of stone, v<sup>2</sup>. a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 139

Wounded .. with a square die out of a feld-piece. 1769

Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 141 Dish them up .. with turnips and carrots cut in dice. 1889 B. Whitse Arouskening M. Fenwick II. 166 She backed her buttered toast into dice.

7. with dice in singular.

14. Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 466 Take fresshe

7. WIIN acce in singular.

14. Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 466 Take fresshe braune of a bore sothen, and cut hit in grete dices. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 38 Square as dises bon shalt hit make. 1557 Records Whest. R ij, I have a dice of Brasse of .64. vnces of Troye weighte.

† b. With negative: never a dyse = not a bit, not in the least Obe.

not in the least. Obs. c 1400 Destr. Troy 808 pai . . shall . . neuer dere hym a

dyse.

II. with plural dies.

4. A cubical block; in Arch. a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; spec. the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base

the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO I. † b. A square tablet.

1664 EVELYN IT. Freart's Archit. 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure). 1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the Dye. 1730 A. Goedon Maffei's Amphith. 240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish. Ibid. 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes. 1748 WATTS (J.), Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. 1832 Gell Fompeiana I. vi. 103 These figures stand..upon little square plinths or dies. 1854 E. De Warrent It. De Saulcy's Dead Sea II. 224 The coping..is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in coining

or figure upon some softer material, as in coining money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc. Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing nilike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one countersunk (as in an embossing stamp).

1699 in M. Smith Mem. Secret Service App. 19 To bring or send to him some Deys...to coin some Mill'd Money. 1724 Swift Consid. Wood's Coinage Wks. 1761 III. 164 There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr. Wood in stamping his money. 1787 T. IFFIERSON Writ. (1859) II. 122 The workman.. brought me...the medal in gold, twenty-three in copper, and the dye. 1862 T. Morralt. Needle-macking 16 Making sail and packing needles...by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons. 1879 H. Phillips Addit. Notes Coins 1 The portrait is reduced.. to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1879 cassell's Techn. Educ. 1Y. 263/1 The die... is a block of steel welded in a larger block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face.

8. The name of various mechanical appliances: spec. a. One of two or more pieces (fitted in a stock) to

spec. 8. One of two or more pieces (fitted in a stock) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread of a screw or bolt. b. The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven. c. Forging.

A device consisting of two parts which act together to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form. d. Brick-making. A mouth piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form.

Brick-making. A month-piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form.

e. A part of the apparatus used in crushing ore: see quot. 1881. I. Shoe-making, etc. A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape and size: cf. Die v. 3

1832-6 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art 1. 39 The best outside screws are..cut with what are called stocks or dies. 1833 HOLLAND Manuf. Metal 11. 197 The interstices are then filled by the insertion of the hardened steel dies. 1856 Farmer's Mag. Nov. 406 (Brick-making) The mouthpiece or die is about half-an-inch deeper and half an inch broader than the stream of clay after it passes through the moulding rollers to the cutting apparatus. a 1875 Chiamberlain in Ure Diel. Arts 1. 39 As soon as it has. forced the clay of one box through the die.. the plunger returns and empties [the other] box of clay through a die on the opposite side. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Die, a piece of hard iron, placed in a mortar to receive the blow of a stamp, or in a pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the stamp or muller the ore is crushed. 1885 Harper's Mag. LXX. 282 By means of 'dies', or sole-shaped knives, in a die-machine, required shapes, sizes, and widths are cut out. Before the use of dies, soles were 'rounded out 'by hand. Steam-power and revolving die-block [were] applied in 1857.

7. Se. 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jamieson).
(Also in nursery language die die. Identity with this word shoutful.)

is doubtful.)

1808 Jamieson, Die, a toy, a gewgaw, Loth.

1816 Scott Antie, xxi, 'The bits o' weans wad up.. and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny dies.'

1816 — Old Mort. x, 'Ve hae seen the last o' me, and o' this bonny die too', said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar.

18. attrib. and Comb., as die-like, -shaped adjs.;

die-block, -machine (see 6 f); +die-bone, the cuboid bone of the tarsus; +die-shot, shot of enbical form, dice-sbot; die-sinker, an engraver of dies for stamping (see 5); so dio-sinking; die-stake: see quot. 1874; die-stock, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see 6 a); die-wise a. and adv., in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of DICE.

a die, in a enbical form. See also the compounds of Dice.

1634 T. Johnson Parcy's Chirurg. 234 It is knit by Synarthrosis to the "Die-hone. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 29 This must.. be left to the experience of the "die-forger. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 378/1 A.. "Die-like figure four square every way; a square solid. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 29 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel. acquires fissures under the "die-press. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 148 A huge "die-shaped mass of stone. 1581 Styward Dict. Arts 11.29 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel. acquires fissures under the "die-press. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 148 A huge "die-shaped mass of stone. 1581 Styward Diart. Discipl. II. 143 Such as haue "die shor. contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field. 1815 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 141/2 Employed by . "dye sinkers and ornamental engravers. 1863 Daily News 3 July 2/7 Medallists and diesinkers have been very busy. in view of the Royal wedding. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mech. 1. 592 s. v. Coining-press, The lower die is on what is termed the "die-stake, and gives the reverse impression. 1863 Smitzs Indust. Biogr. 238 He.. seems to have directed his attention to screw-making..and (made] a pair of very satisfactory "die-stocks. 1674 N. FAIRPAX Bulk & Selv. 128 In "die wise or cubically. 1702 Thoresen in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1864 The heads not Diewise, as the large Nails now are, but perfectly flat.

1611 Cotta., Four anx lawfes, to turne vp the heeles; goe feed wormes, make a dy. 1814 Tirer les chausses, to kicke vp the heeles; to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, '1 believe you're trying to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, '1 believe you're trying to make a die of it! why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, '1 believe you're trying to make a die of it, said the doctor.

1616 (doi), v.¹ Pa. t. and pple. died (doid); pr. pple. dying (doi-in). Forms a. 2-4 de3-en, dei-e(n, 3 dei;-en, deai-e, 4

pr. pple. dying (doi in). Forms a. 2-4 de3-en, dei-e(n. 3 dei3-en, deai3-e, 4 day-e, 4-5 deghe, 4-6 dei(e, dey(e, (5 deyn), 4-6 (north.) de, 4-6 ee. B. 4-5 di3-en, dy3-en, digh-e, dygh-e, dy-en, di-en, 4-7 diy, (5 dyi), 4-8 dye, 4-die. Pa. t. a. 3 dei3ede, dæide, deaide, 3-5 deid(e, 4 daide, dayed, de3ed, deied(e; north. deyt, ded, 4-5 deyd(e, deyed, 5 deghit, et, -t, 5-north. deed, deit, deet. B. 4 dyede, 4-5 dyde, 4-6 dide, (5 dyet), 4-8 dyed, 4-died. [Early ME. dē3en, dēghen, corresp. to ON. deyja (orig. dyja, OSw. and ODa. döia, Da. döe, Sw. dö), OFris. deia, deja, OS. döian, OHG. towwan, MHG. töwwen; these represent an OTeut. strong verb of tourven; these represent an OTeut. strong verb of the 6th ablant class \*daw-j-an, pa. t. dôw, pa. pple. dawan, the strong inflexions being retained in ON. (db::-\*dów, dainn::\*\*dawans). In the other langs, and in Eng. a regular weak verb. No instance of the word is known in OE. literature (its sense being expressed by steorfan, sweltan, or the periphrastic wesan déad, pa. t. was déad: see DEAD 1 d) hence it is generally held to have been early lost in OE. (as in Gothic, and as subsequently in all the continental WGer. langs.), and re-adopted in late OE. or early ME. from Norse; but some think that the facts point rather to the preservation of an OE. diegan, degan, in some dialect; the word appears to have been in general use from the 12th c., even in the s.w. dialects (see Napier in Hist. Holy Rood, E.E.T.S., 1894). The ME. desen, deghen came regularly down to 1500 as deye, which was retained in the North as dey, de, dee (still current from Lancashire to Scotland); but in standard English deghe was in 14th c. (in conformity with the common phonetic history of OE. eh, eah, eoh,

the common phonetic history of OE. eh, cah, coh, as in dye, eye, fly, high, lie, nigh, thigh, etc.) narrowed to dize, dighe, whence the later dye, die.

The oldest text of Cursor M. (Cotton) has only dey; in the later texts this is frequently altered to dighe, dye, when not in rime, in the late Trinity MS. sometimes even in rime, with change of text. Chaucer used both dey and dye, the C. T. (Ellesm. MS.) contains in the rimes 22 examples of deye and 50 of dye. Both forms are also used in the Wyelfite version, and both occur in Caxton's works.

The stem dan-appears also in Gothic in the ppl. a. dan's, OE. died (-dand-os) Box, and the sb. dan'ns, OE. died (-dand-os) Box, and the sb. dan'ns, OE. dead (-dand-os) Lexan (-afdavidan), pa. pple. a fidand-(-afdavidan), undivanel, etc. is uncertain.) The simple verb has shown a notable tendency to die out, and leave its place to be taken by derivatives: thus in Gothic dan'nan to die.]

I. Of man and sentient beings. \* literally.

1 intr. To lose life, cease to live, suffer death;

1. intr. To lose life, cease to live, suffer death;

The proper word for this, and more especially for the cessation of life by disease or natural decay (to which it is often restricted dialectally), but also used of all modes of death, as' to die in battle', 'at the stake', 'at the hands of

justice.

a. Forms dez-o(n, dey-e(n, deiz-e(n, dei-e(n, day, de, dee. (After 1500, north. Eng. and Sc.)

c1135 Holy Rood (1894) 14 Forban de ic nu dezen sceal.

c1205 Lav. 28393 Pe alde king dezede. Hid. 31795 Al folc
gon to dezen. a1235 Ancr. R. 108 Me schal er deien.

Hid. 110 He bolede sundri pine, & deizede. c1200 S. Eng.

Lcg. 1.62/311 Heo deide bane bridde day. a 1300 Cursor M.

24139 (Edin.) Latte vs deien samin (Cott. dei, Fairf. deyel.

13... Hid. 16762+119 (Cott.) Him was not geue...plas, War-on
he mist dee fayre... but deed hepe in be air. 13... Hid. 11323

(Gött.) Pat heo dede suld nener dei, Til he suld se crist self wit
ei [Trin. MS. deze, eze]. 13... Sir Beues 3135 Pat emperur
nez daide, His wif confortede him & saide. 1375 Barbour

Bruce 1.430 Hys fadyr... deyt tharfor in my presoun. c1380

Sir Ferunb. 5738 Ech man schal rysen on such aray As he
dayeb ynne. c1380 Wycl. F Wks. (1880) 296 Crist deyede
to destrie bis heresye & alle his martyrs aftir deyeden. 1382

— Rom. xiv. 8 Where we deien, we deien to the Lord. c1386

CHAUCER Prioress' T. 82 And eek hire for to preye To leen
oure help and socour when we deye. c1400 Destr. Troy 921

All dropet the dule as he degh wold. Hid. 9551 The buerne
deghet. a 1420 Sir Amaduce (Canden) Ixii, Thenne sone
aftur the kinge deet. c1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Deyyn,
morior. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) q1 I gars me
quake for ferd to dee. c1470 Henner Wallace II. 127 Than
wist he nocht of no help, bot to de. 1483 CAXION Gold.

Leg. 142/2 Hys fader and moder deyden. c1480 - Sonnes
of Aymon iii. 79 Noble knyghtes deyeng full myserably
vpon the eithe. a 1500 Nulbrown Maid xxiv. in Arnolde's Chron. (1811) 202, 1 [shal] dey sone after ye be gone.
1552 Lynossay Monarche 6114 Neuer to de agane. a 1605
MontGomeane Sonn. lix. 5 To see Sa many lovers, but redemption, dee. a 1800 W. Douclas Sone, For bonnie Annie
Lawrie, I'd lay me down and dee. 1861 E. Waugh Eirtle
Carter's Tale 11 Vo desarven a comfortable sattlement i'th
top shop when yo dee'n.

B. Forms di3-e(n, dy-e(n, a. Forms dez-o(n, dey-e(n, deiz-e(n, dei-e(n,

top shop when yo dee'n.

B. Forms diz-e(n, dy-e(n, di-e(n, dye, dy, die, c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 14306 He was so wonnded, he most dye. 13.. Cursor M. 7959-60 (Gött.) For bu sal witt bat i sal noght lye be son of barsabe he sal die [Cott.] lei, dei, Fairf. legh, degh, Trin. 1y3e, digel. 13.. Guy Warve. (A.) 630 Felice said to Gii, hon dost folie patow wilt for mi loue dye. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 306 Pan fortune dyd your flesch to dyae. 13.. Song of Vesterday 87 in E. E. P. (1862) 135 A mon bat nou partely and dirine wys]. 1382 Wyclip Rev. xiv. 13 Blessid the deede men, that dien in the Lord. c 1386 Chaucra Miller's T. 627 And for the smert he wende for to dye, As he were wood for wo he gan to crye. a 1400-50 Alexander 1260 (Ashm. MS.) To do as dristen wald deme & dyi [MS. D. dye] all togedire. 1477 Sir J. Paston in Paston Lett. No. 806 H1. 207 Yf I dyghe ny the Cyte of London. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99 To Die, mort. 1523 LD. Bensens Froiss. I. cozew, 485 To dye in prison. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1567) 10 b. Undoubtedly, the lawier neuer dieth a begger. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 3 Thys yere this kynge Henry the thirde dyde. 1633 EARI. MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 142 He that will live when he dyes, must dye while hee lives. 1635 A. Staffond Fem. Glory (1869) 147 Her armes express the Crosse whereon He dide. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. It. xix. 99 Not onely Monarchs, but also whole Assemblies dy. 1667 Milton P. L. vii. 544 In the day thou earlst, thou dist. 1695 Woooward Nat. Hist. Earth (1723) 28 The Shell-fish. Live and dye there. 1712 POPE Spect. No. 48 P.6 Little Spirits that are born and die with us. 1727-38 Gay Fables . Ixvii. 50 So groaned and dyd. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended 37 Some of these Archons might dye before the end of the teyers. 1759 Joursson in Boswell Life (1847) 211 It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. 1807 Woorssw. White Doe vii. 315 At length, thus faintily, faintly tied To earth, she was set free, and died. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vi Song 4 She must weep or she will die.

D. Const.  $\beta$ . Forms diz-e(n, dy-e(n, di-e(n, dye, dy, die.

b. Const. To die of a malady, hunger, old age, or the like; by violence, the sword, his own hand; from a wound, inattention, etc.; through neglect; on or upon the cross, the scaffold, at the stake, in battle; for a cause, object, reason, or purpose, for the sake of one; formerly also with a disease, the sword, etc.; on his enemies (i.e. falling dead above In earlier use the prepositions were em-

them). In earlier use the prepositions were employed less strictly.

c1200 Orann 8656 Sibbenn shule witt anan Off hunngerr desenn babe. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chrom. Wace (Rolls)850 Of his burbe his moder deide. c1340 Cnrsor M. App. ii. 887 (B. M. Add. MS.) No womman. dien ne schal of hure childe. c1400 Destr. Troy 6528 All bat met hym. dyet of his dynttes.

1433 CANTON G. de la Tour Dv, Yf they ete of that fruyte they shold deye of it. 1580 BARET Altr. D 643 To die of the plague. 1590 SHAKS, Mids. N. 11. i. 130 She being mortall, of that boy did die. 1597 — 2 Hen. IV Epil. 31 Falstaffe shall dye of a Sweat. 1658-9 E. Bodynle. in Hatton Corr. (1878) 17 Like to diy of the small pox. 1716 Andison Drummer v. i, The wound of which he dy'd. 1796 Burns Lett. Alr. Cunningham 7 July, If I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger. 189a Du Maurer Peter Ibbetson 247 I thought I must die of sheer grief.

1382 Wyclif Ezek, v. 12 The thridde part of thee shal die bi pestilence. a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) to We can dye by it, if not live by love. 1643 Deniam Cooper's H. 315 Disdains to dye By common hands. 1683 Col. Rec. Pennsylvi. 1. 95 A Calfe that Dyed, as they thought by Witch.

cratt,

1340 Cursor M. 26847 (Fairl.) Oft man deys borou [Cott.
of] an wounde. 1382 Wyc.11 Num. xvi. 29 If thur3 vsid deeth
of men thei dien. Ibid. xxiii. 10 Dye my soule thur3 the
deeth of rigtwise men. Mod. If the child had died through

of] an wounde. 1382 Wych. I. Mum., xvi. 29 If thury skid deeth of might dien. Ibid. xxiii. 10 Dye my soule thury the deeth of nightwise men. Mod. If the child had died through neglect.

13. Cursor M. 17153 (Cott.), I haf .. ded on his rode tre. Ibid. 9039 (Gitt.) God hat dide apon he rode. c 1400 Destr. Troy 427 Whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1675 Brooks Gold. Kry Wks. 1867 V. 90 He that died on the cross was long a dying. 1820 T. Kelt. V Ilymu, We sing the praise. Of him who died upon the cross.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16762+89 (Cott.) When hou deed for drede. c 1300 Havelok 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger. c 1380 Wych. W. Ks. (1880) 8 Redy to dye for cristin mennus soulis. c 1489 CANTON Blanchardyn vii. 27 heading. The whiche deyde for sorowe. 1553 Hylder, vii. 27 heading. The whiche deyde for sorowe. 1553 Hylder, vii. 27 heading. The should die for it. 1580 Baret Alv. D 643 Willing to die for ones safetie. 1581 Pritte Guazzok Civ. Com. II. (1880) 129, I should die for verie shame. 1599 Harly Try, II. 11, 73 Shortly after they all die for hunger and cold. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. IV. i 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them, but not for loue. 1654 Whithock Zootomia 121 Though he dye for it, he cannot think of it. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1. Ded. (1858) 18 My God! thou that died tye for me. 1713 Shelle Guardian No. 17 P. 7 But child .. can you see your another die for hunger. 1832 Tennyson May Queen 21 They say he's dying all for love. Mod. To die for one's opinions. 132 Wycher Fer. xvi. 4 With dethes of siknyngus thei shul die. c 1836 Chaucze Monk's T. 711 The place in which he schulde dye With boydekyns. c 1400 Destr. Troy 8273 Thow dowless shall dye with dynt of my hond. a 1612 Donne Budeharos (1644) 52 Annibal .. dyed with poyson which he alwaies carryed in a ring. a 1672 Wood Life (1848) 8 His grandmother Penelopie. died with grief. 1692 E. Walker Efeteths' Mor. xvi. To dye with Thirst and Hunger.

Hunger.

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. n. iv. 114 He die on him that saies so hut your selfe. 1712-14 Pore Kape Lock v. 78 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die.

c. To die in a state or condition.

a 1300 Cursor M. 25850 Cott.) Qua hat dees in dedli sin sal duell in hale. 1382 Wyclif Jer. xxxi. 30 Eche in his wickednesse shal die. 1340 Compl. Scot. iii. 25 Cleopatra vas lyike to dee in melancolie. 1553 Helder, Dye in great debte, Relinquere debitum. 1703 Mannorell Journ. Jerus. (1732) Lett. ii. 3 To dye in the Romish Communion. 1784 Cowers Tiroc. 150 Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy. Mod. He died in poverty and neglect.

joy. Mod. He died in poverty and negrece.

d. To die poor, a beggar, a martyr, a millionaire,

etc.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 108 Heo onh for to deien martir in hire meseise. 1393 Gower Conf. H. 55 Lo, thus she deiede a wofull maide. 1553 [see 1β]. 1691 Milton P. R. III. 422 But so dy'd Impenitent, 1683 Salmon Doron Med. L. 17 They dye as it were laughing. 1781 Cower R Petiterment 14 Having lived a trifler, died a man. 1842 Tennyson Vision of Sin iv. 144 Yet we will not die forlorn. 1883 Century Mag. XXV. 765 Ther old friend had died a bankrupt. 1894 Wotstley Marlborough 1. 246 He was every inch a sailor, and died an Admiral.

2. To die a (specified) death: to die by or suffer

an admiral.

2. To die a (specified) death: to die by or suffer a particular death.

Death prob. represents the OE. déape instrumental, in déape sweltan, L. morte mori: it was in ME. also preceded by various prepositions, on, in, a, o, of, by, with; but is now generally treated as a cognate object. In die a death, a was prob originally the preposition =on, o see quots. 1 200, c 1386) but came to be treated as the indefinite article.

a. with instrumental case, or equivalent preposition.

[c 900 Alfred's Laws 14. 15 in Thorpe I. 48 (Bosw.) He seeal deape sweltan. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 pu seealt deade sweltan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 211 pu shalt a dede sweltel.] 13. Cursor M. 660 (Cott.) O [Fairf. Wit. Gott. Of, Trin. On] duble ded pan sal zee dei. 1382 Wyclif Gen. ii. 17 In what ener day sothell thow etist there of, with deth thow shalt die [1388 Thou schalt die by deeth [Vulg. morte moriemur], for we han seen the Lord. — Ezek. xxviii. to In deeth of vncircumcydid men, thou shalt die. c 1385 Chaucea Melib. > 606 Bettre it is to dye of [500 s MISS.; Harl. on, Fetw. a] bitter deeth. e 1450 Merlin 52, I knowe not what deth this fole shall on dye. c 1477 Canton Yason 42 If I dye not of bodily deth I shal dye of spirituel deth. 1883 — G. de la Tour G. V, Your sone deyd this nyght of a good dethe. c 1500 Melusine 247 To deye of an enyl deth. 1625-6 Purcuas Filgrims 11. 1041 He died of his naturall death.

b. without preposition.

13. Sir Benes 341, I ne reche, what deb he dige, Sibbe he

naturall death.

b. without preposition.

13. Sir Benes 341, I ne reche, what deb he dige, Sibbe he be cold.

13. Curzor M. 952 (Gött.) And siben dobil dede to dei [Cott., Fairf. wit, Trin. on doubel deb]. Ibid. 10917 (Gött.) He pat first na dede miht die [Cott. na ded moght drei].

1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 6 Thou shalle dye a dulfulle dede. a5333 Lo. Berners Huon exxv. 453 He wolde cause the emperour to dye an yll dethe.

1535 Coverdate Num. xxiii. 10 My soule die y death of y righteous, and my ende be as the ende of these.

1508 Shars, Merry W. 19. II. 158 He shall dye a Fleas death.

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. 1x. xlv. (1622) 212 But twentie two a naturall death did

die. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. 1.1. 72, I would faine dye a dry death.
1611 BIBLE Yohn xviii. 32 Signifying what death he should die. 1687 SETTLE Reft. Dryden 85 I le die a thousand deaths before I le do so or so. 1832 TENNYSON Miller's Dau. Xii, Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

C. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put

Devoit 1 18 00 SO OT SO. 1832 1ENNYSON MITTER'S Dail. XIII. Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

C. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr. Johnson (Shaks. (1765) I. 311) says "" die the death "seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law." 1535 COVEROALE Judg. XIII. 22 We must dye the death, because we haue sene God [Wyclif Bi deeth die we]. 1881 LAMBARDE Eiren. II. vii. (1588) 269 If one do burne a dwelling house maliciously, he shall die the death for it. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. 1. i. 65 Either to dye the death, or to abilitie For euer the society of men. 1611 — Cymb. IV. ii. 97 Dye the death: When I haue slaine thee with my proper hand, Ile follow those that euen now fled hence. 1801 Souther Thalaba IX. XXXXI, And in that wild and desperate agony Sure Maimuna had died the utter death. 1839 Tennyson Lancelot & Elaine 866 [He] had died the death In any knightly fashion for her sake.

3. In various phrases, describing the manner or condition of death. (Sometimes fig.: cf. 10.)

To die game, to maintain a bold and defiant bearing to the last, i. e. like a gamecock; whence by contrast to die dunghill; to die hard. i. e. with difficulty, reluctantly, not without a struggle; to die in one's bed, i. e. of illness or other natural cause, the opposite of which is to die in one's shoes; to die in harness, i. e. in full work; to die in the last diich, i. e. in defending the last ditch of an entrenchment, to fight to the last extremity; and in other similar phrases.

1523 Lo. Berners Froiss, I. Ixxxiv. 107 We shall not forsake you to dye in the quarrell. Ibid. I. cvi. 243 Tyll he had made an ende of his warr.. or els to dye in the payne. 1631 Ruttherford Dett. II. ix. (1881) 384 It cannot stand with his honour to die in the hurrows. 1665 Flagellum, or O. Cromwell Pref. (1672) 3 He had the fortune.. to dye in his bed. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Die like a Dog, to be hang'd.. Die on a Fish-day, or in his shoes, the same. Die like a Rat, to be poysoned. 1712 Hearne Colle

4. To suffer the pains or dangers of death; to

face death.

1382 WYCLIF x Cor. xv. 31 Ech day I deie for 30ure glorie, britheren. 1526-34 TINDALE ibid., By oure reioysinge which I have in Christ lesu oure Lorde, I dye dayly. 1633 [see 1 \beta].

I have in Christ Iesu oure Lorde, I dye dayly. 1633 [see 1\beta]. \*\* transf. and fig.

5. Theol. To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish everlastingly' (J.): cf. DEATH 5.

1340 HAMFOLE Pr. Consc. 8159 Pai salle ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever-mare payns of ded bus dryghe. 7382 Wyclif Rzek. xviii. 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1627 HAKEWILL Apol. (1630) 512 So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.

8. Tadia untat. 10 cesses to be under the power.

To die unto: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto: cf. Rom. vi. 2.

1648 Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech. Q. 35 Sanctification.. whereby we.. are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolical) to languish, pine away with

passion; to be consumed with longing desire; to

passion; to be consumed with longing desire; to die for, to desire keenly or excessively.

1591 Lyll Endym. 1. iv, The lady that he delights in, and dotes on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day.
1593 Nashe Christ's T. 33a, He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado III. ii. 69 And in despight of all, dies for him. 1610 — Temp. III. 179 And much lesse take What I shall die to want. a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) 14 Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1711 A00150N Spect. No. 86 ? 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to .. languish, despair, and dye in dumb show. 1832 Tennyson Eleänore 141-8, I die with my delight. I would be dying evermore, So dying ever, Eleanore. Mod. collog. I am dying for a drink.

D. To be dying to do (something): to long greatly. 1709 Prion Celia to Danion 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 254 ? 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Airs Wedlock has given you. 1780 Mad. D'Arrian Diary May, Mrs. Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point. 1786 Ibid. 17 July, Miss P—, who was. dying with impatience to know. everything about me. 1832 L. Hunt Sir R. Esher (1850) 83 The secret was dying to see apoli. 203 G. Allen Scallywag 1. 20 The pretty American's dying to see you.

C. To die voith or of laughing: to be exhausted

c. To die with or of laughing: to be exhausted

by laughing.

1506 Shaks. Tan. Shr. III. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries... giue me ribs of Steele, I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene. 1778 Mad.

D'Arblay Diary 23 Aug., An account he gave us.. would have made you die with laughing. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej. vi. (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter.

II. Of non-sentient objects, substances, quali-

ties, actions.

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

Composition.

1382 Wyclif I Cor. xv. 36 That thing that thon sowist, is not quykenyd, no but it deie first. c 1420 Pallad. on Hisb.

11. 642 Thai wol multiplie There as all other treen and herbes deye. 1513 Douglas Æneis Ix. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpour flour. Dwynis away, as it doith faid or de. 1523 TUSER Hisb. (1878) 85 Good quickset hie, Old gatherd will die. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, v. ii. 42 Her Vine. Vnruned, dyes. 1607 TOPSELL Fourf. Beals 1658 147 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after pruned, dyes, 1607 Topsell Four-J. Beasts (1058) 477 These same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again. 1707 Curios, in Husb. & Gard. 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered...must dy. c 1820 SHELLEY Autumu 2 The pale flowers are dying. 1855 TENNYSON Maud vt. i. 6 The shining daffodils die. 1869 HUXLEY Phys. i. (ed. 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off.

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to

b. Said of the heart: 10 cease to heat; to sink as in swooning.

1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. XXX. 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 26 June

18 My heart seemed to die within me. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan

of Arc 1. 200 It might be seen. by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her.

9. fig. Of substances: To lose force, strength,

or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid, or inactive.

1612 Webster White Devil IV. i, Best wine, Dying, makes strongest vinegar. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 390 Plaster is said to die when it loses its strength.

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end, pass out of existence; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from 1.

1504 Hoorer Eccl. Pol. 1. xvi. (1611) so All these controuersies might have dyed, the very day they were first brought foorth. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, 1. iii. 74 What ener Harry Percie then had said. May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong. 1601 — Twel. N. 1. i. 3 The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1610 — Temp. II. 1. 216

Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (esp. out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade

away.

[1587 Pettie Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die betweene their teeth.]

1704 Pope Windsor For. 266, I hear sweet music die along the grove. 1715-20- Hlad II. 126 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear. 1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey v. xii, The words died on Vivian's lips. 1832 TENNYSON Miller's D. 24, I watch'd the little circles die. 1859 — Elaine 323 The living smile Died from his lips.

12. To pass by dying (into something else); to change (into something) at death or termination.

12. To pass by dying (into something else); to change (into something) at death or termination. 1633 Earl Manch. Al Mondo (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings. 1645 Bp. Hall Remedy Discontents 20 The day dyes into night. 1742 Young Nt. Th. vi. 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life. 1755 — Centaur ii. 87 He that lives in the kingdom of Sense shall die into the kingdom of Serrow. 1784 Cowper Task 11. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1842 Tennyson Day-Dream 188 The twilight died into the dark.

b. Archit. To merge into, lose itself by passing into; to terminate gradually in. or against. Cf. 13 c. 1665 J. Webs Stone-Heng (1725) 88 A Parapet. is let into, or made to die against the Columns. 1859 Jephson Brittany xviii. 291 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs.

turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs.

13. Die away. a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 3 P. She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — Cato. 17.

1, I die away with horror at the thought. 1725 POPE Odyss. Siv. 401 Oh! had he. in his friend's embraces dy'd away!

1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 11. il. 21 Droops dying away

On its mate's music-panting bosom, 1853 R. W. Browne

Grk. Classical Lit. (1857) 138 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away.

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or dis-

and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 Hacee Collect. Voy. (1699) II. 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed. 1706 A. Bedford Temple Mus. ix. 172 The Voices.. seem to die away. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 427 72 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 427 72 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 427 72 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 427 72 Thus groundless Hunder dies away. 1837 Disraeli Venetia III. vii, The day died away, and still he was wanting. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxv. 81 The breeze died away at night. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. I. xxiv. 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away.

C. Archit. and Carpentry. To pass or more constants.

c. Archit. and Carpentry. To pass or merge

gradually into the adjacent structure. Cf. 12b., 1869 Sir E. J. Reed Ship-build. v. 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor. 1873 Ferguson in Tristram Land of Moab 373 The arch must have died away against the towers. + d. trans. To cause to die or come to an end.

748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death . God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself.

14. Die back. Said of the recent shoot of a plant: To die from the apex back to the woody or peren-

nial part.
Cf. die down; herbaceons plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood.

1850 Beck's Florist Nov. 265 The shrub..will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away.

15. Die down. 2. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away.

1834 Keble in Lyra Apost. (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down.

1859 Tennyson Elaine 175 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them.

1874 Green Short Hist. vi. 18. 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage.

1894 Antiquary May 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down. Mod. The fire was left to die down of itself.

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while

b. Of plants: 10 die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 Home Garden 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. Mod. This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter.

16. Die off. a. To go off, be removed or carried off one ofter another by death

16. Die off. a. To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death.

1697 Dampier Voy. I. 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. 1741 Richardson Pannela (1742) III. 292 A Gentleman's Friends may die off. 1807 Souther Espriella's Lett. III. 100 The Russian soldiers... sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge vii, Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off. 1857 Buckle Civiliz. I. xi. 649 That generation having died off. Mod. If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off. The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off.

18 Jransf. Of sounds. etc.: To die away to

b. transf. Of sounds, etc.: To die away. to

pass away.

pass away.

1722 De Foe Plague (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again. 1805 FLINDERS in Phil. Trans. XCVI. 245 On the wind dying off .. it descended quickly to 30 inches. 1878 Browning La Saisiae 45 If the barsh throse of the prelude die not off into the swell. 1886 Sir F. H. Dovle Reminiscences 175 So the debate died off.

17. Die out. a. Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death at a become auticate.

death; to become extinct.

death; to become extinct.

1865 SEELEY Exce Homo iv. (1866) 38 His bonse soon dies out. 1866 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. III. 306 So sad that one's family should die out. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) III. 163 Barbarons nations when they are introduced by Europeans to vice die out. 1887 F. B. Zincke Hist. Wherstead 173 They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to

They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxvii. (1856) 219 The lard-lamp died out in the course of the night. 1872 FREEMAN Gen.

Sketch xii. § 21. 232 In England villainage was on the whole dying out. 1885 Truth 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out. 1887 Athenaum? May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out. 1802 Du MACREE Peter 1bbetson 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west.

† 18. Die up. To die off entirely, to perish. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor Bl. 4703 (Cott.) Pan deid be bestes vp biden, Thoru be hunger bat was sa kene. c 1340 Ibid. 4821 (Trin.) Pe folke dezeb vp al by dene. 1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 42 His peple died up by gret mortalite of pestilence. 1563-87 Foxe A. § M. (1596) 76/x Most part of the husbandmen. died np with the famine and pestilence.

Die, v. 2 [f. Die sb. 1] trans. To furnish with a die; to monild or shape with a die.

1703 T. N. City § C. Purchaser 213 The Sheathing-nail ought not to go through the Plank. and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1885 Harper's Mag. LXX. 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of DYE v. and sb.

Die-away, a. [from the verbal phr. to die

**Die-away**, a. [from the verbal phr. to die away: see Die v. I 13.] That dies away or has the

away; see Die 2.-13. That dies away of has the air of dying away; languishing.

1802 Marian Moore Lascelles II. 196 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss.

1823 Examiner 229/2 He sang a die-away love-ditty.

1840-15. Warren 19,000 a Vear I.

124 The die-away manner in which she moved her head.

DIET.

1871 G. Mereditu II. Richmond عدد. (1889) 227 The Margravine grouned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort. || **Dieb** (dēb). Zool. [a. Arab. منافع كانافي (dēb), wolf',

also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb. 289 ze'eb wolf.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (Canis

woll.] A species of what Dog of Jackat (canadathus) found in Northern Africa.

1829 Fisches Synopsis Mammal. 181 'Dieb' of the Arabs.
1869 Grav Cat. Carnitora in Brit. Mus. 189.

Die-back, sb. [from the phrase to die back: see
Die v. 14.] The fact of dying back; the term DIE v. 114.] The fact of dying back; the term for a disease affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc.,

m which the tree dies from the top downward.

1886 in S. Fallows Suppl. Diet.

Diectous, etc., var. Diectous, etc.

| Diectasis (doine klasis). Pros. [a. Gr. διέκτασις a stretching: see D1-3 and Ectasis.]

Lengthealing by the interpolation of a syllable.

1894 Athensum 29 Dec. 834/r From the scientific point of view there is .. not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as ε̄ŋς and εράασθε. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic diectasis.'

Diedapner che f Diecetasis. easy to see now the, and the see that the se

Diedapper, obs. r. Didapper, dadenick.

Diedral, var. Dihedral.

+ Diegema-tical, a. Obs. [f. Gr. διηγηματικ. os descriptive + AL.] Of the nature of a narrative or description; descriptive.

1624 Βρ. Μουκταου Invocation Saints 184 That which he
[Narianxen] hath is diegematicall, not by way of conclusion,
or of approbation.

Thegesis (doi, tdzt is). [a. Gr. διήγησις narration, narrative; in a speech, the statement of the case, f. διηγέσμαι to describe, narrate.] A narrative a statement of the case.

case, 1. 6174copate to describe, narrately Transactive a statement of the case.

1829 R. Taylor (title), The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity.

† Diego (dyègo). Obs. [Sp. Diego, the Christian name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain see also Don Diego s. v. Don.]

1. A name for a Spaniard: cf. Dago. (Also attrib.) cifit J. Taylor (Water P.) Laugh & be Fat, Wks. (1630) 72/1 Next followes one, whose lines aloft doe raise Don Coriat, chiefe Diego of our daies. To praise thy booke, or thee, he knowes not whether, It makes him study to praise both, or neither. 1659 Davenant Play-House to Let III. Dram. Wks. 1873 1V. 55 The Diegos well board to rummage their hold. 1667 Davden Sir Martin Marsall II. II. This hungry Diego rogue. 1687 M. CLIFFORN Notes Dryden (N.), That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort.

1709 STEELE Tatler No. 39 P 40 Insulted by a Bally with

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort.

1709 Strell Taller No. 39 ? 40 Insulted by a Bully with a long Diego. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Diego, a very strong and heavy sword.

3. Name of a variety of pear.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 21 Pears.. Bing's Pear, Bishop's Pear (baking), Diego [etc.].

Diechard the and a from the above the sales.

Die-hard, sb. and a. [from the phrase to die

hard: see DIE v.1 3.]

A. adj. That dies hard, resisting to the last.

A. adj. That dies hard, resisting to the last.

B. sb. One that dies hard; spec. an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

1844 W. H. Maxwell. Sports & Adv. Scotl. x. (1855) 100
The Die-hards (57th regiment). 1856 J. W. Cole Brit. Gen. Penins. Warl. v. 200 note. 1871 Standard 28 Jan., Duerot, who is a good die-hard general of brigade. 1871 Daily News 1 Feb., Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into that keep and hold out for a spell longer. 1892 W. R. LUBELUN in Dict. Nat. Biog. XXIX. 81 At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly. Die hard! 57th, said Inglis, 'die hard!' They obeyed, and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

Dieldism (dai pirdiz'm). Biol. [f. Gr. & two + 478-05 form + 18M.] The condition of having two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 Lubbook Orig. & Met. Ins. iv. 30 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or polyeidism.

Dielectric (doi, l'le ktrik), sb. and a. [f. Di-pref. 3 = Gr. δι-, δια- through + Electric.] A. sb. A substance or medium through or across

which electric force acts without conduction; a non-

which electric force acts without conduction; a non-conductor; an insulating medium.

1837 Faranay in Phil. Trans. (1838) 1. 25 The particular action described occurs in the shell-lac... as well as in the dielectric used within the apparatus. 1838 — Exp. Res. (1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric. Note. I use the word dielectric to express that substance through or across which the electric forces are acting. (Dec. 1838.) 1881 Maxwell Electr. & Magn. I. 462 The resistance of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the temperature rises. 1885 Watson & Burbury Math. Th. Electr. & Magn. I. 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's language, has inductive capacity. It is less for air and the permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather less for vacuum than for air.

B. adj. 1. Having the property of transmitting electric

effects without conduction; non-conducting.

1871 Attensum to June 723 He supposes. that the sheaths of the muscular fibres are dielectric. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn. 1. 75 Such a medium, considered as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction, is called a Dielectric medium, and the action which takes place through it is called. Induction.

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2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the

2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction.

1863 ATKINSON tr. Ganot's Physics (1886) 685 The action is ... analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of soft iron; and Faraday called it dielectric polarisation.

1881 MACPARLANE in Nature No. 620, 465 By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions. 1881 Athensum 5 Feb. 203/2 IA paper on!

'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

Dielectric manner; by dielectric action.

1881 Athensum 16 Apr. 520/3 On the Internal Forces of

na a detection and the state of the state o

schenhirn.] The middle brain; that division of the brain between the mesencephalon and prosencephalon; also called Deutencephalon or Thalamencephalon. Hence Diencepha lio a., pertaining to the diencephalon.

or the diencephaton.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diencephaton.

Dieng, obs. form of dying: see Die v.

+ Diennial, a. Obs. rare = 0. = Biennial.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Diennial, of or pertaining to two

Diep(e, obs. form of DEEP.

Dier (dai a.). rare. Also 6 dyer. [f. Die v.1

**Dier** (dai:a)]. rare. Also 6 dyer. [1. Die v. + -ER l.] One who dies; one who suffers, or is liable to, death.

1570 Piththy Note to Papists (1862), Many sundry deaths doo bring the dyers endles shame. 1638 Suckling Brennorall 1. I, Dead, as I live; Well, goe thy wayes, for a quiet drinker and dier. 1887 JESSOF in 19th Cent. Dec. 839 'I suppose I am a dier', she said..' I used to think I should never die'.

Dier, obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DYER.

Dieresis, dieretic, var. DIERESIS, -ETIC.

Dies (doi-fz). The Latin word for 'day'; || Dies (doi:īz).

used in certain phrases.

a. Dies irae, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed to Thomas of Celano (c 1250).

b. Dies non (short for dies non juridicus), in Law, a day

b. Dies non (\$\text{e}\$1250).

b. Dies non (\$\text{e}\$1250).

b. Dies non (\$\text{e}\$1050).

con which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose. Also in other legal phrases: see quot. 1848.

1607-72 Cowell Interpr., Dies. A legal day, and that is of two sorts, t. Dies Juridicus, and 2. Dies non Juridicus. Dies non Juridici are all dayes. 1605 for Juridici are all dayes. 1605 Scort Last Minstr. v. xxx, And far the echoing aisles prolong The awful burthen of the song,—Dies iræ, dies illa, Solvet sæclum in favilla. 1815 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 156 A Sunday. is a dies non, or no day in law. 1848 Whaton Law Lex., Dies amoris (the day of love), the appearance day of the Term on the fourth day, or quarto die post. It was the day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper officer. Dies datus, the day of respite given to a defendant. .. Dies juridicus, a court day. .. Dies non juridicus, not a court day. 1866 Thackeran Round. Papers (1863) 166

The idea (dies iræ!) of discovery must haunt many a man. 1887 Ruskin Præterita II. 213 Men have been curiously judging themselves by always calling the day they expected, 1 Dies Iræ', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

|| Diesis (doi'ésis). Pl. dieses (-iz). [a. L. diesis, Gr. biesus a quarter-tone, lit. a sending through or apart, f. bievat to send through, f. bia through + lievat to send.]

through + léva: to send.]

1. Mus. a. In ancient Greek music, a name given to several different intervals smaller than a tone; esp. the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth (ratio 243:256). b. In modern music, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave, or between the chromatic and diatonic semitones (ratio 125:128); usually called enharmonic diesis.

enharmonic diesis.

1308 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 941 Diesis is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out of one sowne in to a nother. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., Diesis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694 Holden Harmony (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by these two Degrees, is too much by a Diesis (128 to 125). a 1734 North Lives (1826) II. 210 He makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas. 1867 Macparren Harmony i.8 Theeffect of the Enharmonic diesis is employed by no means rarely in. musical performances.

2. Printing. The sign \$\frac{1}{2}\$, usually called 'double dagger'.

dagger'.

dagger'. [Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51 [Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51 [Formerly used to denote a diesis, or double diesis, denoted by a double cross.' In French, the sign of the 'sharp' \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is called \$di\tilde{e}c.\frac{1}{2}\$ upo \$Phillurs (ed. Kersey), Diesis ... among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a Double-dagger t. 1874 Knight Diet. Mech. 1, 701/1 Diesis (Printing), the double dagger (t), a reference-mark.

Diet (doi'ct), sb.! Forms: 3-6 diete, (5 diat, dyette, 5-6 dyete, diette), 5-8 dyet, (6 diot, dyot, dyat, dieat, dyeat), 5- diet. [a. OF. diete (13th c. in Halz.-Darm.), = Sp., Pg., and It. dieta, ad. L. dieta (in med. L. dieta), a. Gr. blara 'mode

of life'. (Supposed to be connected with faur

to live: see Meyer Gr. Gram. § 261.)]
+1. Course of life; way of living or thinking.
Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i.e. sort or kind.

or kind.
c 1400 Beryn 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solase, & this shall be for-sete. 1567 Triall Treas. (1850) 31 Behold howe a lie can please some folkes diet! 1612-5 Br. Hall Contempl., O. T. x. ii, Either this was the Sonne himselfe, or else one. of the same diet. 1bid. 211. vi. Worldly mindes think no man can bee of any other then their owne dyet. 1618 — Serm. v. 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of a diet. ar1656 — Rem. Wis. (1660) 255 The minds of men may be of a different diet.
2. esp. Customary course of living as to food: way of feedling.

2. esp. Customary course of living as to food; way of feeding, c1386 Chaucer Pard. T, 188 He wolde been the moore mesurable Of his diete sittynge at his table. c1470 Hensy Wallace iv. 333 Off dyet fayr Wallace tuk neuer kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip. 1531 Elvot Gov. i. xiii, He wyll... enquire what skyll he hath in feedyng, called diete, and kepyng of his hauke from all sickenes. 1635 N. Cappenter Goge, Del. ii. xv. 259 Scarcity inuites the mountaine dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet. 1774 J. Brann Mythol. It. 261 He brought mankind from their foul and savage way of feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1838 Paescott Feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1838 Paescott Feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1836 Livinostone Last Yrul. 23 Dec. (1873) l. vii. 162 A meat diet is far from satisfying. satisfying.

3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or limited in quantity, esp. for medical or penal reasons; regimen. Hence to put to a diet (F. mettre à la diète), to keep or take diet (F. observer une

a ta chete), 10 Reef of Tare atel (P. Observer une diete).

1386 Chaucer Nun's Pr. T. 18 No deyntee morsel passed thurgh hir throte. Attempree diete was al hir phisik. c1400 Lanfran's Cirurg, 72 pe firste tretis is of gouernaunce & diete of men bat ben woundid. c1440 Gesta Rom. xix. 334 (Add. MS.), There was a man-sleer taken, and put into prison, and put to his diete. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 2 § 1 He to be sette. in Stokkis by the space of vj daies with like diete as is before rehered. a 2533 Ln. Bernras Gold. Rk. M. Aurel. 15460 M vij b, The ydeotte kepeth diete from bookes and resteth on his meate. 1591 SAMS, Two Gent. II. 15 Tast cure of the thing you wot of, valesse they kept very good diet. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improvem. (1746) 68, I define Diet.. to be an orderly and due Course observed in the Use of bodily Nourishments. a 1735 Arbuthnor John Bull Postser. Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 166 He.. by Diet, Purging, Vomiting, and Bleeding, tried to bring them to equal Bulk. 1741 JOHNSON L. P., Morin, To preach diet and abstinence to his patients. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. 1. 455 They rely most on diet and regimen, and next, on external applications.

4. Food; the provisions or victuals in daily use, viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects.

viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects.

a 125 Ancr. R. 112 Vnderstondeo, hwuc was his diete bet dei, iden like bloddetange! So baluhful & so bitter! 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. Iv. (1495) 268 In chyldern the vryne is thycke by cause of gleymy diete. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. xv, With alle daynethis on dese, thi dietis are diste. c 1555 Hardstield Divorce Iten. VIII (1878) 202 Kept in prison with coarse and thin diet. 1579 Liv. Euphures (Arth.) 120 That the babe be..not fedde with counterfaite dyet. a 1682 181 T. Browne Tracts. 1684) 17 The Athletick Diet was of Pulse. 1718 Lady M. W. Moniagu Let. to Cites Bristal (1887) 1. 241 Herbs or roots (without oil) and plain dry bread. That is their lenten diet. 1836 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xiv. 144 The dogs were too much distended by their abundant diet to move. 1868 Gladstone, Two. Mundiv. (1870) 128 Nay, even a change of diet confronts us.. the ox ceases to be used as food.
b. fig. 1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 41 Vet are they (plays) not fit for euery mans dyet. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. Some Somets of Sydney, A thin diet of dainty words.

† 5. An allowance or provision of food. Obs. 1533 Ord, Hen. VIII in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 30 We. commanunde you to alloue dailly from hensforth unto.. the Lady Lucye.. the dyat and fare herafter ensuyng. 1611 Bille Fer. Ili. 34 And for his diet, there was a continual diet [Covero. lyuynge] ginen him.. euery day a portion [Cov. a certayne thinge alowed him]. 163 Eveliny Diary 20 Aug., It was said it should be the last of the public diets or tables at Court. 1671 F. Panllirs Reg. Necess. 370 The young Lords or Nobility had a constant Table or dyet in the Court.

† b. Board. Obs. exc. Hist.

1455 Rolls of Parll. 203 The said Prince shall soiorne and

+ b. Board. Obs. exc. Hist.

the Court.

† b. Board. Obs. exc. IIist.

1455 Rolls of Parlt. 203 The said Prince shall sojorne and be at dietter with the Kyng. 1596 Shaks. t Hen. IV, III. iii. 84 Yon owe Money here besides, Sir John, for your Dyet. 1602—IIam. 1. i. 09 Young Fortinbras. . Hath. . Shark'd vp a List of Lawlesse Resolutes, For Foode and Diet. 1612—151 Biraton Anat. Mel. 1. ii. III. xv, IIe shall have... ten pound per annum, and his diet. 1645 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 204 Here many of the merchants. have their lodging and diet as in a College. 1792 Chipman Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 27 The bond was taken for the prisoner's . diet and to secure the gaoler's fees. 1878 Sinkson Sch. Shaks. 1. 74 The king... gave him 3,000 ducats more, besides the daily expenses of his lodging and diet.

† 6. Allowance for the expenses of living. Obs. a 1483 Liber Niger in Housel. Ord. 24 This must cause her comyn diette to be the more for the high estate of her proper person. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 27 Suche like diettes, rewardes, profites and commodities. for their attendance vpon the saide Chauncellour. 1540 Br. Bonnea in Wyatts Poems Pref. (1854) 41 If he were a good husband the diets of iii) marks would find his house... after a far other sort than it is kept. 1557 Sir R. Mozyson Lett. to Cecil Jan. 20 (Reed. Off.) Is my land so increast sins my cummyng out... that men do thynke I may serue the Kyng without my dyettes? 1651 Hobber Leviath. II. xxiv. 236 Common.

wealths can endure no diet; seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents. [1883 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. (1893) 111. xix. 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid.]

7. Comb., as dict-lag, -list, -money; also diet-

bread, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; diet-kitchen (see quot.); † diet-pot, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; † diet-wood (see quot.). Also DIET-

quot.); † diet-pot, a pot by which to fleasing diet-drink; † diet-wood (see quot.). Also Diet-Book, -Drink.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 162 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff \*diet-bags withal.

1677 Collins Def. Be. Ely 11. ix. 357 To feede them with such dirt for \*diet-bread. 1824 Miss Mittoron Village Ser. 1. (1863) 223 Drinking her green ten, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 Webster Simple. \*Diet-kitchen. a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 1. i. 19
A very moderate supply of liquors. made up the \*diet-list.

1519 Sir T. Boleyn in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. I. 161 Send me such \*dyett-money as shall best please your Grace. 1551 Sir R. Moayson Lett. to Cecil Jan. 7, 1 mervayl my dieat mony cummith not. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind.

1. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 23 The \*Dyet Pot is not alone to be nsed in cases of dyet drink. 1568 Tunner Herbal in. 34 Gniacum. Some call it the Diet woode because they that kepe a diet for the French poxe. most commonly drinke the broth of this woode.

Diet (doi'ét), 5b.2 [ad. med.L. dieta in same senses, or a. F. diète in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It. dieta 'a parliament or generall assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. dieta the (Germanic) diet.

Med.L. dieta 'a parliament or general assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. dieta the (Germanic) diet.

diet.

Med.L. diēta had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of conncillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger. tag, and F. journée day. Diêta has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L. dies day, distinct from diæta, Gr δίαιτα, DIET sb. ¹. But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from diæta was associated with dies, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from dies. One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church': this seems naturally transferred from δίαιτα, diæta, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of diēta for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]

+1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey'

use of diēta for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]
+1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey'
(Jamieson). Obs. chiefly Sc. (So F. journée.)
[c 1290 Fleta IV. XXVIII. § 13 (Du Cange) Omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex 20 miliaribus.] c 1440 Gesta Rom. xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) Also how many daies journeys... This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of thi lyfe. c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scol. (1814) 212 (Jam.) Sum of the conspirationris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 143 Twa or thrie gude men of the Gilde sall travell with him for twa dyets. a 1657 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1678) 248 (Jam.) The king..prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming ... for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

rine sing. plans diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

† 2. A day's work. Sc. Obs. (So F. journée.)

1494 Ld. Treas. Accis. Scot. I. 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schipe, for vj diet at the wod, vj s.

3. Sc. A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. b. spec. The day on which a party in a civil or criminal

assembly; an appointed date of time. D. spect. The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully Dict of appearance, compearance. (So OF. journée.) 1568 Satir. Poems Reform. xlvii. 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip oure dyet, Maister Danid Makgill. 1640-1 Kirkcuddr. War Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 37 To compeir befoire the said Committee of Estaties. and that to anie day or diet the said Commissares or Collectores shall pleis to charge thame to. 1692 Will. III. Instr. to Sir T. Livingston 16 Jan. (Highland Pa., Maitl. Cl. 1845) Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefixt by our proclamation. 1708 J. Chamberlanne St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. vi. (1743) 391 Having obtained a Dyet, i. e. a set day for his publick trial. 1752 LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 9 All the Diets of Conrt are peremptory. 1810 Act 50 Geo. III. c. 112 8 3 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days. 1823 Symson Destr. Galloway 26 (Jam.) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday..this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

† c. Date, day of date. Obs.
1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 9 To raise [=erase] the diett of fan instrumente.

4. Sc. A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any

4. Sc. A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one. 1587 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1590) 8 22 Called. before the justice or his deputes at instice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 or his deputes at instice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 and ordinary preaching. 1643 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) p. xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end. a decreit was gifine thereupon. 1854 Phenie Millar II. 21 He's put on his Sabbath day claes. and sat out the haill diet. 1854 H. Millea Sch. & Schm. iii. (1857) 48, I began to dole out to them by the hour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. 11. iv. 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council. 1894 Crockett

b. To call the diet: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. To desert the diet: see Desert v. 4.

1753 Scots Mag. Sept. 469/1 The diet was deserted as to Cameron. 1850 Blackie Æschylus I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1893 Daily News 28 Dec. 5/4 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial.

5. A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international positions.

business; a conference, congress, convention. later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF.

later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF. journée.)

c 1450 Holland Howlat 280 Thai counsall the Pape to writin this wyss To the Athile Empriour... To adress to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 1471 in Rymer State Papers. 171 It is Appointed.. that the Twenty fornth Day of September next comeyng, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyet, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vit. 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges for England and Francel appoyntyd. Bid. 611 After Easter was a daye of diot holden bytwene Grauenynge and Calays, for the matyers tonchynge the kynge and the duke of Burgoyne. 1596 Haktuyr Voy. I. 156 There was demannded in the first dyet or convention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors. 1600 HOLLAND Litty xxxv. xxv. goz The Achæans... published a Diet and generall Counsell at Sicyone. 1879 Fague Cassar xiv. 209 A diet of chiefs was held ander Cæsar's presidency.

b. spec. Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so

collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. Congress). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former Reichstag of the end of the 10th c.) of the former Receasing of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the Bundestag of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing Reichstag or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the Landiag or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern

constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1365 T. Stapleton Fortr. Faith 140a, They have had diets and assembles in Germany by the force and procurement of the Catholike Emperons. 1386 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 632 In Switzerland. if any greate matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their generall councell, called a Journey, or a Diet. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. vii. § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Diet (dieta) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire. 1687 Davoen Hind & Panther II. 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in anarchy, 1698 Lond. Gaz. No. 337/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania... seem very desirous of a Dyet on Horseback. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 21 Ptg To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary. 1756-7 Keysler's Trav. (1760) IV. 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814. K. Klaprobli's Trav. 66 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1573 for the election of a new sovereign. 1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 102/2 The three colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the emperors twice a year. Ibid. 191/1 The central point and organ of the present Germanic Confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. 1838 Murray's Handble. N. Germ. 446 The Diet meets to deliberate... in the building, formerly the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 1849 MacAllay Hist. Eng. 1. 261 The meeting at Oxford resembled rather that of a Polish diet than that of an English parliament. 1871 Oult. Mod. Geog. 68 Frankfürt-on-the-Main, formerly a free city and seat of the Germanic Diet. 1895 Times (Weekly Edd.) 29 Mar. 1/4 The Japanese Diet was closed on Wednesday. Ibid. 2/4

solving the Imperial Diet.

6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained

plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial.

1700-1 Act 12-13 Will. III, c. 4 § 4 It shall. be lawfull to detain Eight Grains only from every Pound Troy of Silver he shall assay, Four Grains whereof shall be put into the Box of Dyett. Ibid. § 5 That the Box or Boxes wherein the Diet of all such Plate as shall be tryed by the Assayers aforesaid shall be locked up with Three different Locks.. And the said Diet therein contained shall be tryed as the Pix of the Coin of this Kingdom is tryed. 1773-3 Act 13 Geo. III. 491/2 Another operation..performed in the mint is the assay of the 'diet' or metal scraped from the gold and silver plate manufactured at Sheffield and Birmingham. 1889 19th Rep. Deputy Massler of Mint 53 These diets, consisting of scrapings from gold and silver wares which have been hall-marked at the Assay offices.

1835 P. Kelly Univ. Cambist i. (ed. 2) 210 The cuttings

b. altrib. as diet-box.

1835 P. Kelly Univ. Cambist i. (ed. 2) 219 The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed. are kept in what is called the Diet-box, in order to be melted into a mass and proved like the Pix, before the proper officers.

Diet, v. Forms: 4 digete, 5 diete, dyatt, 5-7 dyet, 6 diate, 7 dyat, diett, diot, 5- diet.

[a. OF, diete-rto feed, order the diet of (Godef.), f. diete DIET sb.1: cf. med.L. diætare to live according to a certain plan (a 1087 in Dn Cange), f.

1. To feed, esp. in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified

fied kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified diet.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 255 And 3if bou digete be bus I dar legge bobe myn Eres, Pat Fisyk schal his Forred hod, for his foode sulle. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 98 Voide him a litil and diete him with colde metis and stiptik. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99 To Diet, dietare. 1535 Covenonte Ecclus. xxxvii, 34 He that dyeteth him self temperatly prolongeth his life. 1583 STANKHUSST Æneis III. (Arb.) 91 My self I dieted with sloas. 1655 Moutfet & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 69 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews II. xviii, He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Consid. Wks, (Bohn) II. 425 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

† b. (predicated of the food). Obs.
1638 Sia T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Pengwins, grease or raw Puddings diet them.

C. fig.
1602 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worser Dioted than with a Diademe. 1611 SHAKS. Cynb. III, iv. 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with. 1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 Colendoc Lay Serm. 327 That vast company. whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press.

2. To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose.

8. spec. as a regimen of health.

person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose.

a. spec. as a regimen of health.
c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 213, I dietide him as a man bat hadde a fever agu. 1533 Bellehoen Livy v. (1822) 400 Eftir that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis. 1500 Shaks, Com. Err. v. i. 99, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sicknesse. r641 Milton Animadv. (1851) 188 You are not dieted, nor your loynes girt for spirituall valour. 1768 Footh Devil on 2 Sticks III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power. 10 pill diet. and poultice all persons. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in Bril. Q. Rev. May 312 Goethe. having dieted himself for hard work, was busy at Weimar with his 'Faust'. fg. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. lxxi. (1739) 188 These must be purged by dieting the State. 1705 Hickerinstly. Priest-Cr. II. iv. 44 The Archishopric of Vork and ... the Bishopric of Ely(being both of them thought needlessly gross). were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much. b. as a punishment, etc.

.. were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much.
b. as a punishment, etc.
1530 TINOALE Pract. Prelates Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 248
After they had dieted and tormented him. 1712 AODISON
Spect. No. 440 r 6 The President immediately ordered him
to be .. dieted with Water-gruel, till such time as he should
be sufficiently weakened for Conversation. 1862 Burron
Bk. Hunter (1863) 12 The simple privilege of locking him
up, dieting him [etc.].
† 3. fig. To order, regulate. Obs. rare.
1865 Worker See. Manual (Parker Soc.) 128 In dieting

+ 3. fig. To order, regulate. Obs. rare.
1576 Wootton Chr. Manual (Parker Soc.) 125 In dieting all our words and works to his honour and glory.

all our words and works to his honour and glory.

4. To provide with daily meals; to board.

1635 J. Sadler in Verney Papers (1853) 160 His men maye.

be taken of his hande and dyated for theyre worke for the first yeare. a 163 FULLER Worthizs (1840) II. 362 Tower prisoners were not dieted on their own, but on the king's charges. a 1713 ELLWOOD Autobiog. (1714) 235, I..was dieted in the House of a Friendly Man. 1732 Acc. Workhouses 111 We have 20 men and women. lodg'd and dieted here. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Thingdon, A charity-school for 20 girls, who are cloathed, lodged, and dieted.

II. intr.

5. To take one's ordinary food or meals: to

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (on).

1566 Drant Horace Sat. iii. Div. Haste thou a frende that dyets harde? 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1.23 Where the Canons live togither, they go each man to diet at his owne house. 1647 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? a 1734 North Lives 1. 192 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple. 1791 Cowper Itiad xxiv. 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall'n, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded. 1843 Carlitle Past & Pr. 11. xv. (1845) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbot.

b. To board (with a person, at, in a house, etc.). 1581 L. Aldersey in Haklnyt Voy. (1580) 181 There we hay and dieted of free cost. 1617 Mosyson Itin. 1. In 1. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge. 1656 J. Hammond Leak & R. (1844) 15 To dyet and quarter in another mans house. 1703 Thonessy Diary 1. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr. Lamplugh's. 1802 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 3702 A young man. who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion.

6. To regulate oneself as to diet; to eat according to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1666 STABLEY Hist. Philos. 1x. (1701) 348/2 He first taught Wrestlers. 1 to diet with flesh. 1749 Westlers. 1 to diet with flesh. 1749 Westlers and Watergruel, by Turns. 1893 Strand Mag. VI. 215/1 Sbe dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins. Hence Dieted ppl. a., subjected to a regimen of diet.

1605 Bron Adv. Learn. 1 ii. § 3 There will bee seldome

of clief.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. ii. § 3 There will bee seldome vse of .. Phisicke in a sound or well dieted bodie. 1655 MOUPET & BENNET Health's Impr. (1746) 75 Idle Heads have made these addle Proverbs; 1. Dieted Bodies are but Bridges to Physicians Minds.

Dietal (dəi,i tal), a. [f. med.L. diēta DIET sb. 2

+ AL.] Of or belonging to a diet.

1885 Lowe Bismarck II. App. B. 568 Until the putting in execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.

Dietarian (dəi etcorian), a. and sb. rare - a.

[f. as next + An.] (See quot.)

1880 Webster Suppl., Dictarian, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dieter.

Dietary (doi čtări), sb. and a. Also 5 diatorie.

[ad. L. dietāri-us, in med.L. diēlāri-us ad]. and sb., also diētārium sb., in various applications, f. L. diæta, diēta: scc Diet sb.1 and 2, and -ARY.] A. sb.

1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out;

1. A course of diet prescribed or marked ont; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

2130 A Diatorie in Babees Bk. (1868) 54 To be rulid bi pis diatorie do bi diligence, For it techip good diete & good gouernaunce. 1542 Booroe (title), A Compendyous Regyment or a Dyetary of Helth. — (1870) 231 Here followeth the dyetary or the regyment of helth. 1570 Levins Manip. 104/1 A Dietarie, dietarium. 1860—1 Flo. NIGHT-INGALE Nursing 52 Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary.

18. 1879 G. Mersdith Hegist iv. (1889) 26 Patience.. is a composing but a lean Dietary.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, as for the immates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, as for the immates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison. 1838 Dickers O. Twist ii, Do I understand that he asked formore, after he hadeaten the supper allotted by the dietary? 1861 Wynter Soc. Bees 202 It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary; it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates..necessary to sustain vigorous life. 1884 Daily News 19 Dec. 3/3 The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears.. to have been eminently successful.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. b. Of or belonging to a dietary. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 19 There are dietary times and hours. 1655 Movers & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 71 Albeit there lived no dietary Physicians before the Flood. 1844 Disparent Coningsby Int. iii, Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables. 1863 Hanythons Our Old Home (1879) 208 The ancient fishing-ponds.. of vast dietary importance to the family. 1889 J. Bara in Times 9 Mar. 16/1 Dietary punishment..inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

Diet-book. [f. Diet sb.] and 2.]

Diet-book. [f. DIET sb.1 and 2.]

†1. A journal or diary. Ois.

1624 Epistle Christian Brother 25 (Jam.) It is a dietbooke, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

2. A book in which a course of diet is laid down.

2. A DOOK IN WHICH a COUTSE Of the IS and GOWN.

1651 WITHE IT, Priprose's Popt. Err. III, 139 Lessius. in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavoured to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

Diet-drink. [f. Diet sb.1 + Drink.] A drink

Diet-drink. [f. Diet sb.1 + Drink.] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes.

1600 Rowlands Let. Humours Blood vi. 76 We game the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 317 As for the diet drink made of cow milk... I have written already in my treatise of herbs. 1693 Ollyrs in Phil. Trans. XVII. 909 A pleasant.. soft Water.. which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet-drink. 1744 Berrelev Siris § o The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are.. used for diet drinks. 1844-57 G. Bird Urin. Deposits, 455 The host of apozems, directic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound. 1854-67 C. A. Habris Dict. Med. Terminol. 214 Diet Drink, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

Dieter. [f. Diet v. + -ER ]. 1 now vare. a.

**Dieter.** [f. Diet v. + - er. ] now rare. a. One who regulates the diet of himself or others.

One who regulates the diet of himself or others.

1 b. A feeder. Obs.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Hush. III. (1586) 122 The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England. 1603 H. Crosses Verture's Commun. (1878) 147 He that feedeth but of one dish, liueth longer. then those accidentall dieters. that glutte themselues with eurie kinde artificially compounded. 1611 SHARS. Cymb. IV. II. 51 As Iuno had hin sicke, And he her Dieter. 1617 MARKHAM Caval. III. 25 In his daies of rest. let him be his own dieter.

Dietetic (doi, čte-tik), a. and sb. Also 6 dia-, 7-8 diæ-. [ad. L. diætētic-us, a. Gr. διατητικός of or for diet, f. δίαιτα DIET sb.1; in F. diétētique.]

A. adi. Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regu-

or for diet, f. δίαιτα DIET sb.1; in F. dietelique.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xxxiii. 64 Tutors ought to have the knowledge of the Diatetike part of Phisicke. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xvv. 652 A diatetick regiment extends to divers things. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. 11. 282 Not so salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 180 The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the future. 1874 McCarthy Linley Rochford ix. (1878) 90, I think... I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer.

B. sb. [In sense 1, repr. L. diætēticus, the adj. used abs.; in 2 repr. Gr. ἡ διαιτητική (sc. τέχνη) the dietetic art, in mod.L. diætētica, F. dietetique (Paré 16th c.): see -1cs.]

16th c.): see -1cs.]

16th c.): see -1CS.]

1. One who studies dietetics.
1759 B. Stillingel, tr. Linnaus on Travelling Misc.
Tracts (1762) 23 The curious diatetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living.

2. Dietetics, less usually dietetic: The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.
1541 R. Coplano Galyen's Terap. 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (y' is to wyt dyetityke, pharmaceutyke, and cynurgery). can not be seperated one fro the other.
1720 Pope Iliad 111. 208 Celsus says expressly that the diætetic was long after invented. 1729 European Mag.

247 Dietetics., comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 283 He must go through a course of dietetics. 1881 Med. Temp. 7rn1, XLIX. 23 The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapentics.

a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics.

† **Diete tical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to dietetics; = DIETETIC a.

1620 VENNER Via Recta (1650) 295 Divers necessary Dietetical observations. 1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. x.

4x Caracalla.. received no other counsell then to refraine cold drinke, which was but a dieteticall caution. 1802

T. Beodos Hygēia I. 48 Many generally received maxims, medical and diætetical. 1822 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Chimney-Sweepers, Palates...not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies.

Diete tically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the way of diet or dietetics.

a 1846 N. Amer. Rev. cited in Worcester. 1852 Frazer's Mag. XLVI. 96 Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

Dietetics, sb. pl.: see DIETETIC sb.
Dietetist. rare-°. [f. DIETETIC + -IST.]
'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of dict.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

a 1846 in Dunglison (Worc.)

a 1846 in Denglison (Worc.)

Diethene-(dei<sub>1</sub>c'pin). Chem. [See Di-<sup>2</sup>.] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub>), as diethene-diamine. Hence Diethenic a., as in diethenic alcohol (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> II<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub>.

1873 Founes' Chem. (ed. 11) 621 The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol. and water. 1877 WATTS Ibid. (ed. 12) II. 172, 224.

Diethyl (daije bil). Chem. [f. D1-2+ETHYL.] A name for the group C, II10 (butyl hy dride or butane), considered as a double molecule

1. as sb. A name for the group C<sub>4</sub> II<sub>10</sub> (butyl hydride or butane), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 Warts Fownes' Chem. (ed. 12) II. 47 Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl-propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

2. in Comb. Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>5</sub>), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as die thylamine NH(C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, diethyl carbinol COH·II·(C<sub>2</sub> II<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

1850 Daubenv Atom. Th. viii. (ed. 2) 24x Diethylamine, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 of ethyle.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. (1874) 330 A hydrocarbon called diethyl or butyl hydride. Ibid. 350 Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol.

1877 Warts Founces Chem. (ed. 12) II. 218

Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethyl-urea, CH<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> N<sub>2</sub>O.

1880 Boston Trul. Chem. Dec. 137/2 The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

Dietic (doi<sub>1</sub>e-tik), a. and sb. [f. Diet sb.! +

1C: cf. med. L. dičticus keeping a daily course.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet; = Dietetic a.

1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. Diss. Physick 39 Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick. Ibid. 52 This regular Dietick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick.

1775 Sia E. Barav Observ. Wines 356 The best dietic rules for preserving health. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dietic diseases, diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.

+ B. sb. A dietetic article or application. Obs.

1659 Gaucen Tears Church 397 II it be not drawn away by ... gentle dieticks or healing applications. — Slight Healers of Public Hurts (1660) 28.

Dietical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

+ 1. = DIETETIC, DIETETICAL. Obs.

1634 R. H. Salernes Regim. Pref. 3 Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dieticall Observations. 1640 Fernann Love Melancholy 237 (I'.) The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgical, and pharmacentical. 1657 G. STarakey Helmont's

day to day, regular.

3. [f. Dier sb.<sup>2</sup>] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet.

1854 Tait's Mag. XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign
and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical.

Dietie, obs. form of DEITY.

Dietine (dəi ětřn). [a. F. diétine lit. 'little diet', spec. the Polish provincial diet, f. diète Diet sb.2: see -INE.] A subordinate diet; in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for

Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet; called in Polish sejmik.

1669 Lond. Gaz. No. 412/1 The King has given Power to the Dietine [printed ive] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place. 1753 Scots Mag. Jan. 3/1 The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines. 1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 245 The dietine of Lencry was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces. 1800 W. Tavlon in Monthly Mag. VIII. 599 This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines. 1897 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. V. xx. 545 All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

Dieting (doi étin), vbl. sb. [f. Diet v. + -ing l.]

Constitution.

Dieting (doi'étin), vbl. sb. [f. DIET v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb DIET: a. Subjection to a diet or regimen. b. Taking of daily food, feeding (rare). † c. concr. Food (obs.).

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 61 Norissche hym with dyetynge þat fattyth hym. Ibid. 72 Of dietynge of men þat ben wounded. 1509 T. Moutest) Silkwormes 74 The dieting of these my spinning bands. 1641 Millon Ch. Gord. 1. i. Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours. c 1819 Shellev in Dowden Life II. 256 How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

**Dietist** (dei etist). [f. Diet sb.1 + -ist.] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory

of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 16 Reasonable appetite, the Cynosura of the wiser dietist. 1655 Mouver & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 227 Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as .. foolish Dietists have imagined. 1842 F. Pacer Milf. Malv. 181 Mr. Clemmalive .. an inexorable dietist on the watergruel system at the Union work-house.

Dieti-tian. rare. [prop. dietician, f. Diet sb.], after physician, politician, etc.] = prec.

1846 Workester, Dietitian, one skilled in diet; a dietist. Qu. Rev.

Dietrichite (di trikeit). Min. [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum containing zinc and other bases.

1882 Dana Min. App. iii. 38.

Diety, obs. form of Delty.

† Dieugard (e. Obs. Also 5 dugarde, 5-6 Sc. dewgar (d, 7 due gard. [French (in full Dieu vous garde, in OF. dieu vous gard), 'God keep (you)!'] The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a polite or formal salutation; a spoken salutation or word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere

word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere 'beck' or nod.

c1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif (1851) 149 Ne wijb becks ne wih dugardes as ypocritis usen. c 1470 Henny Wallace vi. 132 He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn; 'Dewgar, gnd day, hone Sen3hour, and gnd morn!' 1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 172 In the end you conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard. 1568 If. Charters Pref. to Lyndesay's Warkis 4-ji b, He cummis to the King, and efter greit dewgard & salutationis, he makis him as thocht he war [etc.]. 1598 Florio Epist. Ded., So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his dieugarde. 1600 J. Melviil. Diary (1842) 263 The cheiff commanders mak sic dewgard and curtessie. 1605 Chapman All Fooles Plays 1873 I. 168 Their winckes, their beckes, due gard, their treads a' the toe. a 1656 Br. Hall Wis. 1X. 278 (D.) His master Harding could not produce... any yow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieu-gard.

Dieve, obs. ('dial.) form of Dive v.

**Dieve,** obs. (? dial.) form of DIVE v.

Dieve, erron. form of DEAVE v. to dcafen. Diew, obs. form of Due.

Die-wise, -work: see Die sb.1

Die-wise, -work: see Die sb. 1

Dif-, prefix of L. origin, being the assimilated form of dis- before f, as in dif-ferre, dif-fūsio. In Romanic it became def-, which in OF. was subsequently reduced to de-; this occasionally appears in Eng., as defer from L. differre, OF. defferer, mod. F. defferer, defy from L. type diffidare, It. diffidare, disfidare, OF. desf-, deff-, deficr, mod. F. deffer. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng.; ef. differ, difficult, diffidence, diffuse. For its force, see Dis-; it is not, like the latter. a living suffix.

Diffate, -famation, etc., generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

Ref. Baioges Feast of Bacchus iv. 1263 Diffame my own daghter.

Diffarreation (difærijēi·ʃən). [ad. L. diffareation-em, f. Dif- + farreum a spelt-cake: see Confarreation.] An ancient Roman

cake: see Confarreation.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of the ceremony of confarreation.

1623 Cockeram, Diffarreation, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a discordent.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v., Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarreation, which were those of the pontifices. Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake.

Diffaute, Diffeature, Diffence, -ens(e, diffend(e, etc.: see Def.

fend(e, etc.; see Der..

Differ (di fəi), v. Also 6 dyffer (defer), 6-7 differre. [a. F. différer (in Froissart 14th c.), ad. L. differ-re to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer; also intr. to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in F. in 14th c., and has continued to be so used till the present day. In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress differ (cf. confer, refer, prefer), which led at length to the transitive senses being written defer: see Defer v.1; the intrans. use, being closely related in sense to different, difference, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (Offer, suffer, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans. and with different, difference, has gone with these. In this way L. differre, F. differer, ME. differre, has been split into the two verbs defer to put off, and differ to make or be unlike. The pr. pple. differ-ing occurs in Chaucer's Boethius; but instances of

[1. The earlier form of Defer v.] in all senses.]

2. trans. To put apart or separate from each other in qualities; to make unlike, dissimilar,

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different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to distinguish, differentiate. Now unusual.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1223 3001 manars fra all othire mens so mekill ere deffirrid. 1562 Leight Armorie (1597) 32 b, This is not vnlike the other Crosse. The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it. 1603 Sir C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. v. 158 Homo, and Brutum ... differ the whole kind. 1632 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudencie in one, and imprudencie in the other differs them. 1656 R. Robinson Christ all 44 Garments... differ one sex from another. 1713 J. Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXVIII. 213 Its glancous Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Split. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) IV. 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths. 1867 Bushell. Mor. Uses Dark Th. 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest.

† b. Her. To distinguish by the addition of a

+b. Her. To distinguish by the addition of a

DIFFERENCE. Obs.

1586 FERNE Blaz. Gentrie 98 Til then it was permissine for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancye.

3. intr. To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or quali-

tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each other), one thing differs from another.

1374 [see Differing pt]. a. 1. a 1400-50 Alexander 4617 Bot we bat..has a fre will Differris as in oure fraunches fere fra 30 oure kynde. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 234
This different from that other, as..the rose different from the hudde. 1526-34 Tindale I Cor. xv. 41 One starre differth from another in glory. a 1568 Asciam Scholem. II. (Arb.) 139 These differre one from an other. 1570 Levins Manif. 77/29 To Defer, differre, discrepare. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. 1. in Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1651 Hoabes Leviath. 1. xv. 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe. 1689-90 Temple Misc., Pop. Discontents Wks. 1720 I. 270 'Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ. 1774 Golosm. Nat. Hist. (1776) 111, 324 It [the fox]... differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell. 1823 H. J. Brooke Introd. Crystallogr. o8 Which individual forms... will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles. 1847 Helps Friends in C. (1851) I. 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest. 1859-74 Tennyson Merlin & Vivine 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth, But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 32 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. intr. To be at variance; to hold different onlinens concerning any matter; to discarge. Const.

4. intr. To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter; to disagree. Const. with; also from (esp. when followed by in, as in

quot. 1843).

quot. 1843).

1563 Winset Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 135
Sen 3e... differris fra ws.. tweehing the said day of the
moneth. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. III. (1843) 79/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably
differ [in]. 1653 WALTON Angler ii. 42 The question has
been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to
differ about it. 1716 Addison Freeholder (J.), To irritate
those who differ with you in their sentiments. 1735-8
BOLINGBROKE ON Parties 8. To think They [the Tories]. had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression.. in order to sanctify Resistance. 1749 FIELDING
Tom Jones III. v. Many people differed from Square and
Thwackum, in judging [etc.]. 1791 BURKE Corr. (1844) III.
351, I can never for a moment differ from you and your
brother in sentiment. 1809 W. GIFFORD in Smiles Mem.
John Murray 1. 158, I differ with him totally. 1833 J. H.
NEWMAN Lett. (1891) I. 466 To unite with those who differ
with us. 1843 Ibid. II. 430 She may... differ from me in
opinion. 1869 She J. T. Colerboe Mem. Keble (ed. 2) 186,
I differed with him in the conclusion he drew. 1885 Law
Rep. 10 App. Cases 379 The appellant and respondents differ
as to when the gate was erected.

† D. To express or give vent to disagreement or

as to when the gate was erected.

† b. To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion; to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (vvith). Obs.

1625 BACON Ess., Unity in Relig. (Arb.) 429 A man. shall sometimes heare I gnorant Men differ, and know well. that those which so differ, meane one thing. 1709 HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ. a 2718 Rowe (J.), Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ with a crowded pit. 1737 BACKEN Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 118 As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

C. trans. To cause disagreement between; to set at variance. Sc.

set at variance. Sc.

1814 Saxon & Gael 1. 79 (Jam.) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er he the man to differ them.

Differ, sb. St. and dial. [f. DIFFER v.] = DIF-

FERENCE sb.

16a7 P. Forages Eubulus 94 (Jam.) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs. 1639 Declar. Tunnults Sc. 340 The generall assembly .. would remove any doubt and differ which might arise. 1786 Burses Addr. to Unco Guid iii, Cast a moment's fair regard, What maks the mighty differ. 1842 S. Lovea Handy Andy ix, But I'll pay you the differ out of my wage. 1873 Lowell Lett. (1894) II. 94 So far as 1 understood your 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. 1893 STEVENSON Catriona 94 Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ.

Differ, obs. form of DEFER v.1 and 2.

Difference (differens), sb. Also 4 differense, 4-6 differens, defference, 5 deference, 5-6 dyfference, -ens, 6 difference, difference, difference, a. F. difference, OF. also -ance (12th c. in Hatz.

Darm.), ad, L. differentia, abstr. sb. f. different-em: see DIFFERENT and -ENCE.]

1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more

dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more things, disagreement.

1340 Ayenb. 210 Zuyche difference is betule he be rearde of be bene and he denocioun of be herte. c1470 Henry Walder 19. The changing course guhilk makis gret deference.
1335 Coverdale 2 Chron. xiv. 11 Lorde, it is no difference with yo to helpe by fewe or by many. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T.

1. 1. 4 You shall see. great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia. 1690 Burney 30 Art. xxv. (1700) 206 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1734 Pope Ess. Man Iv. 36 All nature's diff rence keeps all nature's peace. 2730 Hume Human Nat. 1. v. (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance. 1824 Macaulay Athenian Orators Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low. 1844 Embrson Lect. Yig. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive. 1847 Tennyson Princ. VII. 150 Not like to like, but like in difference. 1851 Russin Mod. Paint. I. Pref. to ed. 2. 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it.

1 Various obs. and archaic constructions.
1526 Tindale Doct. Treat. (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel. 1557 North Guenara's Diall Pr. 150 a/2 There is a greate difference to teache the chyldren of Prynces, and to teache the chyldren of the people. Ibid. 210 b/1 There is also another difference of divine and humane laws. 1778 Miss Burney Eveliua lij. Let me observe the difference of French and English manners.

1. (with a and pl.) A particular instance of unlikeness; a point in which things differ.
1. 133 Gower Conf. III. 20 There is non evidence, Wherof to knowe a difference Between the drunken and the wode. 1430 Lyd. Min. Poems 23 (Matz.) A difference betwix day and night. 1513 Moae in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 787 There is not between a Marchant and

2. Math. The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after sub-tracting one quantity from another. b. spee. The increment produced in a function of a variable by

increasing the variable by unity.

increasing the variable by unity.

Ascensional Descensional difference: see these words, cr391 Chaucer Astrol. 11, § 43 The difference between 1 and 2.. is 1. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi. of the Equinoctial. 1503 Fale Dialling 10 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth keep, (for it shall be called the difference kept). 1719 De Foe Crusoe 1.xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving. 1774 M. Mackenzie Marviime Surv. iii. 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is. 1807 J. Bainneley (title), an Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Differences. 1811 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst. In. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. 1827 HUTTON Course Math. I. 12 note, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 487 s. y. Difference, It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences. Ibid. 488 The symbol (\$\frac{2}{3}\) is called the nthe differences in C. spec. The amount of increase or decrease in

c. spec. The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates;

the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase to pay (etc.) the difference.

1717 Mrs. Centlure Bold Stroke for Wife iv. i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacted for tother day.

1814 Stock Exchange Laid Open 11 Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference.

1885 Pail Mall G. 31 Mar. 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure.

1887 Daily News 12 Oct. 2/2

The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous.

d. phr. To split the difference: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half ways to come to a compromise by

they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by

they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a 1778 Pitt Sp. (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference'. 1787 Cenerous Attachment I. 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. 1846 Whately Rhet. Addit. (ed. 7) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference'. 1885 Pall Mall G. 9 June 3/1 A Cahinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference.

3. A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement: used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. + In difference, in dispute (obs.).

1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 423 (Mätz.) Touching be cause berof is no differens bytwene us. 1484 Caxton Zsop II. xviii, The ape..made theyr dyfference to be acorded. 1556 Aurello & Isab. (1608) Av. We cast lottes betwene us, by the which our difference shall finishe. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. 1. 171 Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the Court? 7666 G. Wloodocockel It. Hist. Isstine 40 b, They encountred in hattell, in which difference. they were ouercome. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 41 Who was the chiefe. remaines in some difference. 1652 Needham It. Selden's Mare Cl. 1 In the year 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable..war. 1774 Golosm. Grecian Hist. 1. 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference. 1791 Boswell Pohnson (1831) IV. 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr. Straham. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise. 1893 Leeds Mercury 17 May 5/1 The speedy..settlement of trade differences.

† b. phr. To be (etc.) at difference: to have a

+ b. phr. To be (etc.) at difference: to have a

† b. phr. To be (etc.) at difference: to have a controversy, be at variance; to quarrel.

1525 LD. BERNERS Froiss. (1812) II. 349 The duke of Bretayne was in great difference with the realme of Fraunce.

1607 SHARS. Cor. v. iii. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference. 1641 J. SHUTE Sarah & Hagar (1649)

170 We..are at such deadly differences amongst our selves.

1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 391 He is doubtlesse his own best Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his miscarriages.

1677 VARRANTON Eng. Improv. 53, 1 fear their neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at Difference. 1737 WHISTON Josephus' Hist. 1. xi. § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark. device. or characteristic feature. which

mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now rare or Obs. exc. as in b and c.

1481 CAXTOH Myrr. II. Xiii. 94 Pictagoras.. by his grete entendement fonde the poyntes and the difference of nusyque. 1513 Douglass Æneis x. vii. 81 Markyt 30u swa with sic rude differens, That by hys keyll 3e may be knaw fra thens. 1603 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 112 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences. 1631 Weever Anc. Fin. Mon. 149 The foure Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1842 Tennyson Two Voices 41 Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

b. Her. An alteration of or addition to a coat

b. Her. An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line.

1450 Holland Howlat 600 He bure the said Dowglass armis with a differens. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. IV. XV. 275 The hed of the lordship bereth the playne armes without difference and thoo that are of his linage they putte therunto dyuerse dyfferences. 1564-78 Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest (1888) 66 My name is Mendax, a yonger brother linially descended of an auncient house. We give three Whetstones in Gules with no difference. 1602 Shaks, Ham. IV. 183 Ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me. Oh you must weare your Rew with a difference. 1610 Guillim Heraldry I. vi. (1611) 22 The sonne of an Emperour cannot bear a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father. 1864 Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xiv. 137 When the Heir succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. 1882 Cussans Handbk. Heraldry x. (ed. 3) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference. In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

c. Logic. A quality, mark, or characteristic, that

c. Logic. A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class; the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus; more

guished from other species of the same genus; more fully specific difference: = DIFFERENTIA.

1531 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 39 a, When the propertie or difference is graunted, then the kinde straight foloweth.
1656 Hobbes Lib. Necess. Wks. 1841 V. 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference. 1507

J. Sergeant Solid Philos. 387 Not by the old beaten way of Genus and Difference. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Soly is inductable steps which the gradations of generality and particularity introduce;—genus, species, difference, individual, accident. 1860 ABP. Thomson Laws Th. \$60. 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

+ d. transf. A division, class, or kind. Obs.

from the rest of its genus.

† d. transf. A division, class, or kind. Obs.

c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr., in Palsgr., 920 There ben two
dysserence of perspectyves. 1541 R. Copland Galyen's
Terap. 2 A iv, The slowyng of humours is dyuyded in two
dysserences. 1630 Holland Camden's Brit. (1637) 34 (D.)
There bee of times three differences: the first from the
creation of man to the Floud or Deluge. the second from
the Floud to the first Olympias. 1688 Wilkins RealChan.
441 The several Species are to be tearned, belonging to each
Difference. a 1682 Sia T. Browne Tracts (1684) 36 The
Sycamore. is properly but one kind or difference of Acer.

5. A diecrimination of distinction viewed as con-

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as con-

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in phr. to make a difference: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently. 1382 Wyclif x Esdras iv. 39 To taken persones and differences is not anent it [truth]. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Betwen a drunken man and me. 1483 Caxyon Gold. Leg. 427/1 He vysyted the seek folke without dyfference. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. n. i. 57 I shall thinke the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of mens liking. 1611 Bible Lev. xi. 47 To make a difference between the violeane and the cleane. 1662 Stillingth. Crig. Sacr. It. ii. § 2 To make them more capable of putting a difference between truth and falshood. 1716 Addison Freeholder (J.), Our constitution does not only

make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. 1819 Suelley Coci v. iv. 82 No difference has been made by God or man.. "Twixt good or evil, as regarded me.

6. attrib. and Comb., as difference-engine, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences; difference-equation, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b);

between functions and their differences (sense 2 b); difference-tone, see Tone sb.

1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. § 23 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

Difference, v. [f. DIFFERENCE sb.: cf. F. differencier, in Cotgr. 1611.]

† 1. intr. To be different, to differ. Obs. rare.

1450 Mirour Saluacioun 3026 So differences fire werldly fro thilk purgatoriale. 1474 CANTON Chesse 72 The ryght lawe of nature defferenceth ofte tymes fro custom. 1483—

261d. Leg. 347 b/2 They difference as moche as is hitwen not to syone and to do well.

† 2. trans. To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. Obs. rare.

what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. Obs. rare.

1481 CANION Myrr. II. xxi. 111 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes in the yere. 1572 BOSSEWELL Armoric 8, I wil not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced. 1503 NASHE Christ's T. 72 b. God shall reply. Thou hast so differenced and discorded thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature. 1675 EVELYN Terra (1729) II How far Principles might be . differenced by Alteration and Condensation.

b. Her. To make an alteration in or addition to (a cost of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing

(a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family.

members or branches of the same family.

1708 J. Chamberlanne St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. v. (1743) 379 The king at arms. has power to give and difference arms. c1710 C. Firnnes Diary (1888) 96 Like Mullets that they have in an Eschuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family. 1882 CUSSANS Ilandbk. Heraldry x. (ed. 3) 152 The third son differences his paternal coat with a Mullet. The Arms of the sixth son are differenced by a Fleur-de-lys. Ibid. 153 All the members of the Royal Family—the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

3. To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (fram. something

ence in, differentiate, distinguish (from something else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute:

clse). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute: frequently in passive,

1598 Barret Theor. Warres v. i. 124 The artillery is deuided and differenced into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves 1. xxv. 45 This differenceth a wise man and a fool. 1628 Prynne Lovelockes 17 A desire of singularitie, or differencing our selues from others. c1698 Locke Cond. Underst. § 31 Every individual has something that differences it from another. c1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale weh differences it from Darbyshire. 1851 Trench Study of Words vi. (1869) 221 Synonyms. differenced not by etymology. but only by usage. 1871 Tylor Frim. Cult. 11, 300 That theologic change which differences the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentatench. 1888 M. Burrows Cinque Ports vi. 162 The.. corporation.. was differenced off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc.

4. To perceive or mark the difference in or between; to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const.

distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const.

distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const. from. (Now rare.)

1570-6 Lambarde Peramb, Kent (1826) 131 One called it Dorobrina, differencing it from Canterbury (which be termeth Doroborni). c 1612 Cnapman Iliad v. 130 From thy knowing mind... I have remov'd those erring mists.. That thou may'st difference Gods from men. 1646 Fuller Wounded Consc. (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be differenced and distinguished. 1755 S. Walker Serm. viii, He is known and differenced from never-so-many, who presume, without Tile, to be of equal Birth with him. 1878 Glaostone Prim. Homer 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully differenced from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances.

† b. intr. or absol. To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (between). Obs.
1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 166 You cannot difference between false and true. 1647 Taape Comm. Matt. xix. 20 Aristotle... differencing between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things. 1685 Case of Doubting Conscience 65 St. Paul saith, that he that doubteth or differenceh, is damned or condemned, if he eat.

5 Math. 9 To take or calculate the difference.

5. Math. a. To take or calculate the difference of. + b. To take the differential of; = DIFFEREN-

of. + b. To take the differential of; = DIFFERENTIATE v. 4 (obs.).

1670 Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 307 I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differencing their homogeneal terms. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Differential calculus. is a method of differencing quantities; that is, of finding a differential, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. 1788 Howard Cycl. 1, 244 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence Differenced fpl. a.; † Differencer, one who or that which differences or distinguishes.

1638-48 G. Daniel Eclog. 11. 252 Shall looke at Glorie... with a differenced Light To those, who liveing saw that flame more bright. 1633 D. Rocers Trant. Saxraments 1. 81 Circumcision... to be the Differencer of all other Nations from the Jewes.

+ Difference, a. Obs., representing L. deferens:

T DIRECTOR. 11. Con, representing 2. 1398 The see DEFERENT B. 2.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. viii. xi. (1495) 317 The cercle that hyghte Difference is the cercle of a placete and highte Difference. for it beryth the cercle Epicelis.

highte Difference. for it beryth the cercle Epiciclis.

Differencing (differensin), vbl. sb. [f. prec. vb. + -1NG 1.] The action of the verb to DIFFERENCE (in various senses).

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry 1. i. (1660) 4 Names were instituted for differencing of each person from other severally.
1620 FULLER App. Inj. Innoc. (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissentions are sometimes necessitated, for differencing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve. 1809-10 Colerioge Friend (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differencings by quantity, quality, and relation. 1865 Edin. Rev. Apr. 339 Differencing is. a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry.

Differencing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -1NG 2.]

Differencing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That differences or makes a difference; distinguish-

That differences of makes a difference; distinguishing, differentiating; discriminating: see the verb.

1654 J. Pawson Vind. Free Grace 24 Differencing grace.
1657 BAXTER Acc. Pres. Th. 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius. in defence of differencing free grace.
1666 W. Secker Nonsuch Prof. 16 Differencing mercy calls for differencing duty. 1768 Phil. Trans. LIX. 499 There is in each (Chinese) character a distinctive or differencing Pou. 1845 Blackto. Mag. LVII. 398 The differencing conditions which qualify the rule.

Hence Differencingly adv.

a 1640 W. Fenner Christ's Alarm (1650) 28 To preach differencingly, to distinguish between the precious and the vile.

vile.

† **Differency.** Obs. [ad. L. differentia DIFFERENCE: Sec -ENCY.] = DIFFERENCE sb.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. iv. 11 There is differency between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfly was a Grub. 1640 SIR E. DERING Proper Sacryfice (1644) 21 The differencie of Editions. 1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4333/1 All Jealousies and Differencies being removed. 1812 Henry Camp. agst. Quebec 3 Many differencies of style corrected.

Different (different), a. (sb., adv.) [a. F. different (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. different-em differing, different, pr. pple. of differ-re trans. to bear or carry asunder, etc., intr. to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER.]

A. adj. 1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other

attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

c 1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg, go To heele bobe be ulcus and be festre wip medicyns different bat longen to bem bobe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 1 Largely and in many different maners, c 1500 Sc. Poem Her. 43 in Q. Eliz. Acad., etc. 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son defferfelut, quhiche alabelle; a cressent the secound. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Cir. Conv. 1. (1586) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition. 1607 Sinans. Lear IV. iii. 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues. 1651 Honses Leviath. 1. xv. 79 Appetite, and Aversions. in different tempers. are different. 1711

STEELE Spect. No. 118 74 Their Manners are very widely different. 1803 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. viii. 50 With what different eyes different people behold the same objects. 1806 Tynoall Glac. 1. xxii. 154 Different positions of the limb require different molecular arrangements. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1887 Ruskin Fraterita II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways. Præterita II. 248 in different ways

widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1887 Ruskin Praterita II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways.

b. Const. from; also to, than (†against, †with). The usual construction is now with from; that with to (after unlike, dissimilar to) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with than (after other than), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall Mod. English iii. 82.
1526 Filer. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche different and vnlyke to the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R. Parke tr. Nendoza's Hist. China 257 II. they could write any other language that were different vnto theirs. [Ibid. 271, 291.] 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 46 This weeke he hath beene.. much different from the man he was. 1603 Dekkera, &c. Grissil (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much different Art thou to this curs'd spirit here! 1624 Heywood Gunaik. 1. 13 Humane wisdome, different against the divine will, is vaine and contemptible. 1644 Digar Nat. Bodies II. (1643) 45 We make use of them in a quite different manner then we did in the beginning, 1649 Earl. Monnt. Iv. Senault's Passions (1671) 245 She (hatred) hath this of different with love, that she is much more sensible. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 159 P 2 Tunes.. different from anything 1 had ever heard. 1727 Fieldom Hist. Reg. II. Wks. (1882) X. 218 II squite a different thing within to what it is without. 1769 Goldson Rom. Hist. (1786) I. 105 The consuls., had been elected for very different merits than those of skill in war. 1790 Colleanock in Life (1873) 38 The different prosperity of the country which they conquered. with that of the countries under English rule. 1848 II. H. NEMAN Loss & Gain 306 II has possessed me in a different way than ever before. 1852 THACKERAN Esmond II. II. (1860) 160 The party of prisoners lived.

as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct.

1651 Hosaes Leviath. 11. xxvi. 138 Civill, and Naturall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 35 7 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry-Andrew. 1802 Paley Nat. Theol. v. § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. i. 3 Some. may be split with different facility in different directions. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 717 Eadwig King of the Churle is quite a different person from Eadwig the Ætheling. 1868 Lockyra Elem. Astron. iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts. Mod. I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

3. Comb., as different-minded, -coloured.
1680 Allen Peace & Unity 13 If this.. will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 455 We may have different heights.. or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 Brewster Optics x. 91 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum.

18. sb.

B. sb.

†1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE
sb. 3. Obs. rare. [OF. different, written by the
Academy different.]

1483 CAXTON Cato Ciij b, The whych deuyll myght not
dyfferente. 1484 - Fables of A. sop iv. vi, Whan a lygnage
or kyndred is in dyfferent or in dyuysyon. Ibid. v. x, We
praye the that thow vouchesauf to accorde our dyferent so
that pees he made betwene vs. 1606 G. W[00DCOCKE] tr.
Hist. Instinc Ll ij a, Whereupon arose cruell differents betweene the Genooise and the Venetians.

2. That which is different; a contrary or opposite rare.

site. rare.

Site, rare.

1581 LAMBAROE Eiren. IV. Epil. (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differents.

1890 J. H. STIRLING Philos. & Theol. iii. 49 The fairest harmony results from differents.

C. as adv. = DIFFERENTLY. Now only in un-

educated use.

cducated usc.

1744 SARAH FIELDING David Simple I. 253, I spent my
Infancy...very different from what most Children do. 1775
MAD. D'Arblay Early Diary (1889) II. 131 He pronounces
English quite different from other foreigners. 1803 tr.
Lebrun's Mons. Botte III. 9 They had ... acted perfectly
different from those parties who fetc.]. 1863 Kingsley
Water Bab. viii. 374 'Oh dear, if I was but a little chap in
Vendale again...how different I would go on!'

Different, obs. form of DEFERENT.

Differentia (difére nsià). Pl. •iæ(·i¡i). Logic.

difference diversity: a species.] The attri-

| Differentia (difere'nsia). Pl.\*i&(-i,i). Logic. [L. = difference, diversity; a species.] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 c.

1827 Whately Logic ii. 1. § 4 (ed. 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic. 1850 Kingsley Tennyson Misc. 1. 218 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature .. which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennyson's differentia. 1851 Mansel Proteg. Logica i. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia. 1889 A. Lang Introd. Romilly's Verandah N. G. 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1889 R. L. Ottlev in Lnx Mundi (1890) xii. 476 To arrive at the true differentiae of Christian morals.

Differentiable (diférensiabil), a. rare. med.L. differentia-re differentiate : see -BLE.] Cap-

able of being differentiated.

1863 E. V. Neale Anal. Th. & Nat. 219 So as to produce a new differentiable material from the crash of ancient integrations. 1867 H. Spencer Princ, Eiol. II. vii. § 296. 309 Undeniable proof that they [the tissues] are easily differentiable. Mod. (Math.) All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable.

differentiable, but not all are integrable.

Differential (differential), a. and sb. [ad. med. or mod.L. differential is, f. differentia DIFFERENCE: see AL. Cf. mod.F. differential (Dict. Trev. 1732).]

A. adj.

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity; exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction; esp, in Comm. used of duties or charges which difference of the difference o

nibiling of depending on a difference of distinction; esp. in Comm. used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. More Song of Soul 1. 11. xii, This be understood of differentiall profunditie. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. 11. xxiv. 90 This testimony does not decide... the differential annount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 McCullogh Taxation 11. v. (1822) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 Rocers Pol. Econ. xiv. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 Jessoff Rand. Roam. ii. 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

2. Constituting a specific difference or differentia; distinguishing, distinctive, special.

1652 Gaule Magastrom. 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which doe follow naturally the specifick or differential forms). 1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. xi. § 1 (1734) 227 The great differential Marks of the Distemper will appear. 1851 De Quincer Carliste on Pope Wks. XIII. 24 Every case in the law courts... presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F. Hall. In Nation (N.Y.) LVII. 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. Differential diagnosis: the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

anguists: the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1875 B. Meadows Clin. Observ. 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis. 1877 Roberts Handbk. Med. 1. 19 In others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

3. Math. Relating to infinitesimal differences (see

3. Math. Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B, 1).

Differential calculus: a method of calculation invented by Leidniz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject.) Differential coefficient: a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity: see Coefficient B. 2 c. Differential cquation: an equation involving differentials (see B. 1).

1702 RALPHSON Math. Dict. s.v. Fluxions, A different way .. passes... in France under the Name of Leidnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences. 1706 H. Difformation of the Differential Calculus. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v., Mr. Leidnitz. .. calls it differential calculus, as considering the infinitely small quantities... as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter d prefixed: as the differential of x by dx. 1763 W. Emerson Meth. Increments 75 A differential equation. 1808 Edin. Rev. Jan. 256 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned. 1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. 4 Int. Calculus 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1829 G. Peacock (title), Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus. 1835 Macalax Ess., Mackintosk's Hist. Rev. (1854) 321/t We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.

4. Physics and Mech. Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) mo-

4. Physics and Mech. Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. Differential tone (in Acoustics) = difference-tone:

see Tone sb.

1708-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether, 1868 Lockyer Elem. Astron. 318 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B. Stewart Conserv. Energy iv. 8 136. 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another. 1877 Le Conte Elem. Geol. 1. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J. Payne in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 726 Two notes. sounded together. generate a third. tone, whose vibrational number equals the difference of their several vibrational numbers. These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances:

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances:

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances: e. g., Differential gear, gearing: a combination of toothed wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or of the number of their teeth. Differential fulley: a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. Differential screw: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds. Differential thermometer: a thermometer consisting of wo air-bubs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bubs. Differential vivialing: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which entrents pass in opposite directions.

1804 J. Leslie Heat of The instrument most essential in this research. was the differential thermometer. 1834 Mech. Mag. XXI. 3 Saxton's differential pulley. Fidd. 6 The 'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to answer the expectations of the inventor. 1881 Maxwell. Electr. & Magn. I. 433 The differential galvanometer, an instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in which are independent of each other. 1884 Minchin Statics (ed. 3) I. 188 A Differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes employed. 1888 Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr. James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the same differential gear for tricycles.

B. sb.

1. Math. a. (In the differential and internal cal-

1. Math. a. (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a Moment or Fluxion in Newton's method); either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio consti-

tutes a differential coefficient.

tutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s.v. Fluxion, This Method is much...shorter than...the French one with the Differential d multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion. 1730-6 Balley (folio). Differential of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity. 1788 Howard Cycl. I. 424 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1819 G. Perocok View Fluxional & Diff. Calc. 25 The Differential is hut the measure of the rate of increase. 1880 Buckingham Elem. Diff. & Int. Calc. (ed. 2) 42 The function which Leibnitz terms 'differential' and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable. † b. A logarithmic tangent. Obs.

† b. A logarithmic tangent. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Differential, in the doctrine of logarithms. Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, differentiales; which we usually call artificial tangents.

1845 CAYLEY Wks. I. 145 Logarithmic differential.

2. Biol. A distinction or distinctive characteristic

of structure: opp. to equivalent.

1883 A. Hyatt in Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. XXXII.
358 During their subsequent history, characteristics are

divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

series and may be classed as morphological unitarious.

3. Comm. A differential charge: see A. I.

1890 Spectator 20 Sept. 383 The morality of American
Railway Companies as regards..differentials and commis-

sions.

Differentialize, v. [f. prec. +-IZE.] trans. To make differential; to differentiate.

186a Sat. Rev. XIV. 601/1 Words..more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in meaning.

Differentially (differențiali), adv. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference:

see DIFFERENTIAL A. 2.

see DIFFERENTIAL Å. 2.

1644 J. STRICKLAND in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xlvi. 7
God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not
anywhere else. 1646 Sia T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. vi.xxviii.
(R.) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture
they are not differentially set down from such as mischief
by stings. 1846 De Quincey Antigone of Sophocles
Wks. XIV. 207 These persons will .. wish to know.. what
there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as
contrasted with one of Shakspere's or of Schiller's. 1880
STUBBS Med. & Mod. Hist. ix. (1886) 210, I will. state next
what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark
differentially the three periods at which I have been looking.

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable
cuantities: in two different directions: see Dif-

quantities; in two different directions: see DIF-

quantities; in two different directions. Sec 201.

FERENTIAL A. 4.

186a H. Serncea First Princ. x. (L.), Whether .. everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions. 1883 Nature XXVII. 275 The magnets. being in both these patterns of lamp wound differentially. 189a Gloss. Electrical Terms in Lightning 7 Jan. (Suppl.), Differentially-wound dynamo machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets.

This continuate (differentiant). Math. Also

**Differentiant** (diferenfiant). Math. Also differenciant. [f. pr. ppl. stem of med.L. differentiā-re or F. différentier: see next and -ANT.] A rational integral function of elements a, b, c, ...which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting

\*\*x + hy for x in the original quantic (Sylvester).

1878 Sylvester in Phil. Mag. March, I propose to give a systematic developement of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit.

\*\*Differentiate\* (differentiate\*), v. [f. ppl. stem

of med.L. differentiare, f. differentia DIFFERENCE:

cf. F. différentier, -encier.]

1. trans. To make or render different; to con-

cf. F. différentier, -encier.]

1. trans. To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish. 1853 De Quincey Autobiog. Sk. Wks. I. 199 note, Genius differentiates a man from all other men. 1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comm., 22 The use of fire.. constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Libr. (1892) II.

18. 48 His language.. is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run.

2. Biol., etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, esp. for a special function or purpose; to specialize. (Chiefly used in passive.)

1858 Huxley Oceanic Hydrozoa (Ray Soc.) 22 The substance of the spermarium. becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1869 Skeley Lect. & Ess. i. 15 We have heard. of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs. 1871 Darwin Desc. Man II. xx. 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes. 1874 H. R. Reynolds John Bapt. iii. § 1. 127 The office of priest. is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince. 1874 Carpentea Ment. Phys. 1. ii. § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs'. 1885 J. Ball in Yral. Linn. Soc. XXIII. 26 A very long period of .. isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated. 1893 F. Hall in Nation (N. Y.) LVII. 229/A She being distinctly differentiated from practiser, it [practitioner] has...unquestionable utility.

b. intr. (for reft.) To become differentiated or specialized.

specialized.

specialized.

1874 Lewes in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 692 Nebulæ which differentiate into a solar system.

1884 Bowea & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem.

3. trans. To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish.

ference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish.

1876 G. F. Chamees Astron. 915 Differentiate, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another. 1878 MISS BRADDON Open Verd. XXXV. 233 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases. Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in Med. Temp. Yrnl. Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b. intr. To recognize the difference.

1891 J. JASTROW in Educat. Rev. I. 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged.

4. Math. To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of.

ential coefficient of. 1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus 18 The differential coefficient being a new function..may itself be differen-

tiated. 1882 MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat. 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to § and then with respect

Hence Differe ntiated ppl. a., Differe ntiating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Differe ntiator, he who or that which differentiates.

or that which differentiates.

1861 H. Macmillan Footn. Page Nat. 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. Their entire structure is uniform.

1864 H. Spencer Plust. Univ. Progr. 3 Each of these differentiated divisions. begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts. 1871 Tynoall. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xx. 400

The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast. 1882 R. F. Littleoale in Academy July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation. but only that of differentiated heredity. Mod. (Math.) The result can be obtained by differentiating.

Differentiation (differentiating. In. of action f. Differentiation of differentiating or condition of

1. The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; spec. in Biol., etc., the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the de-

or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types.

1855 H. Spencea Prine. Psychol. (1870) I. 1. iii. 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation. 1863 E. V. Neale Anal. 7th. 6; Nat. 217 The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 Gosse Land 6; Sea (1874) 213 The lower the rank of an organism. the less of differentiation we find, the less of specialty in the assignment of function to organ. 1871 Dagun Desc. Man I. ii. 61 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1874 Sweet Eng. Sounds 23 The Roman alphahet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between u and v, i and j, are instances. 1875 Lyell. Princ. Geol. 11. III. XIII. 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Papnan and the Malay races. 1880 A. R. WALLACE 1st. Life 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2. The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec. 3); discrimination, distinction. a 1866 Whewell in Macm. Mag. XLV. 142 Men rush. to differentiation on the slightest provocation. 1875 G. H. Lewes Prob. of Life 4; Mind Ser. 1. II. vi. iv. 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents. 1876 Bartholow Mal. Med. (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. Math. The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.

tial or differential coefficient.

tial or differential coefficient.

1802 Woodbouse in Phil. Trans. XCII. 123 note, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c. are much more easily performed with the former expression.

1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced.

1885 WARSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn. I. 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get letc.]

+ Differentio-differential, a. Math. Obs.
1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Differentio-differential Calculus is a method of differencing differential quantities. the same, in effect, with the differential.

Differently (differential, adv. [f. DIFFERENT a. +-LY 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree: diversely.

degree; diversely.

a. +-LY <sup>2</sup> J In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely.

1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. II. viii. (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but defierentlely. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 124 Wounded in be heed differentliche. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 292 To the sonne ys sayde, Christeleyson dyfferentely from them, for he ys not only god wyth them, but also man. 1618 Botton Florus IV. viii. 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down.. O how differently from his Father! hee rooted out the Clicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part. a 1622 R. Hawkins Hawkins' Voyages (1878) 124 Those. have recounted this mysteric differently to that which is written. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. Liv. 17 When we conceive the same things differently, we can hardly avoyd different naming of them. 1665 J. Seageant Sure-footing 182 Reason acts much differently now then formerly. 1713 Berkeley Guardian No. 0. 7 5 Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar. 1770 MAD. D'Abblay Early Diary 10 Jan. (1889) I. 64 How very differently do I begin this year to what I did the last! 1844 C. C. SOUTHEY Andrew Bell III. 135 He seems to have spent his time somewhat differently than was usual with him. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. vi. 45 Two surfaces, differently illuminated. 1865 RUSKIN Sesame 25 He will think differently from you in many respects.

Differentness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being different; difference.

The quality of being different; difference. 1727 Balley vol. II. Differentuess, difference. 1862 F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst. 95 In the twenty-four qualities, they include differentness, contact, separation, remoteness.

Differing, vbl. sb. [f. DIFFER v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DIFFER, q.v.; difference. 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN Langreath I. 151 You must excuse so material a differing in our opinions.

so material a differing in our opinions.

† 2. Her, = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 b. Obs.
1592 Walley Armorie 7 Another matter... to be reformed, is the maner of differings.

† 3. A disagreement; = DIFFERENCE sb. 3.
1660 R. Coke Power 4. Subj. 266 [To] decide our differings in Church and State. 1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo Lat. 220 Hence grow great differings (magna discordia).
1709 CHANDLER Eff. agst. Bigotry 16 Their little Differings should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.

Differing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That differs: see the verb.

1. in gen. sense: = Different a. Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 17th and differing substaunces. 1508 Manwoon Lawes Forest x. § 7 (1615)

1. 17th and early 18th core of Obs.

1. 18th and of Obs.

1. 18th and of Obs.

1. 18th and obs.

1

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discre-

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant.

1581 Sunney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 31 Hauing much a-doe to accord differing Writers. 1677 W. Huabard Narrative 68
There are differing accounts about the number of his taking and by whom. 1858 Martinera Stud. Chr. 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul.

+ 3. At variance, disputing, quarrelling. Obs. e-1611 Chapman Itiad 1x. 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts t' atone His differing fury.

1700 Dayden Pal. & Arc. Ded. to Duchess Ormond 152 Odaughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the Red and White.

+ Differingly, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a differing manner, differently.

+ Differingly, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a differing manner, differently.

1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. (1612) 364 More diffringly and doubtingly than of the other sixe. 1666 Bove Orig. Formes & Qual. (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense. may be it selfe differingly affected by external Objects. 1688—Final Causes Nat. Things ii. 58 Organs of sight that are very differingly framed and placed. a 1691—Hist. Air xix. (1692) 163
These differingly colour'd sorts of Vitrol.

These differingly colour'd sorts of Vitriol.

† Differrence. Obs. [f. differ, obs. form of Defer v. 1 + ENCE.] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1559 Crossaguell Let. Willock in Keith Hist. Ch. Scott. App. 198 The hail warld may se that it is bot difference that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall. Diffet, obs. var. Divot, a sod.

† Diffi bulate, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. ppl. stem of L. diffibulate, t. diff, Dis- + fibula elasp, buckle, Fibula.] To unclasp, unbuckle.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Difibulate, to unbutton, open or ungird.

ungird.

† Difficarcity. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. med.L. difficā-citās, f. difficāx difficult (Catholicon).] Difficulty.

1656 Bloont Glossogr., Difficacity, hardness or difficulty.

| Difficile, -il (difirsil, difisil), a. Obs. (exc. as

Fr.) [a. late Ok. difficile (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. difficil-is, f. dif-, Dis- + facilis able to be done, easy. Cf. Pr. difficil, Sp. dificil, II. difficile.] The opposite of facile.

+1. Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, troublesome; = DIFFICULT a. 1 a, b (q.v. for construc-

some; = DIFFICULT a. 1 a, b (q.v. for constructions). Obs.

1477 EABL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in helth. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. 1.

x. 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple. 1500-25
Dunbar's Poems (1803) 300 Thocht luve be grene in gud curage, And be difficill till asswage. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy u. (182a) 200 The Romanis. finalie wan the difficillest and maist strate parte of the said montane. 1566 PAINTER
Pal. Pleas. 1. 45 b, To adventure anye hard and difficile exploit. 1573 New Custom II. ii. In Hazl. Dudskey III. 30
No matter so difficile for man to find out. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 11. i. 10. ii. 302 They. make it most dangerous and difficill to be cured. 1663 Burtes Hud. 1. i. 53
That Latine was no more difficile Than to a Blackbird 'tis to whistle. 1665 Sir T. Heraert Trav. (1677) 88 Hope off fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews difficile.

† 2. Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT a. 1 C. c 1546 Jove in Gardiner Declar. Art. Yoye (1546) p. xv.

† 2. Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT a. 1 C. c 1546 Jove in Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye (1546) p. xv, Isai prophecied of Christ that. he shoulde not be darke and dyffycyle or harde in his doctrine. 1552 Aas, HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 46 Ane exposition of difficil & obscnire placis. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pep. Cerem. III. viii. 196 If the matter be doubtfull and difficille.

|| 3. Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy; unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward, troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT a. 3.

In auodern use as nonce-wd, from French (diffixil). 1536 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxxvi. 183 The Kings highnes. wold not shew himself very difficile. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII, Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal. finding the pope difficile in granting thereof. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuazint 146 Some race of Women are deficile and troublesome. 1855 Caooline Fox. Mem. Old Friends (1822) 307 The most difficile and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK Romance 19th Cent. 1. 248 No jealousy. made her in the least cold or difficile.

† Difficilely, -illy, adv. Obs. [f. Difficile).

+ Difficilely, -illy, adv. Obs. [f. DIFFICIL(E + L-LY 2.] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.

1613 SHERLEY Trav. Persia 99 Princes difficilly speak of peace while they feele themselves able to make warres.

Difficilence of 1815-1815.

**Difficileness** (difisī-lnes). [f. prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being 'difficile'; see above. (In

modern use from DIFFICILE 3.)

1607-12 BACON Ess., Goodness (Arb.) 204 A Crosnes, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or difficilenes.

1632 Little

cow Trav. viii. 373 Doubting of his passage, and the difficil-nesse of the Countrey. 1886 R. A. King Shadowed Life III. iii. 58 In love.. with her person, her pleasantness, ber fortune.. and last, though not least, her difficileness.

fortune .. and last, though not least, her difficileness.

Difficilitate, v. rare or Obs. [f. L. difficil-is difficil: cf. Difficultate.] trans. To render difficult: the opposite of facilitate.

1611 Corga., Difficulter, to difficultate, or difficilitate; to make difficult. 1640 Qualles Enchirid. 1. laxviii, The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assaylants, and difficilitate their design. 1648 W. Mountague Devoit Eist. 1. xv. § 4(R.) The inordinateness of our love difficilitate th this duty.

+ Difficul, a. Obs. Also 5 deffykel, 6 difficull. [? a. OldLat. difficul (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng. word may however have been deduced

the Eng. word may however have been deduced from difficult-ty, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant c as in difficile.] = next. Hence † Difficulty adv. Obs.

Leo Lanfranc's Cirurg, 99 Olde woundys which hat bed deflykel to be consowdyde. 1554 HULDET, Difficult reason, obscuratio, obscuratio, obscuration. Difficulty, obscuration. Difficulty, obscuration. Difficulty, difficile. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) 11. 112 Certain .. words .. accounted the difficults in all the whole Castilian language.

Difficult (diffikölt), a. Also 5 dyficultes (now rare). [An English formation, of which the ending -cult is not etymologically regular: cf. L. difficil-is, F. difficile. It has been regarded as deduced from the sb. difficult-y; and it may have arisen under the joint influence of difficult (see prec.) and difficulty. It appeared earlier than the adoption of difficile from French, which it has also outlived.]

also outlived.]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome,

sioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard. a. of actions, etc.: Hard to do, perform, earry out, or practise. Often with inf. subject.

1886 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. (1594) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are alwaies the difficultest part of them. 1598 HAKLUYT VOY. I. 212 (R.) Things difficulte (they) haue made facile. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11. 149 Necromancers. their arte is exceeding difficult. 1600 D. T. Est. Pol. & Mor. 15 h. How difficult a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once. 1666 Bovie Orig. Formes & Qual., The greatest and difficultest Changes. 1676-7 Marvell. Corr. celxxv. (1872-5) II. 504 It is much difficulter for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it. 1751 Joinnson Rambler No. 172 F.14 Virtue is sufficiently difficult with any circumstances. 1799 Kirwan Gool. Est. 10 [Their] difficult solubility in water. 1866 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. i. I It is difficult to imagine a more universal disaster. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. ix. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more difficult than generosity to an inferior.

b. of the object of an action. Const. inf. (now nsually act., less freq. 1985.), or with of or interior.

(now nsually act., less freq. pass.), or with of or in before a noun expressing the action; also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass,

the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with.)

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 99 To consowde olde woundes whiche but hen difficult [MS. B. deffykel] to be consowded. Ibid. 105 Pe cheke be constreyned and difficulte of mevynge. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. x. iv, If apparaunce Of the cause. Be hard and difficulte in the utteraunce. 165x Hobbes Leviath. III. xxxviii. 233 The thing.. is strange, and the naturall cause difficult to imagine. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VII. xvit. vii. 203 A river very difficult, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones vii. vi, The real sentiments of ladies were very difficult to be understood. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. Ded. 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself, curious, difficult, and useful. 1814 Wordow. Excursion v. 492 Knowledge..is difficult to gain. 1850 NEXION Good.

1. ii. (1874) 29 This is a difficult question to answer. 1860 Tyndall Glac. i. viii. 58 In some places I found the crevasses of difficult of access.

1. C. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling, because

c. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling,

obscure.

1556 Aurello & Isab. (1608) G vi, If youre difficulte speakinge overcome me. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 46 The difficultes things in their Authours. 1661 Boyle Style of Script. (1668) §3 Leaving out all such difficulter matters. 1858 Buckle Civilia. (1869) 11. v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficult of our poets. 1858 Buckle Kivilia. (1869) 11. v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficult of our poets. 1858 Buckle Kiv.) Jer. xxxiii. 3 Great things, and difficult, which thou knowest not.

2. Of persons. arch. a. Hard to please or satisfy; set service set on with a unaccommodating avantage.

not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exact-

ing, fastidious.

ing, fastidious.

1889 PUTTERNAM Eng. Poesie I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitious of honour, tealous and difficult in his worships. 1663 Hearth Flagellum or O. Cronnwell (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a difficult disposition. and one that would have due distances observed towards him. 1734 Ir. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or difficult in their eating. 1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong. 1. i, I'll... look out for some less difficult admirer. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes II. 87 My temper is difficult. 1889 Lowett Watlon Lit. Ess. (1897) & He (Cotton) also wrote verses which the difficult Wordsworth could praise.

b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate. stubborn.

D. Hard to induce or persuade; unwriting, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.

a 150a in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 81 That such persones which were difficulte [printed difficultie] ageynst the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldirmen to be reformed bi their wise exortacions. c 1645 Howell Lett. 1, yi. 8, I attended him also with the Note of your Extra-

ordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (1701) 56 In particular I am difficult to believe, that [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones xiv. ii. Lady Bellaston will he as difficult to believe any thing against one who [etc.]. 1891 L. KEITH The Halletts I. xiii. 248 Sir Robert had been rather a difficult husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way. † Difficult, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DIFFICULT a.]

Difficulty.

1709 tr. Sir J. Spelman's Atfred Gt. 95 What Difficult Effred had to recover the Land. Ibid. 118 bit, 120.

Difficult, v. Now local. [a. obs. F. difficulter to make difficult, f. med.L. difficultare, f. difficultare.] difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICILITATE.]

difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICILITATE.]
† 1. trans. To render difficult, impede (an action, etc.). The opposite of to facilitate, Obs.
a 1608 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1678 TEMPLE Let. to Ld.
Treasurer Wks. 1731 II. 506 Those which intended to difficult or delay the Ratification with France. a 1608 thich had difficulted the peace. 1818 Todd s.v. Difficultate, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verification, as he difficulted the matter; but he was pronunced unjustifiable in this usage.
2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually pass. (Sc. and U.S.)

and U.S.

and U.S.)

1886 [see Difficulting below]. 1713 Wodrow Corr. (1843)

1.404. I would be difficulted to read the King of France 'the most Christian king 'to my penple. 1718 Ibid. II. 410 How far the alterations. may straiten and difficult some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. Brown Address to Students (1858) 62 If you be difficulted how to act. 1813 J. Ballantyne in Lockhart Ballantyne-humbug Handled (1839) 29 This business has always been. difficulted by all its capital. being lent the printing-office. 1845 Busin Resurrection 51 (Bartlett) We are not difficulted at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. 1861 W. E. Aytoun N. Sinclair I. 155 The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge.

Ilense Difficulting 2016, 56, and 776. a.

lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge.

Hence Di 'ffleulting vil. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1608 Sir F. Vere Comm. 119 Lest. (this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the difficulting of the enterprise.

1686 Renwick Serm. xviii. (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or difficulting extremity.

† Di 'fficultate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of med.l. difficult-are to render difficult, f. difficult-as difficulty.] trans. To make difficult: = prec. 1.

1611 Coter. Difficulter, to difficultate or difficilitate.

1829 Southey Lett. (1856) IV. for The circumstances which facilitated or difficultated if I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity.

Difficultly (di fik billi) adv. [f. Difficult a.

nonce) the introduction of Christianity. **Difficultly** (di-fik bltli', adv. [f. DIFFICULT a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>. Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense I, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1558 in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. App. iv. 4 Ireland .. will be very difficulty stayed in their obedience. 1644 Scott Vox Coeli 6 Our posterity will difficultly beleeve it. 1646 S. Bolton Arraigam. Err. 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, difficultly overcome. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 1 He. was none of the gracefullest of Orators, for his words came difficultly from him. a 1677 Barrow Sein. Wks. 1716 I. 5 A possession of trifles. . ditheultly acquired and easily lost. 1685 Boyle Effects of Mot. vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus. said to be much more steep and difficultly accessible than any of the Alps. 1748 Priocava Connect. O. § N. T. II. 19. 219 Gorgias difficultly escaping fled to Marisa. 1784 J. Keir Dict. Chem. 97 The vapours. are very elastic, and difficulty condensable. a 1843 Souther Doctor coxis. (1862) 594 Diseases .. difficulty distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 Ruskin Fors Clavig. V. 37 No. 50 The difficulty reconcileable merits of old times and new things. 1879 Rutley Study Rocks x. 87 Labradorite fuses readily. anorthic is more difficulty fusible.

b. In a way hard to understand; obscurely. 1581 Petrite Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthic to speake dissolutelie, as to speake difficultile. 1875 A. J. Swinnoverke Picture Logic ix. 58 Things seem to me to be put so difficultly in books.

c. To a difficult degree; so as to be difficult of access. passage, etc.

c. To a difficult degree; so as to be difficult of

access, passage, etc.

1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. iv. 88 We found the ice-angle difficultly steep; but made our way successfully along its edge.

d. In a difficult position; in a condition of em-

d. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf. DIFFICULTY 2 c.)

1886 P. O. HUTCHINSON Diary T. Hutchinson II. 430
These unfortunate people were very difficultly placed.

†2. Unwillingly, reluctantly. Cbs.

1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 11. (Arb.) 99. I know howe difficultie and hardelye I meseffe would have beleved. 1614
Lodge Seneca 2 Hath.. either.. denied, or promised but difficultly.. with strained and reproachful words. 1677
OTWAY Cheats of Scapin III. i, How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain.

† Difficultness. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +
NESS.] The quality of being difficult; difficulty.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE IT. Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre.

1573) 70 b Such difficultnesses is necessarie. 1580 Frampron
Dial. Vron & Steele 170 It toke away the difficultnesse of the swallowing downe. 1644 Dicay Two Treaties (1645)

1.77 The difficultnesse of this subject.. would not allow us that liberty.

Difficulty (difikölti). Also 4-6 dyff-, -te, 5-6 -tee, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [ad. L. difficultās, -tātem (f. dif-, Dis- + facultas Faculty), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. difficulté.

In OF, the word is as yet recorded only of 15th c.; it may have been in earlier use in Anglo-Fr.; but the English word, which was common before 1400, may have been formed directly from L., on the type of the many existing words in -tê corresponding to L. words in -tas, e.g. povreté, pureté.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being diffi-

cult; the character of an action that requires labour or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the oppo-

or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the opposite of ease or facility.

1382 Wyclif Num. xx. 19 No difficulte shal be in the prijs. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xii. ii. (1495) 409 Yf. the Egle hath thre byrdes, she throwyth onte one of her neste for dyffyculte of fedyng. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7050 His sonn with grete difficulte Gart his fader monke to be. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 786 He speedly without any difficultie. brought the matter to a good conclusion. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 449 If aught. in the shape Of difficulty or danger could deterre Me. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) I. viii. 139, I had no great difficulty to cut it down. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scot. I. II. 134 Nor was this reconcilement a matter of difficulty. 1707 Junius Lett. xli. 208, I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. 1797 Mrs. Radciters Italian i. She walked with difficulty. 1860 Tynolil Glac. II. x. 283 The difficulty of thus directing a chain over crevasses and ridges, 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 261 Socrates has no difficulty in showing that virtue is a good.

b. Said of the object of an action (the nature of which is contextually implied: cf. DIFFICULT

a. 1 b). 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 103 The Length and Diffi-culty of the Bay. Mod. The steepness and difficulty of the direct path. A route of considerable difficulty. C. The quality of being hard to understand;

c. The quality of being hard to understand; perplexing character, obscurity.

1529 More Supptic. Soulys Wks. 321/1 Because that of the difficultie of his [St. Paul's] writing thei catch sometime some matter of contencion. 1644 Mixton Educ. Wks. (1847) 100/1 If the language be difficult...it is not a difficulty above their years. 1860 FARRAR Orig. Lang. i. 21 The difficulty and obscurity of the phrase.

2. with a and pl. A particular instance of this quality; that which is difficult. a. A thing hard to do or overcome: a hindrance to action.

quality; that which is difficult. a. A thing hard to do or overcome; a hindrance to action.

a 1619 Daniel Finieral Poem (R.), Nor how by mastering difficulties so.. He bravely came to disappoint his foe.

a 1716 South (J.), They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. 1775 Burker Corr. (1844) 11. 53, 1 see, indeed, many, many difficulties in the way. 1856 Froud Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 130 As difficulties gathered round him, he encountered them with the increasing magnificence of his schemes. 1880 Geikie Phys. Geog. iv. 232 A difficulty may sometimes be felt in understanding how letc.]. 1893 Westin. Gaz. 13 Feb. 1/2 To parade difficulties is the delight of the pedant; to grapple with them is the task of the statesman. Mod. The children, I admit, are a difficulty.

b. Something hard to understand; a perplexing or obscure point or question.

b. Something hard to understand; a perplexing or obscure point or question.

2 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. Prol. 8 Ye han her touchid.. In scole matier gret difficulte. a 1500 Chester Pl. (1892) 118 Discussing this difficulty. 1577 tt. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 29 There is no cause for anye man hy reason of a few difficulties, to dispaire to attaine to the true understandinge of the Scriptures. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables No. 494 (1708) I. 540 When People have been Beating their Brains about a Difficulty, and find they can make Nothing on't. 1770 Beattie Ess. Truth II. i. § 1 (R.), Let us see, then, whether.. we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of this difficulty. a 1843 J. H. Newman Par. Serm., Chr. Myst. (1868) I. 211 Difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.

C. An embarrassment of affairs; a condition in which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult;

which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult; a trouble; often spec. a pecuniary embarrassment.

a trouble; often spec. a pecuniary embarrassment. (Usually in pl.) 1705 Addison Italy (J.), They lie under some difficulties, by reason of the emperour's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. a 1715 Burnet Ova Times I. 346 The king was under no difficulties by anything they had done. 1831 Fr. A. Kemble Frul. in Rec. Girlhood (1878) III. 68 MIT Brunton. is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debt. 1861 SMILES Engineers II. 142 A serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 173/2 In Dec. 1867 the company fell into difficulties. 1886 Tip Cat xix. 254 Come to me if you. are in any difficulty or trouble.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness (see DIFFICULT a. 2 b); demur, objection. Obs. exc. in phr. to make a difficulty or difficulties, now associated with 2 a; formerly † to make difficulty, i.e. to show

2 a; formerly + to make difficulty, i.e. to show

reluctance.

reluctance.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 795 The Protector made great difficultie to come to them.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V. 70 b, To obeye us without opposicion, contradiccion or difficultiee. a 1668 Str F. Vere Comm. 119 Her Majesty.. with some difficulty (as her manner was) granted the men to be levied.

1689 T. Smith in Magd. Coll. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) Blee Hee making severall difficultyes. 1769 Robertson Chas. V. II. vi. 95 This she granted with some difficulty. 1769 Coldsmith Rom. Hist. (1780) II. 355 Apollonius.. made no difficulty of coming from Greece to Rome.

1873 Tristram Maab xiii. 239 They.. never made any difficulties or demands.

demands.

Difficultion (disdē<sup>1</sup>·[ən). Hist. Instit. [ad. med.L. diffidātiōn-em (Dn Cange), n. of action from med.L. diffidāre to distrust, f. dif-, Drs-+\*-fidāre to trust, keep faith: see Defy v.¹] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities; = Defiance I.
1731 Chandler tr. Limborch's Hist. Inquis. II. 24 Diffidation declares Hereticks to be enemies of their Country and the Empire. When any one is declared an Heretick by

the Sentence of the Judge, any Man. may seize, plunder, and kill him. 1807 Coxe Hist. Ho. Austria (Bohn) I. xxx. 454 They sent a. letter of diffidation, in which they renounced their allegiance. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) II. 58 The ceremony of diffidation, or solemn defiance of an enemy. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 81, The evils attendant on the right of diffidation or private warfare (Fehderecht). 1857 Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng. II. 1. 27 According to modern principles, the Subject's allegiance is indefeasible. but the primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal. the right of diffidation—he might undo his faith. undo his faith.

permitted to the vassal.. the right of dimension—ne might undo his faith.

Diffide (difoid), v. Now rare. [f. L. diffidere to distrust, be distrustful, f. dif, DIS- + fidere to trust. Cf. DEFY v.I sense 7.] intr. To want faith or confidence; to have or feel distrust; to diffide in († of), to distrust. (The opposite of confide.)

1538 Bonner Let. in Burnet Hist. Ref. 11. 180, I diffided in the justness of the matter. 2156 Lindesav (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 53 Never diffiding of good fortune. 1606 J. Hynd Eliosto Libidinoso 30, I. wish thee not to diffide. 1624 Fisher in F. White Repl. Fisher 115 Not to seeme to diffide. of your Malesties indgement. 1697 Devoen Æncid xl. 636 If in your arms thus early you diffide. a 1806 C. J. Fox Reign James II. (1808) 32 With regard to facts remote. wise men generally diffide in their own judgment. 1829 J. Donovan Catech. Council of Trent (1855) 517 And diffiding entirely in ourselves, we shall seek refuge. in the mercy of God. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Edite. i. 7 We speak not now of certain affirmed calculations. We diffide in them.

† b. with clause. Obs.

tinde in them.

† b. with clause. Obs.

1647 H. More Cupit's Conflict lxxvii, To. .diffide Whether our reasons eye be clear enough. a 1713 Ellwood Autobiog. (1885) 257 Which of us can now diffide That God will us defend?

+ c. trans. To distrust, doubt. Obs.

† C. trans. To distrust, doubt. Obs.

1678 R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers ii. § 14.62 So would I not have any reject or diffide the Certainty of that Unerring Spirit. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 779 Alwaies fluctuating about them [Incorporeals] and diffiding them. 1686 Honneck Crucif. Jesus xxii. 658 How basely hast thou diffided this providence!

Hence Diffi ding vbl. sb., distrusting.

1657 G. Starkev Helmont's Vind. 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy.

+ Diffidelity Obs. rare-1 If diff. Dist.

† **Diffide lity.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. dif-, DIs-+ FIDELIFY, after infidelity.] Disbelief, unbelief. 1659 FULLER App. Inj. Innoc. 1. 61 Parcel-Diffidelity in matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

Diffidence (di'fidéns). [ad. L. diffidentia want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, f. diffidentem, pr. pple. of diffidere to distrust: see DIFFIDE and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. diffidence, -ance, 16-17th c. in Godef.] (The opposite of CONFIDENCE.)

1. Want of confidence or faith; mistrust, distrust, mistrust, distrust, and present of the confidence of the confidence

1. Want of confidence or faith; mistrust, distrust, misgiving, doubt. Now rare or Obs.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 94 Bycause we put diffedence or mistrust in God. 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV. 208 b, King Edward beyng.. in diffidence of reysyng any army.. departed. 1595 Shaks. John 1. i. 65 Thou doss shame thy mother, And wound her honor with this diffidence. 1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 684 Away with these weake diffidences. 1614 T. Jackson Comment. Creede II. 257 Distrust or diffidence to Gods promises. 1611 J. Shutte Sarah & Hagar (1649) 33 Diffidence in the promise of God. 1649 Milton Eikon. xii. (1831) 436 Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes at his siposal. 1712 Pope Let. to Steele 15 July, Sickness.. teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1742) IV. 271 Since that Time. I have always had some Diffidences about her. 1818 Jas. Mill Erit. India II. v. 1549 A diffidence. of his judgment or his virtue. 1823 LINGARO Hist. Eng. VI. 165 His former refusal... proceeded... from diffidence in the sincerity of his ally. 1838 Emerson Addr., Lit. Ethics Wks. (Bohn) II. 266 The diffidence of mankind in the soul has crept over the American mind.

2 Dietrust of opesals, want of confidence in one's

2. Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of disposition.

disposition.

[1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. vi. 25 Constant Despayre, Diffidence of our selves. a 1683 Sidney Disc. Govt. iii. § 40 (1704) 394 Every one ought to enter into a just diffidence of himself.] 1709 POPE ESS. Crit. 505 Speak, tho's sure, with seeming diffidence. 1708 Ferriar Illustr. Sterne i. 12 The diffidence of Erasmus prevented him from assuming that title 1841 Macaulay Ess. W. Hastings (1854) 646/1 With great diffidence, we give it as our opinion. 1862 Trollope Criev F. xxxii. (ed. 4) 229 She had aid aside whatever diffidence may have afflicted her earlier years, and now was able to speak out her mind.

+ Di-ffidencey. Ohe If as prec. \* see -ENCY.]

able to speak out her mind.

† Diffidency. Obs. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

= DIFFIDENCE; distrust, mistrust.

1604 Edmonds Observ. Cessar's Comm. 6 So doth diffidencie wait vpon indirect and perfidious designements. 1676 Workherley Pl. Dealer 1. i, He has the courage of men in despair, yet the diffidency and caution of Cowards. 1604 F. Brange Disc. Parables xiii. 450 He. prays with great diffidency, and distrust of prevailing. 1748 RICHARD-EON Clarissa (1811) 111. i. 3 All diffidencies, like night-fogs before the sun, disperse at her approach.

Diffident (diffident), a. [ad. L. diffident-em, pr. pple. of diffidere to mistrust; see DIFFIDE, and -ENT. (The opposite of CONFIDENT.)]

(The opposite of Confident.)]

1. Wanting confidence or trust (in); distrustful,

mistrustful (of).

1598 Florio, Diffidente, mistrustful, diffident, a 1618
RALEIGH Machonet (1637) 207 In the constancie of his picople was somewhat diffident. a 1631 Donne Serm. xii. 114
A fainting and a diffident Spirit. 1667 MILTON P. L.

viii, 562 Be not diffident Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss her not, when most thou needst her nigh.

1691 Rav Creation 1. (1704) 159, I am somewhat diffident of the truth of those Stories. 1734 WATTS Relia, 71w. (1783) 131 A feeble man and diffident had need to pray daily, Lord, lead us not into temptation. 1802 H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross III. 330 Had I been more diffident in its effects, I had not trusted..to it. 1873 SYMONOS Grk. Poets v. 141 The English are not musicians, and are diffident in general of the artist class.

Wanting in self-confidence; distrustful of onenot confident in disposition; timid, shy,

self; not confident in disposition; timid, shy, modest, bashful. (The usual current sense.)

[1648 Eikon Bas. xi. (1824) 88, I am not so diffident of My selfe, as brutishly to submit to any men's dictates.] 173. Addisons Cado 11. i. Let us appear nor rash nor diffident. 1785 Mad. D'Arblav Lett. 3 Jan., He [Dr. Johnson] never attacked the unassuming, nor meant to terrify the diffident 1835 W. Irving Neustead Abbey Crayon Misc. (1863) 362 She was shy and diffident. 1882 B. M. Croker Proper Pride 1. ii. 42 She little knew that the apparently diffident young man was the life and soul of his mess.

Diffident Manner with distrinst or self-distrinst.

In a diffident manner, with distrust or self-distrust.
(?)1613 State Trials, Ctess of Essex (1816) II. 831 He found it to be uncertainly and diffidently set down. 1730-6 BALEY (folio), Diffidently, distrustfully, suspiciously. 1741 REGARGSON Pamela (1742) III. 169, I looked, I suppose, a little diffidently. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently; make up your mind.
† Diffidentness. Obs. rare - 9. [f. as prec. 1 and 1 and

+ Diffidentness. Obs. rare - o. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] = DIFFIDENCE.
1727 in Balley vol. II. 1775 in Ash.
Diffie, obs. form of DEFY.
+ Diffi nd, v. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. diffind-ère to cleave asunder, f. dif-, DIS-+findère to cleave.]
1727 BALLEY vol. II, To Diffind, to cut or cleave asunder.
1775 in Ash.
Diffine, -ition, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, etc.
+ Diffinish, -isse, v. Obs.: see DEFINISH.
+ Diffission. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. diffission.

Thinsin, 1886, v. 068.: SEE DEFINISH.

† Diffission. Obs. vare - o. [ad. L. diffissionem, n. of action f. diffinder to cleave asunder.]
1227 BAILEY VOI. II. Diffission, a cleaving asunder.
† Diffised, pa. pple. Obs. rare - o. [f. dif-,
DIS-+ L. fixus, FIXED.]
1237 BAILEY VOI. II. Diffixed, loosened, unfastened.
† Diffiarte, v. Obs. [f. L. difflāt- ppl. stem of difflāre to blow apart, disperse by blowing, f. dif-, DIS+ flāre to blow.] trans. To blow apart or away.
1630 Venner Via Recta (1650) 311 Thereby. vaporous
and rheumatick superfluities are discussed and difflated.
† Difflartion. Obs. [n. of action f. L. difflāre,
difflāt-: see prec. Cf. obs. F. difflation Cotgr.]
Blowing asunder, or dispersing by blowing.
1568 Keyne The Pest (1860) 18 Purgation is perfitit. be.
1681 flating, and difflation.
1574 Newton Health Mag. 76
Convenient refrigeration and difflation of vapoures.

b. In early Chemistry: see quot. 1706.
1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. 247 A substance
scarge capable of diffation or blowing away. 1706 Publices.

D. In early Chemistry: see quot. 1706.

1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. 247 A substance scarce capable of difiation or blowing away. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) Difflation... a Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the opposite Camera or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed... 1763 W. Lewis Commerc. Phil. Techn. 211 Difflation of the antimonial metal.

Diffloryssh, var. of Deflourish v. Obs.

Diffluan (diffluen). Also diffluan. Chem.

[mod.f.L. diffuere to flow away, dissolve + -AN I. 2.] A chemical compound, obtained, as a loose white very soluble powder of bitter saline taste, by the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.

the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.
1847 Turner's Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 787 Diftuan, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the leucoturic acid. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. I. 138 s.v. Alloxanic Acid. An aqueons solution of alloxanic acid is decomposed by boiling, carbonic anhydride being abundantly evolved, and two new bodies formed, one of which. diffuan, remains in solution, but may be precipitated by alcohol. Ibid. II. 322 Diffluan.

Diffluence (diffuens). [f. DIFFLUENT, or its L. source: see -ENCE. Cf. mod.F. diffluence.]

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad.

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad;

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad; dispersion by flowing. Also fig.

1633 FLETCHER Purple Isl. VIII. XVI, Their violence 'Fore danger spent with lavish diffluence, Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1656 BLOWN Glossogr., Diffuence, a looseness, a flowing forth or abroad. 1816 G. S. FABER Orig. Pagan Idol. I. 202 Such a confluence and diffuence make, he supposes, the four heads mentioned by Moses. 1843 Reade Chr. Yohnstone x. 128 The loose, lawless diffluence of motion that goes by that name [dancing].

2. Dissolution into a liquid state; deliquescence;

spec, in Biol. the peculiar mode of dissolution or disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin

disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'.

1847-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. IV. 712/1 Softening may vary from simple flabbiness to a state approaching diffuence.

1861 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 52 Such amceboid particles occasionally become detached by the method denominated 'diffuence'.

+ Diffluency. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Diffluent condition; quality of flowing out in all directions, fluidity.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. i. 50 Ice is only water congealed by the frigidity of the ayre, whereby it acquireth no new forme, but rather a consistence, or determination of its diffluency.

**Diffluent** (disfluent), a. [ad. L. diffluent-em, pr. pple. of diffluere to flow apart or away, f. diff. Dis- 1 + fluere to flow. Cf. mod.F. diffluent.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid;

Characterized by flowing apart or nhroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also fig.

a 1618 Sylvestea Tobacco Battered 626 Yet over-moist IBrain], againe Makes it [Memory] so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt there-in. 1642 Anne Bradstreeter Poems (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate. 1647 Taree Comm. Luke xvii. 8 A loose, discinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1811 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. LXV. 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851-9 Owen in Man. Sc. Eng. 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent. 1880 Gray in Nat. Sc. 5 Reig. 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass.

† Diffluous, a. Obs. rare - c. [f. I. difflu-us flowing asunder, overflowing (f. difflu-tre: see DIFFLUENT) + -OUS.] = DIFFLUENT.

1727 BALLEY vol. II, Diffluous, flowing forth, abroad or several Ways.

+ **Difflu xive**, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. L. difflux-ppl. stem of diffluere (see DIFFLUENT) + -IVE.]
That flows in different or all directions.

That flows in different or all directions.

1633 H. More Antid. Ath. II. ix. (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffluxive, can do in shaking houses.

† Diffo'de, v. Obs. rare. [ad, med.L. diffod-Fre (Joannes de Janna Cathol.) to dig out, f. L. diffod-Fre (Joannes de Janna Cathol.) to dig out, f. L. diffouir to dig out.)] trans. To dig out, excavate.

1637 Tomunson Remou's Disp. 91 When a ditch is diffoded in the earth. 1637 Physical Dict., Diffoded, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth.

† Difform (difform), a. Obs. Also 6 dyfforme. [ad. med. or mod.L. difform-is dissimilar in form, f. dif-, Dis- 4) + forma shape.]

1. Of diverse forms: differing in form.

1. Of diverse forms; differing in form.

1. Tag Records Judic. Ur. 14 b. The dyfforms facyon of the urinal. 1548 — Urin. Physick ix. (1651) 68 Other difform contents there he also. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence. of the difform contents there he also. 1660 Boyle New Dev. Phys. Mech. xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence. of the Air at several distances from us. 1672 Newron in Phil. Trans. VII. 508 A confused Mixture of difform qualities. 1697 Gale Crt. Gentlies iv. 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difform and repuguant to each other.

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form.

1644 Digs Nat. Bodies 1. xvii. (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of mashes wou'd this be? 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 292 A difform or Papilionaccons Flower. 1709 S. Clarke 3rd & 4th Defence (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 Whitehall iv. 19 A huge diffurm mass of steel and adamant.

† Difform, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 defourme.

[a. OF. difformer (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med. L. difformāre, f. med. L. difformis: see prec.] trans.

difformare, f. med.L. difformis: see prec.]

To hring out of conformity or agreement: the opposite of Conform v. 2.

1. 130 Wyclie Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 250 Hereinne shulde ech man sue Crist. and gif he he contrarie herto, he synneh, difformed [v. r. defourmyd] fro Cristis wille.

Difformed contraries the contraries of the contraries herto, he synneh, difformed [v. r. defourmyd] fro Cristis wille.

\*\*TDifformed, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. as DIFFORM a.+ ED.] Diversely or irregularly shaped.

\*\*1565 Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 145 Tumuli were. set about.

\*\*with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Craggs.

\*\*† Difformity (difformitial). Obs. [a. F. difformitial).

\*\*TDifformity (difformitial). Difformitial.

mité (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. difformitās, f. difformis differing in form: see Difform a.]

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1530 Palsar. Introd. 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte.
1580 Hollyband Tras. Fr. Tong. Absurdité. difformitie, vnlikenesse. c. 1630 Jackson Creed IV. II. v. Wks. 111. 273

This difformity was most apparent in their works... for destitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working. 1646 Jea. Tayloa Extemp. Prayer (T.). There must [thus] needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship. 1748 Harley Observ. Man. I. i., The Diffurmity of Texture. 1857 Webb Intellectualism Locke vii. 126 Locke... resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas.

2. Divergence in form from, want of conformity with or to (a standard).

2. Divergence in form from, want of conformity with or to (a standard).

156 T. Standeron Forte. Faith 138 b (T.). In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity. 1640 P. 00 Moulis Lett. Fr. Prot. to Scotchm. Covt. 4 Among all the reformed Churches.. there is neither deformity nor difformity in that point. 1641 Maisteron Serm. 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. xi. 48 They.. doe tacitely desire in them a difformite from the primitive rule. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles IV. 45 In their conformitie to .. or difformite from the perfect measure of morals.

† Difforminess. Obs. rare. [f. Difform a. + NESS.] = DICC.

+ Difformness. Obs. rare. [f. DIFFORM a. +
-NESS.] = prec.
1548 Record Urin. Physick xi. 70/1 The difformenes [ed.
1651 difforments] and disagreing of the partes of it together.
Difforse, obs. f. Deforee v. (sense 4).
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera 569 Theodorus.. Our
childe difforsit & it [be barne] gat.
Diffoule, diffowl, var. Defoul Obs.
Diffound, obs. form of DIFFUND.
Diffract, a. Bot. [ad. L. diffract-us broken in
pieces: see next.] Of lichens: 'Broken into areolæ
with distinct interspaces.' Svd. Soc. Lex. 1882.

with distinct interspaces.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883. Vol., III.

**Diffract** (difræ'kt', v. [f. L. diffract-, ppl. stem of diffring-fre to break in pieces, shatter, f. dif-, Dis- 1 + frangère to break.] trans. To break in pieces, break up; in Optics, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an open pody or through a parrow proture or slit. opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit;

opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit; to affect with DIFFRACTION. Also fig.

1803 Young in Phil. Trans. XCIV. 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and inflected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow. 1830 CARLYLE Chartism i. (1838) 7 It is. for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends; an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonderfullest way.

Illence Diffracted, Diffracting ppl. adjs.

1849 H. Rogers Ess. (1860) III. 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts.

1873 TYNDALL Lect. Light ii. 22

The diffracting particles were becoming smaller. 1876 J. MARTINEAU HOURS TH. (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them.

Diffraction (diffree kson). [ad. mod.L. diffraction-em (Grimaldi 1665), n. of action from diffringere: see pree. So F. diffraction 1666 in Hatz.-

1. Optics. The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of

of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit. (These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name Inflexion; cf. also Deflexion 5.)

1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 3068 Light is propagated... also by diffraction... when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 Young Ibid. XCIV. 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference. 1830 Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil. 11. ii. (1838) 252 The diffraction or inflection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesnit of Bologna. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psych. (1872) II. v. xi. 138 Only on the theory of undulations can... diffraction be accounted for. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendom. 1878 J. D. Steele Physics 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction.

b. Acoustics. An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the

ring in the case of sound-waves passing round the eorner of a large body, as a house.

2. In etymol. sense: Breaking in pieces, break-

age. nonce-use.

1825 COLERIDGE Aids Refl. (1848) I. 286 There being . no facts in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally well the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass.

3. attrib. (in sense 1), as diffraction band, fringe, spectrum, etc.; diffraction grating, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equiglass or polished metal ruled with very close equi-distant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by dif-fraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

fraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863-72WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces..exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS Astron. x. iii. (1877) 847 A diffraction grating. 1868 Lockyea Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus. If. the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc.] 1873 Tynoall Lect. Light ii. 91 The streetlamps..looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. 1890 C. A. Young Elem. Astron. vi. § 193 The essential part of the apparatus [spectroscope] is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'.

Diffractive (difræktiv), a. [f. L. diffract-

ppl, stem (see DIFFRACT v.) + -IVE. In mod.F. diffractif, -ive.] Tending to diffract.

1829 CARLYLE Misc., Voltaire (1872) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may

Hence Diffractively adv., in a diffractive

manner; by diffraction.

1883 W. B. CARENTER in Encycl. Bril. XVI. 268/2 s.v.
Microscofe, A marked distinction between .. objectives of low or moderate power .. worked dioptrically, and those of high power .. worked diffractively.

[Diffranchise, -ment, erron. f. DISFRANCHISE, -MENT. See List of Spurious Words.]

MENT. See List of Spurious Words.]

Diffrangible (diffreendath), a. rare-o. [f. L. diffring-tre, changed to diffrang-tre + BLE.]
Capable of being diffracted. Hence Diffrangibility, capacity of being diffracted.

1882 C. A. Voung Sun iii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface.

† Diffu'de, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. diffund-tre (perf. diffudi) to pour forth: see Diffuse.]

1. trans. To pour away.
1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 61/2 Diffude... that wyne & take other.
2. trans. and intr. = DIFFUSE v. 1.
1638 Sia T. Herbert Trav. 125 The clouds... sometimes breake, and.. diffude to some purpose. Ibid. 343 The benevolent heaven daily diffudes a gentle shower.

3. trans. To dissolve, liquefy. 1657 Tomunson Renou's Disp. 74 Fatness, marrow..which with little heat [are] diffuded.

**Diffugient** (difür dgičnt), ppl. a. rare-¹. [ad. L. diffugient-em, pr. pple. of diffugiere to flee in different directions, disperse, f. dif-, DIs- I + fugëre

different directions, disperse, f. dif-, DIS- I + fugëre to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.

1860 THACKERAY ROUND, Papers (1861) 102 TO-MOITOW the diffugient snows will give place to Spring.

† Diffugous, a. Obs. rare - °. [f. L. dif-, dis-+fug-us fleeing (in refugus, etc.): cf. prec.]

1727 BALLEY Vol. II, Difugous, that flieth divers Ways.

† Diffund, v. Obs. Also 5-6 diffound(e. [a. OF. diffond-re, fundre (15th c. in Godef.) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad. L. diffundere, f. dif-, DIS- I +fundere to pour.] trans. To pour out or abroad, to diffuse. to diffuse.

1447 BOKENNAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys...That... It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inquynacyoun. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy 11. (1822) 156 It diffoundist the blude be quhilk we lief... throw all the vanis. 1574 J. JONES Nat. Beginning Grove. Things 8 It is the mouinge of the harte diffunded or spreade by the arteries.

Diffusable: see Diffusible.

Diffusate (difiū zět). Chem. ff. DIFFUSE v. + -ATE 1.] The amount of salt diffused in a solution; the crystalloid portion of a mixure which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

Chemical dialysis.

1850 Garham in Phil. Trans. CXL. 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained [etc.]. 1867 J. ATTFILIO Chem. (1885) 517 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

incertainted (etc.) 1607). ATTFIELD CHM. (1885) ST The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the difulysate, a. Also 5-6 dyf-, 5-7 dec. [ad, L. diffus-us, pa. pple. of diffundere: see Diffund. Cf. F. diffus, s. vs. (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source; also lt. diffuso.]

I. †1. Confused, distracted, perplexed; indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain. Obs. [This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L., but is found in all the Romanic langs.; thus, lt. diffuso, defused, confused, scattred (Florio). Sp. diffuso, defused, out of order (Minsheu), obs. F. diffuse, dyffuse, harde to be understande (Palsgr.), diffusément, disorderedly (Coggr.).]

a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure. 1413 Pilgr. Source (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 I have not attended worde for word. because of some thynges that were diffuse and in some place over derk. 1494 FABYAN Chron. 213 Whan he had longe whyle lyen at the siege of a castel... and sawe it was defuse to wynne by strength. Ibid. vu. ccxxviii. 237 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this mater y be lyfte yo stryfe vndetermyned. a 1530 Skelton P. Sparrowe 86 It is dyffuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. c1560 Dial. Secretary A yealousy iii. (Collier), A mater to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1572 Bossewell. Armorie it. 55 The bounde. hath mind of diffuse and longe waies; so that if they loose their masters, they goe by furre space of Lands... to their maisters houses againe. 1584 R. Scor Discov. Witcher. xv. xiii. 393 Their strange names, their diffuse phrases. 1594 Cakew Huarte's Exam. Wits xi. (1596) 159 Men. of . feeble memory . retaine a certaine diffuse notice of things. 1602 — Cornwall 74 b, The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders.

II. 2. Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed: the reverse of confined

11. 2. Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed: the reverse of confined or concentrated.

a 1711 KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 HI. 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffuse. 1737 Whiston Foschus Hist. m. x. § 7 [The water is] cooler than one would expect in so diffuse a place as this. 1759 Johnson in Borneell's Life note, The pomp of wide margin and diffuse masses of nebulous light. 1871 Tynohat. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. v. 131 Floating matter. invisible in diffuse daylight. 1872 HUMLEY Phys. viii. 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations. iective sensations

jective sensations.

† b. fig. Having a wide range, extensive. Obs.

† b. fig. Having a wide range, extensive. Obs.

† constant of the sense of the sense of the spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things.

† c. Bot. 'Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but ehiefly beginning the spirit of the sense of the sense

spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1775 H. Rose Elem. Bot. 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge.

1861 Miss Paatt Flower. Pl. IV. 132 Diffuse Toad-flax.

1870 Hookea Stud.

those which are circumscribed.

1807-26 S. Coofer First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 57 To some cases. the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied.

1874 Roosa Dif. Ear (ed. 2) 120 Diffuse inflammation of the external anditory canal.

1877 Earchers Surg. I. 14 Tendency to erysipelas, pyæmia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

e. Embryol. Applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the villi are scattered.

1888 ROLLESTON & Jackson Anim. Life 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered. or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches.

3. Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, verbose: the opposite of concise or condensed.

bose: the opposite of concise or condensed.

1742 GRAY Let. Poems (1775) 146 [This] is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate. 1783 POTT Chirurg, IVks. II. 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse. 1815 JANE AUSTEN Enima 1. vii, Too strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman. 1842 H. Roceas Introd. Burké's Wks. 47 His style is always full. and in many places even diffuse. 1868 Pref. to Digby's Voy. Medit. 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffuse, dwells upon the wonder.

Diffuse (diffuz), v. Also 6-7 defuse. [f. L. diffus, ppl. stem of diffundère to pour out or away: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. diffuser (15th c. in Hatz.-

Darm.]
I. +1. trans. To pour out as a fluid with wide

1. † 1. trans. To pour out as a finid with wide dispersion of its molecules; to shed. Obs.

1508 Floato, Diffondere, to defuse, to shed. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. iv. i. 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, vpon my flowres Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. Balzac's Lett. 400 A place whereon Heaven defuseth all its Graces.

1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827)

1. Pref. 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those patients.

2. To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. a. (material things, or phy-

a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. a. (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 Spenser, P. Q. II. ii. 4 The ..veneme. Their blood .. infected hath, Being diffused through the senceless tronck. 1601 Holland Ptiny I. 312 The vitall vertue in them. is.. spred and defused throughout the whole body. 1627 May Lucan 1x. (1631) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 Warren Undeliverer 95 The Head diffuseth nerves to the several members. 1666 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. v. 27 The Phenicians. Degan to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1711 Pope Temp. Fame 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 1907 6 Diffuse thy riches among thy friends. 1791 Hamltoo Berthollet's Dyeing II. II. iii, ii. 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 Shelley Demon World 227 Ten thousand spheres diffuse Their lustre through its adamantine gates. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. II. vii. 260 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

b. (immaterial or abstract things).

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spred in our hertes. 1656 Braamall. Replic. vi. 279 The true Catholick Church, diffused over the World. 1689 Shaowell. Bury F. n., His fame is diffus'd throughout the town. 1814 D'Israell Quarrels Auth. (1857) 363 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES Louis XIV, III. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1852 Masson Ess. i. (1856) 32 A heardess man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

c. fig. The reverse of collect or concentrale: to dissipate.

C. Ifg. The reverse of the solution of the sol

neerly; in Pa. spie., Extended or spread out. arch. and poetic.

1671 Milton Samson 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. 1706 Warts Horze Lyr. (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay. 1865—7]. Berestora Miscries Hum. Life (1826) II. xxxiii, After having.. diffused yourself on the sopha. 1815 Shelley Alastor 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink Of that obscurest chasm.

4. intr. (for refl.) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (lit, and fig.).

a 1653 [see Diffusing below]. 1700 S. Parker Six Philos. Ess. 51 It (the Chimist's Fire] does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. a 1711 Ken Hymnarium Poet, Wks. 1721 II. 12 Love. Will all diffuse in Extacy. 1858 Engenius II, 192 In several other parts.. the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing. 1814 Souther Roderick xxi, The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

5. Physics. a. trans. To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. b. intr. Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See Diffusion 5.

diffusion. See DIFFUSED 1.)

a. 1808 Dalton New Syst. Chem. Philos. I. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully. Ibid. 191 When two equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. Graham in L. & E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment. 1849 — in Phil. Trans. (1850) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused.

b. 1831 Graham in L. & E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure. 1849 — in Phil. Trans. (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper bottle, and which had diffused into it from the lower. 1854 Ibid. 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate.

II. † 6. trans. To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. Obs. (Cf. DIFFUSE a. 1; and see also DIFFUSED I.)

render confused or indistinct. Obs. (Cf. DIFFUSE a. 1; and see also DIFFUSED I.)

1605 SHAKS. Lear 1. iv. 2 If but as well [1st Folio will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech defuse.

Hence Diffursing ppl. a.

1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. i. o The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature. 1897 Poor Nellie (1888) 286 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

Diffused (difive zd, poel. -cd), ppl. a. Also 6-7 defused. [f. Diffuse v. + -ED l.]

I. + 1. Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure. [Cf. Diffuse a. 1, Diffuse v. 6.]

1535 Coverolle Isa. xxxiii. 19 So diffused a language, that it mays not be understonde. 1591 Greene Fareu. Folly Ciij b, 1 have seene an English gentleman so defused in his sutes, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1 ii. 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 — Hen. V, v. ii. 61 Sterne Lookes, defus'd Altyre, And enery thing that seemes unnaturall. 1608 Armin Nest Ninn. (1842) 6 The whole lumpe of this defused chaios. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll Treat. 845 There is no divine word (as Tertullian speaketh 1.) so dissolute and defused, that onely the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe.

II. 2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed

II. 2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; + covering a wide range of

over a large area; †covcring a wide range of subjects (obs.).

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God xvi. ii. (1620) 547
Christ.. in whose houses, that is, in whose Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabite. For laphet is diffused. 1644 Digns Nat. Bodies (1645) ii. 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers. 1699 Bentley Phal. Introd. Is Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning. a 1715 Bunker Ovon Time (1766) I. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 Mas. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxvii. 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars. 1882 Vines Sach's Bot. 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

†3. = DIFFUSE a. 3. Obs.

1579 Lyly Euphues (Arb.) 64 In pleadinge [there ought to be]. a difficulte enterannee, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination.

determination

Diffusedly (difiū·zėdli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a diffused manner.

I. +1. Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. Obs.

I. † 1. Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. Obs. [See Diffuse a. 1.]

1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 16 In this stone is .. seene .. the verie forme of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those velye and defusedly. 1588 Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the .. people, although diffusedly. a 1625 Fletcher Nice Valour III. III, Goe not so diffusedly.

11. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly; with interpenetration.

1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., Difusamente, diffusedly. 1611 Cotgr., Ca & Ia, diffusedly, scatteringly. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 303 Till from thy powerful Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetick should diffus'dly pass. 1813 T. Busby Lucretins IV. 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffusedly, files. 1884 Pall Mall G. 13 Sept. 5/1 The heavy metals. are present, though far more diffusedly.

† b. In the wider or extended sense. Obs.

a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. 100 Taking Indah either restrainedly, for the Tribe... or diffusedly, for the nation.

+3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of

nation.

† 3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large. Obs.

1504 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. Cont. (ed. 7) Aiv, As Monte Regio wrote diffusedly, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1604 T. Waight Passions v. iv. 218 Of this more diffusedly in my third booke. 1730 A. Gordon Maffei's Amphith. 193 Those who have diffusedly wrote on Amphitheatres. 1805 Ann. Reg. 1054 [They] have also diffusedly written on Brasil. 1817. J. Lawrence in Monthly Mag. XLVII. 38 Many. will descant most ably, diffusedly, and elegantly, upon the superstructure.

Diffusedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

† 1. Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. Obs. 1611 Corors. Obscurité, obscurite. diffusednesse.

2. The quality of being widely dispersed.

a 16a6 Br. Andewes Serm. (1856) 1. 378 Willing to reduce the diffusedness of our repentance at large to the certainty of some one set time. 1681-2 Boyle New Exp. Ley Noctilica 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Noctilucal Matter. 1747 Edwards Canons Crit. xxii. (1765) 211 It is the diffusedness, or extent of her infection which is here described.

Diffusely (difursi), adv. [f. DIFFUSE a. +

which is here described.

\*\*Diffusely\* (difiā'sli), adv. [f. DIFFUSE a. + -1x 2.] In a diffuse manner.

+1. Confusedly, obscurely. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY Egloges in. (1570) Bivb, Diffusely thou speakest to viderstande.

2. In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide dispension.

dispersion.

dispersion.

1552 Hulder, Diffuselye, diffuse. 1718 Rowe tr. Lucan vi. 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies, c 1839 Landon Ws. (1846) I. 464 The sun colours the sky most deeply and most diffusely when he bath sunk below the horizon. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 189 Centaurea calcitrapa. diffusely branched. 1874 Lonmel's Light 12 The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully,

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of concisely.

1380 Wyclif Serm. cxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 391 It sufficide to Mathew to telle.. biginnynge at Abraham. But Luk.. tellip more diffuseli how man stiep up to God, from Adam to be Trinite. 1662 Glanvill. Lux Orient. xi. (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1783 H. Blaia Lect. xviii. (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1837 Hallam Hist. Lit. iv. in. § 106 That great branch of ethics. has been so diffusely handled by the casuists.. that Grotius deserves.. credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles.

Diffuseness (diffuseries). [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being diffuse; ssp. in speech or literary style, the opposite of conciseness.

1797 Monthly Mag. 111. 46 He.. spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 111. 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 23 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not unfrequently in the Republic. 1802 Speaker 22 Oct. 505/2 Notes. written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

Diffuser (diffuzer). [f. Diffuse v.+-er1]

1. One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad

abroad.

a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. V. 1. 19 (R.) The Holy Gbost.
being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts. 1681

Manningham Disc. conc. Truth 32 (T.) Diffusers of secular learning. 1797 W. Tayloa in Monthly Rev. XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of their unprincipled principles. 1807 Souther Espriella's Lett. III. 96 Women. become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 Arena (Boston) Nov. 707 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light.

2. spec. A contrivance for diffusing air, light, least at a

2. spec. A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc.

1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings. 1891 Truth to Dec. 1242/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers. 1894 Harper's Mag. July 216/2 Patents have been granted for diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

Diffusibility (diffūzībi-līti). [f. DIFFUSIBLE +-ITY.] Capacity of being diffused; esp. in Physics, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Influm. 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere. 1849 [see DiFFUSIBLE]. 1861 Gaaham in Phil. Trans. 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies. possess in common. 1883 Fortn. Rev. 1 Oct. 598 Influenza. is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility.

Diffusible (difūzīb'l), a. Also -able. [f. L. diffūs- ppl. stem of diffundēre to pour out, DIFFUSE + -1BLE: so in mod.F.] Capable of being diffused; spec. in Physics, having the capa-

DIFFUSE + -IBLE: so in mod.F.] Capable of being diffused; spec. in Physics, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid.

1782 CLARK in Med. Commun. 1. 64 note, The infection.. being of an exceedingly diffusable nature. 1794 J. Hutton Philos. Light, etc. 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel. 1811 PINKERTON Petral. 11. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1830 CLINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 65 The volatile oil of Cnipenti is.. n highly diffusable stimulant. 1849 Granam in Phil. Trans. (1850) I A diffusibility like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances. 1864 H. Spencer Biol. I. 19 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

Hence Diffusibleness = DIFFUSIBILITY. 1847 CRAIG, Diffusibleness, diffusibility.

+ Diffusile, a. Obs. rare—0. [ad. L. diffusil-is

+ Diffu sile, a. Obs. rare 0. [ad. L. diffusil-is diffusive, f. diffus- ppl. stem of diffundere to Dif-FUSE.] = DIFFUSIBLE.
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Diffusile, spreading.

Diffusi meter = next.

Diffusio meter = next.

Diffusio meter. [f. L. diffusio diffusion +
METER.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of
diffusion of gases.

1866 Graham in Phil. Trans. CLVI. 399 The diffusiometer, consisting of a plain glass tube..closed at the upper
end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 Nature
XXI. 191 The diffusiometer which I have constructed.

Diffusion. (difusion). Also 6 defusion. [ad. L.
diffusion-em, n. of action from diffundère to pour
out. see Diffusion.

ont: see DIFFUND. Also in mod.F. (1610 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

†1. The action of pouring or shedding forth; outpouring, effusion. Obs.

c 1374 [see 4]. 1626 BACON Sylva § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. a 1631 DONNE in Select. (1840) 49 Diffusion of the Holy Chees.

Species Visible. a 1631 DONNE most.

Species Visible. a 1631 DONNE most.

2. The action of spreading abroad; the condition

1. The action of spreading abroad; the condition

1. The action of spreading abroad; the condition

of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.

1591 Drayton Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf. Habakkuk iii. 6.] 1642 Howelt. For. Trav. (Arb.) 46 The bloud gathering up by an unequall diffusion into the upper parts. 1655 Phil. Trans. I. So A Medium. much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797-1803 Fostra in Life 4. Corr. (1846) I. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 Canto Lect. Drawing iii. 168 To the painter. the diffusion of light. is of high importance. 1842 BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf. II. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

b. The condition of branching out on all sides.

b. The condition of branching out on all sides.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches. 1712 Acotson Spect. No. 414 P 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs.

c. quasi-concr. That which is extended, a dif-

fused extension or extent. rare.

fused extension or extent. rare.

a 1696 Scarburgh Euclid (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmoveable Diffusion every way. 1750 Joinson Rambler No. 36 P 11 The Sea is... an immense diffusion of waters.

† d. In diffusion: in distribution among the members of a body generally; = DIFFUSIVELY b; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. Obs.

1642 Jea. Tayloa Episc. (R.), And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation.

3. fig. Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).

1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 101 P 2 The writer. receives little advantage from the diffusion of his name. 1752 Hume Est. 4 Treat. (1777) I. 224 The universal diffusion of learning among a people. 1834 J. Bowatts Minor Morals, Story Perseverance 146 This diffusion of enjoyment. 1862 Sta B. Bandber Psychol, Ing. 11. 1. 14 The effect which the general diffusion of knowledge produces on society. 1874 Gaeen Short Ilist. viii. § 2. 461 The rapid diffusion of the new doctrines in France. 1875 Gladstone Glean, VI. xlv. 133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many.

4. Of speech or writing: Diffuseness: prolivity

133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many.

4. Of speech or writing: Diffuseness; prolixity,

copiousness of language.

In quot. 1374 (which stands quite alone in point of date) the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring'

the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring of speech.

21374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 247 (296) Nere it that I wilne as now tabregge Diffusioun of speche, I coude almost A thousand olde stories thee alegge. 1779 81 JOHNSON L. P., Akenside, The reader wanders through the gay diffusion, sometimes amazed, and sometimes delighted. 1788 V. KNOX Ess. (1899) I. xliv. 244 Attributing to the former [Demosthenes] conciseness, and to the latter [Tully] diffusion. 1791 Boswell. Tohnson an. 1772 (1816) II. 184, I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffusion, and affluence of conversation. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind. 278 The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration.

5. Physics. The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it; the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical

or interpenentation of two makes which the combination.

1808 Dalton New Syst. Chem. Philos. 1. 191 The diffusion of gases through each other is effected by means of the repulsion belonging to the homogeneous particles.

1831 T. Graham L. 4 E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 175 (On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases.) The diffusion or spontaneous intermixture of two gases in contact is effected by an interchange in position of indefinitely minute volumes of the gases. These replacing volumes of the gases may be named equivalent volumes of diffusion.

1832 Diffusion... takes place both when the fluids are in immediate contact, and when they are separated by porous membranes or other partitions.

1838 A. II. Green Coali.

11 A portion of the carbonic acid is dissipated by diffusion.

1832 Vires Sachs' Bot. 718 The sugar is the migratory product which takes part in the diffusion; the starch-grains are the temporarily stationary product.

6. attrib. and Comb. (chiefly sense 5), as diffusion-apparatus, -buth, -cell, -circle, -coefficient, -instru-

are the temporarily stationary product.

6. altrib. and Comb. (chiefly sense 5), as diffusionapparatus, -bulb, -cell, -circle, -coefficient, -instrument, -phial, -tube, -volume.

1831 Graham in L. & E. Phil. Mag. (1833) 11. 178 A simple instrument which 1 shall call a Diffusion-tube. was filled with hydrogen over mercury, the diffusion or exchange of air for hydrogen instantly commenced, through the minute pores of the stucco. Ibid. 186 The first time a diffusion-bulb is tried, it generally gives the diffusion volume of hydrogen below the truth. 1849 — in Phil. Trans. (1850) 5 The saline solution in the diffusion cell or phial thus communicated freely with about 5 times its volume of pure water. 1858 — Elem. Chem. 11. 612 Another method of determining the diffusion-coefficient of a salt has been devised by Jolly. 1874 Knight Diet. Mech., Diffusion-apparatus, a mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. 1878 Foster Phys. III. il. 399 If the object be. removed farther away from the lens, the rays. . will be brought to a focus in front of the screen, and, subsequently diverging, will fall upon the screen as a circular patch composed of a series of circles, the so-called diffusion circles. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diffusion apparatus, a cell divided into two parts by a porous septum or diaphragm.

Diffusionist. [f. Diffusion + 1st.] One

Diffu sionist. [f. Diffusion + -ist.] One who adheres to a theory of diffusion; also attrib.

1893 Athenæum 25 Nov. 736/3 The most strenuous advo-ate of the diffusionist theory [of folk-tales].

Diffusive (difiū'siv), a. Also 7 defusive. [f. L diffusi-ppl. stem of diffundere to DIFFUSE +-IVE. Cf. F. diffusif, -ive, found 15-16th c., but app. unused in 17-18th c. (Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Having the quality of diffusing (trans.); dis-

1. Having the quality of diffusing (trans.); dispensing or shedding widely or hountifully.

1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon Tras. Dav. Ps. exxxiii. 2
Christ's grace is so diffusive of itself, that it conveys holiness to us. 1641 Milton Ch. Gowl. ii. (1851) 104 So diffusive of knowledge and charity. 1648 Boyle Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 77 It is his [the sun's] Nature to be diffusive of the goods which they enjoy'd. 1714 Beakeley Serm. 1 Tim. i. 2
Wks. 1871 IV. 613 The most ardent and diffusive charity. 1742 R. Blair Grave 611 The big-swoln inundation, Of mischief more diffusive. 1816 Keathner Tran. (1877) I. 149 mole, Matters diffusive of such an extent of moral good.

2. Having the quality of diffusing itself or of being diffused; characterized by diffusion. a. lit. of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; spec. in

material things, or physical qualities, etc.; spec. in

material things, or physical qualities, etc.; spec. in Physics (cf. Diffusion 5).

a 1631 Donne in Scheck. (1840) 89 So are these spices, and incense, and spikenard, of a diffusive and spreading nature, and breathe even over the walls of the garden. a 1656 Br. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 187 Leaven bath. . a diffusive faculty. 1632 Lond. Gaa. No. 1856/5 Cherished. by the diffusive beams of the Sun. 1684. T. Burnet Th. Earth. 1. 26 All liquid bodies are diffusive. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 411 P. 1 Our Sight. may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of Touch. 1727 Thonson Britannia 144 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day. c7750 Shenstone Ruined Abbey 107 His less'ning flock in snowy groups diffusive scud the vale. 1851 Graham in Phil. Trans. CXLI. 48 The diffusive relation of the two bases. 1866 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 31 This important property is called the diffusive power of gases.

b. fig. of immaterial or abstract things.

1634 Habington Castara (Arb.) 100 A common courtier... hath his love so diffusive among the beauties, that man is not considerable. 1677 Galk Crt. Gentiles 1v. 190 Democratie hath a diffusive facultie, as it takes in the concernes and interests of each individual. 1781 Ginson Decl. 4 F. III. 43 The diffusive circle of his benevolence was circumscribed only by the limits of the human race. 1832 Tennyson 'You ask me why' iv, The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread. 1871 SMILES Charac. iii. (1876) 71 The good character is diffusive in its influence.

† 3. Of a body of people: As consisting of members in their individual capacity. The diffusive body is contrasted, by the notion of individually diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective

diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective hody', and, by that of universal participation, with a 'representative body'. The action of the 'diffusive body' is that in which every member of the body shares directly. (Common in 17th c.) Obs.

1642 Answ. to Printed Bk. 11 The election of the diffusive, not of any representative body. 1647 Jer. Taylor Lib.
Proph. is. 161 The incompetency of the Church in its diffusive Capacity to be Judge of Controversies. 1647 Diggs.
Unlaw, Taking Arms ii. 66 If actions of this nature were unwarrantable in the diffusive body, they are so in the representative. 1660 Fuller Mixt Contempl. (1841) 259
The diffusive nation was never more careful in their elections. 1691 T. H[Ale] Acc. New Invent. p. Ixxii, His Majesty and all his People, both representative and diffusive. a 1694 TILLOSON Serm. (1743) 1.259 They are not agreed. where this infallibility is seated; whether in the pope. or a council. or in the diffusive body of Christians.
1718 HICKES & NELSON J. Kettlewell In. x. 212 That the Supreme Power was Fundamentally in the whole Body Diffusive of the People.

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFUSE a. 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Copious, full.)

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFUSE a. 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Copious, full.)

1699 Burnet 39 Art. Pref. (1700) 2 The heaviness...of Stile, and the diffusive length of them, disgusted me. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VIII. XVIII. VIII. 57 Polybius... generally is diffusive enough. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. V. 257, I have .. been unavoidably, and I am afraid tiresomely, diffusive. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Lib. (1892) I. 1. 34 He is less diffusive and more pointed than usual.

†5. Bot. = DIFFUSE a. 2 c. Obs.

1756 Watson in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers.

†6. Difficult to understand, obscure: = DIFFUSE a. I. Obs.

1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xxii, 266 Whereas Turcopolier was so diffusive a name as not worthy the pains of pro-

Diffusively (difiārsivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY2.]

Diffusively (difiū sivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a diffusive manner or condition; see the adj. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 54 It is diffusively good, in as much as it is fit. to bestow good vpon others. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. II. vii. 198 Whether the primitive. Animals. were diffusively created over the habitable or dry Ground as Vegetables were. 1710 Managers' Pro & Con 67 May the Influence of good Examples. be. diffusively prevailing. 1773 J. Allen Serm. St. Mary's Oxford. 18 So diffusively hath this doctrine descended to posterity. 1787 Hawkins Johnson 120 Rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1816 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 543 It branches more diffusively. 1868 Gladstone Tylus. Mandi iii. (1869) 75 Probably Thraciaus existed diffusively, like Pelasgians, among the Greeks. 1869 Mas. Somerville Mohc. Sc. 1. iiii. 110 The particles of the crystals unite diffusively with the water.

the water.

† b. In, or with respect to, the individual mem-† b. In, or with respect to, the individual members; individually, severally; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. Obs. 1644 Narr. Beginnings & Causes War 19 The Subjects of the Kingdome of England diffusively considered cannot take up Armes against the King, and how then can their Representatives assembled in Parliament? 1644 Bp. Maximum Marchael 1644 Bp. Maximum L. Preng. Chr. Kings ii. 25 The people all and every one, diffusively, collectively, representatively. 1710 Bentlev Phil. Lifs. § 35 (T). Exangia. means diffusively the whole community of the Christian name.

Diffusiveness (diffūrsivnes). [f. as prec. +

whole community of the Christian name.

Diffusiveness (difiā'sivnes). [f. as prec. +
NESS.] The quality or condition of being diffusive.
1630 Donne Serm. Ixxii, 726 The extent and Diffusivenesse of this Sinne. 1648 Bovle Seraph. Love iii. (1700) 19
Those. Excellences, which the Diffusiveness of his Goodness, makes him pleased to communicate. 1702 Andrison Dial. Medals iii. 1541 The first fault. that I shall find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness. 1831 Gaaham in L. & E. Phil. Mag. (1833) 11. 356 A certain proportion of each of the mixed gases. corresponding to its individual diffusiveness. 1848 HALLAM Mid. Ages viii. note xi, An Essay ... written with remarkable perspicuity and freedom from diffusiveness. 1848 W. H. RIOEING in Harper's Mag. June 68/1 The natural buoyancy and diffusiveness of smoke.

Diffusivity (diffusiviti). Physics. [f. DIFFU-

Diffusivity (difusiviti). Physics. [f. Diffusive sive +-irx. Cf. activity, conductivity.] Diffusive quality; capacity of diffusion (as a measurable quality of liquids, gases, heat, etc.); =DIffusive

BILITY.

1876 TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. xi. 280 We may speak of the diffusivity of one substance in solution in another.

1881 EVERETT Deschane?'s Nat. Philos. xxxv. 413 'Diffusivity' (to use the name recently coined by Sir Wm. Thomson) measures the tendency to equalization of temperature.

1882 Avature XXVI. 567 'Diffusivity', that is .. conductivity divided by thermal capacity of unit volume.

Diffusor, var. of DIFFUSER.

Diffusor. See PERFUSER.

Difluan: see DIFFLUAN.

Difoil (dai foil), a. nonce-wd. [f. D1-2, after

trefoil, etc.] (See quot.)

1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vi. iii. 20 The elementary structure of all important trees may, I think .. be resolved

into three principal forms: three-leaved..four-leaved..and five-leaved..Or, in well-known terms, trefoil, quatrefuil, cinqfoil.. The simplest arrangement.. in which the buds are nearly opposite in position..cannot, I believe, constitute a separate class.. If it did, it might be called difoil.

Diffy(e, obs. form of DEFY.

Dity(e, obs. form of DEFY.

Dig (dig), v. Forms: 4-6 dyggo(n, 4-7 digge, (5 degge), 6-dig. Pa.t. and pple. digged (4-ide, 5 dygged, deggyd, deghit); also dug (pa. t. 8-, pa. pple. 6-; in 7 dugg). [Found since 14th c.; prob. a. F. diguer, according to Darmesteter properly 'creuser la terre', to dig or hollow out the ground, by extension = 'piquer' to prick or prod, as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manège, diguer un cheval to dig the sure into a horse. as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manege, diguer un cheval to dig the spur into a horse; related to F. digue dike, also to F. digon, digot, into prongs for catching fish and shell-fish, digonner to dig, or pricke (Norm.) Cotgr. Cf. also Da. dige dike, ditch, trench, vb. to raise a dike.

Dig cannot be derived from, or in any way directly related to, OE. die dike, ditch, and dieian to dike, embank, from which it differs both in vowel and final consonant; but if the French derivation be correct, it goes back through F. to the same Teutonic root. It is properly a weak verb, pa. t. and pple. digged, but in 16th c. received a strong pa. pple. dng, analogous to stuck, which since 18th c. has also been used as pa. t.]

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation; to work

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation; to work with a spade or other tool similarly employed.

Locally the word was, and in some cases still is, the technical term for working with a mattock as distinguished from a spade, the latter being 'graving' or 'delving'. Cf. quots. 1530, 1691; also 1611, 1888 in sense 4.

c 1320 Orfeo 239 in Ritson Met. Rom. 11. 258 Now he most bothe digge and wrote, Er he have his fille of rote. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 90 Digge about he vyne rotis. 1387 Tarvisa Highen (Rolls) 111. 159 (Matz.) Pey founde a mannis hede in pat place while pey digged. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 267 Thei schullen dyggen and mynen so strongly. 11440 Fromp. Parr. 1211/ Dyggen, supra in delvyn. c 1440 Gesta Rom. iii. 7 (Harl. MS). He toke a shoville, and dyggyd in the erthe. c 1500 Ballad on Monry in Halliw. Nirgae Poet. 48 The plowman hymselfe dothe dyge and delve In storme, snowe, frost and rayne. 1256 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 120 b, They that dygge for water. 1530 Palson, 516:1, I dygge in the grounde with a mattocke. 1607 DEERER Wh. of Babylon Wks. 1873 II. 107 When mines are to be blowne vp men dig low. 1611 Bible Exod. vii 24 The Egyptians digged round about the riner. 1691 Brokensw in Ray N.C. Words, s.v. Dig, In Vorkshire, they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a Mattock; to grave, with a Spade. c 1755 Donsson Review Blackwell's Mem. Crt. Augustus Wks. X. 183 Mr. Blackwell has neither digged in the field hard by. 1873 C. Robinson N.S. Wales 35 He went so far as to recommend the unemployed miners of Cornwall to come out here and dig for it [gold].

b. Said of animals: to excavate the ground with snout or claws.

b. Said of animals: to excavate the ground with

snout or claws.

1388 WCLIF ISA. XXXIV. 15 There an irchoun hadde dichis ... and diggide aboute [138z dalf, deluede]. 1535 COVERNALE ! Ibid., There shall the hedghogge huylde, digge... and bringe forth his yonge ones. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 122 They [ants] dug deeper and deeper to deposite

c. fig. with allusion to the general sense; also C. Ag. with allusion to the general sense; also spec. to study hard and closely at a subject (U.S.). 1789 Trifler No. 43-549 Youths who never digged for the rich ore of knowledge thro' the pages of the Rambler. 1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba IV. XV. This a well of living waters, Whose inexhaustible bounties all might drink, But few dig deep enough. 1827-8 Harvard Reg. 303 Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug six teen hours per diem. 1869 Louisa M. Alcott Little Women II. xii. 165 Laurie 'dug' to some purpose that year.

2. With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one way into or through some

penetrate or make one's way into or through something by digging; to make an excavation or loosen

thing by digging; to make an excavation or loosen the soil under anything.

1535 COVEROALE Ezek. viii. 8 Thou sonne off man, dygge thorow the wall.

1580 BARET Alv. D. 697 To digge vnder an hill, suffodere montem.

1611 BIBLE 700 xxiv. 16 In the darke they digge through houses.

1622 76 They united themselves by digging through the common walls between house and house.

1793 ADDISON Tran. (J.), The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success.

1832 Examiner 700/2 He seemed to dig into his subject.

1855 Gosse Land & Sea (1874) 5 The little boat ploughed and dug through the green and foaming waves.

1877 Holderness Gloss, Dignito, to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy. II. trans.

3. To penetrate and excavate or turn up (the ground, or any surface) with a spade or similar

c 1340 Cursor M. 6747 (Trin.) Peof hous breking or diggyng ground If mon him smyte [etc.]. 138a Wyclif Ezek, viii. 8 Sone of man, dig the wal; and whanne Y hadde thurs diggide the wal, o dore aperide. 1608 Shaks. Fer. 1. iv. 5 Who digs hills because they do aspire. 1697 Dryden Eneid Y. (R.), A ray nous yulture.. still for the growing liver diggid his breast.

b. Said of an animal penetrating and turning up

b. Said of an animal penetrating and (the ground) with its snout, etc.

1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cii. (1495) 847 The mole hathe a snowe... and dyggeth therwyth the eithe and castyth vpp that he dyggyth.

1697 Droesn Virg. Georg.

41\*-2

11. 398 The bristled Boar . . New grinds his arming Tusks, and digs the Ground.

4. spec. To break up and turn over (the soil) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage.

4. spec. To break up and turn over (the soft) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage. (See sense 1 as to technical use in quot. 1888.)

1388 WYCLIF ISA. V. 6 It [a vineyard] schal not be kit, and it schal not be diggid, and breris and thorners schulen growe vp on it. 1552 [see Diggids ovbl. sb. 1]. 1380 BARET Alv. D. 697 That the ground should be dug three foote deepe. 1611 BIBLE ISA. VII. 25 And on all hilles that shalbe digged with the mattocke. 1715 DESAGLIERS Fires Improv. 114 Suppos'd to have been digged four Inches deep. 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Wordsbk., Dig. V.I., to work ground with a mattock. Ground is never said to be dug with a spade. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY Verandah in N. Guinca 200 The first moon is spent in digging the ground.

† b. To till (a plant) by this operation. Obs. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 54 We..sholde not onely dygge our vyne wele by compunctyon. 1577 B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb. II. (1596) 83 The plants of a yeere... must bee discretely digged and dounged. 1636 Bacon Sylvia \$622 The Vines... are... so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes.

† c. with together. Obs.
1398 TREVISA Barth. de P. R. XIII. XXIX. (Tollem. MS.), On his rigge pouder and erbe is gaderid, and so digged to gederes, bat herbes and smale tren and busches groweb beron, so bat be gret fische semeb an ylonde.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by

gederes, bat herbes and smale tren and husches groweb beron, so bat be gret fische semeb an ylonde.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging; to hollow out; to excavate.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 159 (Mätz.) Some diggeb caues and dennes. 1388 Wyclie Nom. xxi. 8 The pit which the princes diggiden [1381 delueden, doluen]. 12400 Destr. Troy 17363 Pai droppe in the dike bai deghit have for vs. 1430 Lyoc. Min. Poems 113 (Mätz.) To here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd. 1535 Coveroale Gen. xxi. 30, I haue dygged this well. 1599-80 North Plutareh, Lucullus 569 (Wright Bible Word-bk.) So did Xerxes..cause..a channell to be digged there to passe his shippes through, 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. 1v. v. 11 Then get thee gone, and digge my grane thy selfe. 1606 Proc. agst. Late Trailors 7 To digge a certain mine under the sayd House of Parliament. 1653 Holcroft Procopius 11. ix. 49 Anciently there was no passage through, but in time a way was dig'd through it. 1697 W. Dampier Voy. I. 85 In working their Canoas hollow, they cannot dig them so neat and thin [with stone hatchets]. — Ibid. 215 Making a Canoa. Then again they turn her, and dig the inside. 1796 H. Hustra tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1790) I. 2 The child, who, with a shell, had dug a hole in the sand, to hold the water of the Ocean. 1853 Sia H. Douclas Millit. Bridges (ed. 3) 17 Torrents. dig for themselves beds approaching to that form. 1864 H. Answorm Yolin Law 1, iv. (1881) gr He., is ever digging mines under our feet.

6. To obtain or extract hy excavation; to exhume, unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. from, out of.

unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. from,

unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. from, out of.
c1350 Will. Palerne 2243 pat werkmen forto worche ne wonne pidere sone, Stifly wip strong tol ston stifly to digge.
1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 271 (Mätz.) In Gallia bep many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. 1565-73
Coofer Thesaurus, Argilletum..a place where clay is digged. 1601 Holland Pilmy xviii. xvii. (Wright Bible Word-bk.), This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 11. it. 172. I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Wales (R.), Metalls elsewhere are digged..out of the bowells of the land. 1663 Grenter Counsel Diva, Chalk..is daily digged here at home. 1698 Cuoworra Intell. Syst. 681 To declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg. 1682 R. Burron Curios. (1684) 30 Rocks out of which the Tinn is digged. 1726 Leon Albert's Archit. 1. 31 We are.. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn. 1837 W. Irving Capt. Bonneville II. 221 The Indians.. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. Mod. The cottagers were busy digging their potatoes.

b. To dig a badger.
1750 Paillips (ed. Kersey), To Dig a Badger (in the Hunter's Language) is to raise or dislodge him. 1721-1800 in Balley. 1869 Lousdale Gloss., Dig, to start a badger.
17 To put and cover up (in the ground, etc.) by digging or delving; to bury. Cf. dig in, II b.
1530 Palisa. 1661, I wyll dygge this dogge in to the grounde somwhere for feare of stynkyng. 2607 Torsell. Serpents (1658) 797 All the Winter time they dig themselves into the earth. 1647 Trape Comm. Matt. v. 15 Such idle servants as .. dig their talents into the earth.

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 107 As though a sworde were ofte

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 107 As though a sworde were ofte
digged and thrust twise or thrise in one place of the bodie.

1831 L. Hunt Sir R. Esher (1850) 258 Deligbting, as he
went over the noble Lord, to dig his knuckles in his back.

1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. xi. 77 We.. dug our feet firmly into
the snow. 1883 F. M. Praro Contrad. i, He dug his hands
into his pockets, and lounged off. 1893 Szous Trav. S. E.
Africa 37, I dug my spurs into my horse's ribs.

9. To spur (a horse) vigorously [= F. diguer un
cheval]; to thrust, stab, prod; to give (any one)
a sharp thrust or nudge (in the ribs, etc.).

1530 Palsgr. 516/t, I dygge my horse in the sydes with
my spores. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. (Arb.) 102 You
shoulde have sene children..digge and pushe theire mothers
under the sides. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary II. iii, Gamble
thyself at once out of my sight, Or I will dig thee with my
dagger. 1881 Mrs. P. O'Donogure Ladies on Horseback
68, I dug him with my spur, and sent him at it. 1889
Farmer Americanisms, To dig a man in the ribs, is to
give bim a thrust or blow in the side.

III. In comb. with adverbs. 8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into.

III. In comb. with adverbs.

10. Dig down. a. trans. To bring down or

cause to fall by digging.

1526-34 Tisoale Rom. xi. 3 Lorde, they have .. dygged doune [so 1611 and 1881 R.V.] thyn alters. 1580 BARET Alv.

D. 688 To digge downe, defodio. a 1619 Fotherby Alkeom.
II. vii. § 4 (1622) 268 Wicked Citizens... doe overthrow their owne Cities, and digge downe their Walls.

b. To lower or remove by digging or excavating.
1591 Spenser Virg. Guat 46 Mount Athos.. was digged downe. 1778 Bp. Lowth Transl. Isa. (ed. 12) Notes 313
She ordered the precipices to be digged down.

11. Dig in. † a. trans. To pierce, stab, penetrate. Obs. (Cf. 9.) b. To put in and cover up by digging. (Cf. dig into in 7.)
1530 Palsgr. 516/1, He hath dygged hym in nat withstandyng his almayne ryvettes. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 402/2 The dung.. may be dug in without fermentation for most kitchen-garden crops.

c. To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply.

To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply. (Cf. 8.)

1885 Sat. Rev. 6 June 765/2 [Dæmons].. laughing with glee if the.. rider cursed or dug in the spurs.

12. Dig off. trans. To cut off by digging. rare.
1555 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 46/1 He attempted to dig the 1sthmus off from the Continent.
13. Dig out. a. trans. To take out, thrust out,

extract or remove by excavation. (Cf. 6.)

extract or remove by excavation. (Cf. 6.)

1388 Wyclif Jób iii. 21 As men diggynge... out [1382 delnende out] tresour. 1526 Tindale Gal. iv. 15 Ye wolde
have digged [1534 plucked] out youre awne eyes, and hane
geven them to me. 1580 Baret Ah. D 697 To digge out
oneseies, elidere alicuit oculos. 1667 Millon P. L. 1. 690 Soon
had his.. crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And
dig'd out ribs of Gold. 1772 Hutton Bridges 94 The sand
having been previously digged out for that purpose. 1847-78
HALLIWELL, Dig out, to unearth the badger.
fig. 1864 R. B. Kimball Was he successful? Il xi. 259
It was their habit to go over their lessons together, after
Chellis had 'dug out' his.
b. To excavate, to form by excavation. Cf.
DUG-OUT (canoe).

DUG-OUT (canoe).

1748 Relat. Earthq. Lima Pref. 9 These usually were Caves, or Hollows dug-out in the Mountains.

c. intr. To depart, elope, (U. S. collog.).

1884 S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) Adv. Hucklebury Finn (Farmer Amer.), Then I jumped in a canoe, and dug out for our place...as hard as I could go. 1888 Detroit Free Press 21 July (Farmer Amer.), She dug out last night with a teamster.

14. Dig up. a. trans. To take or get out of

14. Dig up. 2. trans. To take or get out of the ground, etc., by digging or excavating; to exhume, disinter, unearth. To dig up the hatchet, to renew strife: see HATCHET. (Ci. 6.)

1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 107 He [John the Baptist] was buryed at Samarie. And there let Julianus Apostata dyggen him vp. 1415 Seven Sag. (P.) 1126, I se a gras of grete solas, Were hyt dyggyd uppe by the rote, Of many thyngs hit myght be bote. 1535 Coveracae Job iii. 21 Those that dygge vp treasure. 1588 Sharks. Tit. A. v. i. 135 Oft haue I dig'd vp dead men from their graues. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth II. (1723) &I There are dig'd up Trees. in some Northern Islands, in which there are at this Day growing no Trees at all. 1720-7 Swift Gulliver II. vii. 160 Huge bones and skulls, casually dug up in several parts of the kingdom. 1858 GLENNY Gard. Everyday Bk. 26/11 Jerusalem Artichokes, Dig them up if it be not done already. 1889 FARMER Amer., To dig up the hatchet, a phrase decidedly Indian in origin. This [the hatchet] was buried to signify the putting away of strife; and digging up the hatchet, meant a renewal of warfare. If the Total Bille Prov. xvi. 27 An vingodly man diggeth vp euill: and in his lips there is a burning fire. 1861 BRIGHT Sp. India 19 Mar., A Committee to dig up all the particulars of our supposed perils.

b. To excavate, break up or open by digging.

ticulars of our supposed perils.

b. To excavate, break up or open by digging.

1551 Robinson tr. More's Utof. n. (Arb.) 73 Kyng Utopus
.caused .xv. myles space of vplandyshe grounde .. to be
cut and dygged vp and so brought the sea rounde aboute
the land. 1503 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1. iii. 27 If I digg'd vp
thy forefathers Graues, And hung their rotten Coffins vp in
Chaynes. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 132 The English
government would be unable to equip a fleet without digging
up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous
particles from the walls.

c. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging: said esp. of a place not previously or recently

ging: said esp. of a place not previously or recently dug.

ong.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. VI. 109 Dikeres & delucres digged vp be balkes. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), You cannot dig up your garden too often. 1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades. 1889 BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms (1890) 7 He dug up a little garden in front.

Hittle garden in front.

Hence Digged (digd), Digging 191. adjs.

c 1304 P. Pl. Crede 504 Pat was be dygginge devel bat dreccheb men ofte. 1552 HULDET, Dygged, fossitius. 1616
SUSPL. & MARKH. Country Farme 302 In a well husbanded and digd ground. 1617 Janua Ling. 170 Souldiers..lie in digged trenches.

Dig, sb. 1 Also 9 (Sc.) deg. [f. prec. vb.]

11. An act of digging; the plunging or thrusting (of a spade, or the like) into the ground.

1887 Fall Mall G. 15 Oct. 11/1 The price which is obtained for the excavated sand. just meets the expense of the dig out.

1884 Contemp. Rev. Jan. 66 At each 'dig' four sets of forks are thrust into the ground.

2. A definite depth or quantity to be dug out.

1880 Pail News Sent 6/4 For every 'dig' are is to be

1800 Daily News 4 Sept. 6/4 For every 'dig' 30s, is to be paid to the gang. The 'dig' is to be 9 ft, measured from where the crane plumbs in the batchway.

3. A tool for digging; a mattock, pick-axe, etc. 1674-01 Rav N. C. Words, Dig, a Mattock. 1877 Holderness Gloss.; Dig, a mattock; a navvy's pick. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dig, an instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a stub-dig. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

4. A thrust, a sharp poke, as with the clbow, fist,

4. A thrust, a snarp poke, as with the chow, list, or other part of the body.

1819 Moore Tom Crib's Mem. 51 While ribbers rung from each resounding frame, And divers digs, and many a ponderous pell. 1833 GAT R. Gibhaize I. 127 (Jam.) Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT College Life xxxi. (Stratm.) Brunt gave him a hard dig in the ribs. 1855 Browning Holy-Cross Day v, Somebody deal him a dig in the paunch. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xvi. 117 A vigorous dig of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion.

motion.

b. fig. (Cf. hit sb.)

1840 Hood Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Balliii, Thus
Tories like to worry the Whigs. Giving them lashes,
thrashes and digs. 1884 Pall Mall G. 15 Mar. 1/2 The
Opposition... caring absolutely for nothing except how to
get a dig at the fellows who are in. 1887 E. J. Goooman
Too Curious ix, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank.

get a dig at the fellows who are in. 1887 E. J. Goooman Too Curious ix, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank.

5. A. diligent or plodding student. (U.S. Students' slang.)

1849 Let. to Yng. Man 14 The treadmill. might be a useful appendage to a college, not as a punishment, but as a recrention for digs. 1851 N. V. Lit. World 11 Oct. (Bartlett) There goes the dig. . How like a parson he eyes his book! 1894 N. V. Weekly Witness 12 Dec. 2/2 The student who earnestly pursues his scholastic studies is held to be a scrub, or grind, or dig.

Dig, 5b. 2 Obs. exc. dial. A duck.

1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 9 pandon for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus. 1a 1500 Chester Pl., Deluge 189 Heare are doves, diggs, drakes, Redshankes, runninge through the lakes. 1611 Corga., Anette, a Ducke, or Dig. 1565 Inventory in Earwaker Poultrey, &c., Sandback (1890) 135 Three Digs and a Drake. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dig, a duck.

b. Comb., as dig-bird, Lancash., a young duck

a duck.
b. Comb., as dig-bird, Lancash., a young duck (Halliwell); dig-meat, duckweed (Chesh. Gloss.).

Digallic (doigælik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Gallic.] In Digallic acid, which has the composition of two molecules of gallic acid, minus

one equivalent of water.

1877 Watts Fownes' Chem. (ed. 12) II. 547 Gallotannic Acid, Digallic Acid or Tannin. occurs in large quantity in nut-galls. and many other plants.

Digamist (di-gamist). [f. as DIGAMY + -IST.]

A man or woman who has married a second time. A man or woman who has married a second time.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Digamist, . one that marries after his first wives death. a 1660 HAMMOND Wks. 1.

1597 (R.) The digamist, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another. 1706 HEANE Collect, 9 Nov., I can say no more of this Bp. than yt in complyance wth ye Fashion of ye Age he is a digamist. 1869 Lecky Europh. Mor. (1877) II. 327 Digamists', according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

+ b. = BIGAMIST. Obs. (So F. digame, Cotgr.).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Digamist, one that hath had two

es together

Wives together.
† **Dirgamite**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

\* **Thirdy and Second Mosses & Aaron** (1655) 238 Persons marrying after such divorcements, were reputed digamites, that is, to have two husbands or two wives.

\*\*Of4-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of4-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of3-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of4-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of3-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of4-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of3-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

\*\*Of4-8\*\* Blooms\*\*

afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having

afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having been gradually lost from the literary language. It was a consonant, probably equivalent to English w; in the Italian alphabets derived from Greek, it appears to have passed through the power of consonantal v, to that of f, its value in the Roman alphabet: see F. It was lost in Ionic and Attic before the date of the earliest known monuments, but it occurs in inscriptions in all the other dialects down to late times, and it was also retained in the literary remains of Holic, whence the appellation Holic digamma or letter. Though not written in classical Greek, it can be restored on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as fépyer, work, Aifé dative of Zeós, etc.

on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as fέργον, work, Διf dative of Zevs, etc.

It523 HULOET, F letter among the latines is called Digamma. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurns, Digamma, the letter F. Cicero useth it for his maner of Formium beginning with F.] 1638 M. LISTER Fourn. Paris (1699) 50 (Stanford) His new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the Eolique to express V Consonant. 1717-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., This letter F is derived to us from the Romans, who borrowed it from the Eolians; among whom it is called digamma, or double gamma, as resembling two I's, one over the other. 1744 Pope Dune. IV. 218 Tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Digamma, and o'ertops them all. 1814 Jamieson Hermes Scyth. 1 iv. 41 It has been thought that the Aeolic digamma approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 Stoddam approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 Stoddam approached Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the 1st book of his Antiquities. 1857 Birch Ane. Pottery (1858) II. 17 The use of the digamma is continued on Doric vases both of this Ithe second year of the 94th Olympiad] and even of a later age.

Digammate (deigamma: see -ATE 2.] = next. 1864 in Webster.

Digammated (deigae·meto), ppl. a. [f. as

**Digammated** (doigne méted), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ATE 3 +-ED.]

1. Spelt with or having the digamma.

1803 Edin. Rev. July 315 The conjunction 180, and, . is a digammated word.

1805 VALPY Grk. Gram. (1818) 151 A

short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammated vowel. 1863 J. Hadley Ess. (1873) iv. 56 It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammated Iliad. 1882 R. C. Jean Life Bentley 152 The number of digammated roots in Homer is between thirty and forty.

DIGAMMIC.

2. Formed with a figure like the digamma, as the digammated cross, a phallic symbol.

+ Diga mmic, a. Obs. [f. DIGAMMA + -Ic.] Of

r belonging to a digamma.

1817 G. S. FABER Eight Diss. (1845) I. 134 The Anakim or (with the digammic prefix) Fanakim.

Digamous (digamos), a. [f. L. digam-us, a. Gr. δίγαμοs that has been married twice (f. δι-, Dt-2 twice + γάμοs marriage) + -0US.]

1. Married a second time; that contracts a second marriage after the death of the first spouse; of the

nature of digamy.

1864 in Webster. 1868 Milman St. Paul's xi. 302 A digamous Bishop could hardly be more odious to Elizabeth.

2. Bot. = Androoynous.

1883 Syd. See, Lex., Digamous, having both sexes on the same flower-cluster.

Digamy (di gămi). [ad. L. digamia, a. Gr. διγαμία a marrying twice, f. δίγαμ-ος: see Dioa-Mous and -Y.]

1. Digamous condition or state; second marriage;

re-marriage after the death of the first spouse.

re-marriage after the death of the first spouse.

1635 Pagirt Christianogr. App. 17 The ordinary Priests marry once, Digamy is forbidden them. 1672 Cave Prim. Chr. 11, v. (1673) 83 Three sorts of Digamy or Second Marriages. 1672-5 Comber Compl. Temple (1702) 220 Digamy, as well as Marrying after a Divorce while the former Wife lives, are forbid under the Gospel. 1755 Johnson, Digamy, second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as bigamy, having two wives at once. 1869 Lecky Europ, Mor. II. v. 346 Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as 'a decent adultery'.

4.2 — RIGAMY v. having two wives at the same

+ 2. = BIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same

T 2. = DIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same time. Obs.

1638 Str. T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 39 The Antick Romans, who.. so hated Digamy (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married). 1761-66 BAILEV, Digamy, a being married to two Wives at the same Time.

Digastric (doigne strik), a. and sb. Anat. [ad. mod.L. digastric-us, f. Gr. δι-, D1-2 + γαστήρ, γαστρ- belly: cf. Gastrio. In F. digastrique 'hauing two bellies' Cotgr. 1611.]

A. adi. 1. Having two parts swelling like bellies; spec. applied to muscles having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinons part, as that of the lower

nn intervening tendinons part, as that of the lower jaw; see B.

1731 Bailey, Digastric, that has a double belly.

1732 Bailey, Digastric, that has a double belly.

1732 Monro Anal. Bones 102 Where the digastric Muscle of the lower Jaw has its Origin.

1872 Huxley Phys. vii. 175 There are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

2. Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw: see B.

1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 53 On the inside of, and behind, the mastoid process, is a longitudinal depression named the Digastric Groove, on account of its giving attachment to the muscle of that name.

1840 J. Ellis Linat.

28 The digastric nerve, the largest of the three branches of the portio dura. is distributed by many filaments to the under surface of the posterior helly of the digastric.

1842 E. Wilson Anal. Vade M. (ed. 2) 49 Upon the inner side of the root of the mastoid process is the digastric fossa.

18 sb. (Also in L. form digastricus.) A muscle

B. sb. (Also in L. form digastricus.) A muscle of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities,

of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle.

It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and earry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition. (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

1696 PHILLIPS, Digastric, a double-bellied Muscle, which ending in. the Chin, draws it downward. 1746 J. Parsons Hum. Physiognomy i, 30 It serves .. to assist the Digastric in opening the Jaws. 1872 MIVART Elem. Anat. 286 The digastric is a muscle with two fleshy bellies, with a median tendon. 1881 Athenaum 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digastric.

Digastric.

**Digeneous** (doi/dz $\bar{v}$ nios), a. [f. Gr.  $\delta i \gamma \epsilon \nu \dot{\eta} s$  of double or doubtful sex (f.  $\delta i$ -, D i-z+  $\gamma \dot{\epsilon} \nu o s$ ,  $\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon$ -

thind, race, sex) + -ous.]
 Of two sexes, bisexual. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.
 Of or pertaining to the Digenea, a division of the trematode worms or flukes.

Digenesis (doi,dge'nèsis). Biol. [mod.L., f. Gr. δι-, Di-² + γένεσις generation.] Successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual.

1876 Beneden's Anim. Parasites 102 This phenomenon has been known by the name of alternate generation; we have called it digenesis. 1883 in Syd. Sec. Lex.

Digenetic (doi/dz/ne-tik), a. [f. as prec. + Gr. -γενετικόs, f. γένεσιs.] Relating to or characterized by digenesis by digenesis.

183 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digenetic worms, parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms. 1890 E. R. Lankester Adv. Science 265 Whether the female... belonged to a parthenogenetic or digenetic brood. Ibid. 266 In Artemia salina parthenogenetic alternate with digenetic broods.

**Digenite** (di dzinoit). Min. [mod.f. Gr.  $\delta i - \gamma \epsilon \nu \eta s$  of doubtful sex or kind + -ITE.] A variety

γενής of doubtful sex or kind + -ite.] A variety of Chalcocite or copper-glance.

1850 Dana Min. 509. 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. 11, 323.

Digenous (did3/nos), a. [irreg. f. Gr. δι- two + γένος kind, racc + -ous.] Of two sexes, bisexual, 1884 Sedewick tr. Claus' Zool. 1. 97 The digenous or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism.

Hence **Di'geny**, digenous reproduction.

1833 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

+ **Diger**, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. digér-er (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diger-ère to DIGEST.]

trans. = DIGEST v.

trans. = Digest v.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirwrg., A pyt wherin the nourysshynge blode commynge fro the lyner is dygered.
1597 Lowe Chirurg. (1634) 103 Such things as have the virtue to discusse, diger, and dry lightly, and not humect.

† Digerate, v. Obs. rare. [f. as piec. +-ATE3.]
1rans. To digest. Hence Digerating ppl. a.
1634 T. Jounson Parry's Chirurg. xviu. xvii. (1678) 426
They must be strengthened with hot and digerating things.

† Digerent, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [ad. L. digerand-rapers. pp. 10. of diger-fre to Digest.]

TD'gerent, a. and so. Oos. rare. [ad. L. digerent-em, pres. ppl. of diger-ère to DIGEST.]

A. adj. Digesting.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestine [printed -ure] for our intent, Is virtual heate of the matter digerent. 7555 Johnson, Digerent, adj., that which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

B. sb. A medicine or agent that promotes digestion of the proposed of the proposed of the promotes digestion of the proposed of the promotes digestion digestion digestion digestion digestion digestion digestion digestio

B. sb. A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or suppuration.

1731 Balley, Digerents (with Physicians) Medicines which digest or ripen.

1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol.

215 Digerents... medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and nicers.

Digest (doirdgest), sb. Also 5dy-, 7dis-. [ad. L. digesta 'matters digested', a name given to various collections of writings arranged and distributed under heads; n. pl. of digest-us, pa. ppl. of digerere: see Dioest v. The appearance of the senses in English, does not correspond in order to the original development.]

original development.]

1. A digested collection of statements or information; a methodically arranged compendium or summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or

other written matter.

other written matter,

1555 Braiam Address to Reader in Lydgate's Chron.

Troy, The verye trouthe therof is not to be had in theyr
dygestes, 1665 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xv. § 1. 58 The
Disposition . of that Knowledge .. consisteth in a good
Digest of Common Places, 1789 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859)
111. 14 This is n very elegant digest of whatever is known
of the Greeks. 1825 Macaulay Ess., Millon (1854) 1. 2/1

His digest of scriptural texts. 1854 H. Miller Sch. §
Schm. (1858) 313 Those popular digests of geological science
which are now so common.

2. Jany An abstract, or collection in condensed

22. Law. An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law, systematically arranged.

a 1626 Bacon (title) An Offer to King James, of a Digest to he made of the Laws of England.

1621 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1693) 471 Digests, 1622 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1693) 471 Digests, 1623 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1693) 471 Digests, 1623 W. Robertson Comm. I. 66 Out of these three laws. king Edward the confessor extracted one uniform law or digest of laws. 1793 J. WILSON in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1833) IV. 388 A digest of the laws of the United States. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. x) I. 126 Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his Digest, states the case in Dyer as having decided that [etc.], 1869 Rawlinson Ame. Hist. 357 The code of the Twelve Tables. was a most valuable digest of the early Roman law.

b. spec. The body of Roman laws compiled from the carlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English.) 2. Law. An abstract, or collection in condensed

b. spec. The body of Roman laws compiled from the carlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English.)

1387 Traevisa Higden (Rolls) 111. 255 Iustinianus ... made and restored be lawes of digest.

1530 Palsor. 212 Digest.

2427 The lawes and constitutions of princes. Jounde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes.

1660 Burney Képô. Δώρου (1661) 215 All they read in the Pandects, Digests and Codes in the Statute and common Law-books.

1845 Graves Roman Law in Encycl. Mertop. 76217 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest.

1884 Graves Roman Law in Encycl. Mertop. 76217 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest.

1885 Graves Roman Law in Encycl. Mertop. 76217 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest.

1885 Traevisa Barth. 1886) 306 Ifyou take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages. you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum.

13. DIGESTION. Obs.

1388 Treevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. ii. (M.S. Bodl. 3738) Yf a plante shall be durable: it nedyth that it have humour wighthoult good digestion wydre sone in grete colde. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 29 h, Some gine meate, but leaue it no disgest, Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre.

1 Digest, pfl. a. Obs. Also 6 Sc. dec. [ad. L. digest-us, pa. ppl. of digest/ret to Digest.]

1 as pa. pfle. and adj. Digested.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. Ixxiv. (1495) 648 Green frute and rawe and not dygest greue bodies and make them swell. 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 195 (Mātz.) Whan Phebus entrith in the Ariete, Digest humoures upward doon hem dresse. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 6 Take be beste horse dounge bat may be had bat is weel digest.

2 adj. Composed, settled, grave. Sc.

1500-20 Dunaar Poems x. 30 Sing Ia haly kirk, with mynd degest. Pti

1513 Douglas Æneis XII. i. 45 Kyng Latyn tho with sad and degest mynd To hym answeris. 1585 Jas. I Ess. Poesie (Arb.) 67 With gracis grave, and gesture maist digest. a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems I. 21 Sa grave, sa gracious, and digest.

Digest (di<sub>1</sub>dze·st, doi-), v. Forms: a. 5-6 degest(e, 5-digest, [6 dejest, dygest, Sc. degeist). β. 5 desgest(e, 6-7 (9 dial.) disgest, 7 disjest. [f. L. digest-, ppl. stem of diger-tre to carry asunder, separate, divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, f. di-=dis-(D1-1) apart, asunder + gerère to carry. Cf. OF. digester (15th c. in Godef.). A parallel form with the prefix as dis-was frequent in the 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French

LIE PTEIN AS MIS ITCQUENT IN THE 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French modifications des-, de-, are found.]

† 1. trans. To divide and dispose, to distribute.
a. 1578 Banister Hist. Man v., 71 Two Nerues... are digested into the bottome of the ventricle. 1610 Mirr. Mag., 763 (T.), I did digest my bands in battell-ray. c 1611.
Chapman Hiad xvi. 187 All these digested thus In fit place by the mighty son of royal Peleus. 1650 Fuller Piscak III. xi. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized into severall streets is most certain. 1675 fuller Piscak III. xi. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized horse, which, being digested into troops [etc.].

B. 1579 Fenton Guicciard. III. (1599) 116 Afore this nauic could be disgested into order and point.

† b. To disperse, dissipate. Obs.
a. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werkunge 1. 1264 Some of his louers. Gaue hym theyr counseyll. unto melody all thoughtes to degest. a 1547 Henry VIII in Lancham's Let. Pref. (1871) 149 Company me thynkes then best, All thoughtes k fancys to deiest. 1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 9 The quhilkis humours nocht beand degeistit, mycht be occasione to dul their spreit. 1747 Bradler Fam. Dict. S.v. Bath, It does by insensible transpiration digest and dissipate superfluous humours.

B. 1565 Satir. Poems Reform. I. 25 Some meane that

by insensible transpiration of the humours.

\$\beta\$. 1565 Satir. Poems Reform. i. 25 Some meane that may this greves disgest. 1604 T. Wright Passions v. ii. 160 Musicke... (to) rectifie the blood and spirits, and consequently disgest melancholy.

2. To dispose methodically or according to a

system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually

system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually with condensation; to classify.

a. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arch).28 He told thees thynges the whiche here after be digestyd and wreten. 1562 Act 5 Eliz. c. 4 § 1 The Substance of .. the said Laws .. shall be digested and reduced into one sole Law and Statute. 1668 HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgen. 8 The Civil Law is digested into general Heads. 1704 Swiff Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc. (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order, or correct the Stile. 1701 ROSWELL JOANSON an. 1738, The dehates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. xx. § 1. 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code. 1875 E. White Life in Christ II. xiii. (1876) 152 To digest these testimonies into definite forms.

forms.

8. 1576 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 68 A strange deuise, and sure my Lord wil laugh To see it so desgested in degrees. 1676 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 358 Purposely to disgest some notes for the press.

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind;

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind; to consider, think or ponder over.

a. c1450 Herry on Test. Cres. (R.), Than this proceeded Saturne & the None Whan they the mater ripely did degest. c1470 Herry Wallace viii. 1430 Wer or pes, quhat so yow likis best, Lat your hye witt and gud consaill degest. 1548 Hall Chron. 20 When the kying had long digested and studied on this matter. 1614 Br. Hall Kecoll. Treat. 934 When he had somwhat digested his thoughts, and considered. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 130 I digested a plan for the keeping our accounts and correspondence. 1855 Prescott Philip II, I. II. xi. 261 The regent was busy in digesting the plan of compromise.

§. 1404 Fariyan Chron. vi. cevii. 221 Whanne kyage Henry had well desgested in his mynde the wrongful trouble that he. hadde put the duke vito. 1637 Herwood Royal King 1. Wks. 1874 VI. 11 Come to horse, And, as we ride, our farther plots disgest.

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines for assimilation by the system; see Ingestion 1.

a. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99/2 To Digeste, digerere. 1526 Piller. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 102, XII baskettes of breedes that they coude not eate and digest. 1580 Lviv. Enphuses (Arb.) 468, I digested the Pill which had almost choak me. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. 4 Min. Introd., The skinne... even of rosted pigge... can hardly be well digested of a strong stomach. 1789 Mrs. Plozzi Journ. France 1. 7 The cattle... cannot digest tobacco. 1842 A. Comar Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 363 To diminish the food to such a quantity as the system requires and the stomach can digest.

B. a 1536 Tinoale Wks. 234 (R.) That thy stomacke shall disgeste the meate that thou puttest into it. 1593 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 10a, It is... a hard matter to digest salt meates at Sea. 1600 RowLands Let. Humours Blood vi., 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 482 To disgest or digest what one eats. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Disgest, to digest. 1892 Northumbid. Gloss., Disgest. b. absol.

D. absol.

1530 PALSGR. 516/1 He maye boldely eate well, for he dygesteth well. c1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1054 A body. may nat degeste without holdying that mete. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 412 Every lower facultie... whereby the hear, see, smell. digest, assimilate. 1707 FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch 85 Fishes and Birds want a Diaphragm, and yet Digest well. 1840 CLOUGH Amours de Voy. II. 39 Each has to eat for himself, digest for himself.

C. Applied to the action of insectivorous plants. 1875 DARWIN Insectiv. Pl. xiii. 311 Mrs. Treat.. informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 100 The power..

of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment. known in the case of the peculiarly-formed leaves of

d. intr. (for refl.) Of the food: To undergo

digestion.

digestion.

1574 Hyll. Conject. Weather iv, Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they.. smally nourish and hardly disgest. 1586 Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl. iv. iv, Fall to, and never may your meat digest. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. i. i. 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests. without any intention of mind to assist their actings. 184-6 Pathoge Angel in H. i. ix. Prol. iii, The best farel, Wanting this natural condiment. will not digest.

trans. To cause or promote the digestion of

(food).

(food).

1607 MIDDLETON Five Gallants 11. iii, It comes like cheese after a great feast, to disgest the rest. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) II. 76 French wines may be said but to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that disgests. 1735 Pore Odyss. 18. 409 Drain this goblet, potent to digest.

† f. To digest the stomach: to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf. DEFY v. 2 1 b.

c 1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 947 Youre souerayne aftir mete his stomak to digest yef he wille take a slepe hym self bere for to rest. 1596 Sia J. SMYTHE in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 91 Drynckinge wynes dyvers tymes to disgest and

(Camden) 91 Drynckinge wynes dyvers tymes to disgest and comforte my stomacke.

5. fg. and transf. (from the digestion of food).

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 341 He maketh suche to love learning . as before coulde by no meanes digest it. 1601

SHAKS. Jul. C. I. ii. 305 This Rudenesse is a Sawce to his good Wit Which gives men stomacke to disgest his words, 1614 Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat. 94 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night. 1601 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 61 This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest. 1835 I. Tavlda Spir. Despot. v. 221 The Church. had made great progress in digesting those arrogant principles. 1885 Spectators Nov. 621/2 The Hapsburgs. have not digested Bosnia completely yet. intr. 1614 Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat. 440 Passions must have leasure to digest.

6. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure,

6. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure,

put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.

a. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 175 Beeying greeved with a a. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 175 Beeyng greeved with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. V. v. ii. 289 It can neuer he, They will digest this harsh indignitie. a 1625 Rowlands Terrible Battell 33 Can you so ill digest to heare your crimes? 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govl. Eng. II. xxixi. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking. 1798 H. WARDOLE Remin. in Lett. (1857) I. ix. p. cxl, He. could not digest total dependence on a capricious. grandmother. 1809 W. Iaving Knickerb. v. v. (1849) 283. This wanton attack. .is too much even for me to digest! [1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. it. vi. (1848) 119 The fortythousand. have to. digest their spleen, or reabsort it into the blood.] B. 1592 Wyrley Armorie 48 Too great ahusage, which he not disgested. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 247 Machomet could not wel disgest the losse he had so lately received. a 1661 Fuller Worthies I. (1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could disgest any thing but an Injury.

b. To get over the effects of arch.

strong Appetite, could disgest any thing but an Injury.

b. To get over the effects of. arch.

1576 M. Hanmea tr. Anc. Eccles. Hist. (1585) 156 Of the phisicians, some not able to digest that wonderfull noysome stinch were slaine.

1580 Lvtv Euphues (Arb.) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 daies, wniil they had digested y° seas, and recovered again their healths.

1598 Barkley Felic. Man (1631) 377 When hee hath disgested so many evills, and come to bee seven yeeres old.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vii. (1703) II. 317 He had not yet disgested his late deposal from the Lieutenancy of Ireland.

1834 COLERIDGE Table-1. 12 Jan., I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

7 To comprehend and assimilate mentally: to

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to

obtain mental nourishment from.

obtain mental nourishment from.

a. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Collect 2nd. Sind. Advent, Read, marke, learne, and inwardly direste them.

a. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Collect 2nd. Sind. Advent, Read, marke, learne, and inwardly direste them.

a. 1592 H. Smith Wks. (1867) II. 81 Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well. 1651 Hobbes Lewiath. 11. xxvi. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. 11. § 14

This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. 1838 Hawthorne Fr. & It. Yrnls. I. 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest. 1866 R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser. I. 149 He likes to digest what he reads. 1879 Froude Casar ix. 04 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all.

B. 1583 Golding Calvin on Deut. vi. 33 Mee thinkes this is harde, and as for that, I cannot digest it. 1597 J. Payne Royal Exch. 43 Hartilie wishinge maryed folkes no less to mark and disgest, then to reade the words of the Apostle. 1647 Dieges Unlawf. Taking Arms § 1. 8 By these generalls throughly disgested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions.

† 8. To mature, or bring to a state of perfection.

to rule particular decisions.

† 8. To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also fig. Obs.

1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. 1. iv. 176 There wanteth the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concockt the milke to make it sweet. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 327 They are ever Temperate Heats that Disgest and Mature. a 1625 J. SMITH Sch. Disc. i. 11 An inward beauty...which cannot be known but only then when it is digested into life and practice. 1665 Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind. 360 They (musk-melons) are better digested there by the heat of the Sun, than these with us. 1700 H. Wanley in Pepys Diary VI. 233 A love and respect for his person which time... does digest into a habit. a 1708 Bevenioce Priv. Th. 1. (1730) 52 God...having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fulfilled by Himself.

b. intr. (for refl.).

b. intr. (for ref.).

1. intr. (for ref.).

+9. trans. To mature (a tumour), to cause to

suppurate; also absol. to promote healthy suppuration. Obs.

1551 TURNER Herbal 1. (1568) B vij a, Marrysh mallowe soden in wyne...niaketh rype or digesteth. 1563 T. Gale Antidol. 11. 43 It doeth digest and maturate tumours. 1510 MARKHAM Masterp. 11. claxiii. 498 The garden rue disgesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations. 1612 WOODALL Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 366 The which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds 1. 159 The contused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off.

and be digested off.

† b. intr. (for refl.) To suppurate. Obs.

1713 CHESELDEN Anat. IV. i. (1726) 202, 1. tied the artery alone. and it digested off in a week's time. 1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 185 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest. 1754-64 SMELLIE Midwif.

111. 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested.

10. trans. To prepare by boiling or application of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and most off. Suppl. 8. Mapse. Counter Fagure 202 Affect it hath

of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 334 After it hath beene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. 1727 Pobe's Art of Sinking 80 Th' almighty chemist. Digests his lightening, and distils his rain. 1791 Hamilton Berthollet's Dyeing 11. m. n. i. 48 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture. 1805 C. Hatchett in Phil. Trans. XCV. 218 Some deal saw-dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 44 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness.

b. intr. (for refl.) To dissolve in gentle heat. 1578 Lyte Dodoens in. Ivi. 397 Putting the Scammonie to boyle, or digest in a Quince. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glasse. . Close the glasse verye well, and let it ther digest, as long as pleaseth you. 1652 Culterper Reg. Phys. (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen days. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory 1, 133 Afterwards set it in ball marize to digest for a fortnight. 1895 Manchester Weekly Times 26 April Suppl. 7/4 Put your orange extract. in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

Digestant (di dze stant). [f. Digest v. +

ANT 1.] A thing taken to promote digestion.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 607 Digestants. In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestants. such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

+ Digestation. rare - o. [f. DIGEST v.: see

-ATION.] = DIGESTION.
1727 BAILEY, vol. II, Digestation, a digesting, ordering + Dige stative, a. rare. [f. DIGEST: see -IVE.]

Having the power to digest; = DIGESTIVE.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestative heat.

Digested (didge sted, doi-), ppl. a. [f. DIGEST

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1598 Florio, Digesto, digested, disgiested... disposed...
ordred. 1622 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer (1661) 36 David's
Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers. 1798 J. Chamberlanne St. Gt. Brit. ii. iii. x. (1743) 438 The college has...
a well digested library. 1790 Bratson Nav. & Mil. Mem. 1.
381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. 1836 Emerson Nat.,
Prospects Wks. (Bohn) 11. 170 We learn to prefer imperfect
theories... which contain glimpses of truth, to digested systems which have no one valuable suggestion.

2. Disposed, conditioned.

2. Disposed, conditioned.

1607 Tourneua Rev. Trag. in Dodsley O. Pl. IV. 309
Conjuring me. To seek some strange digested fellow forth
Of ill contented nature. 1672 Sir T. Browne Lett. Friend
\$ 27 To live at the rate of the old world. may afford no
better digested death than a more moderate period.

3. Of food: That has undergone the process of
DIGESTION. Usually in comb. as well-digested,

half-digested, etc.

1611 Corga, Digeré, disgested, concocted, digested. 1878
McNab Bot. iv. (1883) 96 The digested matter is... absorbed.

McNab Bot. iv. (1883) 95 The digested matter is.. absorbed.

4. Matured, ripe.

1657 Jer. Taylor Disc. Friendship (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits.

2 1724 Wodrow Analecta 11. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with.

1812 Chalmers Let. in Life (1851) 1. 302 A more complete and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. 1860 in Merson Soc. 4 Solit., Old Age Wks. (Bohn) 111. 335 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute.

4. 5. Concocted, condensed. Obs.

veteran a digested statute.

† 5. Concocted, condensed. Obs.

1669 Worldog Syst. Agric. (1681) 292 From which coagulated or digested moisture winds are usually generated. Digestedly (didge stedli), adv.

Digestedly (didgestèdli), adv. [f. prec. +
-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a digested or well-arranged manner.
r638 Br. Hall Epist, Ep. Ded., We doe.. expresse our
selues no whit lesse easily, somewhat more digestedly. r672
Mede's Wks. App. Author's Life 69 (R.) Studiedly and
digestedly to give the people the true nature of it. 1687
H. More Answ. Psychop. (1689) 138, I having writ.. so
digestedly and coherently. tonching this subject.

Digester (didge'stoi, doi-). Also 7 -or. [f.
Digest v. +-Er.] He who or that which digests.
+1. That which distributes, disperses, or dissipates (humours). Obs.

pates (humours). Obs.
1578 Lyte Dodoens 1. lxxiii. 109 All the Scabiouses are.. digesters and dividers of grosse humors.

2. One who analyses, arranges, and reduces to order, a mass of information; the maker of a digest

1677 CARY Chronol. 1. II. 1. viii. 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities. 1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 432, I would recommend to .. the new Digester of our Laws, not to be too subtle in the process. 1862 MAURICE Mor. & Met.

Philos. IV. iv. § 44. 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers. 1885 G. W. Hemmisc in Law Q. Rev. 297 The Digester should .. revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.

1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 83 Galiogale... is a Digester of meats. a 1608 Temple (J.). Rice is..a great restorer of health, and a great digester. 1731-7 Miller Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s.v. Viscum, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines. 1744 Berkelev Siris 8 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

b. A person or animal that digests its food (well or ill): fig. one who digests mentally.

or ill); fig. one who digests mentally.

1713 Steele Guardian No. 60 P 1 The generality of readers mist. be allowed to be notable digesters. Ibid.

No. 142 P 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester. 1713 Arbuthsor(J.) People that are billous and fat. are great eaters and ill digesters,

4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other

substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the hoiling point, so as to be dissolved.

In its original form called from its inventor, Papin's

In its original form called from its inveutor, Papin's Digester.

1681 D. Papin (title), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones. 1682 Evelyn Diary 12 Apr., I went. to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsient Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of heef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese. 1708

1. Keill. Anim. Secretion 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones. 1783 Priestley in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 415 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester. 1794-6 E. Darwin Zoon. (1801) II. 412 A close vessel, which is called Papin's digester; in which it is said water may be made red hot. 1885 Ratt Mall G. 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices. . was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

18 D. An apparatus in which the carcases of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine,

into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine,

earthy phosphates, etc.

1874 Knight Dict. Mech. 1. 702/2. 1892 Daily News
26 Oct. 3/5 Animals and carcases should be removed in ..
enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered .. and the
carcases destroyed in a digester.

C. An apparatus whereby substances are dis-

solved by chemical action instead of by heat and

pressure.

Digestibility (didgestibiliti). [f. DIGESTIBLE +-ITY. Cf. F. digestibilité.] The quality of being digestible.

1740 CHEYNE Regimen ii. (R.), The digestibility and easy Mag. Chevre regimen in (R.), the digestibility and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed. 1851 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility. 1876 Foster Phys. n. i. (1879) 277 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions.

Digestible (didge stib'l, doi-). Also 5-9 -able.

Digestible (didze stib'l, doi-). Also 5-9 -able. [a. P. digestible (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. digestibilis, f. digest-ppl. stem of digerère to DIGEST.]

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated. c.1386 Chaucea Prol. 437 His diete.. was of no superfluitee But of greet norissyng and digestible. 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner 1. Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 30 It is found more. digestable. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestable. 1842 A. Combe Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 300 Albuminous aliments..easily digestible and very nourishing. fig. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xix. 101 The Romans.. to make their Government digestible, were wont [etc.]. + b. Able to be concocted or matured by heat. c.1470 Henry Wallace III. 2 In joyows Julii, quhen the

c 1470 Henry Wallace III. 2 In joyows Julii, quhen the flouris suete, Degesteable, engenered thron the heet, Baith erbe and froyte.

† 2. That causes or promotes digestion (of food).
1651 Biggs New Disp. P 205 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment.

+3. To be digested or prepared by the action of

heat, Obs. 1477 NORTON Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Nethles leate of the digestible thinge, Helpeth digestion and her

working. Hence Dige stibleness, quality of being digest-

ible; **Digestibly** adv., in a digestible form.

1662 H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar iii. 30 Its dissolving by the least fire., argues its facile digestibleness. 1879 G. MEREDITH Exoist I. Prel. 3 To give us those interminable milepost piles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly.

† **Digestic**, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. DIGEST v.

17 Jigs Suc, 2. Ods. 7are. [Hieg. I. Didesi 2. + -tc.] = DIGESTIVE.

1797 GOOWIN Enquirer II. vi. 244 A wise man .. would exercise his digestic powers. 1799 E. Du Bois Piece of Family Biog. 11. 99 In search of one who made more use of his 'digestic powers'.

of his 'digestic powers'.

Dige sting, vbl. sb. [f. Digest v, +-ing l.]
The action of the verb Digest in various senses.

1540 Elvor Image Gov. (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digistyng of that, which the bodic receiveth. 1662 Stillingth. Orig. Sacr. 1. v. § 5 Scaliger. hath taken so much pains in digesting of them. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 359, I tried to redissolve this substance.. by long boiling and digesting. 1821 Land Elia Ser. 11. Poor Relation, After the digesting of this affront.

b. attrib.

1831 Mulcaster Positions vavii (1832) v.6 Evergica.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxii. (1887) 116 Exercise... maketh the naturall heat strong against digesting time.

Dige sting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That digests.

Iliat digests.

1605 Timme Quersit. 1. vii. 32 The flower of salt... is of a sharpe qualitie and much digesting. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory 1. 37 Give a digesting fire for three days. 1809 GREGOR in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 108 The process of solution is..accelerated by a digesting heat. Hence Dige stingly adv.

1885 G. Merentin Diana III, ii. 48 They rose from table at ten.. digestingly refreshed.

Digestion (didge styon, doi-). Also a. 4-5 digestioun, 5 degestyon, 5 dy-. B. 6-7 (9 dial.) disgestion. [a. F. digestion (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dīgestion-em, digestion, arrangement, n. of action f. digerère (pa. pple. digest-) to DIGEST. ]

1. The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the

intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

1386 Chaucer Sqr.'s T. 330 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 169 Pat be mete mixe ahide in pe stomak for to make digestion. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 37 Heavinesse and care hinder digestion. 1505 Tenser F. Q. 11. ix. 31 The Kitchin Clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' Achates in seemely wise. 1503 Shaks. Rich. II. iii. 236 Things sweet to tast, prone in digestion sowre. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1704 F. Fuller Mad. Gymn. (1711) 156, I don't believe Digestion is perform'd by Putrefaction. 1834 McMurther Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 279 Insects vary infinitely as to the form of the organs of the mouth, and those of digestion. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Fate Wks. (Bohn) H. 312 In certain men, digestion and sex absorb the vital force. 1871 R. Ellis Calullus xxiii, Who can wonder? In all is health, digestion, Pure and vigorous. 1878 Masque Poets 47 Is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?

b. The analogous process in insectivorous plants. 1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. vi. 85 It becomes an interesting inquiry, whether they [Drosera]. have the power of digestion. 1878 Mesure Insective Course of digestion of the digestion in the stomach of an animal. + c. In old Physiology. First, second, and third digestion: see Concoction I b. Also fig. Obs. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxxix. (1495) 154 The lyner drawyth in to his holownes the woos of the fyrst degestyon. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 22 The act digestion; sinhished in the hit digestion of sorrow. 1658-9 Barton's Diarry (1828) IV. 207 If there be an error. of the first digestion, it is incurable.

d. fig.

an error. of the hist digestion, i. i. d. fig.

d. fig.
c 1592 Marlowe Massacre Paris II. vi. (version in Dyce),
Hote enough to worke Thy just degestione with extreamest
shame. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World v. ii. § 3, 589 If no
other state gave the Romans something to trouble their

Slow, easy, hard of digestion: slow, casy, hard to be digested. So of hard (etc.) digestion:

hard to be digested. So of hard (etc.) digestion: cf. 4. Also fig.

1533 ELYOT Cast. Helthe II. xiii. (1539) 3x b, It is slowe of digestion. 1599 H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner M viij b, Oyster., somewhat hard of degestion. 1653 HOLEROFT Proceedins II. 64 Their laws hard of disgestion, and their commands intollerable. 1699 BURNET 39 Art. ix. (1700) 116 A Doctrine that seems to be of hard digestion to a great many. a1715 — Oran Time (1766) I. 448 These conditions were not of an easy digestion. 1732 Arrutunor Rules of Diet 252 Flesh roasted, not so easy of Digestion as boild. 1761 HUME Hist. Eng. II. xxxi. 200 These points were of hard digestion with the princess. 1838 Penny Cycl. X. 343 Mucus. is deemed both nutritions and of easy digestion. 1863–72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 11. 327 Raw flesh is generally regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

2. The power or faculty of digesting food.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xlvi. (1495) 163 In wynter is grete appetyte and stronge degestyon. c 1430 A Diatorie in Babees Bk. (1868) 54 Cleer eir & walking makib good digestionn. 1531 Elvot Gov. III. xxii, A man haning due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1589 Nashe Anal. Absurd. 34 Our disgestion would be better, if our dishes were fewer. a 1710 South in Tatler No. 205 7. 5 Every Morsel to a satisfied Hunger, is only a new Labour to a tired Digestion. 1846 G. E. Dav Ir. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 41 Indications of a morbid digestion. 1861 Flo. Nighthyladel Norsing ii. 27 Weakness of digestion depends upon habits.

3. fig. The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

a 1610 Healer Epictetus' Man. lxix. (1636) 90 Effectes following the due disgestion of verball precepts. a 1667 Flules Worthies III. 205 He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion. 1830-40 W. Irving Wolfert's R. (1855) 57 Glencoe supplied me with books, and I devoured them with appetite, if not digestion.

4. The action of putting up with or bearing without resistance; brooking, endurance. ? Obs.
1653 H. Cogan Ir. Pinto's Trav. iv. 9 Having received so bold an answer. found it very rude, and hard of digestion for one wroug provokes a second.

5. Chem. † a. The operation of maturing or preparing a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, coagulation;

paring a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, congulation; also susceptibility to this operation, and concr. the

condition resulting from it. Obs.
1477 Norron Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 61 Then of divers degrees and of divers digestion, Colours will arise

towards perfection. 1563 W. FULKE Meteors (1640) 67 Brasse, latine, and such like... differ in digestion: the Copper being purest, is of best digestion. Ibid. 68 Iron... also being of too extreame digestion, passing all other metals in hardnes. 1594 PLAT Fetvell-ho. 1. 32 It [clay] should seeme to differ onely in digestion from marle. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 327 We conceive.. that a perfect good Concoction, or Disgestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1641 FRENCH Distill. (1651) to Digestion, as a concocting, or maturation of crude things by an easie, and gentle heat. 1669 Worlings Syst. Agric. (1681) 203 Their digestion or coagulation is more in some than in others. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. Iv. ii. 307 The latter [Minerals] seem to be Concretions and Digestions in the Bowels of the Earth.

b. The operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the pur-

action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the purpose of extracting the soluble constituents.

1610 B. Jonson Alch. II. iii, [1] put the ingredients] in a Bolt's-head nipp'd to digestion. 1660 Bovie. New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 164 In our Digestions and Distillations. 1757

A. Cooper Distiller I. v. (1760) 32 A Vessel for Digestion, called by chemists a pelican or circulatory Vessel. 1807

T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) 11. 366 The digestion was continued till the solution was complete. 1822 Inison Sc. 4. Art II. 19 When a solid substance. is left for a certain time in a fluid, and the mixture is kept exposed to a slow degree of heat, the process is called digestion. 1868 Royte, etc. Man. Materia Medica (ed. 5) to Digestion is similar to Maccration, but the action is prumoted by a heat from 90° to 100°.

46. Suve. The process of maturing an ulcer or

+6. Surg. The process of maturing an ulcer or

TO. Surg. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound; disposition to healthy suppuration. Obs. 1676 Wiseman Chirurg. Treat. 111, I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy body...would come away. 1689 Moyle Sea Chyrurg. 11, iv. 34 Prepare your fomentation to help on digestion. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1, ii. 126 Lacerations are never cured without coming to Digestion. 1830 S. Cooper Dict. Pract. Surg. (ed. 6) 374 By the digestion of a wound or ulcer, the old Surgeons meant bringing it into a state, in which it formed healthy pus. † 7. fig. The process of maturing (plans) by careful consideration and deliberation.

consideration and deliberation. Obs.

1671 TEMPLE Ess., Constit. of Empire Wks. 1731 I. 86 The Digestion of their Counsels is made in a Senate consisting of Forty Counsellors.

+ 8. The action of methodizing and reducing to

order. Obs.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 106 Digestion is an ordely placyug of thynges, partyug every matter severally.

† b. The result of this process, a digested con-To. The result of this process, a digested condition; a methodical arrangement; a DIGEST. Obs.

1613 CHAPMAN Revenge Bussy D'Ambois v, The chaos of eternal night (To which the whole digestion of the world Is now returning). 1668 HALE Pref. to Rollé's Abridgm. 7
Every Student.. may easily Form unto himself a general Digestion of the Law. 1754 FARRO (title), Royal Universal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being a digestion of the entire English Language into its proper parts of speech.

Digestive (didge stiv, dəi-), a. and sb. Also 6-7 dis. [a. F. digestif, -ive (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. digestivus, f. digest-ppl. stem of digerère to DIGEST: see -IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged in or pertaining to digestion.

c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1053 The sayd vegetable (the soul) hath in her four vertues.. the atractyve or appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive. 1610 Markham Masterp. 1. vi. 16 The vertue disgestine whereby it concocteth and disgesteth. 1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick 253 To.. raise the digestive Powers to their natural Standard. 1837 M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 23 Resting on a couch, until the digestive organs have recovered the fatigue. 1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 109 The digestive cavity. is exceedingly short.

b. in reference to plants.

b. in reference to plants.

1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. xiii. 301 Experiments... on the digestive power of Drosera. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 100 According to this digestive function these organs may be termed Digestive glands.

these organs may be termed Digestire glands.

2. Promoting or aiding digestion; digestible.

1528 Paynel Salerne's Regim. Qij, Through the digestine heate of the night. 1616 B. Josson Fpigr. ci, Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. 1725 Bradler Fam.

Dict. s.v. May blossom, As to the medicinal Vertues of this Plant; it .. is digestive. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ullou's Foy.
(ed. 3) 1. 99 These waters are very light and digestive, and .. good to create an appetite. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem.

11. 327 Digestive salt, Syn. with Chloride of Potassium.

1881 Times 18 May 6/1 The most digestive and nutritious bread.

3. Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion. 1051 Blogs New Disp. 2287 Wanting its digestive ferment. a 1051 Boyle Hist. Air (1692) 210 We removed the .. receiver, and put it on the digestive furnace. 1799 DE CRELL in Phil. Trans. LXXXIX. 63 Applying only a digestive warmth. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory 1, 131 To submit their contents to a digestive heat.

4. Promoting healthy suppuration in a wound or

ulcer; as digestive ointment: see B 2. +5. Characterized by bearing without resistance or in silence. Obs.

of in strence. Ots. 1608. Herwoop Sallust's Jugurth iii, Adherbal was .. no souldier, of a frolicke disposition, disgistive of injuries.

+6. That tends to methodize and reduce to order. 166a DRYDEN Astraa Redux 89 To business ripeued by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought.

B. sb.

1. A medicine or substance promoting digestion

c 1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T. 141 A Day or two ye schul have digestives Of wormes, or ye take your laxatives. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 14 And so I seie of medicyns comforta-

tyues, digestyues, laxatyues, restriktyues, and alle obere. 1612 Enchyr. Med. 97 Wee leave our digestives... and proceede to other medicines. 1700 DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox 189 These digestives prepare you for your purge. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestives.

2. A substance which promotes healthy suppurations.

tion in a wound or ulcer; digestive ointment (Un-

tion in a wound or nleer; digestive ointment (Unguenlum terebinthine compositum).

1543 Traheron Vigo's Chiruza, (1586) 436 In Chirurgerie a digestive is taken for that that prepareth the muttier to mundification.

1583 Hesser Secr. Phiorax. II. xi. 91 Von shall dresse it with a disgestive until it be mundified.

1643 J. Steer tr. Exp. Chyruzz, xv. 62, I applyed this following digestive with soft plegets upon the incisions.

1737 Bracker Farricry Impr. (1757) II. 240 The Wound requires a strong Digestive.

1767 Gooch Trat. Wounds I. 136 Linnen cloth, spread with the common Digestive.

1846-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol., Digestives, in Surgery, substances which, when applied to a wound or nleer, promote suppuration.

†3. An agent of chemical digestion. Obs. rare. 147 Norson Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 6a But our cheefe Digestine [printed -ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent.

Dige'stively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a digestive manner; in a way that promotes digestion;

with regard to digestion.

1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 22 The act digestiuely is finished in the third digestion. 1857 W. Collins Dead Secret (1861) 34 Digestively considered .. even the fairest and youngest of us is an Apparatus. 1885 Pall Mall G. 6 May 4/2 Round the garden, groups pose themselves digestively.

Dige stiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

quality of being digestive or of aiding digestion.

1747 Ballev vol. 11, Digestiveness, digestive Faculty.

1876 L. Tollemache in Forth. Rev. Mar. 362 May not this superiority. be due.. to the extreme digestiveness of the St. Moritz air?

† Dige stly, adv. Sc. Obs. Also de. [f. Digest a. + -LY 2.] Maturely, deliberately, composedly.

posedly.

1513 Douglas Æneis 1x, v. 48 Alethes .. Onto thir wordis digestly maid ansueris.

1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. 49 Quhen thir oratouris had sene and degeistlie considerit this regioun.

1544 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) 449 (Jam.) My.. lordis of parliament suld avise degestlie quhat is to be done herein.

1665 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 312 (Jam.) For sindrie vtheris sene and profitable caussis digestlie considerit.

† Dige: stment. Obs. rare—1. [f. Digest v. Land of the property of the strength of

TAREST V. H. DIGEST V. H. MENT.] The action or process of digesting; methodical disposition or arrangement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey iv. Concl. 88 Compose in computable digestment all the Tenants with their Tenements and Rents in particular.

Digestory, var. form of DIGESTER.

+ Digerstory, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. digestori-us, f. digest- ppl. stem of digerere to Digest: see -ORY.]

See -ORY.]

A. adj. = DIGESTIVE.

161a WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 270 Digestion is simple maturation, whereby things uncocted in artificial digestory heat..is digested.

B. sb. A vessel or organ of digestion.

1675 EVELYN Terra (1729) 43 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven we find to be the richest..as having been already meteorized, and circulated in that great Digestory.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) 1, 475 The whole human body, together with all its viscera, yea, chylopoietic digestories. digestories.

† Dige sture, Obs. Also 6-7 dis-. [f. L. digest- ppl. stem (see prec.) + -URE: cf. gesture.] The process or faculty of digesting.

The process of inculty of digesting.

1. = DIGESTION 1, 2.

1.565 J. Halle Hist. Expost, 21 A sanguine man is he that hathe a good disgesture. 1591 Harington Ord. Fur. xxxi. lviii. (1634) 254 To make him drink beyond all good disgesture. 1615 Latham Falconry (1633) 41 At that time of the yeere, old food is more drie and hard of digesture. 1674 R. Goddfer Him. 4.74. Physic 128 Having contracted a Disease through catching Cold and want of Digesture. a 1700 G. Harver (J.), Meals of easy digesture.

2. The putting up with or brooking of anything unpleasant: = DIGESTION 4.

unpleasant; = DIGESTION 4.

1566 PAINTER Pal. Pleas. II. 146 h, The Iords.. will thincke it straunge, and receyve the same with ill digesture. 1606 J. RAYNOLOS Dolarny's Prim. (1880) 92 He already can The calmie lines with faire digesture brooke.

Diggable (digabl), a. [f. Dig v. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being digged.

1552 HULDET, Diggable or which may be digged, fossilis.
1847 CRAIG, Diggable, that may be digged.

Digger (di gar). [f. Dig v. + -ER.] One who

or that which digs.

1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal that turns up the earth. With adverb, as digger-up. c 1440 Promp. Parry. 118/1 Deluar or dyggar, fossor. 1585 J. B. tr. Vire's Sch. Beastes B vj. The Connies... are such continual diggers and scrapers, that they...cleave a sunder and make hollow the stones and rockes. 1608 CAPT. J. SMITH Let. in Virginia (1624) III. 72 Send... gardiners, fisher men, blacksmiths... and diggers vp of trees, roots, well provided. 1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C.Warres x. 2 Prince Alexander... sometimes visiting the Diggers, sometimes the Miners. 1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6188/B. P. Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 154 P. II Treasures are thrown up by the ploughman and the digger. 1895 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 623 The digger-up of primeval bones. 2. spec. a. A miner, especially one who works

2. spec. a. A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 8 § 1 That no person or persons . shall labon, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin workes, called Streme workes, valesse the saide digger, owner or wassher, shall make . sufficient hatches and ties in the ende of their buddels and cordes [etc.]. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 36 For . Miners, Diggers for Mettalls .. any man may easily perceaue . the great aide of Geometrie. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Wales (R.), Fresh aire. whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept hurning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. 1661 BOYLE Style of Script. Ep. Ded. (1675) 6 As a homely digger may shew a man a rich mine.

b. esp. One who digs or searches for gold in a gold-field.

1853 Valiant Let. in McCombie Hist. Victoria vvi (1820)

gold-field.

1853 Vallant Let. in McCombie Hist. Victoria xvi. (1858)
248 It caused the diggers.. to pause in their headlong career.
1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will pay.
1869 R. B. Swyru Goldfields Victoria 609 Digger.. applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold; and now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the shallow alluviums. 1875 Spectator (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2 The rough digger of the primitive era.

C. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground

c. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground.

1837 W. Leving Capt. Bonneville II. 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope.

1848 Blackev. Mag. LXIV. 132 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who, from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers.

1853 B. Harte Carquinez Woods vii. 154 note, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs.

attrib. 1865 Thior. Early Hist. Man. vii. 185 The misernble 'Digger Indians', of North America.

1875 F. Parkman in N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada.

1882 B. Harte Flip v, Ye might do it to please that digger squaw.

d. Eng. Hist. A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communistic principles as to

1649, who adopted communistic principles as to the land, in necordance with which they began to

1049, who adopted communistic principles as to dig and plant the commons.

1649 [Information, dated 16 April, in Clarke Pa. (Camd. Soc. 1894) II. 211 One Everard and two more. . all living att Cohham, came to St. George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Close, and sowed the ground with parsenipps, and carretts, and beans]. Ibid. 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax. . the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have began to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, first, for the righteons law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another. Ibid. 221 [The Digger's Song] You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now. . The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdaine, and persons all defame, Stand up now, Diggers all. 1650 NEROHAM Case Common. 79 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [Levellers], known by the name of Diggers; who... have framed a new plea for a Returne of all men ad Tuggeria, that like the old Parthians... and other wild Barbarians, we might renonnec Towness and Cities, live as Rovers, and enjoy all in common. a 1676 White Pair II. 222 note. Three of the Diggers... were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespass in digging upon St. George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr. Drake, the Lord of the Manor.

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various

also the digging part of a machine. Also in various combs. as hop-digger, potato-digger, etc.

1686 PLOT Staffordsh. 353 They weed their Wheat..with an Iron digger. 1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 308 The digger is best with an arrow-headed point. 1830 Gray Lett. (1893) 144 He presented me with a beautiful botanical digger of fine polished steel, with a leathern sheath. 1867 S. Thomson Wild Fl. III. (ed. 4) 155 A short 'digger' or hand 'spud'. 1861 Times 11 July, As the engine travels slowly forward, the digger cuts and throws up the soil behind.

4. A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called Digger-wasps.

1847 Carpenner Zool. § 693 The Crabronidæ, Labridæ, Bembecidæ, Sphegidæ, Sciolidæ, Mutitidæ..may be termed from their peculiar habits. Fosores or Diggers; and they are commonly known as Sand and Wood-Wasps. 1871 E. F. STAYELE Brit. Insects 203 The second division of the predacious stinging Hymenoptera, known as Fossores, or diggers, consists of the Sand-wasps and Wood-wasps.

5. slang. a. A spur. b. A finger-nail. c. A card of the spade suit; big-digger, the ace of spades (Farmer Slang).

card of the spade sunt; org-argger, the acc of spades (Farmer Slang).

1789 G. Parker Life's Painter 173 s.v. (Farmer).

1811 Lex Balatronicum s.v. (Farmer).

1829 MATSELL Vecabutum s.v. (Farmer).

1831 N. Y. Slang Dict. (Farmer).

1811 fix my diggers in your dial-plate and turn it up with red.'

6. Comb., as digger-pine, a N. American species of pine, Pinus sabiniana; digger-wasp (see

sense 4).

1830 Libr. Univ. Knowl. IX. 123 The digger-wasps...
catch locusts... and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young.

**Diggeress** (diggres). [f. DIGGER + -ESS.] A female digger; a digger's wife.

1864 Rogers New Rush II. 36 I'm tired of being a dig-

**Digging** (di gin), vbl. sb. [f. Dig v. +-ING 1.] 1. The action of the verb to Dig, in various senses; an instance of this.

an instance of this.

1552 Hullot, Dygginge and deluinge of n ground to bring it eftsones in temper, repastinatio. 1651 Jea. Taxlor Holy Dying i. § 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 Gerbier Counsel 25 In the

digging of the foundations. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Yew Tree, This first digging is to be done always in March. 1738 Labelue Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br. 27 After the digging the Pit. was finished. 1801 Law Times XCII. 100/2 He was only paid for his digging.

b. with an adverb.

b. with an adverb.

1873 Baret Atv. D. 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, suffossio. 1817 Consert Addr. Bristol Wks. XXXII. 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions. 1890 Daily News 4 Sept. 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 14. per hour extra.

2. fig. The action of studying hard. U.S.
1827-8 Harvard Reg. 312, 1 find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight. 1873 W. Mathews Getting on xv. 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard digging.

3. concr. The materials dug out.

1559 in Boys Sandwich (1792) 737, iij laborers may carry his diggins away. a 16a6 Bacon Impeachm. Waste (L.), He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

able diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an exca-

shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an excavation; in pl. (sometimes treated as a sing.) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as gold-diggings, river-diggings, surface-diggings, etc. Dry- or wet-diggings (see quot. 1889).

1538 Lelano ltin. I. 13 On the Sonth side of Welteden... ys a goodly quarre of Stone, wher appere great Diggyns. 1053 Bocan Mirth Chr. Life 122 The earth... yields a smell wholesome to the digger in the diggings. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 206 The Wall... of one Foot thick, from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gi. Brit. I. 33 At Norton, near Wulpit, King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for Gold. He was disappointed, but the Diggings are visible at this Day. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN Winter in Far West xxv. (Bardett) Mr. —... has lately struck a lead.. We are now, you observe, among his diggings. 1839 Marryat Diary Amer. Ser. I. II. 62 The diggings as they term the places where the lead is found... were about sixteen miles distant. 1849 Illustr. Lond. News 17 Nov. 235/1 Letter from the Gold Diggings. 1852 Earr Gold Col. Australia 138 The diggings are on a creek called Araluen Creek. 1857 Boathwick California 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggings near Hangtown were surface diggings, but, with the exception of river diggings, every kind of mining was seen in full force. 1889 Farmer Americanisms, Wet-diggings and Drydiggings are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be. 1890 Bolorewood Miner's Right vii. 71 It was a goldfield and a diggings in far-away Australia.

5. collog. in pl. Lodgings, quarters.

1838 J. C. Neal Charcoal Sketches II. 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to out diggings and Drydiggings. 1884 Chamb. Trul. 87, I returned to my diggings. 1884 Chamb. Trul. 87, I returned to my diggings. 1884 Chamb. Trul.

6. attrib. and Comb., as digging-machine, -spade, -spur, -stick; digging-life, life at the gold-dig-

gings.
1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) II. vi. 125 A digging spade.
1859 CORNWALLIS New World 1, 120 Shafts were snnk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life
called into requisition. 1865 Lubrock Preh. Times 358 The
digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree. 1874
KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 700/2 Digging machine (Agric.),
a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. 1875
A. SMITH New Hist. Aberdeensh. II. 1120 The next experiment was with the 'digger'... formed by taking the monldboard off the plough and putting on the digging breasts.
† Dighel, a. Forms: I diezel, diezol, dizel,
3 dizel. [OE. diezel, -ol (:-OTeut. \*daugilo-),
found beside déazol (:-daugolo-), = OHG. taugal,
tougal (daugal, dougal) dark, secret: cf. tougan,
dougan conecaled, secret.] Secret, obsenre. gings

tongal (aangal, aougal) dark, secret: cl. tougan, dougan concealed, secret.] Secret, obscure.

Beowulf 2719 Hie dyzel lond warizead. a 1000 Be Domes Dage (1876) ao þæt hit ne sy dæzcuð þæt þæt dihle wæs. Ibid. 135 Digle zeþancas. a 1250 Owl & Night. 2 Ich was... In one swipe digle hale. c 1275 Lay. 26935 Hii comen in one wode..in one dale deope, digle bi-halues [c 1205 diglen hihælues].

Hence Di ghelliche, digheliche (also dihlice, dizeliche, dieliche) adv., secretly; Dighelness (dizelnesse, dihelness), secrecy; also Dighenlich a. [ef. OHG. tougan], secret; Dighenliche

nich a. [cf. OHG. tougan], secret; Dighenliche adv., secretly.

283 &Lerro Oros. II. i. § 5 purh Godes diegelnessa. Ibid.

VI. xxi, He weard diegellice cristen. co61 &Ethelwolo Rule

St. Benet (1885) 13, 8wa diblice winnende. c 1000 Ags. Gast.

Matt. xiii. 35 lc bodize digelnesse. a 1200 Wintency Rule

St. Benet xxvii. (1888) 67 His senllan oft diblice ealde

witan. szendan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 191 He seched

forte pat he open fint, and digeliche smuligd per inne.

c 1200 ORMIN 5507 Full wel tunnderristandenn Off all pe

boc in Godess hus pe deope dishelness. c 1205 LAV. 415

Assaracus hit redde mid digenliche runen. Ibid. 13530

Ford riht faren we him to, digelliche & stille. a 1225 St.

Marher. 16 To understonden so deme ping ant so derf, of

godes dihelnesse. c 1275 LAV. 655 Digenliche [1205 dige
liche] hine bi-witte, and his name deorne.

Dighere, obs. form of Dyere.

Dighet (doit), v. Now arch. and dial. Forms:

Dight (dait), v. Now arch, and dial. Forms: Dight (dott), v. Now arch, and dial. Forms: I diht-an, 2-3 diht-en, 3-4 digte(n, (4 dyghte, digt, digth, 4-5 dyht, digte), 4-6 dighte (5 dyte, dyth, 5-7 dite, 6 dyght), 4- dight (6-Sc. dicht, 8-9 north. dial. deeght, deet). Pa. t. I dihte, dihtode, 2-4 dihte, digte, 4 digted, id, 4-5 digt, dygt, 4- dight (6-Sc. dichtit).

Pa. pple. 1 (ze)diht, dihted, 3-4 (i)diht, 3-dight, (7 dighted, 6-Sc, dichtit). [OE. dihtan, ad. L. dictāre to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in med.L. to write, comappoint, prescribe, order, in med.L. to write, compose a speech, letter, etc.: see Dictate v. Parallel forms are OHG. dihtôn, tihtôn, tictôn, thictôn to write, compose, MIG. tihten, dichten, to write, compose, invent, contrive, mod.G. dichten to compose verses or poetry, MLG. dichten to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), LG. dichten, digten to versify, invent, contrive, think out, MDu. dichten to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, mod.Du. dichten to invent, compose, versify: also mod. Du. dichten to invent, compose, versify; also Icel. dikta to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, Sw. dikta to feign, fable, Da. digte to make poems (from Ger.). The mntual relations of the OE., OHG., and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between OE. dihtan:-\*dihtjan, and OHG. tihtôn v :-\*dihtôjan, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of d to t shows that the word is old in German. The Norseword must be of later adoption: if it were old, the expected form would be \*détta. From the senses of literary dictation and compo-

sition in which it was originally used, this verb received in ME. an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language. Special representatives of these ME. senses, survive dialectally, esp. in the north; the modern literary language knows the pa. pple. dight, which after being nearly obsolete by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In MHG. dichten had also a much greater development of meaning than in mod.

German.)

I. To dictate, appoint, ordain, order, dispose of, deal with, treat.

+1. trans. To dietate, give directions to, direct.

Obs. (Only in OE.)

croop Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 16 Da ferdon ba endInfun leorning-enihtas on bone munt, bær se hælynd heom dihte.

croop ÆLERIC Gen. xvi. 3 Abram ba dyde swa swa bim dyhte Sarai. Ebid. xxxii. 23 Drilhten bær. dihte him hwæt he don sceolde. croop — On O. Test. (in Sweet A. S. Reader 60) Moyses awrat..swa swa him God silf dihte on heora sundersprace. sunderspræce.

+2. To appoint, ordain. Obs.

+2. To appoint, ordain. Obs.
c 1000 Ags. Cost. Luke xxii. 29 Ic eow dibte swa min fæder
me rice dibte. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1606 Pe deore drihtin
haueð idiht ow ba þe blisfule crune of his icorene. a 1300
Cnrsor M. 9369 (Cott.) How þe fader of henen Dight his
dere sun to send. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 127 Pat
Stenen to dede was dight. 1340 Ayenb. 7 He mæde þe
wordle an ordaynede [v.r. digte]. 1340 HAMODLE Fr. Consc.
7795 Pe ioyes sere Pat God has ordaynd þare and dyght.
1374 CHALCER Troylus IV. 1160 (1188) Ther as þe dom of
Mynos wolde it dyghte. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 267, I am
deolfolich dampned, and to deþ diht. c 1400 Aþol. Loll. 60
A luge is seid for he ditip rigt to þe peple. 14. E. E. Misc.
(Warton Club) 12 A dredefalle payne is for me dyste. 1558
Will of Willyson (Somerset Ho.), Consyderyng yt death to
enery man is dight. [1808 Scott Marm. 1. vi, The golden
legend hore.aright, 'Who checks at me, to death is dight.']
13. To order, keep in order, manare, govern. +3. To order, keep in order, manage, govern,

rule. Obs. rule. Obs.
c 1205 LAY. 6848 Wel wes pisse londe idibt. Ibid. 7220 He makede pane kalender þe dibteð þane moneð & þe 3er. Ibid. 10201 þa setten heo biscopes þan folken to dibten. c 1230 Hati Meid. 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dibten has & hinen. 1207 R. Glouc, (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wyf. So wel dyste Engelond, þat yt was wyde ytold. c 1400 St. Alexius (Land 622) 28 Religions þat her lijf willen disth. ?a 1500 Chester Pl., Balaam & Balak 397 A Childe.. in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dight and deale, and rule the folke of Israell. 1522 World & Childin Hazl. Dodsley I. 274 Christ rose upon the third day.. That all shall deem and dight.
44. To deal with treat, handle, use (in some

+4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some

†4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some manner); often to maltreat, abuse. Obs.
c1205 LAV. 17020 Hu he mithe ditten Ælene his dotter.
c1275 Ibid. 25907 Pas he vs dith to-day a souenist. a1300 Cnrsor M. 21447 (Gött.) Sai me hu þu wile him dight, If þat he be dempt to þe wid right. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 742 What mercy mayst þou aske. Whan þou þus my sone hast dyghte? c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 320 þou3 þe fynger ne be but a litil lyme 3itt þou muste have good kunnyng and good witt for to digte it wel. c1450 Mirour Saluacionn 1758 Two stronge 30nge men. Dight Helyodore with thaire whitpest il he als dede thare laye. 1513 Douclas Æneis vt. viil. 51 How enir wes ony suffirit the so to dycht? 1563 B. Googe Æglogs (Arb.) 115 Acteon wofull wyght, In what a manner, all to torne, his cruell Dogs him dyght. 1650 B. Discolliminium 52, I feare also at length some or other will come and dight us to purpose.
† b. spec. To have to do with sexually. Obs.

† b. spec. To have to do with sexually. Obs. c1386 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 398 Al my walkynge ont by nyghte Was for tespye wenches hat he dighte. Ibid, 507 Lete hir lecchour dighte hire al the nyght. c1386 — Manciple's T. 208. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 11. 27 In has dronkenesse a day hus doubtres he [Lot] dighte And lay by hem

+5. To dispose, place, put, remove. Obs.
1297 R. GLouc. (1724) 148 Cubeb now 3 onre myste, How
3e mow bis stones best to be schip dyste. a 1300 Cursor M.

17312 (Cott.) Quy Blame 3eme .. for I a man in graf dist, In a tonmb bat was myn nwen? 1340 Ayenb. 210 Alle bostes ulessliche and wordleliche me ssel diste uram be herte bet wyle god bidde. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 270 Whan he was to bedde dight. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6612 On be pament bai it dyght. bid. 7138 Pe thrid in tughall bai baim dyght. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 524 The deid corpis in tha flang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away.

† b. fig. To put into a specified state or condition; esp. in to dight to death, to put to death, kill, slay (see also 2). Obs.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Disten dekenes to debe, dungen doun clerkkes. c1340 Cursor M. 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede from deb to lif he dist. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 145 II., to what peine she is dight. 1415 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 125 Thorow hem many on to deth were dyght. 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 1719 TO dethe they wyll her dyghte. c1470 Henry Wallace iv. 68 Vour selff sone syne to deed this think to dycht. 1570-80 North Plutarch (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel death him dight. 1586 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 179/2 The earle would have.. dighted the lord governour and all the garisons to greater troubles. 1664 Floddan F. viii. 78 For unto death till we be dight I promise here to take thy part. 1817 Scott Havold the Daumtless vi. vi, Still in the posture as to death when dight. 160 Chs.

†6. With inverted construction: 10 cause, bring about, inflict (death). Obs.

1307 Elegy Edw. I, i, A stounde herkneth to my song, Of duel that Deth hath diht us newe. c1350 Will. Palerue 151 Hire deth was neight. c1400 Destr. Troy 9558 Myche dole is vs dight to-day. a1450 Con. Myst. 265 On of 30u is bery my dethe here to dyth. c1475 Partenay 3444 Yff atwixts his handis he hym haue myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameuous deth dight!

II. To compose, construct, make, do.
+6. To compose (with words); to set down in

+6. To compose (with words); to set down in

writing. Obs.

writing. Obs.
c 1000 Elfaic Life Oswold in Sweet A. S. Reader (1879)
102 Nu cwach se halza Beda, 5e 5as boc zedihte. c 1205 LAV.
3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dihten. c 1275
15thd. 20669 Nis hit in none boke idiht pat enere her were
soch fiht. c 1425 Hampole's Psalter Metr. Pref. 48 Whos
wol it write, I rede hym rygth, wryte on warly lyne be lyne.
And make no more ben here is dygth. a 1440 Sir Degrev.
153 A lettre has he dyght.
† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct,
make. Obs.

make. Obs.

make. Obs.

a.175 Cott. Hom. 233 He alle 3esceop, and all diste wid-ute swince. c.1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 25 Ure fader in heuene feide be lemes to ure licame...and swo diseliche hit al diste, bat on elche feinge is hem onsene. c.1205 LAV. 23532 Walles heo gunnen rithen, ba 3cten heo gunnen disten. a.1300 Cursor M. 1665 (Cott.), A schippe be-houes be to dight. tbid. 12388 (Cott.) Plogh and haru cuth he dight. c.1340 tbid. 2216 (Trin.) No more... ben peynted fire... bat on a wal bi mon were dist. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 70 The place.. is fulle well dyghte of Marble. c.1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 509 Nygh thi bestes dight A fire in colde. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. 1. ii. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne.

† b. To perform, do. Obs. c. 1305 LAV. 15513 Fulle breo nishten heore craftes heo disten. c.1460 Play Sacram. 849 Alas yt euer thys dede was dyght. 1596 Spenser F. Q. v. ii. 18 Curst the hand which did that vengeance on him dight.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

pare, make ready, or proper.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

†8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to array; so arrange. Obs.

c1205 Lav. 2053 Howel sculde dihten britti busend child. 2733 Pa bas ferde wes al idiht, ba wes hit dai-libt. c1306 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 2 A hede, bat vs to werre can dight. 1375 Barrous Bruce II. 365 His men in hybe gert be dycht. 12 1300 Merline 1784 in Furniv. Percy Folio I. 477 All they can out ryde, & dighten them without fayle to gine Sir Vortiger battayle. 1821 JOANA BAILLE Met. Leg., Wallace Lis, Were with their leader dight.

9. To equip, fit out, furnish (with what is needed). In later use bleoding with sense 10: which see as to the modern use of the pa.pple in romantic language.

c1205 Lav. 13104 Ele scip he dihte mid breo hundred enishten. a 1300 Curror M. 24807 (Edin.), Wit tresori his schip was diht. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wib sail & ore Ryght as bou a marchaund wore. 1460 Carcaave Chron. 33 Nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of yrun. 1470-85 Malosy Arthur II. xv, Heentryd in to a chambyr that was merucillously wel dyste and rychely. 1555 Abb. Parker Ps. Ii. 149 Wyth sacrifice of case and cow, they shall thyne aulters dyght. 1590 Seenser F. Q. I. iv. 6 The hall. With rich array and costly arras dight. 1805 Scort Last Minstr. I. vi, Why do these steeds stand ready dight? 15d.v. xxvii, In Sir William's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) to or upon. (Cf. 10 b.) Obs. or arch.

c1475 Ranf Coilzear 677 With Dosouris to the duris dicht. 1871 P. H. Wadobll. Ps. xlv. 3 Dicht yer swurd ontil yer the.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (lit. and

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (lit. and fig.). † To dight naked, to undress, strip.

In this sense the pa.pple. dight is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of decked.

c 200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 87. Clensed of fule sinnes, and diht mid lodlesnesse. a 200 Cursor M. 24522 (Edin.), Pan nicodem. Wit Josep nam pat cors to diht. c 1330 King of Tars 848 The soudan dihte him naked anon. c 1340 Cursor M. 2249 (Fairf.), Pai dight ham in pat tide wip hors skynnys and camel hide. 1388 Wyclif Isa. xl. 19 A worcher in siluer schal dight it with platis of silver. a 1450 Knt. de la Tonr (1868) 60 The thinge that she dite so her selfi with. 1530 PALSGS. 516/1 A foule woman rychly dyght semeth fayre by candell lyght. 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde with Daffadillies dight. 1596 — F. Q. Vol. III.

IV. x. 38 Damzels in soft linnen dight. 1600 HOLLAND Livy II. vi. 48 Dight [decoratus] in our roiall ensignes and ornaments. 1622 MLTON L'Allegro 62 The clouds in thousand liveries dight. 1632 — Penseroso 159 Storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Falal Dowry IV. i. To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted and incongruently accounted. 1662 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd and dighted Hudibras. 1808 Scott Marm. VI. Introd. iii, But, O'l what maskers richly dight. 1817 Wordsw. Vernal Ode i, All the fields with freshest green were dight. a1845 BARILAN Hugol. Leg., Wedding-day, There stand the village maids dight in white. 1889 BOWEN Viry. Æneid III. 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight.

b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour,

b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour,

D. With inverse constr.; 10 put on (armour, apparel, etc.). (A Spenserian use.)

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. vii. 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1590 — Muiopotmos of His shinie wings. he did about him dight. 1591 — M. Hubberd 1277 Tho on his head his dreadfull hat he dight. 1654 Gayton Fleas. Notes II. vi. 59 She straightway dight her robes.

† C. To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. Obs.

surgeon or 'leech'. Obs.

c1340 Cursor M. 14064 (Fairl.), Ho hir oynement me bost & dist bar-wib my fote & shank. 1404 Mann. & Housek.

Exp. 246 To Watkyn the Kynggys horseleche, ffor dytynge my masterys horses iijs. iiijd. 1467 bbid. 423 My myffe payd to a schorgon, fore dytenge of heme wane he was horte, xij.d. c1500 Spir. Remedies in Halliwell Nugue Poet. 64 My.. woundys.. bene.. depe.. Her smertyng wylle nat suffre me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte have theme dyght. 1533 Bellendon Livy II. (1822) 136

He deceissit sone eftir that his wound wes dicht.

d. ironically. To dirty, befoul. dial.

d. ironically. To dirty, befoul. dial.

1632 Marmon Holland's Leaguer I. ii, Straight we shall fall Into a lake that will foully dight us. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 14 To Dight! Cheshire to foule or dirty one. 1869 Lonsdate Closs., Deet, to dirty. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., Thy han's is strange an' dighted up wi' dirt.

† 11. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly refl. to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (No do something). Obs.

c 105 Lav. 12429 Seo50e beo heom dihten to bi-witen ba dich mid cuihten. a 1300 Cursor M. 11179 (Cott.), Ioseph dight him for to ga To bethleem. 1375 Cantic. de Creatione in Anglia 1. 303 etc., Eue dight here to childyng. c 1400 Destr. Troy 8636 The dethe of bat Duke he dight hym to venge. c 1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 289 Lat dyght messangers are Aftir hym for to fare. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir dannysellis thame dicht. I 1591 C'ress Pembroke Dolemill Lay Clorinda 105 in Spenser Astroph, Full many other moe. 'Gan dight themselves t' express their inward woe With doleful lays. 1506 Spenser F. Q. v. ii. 18 He., straight hids him dight Himself to yeeld his Love.

† 12. refl. To direct oneself or one's way; to

hids him dight Himself to yeeld his Love.

† 12. refl. To direct oneself or one's way; to make one's way, repair, go. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 10551 (Gött.), Quen bis angel away was diht, Tha men ber cam were clad in quiht. c 1330 R. Baunne Chron. (1870) 113 Siben [he] dight him to Scotland. c 1386 Chaucea Monk's Prod. 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy IV. xxix, Towarde Troye your way was not dyght. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 788 To be currok bai baim dyght. 1596 Senser F. Q. IV. 1. 16 They both uprose and to their waies them dight. tbid. v. iv. 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight.

+13. trans. To direct, address, proffer, offer.

Obs. rare.

2005. Fare.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13990 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him dight, Als was to suilk a lanerding right. 1393 Gowea Conf. II. 173 Goddes. To whom ful great honour they dighten. 1568 T. Howell Arb. Amitic (1879) 46 Hir wylling helpe she dightes.

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a

purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic

and romantic use.)

purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and romantic use.)

a 1325 Prose Psalter Song of Simeon, For myn ezen sezen byn helbe, be which bou disted to-fore be face of alle folkes. c 1340 Cursor M. 13767 (Fairl.), Be-in was angels wont to hist and bat ilk water dist. c 1400 Rom. Rose 4240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 1123 Grounden shelles dight With flour of lyme. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dyhtyn, pare, preparo. 1476 Plumpton Corr. 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen. Cloughe putt it to a shereman to dight. 1520 Lanc. Wills 11. 11 My yarne y is sponne, to dyght it and make in cloth. 1500 Spenser F. O. II. xi. 2 Alma. to ber guestes doth bounteous banket dight. 1506 Dalemmele tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 94 Thay take the hail meklewame of ane slain ox, thay turne and clicht it, thay fill it partile with water partile with flesche. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 127 And gif they dicht, or prepair the flesh not well, they sall restore the skait to the awner of the beast. 1613 Beaun. & Fl. Coxcomb iv. iii, Have a care you dight things handsomely. 1821 Joanna Ballie Met. Leg., Elder Tree xxv, To dight him for earth or heaven. 1871 B. Tayloa Fautt (1875) II. v. 1. 272 Haste and let the meal be dighted 'Neath the garden's blooming trees. 1887 Morris Odyss. Iv. 768 This Queen of the many wooers dights the wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare or mix (a vection or wedding). Ode

In specific senses: †b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine). Obs.

a1300 Cursor M. 24398 (Cott.) pai did him dight a bitter drink,...of gall of aissil graid. c1320 R. Baunne Medit. 49 be soper was dyst as y herd sey. c1400 Maunoev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 For bai hafe lytill wode, bai dight baire mete with dung of bestez dried at be sonne. 14... Noble Bk. Cookry (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce. 1459 Corpus Christi Coll. Contract in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 25 His mete to be dyght in the keebyn at there costis. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 68/1 She slewe a paske lambe...and dighted and sette it to fore hym. 1535 Coveradal Contract in 12 As for the thank offeringes & the other, they

dight them in kettels & pottes. 1561 Ilollybush Hom, Apoth. 20 Chap it smal and dight it lyke a thycke potage. a 1569 Kingesnyll. Godly Advise (1580) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning. 1721 Kelly Sc. Prov. 12 (Jam.) A friend's dinner is soon dight.

C. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is ont of order). Navy Hol.

c. 10 repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order). Now dial.

a 1300 Cursor M. 19755 (Cott.) 'Rise', he said, 'bi bedd bou dight'. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2570 With in thre days all hale dyght. 1580 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sim for dighting the leads, iii) d. [1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dight up, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.]

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use;

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. Obs. or dial.

a 1400 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 941 Arowis... shaven wel and dight. c 1500 Debate Carp. Tools, Halliwell Nugae Poet. 15, I schalle rube, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght. 1513 Douglas \*Zeneis viti. vii. 133 Ane part polyst, burnyst weill and dycht. 1532-33 Christ's Coll. Audit-Bk. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 206 I tem payd. For dyghtyng the egle and candyllstykkes xi. 1535 Coverdate Baruch vi. 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil geue no shyne. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821)
I. Proheme p. xii, And dois the saule fra all corruption dicht. a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xii. 34 All curageous snichtis Againis the day dichtis The breist plate that bright is To feght with thair fone. 1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 140 To Deeght, Extergere, mundare. a 1774 Fergusson Poems (1780) II. 69 (Jam., Wi mason's chissel dichted neat. 1825-80 Jamleson s. v., The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dichting a deal'.

o. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn

e. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. Sc, and north, dial. c 1611 Chafman Iliad v. 408 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies The chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dites. 1618 — Hesiod 11. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-plan'd floor. 1619 Naworth Househ. Bks. 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1768 Burns Addr. Unco Guid, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight May hae some pyles o' caff in. 1801 Jo. Hoog Poens 104 Jann. 'That it was lawful, inst, an' right Wi' windasses folk's corn to dight. 1808 R. Anderson Cumberld. Ball. 72 I'll ax his wark, an muck the byres, Or deet, an thresh the cworn. 1816 Scort Old Mort, vii, A new-fungled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1878 Cumbld. Gots. Deet, deeght, to winnow or dress corn. Mod. Sc. (Roxb.) Dichtin' in the barn wi' the windasses is a dusty job.
f. To wipe clean or dry. Sc. and north Eng, dial. o. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn

dial.

1691 Colvit. Whigs Supplic. (1751) 120 With his hankerchief he dights off Tears from his eyes. 1724 Ramsay Teart. Misc. (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou'. 1728 — Anacreontic on Love 21, I. Dighted his face, his handles thow'd. a 1803 Douglas Trag. viii. in Child Batlads (1882). 101/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, .. And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds. 1816 Scort. Old Mort. xl, Morton. underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune'. 1830 Galt Larvie T. vu. iii. (1849) 232 She may dight her neb and flee up. 1878 Cumbld. Gloss., Deet, deepht, to wipe or make clean. 1821 Northumbld. Gloss. Mod. Sc. Dicht the table before you set anything on it. Take a cloth and dicht it up. +15. To 'dress' in busbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

†15. To 'dress' in busbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.), crioo Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 be whilk telez be land and dightez vynes. crizo Pallad. on Husb. 11. 81 Yf the vyne is dight with mannes hond. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) III. xiv. 140/2 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefull in the holy dayes to saue it. 1534 Hervet X-monphon's Househ. (1768) 78 The ground that is well tylled and dyght, wyll coste moche more money. 1567 Manlet Gr. Forest 46 It groweth in waterie places and those softlye dighted and banked about.

\*\*18 To lift raise. (An erroneous use by

¶16. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by

Spenser.)

Spenser.)

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1, viii, 18 With which his hideous club aloit he dights.

Hence † Dight, dighted, ppl. a. Obs.
1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. 165 Put ber ynne of be forsayd dightyd hony thre Rotes.

1515 Coverable For. xxxvii. 21 To be genen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate. 1569 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 310 Eight dight callfe skinnes ve.

Dight, sb. dial. In Sc. dicht. [f. DIGHT v.] A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see

DIGHT 2.

1887 in Donaldson Suppl. Jamieson. 1889 J. M. Barrie Window in Thrums iii, 'For mercy's sake, mother', said Leeby, 'gie yer face a dicht, an' put on a clean mutch'. b. (See quot.)
1890 Glouc. Gloss., Dight, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing: of a woman.

thing: of a woman.

† Dight, adv. Obs. rare. Properly, fitly.

a 1800 Lord Randal 66 (Child Ballads 1864 II. 25) The
birdle sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu' dight,

Dighter (doi:to1). Obs. exc. dial. [OE. dihtere,
f. dihtan to dictate, etc.: see DIGHT. Corresp. to

MHG. tihtære, tihter, writer, poet, Ger. dichter
poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the

poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, preparer; a winnower. b. A winnowing machine.

a 1000 St. Guthlac Prol. (Goodw. 4) Ic write swa me da dinteras sædon de his lif. cudon. e1000 Ælffic Gloss. in Wr. Wilcker 140/21 Commentator, exfostior, dintere. 1340 Ayenb. 100 Efterward zebbe bet he ys uader, he is distere and gouernour and porneyour to his mayné. c1537 Thersyles in Hazl. Dodsley I. 422 David Doughty, dighter of dates.

45\*

1508 FLORIO, Prestatore, a pronider, a dighter, a vsurer. C 1611 CHAFMAN Hiad v. 499 The chaff .. Which all the diters' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites. 1805 A. Scott Poems, Dighting of Barley 69 (Jam.) The floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over. 1892 Northumbild. Gloss., Dighter, a winnower of corn. Also a winnowing machine.

**Dighting** (doi tin), vbl. sb. [f. Dight v.]

1. The action of the verb Dight, in various

Dighting (daitin), vbl. sb. [f. DIGHT v.]

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, preparing, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping.

1340 Ayenb. 24 Pe distinge of his house. Ibid. 47 Levedi of naire distinge. c1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xv. (Gibbs MS.) 38 Pere is no bodyly mete so lykynge to me as bat is of hyre dyghtynge. 1450 Churchvo. Acc. Walbersvick, Suffile (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458 Churchvo. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap in Brit. Mag. XXXI. 249 Item, paied to a laborer for dightyng of the Churchawe, iij4. 1464 Mann. & Househ. Exp. Eng. 274 To Wyllyam Hore for dryynge of a gowne of my ladyis, xiiji.d. 1535 Coveraolae Excl. xxi. 11 He hath put his swearde to ye dightinge. 1567 Marlett Gr. Forest Introd., Accóncio, a dighting, a making fit or readie. a 1774 Feacusson Farmer's Ingle Poems (1845) 33 When...lusty lassies at the dightin tire.

2. concr. (pl.) † a. That with which something is dighted; fittings. Obs. b. The winnowings or siftings of corn; refuse in general. dial.

1598 Florio, Corrédi, ornaments, equipage. furnitures, or dightings. 1768 Ross Helenore 35 Had my father soughthe warld round, Till he the very dightings of tha dound. 1808 Jamieson s.v., 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle.

† Dightly, adv. Obs. [f. DIGHT ppl. a. + -LY 2.]
In a well-equipped manner, fitly.

1633 T. Aoams Pract. Wk. (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed.

Digit (di'dzit), sb. [ad. L. digit-us finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand or foot; a finger or toe. 28. In ordinary language, a finger. Now only humorous or affected.

or foot; a finger or toe, a. In ordinary language, a finger. Now only humorous or affected.

a mager. Now only numerous of affected.

1644 Bulwer Chirol. Aijj b, Where every Digit dictates and doth reach Unto our sense a month-excelling speech.

1677 W. Hubbard Narrative Poster. to They had dismembred one hand of all its digits. 1864 Sala in Daily Tel. 21 Nov., Why should they spoil their pretty digits with thimble and housewife?

thimble and housewife?

b. Zool. and Comp. Anat. (The proper term.)
1802 Med. Irnl. VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two pairs of hands or claws. 1854 Owen Skeleton in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat. I. 219 In the marine chelonia the digits of both limbs are elongated. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 17 In the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881 MIVART Cat 285 The special organ of touch is the skin, above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits.

2. The breadth of a finger used as a measure; forgare's breadth three greaters of an inch. Some

a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Some-

a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Sometimes used as = an inch.

The Roman digitus was h of the foot (\$\rho e\$) = 0-728 of an inch, or \$1\tilde{8}\$ millimeters.

a \$1633 Austin Medit. (\$1635) no8 The Inch (or digit,) the Palme, the Foote. are (all) Mensures, which wee carry in our Bodie. \$1635 N. Carenters Geog. Del. 1. viii. \$195 A cubit contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or \$24 Digits. \$1649 G. Daniel Trinarch, Hen. V. ccliv, Tis. farre beyond our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame. \$1659 Dovle Cont. New Exp. 11. (1682) 5 When. the Mercury in the Tube.. descends to the height of \$29 Digits (I take Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract). \$1807 Robinson Archaol. Graca 111. xx. \$21 A certain round plate three or four digits (or between two and three inches) thick. \$1864 H. Spences Illustr. Univ. Propr. 161 The Egyptian cubit ..was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths.

3. Arith. Each of the numerals below ten (originally counted on the fingers), expressed in the

ginally counted on the fingers), expressed in the

ginally counted on the fingers), expressed in the Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or (including the cipher, o) ten Arabic figures. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxiii. (1495) 923 Eche symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus: and ten is the fyrst Articulus.] c1428 Craft Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 3 pere ben thre spices of nombur. Oone is a digit, Anoper is an Articul, & be toper a Composyt. 1542 Recoade Gr. Artes (1575) 53 A Digit is any number vnder 10. 1546 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. IV. 136 On the left [hand] they accounted their digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right hand hundreds & thousands. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 5 Integers are ... divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt numbers. 1788 Pairstiev Lect. Hist. V. xxxvi. 264 The nine digits in Arithmetic. 1827 Hurton Course Math. 1. 4 The Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the .. ten digits, or Arabic numeral figures. 1893 Sia R. Ball Story of Sun 56 The seven. .. may be in error by one or even two digits. attrib. 1613 Jackson Creed 1. 91 Three from foure, or one digite number from the next vnto it.

4. Astron. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude

the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude

of an eclipse.

of an eclipse.

1501 NASHE Prognostication, Wheras the Sun is darkned but by digits, and that vpon y³ south points. 1687 Dayoen Hind & P. 11. 609 We...Can calculate how long th' eclipse endur'd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obsent'd. 1706 elleanse Collect. 2 May, Ye Sun...was darkned 10 digits & 1854 Moselev Astron. xlv. (ed. 4) 147 The usual method. is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal parts called digits. 1879 Paocroa Rough Ways (1880) 9 The ring was about a digit in breadth.

† 5. Geom. A degree of a circle, or of angular measure. Obs. rare.

measure. Obs. rare.

1653 GATAKER Vind. Annot. Yer. 35 By their Calculation it was but eleven digits, and one fourth, which I conceiv to be fifteen minutes. a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

+ Digit, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. digito monstrare to point out with the finger.] trans. To point at with the finger; to point out,

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. xxviii. 48, I shall never care to be digited, with a That is he. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 107. 2/2 A most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest

Digital (di dzităl), a. and sb. [ad. L. digitālis of or belonging to the finger, f. digit-us a finger, Digit. Cf. F. digital (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a finger, or to

the fingers or digits.

1656 Bloont Glossogr., Digital, pertaining to a finger.

1783 Anat. Dial. v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers these digital arteries. unite. 1802-28 Syd. SMITH Ess. (ed. Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital process of turning over leaves! 1840 G. ELLIS Anat. 410 The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are two. 1894 Athenxum 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleled degree of digital dexterity.

2. Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow impression made by one: applied in Anat. to various

parts or organs.

parts or organs.

Digital cavity, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Digital Jossa, a pit-like depression on the thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted; see quot. 1855. Digital impressions: see quot. 1883. 1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 428 The Digital Cavity or Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance. 1855 Holden Hum. Osteol. (1878) 195 Behind the neck of the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883. Syd. Soc. Lex., Digital impressions, the grooves on the inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits: hence dividal-footed.

convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence digital-footed.

1833 Sia C. Bell. Hand (1834) 98 There are some very rare instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 Sia S. Feraguson Ogham Inscript. 148 The digital feet unite these examples with other symbolisms... Here also are found digital-footed equine figures.

B. sb. +1. = DIGIT sb. 3. Obs.

c 1430 Art Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 1 Another digitalle is a nombre with in 10.

2. A finger (hymrogue)

is a nombre with in 10.

2. A finger (humorous).

1840 Fraser's Mag. XXI. 160 To fling his broad plebeian paws and right cannie digitals around Sir Robert Peel.

1840 Ibid. XXII. 397 Hundreds of thousands vanish at the touch of royal digitals.

1858 Lytron What will he do IV. ix. Who wear. paste rings upon unwashed digitals.

3. A key played with the finger in a musical intervence of a pince or over

3. A key played with the higger in a musical instrument, as a piano or organ.

1878 W. H. Stone Sci. Basis Music v. 62 Colin Brown's Natural Fingerboard. The digitals consist of three separate sets . The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale are played by the white digitals.

Digitalia, Chem.: see Digitalin.

Digitalic (didgite lik), a. [f. Digitalis + -10.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in digitalic acid, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-

acid, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-glove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1858 Hogo Veg. Kingd. cxlv. 566 M. Morin, of Geneva, has also discovered in the leaves [of the Fox-glove] two acids; one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other volatile, and called antirrbinic acid. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

Digitaliform (-tæ-lifem), a. Bot. [f. L. digitalis (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but longer and irregular'.

longer and irregular

1859 C. Daessea Rudim. Bot. 313 Digitaliform.. wheo a corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digitaliform, finger or glove-shaped.

Digitalin (di dzitălin). Chem. [f. DIGITAL-IS +-1N.] The substance or substances extracted from

+-IN.] The substance or substances extracted from the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle. Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named digitalia, digitaline, but now known not to contain nitrogen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies are included under the name.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 456/r An extractive substance. 1838 Penny Cycl. VIII. 496/r An extractive substance. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 283 Digitalina has not yet been obtained in an isolated state.] 1872 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German) digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or crystallised variety from the leaves of the foxglove. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin occurs in. needle-shaped crystalls, and possesses an intense and persistent bitter taste. 1881 Standard 30 Dec. 2/5 He asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle of foxglove. of foxglove.

of forglove.

Hence Digitalinic (-limik) a., in Digitalinic acid, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digitalin with soda' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

|| Digitalis (didzitēi·lis). [mod.L., from L. digitālis of or pertaining to the fingers; the plant was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the German name Fingerhut, i.e. thimble.]

1. Bot. A genus of plants of the N.O. Scrophulariace, including the foxglove (D. purpurea).
[1568 Tunner Herbal III. 16 It is named of some in Latine, Digitalis.] 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 200 Sow divers Annuals. as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinim. 1791
E. Darwin Bot. Gard. (1799) 11. 108 Assumes bright Digitalis' dress and air.

attrib. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v. Digitalis tinctura, Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves.

2. A medicine prepared from the fox-glove.
1799 Med. Irnl. I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing it for use. 1800 Ibid. IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of Digitalis. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 496 Digitalis has the power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

Digitally (di'dzităli), adv. [f. DIGITAL a. +
-LY 2.] By means of or with respect to the fingers.
1832 Praser's Mag. V. 432 The present paper.. is not by the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 Forn Hand.
Sch. Spain 83 The ancient contemptions 'fig of Spain'. is digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb between the fore and middle fingers.
+ Digitary, a. Obs. [f. L. digit-us DIGIT: see
-ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.
1767 A. Camppell. Lexiph. (1774) 38 A pruriginous..eruption of pustules in the digitary interstices.

Digitate (di'dzitět), a. (5b.) [ad. L. digitāt-us

Digitate (didgitēt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. digitāt-us having fingers or toes, f. digit-us finger.]

1. Zool. Of quadrupeds: Having separate or

1. 2001. Or quadrupeds: Having separate or divided digits or toes.

1601 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Solipeds and bisules usually being greater than the digitate. 1835-6 Topo Cycl. Anat. 1. 470/2 The characters of the Carnivora as distinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

tinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2. Divided into parts resembling fingers: spec.

a. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in Comb., as digitate-pinnate.) b. Zool. Having, or

Comb., as digitate-pinnate.) b. Zool. Having, or consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

1788 J. Lee Introd. Bot. III., vi. (ed. 4) 201 The Folioles of which the digitate Leaf consists. 1828 Stark Elem. Nat. Ilit. 11. 373 Wings..cleft or digitate. 1870 Hooker Stad. Flora 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute—Cynodon. 1880 Grav Struct. Bot. iii. § 4. 101 Palmate or Digitate Leaves.. in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole. † B. as sb. A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). Obs. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Oviparous digitates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

Digitate (di'dzite¹t), v. [f. L. digit-us + -ATE³: cf. Digit v.]

cf. Digit v.] +1. trans. To point at with the finger; fig. to

point out, indicate. Obs. rare.

1658 J. Robinson Eudoxa viii. 46 The supine resting on
Water onely by retention of Air. doth digitate a reason.

2. intr. To become divided into finger-like parts.

2. intr. To become divided into linger-like parts.

1796 Steoman Surinam II. xix. 68 These again diverge or digitate in long broad leaves. 1840 G. Ellis Anat. 39 Processes of it. cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3. trans. To express with the fingers. (nonce-use.) 1823 New Monthly Mag. VII. 498 They talk with their fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

Digitated (dirdziteted), a. [f. L. digitāt-us Digitates a + 187]

DIGITATE a. + -ED.]

DIGITATE a. + -ED.]

1. Zool. and Bot. = DIGITATE a.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. vi. 298 Animals multifidous, or such as are digitated or have severall divisions in their feete. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v. Leaf, Digitated Leaf, expresses a compound one, formed of a number of simple foliola, placed regularly on a common petiole. 1839-47 Toop Cycl. Anat. III. 95/2 The structure alluded to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the npper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. Bennett Whaling Voy. Il. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated quadrupeds. 1845 Daawin Voy. Nat. xviii. (1879) 403 The bread-fruit, conspicnous from its..deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 Times 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 Times 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians, 1882 Times 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians, 1882 Standard 10 Sept. 5/1 Digitated socks.

Digitately (di dziteltli), adv. [f. DIGITATE a. +-1Y².] In a digitate manner.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digitately subdivided. 1882 Bakea in Jrnl. Bot. XI. 70 The leaves are simple or digitately trifoliolate.

Digitation (didzitel fon). [f. DIGITATE v. or a.: see -ATION. Cf. F. digitation Cotgr.] +1. A touching, or pointing, with the finger. Obs. 1658 P.HILLIPS Digitation, a pointing with the fingers. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 387/1 Digitation. Is a bare or simple touching of a thing. 1721-1800 in Balley.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into fingers or finger-like processes.

fingers or finger-like processes.

Integers of hinger-like processes, 11656 Blount Glossogr, Digitation, the form of the fingers of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning. Coigr. 1721-1800 in Balleyl. 1847 Canic, Digitation, division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles. in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. concr. (Zool. and Bot.) One of a number of finger like processes of divisions.

O. concr. (Lool. and Bot.) One of a number of inger-like processes or digitate divisions. 1709 Blana in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 114 Where the Ligaments cease, they become .. at their upper extremities half round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. (1813) 1. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the digitations of the anterior feet are greatly clongated. 1837 QUAIN Elem. Anat. (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool, I. 393 Wings...cloven, with fringed digitations.

Digitato- (didgite1 to), comb. form of DIGITATE a.; in Digitato-palmate a., shaped like a hand with finger-like divisions; Digitato-pinnate a., Bot. having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate

2846 DANA Zooph, (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.

Digiti- (didziti), combining form of L. digitus finger (see DIGIT sb.). Digitiform a., finger-like, digitate. Digitine rvate, Digitine rved, Digitine rvous adjs., Bot., having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. Digitine rvous adjs.,

leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. Digittpartite, Di-gittpi nnate adjs. (see quot.).
1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 433 The branchlets above nearly
simple, digitiform. 1849-52 Topn Cycl. Anat. IV. 1218/1
The mouth. is surrounded by six little digitiform processes,
1866 Treas. Bot., Digititurerved, when the ribs of a leaf
radiate from the top of the petiole. 1870 BENTLEY Bot. 156
When there are more than 5 lobes of a similar character, it
is sometimes termed digitipartite. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex.,
Digitinervate, Digitinervous, Ibid., Digitipinnate, term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary
petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming
doubly compound leaves.

**Digitigrade** (di dzitigrē!:d), a. and sb. Zool. a. F. digitigrade, in mod.L. digitigrada (Cuvier 1817), f. L. digit-us (DIGIT) + -gradus, going,

1817), f. L. digit-us (Digit) + gradus, going, walking.]

A. adj. Walking on the toes; spec. in Zool. belonging to the tribe Digitigrada of Carnivora (in Cuvier's classification); also said of the feet, or walk, of such an animal. (Opp. to PLANTIORADE.)

1833 Penny Cycl. I. 4 The legs also are completely digitigrade; that is to say, the heel is elevated, and does not come into contact with the surface. Digitigrade animals, which tread only upon the toes. have much longer legs than plantigrade animals.

1839 -47 Topo Cycl. Anal. III. 450/2 The feathered tribe traverse the surface of the earth as digitigrade bipeds.

1835 Kirst Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades ... Consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes.

1845 When Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades ... consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes.

1845 When Hab. & Inst. Anim. III. xvii. 212 Digitigrades ... can anely the rodents, ruminants, digitigrades condition.

Hence Di'gitigra:dism, digitigrade condition.

1887 E. D. Cope Origin of Fittest 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidently with the increase of digiti-

Digitin. Chem. [f. DIGITALIS + -IN: differentiated from digitalin.] A crystalline substance obtained from digitalis.

1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl. 647 A precipate is obtained consisting of digitalin and digitin.

Digitize (di'dgitaiz), v. rare. [f. DIGIT + -IZE.]

trans. To manipulate or treat in some way with

trans. To manipulate or treat in some way with the fingers: to finger; to point at or count with the fingers. Hence **Digitizer**.

a 1704 T. Brown Wks. (1760 111 211 (D.), None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitized a pen after so scarrilous a manner. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Digitize, to point to with the finger. 1767 G. Canning Poems Pref. 3 Your mere mechanical Digitizers of verses. 1823 Hone Anc. Myst. 266 The sempstresses, who were very nicely digitising and pleating turnovers. **Digito-**, shortened from digitalis: the basis of the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or for player; see quots.

the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove: see quots. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. Il. 330 Digitoleic acid, a kind of fatty acid contained in the leaves of Digitalis purpurea. 1875 H. G. Wood Therap. (1879) 135 Digitonin is asserted to form the bulk of the soluble digitalin of commerce, and to be the same as saponin, the active principle of soap-bark. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digitogenin, a crystallisable substance, obtained by the action of dilute acids on Digitoresin. Digitalism, a fat obtained from digitalis leaves. It is a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid. Digitorin, a white amorphous substance. is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. Digitoxin...is highly poisonous. It forms colourless crystals. Digitores'in, obtained, along with glucose and Digitonein, on boiling Digitonin with dilute acids.

† Digla: diate, v. Obs. [ad. L. digladiāri f.

† **Digla diate**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dīgladiāri f. dis- asunder, in different directions + gladius a

at-, assender, in different directions + gladius a sword: cf. gladiator.] intr. To 'cross swords'; to contend, dispute.

a 156 Hales Gold. Rem. (1688) 56 Matual Pasquils and Satyrs against each others lives, wherein digladiating like Eschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each others filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.

This ladiation. Adalabatic film. Now were or

Digladiation (dəiglædiē! fən). Now rare or arch. Also 7 de. [noun of action f. L. digladiārī: see DIGLADIATE.]

1. Fighting or fencing with swords; hand-to-hand fight.

fight.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. xvii. (Arb.) 52 In those great Amphitheatres were exhibited all manner of other shewes... as their fence playes, or digladiations of naked men. 1650 R. Starkuton Strada's Low C. Warres 1x. 44 margin, His Digladiations in the night time. 1715 tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem. 11. xx. 393 This manner of Digladiation was very ancient; such was the Skirmish we read of in the poet Horace.

2. fig. Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention. disputation.

2. fg. Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention, disputation, 1590 R. Bauce Serm. i. Bijb, Gif they had keeped the Apostles words. all this digladiatioun, strife and contention appearandly had not fallen ont. a 1619 FOTHERBY Althom. I. v. § 3 (1622) 34 Their contentions and digladiations grew to be so notorions, as made them all ridiculous. 1692 b. EDWARDS Remarkable Texts 211 A Christian, whose religion forbids all foolish bickerings and degladiations about mean and inconsiderable matters. 1819 McCate Metullel II. xl. 304 Scholastic wrangling and digladiation. 1879 M. Pattisoh Millon ix. 107 In these literary digladiations readers are always ready to side with a new writer.

Digladiator, Obs. or arch. [agent-n. f. L. dīgladiārī, on analogy of GLADIATOR.] A com-

batant; one who contends or disputes.

1803 Monthly Mag. XVI. 225 Those polemical digladiators, who divided and convulsed all literary institu-

Diglot, diglott (dai glot), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. δίγλωττ-os speaking two languages, f. δι-, δισ- twice + γλώττα, Attic for γλώσσα, tongue, language.] Using or containing two languages, bilingual; expressed or written in two languages; also as st. A diglot book or version (cf. polyglot). So Diglottic a. (in quot., Speaking two languages); Diglottism, the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages

Diglottism, the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages.

1863 in Smith's Dict. Bible 111. 1557 The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. 1871 Earle Philol. Eags. Tongue § 78 Words run much in couples, the one being English the other French.. In the following.. there are two of these diglottisms in a single line. 'Trouthe and honour, fredom and carteisye'. 1885 Kept. Brit. 4 For. Bible Soc. App. B 361 The other edition [of the Breton N. T.] is in diglot form with the Revised Ostervald New Testament. 1890 Academy 8 Nov. 424/1 Of the Bibles, &c., printed in more than one language.. there are 21 English 'diglotts', 12 French, and 6 German.

Diglute. obs. f. Deguute. to swallow,

Diglute, obs. f. DEGLUTE, to swallow.

Diglyceric, -gly-ceride, -gly-cerol, -gly-

Diglyph (doi glif). Arch. [mod. ad. Gr. δίγλυφ-ος doubly indented, f. δι- twice + γλύφειν to
carve; cf. F. diglyphe (Littré).] An ornament
consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two

consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two vertical grooves or channels. (Cf. TRIGLYPIL.) 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Diglyph, a kind of imperfect triglyph, console, or the like, with only two chanels, or engravings, instead of three. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 584 Diglyph, a tablet with two engravings or channels. 1854 E. DE WARREN tr. De Saulcy's Round Dead Sca II. 254 These metopes are divided from each other by triglyphs, which may be called more correctly diglyphs, as they only bear two flutes and two drops. † Dignation (digne) on Oberta OF faces.

† **Dignation** (dignēt [ən). Obs. [a. OF. dignation, -acion, ad. L. dignātion-em, n. of action f. dignāre, -ārī to think worthy, deign.]

The action of deeming or treating any one as worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour; favour

worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour; favour shown or honour conferred; condescension: chiefly said of the gracions action of a superior.

c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. liv, For bon takist not bis wip bin ovne boust. but onely by dignacion of be most hie grace, & of godly beholdyng. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, This werke is the effecte of his hye dignacion, power and goodnes. 1649 Jee. Taylon Gt. Exemp. 1, \$2. 22 S. Elizabeth. wondering at the dignation and favour done to her. 1659 Hammonn On Ps. viii. Paraphr. 44 The magnifying of God's wonderful goodnesse. . and his dignations to mankind. 11703 Buakitt On N. T. Rom. vi. 19 The great dignation and gracious condescension of Christ. 1737 Stackhouse Hist. Bible (1767) IV. vl. v. 207 A great favour and dignation done her.

† Digne, a. Obs. Also a. 4 dingne, dyngne,

favour and dignation done her.

† **Digne**, a. Obs. Also a. 4 dingne, dyngne, 5 dign, dynge, 5-6 dygne, 6 Sc. ding, dyng. B. 4-5 deyn(e. [ME. digne, a. F. digne (11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), early ad. L. dignus worthy. The form deyn might represent an OF. \*dein, inherited form of dignus: but of. Dain a.]

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf.

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf. DIGNITY 1, 2).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 Pe digne sege ywys...bat at London now ys. 1340 Ayeuh. 109 Pe bri uerste benes of be pater noster.. byeth be begeste and be dingnesse. a 1400-50 Alexander 882 Darius be devne [Dubl. MS. digne] Emperenre. Bid. 1958, 1, sir Dari, be devne [Dubl. MS. digne] Emperenre. Bid. 1958, 1, sir Dari, be devne [Dubl. MS. digne] and derfe Emperoure. c1440 York Myst. xvviii. 1 Beholde my discipulis bat devne is and dere. a 1450 Kmt. de la Tour ii. 5 It is an higher and more digne thinge forto praise and thanke God. 1513 Douclas Æneis xiii. ix. 67 Of conquerouris and soneran pryneis dyng [rime kyng]. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. 11. 367 With diamonts ding, and margretis mony one. 1578 Ps. evi. in Scot. Poems 16th C. II. 107 Declair. Thy nobill netes and digne remembrance.

2. Worthy, deserving. Const. of (10), or inf. a 1375 Yoseph Arim. 252 Cum bou hider, losaphe; for bou art Ingget clene, And art digne ber-to. e1386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7 715 Hem bat 3euen chirches to hem bat ben not digne. c 1430 Lyng. Bochas Iv. ix. (1544) 106 a, To write also hys triumphes digne of glorye. c 1450 Merlin 583 Ye be full digne to reseeyve the ordre of chinalrie. a 1555 Lyndessay Tragedie 86 In France... I did Actis ding of Remembrance. 1643 Parnne Open. Gt. Scale 6 The state of the Church is come unto this, that she is not digne to be governed But of ill Bishops.

3. Befitting, becoming, appropriate, fit. Const. to, unto, 0, for.

c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1738 Lucretia, Hyre cuntinannee is to here herte digne. c 1386 — Man of Lawi T. Const. 680 O Domegyld, I have non englisch digne Vnto by malice and by tyrannye. c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 7 Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne. 1504 Arxivnson tr. De Imitatione III. liv, Gyue dygne & moost large graces to the hye goodnes of god. 1549 Chaloner Erasmus on Folly

Kija, All the worlde .. offreth me .. farre dearer and more digne sacrifices, than theirs are.

4. Having a great opinion of one's own worth:

proud, haughty, disdainful; esp. in phr. as digne as ditch-water (cf. 'stinking with pride'), as digne as the devil. Cf. DAIN a.

as the devil. Cf. DAIN a.

1340-70 Alixaunder 313 be menne of bat marche.. were so ding of beir deede, dedain bat they had bat any gome under God gouern hem sholde. c 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 517 He (the Parson) was nat to synful man despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. c 1386 P. P.C. Crade 355 For will be princes of pride be prechours dwellen; bei ben digne as be devel bat droppeb fro heuene. Ibid. 375 Per is more pryne pride in prechours hertes ban ber lefte in Lucyfer er he were lowe fallen; bey ben digne as digne [Harl. Cansol. Chr. Also 4-li, 4-5-liche, lyche, 6-lie. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

1. Worthily, hononrably: befittingly deservingly.

1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservingly, condignly.

condignly.

c1315 Shoreham 32 Thou hest of served dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere, 1340 Ayenb. 20 Pet bou nere nazi digneliche y-digt be ssrifpe and by vorbenchinge, c1386 Wyclif Serm. Sci. Wks. II. 62 Pei wolen sitte wip lordis and ladies at be mete ful dignely. c1400 Test. Lowe 1. (1561) 287 b/1 The name of Goddes dignely ye mow beare. 1513 Douglas Æneis 11. Prol. 7 Bot sen I follow the poete principall. God grant me grace him dingly to ensew. 1567 Drant Horace Epist. A vi, When mortall man cannot reforme Nor dignely plage the cryme.

2. Haughtily, scornfully.

c1374 Chaucer Troylux 11. 975 (1024) Touchynge pi lettre. 1 wot thow nylt it digneliche endite.

† Dignesse. Obs. [a. Afr.\*dignesse, f. digne worthy + esse rept. L. -itia: cf. bassesse, richesse, vilesse, etc.] Worthiness, dignity; haughtiness.
1399 Lanci. Rich. Reddes 111. 127 Swiche ffresshe ffoodis beth fieet in to chambris, And ffor her dignesse en-danntid of dullisshe nollis.

Dignification (dignifikē<sup>1</sup> fən). Now rare.

Dignification (dignifikāl sən). Now rare. [ad. med. L. dignification em, n. of action from dignificare: cf. obs. F. dignificacion (Godef.).] The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified;

The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified; conferring of dignity.

1577 Dee Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 63 In respect of thy dignification. 1 say with the[e] Hallelnjah. a 1612 Donne Biobarago (1644) 57 Humane nature after the first fall, till the restitution and dignification thereof by Christ. 1653 Walton Angler 13 Where a noble and ancient Descent and such merits meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. c1981 in Boswell Johnson 4 June an. 1781 To demean themselves with..equanimity..npon their..dignification and exaltation.

Dignified (dignification), ppl. a. [f. DIGNIFY + -ED 1.]

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. vi. 100 We shall see the Bard's Character rising again in its dignified State. 1787 Cowper Charity 2 Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state.

† 2. Holding a position of dignity; ranking as a dignitary (esp. ecclesiastical). Obs.

1607-8 Markell Corr. xc. Wks. 1872-5 II. 240 It hath bin . mov'd to raise 100,000ti. . upon the dignifyd Clergy.

1712 E. Cooke Vey. S. Sea 396 To the Cathedral belong . five dignify'd Priests, being the Dean, Arch-Deacon, School-Master, Chanter, and Treasurer. 1726 Ayllfer Parergon 6 Abbots are stiled dignify'd Clerks, as having some Dignity in the Church. 1860 Mrs. Gaskell Right at Last 30 My father was the son of a dignifed elergyman.

3. Marked by dignity of manner, style, or appearance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, noble, majeslic.

ance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, noble, majestic.

a 1812 J. S. Buckminster (Webster, 1828) To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. 1840 Carlyle Ileroes v. (1891) 147 A Pulpit, environed with all manner of complex dignified appartenances and furtherances. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. II. xiii. 299 The general character of the oratory was dignified and graceful. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Ergs. V. 447 His State papers..are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) I. viii. 291 A man of dignified appearance. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 262 Silence, mourfull.. but dignified, was observed in the public streets.

Dignified W. adv. If, prec. + -LY 2.] In a

was observed in the public streets.

Dignifiedly, adv. [f, prec. + -LY 2.] In a dignified manner; with dignity or its appearance.

1818 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 481 The same littleness of mind which made. Boniface dignifiedly incommunicative to all without badges or titles. 1868 Browning Ring & Bh. III.

391 Whereon did Pietro. sally forth digoifiedly into the square. 1885 Century Mag. XXX. 384 Verona is dignifiedly disagreeable.

Dignifier (di'gnifəiəz). [f. DIGNIFY + -ER 1.]

Dignifier (dirgnifolar). [f. DIGNIFY + -ER 1,]
One who dignifies; one who confers dignity.
1612 R. SHELDON Serm. St. Martin's 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice. 1741
RICHARDSON Pamela (1742) II. 284 The vilest lowest Taste in his sordid Dignifier.

Dignify (dirgnifol), v. [a. OF. dignefier, dignifier, ad. med.L. dignificare, f. dign-us worthy + -ficare. See \_FV]

-ficare: see -FY.]

1. trans. To make worthy or illustrious; to confer

1. trans. To make worthy or ilinstrious; to conter dignity or honour upon; to ennoble, honour. 136 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 210 Illumyned & dignyfyed of Chryst. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, 1. i. 22 Such a Day. Came not, till now, to dignifie the Times Since Cæsars Fortness. c1600— Som. lxxxiv, He that writes of you, if he can tell That you are you, so dignifies his story. 1667 Milton P. L. 1x. 940 Us his prime Creatures, dignified so high, Set over

all his Works. 1732 Pope Hor. Sat. II. ii. 141 No Turbots dignify my boards. 1824 L. Murrav Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 357 As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. Introd. 16 There arose to dignify the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted.

b. To render majestic or stately.
1749 SMOLLETT Gil Bl. XI. V. He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. 1790 COWPEA On Milton's P. L. 1. 689 How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction.
1791 — Odyss. XXIII. 181 Then Pallas. dignified his form With added amplitude.

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-

implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-

implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-sounding name or title to.

[1606 Shars. Tr. 4, Cr. 10. v. 103 Yet gives he not till indgment guide his honnty, Nor dignifies an impaire thought with breath. 1605 Glanvill Scepsis Sci. 80 Tis usual for men to dignifie what they have bestowed pains upon. 1750 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1834) II. caxxii. 374 You will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless you..dignify them with the title of Walpoliana. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit. (1839) III. 341 The science of hooks, for so bibliography is sometimes dignified. Mod. A school dignified with the name of a college.

† 2. To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? Obs.

1503-87 Form A. 4. M. (1596) 5/2 Emperors in ancient time haue dignified them in titles, 1606 BLOUNT Boscobel II. (1680) 21 The Earl of Southampton. now with much merit dignifyed with the great office of Lord High Treasurer. 1727 W. Mather Ying. Man's Comps. 105 Nor ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified.. with less than the Title of Honourable, as being their due by Birth Right.

Hence Dignifying vbl. sb, and ppl. a.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commen. 101 The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles. 1630 Lo.
DigBy, etc. Lett. conc. Relig. (1657) 81 Those dignifying circumstances.. belong onely to such doctrines [etc.]. Ibid.
82 That seal, with those quarterings and dignifyings wherewith you blazon it.

Dignitarial (dignite o rial), a. [f. DIGNITARY

Highitarial (dignite rial), a. [I. Dignitary + -AL.] Of or belonging to a dignitary.

1885 Ch. Times 20 Feb. 135/3 The perversity of the dignitarial mind was curiously exemplified.

Dignitary (dignitari), sb. (a.) Also 7 -ory.

[f. L. dignitas or Eng. Dignity + -ARY: cf., for the sense, prebendary, for the form, L. voluntarius voluntary, from voluntas: so F. dignitaire sb. (1752). in Trévoux).]

A. sb. One invested with a dignity; a personage

A. sb. One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical.

1672-3 Markell Reh. Transp. 1. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitory of Lincoln. a 1745 Swift (J.), If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are ... not liable to the accusation of superfluity. 1756-7 tr. Krysker's Trav. (1760) I. 15 Princes, hishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots. 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary. 1836 Irving Astoria I. 100 The captain .. paid a visit to the governor. This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. Iv. ii. 266 It represents three dignitaries, probably priests.

B. adi. Of. belonging to. or invested with

B. adj. Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity (esp. ecclesiastical).

1715 M. Davies Ath. Brit. I. 163 The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen.

1733 Neal Hist. Purit. II. 148 They complimented the Roman Catholick priests with their dignitary titles.

nitary lities.

Dignitorial, a. [erroneous for DIGNITARIAL.]

1817 T. C. Banks (title), History of the Ancient Noble
Family of Marmyun.. also their Dignitorial Tenures and
the services of London, Oxford, &c.

Dignity (digniti). Forms: 3-4 dignete, 3-6

ite, 4 dyng-, dingnete, 4-5 dignitee, ytee, 4-6 dy-, dignyte, 6-7 dignitie, 7- dignity. [a. OF. dignete, F. dignité (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. dignitât-em merit, worth, f. dignus worthy: see -TTY. Cf. also DAINTY, a. OF. deintié, the inherited

dignitât-em merit, worth, f. dignus worthy: see -ITY. Cf. also Dainty, a. Of. deintié, the inherited form of dignitātem.]

1. The quality of heing worthy or hononrable; worthiness, worth, nobleness, excellence.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 140 Nis nout eocene of hwuche dignite heo [the soul] is, ne hu hein is hire cunde. c 1230 Hali Meid. 5 Of se muche dignete, and swuch wurdschipe. c 1393 CHAUCER Gentilesse 5 For vn-to vertue longeth dignytee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXh.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete worschepe. 1552 Abp. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 20 Of the preminens and excellent dignitiee of the Pater noster. 1602 Shaks. Ham. I. v. 48 From me, whose lone was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees I. 11 The dignity and value of Fruit-trees. 1793 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) II. 05, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 Woosow. Yew-tree Seath, True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself, In lowliness of heart. 1836 Sir H. Tayloa Statesman xv. 107 It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 Ellackie Self-Cult. 75 The real dignity of a man lies not in what he has, but in what he is.

† D. The quality of being worthy of something; desert, merit. Obs. rare.

1548 R. Hutten Sum of divinitite E 5 a, Fayth leaneth onelye yopon mercy, not of our dygnytye. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles IV. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the

commun rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or esti-

dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

1230 Hali Meid. 15 Eadi meiden, understond in hu hel dignete be minte of meidenhad halt te. 1240 Ayenb. 215 pere ssolle be greate lhordes and be greate lhenedyes noryete...hare dingnete, and hare hegnesse. 1239 Kolls Parl. III. 424/1 Ve renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng, and of Lordeshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirshipp that longed therto. 1440 Rom. Rose 7682 I... have pouste To shryve folk of most dignyte. 1538 Starkev England I. iv. 139 Gyuyng somewhat to the dygnyte of presthode. 1594 Hooker Ect. Pol. I. vi. (1611) 12 Stones, though in dignitie of nature inferior to plants. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. v. i. 183 His Sonne, who ha's (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fled from his Father, from his Hopes, and with A Shepheards Daughter. 1711 Swift Lett. (1767) 111. 177, 1 fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner. 1752 HARRIS Hermes (1841) 117 There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. 1786 HAN. More Florio 78 Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes. 1891 Law Times XCII. 124/1 The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

Fig. 1541 COPLANO Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg. Hj b, May the hette... sustayne dysease longe? Answere. No, for his great dygnyte. 1656 Kidley Pract. Physick 215 Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tryed by vehement remedies.

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf. the quality)

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf.

the quality).

1548 W. PATTEN Exped. Scotl. Pref. in Arb. Garner III.

73 My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did..tarry..at Berwick. 1793 Burke Corr. (1844)

11V. 149, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain.

great pain.

attrib. 1833 Marryat P. Simple xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their colonred people [in Barbadoes].

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high

official or titular position.

official or titular position.

c1200 S. Eng. Leg. I. 72/54 Bischop him made.. seint Edward be king, And a-feng him in his dignete. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 15112 Scint Gregore tok be dignete, And was pope brytty 3cr. 1520 Carton's Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 253 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees and dignytees. 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV. 208 Edward duke of Yorke, whiche.. had untrewly usurped the Cronne and Imperial dignitie of this realme. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's 1ron Age 123 He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Frithland. 1726 AVLIFFE Parergon 98 By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd. 1781 GIBBON Decl. 4F. III. 231 He.. distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers. 1844 LINGARO Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. i. 18 The dignity of Roman prefect. 1844 L'pool Mercury 3 Mar. 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

b. transf. A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

b. transf. A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

2.1450 HOLLANO Howlat 690 Denys and digniteis. 1598
FLORIO Ep. Ded., That I. may .. entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1611 BIBLE Thide 8 These filthy dreamers .. speake enill of dignities. 1655 Heylin Surv., France 93 There is .. in this Church a Denn 7 Dignities and 50 Canons. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 359 Godlike shapes and forms., Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones. 1865 Kingslev Herew. i, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such ribaldry of dignities.

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf.

DIGNIFIED 2.)

1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 489 Grace was in all her steps...
In every gesture dignitie and love. 1725 POPE Odyss. vi.
73 A dignity of dress adorns the Great. 1752 FIELOING
Amelia I. viii, He nutrered this... with great majesty, or, as he
called it, dignity. 1811 Svo. SMITH Wks. (1859) l. 205/1
All establishments die of dignity. They are too proud to
think themselves ill, and to take a little physic. 1853 J. H.
NEWMAN Hist. Sk. (1873) II. II. i. 248 He preserved in his
domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public
man. 1854 J. S. C. Abbort Napoleon (1855) II. XXX, 557 He
opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent
dignity as to command general respect. 1878 B. TAYLOR
Deukalion II. iv. 77 So much of dignity in rain lives.
b. Rheet.

b. Rhet.

1828 Webster, Dignity, in oratory, one of the three arts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and

igures.
5. Astrol. A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the

influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets.

c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. Table of Contents, Tables of dignetes of planetes. Ibid. 11. § 4 The lord of the assendent ...whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1632 Massinger City Madam II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities. and Venus in the south angle elevated above him. 1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. vi. 49 Almitem, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or in such a Station with other Planets, etc. by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas (a. 1839 Balzey Festins (1872) 121 Ye planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances.

† 6. The term for a 'company' of canons. Obs. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys.

† 7. Alg. = Power. Obs.
1715 Phil. Trans. XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of

ithe Fract, Surd, Negative and Additional Dignities.

¶ 8. [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr. δείωμα 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'.] A self-evident theorem, an axiom.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ερ. 1. vii. 25 These Sciences Imathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

1. Dignorate. v. Obs. rare-ο. [f. L. dignorāre,

† Di gnorate, v. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. dīgnorāre, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.] 1623 COCKERAM, Dignorate, to marke a beast. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dignorate, to mark, as men do beasts, to know

† **Digno sce**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dīgnōscĕre to recognize apart, distinguish, f. di-, dis-, Di-1 +

(g)noscěre to know.]

recognize apart, distinguish, f. di-, dis-, D1-1 + (g)nōscive to know.]

To distinguish, discern. a. trans.

a 1639 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. iv. (1677) 200 All the Painters and Writers were called for dignoscing the letters and dranghts. 1645 Liberty of Consc. 16 The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosced from the false worshippers. 1671 True Noncoyf. 391 The consideration .. whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult.

b. intr. To discern; to decide.

1641 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1870) V. 344 Who shall have pouer to dignose and take cognitione whither the same falles within the said act of pacificatione. 1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 339 A committee appointed to dignosce upon the supplication.

Hence † Digno'scible a., discernible; † Digno'scitive a., having the quality of discerning.

1671 True Nonconf. 189 As dignoscible by .. these characters, as the night is by darkness. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] Catholicon 22 That dignoscitive power .. whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwixt good and evil.

† Digno'te, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. \*dīgnōt ppl. stem of dīgnōscere.] = DIGNOSCE.

1657 TomLINSON Renou's Disp. Pref., Every Simple .. may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

† Digno'tion. Obs. [n. of action f. dīgnōt-ppl. stem of t. dīgnōscēre: see DIGNOSCE and -10N.]

The action of distinguishing or discerning; a distinguishing mark or sign.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 10 The dignotion of sauors. 1657 TomLinson Renou's Disp. 42 That this dignotion may be certain. 1658 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. xxii. 327 Temperamentall dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours.

† Dignoscipal dignoscipal conjecture of prevalent humours.

+ Dignons, a. Obs. [f. L. dign-us worthy +

-ous.] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T. Westcote Devon. 170 A dignous family of this diocese. Ibid. (1845) 314 The ancient and dignous family offin. Digoneutic (dəigoniūtik), a. Entom. [f. Gr.

δι-, twice + γονεύ-ειν to beget, of which the vbl. adj. would be \*γονευτ-οs.] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence Digoneu tism,

a year; double-hrooded. Hence **Digoneu tism**, the condition of being digonentic.

1889 S. H. Scudden Nature XXXIX. 319 Capt. Elwes. fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digonentic butterfly.

Digonous (di gonəs, dəi-), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. digon-us, f. Gr. δι-, twice + -γωνος angled; cf. τρίγωνος three-cornered.] Having two angles.

1788 Jas. Lee Introd. Bot. 111. iv. (ed. 4) 181 Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous. having two, three, four. Angles.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

† Digraduation. Ohs. var. of Degraduation!

cf. also DISGRADUATE v.

1577 HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 218 But Ensebins... vrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the deprivation and digraduation past.

Digram. A proposed synonym of Digraph. 1864 in Webster.

Digraph (dəi'graf). [f. Gr. δι- twice, Dt-2, + γραφή writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a 1788 T. Sherioan (L.), All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. 1812 J. C. Hoshouse γουσιεν Αlbania App. 1061 If these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only. their name would have been digraphs, and not diphongs. 1873 Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue § 193 He would therefore recognise the consonantal digraphs h, gh. 18, th, wh, g., as alphabetic characters. 1877 Sweet Phonetics 174 If ... we exclude new letters...we are obliged to fall back on digraphs.

Dioranhic (daiproprik). a. [f. prec. + -IC:

Digraphic (daigræfik), a. [f. prec. + -10:

Digraphic (doigræfik), a. [f. prec. + -10: after Gr. γραφικός, pertaining to writing, graphic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph. 1873-4 Sweet Hist. Eng. Sounds 23 Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur.

2. Written in two different characters or alphabets. 1880 Scribner's Mag. June 205 This was a bilingual (or digraphic, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogué. 1895 Times 5 Feb. 12/3 The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

Digrave, obs. or dial. var. of Dike-Grave.
1721-1800 Balley, Digrave, Dike-grave, an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

Dioress (dioress, dai-). v. Also 6-7 disgress.

**Digress** (digres, dei-), v. Also 6-7 disgress. [f. L. digress- ppl. stem of digredi to go aside, depart, f. di-, Dis- i + gradi to step, walk, go.]

1. intr. To go aside or depart from the course or

1. intr. To go aside or depart from the course or track; to diverge, deviate, swerve.

1552 HULDET, Digresse or go a little out of the pathe, digredier. 1582 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda Cong. E. Ind. 65 b, it was not unpossible but that they might somewhat digresse from their right course. 1603 Derrea Grissil (Shaks Soc.) 21, I must digress from this bias, and leave you. 1649 Alcoran 86 God. punisheth them that digresse from the right path. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 25 P II Frighted from digressing into new tracts of learning. 1825 LAMB Ella Ser. II. Superannuated man, I find myself in Bond Street. I digress into Soho, to explore a bookstall.

† D. Astron. Cf. DIGRESSION 3. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 12 Shee (Venus) beginnes to digresse in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising: but to be retrograde, and withall to digresse in altitude from the euening station.

† 2. fig. To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. Obs.

† 2. fig. To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. Obs.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. lxxi. 16 As the other translation agreeth very well, I would not digresse from it. 1592

SHARS. Rom. & Jul. 111. iii. 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1603

Holland Plutarch's Mor. 25 Digresse good is from such lewd songs. 1611 Ussuea in Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance.

† 3. To diverge from the right path, to transpress. Obs.

gress. Obs.

1541-93 [see Digressing below]. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. vtt. iii. (R.), So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell.

be the God in Knowledge, agressed and the the trans. To transgress. Obs.

1502 Werley Armorie 56 Faire points of honor I would obtain the subject in discourse the transfer of the subject in discourse

4. intr. To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense.)

1530 Palsgr. 516/1, I dygresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothynge belongeth therunto. 1555 EOEN Decades 8 To returne to the matter from which we have digressed. 1682 Burnet Rights Princes will 292, I shall not digressed. 1682 Burnet Rights Princes will 292, I shall not digress to give any account of these. 1727 Swift Modest Proposal, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 200 P 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects... he frequently digressed into directions to the servant. 1832 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. I. 374 Mr. P. digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform. 1869 FARRA Fam. Speech its (1873) 99, I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing.

11 ence Digre ssing vbl. sb. and ppl. a., Digre singly adv.

Hence **Digressing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a., **Digressingly** adv.

1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1200/t Were it properly perteining to y° present matter, or sumwhat disgressing therfro. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, (Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyaltie or disgressing contrary to the duety of a subject. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, v. iii. 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonne. 1864, O. Rev. CXVI. 168 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed.

† **Digress**, sb. Obs. [ad. L. dīgress-us departure, f. ppl. stem of dīgredī: see DIGRESS v.] = DIGRESSION 2.

DIGRESSION 2.

DIGRESSION 2.

1508 Yong Diana 76, I thee espie Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who danneeth best, and like digresses. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. XI. X. § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history. 1679-184 HARBY Rev Script. 1, 9, 1 am driven. here. to a brief Digress.

Digresser (digressel, doi-). [f. DIGRESS V. +-ER.] One who digresses.

1654 BAXTER (tittle), Reduction of a Digresser or Mr. Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 Scott St. Ronan's xiv, Who, though somewhat of a digresser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others.

Digression (digre fan. doi-). Also 5-7 dis-.

Digression (digre fon, doi-). Also 5-7 dis-, 5-8 de- [a. OF. disgressiun, digressiun (12th c.), mod.F. digression, ad. L. digression-em, n. of action from digredi: sec DIGRESS v.]

action from digredi: see DIGRESS v.]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deviation. (Now somewhat rare in lit. scnse.)

1552 HULDET, Digression, digressio.

1670 COTTON Espersion. 1. 1570 COTTON Espersion.

1 v. 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity... to re-inforce himself with some particular Servants of his.

1673 Ray Journ. Low C. Rome

379 We made a digression to S. Marino.

1823 J. D. Hunter Captiv. N. Amer. 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc.].

† b. fig. Moral deviation or going astray. Obs.

1508 Shars. L. L. L. L. ii. 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president.

1598 Shars. L. L. L. L. ii. 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president.

1593 — Lucr. 202 Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will liue engrauen in my face.

† c. Deviation from rule. Obs.

t c. Deviation from rule. Obs.

1618 CROOKE Body of Man 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The

discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1374 Chaucea Troylus 1.87 (143) It were a long disgression fro my matere. 1430 LVGG. Chron. Troy 1. i, I wyll no longer make disgression. 1494 Fabyan Chron. 11. Ikix. 40, I woll retourne my style to Octauis, from whom I haue made a lunge degression. a 1535 More De quat. Noviss. Wks. 99 Which thrug I might proue . sauing that the degression would be ouer long. 1621 Three Quest. Answ. conc. Fourth Commandm. 6 But this, by way of disgression. 1675 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 206, I begg ye Excellencies pardon for this degression. 1751 Johnson

Rambler No. 147 F7 Without.. any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 Scott Rokeby 1. x, [He] started from the theme, to range In loose digression wild and strange. 1863 Mas, Olifhant Salem Ch. xiii, Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression.

3. Astron. and Physics. Deviation from a particular line or from the mean resistion yields as in the start of the same of the

cular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior

e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONOATION 1).

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. v. 288 This digression fof the Sun I since quall, but neare the Equinoxiall intersections, it is right and greater, near the Solstices, more oblique and lesser. 1705 C. Purshall. Mech. Macrocosm 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1726 of the Gregory's Astron. I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be lessen'd till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 Brewster Magnet. 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its western digression. 1847 Chaig, Digression, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

Digressional (digre fonal), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by digression.

digression.

1785 Warron Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems (T.),
Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments.

1787 Headley On Daniel's Poems (R.), He seems
fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional
embellishments.

1841 DE QUINCEY Homer Wks. VI. 326
He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot.

Digressionary (digre fonări), a. [f. as prec.

1-ARY Of the nature of a digression.

1741 Betterton's Eng. Stage 4 A. short digressionary
History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable
Actresses. 1850 Leven Davenport Dunn i, All this is, however, purely digressionary.

ever, purely digressionary.

Digressive (digresiv, doi-), a. [ad. L. dīgressiv-us, f. dīgress- ppl. stem of dīgredī: see
Digress v. and -ive.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from
the way or the subject; given to digression; of the
nature of or marked by digression.

the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

c 1611 Chapman Iliad xiv. 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Vind. Answ. § 2. 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies. 1651 BAXTER Inf. Baft. Apol. 15, I came not to satisfie the people. by digressive discourses.. but to dispute with him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spectator (1748) Ill. 310 But all this.. is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1783 H. BLAIR Lect. 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes. 1874 T. Harov Far from Madding Crowd I. xxvi. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

† 2. That turns any one out of his way. Obs. rare.

omewhat digressive.

+ 2. That turns any one out of his way. Obs. rare.

c1611 CHAMMAN Iliad x. Argt., Then with digressive wiles
hey use their force on Rhesus' life.

hey use their force on Knesus me. Hence **Digre ssively** adv., in a digressive manner;

Hence **Digressively** adv., in a digressive manner; **Digressiveness**, the quality of being digressive. 1731-1800 Balley, Digressively, by way of Digression. 1768 Woman of Honor IV. 92 An example, which you will hardly think digressively introduced. 1877 H. A. Page De Quincy II. xix. 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 Farrar St. Paul II. App. 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

| **Digne**. [F. digue, in OF. also dique, a. Flem. dijk, Dike q.v.] = Dike. (In reference to Holland. Flanders, or France. Now only used for

dijk, Dike q.v.] = Dike. (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. 4 b/1 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Digues of Holande [pr. Dignes; hence Grafton Chron. II. 210 dignessel. 1645 City Alarum 10 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent. 1673 Temple Obs. United Prov. Wks. 1731 L 13 ln Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Digues. 1702 Dennis Monument xvi. 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Digues are to the Tempestuous Main. 1886 Athenzum 22 May 686/1 Girls gossiping on the digue of stone which defends the place against the sea.

Diguest. Tare obs. var. of DISGUST.

Digust, rare obs. var. of Disgust.

| Digunia (daidzi niā). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) i. Gr. δι., Di. ² + γυνή woman, wife + abstr. ending -ια, -iα.] The second Order in many classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants

having two pistils.

having two pistils.

1762 in Hudson Flora Anglica. 1704 Marin Rousseau's
Bot. x. 90. 1838 Carpenter Veg. Phys. § 458 One portion
of the class Pentandria, order Digynia, corresponds with
the Natural Order Umbelliferae.

Hence Digyn, a plant of the order Digynia;
Digy'nian, Digy'nious adjs., belonging to the
order Digynia; Digynous (doi'dzinos) a., having

two pistils.

1806 J. Galpine Brit. Bot. 390 Carex Digynous; spikes filiform. 1828 Webster, Digyn. Ibid., Digynian. 1847 Craig, Digyniaus. 1850 Constock Introd. Bot. (ed. 21) 470 (Gloss.) Digynous, having two styles.

Dihedral (dəihī drăl), a. Cryst. Also diedral. [f. next +-AL: cf. F. dièdre in same sense.]

1. Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. Dihedral angle, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. Dihedral summit, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle.

1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids. 1808 Thomson in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 69 Oxalate of potash..crystallizes in flat rhomboids..terminated by dihedral summits. 1836 HENRY Elem. Chem. I.

38 Variations of temperature produce a .. difference in .. a crystal of carbonate of lime. As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish .. so that its form approaches that of a cube. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

2. Math. Of the nature of a dihedron.
1893 IJARNESS & MORLEY Theory of Functions 29 A simple dihedral configuration. 1893 FORSYTH Functions of a Complex Variable 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions.

Dihedron (doihī dron). Math. [mod. f. Gr. di., di.o-twice + top a seat, hase: cf. tetrahedron.] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron (dieder), tetrabedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, ikosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron.

[1828 Werster, Dihedron, a figure with two sides.] 1888 (G. G. Morrier F. Klein's Lect. on Ikosahedron 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say: only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses uo space.

|| Dihe lios. Astr. Also dihelium (in mod. Dicts. dihely). [mod.L. f. Gr. δι- = διά through + ήλιος sun.] (See quot.)

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Dihelios, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

Dihe ptyl. Chem.: see Di-2 and Heftyl.

Dihexagonal (dai heksæ gonal), a. Cryst.

Dihexagonal (doi heksægonal), a. Cryst. [f. DI-2 + HEXAGONAL.] Having twelve angles, of which the first, third, fifth, . . . eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, ... twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a dihexagonal pyramid or prism. See also quot.

1864.

1864 Webster, Dihexagonal, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 Story-Maskelyne Crystallog. 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal phid. 277 Two dihexagonal quoins form the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and X alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude. 1bid. 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

+ Di-hexahe dral, a. Cryst. Obs. [f. as next + AL.] Having twice six faces: see quot.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 203 Di-hexahedral (di-hexaèdre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities. [204] Example, Di-hexahedral (di-hexaèdre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities, the bevelling planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the bevelling planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated.

Di-hexahe dron. Cryst. [f. Di-2+llexa-

**Di-hexahe'dron.** Cryst. [f. Di-2+llexa-HEDRON.] A six-sided prism with trihedral sum-mits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes,

a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 Amer. Naturalist XXII. 247 Dibexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in

Scotlandl

Scotlandl.

Dihoti, var. of Diori, wherefore.

† Dihtende. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [early ME., subst. use of pr. pple. of dihten, OE. dihtan to rule: see Dight.] Ruler, disposer.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 123 Almihit god. shuppende and wealdende. and dihtende of alle shafte.

Dihydric (doihai drik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2+ Hyppirg]. Applied to a compound of two stoms.

HYDRIC.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic of hydrogen with an actor rathear, denoting disasses acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as dihydric sulphate = sulphuric acid H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 187 It... is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesic dihydric citrate is formed.

acid or magnesic dibydric citrate is formed. **Dihydrite** (deihei dreit). Min. [f. Gr.  $\delta \iota$ -, Dr. 2 +  $\iota$ 0 $\delta \iota$ p,  $\iota$ 0 $\delta$ p- water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalachite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 Dana Min. 568. **Dihydro-, dihydr-.** Chem. [f. D1-2 + Hydro-] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

combination.
1873 Forumes' Chem. (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic carbonate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral and

Dihydrobromide, -chloride, -iodide. Chem.

See Di- 2 and Hydronromides, etc.

1873 Forumes' Chem. (ed. 11) 559 The dihydrobromides and dihydriodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

Dihydro xyl, a. Chem. See Di-2 and Hy-

DROXYL.

DROXYL.
1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quina is physiologically inert.

Diiamb (dol<sub>1</sub>olæmb). Pros. Also in L. form diiambus (in 8 dijambus). [ad. L. di-iambus, Gr. διαμβοs a double iambus, f. δι-, D1-2+ Γαμβοs iambus, f. δι-, D1-2+ Γαμβοs iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Dijambus.. is compounded of two iambics, as severtias. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres 10 Feet of six times...———— Diiambus,

Diamb.

Di-iodide (doi;0i'ddoid). Chem. [f. Di-2 + Iodide.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-iodide, Hg I<sub>2</sub>.

1873 Founcs' Chem. (ed. x1) 227 The di-iodide melts at 170. 1881 Athenzum 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diodide of Lead (Pb I<sub>2</sub>).

Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (Ph L2). **Di-iodo-, di-iod.**, Chem. [f. D1-2+IoD(0)-]

Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as di-iodomethane CH<sub>2</sub> L<sub>3</sub>.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 417 Prepared by the action of canstic potash on di-bromo- or di-iodo-salicylic ncid. 1877 WATTS Founes' Chem. II. 68 Di-iodomethane. crystallises in colourless shining laminæ of specific gravity 3:34.

Di-isopentyl, di-isopropyl. Chem. See D1-2 and Iso.

and Iso-

Diject, obs. erron. form of Deject v. + **Dijudicant**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dījūdicāntem, pr. pplc. of dījūdicāre: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

Judges, actermines, or decides, 1661 Glanvill. Seepsis Sci. xxvii. 226 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds, 1691 Woop Ath. Oxon. 11, 496 He, did altogether disapprove the streightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

Dijudicate (dəi,dzū'dikeit), v. Now rare. L. dijūdicāt-, pa. ppl. stem of dijūdicāre to judge, determine, f. dī- apart (Di-1) + jūdicāre to judge.] a. intr. To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

mine, decide.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 3 The..touchstone of true wisdome which dijudicates not according to external semblances. 1641 Brathwart Eng. Intelligencer 11, It being solely in your powers to dijudicate of his necessity. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1676 W. Hubbard Happiness of People 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

b. trans. To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively.

1666 J. Smith Old Age (ed. 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other. 1865 Puser Eircnicon 32 [tr. Bossuet] The matter being dijudicated.

Hence Diiu dicating vibl. sh.

Hence Diju dicating vol. sb. a 1656 Hales Gold. Rem. 260 (T.) The church of Rome... commends unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures.

ing of scriptures.

Dijudication. Now rare. [ad. L. dījūdicātion-em deciding, n. of action from dijudicare: see

tiōn-em deciding, n. of action from aijuducare: see prec.]

1. The action of judging (between matters); jndicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.
1549 Gaindal Rem. (1843) 198 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H. Moae Conject. Cabbal. (1713) 134 Because Dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called Διάκρισις. 1668 Howe Bless, Righteons (1825) 76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diacrisis, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms. 1835 C. Hodge Comm. Rom. xiv. 392 The former..means the faculty of discrimination. dijudication, judgment.
2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

tive decision.

1010 Gecision.

1615 Byffeld Expos. Coloss. i. 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. Rocket Christian Subj. xi. (1658) 123 He likewise assumes to himselfe the power of Dijudication in all causes. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1v. 204 Plato adds. the beginning and end of this controversie ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

† **Diju'dicative**, a. [f. L. ppl. stem dijūdicāt-(see above) + -1ve.] Determinative, decisive. 1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. n. 100 To number all things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

† **Diju'nge**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dījungĕre to disjoin, f. dī-apart (DI-1) + jungĕre to Join.] trans. To disjoin, divide, scparate.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 474 The..line of separation dijunging the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

mechanism territory.

Dik, obs. form of DIKE.

| Dika (dəi kā). [W. African name.] In dika-bread, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African

cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African species of mango-tree (Mangifera gabonensis). Dika-fat, -oil, the fatty substance of dika-bread.

1859 Pharmac. 7nl. Ser. n. 1. 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa.

1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste. These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour. and is greasy to the tonch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat. 1888 W. T. Brannt Anim. & Veget. Fats 320 Dika oil, oba oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from ... a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa.

Dikage, dykage. Also 7 dicage, dyckage.

Di'kage, dykage. Also 7 dicage, dyckage. [f. Dike+-age.] The work of diking.

1634 (title). Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dyckage of Haitfield chace (in J. Tuckett Catal. MSS. Apr. (1868) 541. 1652 in Stonebouse Axhotme (1839) 91. The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase.

|| Dikamali (dikămā·li). E. Ind. Also decamalee. [Marāthī dikāmālī.] The native name of a resinous gum which exndes from the ends of young shoots of Gardenia lucida, a rubiaceous shrub of

India.

1838 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Decamalee-gum. obtained from the Gardenia lucida of Roxburgh. 1866 Treas.

1850., Decamalee or Dikamali. 1873 H. Davay Useful Plants Ind. 224 A fragrant resin, known. as Dikamali resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals. 1879 F. Pollok Sport. Brit. Burmah I. 247 Boil the powdered Gallnut in the oil, then add the dikkamalay, and when it is melted, strain.

1876. 1876. 49 Ke. (doik), 5b. Forms: I-3 dic, 3-5 dik. 4 dick. 4-7 dyk. 4-0 dike. dyke. (6 dyik.

dik, 4 dick, 4-7 dyk, 4-9 dike, dyke, (6 dyik, dycke, 7 dicke, deeke, 7-9 deek, 8 (dial.) dick. [OE. dic masc. and (esp. in later use) fem., ditch, trench, cognate with OS., OFris. dik masc., mound, dam, MDu. dije mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. dijk dam, MDu. dijc mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. dijk dam; MLG. dik, LG. dik, diek dam, MHG. tich pond, fishpond, Ger. teich pond, also (from LG.) detch embankment; Icel. dik, diki neut. ditch, fishpond, Sw. dike ditch, Da. dige dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. die has given ditch as well as dike, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf. LIKE. The spelling dyke is very frequent, but not etymological.]

I. † 1. An excavation narrow in proportion to

its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a Ditch, trench, or fosse. Obs.

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place. In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence

In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence sense 2.

847 Charter in Sweet O. E. T 434 Donne on Sone dic, oar esne Sone weg fordealf. c 500 Brade's Hist. 1. v. (1890)
32, & hit begyrde and zefaestnade mid dice and mid eorowalle from sæ to sæ. 1016 O. E. Chron. 7 May, And dulfon be ane mycele dic. c 1205 LAN. 15472 Pa be dic wes idoluen, & allunge ideoped, Pa bi-gunnen heo wal a bere dic [1275]
a pan dich] ouer al. a 1300 Cursor M. 9899 (Cott.) A dipe dik [v.rr. dick, diche] par es a-bute [be castel] Dughtili wroght wit-vten dute. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5829 Til he [Severus] dide make an onerthwert dik, Bitwyxte to sees a ful gret strik. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 11 If be blynde lede be blynde bobe fallen in be dyke. c 1470 Henray Wallace 11. 125 Atom the dike thai zeid on athir side, Schott doun the wall. 1525 Goodly Prymer Ps. vii. 15 He is fallen into the dyke which he made. 1573 Tussea Husb. To Rdr. (1878) 12 Here we see, Things severall be, And there no dike, But champion like. 1575 Chugenyano Chippes (1817) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathes wounde, and fell donne in the dike before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH.

CI. February fill dike: see February 2.
283 K. Elfabo Oros. 11. iv. \$7 Ymbutan bone weall is se masta die, on bæm is iernende se ungefoglecesta stream.
21400 Destr. Troy 1566 With depe dikes and derke doubull of water. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 38 The fresche den, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis and dailis verray done. 1549 Flar Fewell-ho. 11. 60 Syr Edward Hobbie. .hath stored certain dikes in the lle of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dikes by sluces, he doth let in. change of sea-water. 1634-5 Berreton Tran. (1844) 43 An invention well deserving to be put in practice in England over all moats or dykes. a 1687 C. Cotton Poet. Wks. (1765) 108 In Dike lie, Drown'd like a Puppy. 1693 Evelvn De la Quint. Compl. Gard. It. 184, 1 made. some little dikes or water-courses about a foot deep. to receive the mischievous waters. 1669 Davosen Virg. Georg. 1. 44 Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd. 1791 Cotting-ham Inclos. Act. 28 Division drains or dikes and ditches. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. I. 99 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. Davies Mount. 4 Mere vi. 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke.

b. Extended to any water-course or channel, in-

b. Extended to any water-course or channel, including those of natural formation. Humber, a navigable channel, as Goole Dike,

Humber, a navigable channel, as Goole Dike, Doncaster Dike, etc. (A local use.)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 335 The water may have a descent or falling away into some Brooke, Riner, or other Dike. 1728 Pope Dunc. 11. 261 Thames, The King of dykes! 1845 Philling Rivers Yorksh. viii. 216 Dikes. in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1833 Huddersfield Gloss., Dike... a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water. 1883 Sheffield Gloss., Dike or dyke, a river or collection of water. The Don or Dun at Wadsley is often called 't' owd dyke,' 1893 Spectator 12 Aug. 213 Our sluggish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broads' and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. dial.
1788 Marshall Vorksh. Gloss., Dike. also a puddle or small pool of water. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dyke, 2. A small pond. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Dike, a ditch; in Nforth Holderness, a pond. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dyke, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke formerly on Brumby Common.

44. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave,

+4. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave,

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 281 Twen henone hil and helle dik. a 1340 Hampole Psalter ix. 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. Ibid. cxlviii, 7 Draguns ere..cumand ont of

baire diks. 1413 Piler, Sowle (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke. c 1440 Promp. Parn. 121/1 Dyke, fossa, fovea, antrum. c 1415 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 799/26-29 Hec fossa, fovia, cavea, antra, n dyke.

II. An embankment, wall, causeway.
5. 'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of

5. 'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth).

The early existence of this sense in Eng. is doubtful: probably all the OE, quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to x. 1487 Newminster Cartul. (1878) 263 An olde casten dike. 1535 Coverdale Isa. xxix. 3, I wil laye sege to the rounde aboute and grane vp dykes agaynst ye. 1595 Darkmelle Leslie's Hist. Scot. IV. (1895) I. 203 The dyk betnene Abircorne and clyd mouth.. be a noble capitane called Grames Dyke. 1833 Phillips Rivers Yorksh, viii. 215 Earthworks ...constructed for defence.. Such are the dike at Flamborough [etc.]. 1892 Northumbid. Gloss., There are many earth-works of ancient date which are commonly called dikes. One such is known as the Black-dyke. there are also several Grime's dikes, or Graham's dikes on the Borders.

6. A wall or fence. + 2a. The wall of a city, a

A wall or fence. + a. The wall of a city, a

ortification. Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp be dykis, Serchit vp the soile bere be Citie was. c 1400 Melayne 125 And sythen bou birne vp house and dyke. 1335 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of

b. A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving

as a division or enclosure.

Now the regular sense in Scotland. Dry-stone dyke, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors; fail dyke, one made of sods or turf cut in

squares, c1425 Wyntoun Cron. vIII. xxxvii. 112 The mwde wall dykis bai kest all downe. c 1470 Henry Wallace III. 133 A maner dyk off stanys thai had maid. 1558 Q. KENNEDIE Compend. Tractive in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) l. 145 The dyik or closure of the wyne-zard. 1609 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 289 For mending of the church dicke iiijd. 1637-59 Kow. Hist. Kirk (1842) 434 She. climbed up and got over the dyke in to the yaird. 1774 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1772. 91 It was well defended by four diches and five dikes. Ibid. 182 A great dike of loose stones. 1802 Home Hist. Reb. v, He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way. 1889 J. M. Banate Window in Thrums xv, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch.

C. In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

of any kithi.

\*\*rs67-8 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 84 That she should teir a cheffe and a neckurcheffe of a dycke. 1878 Cumbid. Gloss., Dyke, depke, a hedge. 1892 Northumbid. Gloss., Dike, dyke, a fence. applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence. A dike stower is a hedge stake.
7. A ridge, embankment, long monnd, or dam,

thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded

or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and Wash.

[1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 2 The walles, dyches, bankes. and other defenses by the costes of the sea.]

1635-56 Cowley Davideis IV. 904 The main Channel of an high-swoln Flood, In vain by Dikes and broken works withstood. 1642 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 73 Seeing their Dikes and draynings in the Netberlands. 1703 MAUNOSELL For. Frav. (Arb.) 73 Seeing their Dikes and draynings in the Netberlands. 1703 MAUNOSELT FORMS. (1732) 20 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 NUCENT Gr. Tour I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country. 1766 Gibbon Decl. 8. F. I. xxiv. 705 The camp of Carche was protected by the lofty dykes of the river. 1832 tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep. V. 107 They undertook the immense labour. of making dikes to preserve the plains from the inundation of the rivers. b. A beavers' dam.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 164 They. are equally industrious in the erection of their lodges, as their dikes.

C. A jetty or pier running into the water. local.

ndustrious in the erection of their logges, as their class.

c. A jetty or pier running into the water. local.

1789 Brand Newcastle II. 679 note, Query, Why are statits, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes?

1825 E. Mackenzie Hist. Northumbild. II. 425 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Hard. A raised causeway.

d. A raised causeway.

1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. xxii. (1482) 21 Two other weyes this belyn made in bossyng thurghout the land that one is callyd fosse and that other fosse dyke. 1794 Goldsh. Nat. Hist. (1862) 1. vi. v. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 Prescort Mexico III. viii. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway. 1892 Northumbla. Gloss., Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8. fig. A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction. 1770 Yunius Lett. xxxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory. or perish bravely. behind the last dike of the prerogative. 1821 Byron Yuan III. xcv, He there builds up a formidable dyke Between his own and others intellect. 1833 1. Taxlon Fanat. vi. 165 If. the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. II. i. (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers.

9. Mining (Northumb.). A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault. 1898 Brand Newcastle II. 670 Dikes are the largest kind fissures a crack. of the solid strate. Even the matter.

niled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault. 189 Brand Neuroastle II. 679 Dikes are the largest kind fissures. a crack. of the solid strata. From the matter. between the two sides of the . dike, it is denominated a claydike, stone-dike, etc. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Slip dikes usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike [=fault] interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.

b. Hence, in Geol. A mass of mineral matter, usually igneous rock, filling up a fissure in the original strata, and sometimes rising from these like a mound or wall, when they have been worn

like a mound or wall, when they have been worn down by denudation.

1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Illuston. Th. 67 Whin..exists..ln veins (called in Scotland dykes) traversing the strata.

1843 PORTLOCK Geol. 114 A trap dike of considerable size...cuts through the chalk. 1845 DAWNIN Voy. Nat. xii. (1852) 261 Shattered and baked rocks, traversed by innumerable dykes of greenstone.

1865 Livinostone Zambesi ix. 185 A dyke of black basalite rock crosses the river.

1875 LVELL Princ. Geol. I. 11. xxv. 628 The inclined strata..are intersected by veins or dikes of compact lava.

C. Blue dike: see quot.

1855 Dawson Acadian Geol. iii. 25 Near the edge of the upland, it [the soil] passes into a gray or bluish gray clay called 'blue dike', or, from the circumstance of its containing many vegetable fragments and fibres, 'corky dike'.

10. attrib. and Comb., as dike-back, bottom, delver, -road. -side; dike-hopper, the wheatear; dike-

-road, -side; dike-hopper, the wheatear; dikelouper (Sc.), a person or animal (e.g. an ox or

louper (St.), a person or animal (e.g. an ox or sheep) that leaps over fences; fig. a transgressor of the laws of morality; † dike-row, a row of trees bordering a field; dike-seam, a seam or bed of coal worked nearly on end (dial.).

a 1400-50 Alexander 712 Pat doune he drafe to be depest of the dyke bothom. 1530 Lynders Test. Pappingo 992 Now dyke lowparis dois in the kirk resort. 1664 Spelman Glass. s. v. Thenetium, Arbores crescentes circa agros pro clausnra eornm. Volgo dicimus Dike rowes, a 1810 Tannamill Barrochan Jean Poems (1846) 117 Around the peatsacks, and alangst the dyke-hacks. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. Detf. VII. 72. I request you to have the dyke roads on the island well ascertained and known. 1847-98 Halliwell, Dike-cam, a ditch bank. North. 1852 Meanderings of Mem. 1. 15 Dyke-cloistered Taddington, of cold intense. Ibid. 1. 37 The dikeside watch when Midnight-feeders stray. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Diker or Dike-delver, a ditcher; a digger of drains.

Dike, dyke (doik), v. Also 4 (Sc.) dik. [f.

Dike, dyke (doik), v. Also 4 (Sc.) dik. [f. Dike sb. OE, had dician; but the ME, and modern verh is prob. a new formation.]

1. inlr. To make a dike, ditch, or excavation;

1. inlr. To make a dike, ditch, or excavation; to dig.

[c900 Bxda's Hist. 1. ix. § 3 (1890) 46 Per Seuerus se casere in het dician and eorbwall zewyrcan.] 3377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 552, I dyke and I delne, I do þat trenthe hoteth. c1366 Chaucra Prok. 538 He wolde. dyke and delne, For cristes sake, for enerry poure wight. 14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wücker 579(43 Effodio, to dyke, or delve. c1440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dyken, or make adyke, fosso. 1483 CAXTON Fables of Æsop 2b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c1530 Plonghman & Paternoster in Rel. Ant. I. 43 He cowde. dyke, hedge, and mylke a cowe. 1573 Tusses Husb. xxiii. (1878) 61 When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge. 1893 St. Brooke E. Eng. Lil. ix. 202 Men at work dyking and delving, ploughing and clodding.

†2. trans. To excavate, dig out (a ditchorhollow). c1360 Will. Palerne 2233 Pei saie. a semliche quarrere... al holwe newe diked. 1303 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXII. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche.

3. trans. To provide with a dike or dikes, in

3. trans. To provide with a dike or dikes, in various senses. a. To surround with dikes or

various senses. a. To surround with dikes or trenches; to entrench.

21330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 272 Now dos Edward dike Berwik brode and long, Als þei bad him pike, and scorned him in þer song. 1375 BABDOUR Bruce vall. 271 [He] ger dik thame so stalwardly. 21400 MAUNDEV. (ROXD.) ix. 33 It eswele walled all aboute and dyked [fermez entour ad bouz fossez]. 1513 Douglas Æneis vi. iv. 6 Ane dirk, and profound caue.. Quhilk wes weill dekkit [ed. 1553 dykit] and closit for the nanis With ane foule laik. 1538 Leland Itin. I. 38 A praty Pile or Castelet wel dikid, now usid for a Prison. 1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions Pref. 8 [They].. diked in themselnes.

b. To enclose with an earthen or stone wall. Sc. 1578 Balfour Practicks (1754) 145 ([am.) And dike and

c 1575 BALFOUR Practicks (1754) 145 (Jam.) And dike and park the samin surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1772. 336 A fortress diked round

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against the sea or river; in quot. 1813 absol.

a 1687 Petty Pol. Arith. i. (1691) 14 In the Marshes, Impassible ground Diked and Trenched. 1808 J. Baatow Columb. 1v. 592 Quny the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. 1813 Scort Let. to Miss J. Baillie 10 Jan. in Lockhart, I have been. dyking against the river. 1862 Massifers. Lang. 50 The low lands, subject to overflow by the German Ocean..were not diked.

3. To clean out, scour (a ditch or water-course).

1519 Presentu. Juricis in Surtees Misc. (1890) 31 All wattersewers..be dykid and scoried. 1562 Act 5 Eliz. C. 13 8 7 The Ileyes, Fences, Dikes or Iledges..shall from Time to Time be diked, scoured, repaired and kept low.

4. To place (flax or hemp) in a dike or water-course to steep.

course to steep.

1799 A. Young Line, Agric, 164 Pull it the beginning of August. Bind and dyke it; leave it in about ten days.

Angust. Bind and dyke it: leave it in about ten days.

Diked, dyked (doikt), ppl. a. [f. DIKE + -ED.]

Furnished with a dike or dikes.

1830 Westm. Rev. XIII. 173 Dyked marsh owes its formation to a natural phenomenon which appears to have been in operation for ages on the upper shores of the bay of Fundy. 1838, S. E. Dawson Handbk. Don. Canada 67

The dyked meadow-lands of the Acadians.

Dike-grave. Also 7 -greave, 8- digravo.

[a. MDu. dijgrave, mod.Du. dijkgraaf, f. dijk dike + graaf count, earl.] a. In Holland, an officer whose function it is to take charge of the dikes or

whose function it is to take charge of the dikes or

sea-walls. b. In England (esp. Lincolnshire), an officer who has charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district under the Court of

and sca-banks of a district under the Court of Sewers; = Dike-Reeve. Now only dial. (di'grave). 1563 Courl-voll Settrington in Yorksh. Archaol. 7rnl. X. 5 Milo Herkey et Johannes Holden electi sunt in officis le dyke granes de anno sequente. 1637 Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll in N. W. Line. Gioss., Of John Slater and William Ellys, dikegreaues, for not executing their office, viij<sup>4</sup>. c 1645 Howell Lett. 1. i. 5 The chief Dike. Grave here, is one of the greatest Officers of Trust in all the Province. 1672 Maavell. Poems, Char. Holland 49 Some small dyke-grave, unperceiv'd, invades The pow'r. 1721 New Gen. Atlas 119 The Dykegrave and his Assistants meet to take care of the Dykes, Sluices, Banks, and Channels .. in the Rhineland. 1721 Balley, Digrave, Dikegrave, an Officer who takes care of Banks and Ditches. 1889 N. W. Line. Gloss., Dykegrave, Dykereve, a manorial or parchial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes.

Diker, dyker (doi'koi). Also 5 dikar, dyeare.

Diker, dyker (dai'kar). Also 5 dikar, dycare. [OE. dicere, dikere, f. dic-ian to dike, to ditch; in ME. perh. formed anew from DIKE v.]

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. a.

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. a. One who digs ditches or trenches.

\$\epsilon \text{1000} \text{ Elffic Gloss.} \text{ in Wr.-Wülcker 149/16 Fossor, dikere.} 1377 Langl. \$P. Pl. B. vi. 109 Dikeres and delueres digged vp be balkes. 1496 Dives & Panp. (W. de W.) L. xlvi. 872/1 Labourers, deluers and dykers. ben full poore comonly. 1587 Fleming Contn. Holinshed III. 1541/2 They knew not the order of Romneie marsh works. for they were onelie good dikers and hodmen. 1723 Thoaesny in Phil. Trans. XXXII. 344 When the Labourers or Dikers first discovered ... the Jetties...it might be about the Depth of 8 or 10 Foot. 1865 Kingsley Herew. (1866) II. ix. 153 Their... weapons were found at times by delvers and dykers for centuries after. h. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or

dry stone). Sc.

1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 33a The dikaris of the park of Falkland. 1864 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 613 Dry-stone dykers, as well as masons, have twenty-four shillings per week.
1884 J. Tarr in Un. Presbyterian Mag. Apr. 136 He was to meat the dykers while bigging the fold dyke.

C. One who constructs embankments.

c. One who constructs embankments.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxh.) 510 Payd to Prynce, the dyker, for the dykyng off ij. rodde in the old parke of a pond ther, viij.s.

2. A local name of the hedge-sparrow.

1892 Northumbild. Gloss., Diker, a hedge sparrow.

Di'ke-reeve, dyke-. [f. DIRE sb. + REEVE: perhaps an alteration of dike-grave, -greave, hy identifying its final part with the Eng. reeve, as in port-reeve.] An officer appointed or approved by the Commissioners of Sewers, to take charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-hanks of a district of fen

drains, sluices, and sea-hanks of a district of fen or marsh-land in England.

1655 Act 16 & 17 Charks II, c. 11 § 7 Summes of Money. by the said Dykereeves and Surveyours of Sewers or any of them expended in and about the takeing, repairing and amending of any such Breach or Breaches, Goole or Gooles, Overflowing or Overflowings of waters.

1726 Laws of Sewers 180 The Dyke-Reeves, Officers, or other Inhabitants there may set down the Slough of such Drains. 1848 Act 22 & 13 Vict. c. 50 § 3 To appoint one or more competent person or persons, being an occupier of sewable lands. to act as dykereeve within each of such sub-districts.

1833 Notice 19 Oct. (Worle View of Sewers, Weston-super-Mare), Owing to the violence of the Gale on the 17th, a Special View of the Dyke Reeves was held, and your Work. was found to require repairing.

1894 Minute-bk. Court of Sewers, Wapentake of Manley &c., Dec. 17 Being occupiers of not less than ten acres of sewable land in the Messingham District. they are hereby appointed to act as dykereeves within the said district.

district.

† Dikesmowler, dyke-. [f. DIKE sb.] An obsolete name of the hedge-sparrow.

1611 Corge. Mari cocu, an Hedge-sparrow, Dikesmowler, Dunnecke. [1847 in HALLIWELL 1885 in SWAINSON Prov. Names Bril. Birds.] Dike-warden. [f. Dike + Warden: cf. way-

warden.] = DIKE-GRAVE.
1890 SAINTSBURY Ess. 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince

1800 SAINTSBUAY Est. 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince and dyke-warden.

Diking, dyking (doi-kin), vbl. sb. [OE. dleting, dyking (doi-kin), vbl. sb. [OE. dleting, f. dle-tan to DIKE; see -ING 1.]

1. The action of making a dike; the construction of dikes (in various senses of the sb.).

2. 1000 £LFRIG Glost, in Wr.-Wülcker 149/15 Fossio, dicung.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. VI. 250 Eche a wyght wron3te or in dykynge or in deluynge. 1486 Nottingham Rec. 111. 246

For dykyng at the Cheynybrigg Close. 1526 Customs of Pale (Dillon 1892) 82 To minishe everie yere if unto the time that his betterings of such dikenge be owte or Run uppe. 1569 Nottingham Rec. 1V. 135 For dykyng the gret dyke in Westcroft. 1641 BEST Farm. Bbs. (Surtees) 120 Two dayes. dykinge aboute it. 1766 Laws of Sewers 188 Keep the Rivers thereof with sufficient Dyking, Scouring fetc.]. 1830 N. SWIEATON Frnl. 464 Much of the land. reclaimed from the marsh by ditching and dyking. 1865 CAALVLE Fredb. Cf. VI. XV. VII. 231 Upon this Dollart itself there is now to be diking tried. 1884 Manch. Exam. 6 Sept. 5/2

The land. wants draining, and dyking.

2. Work consisting of dikes.

1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 133 Defens off herth and dikyng.

1437 Cath. Angl. 100/1 A Dikynge, fossatus. 1522 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Paied for caslyng of xxi roddis of dykyng.

3. Comb. diking-boots, stout boots, reaching up to the thigh, used in ditching; diking-mitten, a glove used by a diker.

glove used by a diker.

1820 Bewter Mem. (1882) 13 Equipt with an apron, an old dyking-mitten and a sharpened sickle, to set off among the

whin bushes. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Dikin-beeats, used for wading in the water and mud when diking.

Dikkar, obs. form of DICKER sb. 1

† Dila cerate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dīlacerāt-

† Dila cerate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dīlacerāt-us torn asunder, pa. pple. of dīlacerāre: see next.]
Rent asunder, torn: used as pple. and adj.
160a Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 368 England.. dilacerate and infested.. by the Danes. 1608 Mindleton Trick to catch Oldone 1. i, What may a stranger expect from thee but vulnera dilacerate, as the poet says, dilacerate denling?
1649 Robeats Clavis Bibl. 489 His dilacerate enling?
16 ppl. stem of L. dīlacerāre (f. di-, dis- asunder (DI-1) + lacerāre to tear, lacerate); also dēlacerāre, whence the formerly frequent variant delacerate.1

(D1-1) + lacerare to tear, lacerate); also delacerare, whence the formerly frequent variant delacerate.]

Irans. To lear asunder, tear in pieces. Also fig.
a. 1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph. Dilacerate, to rent in sunder. 1618 Hist. Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 80 You.. know how the house of York hall been dilacerated and torn in pieces by the cruel hand of tyrants and home-bred wolves. 1624 Sir T. Herbert Tran.
38 Their eares are extended and dilacerated very much. 1650 Descr. Future Hist. Europe Pref. 2 The Church is dilacerated, the Commonwealth disjoynted. 1708 Motteux Rabelais IV. Ilii. (1737) 211 All were dilacerated and spoil!d. 1822 T. Taylon Apulcius II Shall we first dilacerate this man? 1848 J. A. Carlille IV. Dante's Inferno (1849) 334
See how I dilacerate myself.

B. 1624 T. Scott Vox Cali Ded. 5 The Match long since prophetically delacerated. 1647 R. Baron Cyprian Acad. 15 Acteons dogs. greedy to delacerate his limbes instead of the innocent beast he persued.

Hence Dila corated ppl. a.

Hence Dila corated ppl. a.

1650 A. B. Mutat. Polemo To Rdr. 2 My poor dilacerated Countrey.

1688 H. Mone Div. Dial. IV. xxxiii. (1713) 385
The dilacerated Empire of Rome.

Dilaceration (di-, doilacsers on). Also 7 de-

[a. F. dilactration (1419 in Hatzf.), ad. L. dīla-cerātion-em, n. of action from dīlacerāre: see prec.]

1. The action of rending asunder or tearing (parts of the body, etc.); the condition of being torn

of the body, etc.); the condition of heing torn or rent.

a. 1634 T. Jonnson tr. Parey's Chirurg. xi. i. (1678) 278
Wounds.. by Gunshot.. are accompanied with contusion, dilaceration, [etc.] 1646 Sia T. Browne Prend. Ep. 111. xvi. 146 Conceiving a dilaceration of the .. belly of the viper. 1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Died 396 Dilaceration of the nerveous Fibres. 1805 B. Montague tr. Bacon's Wied. Ancients Wks. (Bohn 1860) 250 The riddles of Sphinx.. have two conditions annexed. (dilaceration to those who do not solve them, and empire to those that do. 1838 New Monthly Mag. LIV. 403 His right-hand nails.. threatened instant dilaceration.

fig. 1545 Jove Exp. Dan. xi. CC ij b, Many dilaceracions & divisions. 16to Healev St. Ang. Citte of God 731 His nobles.. after his death making.. a dilaceration of his monarchy. 1808 LAMI Char. Dram. Writ., Ford Wks. 531/2 This dilaceration of the spirit and exenteration of the inmost mind.

g. 1624 T. Scott Vox Cali 58 God himselfe hath. Confirmed the breach and delaceration, a tearing in pieces. 1755 in Jonnson. 1833 in Syd. Soc. Lex., Delaceration.

2. spec. In Dental Surgery, used 'to describe a condition of tooth resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which are instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of tealeffied part has been lost '(Stad. Soc. Lex.)

instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part has been lost '(Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1859 J. Tomes Dental Surg. 164 The crown and the fang being joined at an angle, presenting that peculiarity of conformation which has been denominated dilaceration.

1878 T. Bayant Fract. Surg. I. 562 Dilaceration is due to a shifting of the forming tooth on its base.

Dilactic (doilerktik), a. Chem. [f. DI-2 2 + LACTIO.] In Dilactic acid, a pale yellow, amorphons, easily fusible substance, formed, along with lactide, by heating lactic acid. Formula C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>8</sub>.

2(C<sub>3</sub> 11, O) · O<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>. Its salts are Dilactates.

lactide, by heating lactic acid. Formula  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ .  $2(C_3 I_1 4O) \cdot O_2H_2$ . Its salts are **Dilactates**. (So called because it contains two equivalents of lactyl,  $C_3H_1O$ , the radical of lactic acid.) 1863–72 Watts Dict. Chem. III. 461. **Dilambdodont** (doiler mdodent), a. Zool. [f. Gr.  $\delta v$ . Di-  $^2 + \lambda \dot{\alpha} \mu \beta \delta \alpha$  the letter lambda,  $\Lambda + \delta \delta o \nu \tau$ tooth.] Having oblong molar teeth with two  $\Lambda$ -or V-shaped ridges; as is the case with the Insectivorous Mammals of the northern hemisphere, the mole hedgehog etc. mole, hedgehog, etc.

**Dilamination** (dəilæminā<sup>1</sup>·[ən). Bot. [n. of action from 1. dīlāmināre to split in two, f. di-, dis- asunder + lāmina thin plate, layer.] Separation

ais- asunder + iamina thin plate, layer.] Separation into laminæ, or splitting off of a lamina.

1849 Balfour Man. Bot. 184 A process of dilamination, or chorization.

1875 Ibid. (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i.e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dilamination, the separation into layers of parts originally continuous.

† Dila niate, v. Obs. [f. L. dīlaniāt- ppl. stem of dilaniare to tear in pieces, f. di- apart + laniare to tear.] trans. To rend or tear in pieces. Hence

Dila niated ppl. a.

1535 W. Overaury Let. to Crimwel in Strype Eccl. Mem.

1. XXIX. 206 There be many perverse men, which do dilaniate the flock of Christ.

1597 1st Pl. Return fr. Parnass. III. i. 965, I have restored thy dylaniated back... to those prittie clothes wherin thou now walkest. 1644 HOWELL Eng. Tears in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) V. 451 Rather than they would

dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fair Italy.. they met halfway. 1653 W. SCLATER Fun. Serm. (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body.

† Dilaniation. Obs. [n. of action f. prec.: ef. L. laniātion-em tearing.] The action of tearing

cf. L. lamation-em tearing.] The action of tearing or rending in pieces.

1869 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 11 b, The dilaniation of Bacchus. a 1656 Br. Hall Wks. (1837-9) VI. 348 (D.) To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation. 1690 Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II 32 The sears of his cruel dilaniations.

† Dila-pidate, fpl. a. Obs. or arch. Also 7 delapidat. [ad. L. dīlapidāt-us, pa. pple. of dīlapidāre: see next.] = DILAPIDATED. (Chiefly as

pa. pple.)

pa. pple.)

1590 [see next 2]. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 114

It was taken An. 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated. 1865 Kinosley Herew. (1866) I. i. 29 The keep even in Leland's time. somewhat dilapidate.

Dilapidate (dilæ pidet), v. Also 7-9 de. [ad. I.. dilapidare lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f. di-, dis- asunder that it is to the property of the state of the property of the scatter as if the state of the property of the state of the property of the search of the property of the pro +lapidāre to throw stones, f. lapid-em stone. Taken in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in L.] 1. trans. To bring (a building) into a state of

1. trans. To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also fig.

1. trans. To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also fig.

1.570 Levins Manip. 41/36 To Dilapidate, dilapidare. 1634
Sia T. Herbert Trav. 216 A ruined Chappell... built by the Spanlard, and delapidated by the Dutch. 1706 Sibrald Hist, Picts in Misc. Scot. I. 111 It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. 1. 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up. 1834 Lowell. Yrnl. Italy Prose Wks. 1830 I. 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness.

2. fig. To waste, squander (a benefice or estate). 1530 in Row Hist. Kirk (Maitland) 408 All quho have dilapidat benefices. 10 the prejudice of the Kirk. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 111. vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. 2 1711 Kerserm. Wks. 1838 I to Nothing... more certainly dilapidates their estates. than the surfeits of intemperance. 1844 Linkarn Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. vi. 234 note, Having dilapidated the revenues.

absol. 1624 H. Wharton Def. Pluralities 159 (T.) Many pluralists. do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. intr. To become dilapidated; to fall into 1111, decay, or disrepair.

pluralists...do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. intr. To beccome dilapidated; to fall isto ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1712 Petdeaux Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervisal...of...the...Honse, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay. 1775 Johnson Journ. West. 181, Elgin. The church of Elgin... was...shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. 1858 De Quincev Pope Wks. IX. 30 To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid. Hence Dila-pidating ppt. a.

1779-81 Johnson L. P., Dyer, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices. 1805 Whitaker Hist. Craven 500 How... are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1854 H. Miller Sch. 4 Schm. (1858) 220 Thirty years... [have] exerted their dilapidating effects on (the obelisks).

Dilapidated (dilæ-pide/téd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.] Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. (lit. and fig.)

a 1866 Br. Horsley Serm. xxxv. (R.), The inconvenience of succeeding to dilapidated houses. 1817 Sir J. Newboar in Park. Deb. 1844 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances. 1865 Dickens Mat. Fr. II. i, A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 Ruskin Fors Clav. IV. xxxvii. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

Dilapidation (dilæ:pide/tan) Also 5-0 de.

**Dilapidation** (dilæ:pidēt fən). Also 5-9 de-. [ad. L. dīlapidātiōn-em a squandering, n. of action f. dīlapidāre: see DILAPIDATE v.]

f. dilapidāre: see DILAPIDATE v.]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.
c 1460 Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon. x, Sellynge off a kynges livelod, is propirly callid delapidacion off his crowne.
foo4 R. Cawdere Table Alph., Dilapidation, wastefull spending, or suffering to goe to decay. 1682 Burnet Rights Princes Pref. 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 Malthus Popula (1598) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources. 1818 Hallam Mid. Ages viii. 110 (1855) 111. 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes.
2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1830 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. 1. 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion. 1886 Act 49-50 Vict. c. 20, \$ 1 (3) The crofter shall not. persistently injure the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3. Law. The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing a calculated property helegating to a incomplete.

fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency. c 1425 WNTOUN Cron. 1x. xx. 116 Ane auld abbote swa put downe For opyn dilapidatione. 1511 Colete Serm. to Connocacion A vija, Suynge for tithes, for offrynge, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and title of the churche. a 1613 Overbury Charac., Ordinary Widdow Wks. (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widowes complain of dilapidations. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. of Dilapidations. are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary, by pulling down; or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other baildings.. to decay. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Plar. Churches 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations.

b. loosely. The sums charged against an incumbent or his representatives to make good such damage incurred during his incumbency.

1553 Lanc. Wills (1857) 11. 263, 1 thinke my successors

cannot .. requyer any dylapidacions ffor Sefton. 1868
MILMAN St. Paul's 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations
for the repair of the body of the church.
attrib. 1772 Ann. Reg. 145 His Lordship.. will lay out
the dilapidation sum.. in building a house for the see.
4. The action of falling into decay; the condition

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of heing in ruins or in disrepair. (lit. and fig.)

1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pittied her delapidations, and .. begun to reare her up againe, and builded [etc.]. 1684 Goodman Winter Evening Confer. I.

(L.). By keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 507 The works .. are in such a state of delapidation. 1866 Mrs. Harvey Cruise Claymore xi. 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F. Hall in Jrul. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation.

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening .. into the heart of the mountain. 1875 Lyell Princ. Geol. I. II. x. 35 The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation.

b. concr. A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

has fallen from a mountain or height; debris

nas fatten from a mointain or neight; debris. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes. Ibid. II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt. Dilapidator (dilæpidetta). [agent-n., in L. form, from dilapidare: see DILAPIDATE v. and -or. Cf. F. dilapidateur (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] One

Cf. F. dilapidateur (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] One who dilapidates or brings into a minous condition one who allows a building to fall into disrepair.

1692 H. Wharton Def. Pluralities 156 (T.) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. 1693 Bp. of Lincoln Adv. Clergy 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successour. 1812 Sta R. Wilson Priv. Diary 1. 39 I only allowed myself to become n purchaser and not a dilapidator. 1890 Tablet 24 May 813 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits.

Diladder var. of Dellapse 2. to slip down.

Dilapse, var. of Delapse v., to slip down.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly.

Dilash, var. of Delash v. Obs., to let off.

188-8 Hist. James V. (1804) 209 He cawsit dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terifie the people to ap-

Dilatability (doilelităbiiliti, di-). [f. next:

Dilatability (doilē'itābi-līti, di-). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being dilatable, capacity of being dilated.

1691 RAY Creation 1. (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the thronts.. of serpents. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXIII. 435 Substances that.. differed in their dilatability. 1826 Henry Elem. Chem. I. 138 The law of the dilatability of gases by heat has already been stated. 1875 Croot. Climate 4. T. vii. 116 Taking the dilatability of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

Dilatable (doilē'tib'l, di-), a. [f. DILATE v. +-ABLE. Cf. F. dilatable (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged; expansible.

1600 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God XI. v. (1620) 391 They

larged; expansible, rotio Healey St. Ang. Citie of God xi. v. (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatable nor limitable. a rog Boyle Hist. Air i. (1692) 1 That thin..compressible and dilatable Body in which we breath. 1782 A. Monro Compar. Anat. (ed. 3) 28 Owls.. have the pupil very dilatable. 1851 Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil. in. v. 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatable.

Hence Dila tableness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., Dilatableness, capableness of being widened.

widened. + Dilatable, a. Obs., erroneous f. Delitable (also diletabil, dilitable, etc.). c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 57 A lyf bat may noght be chaungyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatable.

Dilatancy (doilē<sup>1</sup>tānsi, di-). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of dilating or expanding; spec. that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

when their position is changed.

1885 O. Revnotos in Proc. Brit. Assoc. 806 (title) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact.

1864 O. Revnotos in Proc. Brit. Assoc. 806 (title) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact.

1865 To this property he (O. Reynolds) gave the name of dilatancy. It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape. 1886 Sat. Rev. 28 Aug. 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilatancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

Dilatant (deilēitant, di-), a. and sb. **Dilatant** (deilēi tănt, di-), a. and sb. [ad. L. dīlātānt-em (or a. F. dilatant) pr. pple. of L. dīlātānt [E. dilatant] tare (F. dilater) to DILATE: see -ANT.]

A. adj. Dilating, expanding; expansive.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIII. 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body; this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatant. 1885 O. Revolute in Proc. Brit. Assoc. 897 When the dilatant material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

18 ch 28 A substance having the property of

B. sb. a. A substance having the property of dilating or expanding. b. A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilatator.

+ Di latate, v. Obs. [f. L. dīlātāt- ppl. stem of dilātāre: see Dilate v.<sup>2</sup>] = Dilate v.<sup>2</sup>, siem of dilātāre: see Dilate v.<sup>2</sup>, soing Jackson Creed II. 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilatate the heart and spirites.

Dilatate (doi léte't), ppl. a. Zool. [ad. L. dī-lātāt-us, pa. pple. of dīlātāre to DILATE.] Dilated.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1845) 134 Sparingly dilatate at each

Dilatation (dəil&tē¹·ʃən). [a. OF. dilatacion, -alion (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. dilatacione, Sp. dilatacion, ad. L. dīlātātiōn-em, n. of action f. dilata-re to DILATE v.2]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in Physics and Physiol.)

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1. The action of Physics and Physiol.)

1. The action of the side of the iconstruction and dilatacion of be same arterie. 1589 Cocan Haven Health cexhiii (1636)

1. The action of the winde or dilatation of the ayre. 1680 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. i. 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous Dilatation of Expansion of the sif. 1689 — Effects of Mot. ix. 108 The dilatation of metals. by Heat. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 389 There may be a Dropsy. by a Dilatation of the serous Vessels. 1826 Henry Elem. Chem. I. 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies... is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature. 1849 Mrs. Somewille Connect. Phys. Sc. xvii. 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W. A. Hammono Dis. Nerv. Syst. 46 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become red from dilatation of the blood-vessels.

1. The increase of the present of the soul. 1762 Kames Elem. Crit. (1833) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 Weakall Hugo's Miserables tv. xlix. 33 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb.

1. Lorder. A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

of any structure.

of any structure.

1833 Thirlwall in Philol. Museum II. 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon.

1854 Woodward Mollusca III.

161 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot.

1857 Berkelev Cryptog. Bot. § 73 The only semblance of a root is a little dilatation of the base.

1851 Hullme II.

Moquin-Tandon II. 1. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts.

2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). arch.

1448 Will of Hen. VI. in Willis and Clark Cambridge (1886)

1. 353 Dilatacion, and stablishement of christen feith.

1610 Bp. Carleton Turisd. 174 For preservation and dilatation of peace and instice.

162 Steff II. Leptel Prisk Rebell.

165 Before I. come to declare the universal dilatation of the rebellion) throughout the whole kingdom.

1839 Chr. Wise Man Cath. & Angl. Ch. Ess. (1830) II. 232 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing; amplification, enlarge-

ject in speech or writing; amplification, enlarge-

pect in speech or writing; amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c 1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 134 What needeth gretter dilatacion? c 1440 Capgare Life St. Kall. 14, 2278 But this dilatacyon. longeth not to this lyf present. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. vii. § 5. 28 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his workes. 1645 Gaule Cases Consc. (1646) 4, 1 resolue against all such dilatations in this Epitome. 1779 Johnson L. P., Dryden Wks. II. 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope. 1873 Lowell Among my Books Ser. 11. 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images. Hence Dilatational a., of or pertaining to a di-

Hence Dilata tional a., of or pertaining to a di-

1884 Bowen & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 Srony-Maskelyne Crystallogr. i. 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal.

Dilatative (doilēl'tătiv, doi'lételtiv), a.

Dilatative (delle tative, dell'eteriv), a. [I. L. dīlātāt-, ppl. stem of dīlātāre +-IVE.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation.

1747-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Dilatation, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause. 1740 STACK in Phil. Trans. XLI. 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers.

ion than these Layers.

Dilatator (dei leteltes). [a. L. dilatator, agentn. from dilâtā-re to DILATE. In F. dilatateur (Cotgr. 1611). When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable.] a. Anat. A muscle which dilates or expands a part; also attrib. b. Surgery. An instrument for dilating or distending an opening.

An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also DILATER, and less correctly DILATOR.)

1631 COTER. Dilatatenr, a dilatator, inlarger, widener; extender.

1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal. 571 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dilatator, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

Dilatatory (dəilēi'tātōri). Surg. Also in lat. form orrium. [ad. F. dilatatorire (16th. c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med. or mod. L. dīlātātōrium (see quot. 1731), f. L. dīlātāt-, ppl. stem of dīlātā-re to dilate.]

Darm.), ad. med. or mod. L. āllātātārium (see quot. 1731), f. L. āllātāt-, ppl. stem of ālātāt-re to dilate.] An instrument for dilating a part or organ. 1611 Cotgr., Dilatatoire, a dilatatorie or inlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgions open those partes that by sicknesse, or other accident, are too much closed. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1706 Phillips Dilatatory or Dilater. 1731-1800 BAILEY, Dilatatorium (with Surgeons) an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1833 Caabs Techn. Dict., Dilatatorium (Surg.), a surgical instrument for dilating the mouth; also for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dilatatorium.

† **Dilate**, v.1 Obs. Also 4 deleate, 5 dylate, 5-6 de. [a. F. dilater to defer, delay, temporize, ad med.L. dilātāre to defer, delay, put off, protract, freq. of differre to DEFER: cf. DILATORY. The sense 'prolong' comes so near 'enlarge', 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in DILATE v.2, that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words.]

that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words.]

1. trans. To delay, defer.

1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 14 To give ous pes, which longe hath be deleated. 1485 Caxton Chas. Gl. 45 Thou oughtest to dylate the vengeaunce tyll the furour be passed. 1485 Digby Myst. 11. 497 To delate yt any lenger yt ys not best. 1556 J. Herwoon Spider & F. Iii. 19 Without more time delated. 1574 Hellowes Gueuara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 158 Sometimes the sorrowful sutor doth more feele a rough word they speake, then the instice they dilate. 1581 T. Howell. Denises (1879) 213 Some. with delayes the matter will delate. 1620 Suelton Quix. II. Iv. ix. 120 Why dost thou with these so many untoward breathings delate the making of mine end happy?

2. To extend in time, protract, prolong, lengthen. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. II. vi. 103 The cas happed that the battaylle was somwhat dylated. 1596 Bell. Surv. Popery II. II. v. 168 These houres are sometimes dilated. 1658 Osborn Adv. Son (1673) 146 A. way to dilate a remembrance beyond the banks of Forgetfulness.

Hence Dilated fpl. a., Dilating vbl. sb. 1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 4, Preamb, Delatyng of so longe tyme. 1556 J. Herwood Spider & F. xxxv. 10 Without more delated delaie. a 1657 R. Loveday Lett. (1663) 165 Your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

Dilate (di-, doilē'i), v.² Also 6-7 delate.
[a. F. dilate-r (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. dīlātāre to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, f. dī-, dis- (DIs-1) + lāt-us broad, wide.]

1. trans. To make wider or larger; to increase

1) + lāt-us broad, wide.]

1. trans. To make wider or larger; to increase 1) + lat-us broad, wide.]

1. trans. To make wider or larger; to increase the width of, widen; to expand, amplify, enlarge.

1538 PANNEL Salerne's Regim. V b, Lekes delate the matrice.

1555 Eden Decades 261 Al thynges. are dilated by heate.

1579 Iwnne Phisicke agst. Fort. 11, Ep. Ded.

161 a, I might dilate this discourse with a thousand argumentes.

1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. xxi. 162 I is enforced to dilate and hold open the jawes.

169 POTTER Antig. Grecce III. xxi. (1715) 135 The sails were contracted, dilated, or chang'd from one side to another.

1749 Smollett Regicide 12. y, While the deep groan Dilates thy lab'ring breast?

1835-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. 1. 403/2, Haller found... the bladder so dilated that it was capable of containing twenty pounds of water.

1851 Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil.

11. vii. 103 Heat dilates matter with an irresistible force.

15. fg.

1450 tr. De Imitatione 111. liv, Dilate bin herte, & resceyne bis holy inspiracion wib all maner desir.

1526 Pilgr. Perf.

10. d. W. de W. 1531) 275 b, Holy charite. dilateth & spredeth the herte of man or woman.

1625 F. Markham Bk. Hon.

11. ii. 47 Another sort, who haue dilated and made excellent their bloods, by the great happiness of their fortunate Issues and Noble Matches or Mariages.

1704 Ilearne Duct.

1811. (174) I. 139 The Reader may take Eachard's Roman History as being. proper to dilate the Student's knowledge in Roman Affairs.

1821 Farrar With. Hist. v. 103 As we have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being.

1829 Taverner Errasm. Prov. (1552) 60 We be therefore

have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being.

6. reft.
1539 TAVERNER Erasm. Prov. (1552) 60 We be therefore warned that we dylate not our selues beyond our condition and state. 1653 WHARTON Disc. Comets Wks. (1683) 149 There at first appeared a small Comet, afterward it mounted and dilated it self on high. 1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 5 Copper is . very pliable, and dilates it self into very thin Leaves. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 379 Will he not dilate and elevate himself in the fulness of vain pomp and senseless pride?

and senseless pride? +2. To spread abroad; to extend, diffuse, or disperse through a wide space or region. lit. and

fig. Obs,

1430 Instr. Ambass, in Rymer Foedera (1710) X. 725 Christen Feith and belene bad. be dilated through the World, 1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. III. 20 b/x In al this tyme the Empyreof Rome was not dylated passynge 12 myle. 1548-77 VICARY Anal. II. (1888) 21 This Arter. is more obedient to be delated abrode through al the lunges. 1549 Compl. Scott. Epist, 1 The immortal gloir. is abundantly dilatit athort all cuntrels. 1590 Spenser F. Q. II. xiii. 53 Bowes and braunches which did broad dilate Their clasping armes. 1664 EVELYN Sylva (1679) 4 The tree being of a kind apt to dilate its roots. 1719 J. T. PHILIPSE X. 34 Conferences 348 This Juncture. favourable for dilating the Kouwledge of Christ among these Nations. b. reft.

favourable for dilating the Kouwledge of Christ among these Nations.

b. reft.

1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 258 The curing of this Gangrene so dilating it self both in Church, Court and State.

1702 ECHARD Eccl. Hist. (1710) 246 The joy of which preferment .. dilated itself through all the Roman empire.

3. intr. (for reft.) To become wider or larger; to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand.

1636 G. Sandys Paraphr. Ps. 107 And Naphtali, which borders on Old Jordan, where his stream dilates.

1641 WILKINS Math. Magick II. v. (1648) 182 Shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1822 LMM Elia Ser. I. Praise Chimneysw., The nostrils of the young rogues dilated at the savour. 1849 Miss Mulocok Ogivies ii, Her eye dilating and her cheek glowing. 1871 B. Stewart Heat 32 When a body increases in temperature it also expands in volume or dilates. 1879 Harlan Eyesight ii. 16 The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating.

b. fig. To expand itself; † to have full scope.

1651 N. Bacon Dise. Govt. Eng. II. xiii. (1739) 73 The Duke of Gloucester was of such noble parts, that they could hardly dilate in any work inferior to the Government of a Kingdom. 1847 H. Rogers Ess. I. v. 260 These filmsy objections dilate into monstrous dimensions. 1863 Daarer Intell. Devel. Europe iii. (1865) 66 A false inference like this soon dilated into a general doctrine.

+4. trans. To relate, describe, or set forth at

†4. trans. To relate, describe, or set forth at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 190 It nedeth nought that I dilate The pris which preised is algate. E 1460 CAPGRAVE CHYON. I It plesed me.. to gader a schort remembrance of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem.. I can sone dilate the circumstaunses. A 1533 FRITH Disput. Purgat. Prol. (1820) 94 Rastell hath enterprised to dilate this matter, and hath divided it into three Dialogues. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. viii. 346 Having met with some of their Brethren.. and delated to them their deathes. E 1790 Cowper Comm. Milton's P. L. n. 1024-93 It is.. a common thing with poets to touch slightly beforehand, a subject which they mean to dilate in the sequel. 1801 Gouv. Morrats in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) III. 150, I dare give only hints; it would be presumptuous to dilate them.

5. intr. To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate. Const. † of (obs.), on, upon.

5. intr. To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate. Const. † of (obs.), on, upon.

1560 Whitehorne Arte Warre (1588) 105, I might have delated more vpon the service on horsebacke, and after have reasoned of the warre on the Sea.

1593 Nashe P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 13 a, Experience reproves me for a foole, for delating on so manifest a case.

1690 Wh. Man in Moone (1849) 25, I could amply delate of thy sinne, but I know it needlesse.

1689 92 Locke Toleration III, vii. Wks. 1727 II. 379 The terrible Consequences you dilate on. I leave you for your private use.

1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. I. (1709) 238 Were it not too sad an Argument to dilate upon.

1786 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) II. 33 You were dilating with your new acquaintances.

1820 Lams Elia Ser. I. South-sea Ho., How would he dilate into secret history.

1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxvi, She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby.

1861 F. Halt. in Trnl. Asiat.

Soe. Bengal 146 Bat it is needless to dilate.

1874 Stubbs Const. Hit. (1875) III. xviii. 122 The chancellor. dilated at length on the perjures of Duke Philip.

† b. reft. To express oneself at length or diffusely, Obs. rare.

fusely. Obs. rare.

fusely. Obs. rare.

1644 Digby Nat. Bodies II. (1645) 9 Concerning which wee shall not need to dilate our selves any further.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. IV. 1, § 6 In process of time, Wieliffe might delate himself in supplemental and additional Opinions. a 1672 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 161 Dr. Richard Gardiner. dilating himself on Christ's miracle of turning water into wine.

1667 Dilate (doilè-t), a. arch. Also 7 delate. [In form, ad. L. dīlāt-us carried in different ways,

form, ad. L. dīlāt-us carried in different ways, spread abroad, dispersed, published, pa. pple. of differre; but in sense, answering to L. dilātāt-us, widened, expanded, and so perh. short for dilated.] = Dilated, widely extended or expanded.

1471 Rifley Comp. Alch. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 182 With mykyll more Lycour dylate. 1638 B. Jonson Sejanus t. ii, Instructed With so dilate and absolute a power. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 12 A minde so delate and ample. 1677 Ilale Prim. Orig. Man. II. vii. 187 The Seas possibly more dilate and extended. 1803 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. I. 301 Who narrates with dilate diffusion. 1883 Fenn El's Childr. III. III. ii. 180 Her dilate and frightened eyes softened with tears.

† Dilate, sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dilate v. 2] =

+ Dilate, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DILATE v.2] = DILATATION 3.

1595 MARKHAM Sir R. Grinvile (Arb.) 58 Thanks hardie Midleton for thy dilate.

Dilate, obs. form of Delate, Delete.

Dilated (doilēl'tèd), ppl. a. [f. DILATE v.² + -ED l.] Widened, expanded, distended, diffused, etc.: see the verb.

etc.: See the verb.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. lvi, pat bon wip a dilated herte mowe renne he way of my commandementes. 1606 Shaks.

Tr. 4 Cr. 11. iii. 261 A shore confines Thy spacious and dilated parts. 1651 Stanley Poems 29 In an elms dilated shade. 1667 Millton P. L. IV. 986 Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 264 The dilated Urethra was very thin. 1859 Tennyson Enid 1445 Then there flutter'd in, Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes, A tribe of women. 1865 Kingsley Herrew. K. (1866) 157 His dilated nostril.

† b. Enlarged upon. Obs.
1599 Jas. I Baual. Aupon (1682) 74 Exercise true wisdome; in discerning wisely betwixt true and false reports; first... and last [considering] the nature and by-past life of the dilated person.

† c. Cryst. (See quot.) Obs.

dilated person.

† c. Cryst. (See quot.) Obs.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. 215 Dilated, the name given to a variety of dodecahedral calcareous spar, in which the bases of the extreme pentagons are in some degree enlarged by the inclination of the lateral planes.

d. Her. 'Opened or extended. Applied to a Pair of Compasses, Barnacles, etc.' Cussans, 1882.

Hence Dila todly adv., in a dilated manner, with

Hence **Dila tedly** adv., in a dilated manner, with dilatation; diffusely.

1627 Feltham Resolves xxi. (ed. 1) 64 His... aberrations, wherein he hath dilatedly tumbled himselfe.

† **Dila tement.** Obs. rare. [f. DILATE v.<sup>2</sup> +

-MENT.] A dilating; a dilated or diffuse passage.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1623 86 Euen in this dilatement against Ambition, the dinel seekes to set in a foote of affected appliance.

applause.

Dilater (doilēl·to1). [f. Dilate v.² + -erl.

Now mostly supplanted by the less correctly formed

DILATOR ¹.] One who or that which dilates.

1605 SHELTON Commend. Verses in Verstegan Dec. Intell.,

Thy labours shew thy will to dignifie The first dilaters of
thy famous Nation. 1640 Bp. Hall Chr. Moder. (ed. Ward)

3/1 Away, then, ye cruel torturers of opinions, dilaters of
errors, delators of your brethen.

b. spec. A surgical instrument used to dilate a

part; = Dillators sb.1 a. a 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. 464 A dilater made for to open the mouth and teeth. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quert. (1798) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers... Dilaters, Scissers. 1706 Phillips (ed.

Kersey), Dilatatory, or Dilater, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated. 1721-1800 IBALEN, Dilater.

c. Anat. A muscle which dilates or expands a

part; = DILATATOR a, DILATOR sb.1 b.

c. Anat. A muscle which dilates or expands a part; = Dilatator a, Dilators is 1 b.

1633 Shape Anat. Horse iv. xiv. (1686) 171 Of the Dilaters or those that widen the Chest there are four pair.

Dilater, obs. form of Delator, accuser.

Dilating (doile tip), vbl. sb. [f. Dilate v.² + -1NO 1.] The action of the verb Dilate, in various senses; enlargement, expansion.

1529 More Conf. agst. Trib. in. Whs. 1213/2 Among other liokens! the comyng in of the Jewes, and y² dilating of christendome againe. 1532 — Confut. Tindale ibid. 648 2

For now in dylating and declaring of hys conclusion, he addeth one thinge. 1536 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Italian shed 11. 36/1 Doo grant that you for the dilating of Gods church... doo enter to possesse that land. 1657 J. Smith Myst. Khet. 114 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. 1703 Maundrell Journ. Terns. (1732) 12 Where the waters by dilating were become shallower. 1791 Mad. D'Arbelan Diary Sept., A few memorandums for my own dilating upon at our neeting.

Dilating, fpl. a. [f. Dilate v.² + -1NG²]

That dilates or expands: see the verb.

1581 T. Howell Deuiss (1879) 192 In my delating brains, a thousand thoughts were fed. 1593 Tell-Troth's N. Y. Giff 4 With such a dilatinge narration. 1644 Dictor Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 290 To fill those capacities which the dilating the broken cloud, Appeared the bright dilating blue of heaven. 1854 Bothan Halieut. 248 A dilating crest which grows red at the nuptial season.

Hence Dilatingly adv.

1891 G. Mereditt One of our Cong. 11. vi. 150 The colonel

Hence Dila tingly adv.

1891 G. MEREDITH One of our Cong. II. vi. 150 The colonel eyed Mrs. Blathenoy dilatingly.

† Dila tion 1. Obs. Also 5-6 de-, dy-. [a. OF dilacion (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod. F. dilation is the colonel of t

OF. dilaction (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod. F. dilation, It. dilatione, ad. L. dilātionem, n. of action from differre, dīlāt- to defer, delay, put off: cf. D1-LATE v. 1] Delay, procrastination, postponement.

14. Livo. Temple of Glas 877 Bebe not astoneid of no wilfulnes, Ne nour dispeired of bis dilacioun. 1430—Chron. Troy III. xxv, Without abode or longe delacyon. 1bid. IV. xxxiv, I wyll nowe make no dylacyon. 1532 LATIMER Serm. Lord's Pray. iv. 31 The Angels .. whiche doe the will and pleasure of God without dilation. 1585 PASSONS Chr. Exerc. II. v. 350 So the matter by delation came to no effect. 1627. Be. HALL Heaven vpon Earth § 5 Some desperate debters, whom, after long dilations of payments .. we altogether let goe for disability. 1665. I. Webu Stone-Heng (1725) 160 The Dilation that attended the ultimate Appeal.

Dilation 2 (doil?" [5] n. di-). [Improperly f. D1-LATE v.², which does not contain the verbal suffix-ate, but a stem -late from L. lāt-us broad, so that the etymologically correct formation is dilatation. (Cf. coercion, dispution for disputation, etc.).]

(Cf. coercion, dispution for disputation, etc.).]

1. = DILATATION I.

the etymologically correct formation is dilatation. (Cf. coercion, disputation for disputation, etc.).]

1. = DILATATION 1.

1598 FLORIO, Dilatione, a dilation, enlarging or ouerspreading. (But 1611 corrects to Dilatatione a dilating, Dilatione a delaying.] 1603 HOLLAND PHAIATA'S MOV-76 The dilations of the arteries. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man 641 The dilation is the cause of deepe and base voyces. 1796 SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain (1799) 125 The beauty of its dilation and contraction. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. vt. 172 At first her eye with slow dilation rolld Dry flame. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 27 Transverse dilation of the thorax.

fig. 1647 H. MORE Poems 203 The soul... a sure fixation And centrall depth it hath, and free dilation. 1789 J. Frere in Microcosm No. 25 7 8 The mind perceives a sensible dilation of its faculties. 1823 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. Child Angel, Those natural dilations of the youthful spirit. † 2. = DILATATION 2. Obs.

a 1631 Donne in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xc. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves... but of a charitable dilation and extension to others.

3. = DILATATION 3.

1603 BAOON Adv. Learn. 11. vii. § 6. 28 In the description or dilation of his works. 1623 Cockeram 11, A Speaking at large, Dilation. 1774 WARTON Hist. Eng. Postry 111. XXXIX. 377 By needless dilations, and the affectations of circumlocution. 1851 AGN. STRICKLAND Queens Scot. 11. 193 Frivolous terms and dilations cut away.

Dilative (dailitive), a. [f. DILATE v. 2 + -1VE.]

1. Having the property of dilating or expanding (trans. and intr.) = DILATATIVE.

1634 T. JOHNSON Parcy's Chirurg. 11. i. (1678) 52 The Vital faculty is divided into the dilative and contractive faculty of the heart and arteries. 1671 Grew Anat. Plants. 1. ii. § 4 A Body Porous, Dilative and Pliable. 1808 Colletione Lit. Rem. (1836) 11. 408 The., astringent power, comparatively uncounteracted by the dilative. 1624 41. The dilative force. † 2. Serving to diffuse (the food). Obs.

1528 Paynel Salerne's Regim. P. Drinkynge delatiue is moste convenient

dilatation or expansion of a liquid by heat. Hence Dilatome tric a., relating to a dilatometer.

1882 Nature No. 639. 290 The numerous determinations of the expansion of water by heat. Experimenters. have used two methods—the hydrostatic and the dilatometric.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Alcoholic dilatometer, an instrument in 468\*

vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0°C. to 100°C. expands 0466 of its volume, and alcohol...1252.

ulcohol...1252. **Dilator** (dəilē: tə1), sb.1 [f. Dilate v.2: an irregular formation, the regular types being DI-LATER from Eng. dilate, and DILATATOR from L. dilātāre.] One who or that which dilates: spec. a. Surg. An instrument used to dilate or distend a. Surg. an opening, passage, or organ; = DILATATOR b, DILATER b.

DILATER b.

[1634-1766: see DILATER b.] 1688 R. HOLME Armoury III.

420/5 The Dilator is an Instrument to open or stretch out a
thing to its breadth. 1830 S. Coopen Dict, Pract. Surg.

ed. 6) s.v. Urethra, With respect to dilators, as they are
called .. their use is far from being much approved by the
best modern surgeons. 1864 T. Holmes Syst. Surg. (1870)

1V. 963 The stricture being now fairly split, the dilator
should be rotated.

b. Anat. A muscle or nerve which dilates or

widens a part; = DILATATOR a, DILATER c. Also

autro.
[1683: see DILATER c.] a 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), The dilators of the nose are too strong in cholerick people. 1807 Med.
Frni. XVII. 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J. G.WILKINSON Sawedenborg's Anim. Kingd. II.
i. 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair; two pair of dilator, and one pair of constrictors. 1878 Foster Phys. II.
i. § 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.

i. § 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.
† **Di·lator**, -our, a. and sb. 2 Sc. Obs. Forms:
5-8 dilatour, 6 delatour, 8 dilator, delator.
[a. F. dilatoire adj. 'dilatory', formerly also sb. 'delay', ad. L. dilātōri-us, dīlātōri-um, dilatory, delaying, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of differre: see
Deferment, Dilate v. 1 For the form of the word cf. declarator.]

A. adj. (Sc. Law.) DILATORY; delaying, causing

dclay.

dclay.

1503 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1597) § 65 There salbe na exception dilatour admitted against that summonads. Ibid. § 95 Vpon dilatour or peremptour exception. 1509 Skens Reg. Maj. 104 Gif the partie defendand will not use any exception or defeace dilatour. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptor, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc.].

B. sb. (Sc. Law.) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea: = DILATORY sb.

B. sb. (Sc. Law.) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = DILATORY sb.

1473 Treaty w. Scotl. in Rymer Foedera (1710) XI. 789 Withoutyn any dilatour or delais. 1583 SEMPILL Leg. Bp. Andrews Life 194 Ballates (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replyed, With trickis and delatouris he denyed. 1717 Woddow Corr. (1843) II. 328, I scarce mention the unaccountable dilatours of settling vacancies. 1718 Ibid. II. 381 This was reckoned a delator, and opposed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) of All these Objections, properly called Dilators, must be first proponed. 1888 Ramsan Scotl. in 18th C. I. ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called proponing dilators.

Dilatorily (di'lâtoril), adv. [f. DILATORY a.1 + LY 2.] In a dilatory manner; delayingly. 1700 Tyrreell. Hist. Eng. II. 873 The Prelates answered him dilatorily. 1781 Johnson in Boswell Life (1848) 655/1, I wrote in my asual way, dilatorily and hastily, numilling to work, and working with vigour and hastel. 1849 Lowell Lett. Lett.

Dilatoriness (di'lâtorines). Forms: see Dirich and Dilatoriness (di'lâtorines).

Dilatoriness (di lătərinės). Forms : see Dı-LATORY. [f. next + - NESS.] The quality of being

LATORY, [t. next+-NESS.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay.

1642 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1692) 1. 610 Lest his Majesty should think it a delatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer.

1657 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer.

1718 Free-thinker No. 56. 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair.

1825 Scott Frul. 7 Dec., Letters. Jlying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness.

1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness.

**Dilatory** (di·lătəri), a.1 and sb. Forms: 6-7 dilatorie, 7- dilatory, (8 erron. dilitary). Also 6-7 delatorie, (6 delaterye, deletary), 7 delatory. [ad. L. dīlātōri-us, f. dīlātōr-em a delayer, agent-n. from differre, dīlāt- to Defer, delay: see DILATE v. 1 Cf. F. dilatoire (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj.

Darm.).]

A. adj,

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action, 1581 Lambarde Eiren. IV. xxi. (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the bandes of the Shirife. 1592 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 9a, For his delaterye excuse. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, II. iv. 237, 1 abborre This dilatory sloth and trickes of Rome. 1655 Fullea Ch. Hist. vIII. ii. § 46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither. 1671 Shawell Humourists v. Wks. 1720 0. 1202, I will ... make no hesitation of dilatory scruple. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 178 P4 By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1866 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. Law. Dilatory plea, a plea put in for the sake

continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. Law. Dilatory plea, a plea put in for the sake of delay. Dilatory exception: see Exception sb. 4a. Dilatory defence (in Sc. Law): see quot. [1292 Britton II. xvii. § 1 Par exceptionns dilatories.] 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 5 None essoin .. or other dilatorie ple for the defendant shall be admitted. 1611 Rich Honest. Age (1844) 21 They.. do seeke for nothing more then to checke the course of instice by their delatory pleas. 1678 Hickes in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. IV. 49 At last all the di-

latory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 307
Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put of the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury. 1867 W. Bell. Diet. Law Scot., Dilatory Defence is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause. 1883 MURINEAN Gaius IV. § 120 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay: Slow.

2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, 2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy. 8. Of persons, their characters, habits, etc. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 11. iii. 379 Wit depends on dilatory time. 1711 Acoison Spect. No. 89 Ft Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship. 1742 Young N. Th. i. 413 Poor dilatory man. 1781 Cowper Lett. 25 Aug., The most dilatory of all people. 1838 Thirlywall Greece III. xix. 106 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory. 1884 Pae Eustace 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

D. Of actions. 1648 Poet Eustace 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

b. Of actions.
1648 Boyle Seraph. Love xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to
1648 Boyle Seraph. Love xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to
1649 give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding. 1751
1649 Johnson Rambler No. 144 7 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance. 1843
1649 PRESCOTT Mexico vi. v. (1864) 369 Cortez was not content
1650 to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade. 1879
1650 FROUSE Caesar xxii. 386 His political advisers were im1650 paint and the self-caesar so which were sel

B. sb. Law. A means of procuring delay; a

B. sb. Law. A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A. I b.

1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 11. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dilatories and frivolous cavilling about the law.
1385 ABP. SANOVS Serm. (1841) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man.

1681 Trial of S. Colledge 16 You ought not to have helps to plead dilatories. a 1734 North Lives (1826) 1. 302 Criminals of that sort. should defead upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, arts or evasions.

1848 Wharton Law Lex. s.v. Dilatory Pleas, No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times.

† Dilatory, a.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [A bad formation for dilatatory, f. DILATE v.] Used for dilating, dilative.

for dilatatory, f. DILATE v.] Used for dilating, dilative.

1691 MULLINEUX in Phil. Trans. XVII. 822 The Chyrurgion. inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

| Dilature. Sc. Obs. [A variant of dilatour, DILATOR 2, assimilated in spelling to L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dīlāt- ppl. stem of L. dilātūra, delaying, d

test-tube.

c1625 Fletcher Nice Valour III. i, Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill galipots, 2nd long dildo-glasses.

+ Dildo 2. Obs. [prob. the same word as prec., from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus Cercus (N.O. Cacteron). Also Dildo-tree Dildo-tush Dildo Pear taceæ). Also Dildo-tree, Dildo-bush, Dildo Pear

Tree.

1696 Phil. Trans. XIX. 296 The Dildoe-tree is the same with the Cereus or Torch-Plant. 1697 Dampier Voy. 1. 81 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dildo-bushes growing on them. Ibid. 101 The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 100 r12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit. It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows. 1700 W. King Transactioneer 11 The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Sop, the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1756 P. Browns Nat. Hist. Samaica (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree.

† Dilect, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dīlect-us 'beloved', pa. pple. of dīligēre to esteem highly, to love (see DILIGENT) Beloved.

1521 J. T. in Bradshaw St. Werburge Prol. ii, A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lorde.

Dilectacion, obs. form of Delectation.

Dilectacion, obs. form of DELECTATION.

† **Dilection** (dile kson). Obs. Also 5-6 dy-, 6 de-. [a. F. dilection (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dilection-em love (of God, etc.) (Tertullian, Vulgate), n. of action from dīligēre to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f. di-, dis- (DIS- I) + legère to gather, cull, choose.]

1. Love, affection: almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of

Christian love, or the love of God to man or of man to God; cf. CHARITY 1.

1388 WYCLIF Rev. Prol., Ion, the apostil and euangelist of oure Lord Ihesu Crist, chosen and loued, in so gret loue of dileccioun is had. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 851
Frenship, adieu; farewele, dileccioun. c 1485 Digby Myst.

111, 1323 His desypyles... to hym had dyleccyon. c 1520
Wyse Chyld & Emp. Adrian (1860) 15 They were by dyleccion all of one hart and of one wyll. 1632 FAVINE Theat.

Hon. 1x. vi. 399 In token of love and Brotherly dilection.

1633 E. HOOKER Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man.

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); esp. in Theol.

= Election 3.

ELLECTION 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. 62 And when the saul Giues consent vnto delection, The wicked thought begianes for to breird In deadly sinne. 1633 T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter ii. 12 We are adjured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful. 1656 JEANES Fuln. Christ 51 Christ is the only begotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternall generation.

¶ 3. Used by Carlyle to render Ger. liebden as a

1864 CARLVILE Fredk. Gl. (1865) IV. XI. v. 81 These things We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfürst of Brandeahurg. 1865 Ibid. VII. xvII. iv. (1873) 37 [I] apprise your dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

**Dilemma** (dile mă, dəi-), sb. Also β. 6-7 (after French) dilemme (dylem). [a. L. dilemma, a. Gr. δίλημμα double proposition, f. δι-, twice (Di-2) +  $\lambda \hat{\eta} \mu \mu a$  assumption, premiss : see

LEMMA.]

1. In Khetoric. A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, loosely, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him. (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in Logic, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive).

a conjunctive or 'conditional major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the olher disjunctive).

Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas; several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, constructive or destructive. See Fowlers, Deductive Logic, v. § 4.

1523 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 36 They are .. excommunicated .. wth a dilemma made concerninge the .. Mayor's. perplexitie. 1551 T. WILSON Logike (1580) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise. . called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that what so ever you grannt, you fall into the snare. 1622 Bacon Men. VII, Wks. (Bohn) 377 A dilemma, that bishop Morton .. used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch. . 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs have, because they laid up: and if they were speaders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living '. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. 1. ii. § 154 Thus hane we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the hornes of it. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles 11. IV. Proem 11 A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommoditic 1725 WATTS Logic III. ii. § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual. . when it may be retorted with equal force upon him who utters it. 1837–8 Sig W. Hamilton Logic xviii. (1866) 1. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification. If . three. menbers, it is called trillemma, etc. 1642 ABr. Thomson Laws Th. § 109 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument, partaking both of the conditional and disjunctive. 1837 Fowlers Deductive Logic 1221 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'; he is said to rebut the dilemma, if he meet i

pear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'.

1590 Greene Newer too late (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma:.. the lone of Francesco gaue such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection.. the feare of her Fathers displeasure.. draue her to meditate thus. 1508 Shaks. Merry W. 1v. v. 87 In perplexity, and doubtful dilemma. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. iv. 1, § 53 He is reduced to this doleful Dilemma; either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detrusion, to be deposed by others. 1796 Morse Amer. Ceog. 11. 297 Kosciusko was.. reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father or give up the daughter. 1841-44 Emerson Ess., Experience Wks. (Bohn) 1. 189 Ia the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him, 1888 Bayce Amer. Commu. 11. liii. 332 They

were.. in the dilemma of either violating the Constitution or losing a golden opportunity.

3. Comb. as dilemma-making.
1895 Westm. Gaz. 16 Apr. 3/3 Dilemma-making is at best a somewhat puerile. form of dialectic.

Dilemma, v. rare. [f. prec, sb.]

1. trans. To place in a dilemma; pa, tple. = in a dilemma or 'fix'.
1666 S. H. Gold. Law 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd and

a dilemma or 'fix'.

1656 S. H. Gold. Law 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postur'd like Lots wife. 1658 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 325 Now we were dilemma'd, not knowing what to wish a 1849 Pos. Marginalia Wks. 1864 III. 485 Like a novelhero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circum-

+2. intr. To be in a dilemma; to hesitate or be in doubt between two alternatives. Obs. rare.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Ausw. Diss. 39 He runs away with he Fact, for Granted; Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves he Matter.

the Fact, for Granted; Dilemma's upon it, and so the Matter.

Dilemmatic (di-, doilemmetik), a. [f. Gr. διλημμα-stem of δίλημμα (see prec.) + -IC.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a dilemma.

1837-8 Sir W. Παμιτου Logic xiii. (1860) 1. 241 Dilemmatic judgments are those in which a condition is found, both in the subject and in the predicate. Ibid. xv. (1860) I. 201 The Hypothetico-disjunctive or Dilemmatic Syllogism.

1867 ATWATER Elem. Logic 95 Dilemmatic Judgements involve a combination of the conditional and disjunctive.

1870 Jevons Elem. Logic xix. 168 Dilemmatic arguments are.. more often fallacious than not. 1891 Welton Manual Logic vv. 447 The peculiar feature of n dilemmatic argument is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

+ Dilemmatical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

ment is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

† **Dilemma\*tical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

= prec. Hence **Dilemma\*tically** adv.

1659 Baxter Key Cath. xlv. 316 The Jesuites .. went Dilemmatically to work, thinking to make sure which way ever things went, to effect their ends. 1661 K. W. Conf. Charac. Good-old cause (1860) 60 And bring upon us a dilemmatical confusion. 1677 Gilpin Damonol. (1867) 342 These were perplexing, entangling temptations. They were dilemmatical, such as might ensnare, either in the doing or refusal. **Dilemmist.** rare. [f. DILEMMA + -IST.] One who bases his position upon a dilemma: used as

ad. L. dölfråtus, or for deliriate.] = Delirious.

1689 Movie Sea Chyrurg. III. xi. 117 Before the Feaver
comes to its height, usually men are dileriate.

Dilettant (dilettent), a. and sb. [A partially
Anglicized adaptation of next: cf. F. dilettante; also adjutant, confidant, etc.] = next.

A. adj.

1851 CARLYLE Sterling II. vii. (1872) 160 Sterling returned from Italy filled with.. great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time.

1875 HAMERTON Intell, Life III. v. 100 If the essence of dilettantism is to be contented with imperfect attainment, I fear that all educated people must be considered dilettants. 1888 Eng. Illustr. Mag. Jan. 316 Teach by salutary smarts, These dilettants to understand That Learning is the first of Arts. 1891 F. M. Wilson Prim. on Browning 34 Browning draws a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist.

18 Dilettants (Allianum). It dilettants.

"Dilettante (diletæmti, It. dilettante). Pl. dilettanti (-ti), rarely -es. [It. dilettante 'a lover of music or painting', f. dilettare:—L. dilettante to delight: see Delect, etc. So mod.F. dilettante, 1878 in Dict. Acad.]

1 A lover of the fine arts: originally, one who

1. A lover of the fine arts; originally, one who cultivates them for the love of them rather than professionally, and so = amateur as opposed to professional; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself

fessional; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious aim or study ('a mere dilettante').

1733-4 ['The Society of Dilettanti' was founded]. 1748
CHESTERF. Lett. 11. xl, You are likely to hear of it as a cirtuse; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble dilettante. 1769 (little). Ionian Antiquities, By the Society of Dilettanti. 1770 Foore Lame Lower 1. i, Frederick is a bit of Macaroni and adores the soft Italian termination in a. . . Yes, a delitanti all over. 1775 MAD. D'ABBLAV Diary 2x Nov., A female dilettante of great fame and reputation. . as a singer. 1789 Burney Hist. Mus. III. ii. 161 Personages whose [musical] talents are celebrated whether they are regarded as professors or Diletanti. 1801 W. Tavtoa in Monthly Mag. XII. 576 Religious dilettanti, of every sex and age, reinforce the industry of the regular priesthood. 1802 Edin. Rev. I. 165 Dilettanti who have pushed themselves into high places in the scientific world. 1806 B'NESS BUSSEN in Hare Life II. vii. 265 It would be difficult to find a dilettante who understood the art of managing it [a parlour organ]. 1832 Carrlyle Sayt. Res. 1. x, Thou hitherto art a Dilettante and sandblind Pedant. 1840 MACAULAY Ess., Clive (1854) 534/2 The Dilettante sneered at their want of taste. The Maccaroni blackballed them as vulgar fellows. 1879 Froude Casarii. 17 [The Romans] cared for art as dilettanti; but no schools either of sculpture or painting were formed among themselves. 1886 Ruskin Preservita I. 271 Rogers was a mere dilettante, who felt no difference between landing where Tell leaped ashore, or standing where 'St. Preux has stood'.

† b. with of: a lover, one who is fond of. Obs. 1783 HAMILTON in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 189 Those who are professed dilettant of miracles.

2. attrib. 8. In apposition, as dilettante musician, etc. = amateur.

1774 'J. Collier' Mus. Trav. (1775) 4 That great Dilettante performer on the harp. 1789 Mad. D'Abblant Lett. 27 Oct., A Dilettante purchaser may yet be found. 1806-7 J. Bebraspoop Misseries Hum. Life (1826) xv. iii, You are almost entirely reduced to Dilletanti Musicians. 1816 T. L. Peacock Ileaddong Hall iii, Sir Patrick O'Prism, a dilettante painter of high renown. 1821 Chalg Lect. Drawing v. 252 Suited for the dilettante artist. 1871 Mobble Yollaire (1886) 57 The dilettante believer is indeed not a strong spirit, but the weakest.

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has

dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has

dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

1753 SMOLLETT CI. Fathom xxxii, He sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club.

1774 'J. Collier' Mus. Trav. (1775) 58 He ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig. 1794 MATHIAS PUTS. Lit. (1798) 386 The dilettante spirit which too frequently prevails in Dr. Warton's comments. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes vi. (1891) 198 To us it is no dilettante work, oo sleek officiality; it is sheer rough death and earnest. a 1847 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor II. xiii. 151, I will have a dilletante play, or concert, or some such thing, got up. 1868 M. PATTISON Academ. Org. v. 148 A dilettante fastidiousness, an aimless inertia.

Hence Dilettarnte v. Diletta: ntize v., to play

Hence **Diletta nte** v., **Diletta ntize** v., to play the dilettante (also to dilettante it); **Diletta nting** ppl. a.; **Diletta ntedom**, the world of dilettanti;

ppl. a.; Diletta ntedom, the world of dilettant; Diletta nteship, the condition of a dilettante.

1835 James Gipsy v. In the elegant charlatanism of dilettanteship.

1837 Blackw. Mag. XLII. 515 To go on dilettanteing it in the grossness of the moral atmosphere of the Continental clitics.

1843 Tail's Mag. X. 346 Shooting partridges and dilettantizing at legislation.

1889 Pall Mall C.

1 Jan. 5/2 The favourite actress of dilettantedom.

1890 Spectator 11 Oct. 495 The Shakespeare temptation remains as strong as ever with the dilettanting world.

Diletta: ntish, a. Also-teish. [f. prcc. + -18H.]

Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante.

Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante.

1871 Geo. ELIOT Middlem. xix, You are dilettantish and amateurish.

1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxiii, It made people idle and dilettantish, and second-rate; there was nothing tonic in an Italian life.

120/3 It presents... a dilettantish 'appreciation' of Dante.

Dilettantism. Also dilettantesm. [f.

as prec. + -ISM: so mod. F. dilettantisme, adm. by Acad. in 1878.] The practice or method of a

Acad. in 1878.] The practice or method of a dilettante; the quality or character of dilettanti.

1809 HAN. MORE Calebs I. 110 (Jod.) She..extolled the air with all the phrases, cant and rapture of dilettanteism.

1830 CARLYLE in Froude Life (1882) II. 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism; the Whigs and all 'moderate Tories' are dilettanti.

1849 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. 1. xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood; it is simply dilettantism.

1863 SHELEY N'agar Crit. iv. 187 A national society. has no right to indulge in religious dilletanteism.

1873 LOWELL Among my Bks. Ser. 11. 2a A period, for Italy, of sceptical dilettanteism.

1894 Times 23 Feb. 4/4 To prevent their falling into an attitude of indifference or dilettantism.

Dilettantist. 26. [F. Drec.; see -IST.] Char-

Diletta ntist, a. [f. prec.; see -IST.] Char-

acterized by dilettantism.

1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 226/1 Nothing more than the playthings of dilettantist philanthropy. 1887 Ibid. 10 Sept. 345 Difficult branches of science were dealt with in this same dilettantist spirit. 1889 J. M. Robertson Ess. towards Crit. Meth. 3 It is become, as it were, parasitic and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting.

and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting.

Dilful, obs. form of Doleful a.
c 1400 duturs of Arth. xiii, Lo 1 hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyste! ?a 1500 Chester Pl. (1843) 1. 69 But that I do this dilful dede The Lord will not quite me in my nede.
† Dilghe, dilie, v. Obs. Forms: I dilgian, 3 dillghenn (Orm.), dilie. [OF. dilegian, dilgian = OlG. diligön (MLG. del[v]igen. delgen, diligen, LG. delgen, dilgen, Du. delgen; OtlG. tilon, dilon, tiligön, MIIG. tillen, tiligen, tilgen, Ger. tilgen; supposed to be ad. L. delgen; dilgen, Ger. tilgen; c 897 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past. liv. 82 Swa se writere, gif he ne dilegað öxt he ær wrat. . öxt bið öenh undilegod öxt he ær wrat. c 1200 ORMIN 4083 To ben Fullhinedd, to dillshenn sinne. Ibid. 530 Forr swa to ewennkenn Cristenndom, And Cristess lashess dillshenn. 12. Hymn of St. Godric (Ritson), Dilie min sinne, rix in mine mod.
Diligente 1 (di'lidgens). In 5-6 dily-, dyly-, deli, delygence, ens. [a. F. diligence (13-14th.) in Hetz Darny and L. diligentia. f. diligente.

deli-, delygence, ens. [a. F. diligence (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. diligentia, f. diligenteem DILIGENT: see -ENCE. Cf. Pr. and Sp. diligentia, It. diligental.]

The quality of being diligent.

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent application and endeavour;

isundertaken; persistent application and endeavour; industry, assidnity.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 86 (135) With at my wit and al my deligence. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 37 As for thy diligence, Whiche every mannes conscience By reson shulde reule and kepe. c 1445 Wintoun Cron. vt. iv. 74 To mak defens For hys Land wyth diligens. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. Iv. (1586) 190 By the carefull toile and diligence of the Bee. 1644 Milton Educ. Wks. (1847) 98/1 The extraordinary pains and diligence which you have used in this matter. a 1718 Pene Tracts Wks. 1726 1.908 Diligence is a discreet and understanding Application of one's self to Business. 1718 Freethinker No. 89 7 9 Manage Business with Regularity and Diligence. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 85 7 1 Many writers. have laid out their diligence upon the consideration of those distempers. 1871 E. F. Burr Ad Fidem viii. 130 Patient diligence the only sure key to Divine treasures.

+ b. Assiduity in service; persistent endcavour to please; officiousness. Obs.

To Nashday in service; persistent endeavour to please; officionsness. Obs.

1403 Petronilla 142 (Pynson) To do servise with humble diligence Unto thy fader. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems Ivil., 3 Sum be service and diligence. 1501 Shars. 1 Hen. VI, v. iii. 9 This speedy and quicke appearance argues proofe Of your accustom'd diligence to me. 1671 MILTON P. R. 11, 387 Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence In vain, where no acceptance it can find? 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Miss. 1, 41 Which sort of People we should endeavour to please with all diligence.

† C. with a and pl.: An act of diligence; pl. labours, exertions, diligent efforts. Obs.

143 Hen. VI in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11, I. 79 By whos notable... labours and diligences it hath liked our Lord to shewe us his grete fauour. 1549 Covernale, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil. II. 9 All them...that with their dilygences helpe forewarde the businesse of the gospell. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 314 Not suffering his men to discharge one volley...for that it seemed unto him a vaine diligence, 1652

J. Walsworth It. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain 253 Whilest the Lord High Constable was making all these diligences, the Cardinal stole secretly out of Valladolid.

† d. One in whom the quality is personified; a

+d. One in whom the quality is personified; a

† d. One in whom the quality is personified; a diligent person. (nonce-use.)

1610 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 241 Ar. Was't well done? Pr. Brauely (my diligence); thou shalt be free.

† e. Phrases. To put diligence, to do one's diligence, to do one's diligence, to do one's diligence, to report what one has done, to report progress. Obs. or arch.

1386 Chauer Melib. 27 Whan thou hast forgoon thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend. c 1386 — Mancifle's T. 37 And nyght and day did cuere his diligence Hir for to plese. 1386 Eng. Gilds (1870) 4 Pe same maistres & breberen shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 128, I shal put my peyn and dyligence to distroye the. 1481 Caxton Myrr. i. vi. 30 They lkynges! doo their diligence to lerne such clerkye & science. 1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1570) 6 Neuer wise man loued. To haue great riches put ouer great diligence. 1539 Cranmer 2 Tim. iv. 9 Do thy diligence that thou mayest come shortly vnto me. 1637-59 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 208 That they be carefull to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the nixt Assemblie. 1650 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 143, I will doe my diligence.

† 2. Speed, dispatch, haste. Obs.

diligence.

† 2. Speed, dispatch, haste. Obs.

1400 Caxton Encydos xxvi. 95 Vf thou departe not with all diligence thou shalt soone see the see alle couered with vesselles of werre commynge ayenst the. 1548 HALL Chron.

7. This phisician dyd not long lynger. but with good diligens repaired to the quene. 1605 Shaks. Lear 1. v. 4 If your Diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you.

1632 J. HAYWARO V. Biondi's Eromena 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached lete.]. 1703 Rowe Ulyss. Iv. i. 1415 With thy swiftest Diligence return.

1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. III. 41 His rival. fled before him with the diligence of fear.

† b. A 'company' of messengers. Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vjb. A Diligens of Messangeris.

† 3. Careful attention, heedfulness, caution. To do or have diligence, to take eare, take heed, be-

do or have diligence, to take care, take heed, beware; to take care of or about a thing, to look

ware; to take care of or alout a thing, to look after it carefully. Obs.

1340 Ayenb. 238 Peruore hi ssolle do greate payne and grat diligence wel to loki hare chastete. 1382 Wyclif I Tim. iii. 5 If ony man kan not gouerne his hous, how schal he haue diligence of the chirche of God. 21400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 141 It is necessarie hat a surgian have more diligence in he woundis of he face. 1483 Caxton Cato Byb, Thou oughtest to take dyligence and cure of thy werkes. 1535 Coverdale Prov. iv. 23 Kepe thine hert with all diligence. 1577 B. Googe Herestach's Husb. III. (1586) 152 To keepe your Bacon any long time, you must use greate diligence in the salting and drying of it. 1587 MASCAL Govt. Cattle, Horses (1627) too A horse doth aske a greater deligence to be meated and kept. then other cattell. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 47 Moscovy. glass... with care and diligence may be slit into pieces. exceeding thin. 1795 SOUTHEN Joan of Arc VIII, Thou wilt guard them with due diligence, Yet not forgetful of bumanity.

† b. with ft. Obs.
1675 M. CLIFFORD Hum. Reason in Phenix 1708 II. 530 Those necessary Diligences which are required for so doubt ul and dangerous a Passage.

4. Law. The attention and care due from a person

4. Law. The attention and care due from a person in a given situation; spec. that incumbent upon the

parties to a contract.

parties to a contract.

16aa Malvees Anc. Law Merch. 407 The diligences which are requisite to bee done herein, are.. to be observed accordingly. 1781 Sir W. Jones Ess. Bailments 16. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. s.v., The common law recognizes three degrees of diligence. (1) Common or ordinary. (2) High or great, which is extraordinary diligence. (3) Low or slight, which is that which persons of less than common prudence, or indeed of any prudence at all, take of their own concerns. 1875 Poste Gains 477 The opposite of Negligence is Diligence, vigilance, attention, which, like Negligence, admits of an infinite variety of gradations. 16td. 480 If the interests of the parties are not identical, the Roman law, at least, requires extraordinary diligence.

5. Sc. Law. a. The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution,

persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. b. The warrant issued by a court to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or

a court to enforce the attenuance of the production of documents.

158 in Calderwood Hist. Kirk (1843) II. 426 The persons addebted for payment of the same being at the horne, and no further diligence used for obteaning of payment.

1752 J. Louthan Form of Process (ed. 2) 37 Therefore, necessary it is for the Complainers to have our Warrant and Diligence for summoning the said C.D. to compear 46\*-2

before Onr Lords Justice-General. 1754 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign. 1827 Scort Trnl. 13 Oct., Mr. Abnd.. has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of 1500l. 1858 Polson Law & L. 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a diligence.

npon a diagence.

Diligence <sup>2</sup> (di lidzčns; Fr. dilizāns). [mod. F.: a particular use of diligence, DILIGENCE <sup>1</sup> sense <sup>2</sup>, also in Ger. and Du.; It. diligenza, Sp. diligencia.] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference

also in Ger. and Du.; It. diligenza, Sp. diligencia.] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)

1742 LAOV M. W. MONTAGU Lett. (1893) II. 110 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence. 1756 Nugent Gr. Tour France IV. 10 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carose or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity. It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels. 1815 M. Birkbeck fournt. through France 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 J. L. Stephens Trav. Greece, etc. 62/1 We mounted a drosky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town. 1883 S. C. Hall Retrospect II. 207 When travelling. on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† b. Formerly used also in Great Britain. Obs. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. xi, I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence. [Satirically: it was a vangon.] 1776 Wesley Wiss. (1830) IV. 90, I set out for Bedford in the diligence. 1777 Sherdon Sch. Scand. 1., Her gnardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master. 1780 Mad. D'Arbila. Lett. 9 June, If .. possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1788 Sir J. E. Smith in Mem. (1832) I. 55 We went in the diligence to Dumbarton. 1797 Papers on Reform of Posts App. ii. 3 The Diligence has sets out from Bath... on Monday afternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning. 1849 Macaulax Hist. Eng. 1. 370 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences.

C. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (Cf. Couch & L.C.)

c. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (Cf. Coach sb. 1 c.)

1887 RUSKIN Praterita II. 400 The hour when the diligence dined.
d. attrib.

1861 Sat. Rev. 14 Dec. 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid. 1866 Miss Thackeran Village on Cliff in Cornh. Mag. 527, Catherine .. looked ont through the diligence windows at

Miss Thrckeray Village on Cliff in Cornh. Mag. 527, Catherine .. looked ont through the diligence windows at the château.

† Di'ligency. Obs. [ad. L. diligentia: see Diligence! and -ency.] = Diligence!.

1494 Farban Chron. vi. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys... to be norysshed & broughte vp with moost dylygensi. 1556 J. Herwoop. Spider § F. kxix. 53. Lack of this somers dayes diligentsie, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 W. Sclater Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 192 Meanes, with more diligency attended. 1672 Mas. Alleine Life Yos. Alleine vi. (1838) 60 With greater ardency, diligency, and courage.

Diligent (di'lidzent), a. (adv.) Also 5-6 deligent. [a. F. diligent (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diligent-em attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple. of diligere to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Pr. diligent, Sp. and It. diligente.]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy.' J.

1340 Ayenb. 32 Jolk... bet by diligent ine bet hi byeb yhyealde to done. c1386 Chaucea Sompn. T. 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. c1430 Syr Gener. 1752 Their wer diligent in here service. 1500-20 Dubbaa Poems xc. 7 To fast and pray... We synfull folk sulde be more deligent. 1535 Coverbale Prov. xiii. 4 The soule of the diligent shal hane plenty... 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. L (1880) 14 b, A painefull and diligent Bayliffe. 1593 Hollovons diligentest, and honestest of all... 1517 Phough he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders... 1849 Macaulav Wist. Eng. I. 427 Comforts and luxuries... now miknown... may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. 1877 Miss. Ollehar Makers Flor. ix. 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night.

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

plied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance;

plied; prosecuted with assistances assistances.

21430 Lyoc. Min. Poems 89 (Mätz.) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaile. ?a 1500 Wycket (1828) 1 Not in ydle lyuynge, but in diligente labourynge. 1793 DAMPIER Voy. III. Pref. Aiv b, Things. worthy of our Diligentest Search and Inquiry. 1847 Longf. Eq. 11, Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent shuttle. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eneid 1. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

4.3 Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of

and workman's diligent hand.

† 3. Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) Obs.

c 1400 Larfyanc's Cirurg, 190 Men moun be delyuerid of manye greet sijknessis if her leche is kunuynge & diligent aboute hem. ?c 1405 Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame sanz Mercy 112 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 55 In his langage not gretely dyligente. 1535 Coverdal 906 xlii. 5, I haue geuen diligenteare vnto the. a 1553 Somerset in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 730 b, It maie appere vnto vs mete, more diligenter hed to be taken. 1593 Hookea Eccl. Pol. III. (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent observing the difference. 1597 Damfela Voy. I. 73 A very diligent and observing person.

1701 Swift Contests Nobles & Commons iii, That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnasseus. 1756 Burke

Subl. & B. v. iv, On a very diligent examination of my own mind .. I do not find that .. any such picture is formed.

† b. Attentive to others; assiduous in service. 1566 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 264 All my children to be delegent and obbedient to hir, as becummithe them. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Exomena 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire. 1698 SHADWELL Bury F. 1, He will be diligent and fawning.

† B. adv. = DILIGENTLY. Obs.

1479 Eng. Gilds 413 So that., they may the better, sewere, and more diligenter, execute., their said Officez. 1556 LAUDER Tractate 228 Quhilk suld be taucht most deligent Be faithfull Pastors. 1500 Spraser F. Q. i. iii. 9 He wayted diligent, With humble service to her will prepard.

† Diligent, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. diligent-er to execute with diligence (15th c. in H. diligent-er to execute with diligente (15th c. in H. Hatz.-Darm.), f. diligent Diligent Diligently. 17 rans. To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde (1634) Iv. vi. 197 Be [the earth]. nener so well diligented and picked, yet alwayes therein will remaine .. seeds of vulooked for weeds.

Diligently (di'lidzGulli), adv. [f. Diligent a. +-LY 2] In a diligent manner; with diligence. 2. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch.

1340 Apenb. 208 Huo bet zeeb diligentliche. 1382 Wyclif 2 Chron. xix. 11 Takith coumfort and doith diligently, and the Lord schal ben with 30n in goodis. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 128 If he be poner to laboure dylygently, and the Lord schal ben with 30n in goodis. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 128 If he be poner to laboure dylygently, 1530 TINDALE Answ. to More 1. xxvi. Wks. (1573) 287/2 The Jewes studyed the scripture the deligenterly. c 1540 Boorne. The boke for to Lerne Cij b, They.. serne god the holydayes.. more dylygentlyer, than to do they worke. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 822 That all thinges.. shoulde be spedily and diligently when the diligently. 1752 Johnson Rambler No.

+ Diligentness. Obs. rare - o. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being diligent; dili-+ ·NESS.]

+-NESS.] The quanty of being differit; difference, assiduity.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Delygentnesse, diligence. 1580 BARET Alv. Q 15 Diligentnesse, lustnesse, quicknesse, Impigritas. 1727 BALEV vol. II, Diligentness, diligence.

Dilirious, -ium, obs. erron. ff. Delikious,

**Dilituric** (dəilitiü rik), a. Chem. [f. D1-2 2 + Lith-ic + Uric.] In dilituric acid, C<sub>4</sub> H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>) N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a substitution product of urea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminæ. Its salts

In colouriess square prisms and lamine. Its salts are Dility rates.

1872 Warts Dict. Chem. II. 966 Dilituric acid is tribasic.

The diliturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable.

Diliuer(e, obs. forms of Deliver.

Dill (dil), sb.1 [OE. dili, dile, (dil) dyle masc.

OLG. dilli, MDu. and Du. dille f., OHG. tilli, MHG. tille m. and f., Ger. dill m., dille f., Dan. dild, Sw. dill. Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. An umbelliferous annual plant, Anethum graveolens, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'.

Also called ANET.

countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called Anet.

Ago Epinal [& a 800 Erf.] Closs. 21 Anetum dil. a 800 Corpus Gloss. 159 Anetum dili. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxiii. 23 Wa eow, boceras. 2e be teodiad mintan and dile and cymyn. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 20 Wij heafod ece genim diles blostman. a 1387 Sinon. Barthol. (Anced. Oxon.) 10 Anetum, dile vel dille. c 1420 Fallad. on Hush. IV. 167 Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle. 1578 Lvre Dodoens II. xc. 270 They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongst wortes, and Pot herbes. 1500 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 49 Had gathered rew, and savine, and the flowre Of camphora, and calamint, and dill. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. xiii. 218 The wonder-working Dill.. Which curious women use in many anice disease. 1627 Drayton Agincourt, etc., Nymphidia 127 Therewith her Veruayne and her Dill, That hindreth Witches of their will. 1778 Br. Lowrn Transl. Isalah xxviii. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 Maryn Rousseau's Bot. v. 57 Some, as fennel, dill..have yellow flowers. 1855 Singleton Virgill. 11 11 The bloom of scented dill.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quots. c1686 Enquiries 2/2 Do yon sow hereabout the Gore-Vetch. Dills or Lentils? 1789 W. Marshall Glouc. Gloss., Dill., evoun hirsutum, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dill, hedge parsley. Var. dial. 1881 Leicster Gloss., Dill, tare; vetch (Vicia sativa). 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dills, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dill-flower, -fruit, -seed; † dill-nut (dil-note), an old name of the Earth-nut, Bunium (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-

Bunium (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-

bread', taken in the herbals as Cyclamon); dillwater, a carminative draught prepared from dill; dill weed, a name in U.S. for May weed, Anthemis Cotula.

mis Cotula.

a 1450 Alfhila (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 Panis porcinus, ciclamen, malum terre, dilnote nel erthenote. a 1500 Land 1815. 553 in Cockayne Sax. Leechd. III. 321 Ciclamum, eorpenote or dilnote or slyte or halywort. Pis herbe hath lenes ylich to fenel & whyte floures & n small stalk & he groweth in wodes & medes, 1566 W. Webbe Eng. Pectric (Arb.) 78 And dyll flowres most sweete that sanoureth also. 1641 French Distill, ii. (1651) 40 Adde to them. of Dill-seed bruised two ounces. 1838 Hogo Veg. Kingd. 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water. 1866 All Year Round No. 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† Dill, sb.2 Obs. Rogues' Cant. [Variant of, or error for, Della 2] A girl, wench.
a 1629 Middle 1816 Agillows.

Dill, sb.3 Naut. The space underneath the cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains.

the bilge-water drains.

the bilge-water drains.

1882 Standard 11 Mar. 3/4 The lad was placed in the dill, n place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water.

Dill sb.4, obs. form of Dole, grief, mourning.

c 120 Anturs of Arth. xv, I in dungun, and dill, is done for to duelle. a 1765 Sir Caviline iv. in Child Ballads 111. lxi. 58/1 Great dill to him was dight.

Dill sb.5, erron. f. dilse, Dulse, a sca-weed.

Dill \$b.5, erron f. dilse, Dulse, a sca-weed.

1867 in Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.

† Dill, a. north. dial. Obs. Also 4 dil, dillo, deille, dylle. [Perh. early form of Dull a. q.v.]

Sluggish, slow, stnpid, dull.

21200 Ormin 3714 Mannkinn batt wass stnnnt & dill, & skilllas swa summ usse. a 1300 Cursor M. 17225 (Cott.) Bot i bat es sa dedli dill, Me spedis ai me-self to spill. Ibid.

27238 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 679 Hymself to onsware he is not dylle. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. K.nt. 1529 3e demen me to dille your dalyannce to herken. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. ix. (1367) 91 All be dedes bay couthe doo bat derfe ware and dill. c1440 York Myst. xxvii. 149 So wel away! That euer I did bat dede so dill.

† Dill, v. 1 Obs. Also 4 dil, dyle. [a. ON. dylja (pa. t. duldi, dulbī, pa. pple. duldr, dulbīr), Sw. dölja, Da. dölge to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise: cf. ON. dul concealment, dulr silent, close, dul-secret.]

guise: cf. ON. dul concealment, dulr silent, close, dul- secret.]

1. trans. To conceal, hide, keep secret.

a 1300 Cursor M. 202 (Cott.) Inus wit ber gret vnschill Wend his vprisyng to dill. bid. 1082 His broiper ded sna wend he dil, Bot he moght nourquar it hil. bid. 4271 And ioseph lette be wist it noght; He wist and dild it, als be wis. 1bid. 1303 Pe right rode bai wend to dil [Fairf. dille] Vte of be cristen men skil.

2. intr. To conceal oneself, to hide.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9292 (Cott.) Fra him for soth sal nan cun dil [v. rr, stele, wipdrawe].

Dill, v.2 north. dial. [Related to DILL a.: cf. DULL v.; also ON. dilla intr. to trill, to lull.]

Dull v.; also ON. dilla intr. to trill, to lull.]

DULL v.; also ON. dilla intr. to trill, to lull.]

trans. To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down.

c 1450 Henryson Robin & Ma. v, My dule in dem bot gif thow dill Doutles bot dreid I de. c 1460 Towneley Myst.

xv. 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for care! who may my doyllys dyll? 1641 R. Balllie Lett. & Irnls. (1841) I. 310
The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down.
1820 J. Struthers Brit. Minstre! II. 80 The word dill menns simply to soothe or assuage. 1851 S. Judd Margaret 140 (Bartlett) This medecine. It'll dill fevers, dry up sores. .kill worms. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Dill, to ease pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache'. 1875
Lanc. Gloss., Dill, to lull or soothe a child. 'thee dill that chylt an' git it asleep'.

b. absol. To benumb, cause dullness.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4034 With paim be seke man fete he hilde For bare be paralisy first dilde.

† Dill, v.3 Obs. [Origin uncertain.] trans. To trim, deck, dress up. (Also absol.)

1548 Hoofer Declar. 10 Commandin. x.Wks. (Parker Soc.)
177 Other sort.. are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman.. is in apparelling of three or four young infants. 1594 WILLOBIE Arisa xx. i. (1635) 38

No maruell well, though yon haue thriud That so can decke, that so can dill. 1616 J. Lane Cont. Sgr.'s T. xi. 160 The vanities of thother knightes and ladies; The fickell pompe of dilld-up whifflinge babies.

|| Billenia (dill nia) Bot. [mod.L. after Dilevius professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.]

Il Billenia (dili niä). Bot. [mod.L. after Dillenius, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.] A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. Dilleniacew, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence **Dillenia ceous** a., of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniacea*. **Dille niad**, a member of this natural order.

of this natural order.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Dillenia, .. a genus of plants.
1807 J. E. SMITH Phys. Bol. 277 Dillenia, with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 497 Dilleniaceous plants are distinguished .. from Magnoliaceæby their want of stipules. 1865 Treas. Bot. I. 408 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† Dilli-darling. Obs. rare. [First element app. identical with DILLING.] A term of endearment: a darling. So Dilli-mi'nion. [These terms translate F. dorelot and bedault, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling'.]

a 1603 URQUHART Rabelais III. xiv. 114 As if I had heen a ...neat dillidarling Minion, like Adonis. Ibid. III. xviii. 146 My dainty Fedle-darling, my gentiel Dilli-minion.

Di Iligrout. Obs. exc. Hist. Also dille-, dille-, dilly. [Derivation unknown. In the recent form of the word, the second element is appears to be only a 17th c. mis-reading of the Anglo-French del girunt or geroun of unknown meaning. Cl. Testa de Neville (Reccl.), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt. 1304 Lib. de Antiq. Leg. p. lxxix. Ferculum pro domino Rege quod vocatur mees de geroun.]

A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey.

by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held. (In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's

(In Domesday the matter is near by rezemi the King's cook.)

1663 St. George's Day (1685) to Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called Dilegrout, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington.

1679 Bloont Anc. Tenures 1. 1727 Ceremonies Coronations of Them follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called Dillegrout.

1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Addington, The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Henr. III. held it by this service, viz. to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called Dilligrout. 1880 Borron Reign Q. Anne I. i. 51.

Dilling (di'lin). Obs. exc. dial. [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with DILL v.2, or ON. dilla to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of derling, Darling. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endear-

Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to darling, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern

the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern dialects applied to the weakling of a litter.

[1547 SALESBURY Welsh Diet., Dillin Mignyon] 1584 B. R. Herodotus 106 After this there befell unto him another mischiefe that sate as neere his skirtes as the death of his diling.

1598 Florio, Mignone, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling.

1607 Marston What you Will II. I. Sunne, Moone, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 Coron. Resot, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or yongest child one hath.

1612 Drayton Poly-olb.

18. of The youngest and the last. Saint Hellen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother.

1617 Missieu Ductor in Ling., A Dilling or wanton, one borne his father being very old. the is loved more than the rest.

1629 Myately Prototypes II. xxvi. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin.

1639 they were his youngest sons, dillings as we call them.

1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 64 A Dilling; a Darling or best-beloved child.

1890 Robertson Glouc. Gloss., Dilling pig or delly pig, the weakly pig of a litter.

Dillisk, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc. names of Dulse.

of DULSE.

Dill-nut: see under DILL sb.1

† Di·llue, v. Mining. Obs. Also 8 dilleugh, 7–8 erron. dilve. [a. Cornish dyllo to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh dillwing to let go, liberate. (The final o in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng. spelling ue.)] trans. To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence Dilluer, Dillning sieve.

ing it in a fine sieve in water. Hence Dilluer, Dilluing-sieve.

1671 in Phil. Trans. VI. 2110 We. dilue [printed dilve] it (i. e. by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water listily shake it) so that the fifth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind.

1721 BAILEY, Dilving, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore.

1778 W. PAVEE Min. Cornub. 2:3 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dilleughing smalls or pitworks.

1864. 3:19 Dillueing. (Dilleugh, To let go, let fly, send away. Dylyr, id. Cornish.) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called Dillueing sieves, or Dilluers.

Dill woed: see under DILL 5h.¹

Dilly¹ (di-li). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE 2.]

†1. A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. Obs.

1786 Mackenzie Lounger No. 54 F 5 A coach with eight insides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly.

1798 J.W. FEERE Loves of the Triangles (Anti-Tacobin) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derhy dilly, carrying Three Insides. 1811 E. Lysaght Poems 30 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dilies, or mail-coaches. 1818 Moore Fringe Fam. Paris x. 35 Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly; And ending as dull as a six-inside Dilly! 1894 Srs J. D. Aster Fifty Vears of my Life! 0.3 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' [Note, i. e. diligence].

1794 W. Fellon Carriages (1801) 11. App. 14 The price

TZ. A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. Obs.

1794 W. Felton Carriages (1801) II. App. 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas. 1833 MARWAT P. Simple (1863) 47 We salled forth, and. found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly. 1840 — Poor Yack xi, Dillies. plied at the Elephant and Castle.

3. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other whooled which a read in simple and

3. Applied dialectally to various earts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1850 Jrnl. N. Agric. Soc. XI. II. 727 Crops of vegetables.. which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called. 1863 Morron Cycl. Agric. Closs., Dilly (West. Eng.), a frame on wheels for carrying teazles and other light matters. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dilly, a vehicle used for removing manure. 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. 194 Dilly, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low four-wheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. 1892 Northumbid. Gloss., The old

engine on the Wylam railway was.. called.. 'the Wylam dilly'. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

Di'lly ''. collog. or dial. A call to ducks; hence, a nursery name for a duck (also dilly-duck).

Nursery Song' Mrs. Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, ome and be killed. a 1845 Hoop Drouving Ducks xiv, The tenants.. Ilad found the way to Pick a dilly. 1880 BLACKMORE Mary Anerley 1. xviii. 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1888 Berksh. Gloss., Dill or Dilly, Call for ducks.

Di·lly 3. A familiar shortening of DAFFO-

DILLY.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Planton., Dilly, an abbreviation of daffodily. Derby. White Dillies, i.e. white daffodillies, Narcissus poticins. Lanc.

Dilly 4. [Shortened from Sapodilla, the name used by Catesby Nat. Hist. Carolina II. 87.] In Wild Dilly, a small sapotaceous tree, Minusops Sieberi, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida have and violding a very hard wood.

Sieberi, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 Sargent Sitva N. America V. 183 Wild Dilly, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Cateshy calls it 'Sappodillo Tree'.

Dilly-bag. Also simply dilli, dilly. Australia. [dilli native name in Queensland.] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Ilence Dillyful.

1847 Leichhardt Tont. iii. 90 In their 'dillis' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers. [bid. 91 Dillis neatly worked of Koorajone bark. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed Australian Life 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags. 1899 Rodden of Station 75 A fresh dillyful of live crabs. 1890 Bolderwood Colonial Reformer xvii. 210 May-boy came forward dangling a small dilly-bag. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed Outlaw & Lawmaker I. 101 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously.

Dilly-dally (di lidaeli), v. [A varied reduplication of Dally v., with the same alternation as in

cation of Dally v, with the same alternation as in zig-zag, shilly-shally, etc., expressing see-saw action.] intr. To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying with a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to

triffe.
(Proh. in colloquial use as early as 1600: cf. the sh.)
1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 100 What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. 1801 Mar. Eddeworth Beltinda (1832) I. xvii. 320, I. knew she'd dilly dally with Clary till he would turn upon his heel and leave her. 1877 Spurgogon Septin. XXIII. 398 Every man. who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul. 1883 Stevenson Treasure 1st. IV. xvi, There is no time to dilly-dally in our work.

Work.
Hence Dilly-dallying vbl. sb. and ffl. a.;

Hence Dilly-da'llying vbl. sb. and fpl. a.;
Di'lly-da'llier.

1879 Mrs. L. B. Walford Consins III. 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time. 1880 Wenn Goethe's Fanst Prel. for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it! The dillydallier ne'er will be. 1881 Durham Univ. I'll. 17 Dec. 133 Half-hearted, dilly-dallying work.

Di'lly-da'lly, sb., a., adv. [f. the vb.]

+ A. sb. Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy. Also the name of a game. Obs.

a 1610 Babington Conf. Notes, Gen. xxiv. 57 Such dilly dally is fitter for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians. 1698 E. Wan Trip Janaica Wks. 1717 II. 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spie the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

Dally.

B. adj. (dial.). C. adv. (nonce-use.)
1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xviii, xii, If I had suffered her
to stand shill I shall I, dilly dally, you might not have had
that honour yet awhile. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerset
Word-bk. 104 Dilly-dally. undecided; shilly-shally. 1893
Q. [Couch] Delectable Duchy 240 Of all the dilly-dallyin
men I must say, John, you'm the dilly-dalliest.

Dilly down. Oke area. Cf. Divin Dirly Wo.

+ Dillydown, Obs. rare. Cf. Dilli-Darling,

c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Sartees) 115 A pratty child is he .A dylly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

Dillyful: see DILLY-BAG.

Dilmond, var. f. DINMONT.

Dilnote, obs. f. dill-nut: see DILL sb. 1 3.

Dilogical (deile dzikál), a. [f. Gr. δίλογος doubtful, διλογία repetition + -10 + -λι, after logi-

doubtful, διλογία repetition + -10 + -Λι, after logical.] Having a double meaning; equivocal. c 1633 T. ΛοΛΜΕ Wks. (1861-2) I. 10 (D.) In such spurious, enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles.

Dilogy (di lödgi, doi lödgi). Rhet. [ad. L. dilogia ambiguity, a. Gr. διλογία, f. δίλογος, f. διτιών - -λογος speaking. In mod. F. dilogie.]

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expressions.

sion; the word or expression so used.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dilagy, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways. 1832 J. C. HARE in Philol. Museum 1. 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view.

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same

context. In recent Dicts.

† Dilo ricate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. L. dīlō-rīcāt-, ppl. stem of dīlōrīcāre to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. dī- (dis-) apart + lōrīca leathern enirass.]

1623 COCKERAM, Diloricate, to rip. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diloricate, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilse, Sc. form of DULSE.

† **Dilu cid**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dīlūcid-us clear, bright, f. dīlūcēre to be clear, f. dī-, dis- apart (DIs-1) + lūcēre to shine, be light.]

1. lil. Clear to the sight; pure, bright. rare.
1650 Bulwer Anthropomet, vii. (1653) 133 Eares..soft and delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses.
2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain,

manifest.

manifest.

a 1640 Jackson Creed x. xiii, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucide. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's slavu. Learn. vii. iii. (R.), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucide description of lawes. 1671 True Nonconf. 224 A dilucide and theorough knowledge.

† Dilucidate, fpl. a. Obs. [ad. L. tilūcidātus, pa. pple. of dilūcidāre to make clear, to explain, f. dīlūcidus: see prec.] Made clear or lucid; = prec. Ilence † Dilucidateness.

1651 Bugs New Disp. 7 297 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1727 Ballev vol. Il, Dilucidateness. ...clearness, plainness.

...clearness, plainness.
† Dilu cidate, v. Obs. Also 6-7 de-. [f. L. dīlūcidāt- ppl. stem of dīlūcidāre: see prec.]
trans. To make clear or plain; to elucidate.
1538 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 576 Such annotacions...
a: shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same. 1611
COTGR., Dilucider, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Tran. (ed. 2) 95 Till time might delucidate his innocency. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III.
xxxviii, He has..examined every part of it dialectically... dilucidating it with all the light which... the collision of his own natural parts could strike. 1764 T. Paullis Life Reg. Pole (1767) 1. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfiness of it dilucidated.

Hence Dilu cidated ppl. a.; Dilucidating vbl

A 1660 HAMMOND Wks. II. III. 6 (R.) For the dilucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (tittle), The Dilucidator, Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London. 1759 Diluontal Pope 2 A concise and dilucidated account of the life of Pope.

† Dilucida tion. Obs. [ad. L. dīlūcidātion-em, n. of action from dilucidare to DILUCIDATE.] The action of making lucid or clear; a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

explanation, eincidation.

1615 CNONE Body of Man 698 It remaineth that wee proceede vnto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Earcs. 1657 Tomeinson Kenon's Disp. 502 It needs no further dilucidation. a 1661 HOLVDAY Travenal 121 As Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations of Livie. 1744 WARBURTON [W.K. (1811) XI. 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions.

dation of my four propositions.

† Dilucidity. Obs. [f. Dilucid: see -ity.]
The quality of being dilucid; clearness, lucidity.
1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1199 Together with plainnesse, and diluciditie, beliefe was so turned and altered.

nesse, and dilucidite, behele was so turned and altered.

† Dilucidly, adv. Obs. [f. Dilucid + -1.Y 2.]
Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

1638 Mede Ep. to Hartlib Wks. (1672) IV. 869 If I have not expressed myself so dilucidly as I should, I pray help it. 1677 CARV Chronol. II. II. Concl. 270 Provided that he .. do first Dilucidely answer those Objections.

Diludge, obs. var. of Deluge.

Diluent (di-||u<sub>1</sub>|ent), a. and sb. [ad. L. diluent-

see DILUTE.]

A. adj.

1. Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken the consistency of any fluid by the addition of water or the like; spec., in medicine, making thin the fluids of the hoster.

of the body,

1731 ABBUTHNOT On Aliments v. (R.), There is no real diluent but water; every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 JOHNSTONE in Phil. Trans. 1. 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 E. FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) 1. 20 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables. 1884 H. W. BEECHER in Chr. World Pulpit XXV. 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water.

2. That has the property of dissolving; solvent.
1878 Mozley Ess. 11. 379 (Argt. Design) A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

R. 56

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 SIR E. BARRY Observ. Wines 392 This is the universal diluent. 1827 ABERNETHY Surg. Wks. I. 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) I. 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual. 1878 Mozlew Ess. II. 382 (Argl. Design) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. spec. A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily

tion of water in the blood and other bodily

fluids.

1731 BAILEY, Diluents.. medicines serving to thin the blood. 1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 270 Diluents, as Water, Whey, Tea. 1782 J. C. SMITH in Med. Commun.

1.77 Warm diluents were.. all that were necessary for the cure. 1861 Flo. Nighttingale. Nursing 53 The patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 538 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

\*\*Dilute\*\* (All. 40) 1871 Art Ind. 1872 J. Art

**Dilute** (dl-, dəil<sup>i</sup>ū·t), ppl. a. [ad. L. dīlūt-us diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. dīlučre to dissolve, dilute, f. dīs-, dīs- (DIS- 1) + lučre to wash.]

1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like

addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down.

1658 Phillips, s.v. Dilution, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water. c 1698 Locke Cond. Underst.

1845 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A. Cooper Distiller 1. xvi. (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin.

1843 Sia C. Scudanore Med. Visit Gräfenberg 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

18. spec. of a chemical substance.

1800 Henry Epit. Chem. (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed. 1816 Accum Chem. Tests (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acid.

1871 B. Stewart Heat § 129 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

2. Of a weakered or weaker colour (2s in an in-

c. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an in-

C. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out. 1665 Phil. Trans. I. 106 After a while it [matter].. grows dilute and pale. 1728 Pemberron Newton's Philos. 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute. 1756 Wittering Brit. Plants IV. 262 Gills fixed, dilute green.. or whitish towards the edges. 1813 Frichard Phys. Hist. Mankind (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade. 1860 Tynoall Gac. 1. xviii. 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. fg. Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. Obs. (exc. as directly fio. from 1).

2. fig. Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. Obs. (exc. as directly fig. from 1).

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. XXV. § 12. 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures. the more weake and dilute are your positions. a 1631 DONNE Serm. Hosea ii. 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist onely by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. viii. 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out. 1814 Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrifies in its dilute state.

Dilute (di-, doi!lū't), v. [f. L. dīlūt- ppl. stem of dīluĕre: see prec. Cf. F. diluer.]

1. trans. To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, esp. to make thinner or weaker by

tion of water, esp. to make thinner or weaker by

tion of water, esp. to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 Evelun Kal. Hort. (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 Blackmore Creation v. (R.), By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1791 Cowpea Iliad 1x. 251 Replenish it with wine Diluted less. 1791 Hamilton Bertholitet's Dyeing I. 1. 1. 1. 5 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 270 Layon it muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water. 1830 M. Donovan Don. Econ. I. 373 As small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Result Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 In bad seasons, the porridge was diluted. 1857 W. W. Smyth Coal & Coalmining 223 An adequate amount of ventilation . to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

† b. Med. To treat with diluents. Obs.

.. to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.
† b. Med. To treat with diluents. Obs.
1740 E. BAYNARO Health (ed. 6) 11 They cool, dilute, and quench the thirst. 1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks 111. Wks.
1799 II. 275 Full power.. to pill.. dilute.. and poultice, all persons.
2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make

of a faint or washed-out hue.

of a faint or washed-out hue.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other.

16id. 71 There are other Blues, which .. will not be diluted by grinding. a 1727 Newron (J.), The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitions light. 1794 Hone in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus .. makes that image appear far less bright.

3. fig. To weaken, take away the strength or force of: generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

literal sense.

literal sense.

c 1555 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve. 1810 Syd. Smith Ess., Fem. Educ. (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should he diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of simples? 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. x. 225 The second dissertation...in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory. 1852 H. Coleride North. Worthies Advt. 16 The Author finds... nothing which he is resolved to Dilute into no meaning. a 1853 Robertson Seym. Seym. Sey. III. i. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening.

4. intr. (for reft.) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

religion in the enjoyment of listening.

4. intr. (for refl.) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 Reid Inquiry vi. § 22 Wks. I. 191/1 The colours of the stone and of the cement begin to dilute into one another.

Diluted (di-, doiliù tèd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-Ed.]

Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality.

1681 tr. Willis' Ren. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diinted, rinsed or washed. 1783 Mason Art of Painting 672 (R.) The social circle, the diluted bowl. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem.

11. 193 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar. 1837 Barbage Bridgew. Treat. vii. 90 A denser central nuclens surrounded by a more diluted light. 1847 Emerson Poems, Bacchus Wks. (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine. fg. 1831 Carlvie Sarl. Res. II. x, Almost like diluted madness. 1837 Emerson Addr., Amer., Schol. Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they (clergymen) do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted apeach. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism.

Diluted or weakened manner or form.

a 1846 Worcester cites Med. Yrnl. 1870 C. B. Clarke

in Macm. Mag. Nov. 50/r An article..describing the same thing, somewhat dilutedly.

† Dilutement. Obs. rare-1. [f. DILUTE v.

+-MENT.] = DILUTION. 1807 SOUTHEY Rem. H. K. White (1819) I. 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine

Diluter (di-, deiliātes). Also 8 -or. [f. DILUTE v. +-ER. I.] A person or thing that dilutes; a diluent.
1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 233 As a Diluter, it is to be
prefer'd. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 39 A
Diluter and Cooler of the Blood. 1746 R. James Introd.
Monifiet's Health's Improv. 22 These Diluters are either
Water itself, or Decoctions of animal or vegetable Suhstances made with Water. 1863 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.
XXIV. 11. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of corn.

XXIV. II. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of corn.

Diluting (dil\(^{\text{inij}}\), vbl. sb. [f. DILUTE v. +
-ING l.] The action of the verb DILUTE. (Now
chiefly gerundial.)

1665 Hooke Microgr. 58 From the composition and dilutings of these two. 1732 Arbuthnor Kules of Diet 252
Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts.

Diluting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dilutes.
1732 Arbuthnor Kules of Diet 276 Diluting things are
cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk. 1789 W. Buchan Dom.
Med. (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors; as
water-gruel, or oatmeal-lea, clear whey, barley-water, balmtea, apple-tea. 1863 J. Hannah Relat, Div. & Hum. Elem.
Holy Script. iii. 85 A diluting exposition. c 1865 Letten vi
in Circ. Sc. I. 116/1 The diluting gases are marsh gas,
hydrogen, and carbonic oxide. important constituents of
common gas.

Dilution (di-, dəil'ā' ʃən). [n. of action f. L. dīlāt- ppl. stem of dīlučre to DILUTE: so in mod.F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting; a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other re-

or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxi. 161 Water..serving for refrigeratioo, dilution of solid aliment.. in the stomacke. 1656 BLOUNT Glorsogr., Dilution.. a washing, or clensing, a purging or clearing. 1731 Arbuthnor Aliments v. (R.), Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickning. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen.

162. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit. 1885 Spurgeon Treas.

172. Po. CXXVI. 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution.

1827 FARADAV Exp. Res. No. 4x. 226 Equal quantities... in the same state of dilution.

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted.

1861 EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Old Age Wks. (Bohn) III.

1737 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol... strychnine, are weak dilutions: the surest poison is time.

1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) II. i. 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching.

Dilutionist. [f. prcc. + -1ST.] In homoeopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs. A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

1892 J. ELLIS Pers. Exper. Physician 11 Dr. Gray was a low dilutionist. I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who was a high dilutionist.

Dilutive (di., doll'ū'tiv), a. rare. [f. L. dīlūt-ppl. stem of dīlutère to Dilute: see-IVE.] Having

ppl. stem of diluëre to DILUTE: see -IVE.] Having

ppl. stem of dīluĕre to DILUTE: sce-IVE.] Having the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

1620 Venner Via Recta viii. 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper abstaine from drinke, excepting onely a Dilutine draught.

| Dilutum (di-, doil¹ū⁻tŏm). Med. [L.;='that which is diluted', neuter pa. pple. of dīluĕre to DILUTE.] A dilution; a solution.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dīlutum, an Infusion.

1750 Rutty in Phil. Trans. L1. 472 Galls added to its dilutum in distilled water turned it of a deep blue.

1753 N. Tosa Riano Gangr. Sore Throat 98, I then gave him a Dilutum of Cassia.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dīlutum, a liquid in which something has been dissolved.

† Dīluve. Obs. [a. OF. diluve, also de-, du-, delouve (Littre), ad. L. dīluvīum: cf. Pr. dīluvī, dulīvī, Sp. and It. dīluvīc. See Deluge, Dīluvium, Dīluvy.]

VIUM, DILUVY.]
c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 7 765 (Harl.) God dreinte all be world at be diluve. [So Petw. & Lansd.; 3 MSS. diluge, Selden dilivio.]

Diluvial (dil'ū viăl), a. [ad. L. dīluviāl-is of a delinge or flood, f. diluvi-um a washing away of the earth, flood (f. diluvi-e to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, esp. to

the Flood as recorded in Genesis.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diluvial, of or belonging to the Deluge or great Flood. 1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 161 The Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel. its diluvial verbiage. 1865 Tylon Early Ilist. Man xi. 322 The formation of diluvial traditions. 1866 J. B. Rose Virgil

167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararats.

2. Geol. a. Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

1816 Keatinge Trav. I. 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys. 1823 W. Buckland Reliq. Diluv. 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet diluvial to the results of this great convulsion. 1830 Lvell. Princ. Geol. I. 31 This doctrine... conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 Murchison Silux. Syst. I. xxxix. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land. 1859 Daawin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave. 1833 Howoarm Glacial Night. mare I. 83 Dr. Buckland, the originator of the term diluvium, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes.

b. Of or pertaining to the diluvium or drift-formation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. Diluvial clay, the boulder clay. (For the connexion of a and be see Diluvium.) 1823 W. Buckland Germany. 1842 H. Miller O. R. Sandet. Wii. (ed. 2) 142 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations. 1853 Phillips Rivers Yorksh. 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits.

Diluvialist. [f. prec. + IST.] Geol. One who explains certain geological features by the

Diluvialist. [f. prec. + -1st.] Geol. One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extra-

hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 129/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 Richardson Geol. ii. 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating icebergs as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant. 1876 Page Adv. Text-bb. Geol. vi. 113 Battles of opinion. between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists. 1887 Attenaum 31 Dec. 896/3 Would have delighted the heart of Murchison and the older school of diluvialists.

Diluvian (diluvivian), a. Also 8-9 de- [f. L. diluvi-um flood + -An: see Diluvial.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; esp. of the Noachian Flood.

Flood.

1655 EVELVN Diary 28 Aug., From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth 11. (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmosphere contained in it a great quantity of .. stony particles. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser Prel. 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen. 6. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1768) 1. 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution. 1823 W. Bucklano Relig. Dilux. 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters. 1862 Lytton Str. Story II. 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

Hence Dilu vianism, a theory which attributes

certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

certain phenomena to a universal delinge.

1816 G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol. I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism.

1885 Whittsev in Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 765/2 Linguistic philology has been . created . out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as themistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism.

† Diluviate, v. Obs. In 6 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L. diluviāre to flood, inundate, f. dīluvianism.

flood.] intr. To flow in a deluge or flood. In quot, said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1599 Sandvs Europæ Spec. (1632) 187 Those septentrionall inundations...have...wildly deluviated over all the South.

Diluviation. rare. [n. of action f. prec.] The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) VII. 37 The ravines...having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospherical diluviation.

Diluvie, var. of Diluvy, Obs.
Diluvion. ? Obs. rare. [ad. L. dīluviōn-em inundation, flood, f. dīluĕre: see next and cf. Al-LUVION.] = DILUVIUM.
18.. BUCKLAND is cited by Worcester 1846.

\*\*BUCKLANG IS cited by Worcester 1846.

\*\*Biluvium\*\* (dil¹ū·vivm). [a. I.. dīluvium flood, inundation, deluge, f. dīluēre to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see DILUTE.]

A term applied to superficial deposits which appear not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up; it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueons agency'.

1819 J. Hodoson in Raine Mem. (1857) 1. 265 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu-

vium falling from the tops of the cliffs. 1823 W. BUCKLAND Relig. Diluv. 2 The word diluvium... 1 apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet. 1822 Dr. 1.A. Beche Geol. Man. 183 The old transported gravel, or diluvium of Prof. Buckland. 1839 Murchison Silur. Syst. 1. xxxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 Miss. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia...must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 1862 J. Tavlon in Macm. Mag. Sept. 390 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium ... matchism overlying moraine-profonde. 1874 Livell. Sidents Geol. xi. (ed. 3) 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes..or by earthquakes... had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

† Diluvy. Obs. Forms: 4-5 deluuy(e, diluuy, 4-6 di-, dyluuye, -ie. [ad. L. diluvi-um deluge: see prec. and cf. DILUVE.] = DELUGE sh. a 1335 Prose Psatler xlv[i]. 4 Pe deluny [mispr. delunh] gladeb be hous of heuen, be almystful halwed Noe and his. 1381 Wyclif 2 Pet. ii. 5 Bringynge in the diluuye, or greet follow; (kuxb), xiv. 109 pir three sonnes of Noe after be diluuy parted amanges pam all be erthe. 1546 Bae Eng. Volavies. (1550 b). Suche vnspeakahle fylthynesse... ns brought vpon them the great dyluuye or vnyuersall flod. Dilve: see DILLUE.

Dilyte, Dilyuer(e, obs. ff. Deliort, Deliver.

Dilyte, Dilyuer(e, obs. ff. Delicht, Deliver. Diryte, Diryter(e, obs. n. Delight, Deliver,
Dim (dim), a. and sb. Forms: I - dim; also
3-4 dime, 4 dyme, 4-6 dym, dymme, 5 dfmm,
6 dymbe, 6-7 dimme, 7 dimn, dimb. [OE.
dim(m = OFris. dim, ON. dimm-r. Cf. OHG.
timbar (MHG. timber, timmer, mod.Swiss. dial.
timmer) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTent. \*dim-ro- and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

A. adj. 1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: Faintly luminous, not elear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of bright or clear.

a 1000 Cxdmon's Sat. 455 (Gr.) Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deapes scuwan. a 1000 Boeth. Metr. ii. 11 On bis dimme hol. Ibid. xii. 16 Sio dimme niht. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 286 Euerile on out helden wid him, oo wurden mirc, and swart, and dim. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 472 Dryf oner bis dymme water. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 111. 467 Whan be day is dym and clowdy. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. x. v. (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte. 1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 68 O dymbe cloude. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 38 Fayr dyana, the lantern of the mycht, be cam dym ande pail. 1632 Milton Penseroso 160 Storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light. 1733 Berkeley Aleiber. vi. § 31 A light, dimmer indeed, or clearer, according to the place. c 150 Suenstone Elegies iv. 1 Through the dim veil of evining's dusky shade. 1820 Shelley Witch Atl. xii. 2 Her beauty made The bright world dim. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. 1. ii. 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. fig. esp. of qualities usually clear or bright. luminous, not elear; somewhat dark, obscure,

is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. fig. esp. of qualities usually clear or bright.
a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 685 (Gr.) Hio speon hine on da dimman dad. c1325 Metr. Hom. 111 That.. did awai his dedes dim, And mad an hali man of him. c1400 Rom. Rose 5335 Love is., whilom dymme, & whilom clere. 1661-98 SOUTH 12 Serm. III. 287 Man's. Understanding must now be contented with the poor, dimn Light of Faith. 1817-8 SHELLEY Ros. 4 Hel. 692 Public hope grew pale and dim. 1874 Morkey Compromise (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.
2. Not clear to the sight: obscured by an inter-

2. Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, in-

or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c 1000 Martyrology (E. E. T. S.) 46 Seo bytzen is bewrizen mid dimmum stanum ond yfellicum. 1632 Sanderson Serm. 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1654 Hobbas Leviath. 1. ii. 5 At a great distance of place, that which wee look at appears dimme. 1654 Fuller Two Serm. 58 Civilized Pagans. have scowed over the dimme inscription of the Morall Law that it appeared plaine unto them. 1818 Sueller Eugan, Hills 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes. 1836 Stanler Simal & Pal. i. (1858) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance. b. fig. Not clear to the mind or understanding; obsenre. faint.

obscure, faint.

obscure, faint.

c 1350 Leg. Rood (1871) 93 Vnto me es þis mater dym.
c 1440 l'romp, Parr. 121 Dyname, or harde to vndyrstonde,
mistlens. 1887 Fleming Contn. Holinshed III. 1965/2 Like
to be buried in the dinme booke of obliuion. 1821 Lans
Elia Ser. 1. Old & New Schoolm., I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies. 1836 Kingsley
Lett. (1878) 1. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty
spirit within, 1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxviii. 52 (50) Å
memory dim.

3. Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or

dark; lustreless.

a1250 Owl & Night. 577 Thu art dim, an of fule howe.
1535 Coverd. Lam. iv. 1 O, how is the golde become so
dymme? 1563 W. Filler Meliors (1640) 36 For the Raynebow is more dimme, and of purple colour. 1611 SHAKS. Wint.
T.IV. iv. 10 Violets dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's
eyes. 1728 Voung Love Fame v. (1757) 127 Others, with
curious arts, dim charms revive. 1887 STEVENSON Undertwoods 1: ii. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper
dim forget-me-nots.

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a 1220 Bestiary 60 Siden his flist is al unstrong, and his each dimme. a 1300 Cursor M. 3570 (Cott.) Pe freli fax [higinnes] lo fal of him, And be sight to wax well dim c1422 HOCLEVE Learn to Die 228 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke. 1535 Coverdale Eccl. xii. 2 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme. 1577 Test. 12 Patriarchs (1604) 17 Jacob..somewhat dim for age. 1636 Massinger Gf. Dk. Florence III. i, 1 am dim, sir; But he's sharp-sighted. 1766 Fordover Sern. Ying. Wom. (1767) II. viii. 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye. 1821 Tennyson Two Voices 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears.
b. fir, Not clearly apprehending; dull of ap-

b. fig. Not clearly apprehending; dull of ap-

prehension.

prefension.

a 1729 J. Rogers Serm. (J.), The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth.

1731 FIELDING Grub Str. Op. Introd., Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes. 1878 B. Tavlor Deukalion I. iv. 33 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to knnw itself and seek.

5. transf. Of sound, and esp. of the voice: In-

distinct, faint.

distinct, faint.

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1575 He herde a murmurynge Ful lowe and dym. 1398 Trevish Barth. De P. K. v. xxi, (1495) 128 They that have grete tongues have dymme voyce. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3672 His speche was bathe short and dym. 1795 SOUTHEY Vis. Maid of Orleans 1. 124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd. 1817 Shelley Marianne's Dream 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging.

B. sb. Dimness; obscurity; dusk.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 755 The day vp droghe & the dym voidet. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 53 He lighted his folk in dym. 1509 Parl. Denylles xciii, Quod Symeon, 'he lyghtneth his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth theyr states'. 1837 Heavysege Saul (1869) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

b. Dimness of vision.

1726 Law Chr. Perfect. i. 30 Further than the Dim of

D. Dimness of Vision.

1726 Law Chr. Perfect. i. 30 Further than the Dim of
Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views.

† C. adv. Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. Obs.

1303 Gowen Conf. Il. 293 He herde a vois, which cried
dimme. 1821 SHELLEY Adonais liv, That Light. Which.
Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of The fire.

D. Comb. a. adverbial, as dim-brooding, -coloured, -discovered, -gleaming, -grey, -lighted, -lit (-litten), -remembered, -seen, yellow, etc. b. paraynthetie, as dim-browed, -eyed, -lettered, -sheeted, DIM-SIGHTED.

DIM-SIGITED.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. 1. IV. iv. 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny "dim-brooding. 1776 MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad 43 And night, ascending from the "dim-brow'd east. c 1400 MAUNDOEV. (ROXB.) xvii. 79 Pai er mare "dymme coloured ban be cristall. 1746 COLLINS Ode to Evening x, Hamlets brown, and "dim-discover'd spires. 1627-47 FEITHAM RESOLVES I. xvii. 302 The ghessive interpretations of "dim-ey'd man. 1839 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) I. 273 The public is a dim-eyed animal. 1840 CLOUGH Early Poems v. 11 Through the "dim-lit inter-space. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. II. III. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close "dim-litten chamber. 1827 Mons Dead Eagle ii, Down, whirling... to the "dim-seen plain. 1859 TENNISON Enid 600 Fair head in the "dim-yellow light.

Dim. v. [f. DIM a.: OE. had the compounds

**Dim**, v. [f. Dim a.: OE. had the compounds adimmian, fordimmian, ON. the intr. dimma to become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

1. intr. To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. It. and fig.
a 1300 Christ on Cross 7 in E. E. P. (1862) 20 His fair lere falowip and dimmib is sixte. a 1300 Cursor Jt. 23695 (Cott.), Mani flurs. but neuermar sal dime ne duine. c 1400 Destr. Troy 9922 The day one-drogh, dynmet the skewis. 1607 Brewer Lingua. viii, Suddenly mine eyes began to din. ?c 1710 ? E. WARD Welsh-monster 28 My Lady's Beauty, tho' divine, Would dim, without the Muses shine. 1814 Brron Lara. xii, The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) II. iv. ii. 250 The near horizon dims.

orizon dims.
2. trans. To make dim, obscure, or dull; to 2. trans. To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes). [£888 K. Elerro Both. xxiv. § 4 Deah heora mod. sie adimmad.] a 1300 E. E. Psaller lxviii. 22 Dimmed be þair eghen, þat þai ne se. c 1400 Song Roland 580 Dew diskid adonn and dymmyd the floures. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121 Dymmyn, or make dymme, obscuro. 1530 PALSGR. 516/3, I dymme the coloure or beautye of a thyng. Se howe these torches have dymmed this gylting. 1592 DAVIES Immort. Soul xxxi. viii. (1714) 100 As Lightning, or the Sun-beams dim the Sight. 1751 Johnson Kambler No. 184 P 1 The writer of essays... seldom... dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with armorial bearings. 1836 Landor Pericles § Asp. II. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it. b. fig.

mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it.
b. fig.
156 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, It dynmeth or
maketh derke theyr lytell holynesse. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 109 Forced the Conquerours to retreat, and
in some sort, dimmed their Triumph. 1840 Kingsley Lett.
(1878) I. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful
have been dimmed by neglect. 1851 D. G. Mirchell Fresh
Glean. 25 Its quaint houses... are dimmed to memory by
the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

+ Dim. Ohs. Abbreviation of L. dimidium half. 1477 Churchw. Ac. Croscombe (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim, iiij lb. 1634-4 Brergton Trav. (1844) 22 Adorned with stones a yard and dim, high. 16id. 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and dim, wide.

yd. and dim. wide.

Dim., dimin. (Mus.), abbrev. of DIMINUENDO.

Dim, obs. form of DEEM v. Dimagne sic, a. Chem.; see DI-2 2 d. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 66 Dimagnesic pyro-phosphate.

**Dimagnetite** (daimæ gnětait). *Min.* [f. Di-2 twice + MAGNETITE.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite

after lievrite (Watts).

1852 Amer. Trul. Sc. Ser. II. XIII. 392 Dimagnetite.

1868 Dana Min. (1880) 151 Dimagnetite of Shepard. appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph.

† Dima'ne, v. Obs. Also 6 dimaine, -mayne.

[ad, L. dīmānā-re to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. dī-, dis- apart + mānāre to flow.] intr. To flow forth from; to spring, originate, or derive

To flow forth from; to sping, one its origin from.

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey Ep. Ded. 1 Merits dimaying from the sacred Source of true Nobility. Ibid. 1, vi. 12 Springs dimaying from thicke sand. gather mudde. 1642 W. Ball. Caveat for Subjects 8 Motion and Feeling dimane from the Braine. 1657 Hawke Killing is M. 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

Dimanganous, a. Chem. See Di-2 2 d. 1881 Watts Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl. 11. 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, Mn2 (PO1 H)2.

Dimaris (di-măris). Logic. The mnemonic

Dimaris (di măris). Logic. The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i). Formerly called drimatis, dimatis. The initial d indicates that the mood can be reduced to Darit by (m) transposition of the premisses, and (s) simple conversion of the conclusion.

1827 Whately Logic ii. 111. § 4. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 200. 1891 Wellow Logic I. IV. iii. § 137. 403 Dimaris, An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares; all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'.

Dimastigate (dəimæ stigat), a. Zool. [f. Di-2 This stage (define stiget), a. 22. cf. L. twice + Gr. μαστιγ·(μάστιξ) whip +-ATE <sup>2</sup> 2: cf. L. mastigātus whipped.] Having two flagella; bi-flagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (Dimastiga) which have two flagella.

Dimatis, earlier form of DIMARIS.

Dirmaus, earner form of Dirmaus.

Dirmber, a. Rogues' Cant. Pretty.

1671 R. Heao Eng. Rogue I. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1692

Coles, Dimber (canting) pretty. a 1909 B. E. Dict. Cant.

Crew, Dimber, pretty. Dimber)-mort, a pretty Wench.

1837 DISRAELI Ventia I. xiv., 'Tis a dimber cove',
whispered one of the younger men to a companion. Ibid.

Tip me the clank like a dimber mort. Tip me the clank like a dimber mort.

Hence **Dimber-damber**, a captain of thieves or

vagrants.

1671 R. Head Eng. Rogne 1. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1834
H. Aissworth Rookwood 111. v. (Farmer). Dick Turpin must
be one of us. He shall be our Dimber Damber. 1890 Daily
News 1 Feb. 4/7.

Dimble (di mb'l). Obs. exc. dial. [Of un-

certain origin, possibly a deriv. or comb. of DIM, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with Dingle is also possible. The midland districts (e. g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shropsh.) retain the word, usually in the form dumble, occasionally drumble.]

sionally drumble.]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1559 R. Robinson Gold. Mirr. (Chetham Soc.) 5 Eccho..

That liues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep. 1612 Dranton Foly-old. ii. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 Ibid. xxviii.

(1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1637 B. Jonson Sacheph. 1. vii, Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a pitt, ore-growne with brakes and briars.

1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk., Dumblehole; also Drumble, a rough wooded dip in the ground; a dingle, 1881 Leicester Gloss., Dimble, a dingle, dell.

Thima (daim) b. Forus: 4-5 dyme, (5 des-

Dime (doin), sb. Forms: 4-5 dyme, (5 des-(s)ime, dyeme), 5-6 dysme, 5-9 disme, 6 dism, desme, deeme, deme, 6-9 dime. [a. OF. disme, dime:-L. decima tithe, tenth part, fem. of deci-

+1. A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to

mus tenth.]

† 1. A tenth part, a tithe paid to the chnrch or to a temporal ruler. Obs. or Hist.

1377 Langl P. Pl. B. xv. 526 Take her landes, 3e lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 418 Pat parijschens shulden drawe fro persouns offeringis & dymes. 1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 412 His purvyours toke, withoute preiere at a parliament, a poundage. and a fitteneth and a dyme eke. c 1460 Fortscue Abs. 4 Lim. Non. xii. (1885) 139 Owre commons. give to thair kynge, at somme tymes quinsimes and dessimes [MS. Digly 145 dismes.] 1494 Faryan Chron. vt. cxlviii. 134 That be myght leny certayne dymys to wage therwith souldyours. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) It. xvii. 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1563-87 Fore A. 4 M. (1634) I. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Disms, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1580 Noath Plutarch (1676) 404 Now Sylla consecrating the dismes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.]. a 1618 Raleigh Rem. 50 In his forty ninth year he had a disme and a fifteenth granted him freely. 1659 Howell Lexicon Fr. Prov. 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L. OLIFMANT Haifa (1887) 133 The dime. has heretofore been the share of the government.

b. fig. A \*tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed.

b. fig. A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed.
1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 11. ii. 19 Euery tythe soule mongst many thousand dismes, Hath bin as deere as Helen.
2. A silver coin of the United States of America,

of the value of 10 cents, or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a dollar.

1786 Ord. Continent. Congress U.S. 8 Aug., Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1809 KENOALI Trav. I. xviii. 193 Dimes or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts. 1821 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. Writ. 1802 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now..well understood. 1872 O.W. Holmes Poet Breakf.t. xii. (1885) 202 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime. 1893 Boston (Mass.) Frul. 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes.. the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

h. attrib. Costing a dime: as in dime world.

attrib. Costing a dime; as in dime novel,

b. attrib. Costing a dime; as in dime novel, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. penny dreadful, shilling shocker.

1879 H. George Progr. & Pov. x. ii. (1881) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 188a Century Mag. XXV. 212/1 You are as bad as a dime novel. 189a Daily News 29 Mar. 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America.

† Dime, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 dyme, 7 disme. [a. F. dîme-r, OF. dismer, diesmer=Pr. desmar, Sp. dezmar, Pg. dezimar, It. decimare:—L. decimare to take a tithe, (later) to pay tithes, f. decima see prec.] trans. a. To take a tenth part of, to see prec.] trans. a. To take a tenth part of, to tithe. b. To divide into tenths.

1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 64 by 2 He shall taske and dyme your corn and shenes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey In. iv. 52 Disme or denide each foote of the Rule. into decimals or Tenths.

Hence + **Di**'mable (in 5 dym(e)able) a., tithable.

189 Plumpton Corr. 61 It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses
no dymeable land, and we have no suit land, but it is dym-

Dime, obs. form of DIM a. and v.

Dimediate, obs. form of DIMIDIATE.

+ Dime'nse, sb. Obs. [ad. med.L. dimens-um

q.v. below.] A space measured out, an extent.

1632 Lithcow Trav. x. 426 Having compassed all Europe, our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimmense [1682 dimense] of ground in Affricke.

† Dime'nse, v. Obs. [f. L. dimens-ppl. stem

of dimetira to measure out, f. di., dis-(Dis-1) + melīrī to measure.] trans. To measure out, a 164x Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them ... peece after peece.

**Dimension** (dimension), sb. Also 5-6 dy-, -sioun, -cion, -cyon, 6-7 dimention, 7 demension, -tion. [a. F. dimension (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dimension-em, n. of action from dimetiri (ppl. stem dimens-): see prec.]

dimetiri (ppl. stem dimens-): see prec.]

†1. The action of measuring, measurement. Obs.

1555 Edean Cocades 243 Accordynge to the ordinarie accompte and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, 1 see, Brooke no dimension. 1565 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 18/2 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical Dimension, but that he may by the help thereof ascend [etc]. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model. of the rock.

† b. Mus. The division of a longer note into shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; pl. 'measures', measured strains. Obs.

'measures', measured strains. Obs.

1597 Moalev Introd. Mus. 13 Phi. What call they time?

Ma. The dimension of the Breefe by semibreenes. 1635

BRATHWAIT Arcad. Pr. 1. 165 Harmonious reports in these

Musicall dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind,

Musicall dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. proportions.) Also fig. Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1529 More Dyaloge 11. Wks. 188/t Though thei be not cyrenmscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymencion and measuring, yet nre.. angels.. diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1596 Davies Orchestra xcv, Whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. 1615, Stephens Natyr. Ess. 292 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dimention. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. In. xxiv. 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1660 Barrow Euclid 1. xxxv. Schol., The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem. 1663 Gerbie Counsel 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies. his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. a 1745 Swift (J.). My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. Iv. vii, Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime. 1792 Hist. Rochester 44 Emeson Repr. Men, Shaks. Wks. (Bohn) 1. 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension of 31n. by 23 in.

1693 1694 Hekreinschl. Jamaica (1661) 51 The Expedition against Hispaniola; . The Dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1676 Hale Contempt. 1. 106 The Afflictions of his Soul... were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1889 Pall Mall G. 17 Oct. 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

1 b. transf. Extension in time, duration.

thinst reached the dimensions of a maina.

† b. transf. Extension in time, duration,

1605 Br. Andrewes Serm. II. 170 The cross.. is more prolive, a death long in dying. 1677

HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. ii. 308 We have no reason to imagin that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the search day. the seventh day.

3. Math. a. Geom. A mode of linear measure-

ment, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

surements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length). Here the notion of measurement or magnitude is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 Filey. Scale (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dynensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse. c1430 Art of Nombryng (E.E.T.S.) 14 A lyne hathe hat one dynension that is to sey after the lengthe. a superficialle thynge hathe 2.c dimensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede. 1570 BILLINGSLEV Euclid 1. def. ii. There pertaine to quantitie three dimensions, length, bredth, and thicknes. 1635 N. Carpenter Geog. Del. II. ii. 14 These two Dimensions are length and breadth, whereof enery plaine figure consists. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1858 Wiewell Hist. Sci. Ideas II. viii. \$\frac{8}{3} 4-5 (I.) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas. Ibid. vi. The eye. sees length and breadth, but no third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. 1873 Cliffond Pure Sciences in Contemp. Rev. Oct. (1874) 716 Ont of space of two dimensions, as we call it, I have made space of three dimensions. 1878 Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ. vii. \( \frac{9}{2} 221 Suppose our (essentially three-dimensionn) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions.

15. Ale. Since the product of two, or of three,

b. Alg. Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magnitude of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors (known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus  $x^2$ ,  $x^2y$ , xyz are each of three dimensions.) The dimensions of an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it. (The number of di-

of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the degree of a quantity or equation: see Degree 5b. 13.)
1557 Records Whetst. Hij, The nomber that doeth amounte thereof(3×3×3) hath gotten 3. dimensiones, whiche properly belonged to a bodie, or sound forme. And therfore is it called a Cube, or Cubike nomber. 1600 Levboulan Curs, Math. 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written. 1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheseos 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc. Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc. Dimensions. 1806 Hurtros Course Math. 1. 150 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction. Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. c1865 in Circ. Sc. I. 476/1 When the ... equations are .. of two dimensions. 4. Measurable form or frame; pl. material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. Obs.

†4. Measurable form or frame; pl. material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. Obs.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. i. 62 Hath not a Iew hands, organs, dementions, sences, affections, passions? 1601—
Twel. N. I. v. 280, I..know him noble. And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. 1605—Lear I. ii. 7 My dimensions are as well compact, My minde ms generous, and my shape as trne. 1634 W. Wooo New Eng. Prosp. 1. viii, The Humbird is .. no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of n Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small clawes. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 793 In thir own dimensions like themselves are great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat.

1fg. 1653 A. Wilson Yas. 1 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier. 1666 Waterhouse Arms & Arm. 28 Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it.

5. Comb., as dimension-lumber, -timber, stone, i.e. that which is cut to specified dimensions or size; dimension-work, masonry built of

sions or size; dimension-work, masonry built of

'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly U.S.) 1864 Thorseau Cape Cod vii. (1894) 756 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dimension Lumber, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order.

**Dimension**, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To measure or space out; to reduce to measure-

1754 H. Walfole Lett. I. 335 (D.), I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.

Dime'nsionable, a. nonce-wd. [f. prec. +
-ABLE: cf. companionable.] Capable of being
measured; having dimensions.
1884 E. A. Abbott Flatland II. xix. 87 Some yet more
spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality.

Dimensional (dime nfənăl), a. [f. DIMENSION

5b. +-AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 66 note, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion.

1888 J. T. Gullek in Linn. Soc. Fral. XX. 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated.

2. Geom. Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions. See Dimension 3. 2.

of) dimensions; see DIMENSION 3 a. 1875 CAYLEY in Phil. Trans. CLXV. 675 Coordinates of

point in (s+1)-dimensional space. 1880 Academy 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with .. ikosatetrahedroids. 1882 MINCHIN Unift. Kinemat. 116 The general, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body. 1883 American VII. 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional. Hence Dimensiona-lity, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional

(a particular number of) dimensions, and quality, 1875 Cayley in Phil. Trans. CLXV. 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume dw. 1884 E. A. Abborr Flatland II. xxii. 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited Dimensionality.

† Dimensionate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dimensionarem Dimension+-ATE 3 7.] trans. To give or law down the dimensions of.

lay down the dimensions of.

14. Harl. MS. 2261 lf. 217 b, In whiche bookes he dimencionate the worlde clerely with his contentes.

Dimensioned (dimension), ppl. a. [f. DIMENSION + -ED 2.] † a. Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. DIMENSION sb. 2, 4). Obs.

sion' or extension (cf. DIMENSION sb. 2, 4). Obs. b. Having a particular dimension or measurement. c. Geom. Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION sb. 3 a.

1533 TINDALE Supper of Lord in More's Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. (1557) 1092/1 Innisible wyth al hys dymencioned body vnder the forme of brende transubstanciated into it. 1735 Pope Odyss. XIX. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size. 1882 Proctor Fam. Science Stud. 15 While a line could be infinitely produced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself... would be finite. 1884 E. A. Alsbort FlatLand 86 Look down... upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three-dimensioned house.

Dimensionless, a. [f. as prec. +-LESS.]

**Dimensionless,** a. [f. as prec. +-LESS.]

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension.

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension. b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. c. Without dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a. 1667 Milton P. L. XI. 17 TO Heav'n thir prayers Flew np.. in they pass'd Dimentionless through Heav'nly dores. 1752 Warbuaton W. K. (1811) 1X. Ii. 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 1825 Coleriose Aids R. M. App. C. (1888) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1890 J. H. STIALING Gifford Lect, viii. 150 With our scales and weights. and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves: what is, is dimensionless: the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a hadder to the Throne.

2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast.

2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast.

1813 Hogg in New Monthly Mag. (1836) XLVI. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale. a 1839 GALT Denon of Destiny III. (1840) 28 As if man were not but no not thing In the dimensionless, the Universe.

† Dime'nsious, a. Obs. rare-1. Also -tious. [f. Dimension: see -100s. Cf. pretentious, religious, suspicions.] Having (great) dimension or magnitude; spacious, extensive.

magnitude; spacious, extensive.

1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 507 The generall computation of which dimensious spaces. amounteth to [etc.].

† **Dime'nsity**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. dimens-us, after immensity.] Dimension, magnitude.

21645 HOWELL Lett. (1655) IV. xliv, If of the smallest starrs in sky We know not the dimensity. **Dimensive** (dime'nsiv), a. Now rare or Obs.

[f. L. dimens- ppl. stem (see DIMENSE v.) +-IVE.] +1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or

T. Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension in space. Obs.

1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 210/1 In heaven the existence of his bodie is dimensive.

1596 Bell. Surv. Popery III.

x. 434 When the unequal dimensine quantities are placed togither. 1694 R. Burthooge Reason 106 Matter is .. the first subject of dimensive spacious Quantity.

† 2. Serving to measure or trace out the dimensions of compthing. 2 Ch.

T2. Serving to measure or trace out the difficulties sions of something. ? Obs.

1592 Davies Immort. Soul Iv. vi. (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the Soul's dimensive Lines? 1610 Historiom. 1. 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensive

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude;

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. rare.
1845 Stocouble Handble. Brit. India (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions; ... the Chowringhee Road..is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet.. The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this.

Hence † Dime "nsively adv, † Dime 'nsiveness. 1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels 55 Neither spirites nor diuels (they being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions..) may truely be said to be in a place commensuratiuelie, or dimensivelie. Ibid. 89 It ariseth.. from the finitenesse, and dimensivenesse of the angelicall nature.

| Dime'nsum. Obs. [med.L. dimensum measured quantity, measure, sb. use of pa. pple. of dimensiveneout: see DIMENSE v.] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; — DIMENSE vb.

portion; a fixed allowance; = DIMENSE 3b.

1630 B. Jonson New Inn in. i, You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defrand 'em of their dimensum. Yonder's the colonel's horse...the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1643 LIGHTFOOT Glean.

26 The dimensum of their diet in the Wildernesse.

† **Dimensuration**. Obs. [n. of action f. L. type \*dimensurare, f. di-+mensurare to measure, after dimetiri, dimensus, f. di-+metiri, mensus to measure.] Measuring out or off, measurement.

1993 NORDEN Spec. Bril., M'sex 1. Prepar. 15 Such an exected geographicall description.. doeth require dimensuration betweene euery station. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. To Rdr. ij, As true na actual dimensuration... could direct me to

So + Dime nsurable a., capable of being measured; † Dime'nsurated fpl. a., measured; † Dime'nsurator, an instrument for taking measurements. (All obs. and rare.)

1666 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line, the Line... a Superficies, the Superficies... a Body, three ways dimensurable. 1675 Ochlay Brit. Pref. 3 Dimensurators or Measuring Instruments. 1bid. (1698) 1 Shewing the dimensurated miles and furlongs answerably.

Dimeran (dimeran). Entom. [f mod.L. di-

mera, neuter pl. of dimerus (see DIMEROUS) + -AN.]
A member of the division Dimera of hemipterous

insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

needs, having the tarst two-jointed.

1847 in Craig.

Dimercur-, -mercuro-, -mercury. Chem.

[DI-22.] Used in comb. and attrib. to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury.

the presence of two equivalents of mercury.

Thus dimercurammonium Hg2 H4. N2, nn ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury.

1873 Forumes' Chem. (ed. 11) 347 A brown precipitate... consisting of dimercurammonium iodide.

1881 Nature XXIV. 467 Dimercury methylene iodide CH2 (Hg I)2 is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light.

Dimerism (di meriz'm). [f. mod.L. dimercus + 15M.] Dimercous condition or constitution: in

+ -ISM.] Dimerous condition or constitution; in Bot, the arrangement of floral organs two in a

whorl: see next.

Dimerous (dimeros), a. [f. mod.L. dimerous (F. dimero), f. Gr. διμερής bipartite (f. δι- twice + μέρος part) + -ous.] Consisting of two parts or divisions: spec. a. Entom. Having two joints: applied to the tarsus of an insect. b. Bot. Of a wer: Having two divisions or members in each

Hower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written 2-merous.) Of a leaf: Consisting of two leaflets (rare).

1836 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. xivii. (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous. 1869 Student II. 12 Polymerous leaves may be dimerous, 1869 Student II. 12 Polymerous leaves may be dimerous, trimerous, etc. according to their namber of meriphylls. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bol. II. 174 Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (Circaa), the parts of the flower being in twos. 1882 VINES Sach's Bot. 646 True tetramerous flowers are allied... to those with dimerous whorls.

Dimeta'llic, a. Chem. [f. Di-2 2 d: cf. diacid, dibasic.] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

metal.

metal.

1861 Obling Manual of Chem. 1. 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulæ MH<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>HAsO<sub>4</sub>, and M<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>. Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in

water. **Dimeter** (dim/to1). Prosody. [a. L. dimetrus sb., dimeter, -metrus adj., a. Gr. δίμετρος of two measures, f. δι- twice + μέτρον measure.] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or

four feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. (Arb.) 143 In the dimeter, made of two sillables entier. Extrame desire. 1625 II. JONSON Staple of N. IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 399/1 When he comes forth With dimeters, and trimeters, retrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics... What is all this, but canting? 1775 Tyrwhitt Ess. Lang. & Versif. Chaucer III. § 7 in Chaucer's IV. Ks., The Octosyllable Metre... was in reality the antient Dimeter Iambic. 1837-39 HALLAM Hist. Lit. (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic. 1842 Goodwin Gh. Gram. 317 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a dimeter of two feet.

Dimethyl (doinguis).

Dimethyl (daime pil). Chem. [See DI-2 2 and

METITYL.]

1. as sb. A name of Ethane (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>5</sub>), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>).

1873 Fowner' Chem. (ed. rr) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl. 1877 WATTS Fowner's Chem. II. 47 Ethane. This compound. may also be regarded as dimethyl, or as ethyl hydride.

2. attrib. and in Comb. denoting an organic compand in which two equivalents of methyl take the

pound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as dimethyl ketone = Acetone CO(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dimethylaniline, H<sub>5</sub>N(CH<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, one of the aniline bases, dimethyl-benzene C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

one of the anime bases, dimethyl-benzene C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>4</sub> (CH<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dimethyl-ethyl carbinol = tertiary pentyl alcohol, C·Oll·(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·(C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>3</sub>).

1869 Roscoe Elen. Chem. 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or dimethyl carbinol boils at 84°. 1877 WATTS Fownes Chem. II. 428 Dimethyl-benzene or Xylene. 1880 Friswell in Soc. Arts Irnl. 444 The dimethyl compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound.

Dimetient (daimi fient), a. and sb. [ad. L. dimetient-em, pr. pple. of dimetiri to measure out: see DIMENSE.]

A. adj.

A. adj.
†1. That measures across through the centre:
dimetient line = DIAMETER. Obs.
x6or Holland Piny I. 15 The dimetient line, or diameter,
taketh a third part of the circumference, and little lesse
than a senenth part. 1603 — Plutarch's Mor. 1045 That
the Diameter or Dimetient line of the earth is triple to that
Vol., III.

of the moone. 1729 SHELYOCKE Artillery 1v. 264 The Oritice of the Chamber, whose Dimetient Line is exactly \$ of the whole Diameter.

2. Math. That expresses the dimension.

Ortice of the Chamber, whose Dimetient Line is exactly to the whole Diameter.

2. Math. That expresses the dimension.

1842 Dr. Morgan Diff. & Int. Calculus 323 Usually x<sup>n</sup> is the dimetient function of Algebra; we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as x<sup>n</sup>, fur some value or other of a; and then between x<sup>n</sup> and x<sup>n+k</sup> may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small k may be.

† B. 5b. (Short for dimetient line). = DIAMETER.

1:570 Billingsley Euclid vi. xxiv. 172 In enery parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the dimeciens are lyke vnto the whole.] 1:571 Digges Panton. I. Elem. Bij b, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetient.

1:650 Leyaourn Curz. Math. 3:28 The Dimetient of a Sphere.

Dimetric (daimetrik), a. Crystallography. [6].

Gr. 5i-, 8is twice + µérpov measure + 100 cf. METRIO.] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes

three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the ver-

being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis; = Tetragonal.

1868 Dana Min. Introd. 21 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside. The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much dimetric as the tetragonal. Ibid. 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric). 1873 Founcs' Chem. (ed. 11) 279 The dimetric are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other.

Dimication (dimititi-[5]n). Now rare. [ad. L. dimication-em, n. of action f. dimicare to fight.] Fighting; strife, contention.

1623 Cockeram, Dimication, a battell. 1650 S. Clarke Eccl. Hist. 1. (1654) 661 in the dimication which arose about Arius. 1660 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer demi-digested demications against them. 1884. Times 28 July 6 In such a continual dimication. 1e defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow.

So + Di-micate v., to fight, contend; Dimicatory a. (affected or humorous), relating to fighting or fencing.

or fencing.

or lencing.

1657 TOMINSON Renon's Disp. 314 When Snailes are about to dimicate with Serpents.

1892 Sat. Rev. 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters dimicatory.

Dimiceries, var. DiMissaries Obs.

Dimidiate (dimidiat, doi-), a. [ad. L. dimidiatus, pa. pple. of dimidiare to halve, f. dimidium half, f. di-, dis- asnader + medius mid, medium middle.]

Divided into halves, halves, halves, the last the la

1. dt., dt.s. asunder + medius mid, medium middle.]

1. Divided into halves; halved, half.

1. Tok-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 475 The dimidiate platform of your staircase. 1825 Lama Elia Ser. 11. Pop. Fallacies, He.. allows his hero a sort of dimidiate preeminence:— Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson'. 1847 Sir W. Hamilton Let. to A. De Morgan 43 Dimidiate quantification. 1854 Hooker Himal. First. I. iii. 67 When the tree is dimidiate, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour.

2. Bot. and Zool. 8. Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other so as to appear

part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. b. Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. c. Zool. Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other

female.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 322 The dimidiate calyptra.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 432 Dimidiate, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base. 1855 OWEN Comp. Anat. 18 (L.) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or dimidiate hermaphroditism. 1863 BERKELEY Bril. Mosses Gloss. 312 Dimidiate, the same with cucullate. 1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. vi. § 6. 255 The anther of Gomphrena is completely anilocular by abortion... of the companion cell. Thus losing one half, it is said to be dimidiate, or halved.

3. Comb. in botanical terms, as dimidiate-cordate, each of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-

said of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-grown part is cordate; so dimidiate-oblong, -obo-

grown part is cordate; so dimidiate-oblong, obovoid. (Sometimes written dimidiato-cordate, etc.) 1866 Treas. Bot., Dimidiato-cordate, when the larger half of a dimidiate leaf is cordate. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 329 Euphorbia peplis. . leaves dimidiate-cordate. Ibid. 435 Leersia cryvoides. . Spikelet dimidiate-oblong.

Dimidiate (dimidiate), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dimidiare: see prec.]

1. trans. To divide into halves; to halve; to column to the helf.

reduce to the half.

reduce to the half.

1623 COKERAM, Dimediale, to part into two parts.

1652 W. SELATEA Civ. Mag. (1653) 42 Who dimidiate Christ, would have him onely by halfes. 1652 SPARKE Prim. Devot. (1663) 321 Dimidiated, as 'twere by forked tongues.

1789 S. PARA Wks. (1829) VII. 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and dimidiated, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey.

2. Her. To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), esp. in one half of a shield party per pale: see DIMIDIATED, DIMIDIATION. Hence Dimidiating vibl. sb.

mi diating vbl. sb.

mi'diating vol. 50.

1864 Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 146

This was styled Impaling by Dimidiation or Dimidiating.
1880 WAREN Book-plates xii. 128. 1893 E. Howlett in
Religuary July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England
dimidiating azure three ships' hulls in pale or.

Dimi'diated, ffl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.] Halved;

divided into halves, or having only one half shown

or represented; spee. in Her. of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf. Dimidiation, Demi B. 1.)

1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes. Dimidiated, Parted, Couped. 7647 A. Ross Myst. Poet. iv. (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] corniculated, dimidiated, and plenary aspect. 1752 Str J. Hill Hist. Anim. 52 (Jod.) The dytiscus with twenty dimidiated strike on the extended wings, 1864 Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop. 282ii. (ed. 3) 467 Or, a dimidiated eagle to the sinister sa. 1892 Proc. Soc. Antiguaries XIV, 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated.

Dimidiation (dimi:die fon, doi-). [ad. L. dimidiation-em, n. of action from dimidiare to halve: see DIMIDIATE a.] The action of halving, or condition of being halved; spec. in Her. the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half

by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of impalement.

\*\*c145\*\* Craft \*\*Nombryng\*\* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Per ben .7...

partes of bis craft. The first is called addicion, be seconde ... subtraccion. The thryd is called duplacion. The 4...

dimydicion. 1658\*\* Phillips, \*\*Dimidiation, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves. 1780\*\* J. Edmondson \*\*Meraldry 179 This method of impaling arms by dimidiation hath been for some time laid aside in England. 1847\*\* Parker \*\*Closs. Brit. Her. 113\*\* Dimidiation, the dexter half of the wife's. 1882\*\* Cussans \*\*Handbk. Her.\*\* xii. (ed. 3) 164\*\* Marshalling by Dimidiation was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by Impalement.

\*\*Dimilance\*\*, obs. form of Demi-lance.

\*\*Diminew\*\*, var. Diminue v. Obs.\*\*, to diminish.

Diminew, var. DIMINUE v. Obs., to diminish. Diminicion, obs. form of DIMINUTION.

Diminish (diminif, v. Also 5-6 y for i, sshe for sh; 5-6 deminish(e, 6 Sc. diminiss, dininuse. [Formed under the joint influence of the nuse. If ormed under the joint influence of the earlier Diminue, F. diminuer, L. diminuer, and Minist, earlier menusen, OF. menniser, L. type \*minūtiāre to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient L. had diminuere to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and dēminučre to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late L. and Romanic the di-derivative supplanted the de-form; hence the modern derivatives of L. deminuere all have dimin-1

I. trans.

1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The

to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of enlarge, increase, augment, magnify.)

1477 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. l. 61 Yf your forces be not here alwayes soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being deminished your Irish enimies. will rise agayne.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 Peranenture it diminysshed they payne in hell. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. IV. (1586) 162 It greatly deminisheth the substance of them. 1600 J. Pony Ir. Lev's Africa II. 169 The whole towne is diminished into one streete. 161a Brinsley Lud. Lit. xxiv. (1627) 268 Whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1641 Wilkins Math. Magick 1. zii. (1648) 85 The weight must. be diminished in the same proportion. 1790 Palex Hora Paul. Rom. i. 12 What diminishes very much the suspicion of fraud. 1880 Geikie Phys. Goog. ii. \$8.53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily diminish atmospheric pressure.

† b. To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). Obs. 1588 Graeton Chron. II 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping y\* same. 1698 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) IV. 350 A French man is committed to Newgate for diminishing our coin.

† 2. To break in pieces, break small. Obs. rare.

† 2. To break in pieces, break small. Ohs. rare. [class. I. diminuëre.]

1507 Topsell Foursf. Beasts (1658) 497 In Rhetia... they hold betwirt the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Corntree, which in a bout or two they utterly diminish and bruise in pieces.

3. To lessen in importance, estimation, or power: to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. arch. (See also DIMINISHED 2.) 1560 Bible (Genev.) Ezek. xxix. 15, I wil diminish them, that they shal no more rule the nations. 1666 Pervs Diary 24 June, He do plainly diminish the commanders put up by the Duke, and do lessen the miscarriages of any that have been removed by him. 1667 Militon P. L. vii. 612 While impiously they thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. 1712 Steple Spect. No. 348 P.2 This impertinent Humour of diminishing every one who is produced in Conversation. 1838 Scott F. M. Perth viii, You would have accused me of diminishing your honour. 1880 Miss Broughton Sec. Th. I. vi, She.. passes out, angered, humbled, diminished past compare. 44. To take away (a part) from something so

+4. To take away (a part) from something, so as to make it less; hence gen. to take away, sub-

as to make it less; hence gen. to take away, subtract, remove. Obs.

1504 Atkynson tr. De Imitatione IV. ix, Take from our hertis. all that may. dimynyshe vs from thy eternall loue.

21533 Faith Disput. Purgat. 181 Neither add any thing nor diminish. 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV. 217 The. love between them, washed awaie and diminished all suspicion. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 24 Thus much was diminished from the state of the empyre. 1610 Simaks. Temp. III. iii. 64 Your swords.. may as well Wound the loud windes.. as diminish One dowle that's in my plambe. 1611 Bible Deul. iv. 2 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it. 21627 Hayward (J.), Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

† b. absol. To abate, subtract. Obs.

1662 STILLINGEL. Orig. Sacr. 11. vii. § 6 That we should not add to nor diminish from Gods commands. 1762 GOLDSM, Cit. W. cv, Nothing.. should be admitted to diminish from the real majesty of the ceremony. 1826 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) 1. 74 His command.. will no more diminish from the sum of our pleasures than [etc.].

† 5. To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail of. 1859 Br. Cox in Strype Ann. Ref. I. vi. 98 If now then the builders.. be diminished of their wages. 1609 BIBLE (Donay) Ps. xxxiii. 11 They that seeke after our Lord shal not be diminished of any good. 1762 GOLDSM. Cit. W. lii, The whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance.

6. Arch. To make (a thing) such that its successive parts in any direction are continuously less and

sive parts in any direction are continuously less and less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease

less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease in size, as a tapering column: see DIMINUTION 9.

1624 Worron Archit. (1672) 22 They [pillars] are all diminished. from one third part of the whole Shaft. 1797 Monthly Mag. III. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle.

7. Mus. + a. To reduce in loudness, make gradually softer: cf. DIMINUENDO. Ohs. b. To lessen

dually softer: cf. DIMINUENDO. Obs. b. To lessen (an interval) by a semitone: see DIMINISHED 4.

1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. xi. 43 It will work a better effect to Tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than Increasing it.

II. intr.

8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease. 8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease, 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. n. 11/2 Kyng Goffars people encreased dayly and his dyminished. 1565 EARL BEDFORD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 215 As their force dimenesshede so dyd her Grace increace. 1700 DRYDEN Fables Pref. (Globe) 495 What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes. 1725 Pore Odyss. Xiv. 284 Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. ii. 16 The sound ... diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight. b. Arch. To have its dimensions successively smaller in the same direction. to taper

D. Arch. 10 have its difficults successively smaller in the same direction; to taper.

1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 12 In the diminishing of them it must be observed, that by how much longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

**Diminishable** (diminisable), a. [f. proc. + -ABLE.] Capable of being diminished or lessened. Hence **Diminishableness**.

1982 KIRWAN in Phil. Trans. LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air, after it has been purified from phlogiston.. is again diminishable by phlogistic processes. 1864 Spectator 20 Aug. 948/1 A five years' sentence.. being thus at best diminishable by. one year and three weeks. 1875 Vettch Lucretius 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

Diminished (diminist), ppl. a. [f. as prec.

1. Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. (+ In quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, emaciated.)

quot. 1007, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, cmaciated.)

1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 532 For the encouraging of a feeble and diminished horse Enmelius reporteth the flesh of swine. mingled in wine and given to drink, to be exceeding good. 1742 Young Nt. Th. ix. 1715 How swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. a 1850 Calhoun Wks. (1874) VI. 140 Rays of sovereignty... to be reflected back, not in diminished, but increased splendor.

2. Lowered in importance, estimation, or power (see DIMINISH v. 3); now only in phr. from Milton. 1607 Milton P. L. IV. 35 O thou [sun]... at whose sight all the Starts Hide their diminish heads. 1608 Congeve Birth of Muse. 119 She feels... the Shame, Of Honours lost, and her diminish'd Name. 1840 E. E. Napies Scenes & Sports For. Lands I. p. xxxv, Crest-fallen and dejected... (they] hide... their diminished heads.

3. Arch., etc. (See quots.)

1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 53/2 The imperfect, or diminish'd Arch... is not a compleat Semi-circle, but a determinate part less. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 584 Diminished Arch... is not a compleat Semi-circle, but a determinate part less. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 584 Diminished Column, a column whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

4. Mus. 2. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval

semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name : opp. to augmented. Diminished

of the same name; opp, to augmented. Diminished triad, a triad containing a diminished (instead of a perfect) fifth. b. Diminished subject, a snbject repeated in diminution (see DIMINUTION 5 a).

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diminished interval, in music, is. an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone.

1753 Ibid. Supp. s.v. Interval. A Table of Musical Intervals., Diminished Fourth. Diminished Fifth. Diminished Seventh.

1858 BROWNING Toccate of Galuppi's vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, siy on sigh. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove Dict.

Mus. 1. 448 The diminished seventh... is a semitone less than the ordinary minor seventh.

Dimirnisher. rare. [f. as prec. +-ER 1.] One

Diminisher. rare. [f. as prec. +-ER l.] One who or that which diminishes or lessens.

1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. Avij, This paynted wether-cocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to empeach me. 1637 Clarke Serm. 241 (L.) The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.

Diminishing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING l.]

1. The action of the verb DIMINISH; lessening, diminution

diminution.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 782 Thinges... redoundyng to the diminishyng of his honor. 1582 R. Wimbledon (title), A Sermon no less fruitful than famous... set foorth by the olde copy, without addings or diminishings. 1649 Milton Eikon. x, That their liberties and rights were

the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863 GPO. ELIOT Komola 11. xii, The one end of her life seemed to her to be the diminishing of sorrow.

2. Archi. Tapering; = DIMINUTION 9. ? Obs. 1563 SHUTE Archii. Ciija, How to close and finish the diminishing of the pillors. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archii. (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the Pilasters. 1776 G. SEMPLE Building in Water 142 In every Course to make a two Inch set off.. will preserve the diminishing of the Pier.

Diminishing of the Pier.

**Diminishing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING <sup>2</sup>.]

1. That diminishes or lessens: a. That makes ess. b. That grows less.

less. b. That grows less.

1655 Hooke Microgr. 3 [It] may by.. some convenient Diminishing-Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible Speck.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L. Introd. 4 The building is carried up... by diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet.

1876 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing glass.

1894 Nature 26 July 291 The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation.

12. Disparaging, depreciative. Obs.

1675 EVELIN Mem. (1857) II. 105 The Lords accused the Commons for their... provoking, and diminishing expressions.

1705 STANHOTE Paraphr. III. 501 St. Paul, who disdains all false and diminishing Reflections.

3. Arch. Ship-building, etc. Thinning or tapering

3. Arch., Ship-building, etc. Thinning or tapering off gradually.

off gradually.

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Diminishing stuff, in ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom plank, 1869 R. W. MEADE Naval Archit., 354. 1876 GWILT Archit., Gloss., Diminishing Rule, a board cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature. Diminishing Scale, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. 1882 Worc. Exhib. Catal. iii. 5 Four diminishing joints.

Thimirishingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>]

**Dimi**'nishingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY <sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a diminishing manner or degree; decreas-

1827 Examiner 262/1 The light. is spread diminishingly over the picture. 1873 Contemp. Rev. XXI. 449 Most powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower

atimals,
+2. Disparagingly, depreciatively. Obs.
1672 Mede's Wks., Life 7 Some .. were induc'd to speak
somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his
[Mede's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalyps.
1707 Nosais Treat, Humility vi. 289 To lessen and vilify
himself, and speak very diminishingly. of his own worth.

Diminishment. Now rare. Also 6 de-

[f. DIMINISH v. + -MENT. App. obsolete before 1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.] The action or process of diminishing (trans. and The action or process of diminishing (trans. and intr.); diminntion, lessening, decrease, abatement.

1546 Bale Eng. Votaries 11. (1550) 04b, All is to demynyshment of a kynges power, 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst.

1. xiii. 35 His dinine majestie.. the offence of diminishment wherof is an unpardonable crime. 1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. Pref. to Rdr., A pure, everlasting.. Light, which will illustrate all things, without dammage and diminishment. 1837 Lockhart Scott xliv, He received us.. with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness of his manner. 1803 G. D. Lesle Lett. to Marco xxvi. 171 A diminishment in their numbers.

Diminitif, -ive, obs. forms of Diminutive.

Diminuate, v. nonce-vod. [f. L. dī-, dēminuēre to lessen +-ATE 3: cf. next.] intr. To use a diminu-

Thirmulate, v. nonce-vol. [1. L. di-, aeminiare to lessen +-ATE 3: cf. next.] intr. To use a diminutive word or expression. (Cf. DIMINUENT.)

1883 M. COLLINS Midnight to Midn. viii. 174 'You are a little wild.' 'A little! you diminuate!'

† Diminuation. Obs. rare. [a. OF. diminuation (1488 in Godef.), f. diminuer to DIMINISH.] = DIMINUTION.

1477 EARL Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 28 My tresor.. may not be mynisshed for noo thing that I yeue.. but thou maist departe with noon of thyn withoute dymynuacion.

departe with noon of thyn withoute dymynuacion.

† **Diminue**, v. Obs. Forms: 4 dymynue, 6
-ew, diminew, Sc. dimunue. [a. F. diminue-r
(1308 in Godef, Suppl.), ad. L. diminue-re to
lessen, DIMINISH. Cf. Pr. diminuar, also with
other conjugational suffixes, Pr., Sp., and Pg. diminuir, Cat. disminuir, It. diminuire. In all the Romanic langs, the prefix is di, which was also the common med.L. spelling, but ancient L. had dēminuēre to lessen, diminish, dīminuēre to break into small pieces; cf. DIMINISH.] = DIMINISH v.

into small pieces; ct. DIMINISH.] = DIMINISH v. (in various senses). In first quot. intr. to speak disparagingly; cf. DIMINISH v. 3.

138a Wyclif Ezek. xxxv. 13 3e..han dymynued [gloss or spoken yuel] aseins me [1388 deprauyd aseins me, Vulg. derogastis]. 1513 Douclas Æneis i. Prol. 74 Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 56 God almychty. mittigatis, augmentis, or dimunueis. the. operations of the planetis. 1568 Skevne The Pest (1860) 16 Rather depart riche nor leife pure, or diminew their fortune ony wayis.

| Diminuendo (diminutendo). Mus. diminuendo lessening, diminishing, pr. pple. of diminuire to diminish: see prec.] A musical direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or londness of tone (abbrev. dim., dimin.); as sb. a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage where this occurs. Also transf. and fig.

TITO CRESCENDO.)

1775 'J. COLLIER' Mus. Trav. (ed. 3) 65, I stood still some time to observe the diminuendo and crescendo. 1789-1826 [see Crescendo]. 1870 Miss Bridgman Ro. Lynne II. iii. 70

'Ah!' this from Dicky Blake, diminuendo. 1891 Daily News 26 Oct, 3/3 A similar trimming .. on a smaller scale, edged .. the bodice, and was repeated in a further diminuendo round the neck.

† **Diminuent**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dī-, dē-minuent-em, pr. pple. of dī-, dēminuēre to DIMINISH.] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything

ISH.] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything.

1608 W. Sclater Comm. Malachy (1650) 38 When the Scripture speaks of spirituall Sacrifices, it useth a Terme diminnent. 1647 Sanoerson Serm. II. 221 Such kind of limiting and diminuent terms. 1657—Serm. Pref. (1681) 16 The Comparative degree (Δεισιδαιμονεστέρους) in such kind of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terme.

Diminuse, obs. Sc. form of DIMINISH.

† Diminute, a. Obs. Also 5-6 de-. [ad. L. dī-, dēminūt-us, pa. pple. of dī-, dēminūt-us to DIMINISH.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incomplete, defective.

Diminute conversion (Logic), conversio per accidens, in

plete, defective.

Diminute conversion (Logic), conversio per accidens, in which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in 'All the natives were slaves: Some slaves were natives.'

1450 Henryson Fables Prol. 41 (Jam. Suppl.) Gif that ye find ocht. Be diminute, or yit superfluous. 1475

Partenay 5680 He and his land shold be disherite, Exile and deminute by his dedes smart. 1533 More Apol. viii. Wks. 861/2 That hee neuer wrote that sermon himselfe, but that some of hys audience. dydde wryte it dyminute, and mangled for lacke of good remembraunce. 1557 Record Whetst. A iv. 11 He partes make lesse than the whole nomber. then is that nomber called Diminute, or Defective. As .8. hath these partes .1. 2. .4. whiche make but .7. 1651-3 Jer. Tavtor Serm. for Year 1. xxiv. 304 Affix prices made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abatements. 1731 CHANGLER IT. Limborch's Hist. Inquis. II. 32 He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies the wicked Intention. is. to be delivered over as a diminute, impenitent, and negative Heretick.

D. Diminutive, minute.

1611 Sir A. Gorges (T.), The first seeds of things are little and diminute.

Diminute, v. rare. [f. L. dī-, dēminūt- ppl.

Diminute, v. rare. [f. L. dī-, dēminūt- ppl. stem of dī-, dēminuère to DIMINISH.] trans. To

stem of dī-, dēminuēre to DIMINISH.] trans. To lessen; to belittle; = DIMINISH v. 3.

1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 905, I imploir. 3e not deiect the dignitie nor gloir, Spul;e, nor reif, diminute nor deploir Into na sort thes deifeit Goddes. 1883 J. C. Morison in Macm. Mag. 200 The repugnant task of diminuting our hero has been forced upon us.

† Diminutely, adv. Obs. [f. DIMINUTE a. + -LY 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely.

pletely.

pletely.

1521 St. Papers Hen. VIII, 1. 79, I never rehersydde Vour Graces letters, diminutely, or fully, but by the Kyngis expresse commandement.

1659 Baxter Key Cath. xx. 95 Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their authors. 1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIV. 25 He could. make even Old Hal diminutely to sing ['to sing small'].

Diminution (diminiā' [ən). Forms: 4-6 diminucion (also with y for i), diminicion, 7 deminution, 6-diminution. [a. AF. diminuciun (a 1300), F. diminution = Pr. diminutio, Sp. diminucion, Pg. diminution at L. diminution-em later spelling of deminution-em, a. L. diminution-em later spelling of deminution-em, n. of action from deminutive to lessen. Classical L. analovies would give the form deminution: see analogies would give the form deminution: see DIMINISH, DIMINUE.]

1. The action of diminishing or making less; the process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction

process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease.

1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 1286(1335) To encrece or maken dyminucioun Of my langage. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 2 § 6 Dymynncion of punysshment ... shalbe had for women greate with child. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. III. ix. (1671) 120 Change by addition or diminution. 1617 Moavson Itin. II. IX. i. 213
The remainder can hardly beare such deminution, as all Armies are suhiect vnto. 1682 BURNET Rights Princes viii. 315 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that Right. 1691 T. H[A.I.E] Acc. New Invent. p. cvii, Enlargements or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks. 1712 Addition or diminution. 1857 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. II. 175 The Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

b. Apparent lessenling, as by distance. ? Obs. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. I. iii. 18 To looke vpon him, till the diminution of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1667 MILTON P. L. vu. 365 From human sight So tarr remote, with diminution seen.

† 2. Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation. b. as a Rhet. figure. Obs.

† 2. Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation. b. as a Rhet. figure. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 12416 3yt ber ys an enchesun Ys kallede 'dymynucyun', On englys hyt ys to mene To make by synne lytyl to seme. 1586 A. Dav Eng.
Secretary 11. (1623) o3 Example .. for diminution, might be this.. these I must confesse are injuries to some, but unto me they are trifles. 1659 O. Walker Oratory 75 Gradation is by Oratours most-what observed, and the weightiest word said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

† 3. Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation, depreciation, belittling. Obs.

†3. Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation, depreciation, belittling. Obs.
1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 9 What approbations, diminutions, insinuations. 1599 Life Sir T. More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. (1853) II. 181 Under pardon of those saints...for Intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths... 1646 FULLER Wounded Consc. (1841) 351 A diminution to the majesty of God. 1648 Eikon Bas. 49, I shall not much regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 468 74 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me, but what argues a Depravity of my Will. a 1734 North Lives (1826) II. 176 All that appeared .. of diminution to the reputation .. which his Lordship .. had acquired.

†4. Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement.
1548 Hall Chron., Hen. V., 70 h, That we suffre harme or diminicion in person, estate, worship, or goodes, 1661 Brannall Just Vind. iv. 78 Untill it came to sentence of death, or diminution of member. 1675 Baxter Cath. Theol. II. 1. 20 Had this been any injury or diminution to the rest?

5. Mus. a. The repetition of a subject (in contrapantal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp. to augmentation.
†b. (quot. 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see Diminished.

ished (of an interval): see DIMINISHED 4 (obs.

rare).

rare).

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 24 Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests. 1609 Douland Ornith. Microl. 48 Diminution.. is the varying of Notes of the first quantity.. or it is a certain cutting off of the measure. 1614 T. Ravenscroft (1816). A briefe Discourse of the true hut neglected Vse of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musicke. 1869 Ouselev Counterf. xv. 104 [In] imitation by diminution.. the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent.

6. Her. With earlier authors: The defacing of part of an escutcheon. By later writers said to be = DIFFERENCE.

be = DIFFERENCE.

be = DIFFERENCE.

16to Guillim Heraldry I. viii. (1660) 43 Diminution is a hemishing or defacing of some particular point. of the Escocheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon. 1787 Ponny Her. Gloss., Diminution, word sometimes used instead of Difference. 1830 Rouson Brit. Herald III. Gloss., Diminution of Arms, an expression sometimes used. instead of differences, or, as the French call them, brisures. from the Latin diminutiones, lessenings, as showing a family to be less than the chief. † 7. Gram. The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive. Obs. rare.

1842 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. xi, The common affection of nouns is diminution. . The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations: El. Et. Ock.. Ing.. Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, ish.

1852 B. Zaw. An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings

up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings

8. Law. An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.

[1610 Coke Bk. of Entries 242 a/2 (marg.) Le def. alledge diminution en le Here. fac. seisinam. Ibid. 251 b/1 (marg.) Diminution alledge per le def. en les proclamations. 1625 BW. Jones Reports, Wecver v. Fullon 2 Car. 1 (1675) 140 Car apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant poient alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe recorde.] 1657 Grimston tr. Croke's Repts. (1683) it. 597, Tohns v. Bowcn, 18 Jas. 1, After the Record certified, the plaintiff in the Writ of Error alledges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered. 1708 Termes de la Ley 248, Diminution, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges... that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certifyed, and prays that it be certifyed by Certiorari. 1848 in Wharron Law Lex.

9. Arch. The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diminution., in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. 1726 Leont Alberti's Archit. II. 20/1 The diameter of the lower diminution. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v., The Gothic architects... observe neither diminution nor swelling; their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 Entick London IV. 356 [The! turret... ends with a fine diminution. 1842-76 Gwur Archit. III. 809 The diminution or tapering form given to a column... sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height. Bid. 814 Vitruvius in this order (the Tuscan) forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

Diminutival (diminiutativival), a. (sb.) Gram. [f. L. diminutival suffix.

1868 T. H. Key Philol. Essays x. 213 The Latin. forming

5b. A diminutival suffix.

1868 T. H. Kev Philol. Essays x, 213 The Latin. forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 1871 Roby Lat. Gram. III. vii. § 862 Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue (ed. 3) § 317 In kin... a widely prevalent diminutival.

**Diminutive** (diminiativ), a. and sb. diminitif (-yf, etc.), 6-7 diminitive, 6 demynutyve, [a. F. diminutif, -ive (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. dī-, dēminūtīv-us, f. dī-, dēminūtus, pa. pple. of dī-, dēminure to lessen. The sb. use is found in Fing against the street.

found in Eng. earlier than the adj.] A. adj.

1. Gram. Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes

thing little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word. (Opp. to augmentative.)

1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 5 Where they honoured this old woman [Hecale], calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecalen, 1659 O. WALKER ORALOY 32 Verbal nouns... some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 JOHNSON Pref. to Dict., Diminutive adjectives in -ish, as greenish. 1756 BURKE Subl. 4 B. III. XIII. In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets. 1876 MASON Eng. Gram. § 313 The diminutive sense easily passes into that of depreciation, as in worldling, groundling. + 2. Making less or smaller: tending to diminutive denime to diminutive sense as the content of the content +2. Making less or smaller; tending to dimi-

nution, Obs, 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles IV. 266 God.. cannot fal under any mutation either.. augmentative or diminutive. 1711 SHAFTESB, Charac. (1737) III. III. III. 175 Any thing dimi-nutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty.

+3. Representing or describing something as less

† 3. Representing or describing something as less than it is; disparaging, depreciative. Obs.

1662 GLANVILL Lux Orient. ii. (1682) 9 A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite... Goodness of God.
1737 WATERLAND Eucharist 443 The Death of Christ... a federal Rite... appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1792 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 4) 122 A scene so new... that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man.

4. Characterized by diminution; hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary; small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference

to physical size.)

to playsical size.)

1602 Marston Ant. 4: Mel. 11. Wks. 1856 I. 19 Balurdo cals for your diminutive attendance. 1605 Shaks. Macb. 1v. ii. 10 The poore Wren (the most diminutiue of Birds).

1602 Cockeram, Diminutine, little. 1641 Brathwait Eng. Intelligencer 11, Our Progenitours esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdomes. 1712 1r. Pomet's Hist. Drugs 1. 146 A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man. 1727 Swipt Gulliver 1. i. 26, I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of those diminutive mortals. 1741 Grav Let. Poems (1775) 108 Last post I received a very diminutive letter. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. 1v. viii. 28 The summer. passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1851 Brimley Ess. 120 (Wordsw.) We.. know that children are not diminutive, in stature.

18. sb.

1. Gram. A diminutive word or term (see A. 1):

1. Gram. A diminutive word or term (see A. 1) 1. Gram. A diminutive word or term (see A.1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii, xcvi. (Tollen. MS.), Of 'Lens, lentis,' comeþ 'Lenticula,' þe diminityf þerof. 1530 PALSGR. 303 Adjectyves whiche be demynutyves in signyfication. 1591 Peactvall Sp. Dict. B iij, Diminutiues end commonly in ito, illo. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 264 The word δαμώνιον. is not a diminitive. but an adjective substantiv'd. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 135? I Cicero... calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom... certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminntive even of the Word Little. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's Field 339 In babyisms and dear diminutives Scatter'd all over the vocabulary Of such a love. 1804 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Introd. 80 His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam.

2. Her. One of the smaller ordinaries correspond-

2. Her. One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less

width.

[1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Civb, This cros [croslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe.. neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in dimynutiuys, that is to say in littyll crossis crossic]. 1529 Bossewett. Armorie 11, 2b, The Barrulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre. 1766 Porny Her. iv. (1787) 6c The Phie. I. Businimitives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1882 CUSSANS Handbk. Her. iv. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Endlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. Ibid. 72 All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3. A diminutive thing or person. B. A small

the Ridand, hall of the Cost. 1914, 72 All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3. A diminutive thing or person. a. A small variety or form of something; a 'miniature', b. Something very small (obs.). † c. In diminutive: on a small scale, in miniature (obs.).

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. i. 38 How the poore world is pestred with such water-flies, diminutiues of Nature. —
Ant. & Cl. v. xii. 37 Most monster-like be shewne For poor'st Diminitiues, for Dolts. 1627–77 Feltham Resolves. I. xxxiii. 37 All families are but diminutives of a Court. 1658 Sir T. Browns Gard. Cyrus iii, In what deminitives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. a 1689 Cotron (J.) Sim.. Was then a knave, but in diminutive.

1796 Mod. Gulliver's Trav. 46 A reflection. which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives. 1842 C. Whitehead R. Savage (1845) 1. xi. 145 The diminutive the lise me he believes he has wronged you.

1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xix. (1856) 150 A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee.

+4. Something that diminishes or lessens; spec. Med. A medicine that abates the violence of a

disease. Obs.

1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. x. liv. (1612) 242 If his Fames Diminutine in any thing we finde. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. II. v. 1. vi, When you have used all good meanes and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminitives.

Diminutively (diminiativeli), adv. [f. prec. +-1x2.] In a diminutive manner or degree.

1. In the way of diminution; so as to represent

anything as small, or as less than it is; † extenu-

anything as small, or as less than it is; † extenualingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (obs.).

163 F. Robarts Revenue of Gaspel 125 They will cheerfully, say, It was but fine pounds. It comes but once a yeare, I hope to recouer it by the grace of God. Thus diminutively and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors.

163 BAXTER Divine Life 175 Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy.

178 MAD. D'Arblav Diary July, I began to think less diminutively of that [room].

1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5)

1. 256 When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable: whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In a smaller or minute degree.

1750 tr. Leonardus's Mirr. Stones 218 Prassius.. has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho' diminutively.

Diminutiveness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The

Diminutiveness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality or condition of being diminutive.

1721 BALEN vol. II., Diminutiveness, littleness.

1750-1

5tudent II. 225 (T.) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally

eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. 1830 Miss Mitrono Village Ser. iv. (1863) 199 Next to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable. Lizzy, Bessy, Sophy, Fanny—the prettiest of all! 1894 Daily News 15 Oct. 6/4 In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness.

Diminutize, v. rare. [f. Diminute a. + -12E.] trans. To turn (a word) into a diminutive form.

In recent Dicts.

In recent Dicts.

† **Dimi'ss**, v. Obs. [f. cl. L. dīmiss- ppl. stem of dīmittēre to send away, dismiss: cf. Dimit, Dismiss, and Dis- pref.] = Dismiss: cf. Dimit, Dismiss, and Dis- pref.] = Dismiss v. 1543 Grapton Conin. Harding (1812) 567 Charles did dimisse y\* young man. 1546 Langley Pol. Verg. De Invent. v. ix. 110a, When Misses is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, Ite missa est, which wordes are borrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the companye may be dimissed. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 99/2 Theætetus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist. 1720 Shelvocke Artillery v. 399 It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dimissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

† Dimissaries, sh. pl. Obs. Also 5 dismyssaries, 6 dimiceries, demisaris. [?f. L. dēmissus, hanging down, descending + -ARY: cf. emissary.]

Testicles.

Testicles.

1494 FABVAN Chron. vii. 357 Some malicious dysposed persones, in despyte... kut of his hode and his dismyssaries. 1546

BALE Eng. Votaries 1. (1550) 50 b, Chosen, as stoned horses are... by their outye dimiceries. 1569 T. UNDERBOWN Ovid agst. Ibis O iij b, He... cut of his Demisaris. 1577 STANVHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed VI. 68 For default of other stuffe, they pawne... the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimicsaries.

+ Dimission (deimi fen). Obs. [ad. L. dimission-em, n. of action from dimittere to send away,

dismiss, etc.]

dismiss, etc.]

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = Demission 2 1.

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = Demission 2 1.

1494 Farkya Chrou, vi. 1548, I swere... that I shall neuer repugne to this resygnacion, dymyssyon or yeldynge vp. 1568 Q. Eliz. Let. 8 June in Lovelett. Mary Q. Scots App. 31 She.. was...compelled to make a dimission of her crown.

2. Conveyance by lease; = Demise 5b. 1.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII., c. 9. § 2 All maner of leases dymyssions made. Ibid. c. 33 § 17 Any graunte or lesse made by..lettres patentes of dimission.

3. Sending away, dismission, dismissal, discharge.

1530 in Froude Hist. Eng. (1856) II. 82 Under sureties..that he should appear the first day of the next term..and then day by day until his dimission. a 1555 Branforn in Coverdale Lett. Mart. (1564) 307 It is..a deliverance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre. 1633 Br. Hall. Hard Texts 620 This common dimission of your wives.

1736 Leolard Life Marthorough I. 106 The King.. sent him a Dimission of all his Employs, and forbid him the Court.

1833 Southey Hist. Penins. War I. 44 Whosover... left the University without a letter of dimission.

Dimissorial (dimisorial). Eccl. [f. as next

Dimissorial (dimiso riäl). Ecl. [f. as next + AL.] A dimissory letter: see next, sense 2. 1885 Catholic Dict. s.v., Abbots may not give dimissorials

Dimissory (dimisəri), a. (sb.) Also 7 dimissary, 7-8 demissory. [ad. L. dimissöri-us (in littera dimissöria a dimissory letter, f. dimissppl. stem of dimittive to send away, dismiss: see

ppl. stem of dimittère to send away, dismiss: see -ORY. (Also DISMISSORY: cf. DIS- pref.)]
†1. Pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; dismissory; valedictory. Obs. in gen. sense. (In quot. 1650, fig. from 2.)

1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 305 In witnes whereof I give vnto thee this Bill of dinorcement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to y law of Moses. 1650 Br. Prideaux Euchol. (1650) 101 (T.) Old Simeon's craving his letters demissory. a 1656 USSHER Ann. (1658) 431 The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed.

2. Eccl. Dimissory letter (usually in pl. letters dimissory): a. In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. b. A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination.

ordination.

1583 STUBBES Anal. Abus. II. (1882) of If he. haue letters dimissorie from one bishop to another. a 1631-1708 [see DEMISSORY]. 1672 CAVE Frim. Chr. III. iii. (1673) 310 Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church. 1726 AVLIFFE Parerg. 128 A Bishop of another Diocess ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk. without letters Dimissory. 1818 C. SIMEON Let. in Mem. xx. (1847) 497 Letters dimissory for a young man who has distinguished himself. 1819 SOUTHEV in Q. Rev. XX II. 73 The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

† B. sb. (pl.) = Letters dimissory: see prec. Obs. c1380 Anterrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyelif (1851) 147 Bi tytle and by dymyssories. 1619 Beent It. Sarpi's Counc. Trent (1676) 462 In respect of the dimisories of Bishops. 1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 1. v. II. 63 The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese. . to live in acother.

+ Dimit, v. Obs. [In Branch I, ad. L. dimitttre to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. dī., dis- asunder + mittère to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically formed) of DISMIT, DISMISS: cf. also DEMIT v.<sup>2</sup>, and DIMISS, DEMISE. In Branch II, a variant of DEMIT v.<sup>1</sup>]

I. 1. trans. To send away, let go, dismiss:

DEMIT v.2 1.

1548 UpALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Acts v. 26 So were they contented upon this punishement to dimitte them. 1563-87 Foxe A. 3. M. (1596) 941/2 Thus Frith. was freely dimitted out of the stockes, and set at libertie. a 1639 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scotl. 11. (1677) 50 The Pope. did. dimit the Scottish Commissioners. with great promises of favour.

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: =

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: =

DEMIT v.<sup>2</sup> 3.

1563 N. Wisger Four Scoir Thre Quest. xxvii. Wks.
1888 I. 93 Sladamon. commanding ws naways to dimit the law of our mother, quhilk is the Kirk. 1637-50 Row Hist.
Kirk (1842) 40 That these who haue pluralitie of benefices be compelled to dimit all except one. 1678 Trans. Crt.
Spain II. 141 It behoved him instantly to dimit his charge of Inquisitour General.

3. To convey by lease, demise: = DEMIT v.<sup>2</sup> 4.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 9 That noe persone. haue auctorite. to dynythe or lette to ferme. any londes or tenementis within the lordship. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 39 Power and auctoritie. to conenant dimit let or set to ferme.. any of the landes. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 122
He may dimit the land destroided and not inhabite, vntill he be of power to big it againe.

4. intr. Of a river: To empty itself, debouch.
16. FOUNTAINIALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826)
293 The public river of Tweed. which dimits in the sea.

II. 5. trans. To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower: = DEMIT v. 1.

11. b. trans. To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower: = DEMIT v.I 1.
1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. lxix. 105 Like the night.. dimitting unwholesom vapours upon all that rest beneath. 1638 Str. T. Hearent Trav. (се. 2) 343 When Apollo dimits his perpendicular rayes. 1646 Sta T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. v. xiii. 253 To teach horses to incline, dimit, and bow downer their bodies. 1671 J. Weenstea Metallogr. iv. 75 Doth dimit it down into the centre of the Earth.

b. fig. To abase, let down: = DEMIT v.1 2.
1655 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. verse xi. 183/2 He was a man of are humble spirit, that .. could so dimit and humble himself in his adresse to Christ.

Dimity (dimiti). Forms: 5 demyt, 6 dimite, 7 dimmety, dimmity, dimetty, 8 demity, dimitty, 8- dimity. [In 15-16th c. demyt, dimite, a. It. dimito 'a kind of coarse cotton or flanell' (Florio 1598), 'a kind of course linzie-wolzie' (ibid. 1611) = med.L. dimitum (12th c. in Du Cange), ad. Gr. δίμιτος of double thread, sb. dimity, f.  $\delta t$ -,  $\delta t$  twice +  $\mu t$ ros thread of the warp. It is not certain how the final -y arose: could it represent It. pl. dimiti? Cf. the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The relation to these of the Persian word دمياطي dimyāṭī, explained as 'a kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of could constant Dimyat, Damietta, is not

clear. A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures: usually employed undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for

beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments.

1440 in E. Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh. 182
A vestment of white demyt for lenten and vigils. 1570
CAMPION in Hakluyt Voy. (1599) II. 1. 127 We do vse to huy
many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite,
that the poore people make in that towne [Scio]. 1632
LITHOOW Trav. VIII. 358 A hundred Camels loaden with
Silkes, Dimmeties, and other Commodities. 1636 DAVEMANY
Witts (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea.green Dimmity.
e1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1688) 236 A half bedstead as the
new mode, dimity wth fine shades of worstead works well
made up. 1743 FIELOING Jon. Wild 1. x, His waistooat
was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk.
1819 Byaon Juan 1. xii, Her morning dress was dimity.
1860 Biromoon Ind. Arts II. 76 Fustians, dimities and
vermilions from cotton-wool had been made in London and
in Manchester from 1641.

b. altrib. Made of dimity.

in Manchester from 1641.

b. allrib. Made of dimity.

1639 MAYNE City Match 1. iv, Thy dimity breeches. 1762

Gentl. Mag. 204 Put on a dimity waistcoat. 1856 Miss

Mulock J. Halifax 114 Some sort of white dimity gown that she wore. 1861 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. III. 79 In our white dimity beds. 1876 Miss Braddon J. Haggard's Dau. I. 108 The dimity window curtains.

Dimly (dimli), adv. In 3 dimluker (compar.) 4-5 dymly. [repr. OE. type \*dimllce, from dimlle adj. dim, obscure: cf -LY 2.] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat

In or with a dim light; Obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 210 Heo wolden. iõe deosses sernise dimluker bemen. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 375 Dymly bisosten, Pat pat penaunce plesed him. a 1400-50 Alexander 718 Pan Anec.. Dryver up a dede voyce, and dymly he spekes. 1538 Starkev England II. iii. 206 As Sayn Poule sayth dymely, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1667 MILTON P. L. V. 157 To us invisible or dimly seen In these thy lowest works. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 265 P. 9 A Fire burns dimly. in the Light of the Sun. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & II. Yrnls. II. 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky. 1871 R. ELLIS Catullus lxvi. 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labour'd dimly to quarry. 1885 Spectator 8 Aug. 1041/1

This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since.

b. Comb., as dimly-labouring, -lit.
1863 I. WILLIAMS Eaptistery II. xxiii. (1874) 75 Like the dimly-labouring moon. 1880 Outda Moths xviii, Dimly-lit chambers.

Dimmed (dimd), ppl. a. [f. DIM v. + -ED 1.]

Dimmed (dimd), ppl. a. [I. DIM v. + -ED l.]
Rendered dim.

1500 Spensea F. Q. 1. ii. 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight. At last she up gan lift. 1504 Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 654 Being .. not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature. a 1605 Montgomean Misc. Peens xi. 25 Quhen my dimmit sight greucleir. 1845 Daawin Voy. Nat. ii. (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the moon was most desolate. 1863 Geo. Elior Romola I. iii, The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gilding.

Hence Dimmedness.

Hence **Dimmedness**.

1610 Barrough Meth. Physick vi. ix. (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmednesse. **Dimmen**, v. rare. [f. Dim a. + -EN <sup>6</sup>.] intr.

To grow dim. Hence **Dimmening** ppl. a.

1828-30 W. Taylon Surv. Germ. Poetry 1. 301 Scenery.. on which his dimmening eyes are preparing to close for ever. **Dimmer** (diməi), sb. [f. Dim v. + -ER <sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which dims.

who or that which dims.

182.2 Blackw. Mag. XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylights.

18.1 H. Newman Idea of University, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye.

Dimmer (di'mo1), v. nonce-wd. [f. DIM v. + -ER 5.] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly.

189a R. Kipling Barrack-v. Ballads 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water.

Dimmety, obs. form of DIMITY.

Dimming (di'mij), vbl. sb. [f. DIM v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DIM, q. v.

13. Cocr de L. 6977 Be the dymmyng off the more, Men myghte see, where Richard fore. c1435 Torr. Portugal 512 Yt Drew nere-hande nyght By dymmynge of the Day. 1553 HULOET, Dymminge of the syght, caligatio. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. III, n. ii. 102 All of vs hane cause To waile the dimming of our shining Starre.

Dimming, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dims: see the verb.

1734 R. Erskine in R. Palmer Bk. of Praise 397 My Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory face to face. 1816 J. Wilson City of Plague II. ii. 183 The driving blast—the dimming rains. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. iv. 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due to a dimming action along the whole mouth.

Dimmish (di'mi), a. [f. DIM a. + -ISH.] Somewhat dim

Dimmish (dimif), a. [f. DIM a. +-ISH.] Some-

what GHM.

1683 Tavon Way to Health 96 Its flame is not clear. but of a dimmish Brimstone colour. 1724 Swift Stella's Birthday 42 My eyes are somewhat dimish grown. 1826 Blackw. blag. XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

Mag. XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

Dimmit (di'mit). s. w. dial. Also 8 dimmet.

[f. Dim a.] Dusk, twilight.

1746 Exmoor Scolding (E. D. S.) 42 In the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha Dimmet. Ibid. Gloss., Dimmet... the Dusk of the Evening... the evening twilight. 1859 CAFERN Ball. § Songs 132, I, with my arms, in the dimmit of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G. MACDONALD P. Faber III. xiv. 237 He likes his little ones to tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire.

Dimmy (di'mi) a. If DIM a + x' cf blacky.

tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire.

Dimmy (di'mi), a. [f. DIM a. + -Y: cf. blacky, bluey.] Having dimness; more or less dim.

1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1. vi, The derkenesse of the dymmy night. 1580 Sidney Arcadia 1V. (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds. 1582 BENTLEY Mon. Matrones 181 Dazeled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan. 1594 Carew Tasso (1881) 119 The dimmy ayre now cleerer growes. 1855 Sikkeleton Virgil 1. 98 If she [the moon] shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn.

Dimn, dimne, obs. ff. DIM a. and v.

Dimness (di'mnes). [OE. dinness, dymnys. f.

**Dimness** (dimnés). [OE. dimnis, dymnys, f. dim DIM + -NESS.] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of

of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dnllness of vision or perception, dimsightedness.

c 825 Vesp. Psalter xcviii]. 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymbhwyfte. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 1. 200 Wip eagena dymnysse, genim dysse sylfan wyrte leaf. a 1300 E. E. Psalter xvii. to Dinnes under his fete. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dympnesse and depnesse. 1572 Bossewell. Armorie ii. 67b, The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne. 1623 G. Herbera Temple, Sonne 8 A sonne. a fruitfull flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 155 ? 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light. 1775 S. J. Prart Liberal Opin. (1783) IV. 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing. 1863 Geo. Elior Romola 1. v, The once splendid patch of carpet. had long been worn to dimness. 1887 Moaris Odyss. vii. 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness.

Dimond, obs. form of DIAMOND.

Dimo:nosylla·bic, a. nonce-wd. [see D1-2.]

Consisting of two monosyllables.

1844 Whewell in Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Wks. (1876)
II. 322 Dimonosyllabic endings.

Dimorph (doi mρ1f). [mod. f. Gr. δίμορφ-os of two forms; cf. mod. F. dimorphe adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists; as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.' In recent Dicts

**Dimorphic** (dəim $\tilde{g}$ -ıfik), a. [mod. f. Gr.  $\delta i$ - $\mu \rho \rho \phi$ -os of two forms (f.  $\delta i$ -,  $\delta i$ s twice +  $\mu \rho \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$  form)
+-1c.] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms;
exhibiting dimorphism. a. Bot. Occurring in two

distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Compositæ*, and (spec.) flowers or plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths. b. *Zool*. Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurricing the state of the same colony of polyps.

species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, etc., according to sex, season, or function.

c. Chem. and Min. Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another.

1859 Daawn Orig. Spec. ii. (1878) 36 The two forms of an allied dimorphic species. e 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. I.

311/2 Some bodies have two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances. 1870 Hooker Stud.

1810 Plora 299 Primula .. Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse. 1816 J. Atriplex patula .. sub-sp. hastata .. seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth. 1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal. 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are .. functionally sexual, while the others are sterile. 1888 ROLLESTON & Jackson Anim. Life 238 The Medias and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms. The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

Dimorphism (doim@ifiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. &i-

Dimorphism (dəimρ zfiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. δίμερφ-οs of two forms (see prec.) + -18M.] The condition of being DIMORPHIC, a. Cryst. The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

not derivable from each other.

1832 Jounston Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc. (1835)
432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced.

1850 Daubenv Atom.

Th. iv. (ed. 2) 123 A familiar instance of dimorphism is exhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which. is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of arragonite.

1851 Richardson Geol. v. 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich.

b. Biol. The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers leaves or other parts on the same plant or

flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the

structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the same species.

1859 Daawin Orig. Spec. ii. (1878) 35 There are. cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus. the females of certain. butterflies. regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms. 1875 Bennett & Dyea tr. Sachs' Eot. 11. vi. 809 Another contrivance for. mutual fertilisation. Dimorphism (or Heterostyllism). In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers tyle and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers all have a long flower have a short style and long filaments. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 238 The phrase sexual dimorphism is used to denote the differences other than the usual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes. In [Lepidoptera] the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another. In this case the phrase seasonal dimorphism is employed.

1. Philol. The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

1877 F. A. March Anglo-Sax. Gram. 28 Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism: ration,

reason.

Dimorphite (dəimρ ifəit). Min. [mod.f. Gr. δίμορφ-εs of two forms + -ite.] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms. Also called Dimo'rphine.

1852 SHEPARD Min. 351 Dimorphine. 1868 DANA Min. 28 Dimorphite.

Dimorphous (doimē 1fos), a. [f. Gr. δίμορφ-os of two forms + -ous.] = Dimorphic. (Mostly in Chem. and Min.)

Chem. and Min.)

1832 Johnston Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc. (1835)
432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous.

1836 Daubenv Atom. Th. iv. (ed. 2)
123 Bodies. . capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms. . according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition. . are termed dimorphous.

1869 Mas. Somerville Molec. Sc. 1. i. 16
The diamond crystallizes in octohedrons, while graphite.. crystallizes in six-sided plates: .. and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous.

1874 Lubbock Wild Flowers ii. 35 The majority of species of the genus Primula appear to be dimorphous.

+ Dimorve. v. Obs. rare. [ad. I., dimorve-re-

† Dimo ve, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dimovē-re

1 samo ve, v. o.o. rare. [ad. 1. amove-re to move away, remove.] trans. To remove.

1540 R. Wisoome in Strype Feel. Mem. 1. App. cxv. 320
You wil not dimove that evil wel placed. 1788 Trifler
No. 25 P 3. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

Dimp, v. rare. [app. shortened from DIMPLE v.] trans. To dimple, or mark with dimples. 1811 CLABE VIII. Minstr. I. 132 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. 181d. II. 132 Ere yet a hailstone pattering comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall.

ng comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall. **Dimple** (dimp'l), sb. Also 5 dympull. [Evidenced only from 15th c., and app. not common till late in the 16th: origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG. dumphilo, MHG. tumpfel, tümpfel, mod.G. dümpfel, tümpel pool, but connexion is not historically made out. It has also been collated with dimble, and conjectured to be a nealized with dimble, and conjectured to be a nasalized deriv. of dip, or a dim. of dint with consonantal change.]

1. A small hollow or dent, permanent or evan-

1. A small hollow or dent, permanent or evanescent, formed in the surface of some plump part of the human body, esp. in the cheeks in the act of smiling, and regarded as a pleasing feature.

1400 Destr. Troy 3060 Hir chyn full choise was. With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. 1588 Gaerne Pandosto (1607) 19 Shee lath dimples in her cheekes. 1598 FLORIO, Possette, dimples, pits, or little holes in womens cheekes. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. II. iii. 101 The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke. 1632 MILTON L'Allegro 30 Wreathed Smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. 1784 MAD. D'Arrian Valley Oct., Three letters in her hand, and three thousand dimples in her cheek and chin! 1813 Byron Giaour (Orig. Draft) ii. Wks. (1846) 63/1 note, Like dimples upon Ocean's cheek. 1870 Emesson Soc. 4 Solit., Dom. Life Wks. (Bohn) 111. 42 Parents, studious of the witchcraft of curls and dimples and broken words.

b. The action of dimpling.

dimples and broken words.

b. The action of dimpling.

1713 STEELE Guardian No. 29 76 The dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a hait to entangle a gazing lover.

2. transf. Any slight surface depression or included the surface depression of including the surface depression of including the surface depression.

2. transf. Any slight surface depression or indentation resembling the preceding, as a dip in the surface of land or a ripple on the water.

1632 Lithiow Trav. vi. 278 Whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and . that the hollow dimples of the stone was onely made by the impression of his body. 1664 Power Ext. Philos. 1. 3 Not absolute perforations, but onley dimples in their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. 1796 Withering Brit. Plants IV. 82 Upper part [of fongus] convex, with or without a dimple in the centre. 1801 Souther Thalaba XI. XXXVIII, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. 1815 Guide to Watering Places 209 In a dimple of the hill. rises St. Anne's Well. 1892 J. Mather Poems 51 In dimples of the mountain lay The panting herd of deer.

3. Comb.

1874 Mrs. Whitney We Girls ix. 184 Her dimple-cleft

3. Comb.

1874 Mrs. Whitney We Girls ix. 184 Her dimple-cleft and placid chin. 1892 A. Sterry Lazy Minstr. 80 Sweet little dimple-cheek—Merrily dancing.

Dirmple, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To mark with, or as with, dimples.
1602 Marston Andonio's Rev. 111. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 110, 1 will laugh, And dimple my thinne cheeke With capring joy. 1697 Dryden Encid vii. 43 With whirlpools dimpled. 1796 Souther Ball. Donica, No little wave Dimpled the water's edge. 1830 Tennyson Litian 16 The lightning laughters dimple The baby-roses in her cheeks. 1847-8 H. MILLER First Impr. vi. (1857) 102 Here the surface is dimpled by unreckoned hollows: there freted by uncounted mounds. 1891 B. Harte First Fam. Tasajara xiii, Leaden rain. dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the flood.

2. intr. To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

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2. 1700 Devden (1.), Smiling eddies dimpled on the main. 1735 Pope Prol. Sat. 316 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. 1705 Goldsm. Cit. W. cxiv, She is then permitted to dimple and smile, when the dimples and smiles begin to forsake her. 1805 Wordsw. Prelinde vt. 652 A lordly river. Dimpling along in silent majesty. 1851 Thackeray Eng. Hum. ii. (1876) 181 Checks dimpling with smiles. 1804 Tennyson Aybner's F. 149 Low knolls That dimpling died into each other.

Dimpled, ptl. a. [f. Dimple sb. or v. + -ED.]

Marked with or as with dimples.

21577 Gascoigne Wks. (1587) 67 That dimpled chin wherein delight did dwell. 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner Cvh. Choise. Right Quinces: small: dimpled of dawked. 1606 Shaks. Anl. 4 Cl. 11. ii. 207 Pretty Dimpled Boys, like smiling Cupids. 1634 Milton Comms 119 By dimpled brook and fountain-brim. 1753 Hogarti Anal. 1874 B. Taylor Deukalion I. iii. 30 Beyond the dark blue, dimpled sea, Lie sands and palms.

Dimplement. rare. [f. Dimple v. + -MENT.]

The fact or condition of being dimpled; a dimpling.

pling.

1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 1. 39 And view the ground's most gentle dimplement. 1862 — False Step iv, Where the smile in its dimplement was.

If DIMPLE v. + -ER 1.

Dimpler. nonce-wd. [f, Dimple v. + -ER 1.]
One who 'dimples' or forms dimples.

1713 STEELE Gnardian No. 29 Ps We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads: The Dimplers. The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grinners. The Horse-laughers.

Dimpling, vbl. sh. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Dimple (usually in intr.

action of the verb DIMPLE (usually in intr. scnse).

160a Beaumonr Hermaphrodite Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 700/1

She prais'd the pretty dimpling of his skin. 1791 Goldsm.

Prol. Craddock's Zobeide 5 While botanists all cold to smiles and dimpling, Forsake the fair, and patiently—go simpling. 1820 W. Inving Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridegroom I. 336 A soft dimpling of the cheek.

Dimpling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.] That dimples; that forms or breaks into dimples.

1735 Sonerville Chase iv. 409 Ev'ry.. hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1795 MAD. D'Arban and the state of the state of

Dimps. dial. Also 9 dumps. [?deriv. of Dim, or dial. variant of dumps, Dump sh.] Dusk,

twilight.

1693 R. Lyde (of Topsham, Devon) Relaking of Ship in Arb. Garner VII. 450, I got no nearer than a mile from the har, in the dimps [dusk] of the night. 1886 Etworrus W. Somerset Wordshk, Dumps, twilight; same as Dimmet. Ilence Dimpsy a. dial., dusky, as 'It's getting a bit dimpsy.' (Devonsh.)

Dim-sighted, a. Having dim sight (lit.

and fig.).

and fig.).

1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. 1. 11 b, Olde men. or they whose eyes are dimm sighted. 1679 Bedde Popish Plot Aij b, They are very dim-sighted that cannot see through such Impostures. 1775 ADAIR Amer. Ind. 230 Our dim-sighted politicians. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge xxix, Mr. Chester was not the kind of man to be. dim-sighted to Mr. Willet's motives. 1887 Spectator 20 Aug. 1116 When the dog gets old and dim-sighted.

Hence Dimsightedness.

Hence Dimms'gnedness.

1662 Hereamoil. Wks. (1716) I. 278 It may seem cross to us .. through our short and dimsightedness. 1822-56

DE Quincer Confess. (1862) 190 If a veil interposes between the dim-sightedness of man and bis future calamities.

+ Dimu riate. Chem. Obs. [DI-2 2 a ¶.]

The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a hase.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Badies 228 When we dissolve cinchonina in muriatic acid we always obtain a dinuriate. This is obviously 2 atoms of cinchonina to 1 atom of muriatic acid. muriatic acid.

Dimyary (di miāri), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. I. dimyārius (Dimyāria name of group), f. Gr. δι- twice + μû-s musele (lit. 'monse'): see -ARY 1.]

A. adj. Double-muscled: said of those hivalve molluscs which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also Dimyarian (dimi1co rian)

a. B. sb. A dimyary bivalve.

1835 Topo Cycl. Anal. I. 712/2 Shells which have helonged to dimyary mollusks. 1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 26 The cytherea and other dimyaries. 1866 Tate Brit. Mollusks ii. 18 The freshwater Conchifera are all dimyarian bivalves.

This (dim) A. Formard

Din (din), sb. Forms: 1-5 dyne, 1-7 dyn, 3 dune  $(\ddot{u})$ , 3-7 dine, 3-din (also 4 deone, dene, 3 cune (n), 3-7 cune, 3-cun (also 4 deone, dene, 5-6 dynne, 5-7 dinne, 7 deane, dynn, dinn). [OE. dyne (:-OTent.\*duni-z), and dynn, corresp. to ON. dynr din (:-\*dunju-z or \*dunjo-z); f. Germanie root dun: cf. Skr. dhûni roaring, a torrent; also ON. duna fem. 'rushing or thundering noise' (perh. a later formation from the verb). Elsewhere in WGer. only the derived vb. appears: see next.] A loud noise; particularly a continued or resonant sound, which stuns or dis-

see next.] A loud noise; particularly a continued confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the car.

a 1000 Salan 466 (Gr.) Se dyne becom hlud of heofonum.

a 1000 Sala, § Sal. 324 (Gr.) Pret heo domes dæges dyn gehyre. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 117 Do com a dine of heuene. c 1205 Lav. 11574 Per wes swide muchel dune peines per dremden. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 3467 Smoke upreked and mint quaked. Ai was moses one in dis dine. 1340 Handole Pr. Consc. 7427 Als wode men dose. 1 and makes gret dyn. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xxi. 65 The erthe quook. And dede men for pat deon comen oute of deope graues. c 1400 Destr. Troy 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. Il. 281 To vincust thame with litill sturt or dyn. 1589 R. Harvey P. Perc. (1590) 21 A man may stop his eares to hear their dinne. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 1. 11. 371 He... make thee rore, That beasts shall tremble at thy dyn. 1667 Multon P. L. X. 521 Dreadful was the din Of hissing through the Hall. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 509 P.2 The din of squallings, oaths, and cries of beggars. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. iii, Faint, and more faint, its failing din Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn. 1848 Lytton Harveld xi. vi, From the hall. .came the din of tumultuous wassail. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. III. 1 All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din.

b. The subjective impression of a sounding or ringing in the ears. 1787 Cowrer Let. 29 Sept., I have a perpetual din in my head and .. hear nothing aright.

Din, v. Pa. t. and pple. dinned (dind). Forms: I dynnan, dynian, 2 dunen. ien, denie, dinen,

Din, v. Pa. t. and pple. dinned (dind). Forms: Din, v. l'a. t. and pple. dinned (dind). Forms: I dynnan, dynian, 3 dunen, ien, denie, dinen, 4 denen, dennen, donen, 4-6 dyn(n, 5 dunnyn, 4-din. [In I., OE. dynnan, dynian = OS. dunian to give forth a sound, ON. dynja (dundi) to come rumbling down, to gush, pour, MDu. and NRh. dunen, MHG. tünen to roar, rumble, thunder, all:—OTeut. \*dunjan, from root of DIN sb. ON. bad also duna to thunder, rumble:—OTeut. \*dunjan, for II. app. a new formation from the sb.] jan. In II. app. a new formation from the sb.]

jan. In II. app. a new formalion from the sb.]

I. + 1. intr. (In OE. and ME.) To sound, ring with sound, resound. Obs.

Beowntf 1538 (Th.) Sidpat se hearm-scada to Heorute ateah, dryht-sele dynede. c 1205 LAV. 30410 Pa eorde gon to dunien. a 1225 St. Marker. (1866) 20 Pa buthe hit as bah a bunre dunede. a 1300 Cursor M. 1770 (Cott.) Pe erth quok and dind again [v.rr. dinned, dynet, dened]. a 1300 K. Horn 502 Pe fole schok be brunte Pat al be curt gan denie. 1375 Barbour Bruce xvi. 137 To schir colyne sic dusche he gave That he dynnyt on his arsoune. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Helm. MS.) 1b, He uncoupled his houndes and blew his horn, Al the forest dynned of that blast. 1513 Douglas Æneis xi. i. 80 So lowd thair wofull bewaling habundis, That all the palice dynnis and resoundis.

+ b. Of persons: To make a loud noise; to

c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. vii, Than dynnyt the duergh, in angir and yre, With raris, quhil the rude hall reirdit agane.

II. 2. trans. To assail with din or wearying

vociferation. vociferation.

1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. To Rdr., Why should the ears of all the neighborhood be dinn'd.. with the Cackle?

1786 tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 85, I want not to have my ears dinned by him and his dotards.

1855 SINGLETON Virgil.

1. 377 With never-ceasing words On this and that side is the hero dinned.

1872 BLACK Adv. Phaeton xix. 265 The deafening causeway that had dinned our ears for days past. 3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so

3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary, to repeat ad nauseam; esp. in phr. to din (something) into (some one's) ears.

1744 Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. u. 32 This hath often been dinned in my ears.

1830 Scott Demond. vii. 218 Horrors which were dinned into their ears all day.

a 1839 Praed Poems (1864) 11. 272 My own and other people's cares Are dinned incessant in my ears.

1842 S. Lover Handy Andy i, The head man had been dinning his instructions into him.

1877 BLACK Green Past. xxxix.

1885 35 It was the one word Gazette that kept dinning itself into his ears.

4. intr. To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise.

4. intr. To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise.

1704 Wordsw. Guilt & Sorrow xlvi, The hag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor. 1820 W. leving Sketch Bk. 1. 63. His wife kept continually dinning in his ears about his idleness. 1831 J. Wilson Unimore vi. 13 Steep water-falls, for ever musical, Keep dinning on. 1895 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) III. 228, I am perplexed when I hear the voices of Thrasymachus and myriads of others dinning in my ears.

Din, dial. form of Dun a.

In Dinardayie (dinanta). [Fr.: f. Dinard.

| Dinanderie (dinanderi). [Fr.; f. Dinant, formerly Dinand, a town of Belgium, on the Mcuse, wherein copper kettles, etc., are made (Cotgr. 1611); so F. dinandier a copper-smith or brazier.] Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly made at Dinant; extended in recent times to the brass-work of the Levant and India.

1863 Kirk Chas. Bold I. viii. 343 Kitchen utensils. which under the name of Dinanderie were known to housewives throughout Europe, being regularly exported not only to France and Germany, but to England, Spain, and other

Dinar dīnāu). Also 7 dina, dyna, denier, 8 denaer, 9 denaur, dínár, dīnār. [Arab. and Pers. دينار dīnār, a. late Gr. δηνάριον, a. L. dēnārius : see Denarius.] A name given to various oriental coins: applied anciently to a gold coin, corresponding to the Byzantine denarius auri, or crown of gold, and to the gold mohr of later times; afterwards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee; in modern Persia a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a tomaun (now

ginary coin, of which 10,000 make a tomaun (now about 7s. 6d., but in 1677 = £3. 6s. 8d., Yule).

1634 Sir T. Herbeat Trav. 41 The usuall Coine ... within the Moguls Territories are Pice, Mammoodees, Rowpees, and Dynaes. 1638 Pid. (ed. 2) 38 The Dina is gold worth thirty shillings. 1668 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 407 And too Deniers one Mamoody. And 20 Pise one Shahee: Both which are Nominal, not Real. 1753 Hanway Trav. (1762) 1. v. lxiv. 292 The toman, listie, and denaer are imaginary. Ibid. 293 We always computed the mildenaer or 1000 denaers, equal to an english crown of 5s. Ibid. 294 The silversmiths commonly make use of pieces of money instead of weights, especially sisid denaers of 14 muscal in weight. 1815 Elphinstone Acc. Caubul (1842) 1. 391 thowas, the common pay of a labourer is one hundred denaurs (about fourpence half-penny) a-day, with food. 1841 — Ilist. Ind. 11. 67, 2000 dinars were given to him 'to pay for his washing'. 1850 W. laving Mahomet xxxiii. (1853) 172 An annual tribute of three thousand dinars or crowns of gold. 1883 C. J. Wills Mod. Persia 63 note. The merchant-class, too, use the dinar, an imaginary coin. .. one thousand dinars make a keran, so one dinar is the 160 of 9d.

1 Dinarchy. Obs. rare—0. [a. obs. F. dinarchie † Dinarchy. Obs. rare—0. [a. obs. F. dinarchie (Colgr.), f. din- improp. for Di-2 (after bi-, bin-) + Gr. dρχή rule.]
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dinarchy, the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes. 1721 Balley, Dinarchy, a Government by two.

Dinast-: see DYNAST.

Dinast-: see DYNAST-.

Dinder. dial. [app. a modification of dener, dinneere, early forms of DENIER.] A local term for the denarii or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements, esp. at Wroxeter in Shropshire.

1778 Eng. Gazetter (ed. 2) s.v. Roxester, Peasants, often plough up coins, called Dinders, that prove its antiquity. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dinders, small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter, Salop. Spelt dynders by Kennett. 1859 All Year Romal No. 3, 55 The dullest ploughboy working here.. picks up denarii, and calls them dinders. 1873 C. W. KING Early Chr. Kumism. 256 The clay disks, variously impressed, often found amongst Roman remains in this country, popularly called dinders.

Dindge, var. of DINGE 5b, and v.

Dindle (dind'l, din'l), v. Chiefly (now only)

**Dindge**, var. of Dinge sb. and v. **Dindle** (dind'!, din'!), v. Chiefly (now only)
Sc. and north. dial. In 5-6 dyn(d)le, 9 dinn'le,
dinnel, dinle. [Derivation obscure; probably
more or less onomatopæic: cf. dingle, tingle, and
tinkle; also Du. tintelen to ring, and to tickle, to
prick or sting lightly, Flem. tinghelen to sting
as a nettle (Kilian); also F. tintillant, tinging,

ringing, tingling, tintoner to ting often, to glow, tingle, dingle (Cotgr.); in which there is a similar association of the vibration of sound with the thrill of feeling.]

1. intr. To tinkle; to ring or make a noise that

1, intr. To tinkle; to ring or make a noise that thrills and causes vibration.

1440 Promp. Parv. 121/2 Dyndelyn, tinnio. 1808 MANNE Siller Gun 1. 115 Wi' that, the dinlin drums rebound. 1827 Tennant Papistry Storm'd 5 Dinnelin Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou (two Cannons) Begond wi' ane terrific blatter At the great steeple's found to batter. 1893 STEVENSON Catriona 155 'The voice of him was like a solan's, and dinnle'd in folks' lugs.

b. trans. To thrill or cause to vibrate with

sound.

sound.

(To dindle the sky=to make the welkin ring.)

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. xiv. 160 Than the Latynis and eyk pepill Troianys The hevynnys dyndlit [1553 dynlyt] with a schowt at anis. 1845 Whistlebinkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. 111. (1890) I. 379 A steeple that dinlit the skye Wi' a clinkin' auld timmer-tongued bell.

2. intr. To be in a state of vibration from some lead goond schools on recruesions to tremble.

loud sound, shock, or percussion; to tremble,

quiver, reel.

loud sound, shock, or percussion; to tremble, quiver, reel.

1470-85 Malory Arthur v. viii, He dyd commaunde hys trompettes to blowe the blody sownes, in suche wyse that the ground trembled and dyndled. 1513 Douglas Æncis vin. iv. 126 The brayis dyndlit [1553 dynlit], and all doun can dusche. 1566 Drant Horace Avij, They made the quaueryng soyle To dindle and to shake again. 1814 Scort Wav. xliv, 'Garring the very stane and lime wa's dinnle wi' his screeching.' 1871 P. H. Waddell. Psalm civ. 32 Wha leuks on the lan', an' it dinnles.

3. intr. To tingle, as with cold or pain.

1483 Cath. Angl. 100/1 To Dindylle, condolere. 1577 Stanyhurst in Holinshed Chron. (1587) 11.26/1 His fingers began to nibble. his ears to dindle, his head to dazzle. 1787 Grose Provinc. Gloss., Dindle, to reel' or stagger from a blow. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., To Dindle or Dinnle, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dinnell, to tingle as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 173 'Young things wi' the reid life dinnling and stending in their members.'

Hence Di'ndling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1578 Lancham Gard. Health 234 Eares ache and dindling, put in the flues of Feuerfewl and stope it in. 1635 D. Dickson Pract. Wks. (1845) 1.87 The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 90 He could after a while feel it... run along his arms to his very fingers ends, with a dindling and pricking as it run along. 1808 [see Dindle v. I.]

Dindle (di'nd'l, di'n'l), sb.1 dial. Also dinnle. [f. Dindle v.] A thrill, a tingle.

1818 Sort Hrt. Will. xxv., 'At the first dinnle o' the

[f. DINDLE v.] A thrill, a tingle.

1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xxy, 'At the first dinnle o' the sentence.' 1858 Mss. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw III. 90 It's something to succeed. even though you do get a dinnle thereby in some corner of your own heart.

Dindle, sb.2 dial. Popular name of various

yellow Composite flowers: see quots.
1787 W. Marshall E. Norfolk Gloss, Dindles, common and corn sowthistles; also the taller hawkweeds.
1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Planton, Dindle...(2) Leontodon Taraxacum. Norf. Suff.

Dindle-dandle, v. [Reduplicated form of DANDLE v., with change of vowel, expressing alternation.

nation.] trans. To dandle or toss up and down,

or to and fro.

OF to and IFO.

£1550 COVERDALE Carrying Christ's Cross x. (ed. 1) 107

Rem. (Parker Soc. 1846) 263 Whether it be semeli that
Chrystes body should be dyndle-danled & vsed, as thei vse it.

Dine (dsin), v. [ME. dine-n, a. F. dine-r, in

OF. disner (digner, disgner) = Pr. disnar, (dirnar,
dinar), It. disinare, desinare, med.L. disnare (from Generally held to be :- late L. type \*disjūnare, for disjejūnāre to breakfast, f. dis- express-

jūnare, for disjejūnāre to breakfast, f. dis- expressing undoing (Dis- 4) + jejūnium fast; the intervening stages being disj'nar, disnar, disnar.

In this view disner contains the same elements ultimately as F. déjeuner, OF. desjuner to breakfast, Disjune, and owes its greater phonetic reduction (cf. aider:—L. adjūtāre) to its belonging to an earlier period. The shifting of meaning whereby disner ceased to be applied to the first meal of the day, while its form ceased to recall L jējūnium or OF. jeūner, would facilitate the subsequent introduction of desjeūner with the required form and sense.]

1. intr. To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day: to take Dinner

usually taken at or after mid-day; to take DINNER. Const. on or upon (what is eaten), off (a stock or

Const. on or upon (what is eaten), off (a stock or supply).

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 558 [Hii] nolde banne wende a vot, ar hii dinede bere. c1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 3830 For my wil es with tham to dine. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Pol. 105 Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, gowe! c 1430 Stans Puer 64 in Babeel Bk. (1868) 31 And where-so-enere bon be to digne or to suppe, Of gentilnes take salt with bit knyl. 1526-34 Thomale John xxi. 12 Jesus Sayde vnto them: come and dyne [Wyclif, et 2e; Rev. Vers. break your fast]. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon Ixii. 217 They rose & herd masse, & dynid. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. ix. 35 His raw-bone cheekes. Were shronke into his lawes, as he did never dine. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. Iv. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 104 Ft. Jenny sent me Word she would come and dine with me. 1782 Cowrer Giffin 195 All the world would stare, If wife should dine at Edmonton, And I should dine at Ware. 1817 Byron Seppoxilii, I also like to dine on becaficas. 1847-4 Emrson Ess. Heroism Wks. (Bohn). 1. 106 A great man scarcely knows how he dines for] how he dresses, 1836 Besant Childr. Gibeon 1. x, Malenda dines off cold tea and bread.

b. Phrases. To dine forth or out: to dine away from home. To dine with Duke Humphrey: to go dinnerless.

from home. To dine with Duke Humphrey: to go dinnerless.

Of this phrase the origin is not altogether clear. In the 17th c. it was associated with Old St. Paul's, London, and said of those who, while others were dining, passed their time walking in that place, or sitting in 'the chair of Duke Humphrey', or 'at Duke Humphrey' table'. According to Stowe, the monument of Sir John Beauchamp there was 'by ignorant people misnamed to be' that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV (who was really buried at St. Albans). Nares says an (adjacent) part of the church was termed Duke Humphrey's Walk. (A different origin is however given by Fuller.) The equivalent phrase in Edinburgh appears to have been 'To dine with St. Giles's Church): see quot. 1680, and Irving Hist. Se. Poetry 579.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. II. ii. 211 If any aske you for your Master, Say he dines forth. 1592 G. Hanvey Four Lett. (Nares s. v. Duke Humphrey). To seek his dinner in Ponles with duke Humphrey. 1599 Br. Hall Sat. III. vii. 6 Trow'st thou where he din'd to day? In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray.] 1604 Penniless Parl, Threal-bare Poets (Farmer), Let me dine twice a week at Duke Humphry's table. 11633 Rowley Match at Midn. II. in Hall. Dodsley XIII. 31 Are they none of Duke Humphreys furies? Do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner? 1639 Mayne City Match III. iii. Ibid. XIII. 264 Vour penurious father, who was wont To walk his dinner out in Pauls. Yes, he was there As constant as Duke Humphrey. Inote to the hear of duke Humphrey. oamely, reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's churchyard. a 1661 — Worthies, London (198), After the death of Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms-inen were at a losse for a meal's meat), this proverb did alter its copy; to dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless. 1680 Fa. Sempill. Banishm. Powerby 87, I din'd with saints and noblemen, Even sweet St. Giles and the Earl of Murray. 1748 Shollett Rod. Rand. U. (Farmer), My mistress and her mother must ha

c1386 Sir Fernmb. 1277 397 ous sum what to dyne. c1386 Chaucea Sompn. T. 129 'Now, maister', quod the wyf, 'What wil ye dine?' 1470-85 Matow Arthur xvi. viii, She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne.

3. To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner; to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining

purposes.

1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles III. 60 The dewe damedineth hem.. And flostrith hem florthe till they file kunne.
1633 Rowley Match at Midn. II. i. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII.
28 As much bread..as would dine a sparrow. a 1714 Ml.
Herry W. 1835) 11. 674 He often dined the minister that preached. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxvi, An oaken table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. 1840 Leven H. Lorrequer i, We..were dined by the citizens of Cork. 1876 G. Mereotth Beauch. Career II. xi. 197 The way to manage your Englishman .. is to dine him. 1887 Illustr. Lond. News 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dining 118 passengers.

Dine (doin), sb. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dine v.] The act of dining; dinner.
1400 Rom. Rose 6502 They ben so pore.. They myght

The act of dining; dinner.

100 Rom. Rose 6502 They ben so pore.. They myght not oonly syeve me a dyne. 1560 Rolland Crt. Venus 1v. 631 That thay to thair dine said dres thame haistelie. 1793 Burns Auld Lang Syne iii, We twa hae paidlet i' the burn, Frac mornin sun till dine. 1a 1800 Fair Annie & Sweet Willie xiii. in Child Ballads (1885) III. lxxiii. 194/1 When ye come to Annie's bower, She will be at her dine.

Diner (doi nat). [f. Dine v. + ER.]

1. One who dines; a dinner-guest.

1815 L. Hunt Feast of Poets 8 The diners and barmaids all crowded to know him. 1851 Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt.

13, After the regular diners had retired. 1881 Harper's Mag. LXIII. 218 Dinners are far fewer than formerly, and the diners are chosen rather more exclusively.

13. Dinner-out: one who is in the habit of dining from home; esp. one who cultivates the

dining from home; esp, one who cultivates the qualities which make him an eligible guest at

dinner-tables.

dinner-tables.

1807-8 Syo. Smith Plymley's Lett. Wks. 1859 II. 162/1
He is. a diner out of the highest lustre. 1834 Byron Juan
xvi. kxxii, A brilliant diner out, though but a cirate. 1856
Mas. Browning Aur. Leigh IV. Poems 1890 VI. 154 A
liberal landlord, graceful diner-out. 1862 Fraser's Mag.
July 46 He was also a bon-vivant, a 'diner-out' and a
story-teller, and a man of convival habits.

2. U. S. A railway dining car.
1890 Commercial Gaz. (Cincinnati) 29 June, One coach,
the chaircar, sleeper and diner. overturned. 1894 Columbus
(Ohio) Dispatch 3 Jan., A new dining car which.. is the
first diner.. built by that company.

Diner(e. obs. forms of DINNER.

Diner(e, obs. forms of DINNER.

| Dinero (dinēro). [Sp. dinero penny, coin, money:-L. dēnārius: cf. Denier.] a. 'A money of account in Alicante, the twelfth part of a sueldo' (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858). b. A Peruvian coin, one tenth of the sol, equivalent to about 4d.

1835 P. Kelly Univ. Cambist i, 5 Each Sueldo being divided into 12 Dineros, 1868 Sevo Bullion 147 The Spanish Assay Mark is .. 12 dineros of 24 grains .. for Silver.

† Dines. Obs. [?a corruption of DIGNESSE.] In phr. By God's dines, by God's dignity or honon:

1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 8: Giue me good words, or, by God's dines Ile buckle ye for all your birdspit. Ibid. 102 Ile fight with the next man I meet . by Gods dines. 1605 Tryall Chev. 11. i, Gods dynes, I am an Onyon if I had not rather [etc.].
† Dine tic, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δινητ-όs whirled round (f. δινέ-ειν to spin round; cf. δίνος whirling, rotation) + -IC.] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory.

rotation; rotatory.

1668 GLANVILL Plus Ultra x, 72 Of the Spots and Dinettick motion of the Sun.

tick motion of the San.

† Dine tical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + AL] = prec.
1646 Sta T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. vi. v. 294 The Sun...hath
also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles.
1654 Power Exp. Philos. III. 168 This great Argument
against the Dinetical Motion of the Earth. 1691 Ray
Creation (1714) 193 A spherical figure is most commodious
for dinetical motion or revolution upon its own Axis.

Dinful (dinful), a. [f. Din 5b.+-Full.] Full
of din or resonant noise; noisy.
1877 Blackie Wise Man 3r The trumpet-tongued exploits
of dinful war. 1889 A. T. PASK Eyes Thance 73 The
gong is beaten at quick intervals, but even that dinful
sound is not sufficient to keep one awake.

Ding (din), v. arch. or dial. Also 4-6 dyng(e.

sound is not sufficient to keep one awake.

Ding (din), v. arch. or dial. Also 4-6 dyng(e. Pa. t. sing. 4- dang (5- north.), 3-5 dong, 3-4 dannge, 4-5 dange, 7 dung; pl. 4-5 dungen (-yn), dongen, 5-6 dong(e, 6-7 dung; also 4-5 dange, 4- (5- north.) dang; 4 (south.) dynged, 6 ding'd, dingde, 6-7 danged. Pa. pple. 3-6 dungen (-yn, -in), 5 dwngyn, doungene, 4-5 dongen (-yn, -un), 6- Sc. dung (6-7 doung, 6 donge); also 6-7 (south.) dingd, ding'd. [Frequent from the end of the 13th c. (in later use chiefly northern), but not recorded in OE. Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. dengja to hammer, to whet a scythe, Sw. dänga to bang, thnmp, knock hard, Da. dænge Sw. dänga to bang, thnmp, knock hard, Da. dænge to bang, beat. In Norse it is a weak verb, and the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c. is Sc. or north. dial., may be on the analogy of sing,

is Sc. or north. dial., may be on the analogy of sing, fling, etc.: cf. Bring.]
† 1. intr. (or absol.) To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump. Obs. (or ? north. dial.)
a 1300 Cursor M. 19356 (Edin.) Pan wip suaipis bai paim suang, and gremli on pair corsis dange. c 1300 Havelok 2329
be gleynen on be tabour dinge. 13.. Coer de L. 5270 Kyng
Richard took his ax ful strong, And on the Sarezyn he
dong. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xvii. 179 Noper peter be
porter ne paul with his fauchon, That wolde defende me
heuene dore dynge ich neuere so late. 15.. Merry Jest
Mylner Abyngton 133 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 105 With two
staues in the stoure They dange thereon, whyles they
myght donre. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xix, That Harry
Smith's head was as hard as his stithy, and a haill clan of
Highlandmen dinging at him?
2. trans. To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows;
to thrash, flog. To ding to death: to kill by re-

Highlandmen dinging at him?

2. trans. To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. To ding to death: to kill by repeated blows. (Now dial., chiefly Sc. or north.) c 1300 Havelok 215 The king .. ofte dede him sore swinge, And wit hondes smerte dinge. bid. 227 Thanne he hauede ben. ofte dungen. c 1325 Metr. Hom. (1862) 71 Thai. .. dange hym that hys body blede. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 38 He bat knowip his lordis wille, & maad him not redy to do per after, schal be dongun wip mani dingings. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2135 Dyng hom to deth er any dyn ryse. c 1400 Yevaine & Gaw. 3167 With his tayl the ertb he dang. a 1529 Skelton Now sing we, &c. 17 Behold my body, how Jewes it donge with .. scourges strong. 1533 Bellenoen Livy 11. (1822) 115 He dang his hors with the spurris. 1549 Compt. Scot. xvii. 151 He (the horse) vas put in ane cart to drug and drau, quhar be vas euyl dung & broddit. 1563-7 Buchanns Reform. St. Andros Wis. (1892) 11 Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding thair disciples. 1647 H. More Song of Soul 11. iii. 11. xxv., The rider fercely dings His horse with iron heel. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 14 To Ding, to Beat. 1862 Histor Prov. Scot. 88 He's sairest dung that's paid wi his ain wand. 1870 Ramsay Remin. v. 146 Let ae deil ding anither. Mod. Suffolk collog. Say that again, and I'll ding you in the head.

† D. To crush with a blow, smash. Obs. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 104, [1] wil kupe on hem my min; & dyngen hem al to douste. 1853 Stansynuss Emei III. (Arb.) 89 Dingd with this squising and massive burthen of Etna.

† C. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent

† c. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent

† C. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent thrust). Sc. Obs.

1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. 1x. xxix. (Jam.), Scho dang hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid. Ibid. xv. ix. (Jam.), He dong hym throw the body with ane swerd afore the alter.

3. fig. To 'beat', overcome, surpass, excel.

[1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxviii. 9 Dungin is the deidly dragon Lucifer.] 1724 Ramsay Teat. Misc. (1733) I. 24. Anld springs wad ding the new. 1814 Scott Wav. Lvi, It dings Balmawhapple out and out. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Ding, to surpass or get the better of a person. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 188 We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. Mod. Bervickshire Prov., Duns dings a'.

4. To knock dash or violently drive (a thing) in

4. To knock, dash, or violently drive (a thing) in some direction, e.g. away, down, in, out, off, over, To ding down, to knock down, thrust down, overthrow, demolish; to ding out, to drive out or

expel by force.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Digten dekenes to debe, dungen doun clerkkes. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter Cant. 504 He dyngis out be deuyl fra be hertis of his seruantis. c 1400 Apol. Loll., 71 If I bigge ageyn be bing bat I ding doun; I mak mesilfe n trespasor. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. xxvii. 36 Bot bai ware dwngyn welle away. 1513

DING.

DOUGLAS \*\*Eneis\*\* x. v. 154 \*\*Manfully ., to wythstand At the cost syde, and dyng thame of the land. \*\*e 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) \*\*Chron. Scol.\*\* (1728) 64 \*\*His Thigh-Bone was dung in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun. \*\*a 1572 \*\*Knox \*\*Hist.\*\* Ref.Wks.\*\* 1846 I. 204 Thei dang the sclattis off if housis.\*\* 1593 \*\*Nashe \*\*Christ's\*\* 7.\*\* 31 a, The bespraying of mens braines donge out against them. \*\*1508 \*\*Marston \*\*Pygmal.\*\* v. 156 \*\*Promethens ... Is ding'd to hell. \*\*1601 \*\*—Pasynil 64 \*\*Kath.\*\* 11.\* 4 Hee dings the pots about. \*\*1600 \*\*B. Jonson \*\*Alch.\*\* v. v. Gur.\*\* Downe with the dore. \*\*Kas.\*\* Slight, ding it open. 1613 \*\*Hayward \*\*Norm. \*\*Kings\*\* 20 \*\*The Duke brand.\*\* ishing his sword ... dung downe his enemies on euery side. \*\*164 \*\*MILTON \*\*Arcop.\*\* (Arb.) 57 \*\*Ready ... to ding the book a coits distance from him. \*\*1645 \*\*RUTHERPORO \*\*Lett.\*\* 357 \*\*That which seemeth to ding out the bottom of your comforts. \*\*1653 \*\*Urquhart \*\*Rabelais\*\* I. xxviii, \*\*He... dang in their teeth into their throat. \*\*1663 \*\*Spalonin \*\*Troub.\*\* Chas.\*\* I, (1820) \*\*24 \*\*They masterfully dang up the onter court gates.\*\* 1676 \*\*Row Contin. \*\*Blair's \*\*Autobiog.\*\* ix. (1848) \*\*145 \*\*Rudders being ... dung off their hinges. \*\*1684 \*\*It, \*

+ 5. intr. (for refl.) To throw oneself with force,

† 5. intr. (for ref.) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive. Obs.

2100 Soudone Bab. 1263 The thai dongen fiste to-geder While the longe day endured. 2140 Hymns Virg. (1867)

122 All they schall to-gedyr drynge, And enerychon to oper dynge. 21470 Henry Wallace 1. 411 On ather side full fast on him thai dange. 1627 Drayron Moon Calf Poems (1748)

182 They. drive at him as fast as they could ding.

b. To precipitate or throw oneself down, fall heavily or violently. To ding on: to keep falling heavily as rain, that is this use. associated with

heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with

heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with beating on). (Now only Sc.)

c 1460 Townetey Myst. (Surtees) 141 Greatt dukes downe dynges for his greatt aw, And hym lowtys. 1552 Lynobsay Monarche 1422 Frome the Henin the rane doun dang Fourty dayis and fourty nychtis. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 123 As he headlong topsie turvie dingd downe, He still cri'd 'Mellida!' 1663 Spaloing Troub. Chas. I (1820) 44 Regrat rain, dinging on night and day.

c. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce. To huff and ding: to bounce and swagger. 1674 Ray S. 4 E. C. Words 64 To Ding, to fling. 1680 New Catch in Noxb. Ball. V. 249 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dirt on the Church he flings. 1790 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. To Huff and Ding, to Bounce and Swagger. 1706-7 Farquina Beaux Strat. III. iii, I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipsey dings about like a Fury. 1712 Arbuthur Tohn Bull II, iii, He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left.

6. In imprecations: = Dash v. 11. dial.

little we have left.

6. In imprecations: = Dash v. II. dial.

1822 Scart Nigel xxvii, Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste. a 1860 Maj. Yours Courtsh. (Bartlett), You know it's a dinged long ride from Pineville. 1861 GEO. ELIOT Silas M. 85 Ding me if I remember a sample to match her. 1879 Tourcee Fool's Err. (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals. 183. C. F. Smith in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc. 47 Ding and dinged, moderate forms of an oath. peculiar to the South.

7. Slang or Cant: (see quot.).

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Ding, to throw, or throw away. To ding a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

8. Arch. To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and

thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A. Beazeley in Let. 21 Nov., An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word Dinging told me the verb is in living technical use. 1894 [see below].

Hence Dinging vbl. sb.

a1340 Hampole Psalter exxii. 3 Pathed elyuer vs of all temptacionn & dyngynge. 1340 — Pr. Consc. 7010 Dyngyng of devels with hamers glowand. c1400 [see 2]. 1611.

Cotten. Enfonsure, a beating or dinging. 1894 Laxton's Price Book 49. Dinging (a coat of thick lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer).

Ding (din), n. 2 Technic. But in use confounded

points afterwards struck with a jointer)'. **Ding** (din), v.<sup>2</sup> [Echoic. But in use confounded with Dino v.<sup>1</sup> and Din v.]

1. intr. To sound as metal when heavily struck; to make a heavy ringing sound.

1820 SHELLEY Edipus 1. 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber 1 rung her. 1848 Dickens Dombey ix, Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long. 1871 Daily News 20 Jan., The bellow of the bombardment. has been dinging in our ears.

2. intr. To speed with measuring rejection of the structure of the structure

2. intr. To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf.

DIN v. 1582 in Calderwood Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 658 To ding continuallie in his eares, and to perswade him to thinke his raigne unsure, wanting his mothers benediction. 1847-88 HALLMELL, Ding, to taunt; to reprove. 1887 MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., s.v., The Missis as bin dingin at me.. about Bessey knittin the Maister a stockin in a day. 1882 in W. Worcestersh. Cl.

To ding into the ears, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with DING v. I and DIN v.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. IV. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eiris and myndes of all. 1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq. II. iii, If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. 1853 THACKERAY in Four C. Exg. Lett. 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-prond English.. that there are some folks as good as they in America. 1879 BROWNING Nod Bratts 227 What else does Hopeful ding Into the deafest ear except—hope, hope's the thing?

Hence **Dinging** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

18ao W. Isving Sketch-bk., Boar's Head Tavern (1887)
139 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dust-

**Ding** (din), sb.1 dial, [f. Ding v.1] The act of dinging; a. a knock, a smart slap; b. a vio-

ent thrust, push, or driving.

a 1825 Foray Voc. E. Anglia, Ding, a smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Ding, a blow or thrust; the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust.

Ding, sb.2 and adv. The stem of DING v.2, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or with

or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp. when repeated.

1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. v. iii. 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M. G. Lewis Tales of Wonder, Grim White Woman xxiii, 'Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding! Hark! hark! in the air how the castle-bells ring! 1808 Mayne Siller Gun iv. 142 Ding, ding, ding, dang, the bells ring in. a 1845 Hoop To Van.xhall 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell 1—ding-dingle. 1850 Cafeen Ball. § Songs 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly.

¶ Confounded with Din 5b.

1240 L. Ray Hist. Reb. (1752) 283 The noisy ding of the

1749 J. Rav Hist. Reb. (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water. 1868 DORAN Saints & Sin. I. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded.. with the ding of politics. † **Ding**, sb.3 Obs. Also dinge. Some kind of household vessel.

1594 Inv. in Archael. XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iiij. 1624 Ibid. 150 One trunck, one ding,

Ding, Sc. var. Dione a. Obs. worthy.

† **Ding-ding**, Obs. Also ding-dong. An expression of endearment.

expression of codcarment.

1564 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest (1888) or He goeth a woyng, my dyng, dyng; and if he spedeth, my dearlyng, what getteth he, my swetyng? 160a WITHALS Dict. 6: My ding-ding, my darling. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. Philaster v. iv, Let Philaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of dear indentures, kings of clubs.

Ding-dong (dindern), adv., so. and a. [Echoic.]

A. adv., or without grammatical construction.

1. An imitation of the sound of a bell.

C156 T. Rychasops Micaganus in Collier Hist. Dram.

1. An imitation of the sound of a bell.

c 1560 T. RYCHAROES Misogonus in Collier Hist. Dram.

Poetry (1879) II. 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the]

saunce bell goe ding dong. 1610 Shars. Temp. 1. ii. 403

Full fadom fine thy Father lies. Sea-Nimphs hourly ring
his knell. (Burthen: ding dong) Harke now I heare them,
ding-dong bell. 1675 Dryden Mistaken Husb. 1. ii, The
Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding dong. 1844 Dickens
Christm. Carol v, Clash, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell.
Bell, dong, ding. a 1882 Rossetti Wks. (1890) II. 343 And
bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good
earnest, with a will.

1672 R. Willo Poet. Licen. 29 Their learned men will
write Ding-dong. 1680 Otway Cains Marins III. ii, They
are at it ding dong. 1719 D'Ureve Pills (1872) VI. 367 We
rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir.
1845 Miss Mitpool in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 207,
1 shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk., Ding-dong, in good earnest,
with a will .. We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs.

B. 5h.

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound;

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound. c 1560 T. Rychardes Misogonus in Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry (1879) 11. 375; [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own hose to give them as a reward to Cacurgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses'.] 1611 Coter., Dindan, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells. 1709 Brit. Apollo 11. No. 03. /2 Her Sing-Songs. sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs. a 1845 Hooo Pair'd not Match'd ix, If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it. 1854 Emerson Lett. δ Soc. Aims, Potl. δ Imag. Wks. (Bohn) 111. 158 Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc.'? Ibid. 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or harbaric word-jingle.

2. Horology. An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also attrib.

1822 Scott Nigel i, O! St. Dunstan has caught his eye... he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong. 1860 E. B. Denison Clocks δ Watches (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters. Ibid. 171 This may be.. made to indicate half quarters. at about 50 min. past the hour.. the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more.

3. A term of endearment; = DING-DING, q.v.

C. adj. (attrib. use.)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the

C. adj. (attrib. use.)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the

jingle of rime. Ding-dong theory, in Science of Lang., a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain,

the utterance this called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 9 You complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot. 1800 — Devil's Walk 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme. 1872 A. J. Ellis Presid. Addr. to Philol. Sec. to Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed Pook-pook 1 Bouvewout and Ding-dong! Ibid. 13 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name; let us call it symphonesis.

1880 D. ASHER IT. L. Geiger's Hist. Hum. Race 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory.

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously main-

tion of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. Ding-dong race: a

neck-and-neck race.

neck-and-neck race.

1864 Daily Tel. 7 Dec., A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance. 1870 Daily News 7 Dec., Could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? 1879 Pall Mall Budget 17 Oct. 22 To read the .. story of that ding-dong fighting. 1883 W. E. Norris No New Thing 111, xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us. 1883 E. Pennell-Elimhest Cream Leicestersh. 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

tussle between us. 1883 E. Pennell-Elimhirst Cream Leicettersh. 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

3. dial. 'Great, startling, extraordinary.' 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss. s.v., I've gotten a job... the wages bin nothin' very ding-dong.

D. Comb. ding-dong-dorggedly adv. (nonce-wd.), with vigorous and dogged repetition of effort. 1870 Dickens Lett. (1880) 11. 439, I have been most perseveringly and ding-dong-doggedly at work.

Ding-dong, v. [Echoic: cf. prec. sb.]

1. intr. To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also fig. in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition. 1659 Torring, v. [Echoic: cf. prec. sb.]

1. intr. To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also fig. in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition. 1659 Torring, v. I i. iv. i, But hark... the tocsin begins dong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. Iv. i, But hark... the tocsin begins ding-donging. a 1845 Barlan Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang At five... and the last Ding-donged... at half-past. 1890 Daily News 2 Jan. 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song... year by year she 'ding-dongs at the same old ditties'. 1891 G. Merrenth One of our Comp. (1892) 136 You could have hammer-nailed and ding-donged to your heart's content.

2. trans. To assail with constant repetition of words. b. To repeat with mechanical regularity. 1797 T. Park Somnets 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous wife ding-dong in our ears the words.

Dinge (dind3), sb. Also 7 dindge. [See next.]

A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused.

A broadish dint or depression on a surface eaused A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation.

1611 Coter, Bosseline, a bruise, dindge, or dint, in a peece of plate, or mettall.

1844 BAMFORD Life of Radical 42 His hat was napless, with .. dinges on the crown.

1862 Mrs. RIOUELL World in Church xvii. (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge.

1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dinge, an indentation.

1894 Times 27 Oct. 8/1 The paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge anywhere else.

**Dinge**, v. I Also 7 dindge. [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature;

origin uncertain.

Possibly representing an earlier \*denge from ON. dgngja to hammer, bang, beat; see Ding v., and cf. singe from OE. sgngan:—sangjan. But later onomatopæic origin from dint seems also possible.]

trans. To make a broadish hollow or depression

in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint,

bruise, batter.

bruise, batter.

1611 Corga., Bosseler, to dindge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessell of mettall, or in a peece of plate. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Dinge, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow. 1871 Daily News 21 Sept., Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Dinge, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with hinge.)

Hence Dinged (dind3d) ppl. a.; dinged work,

Ilence Dinged (dind3d) ppl. a.; dinged work, reponssé work in metal.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dinged-work, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other.

1885 FITZFATRICK Life T. N. Burke 1. 239 A heavy longtailed coat and n dinged high hat.

Dinge, v.2 dial. or rare colloq. [Belongs to DINOY a.] trans. To make dingy.

1833 LAMB Elia Ser. 11. Amicus Redv., A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which... has been dinged into a true professional sable. 1883 Chamb. Fral. 525 'My cabin is rather dinged 'was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl. 1891 Rulland Gloss., s.v., It dinges (or ?dingies) my hands sitting in the house.

Dinged ppl. a.!: see DINO v.! 6.

Dinged (dind3d), ppl. a.2: see DINGE v.!

Dingee. nonce-wd. [f. DINGHY: cf. BARGEE.]

One of the crew of a dinghy.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxxiv, I ordered the dingees to be piped away.

† Dinger. Obs. ? = DING sb.3

1833 J. KERE in Weaver Wells Witts (1890) 40, Ij candelstyks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

|| Dinghy, dingey (dingi). Also 9 dingy.

styks of latyn, yj dyngers of pewter.

|| **Dinghy, dingey** (dingi). Also 9 dingy, dingee, dinghee. [a. Hindi dēngī or dīngī small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of dēngā, dōngā, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with h in Eng. is to indicate the hard g.]

1. Originally, a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resemblinger appears and shapes.

bling sometimes a canoe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.

[1794 Rigging & Seamanshif I. 242 Dingas are vessels used at Bombay. and are navigated sometimes by rowing with paddles. They have one mast. which rakes much forward. On the mast is hoisted a sail. resembling a settee-sail.] 1850 T. Williamson E. Ind. Vade Meeum II. 159 (V.) On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies. 1832 Musov Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind. II. 148 A little dinghee, or Ganges wherry. 1835 Burnes Trav. Bokharra (ed. 2) I. 15 We were met by several dingies' full of armed men. 1845 Srocqueler Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 185 Wherries, or dinghees, manned by two rowers and a steersman, are to be found in numbers at all the wharfs. 1851 Great Exhib. Offic. Cat. II. 909 The Dingee or Bum-boat of Bombay, is a small boat, from 12 to 20 feet in length. with a raking mast, and a yard the same length as the boat. Ibid. 910 Cutch Dingee. These vessels are from 30 to 50 feet in length. . some of them are decked wholly, others only abaft the mizen mast, and a small part forward. 1879 F. POLLON Sport Brit. Burnnah I. 19 We set out on our hopeless task in a small dinghy.

2. Hence extended to small rowing-boats used elsewhere: spec. a. 'a small extra boat in men-of-war and merchant ships' (Smyth Sailor's Word-

war and merchant ships' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); also, the boat or 'tender' of a yacht, steam-launch, or similar craft; b. a small pleasure row-ing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair

skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair of sculls, and with or without outriggers.

1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xi, Jump up here and lower down the dingey. 1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. viii. (1879) 169

Mr. Chaffers took the dingey and went up two or three miles further. 1873 Daily News 16 Aug., Credit must. be given to the scullers for even venturing out in their little dingies in such rough water. 1882 NARES Seamanskip (ed. 6) 147 A dingy is. useful for landing the men. 1884 Illustr. Lond. News 20 Sept. 268/3 They had but just time to get into the dinghy, a boat 13 ft. long and 4 ft. wide in which they drifted nearly a thousand miles across the Atlantic. 1885 Act 48-9 Vict. c. 76 \$29 The term 'vessel' shall include any. boat, randan, wherry, skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

3. Comb. dinghy-man.

1878 D. Kemp Yacht & Boat Sailing (1880) 518 Dinghyman. The man who has charge of the dinghy of a yacht, whose duty it is to go ashore on errands.

Dingily (dindzili), adv. [f. Dingy a.+-Ly 2.]

In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

1836 Lit. Souvenir 102 This wainscotting... looks but dingily. 1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 757 Trowsers, dimly and dingily seen through the separation of his swallow-tailed coat... 1837 Hawthorne Twice-told T. (1851) II. xv. 226 Vonder dingily white remnant of a huge snow-bank. + Dingily, adv. 2 Obs. nonce-vod. [?f. DING v.]? Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down.

1855 Philipot Exam. 8 Writ. (Parker) 370 These... do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell.

Dinginess (dindzines). [f. DINGY a. +-NESS.] The quality or condition of being dingy; disagree-able want of brightness or freshness of colouring. 1818 in Tooc. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 208 Something

able want of brightness or freshness of colouring.
1818 in Tooo. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 208 Something
in., the dinginess of mydress.. struck the clerks with reverence. 1867 Trolloge Chron. Barset II. xlv. to A certain
dinginess of appearance is respectable. 1888 Miss Brachon
Fatal Three.ii, There was not even a flower-box to redeem
the dinginess of the outlook.

Dingle (ding'I), sb. [Of uncertain origin. A
single example meaning 'deep hollow, abyss'
is known in 13th c.; otherwise, the word appears to have been only in dialectal use till the
17th c., when it becam to appear in literature. In 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In the same sense *dimble* is known from the 16th c. Dimble and dingle might he phonetic doublets: cf. cramble and crangle.] A deep dell or hollow; now usually applied (app. after Milton) to one that is closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, according to Ray and in mod. Yorkshire dialect, the name of a deep narrow cleft between hills.

of a deep narrow cleft between hills.

a1240 Sowles Warde in Cott. Hom. 263 His runes ant his domes be derne beed ant deopre ben eni sea dingle [=abyss of the sea: cf. Ps. xxxv. 6 Vnig. Judicia tua abyssus multa]. 1630 Drayton Muses Elizium ii. 29 In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore.. They cumbated the tusky Boare. 1634 Millton Comus 311, I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1636 James Iter Lane. 357 Amongst y\* Dingles and y\* Apennines. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 14 Dingle, a small clough or valley between two steep hills. 1757 Dyea Fleece 1. 134 Dingles and dells, by lofty fir embow'rd. 1796 Souther Occas. Pieces v. Poems II. 126 Seek some sequestered dingle's coolest shade. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. i. 12 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell, And solitary heath, the signal knew. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Dingle, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills.

Hence Dingly a., abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

rence **Diagly** a., abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

1841 Horoson Hist. Northmbld. II. III. 393/2 Stone-croft hurn. .joins the dingly channel of the brook.

1855 Chamb. Trnt. III. 260 Sweet dingly dells and bosky bowers. **Dingle** (dingl), v. [In sense 1 app. dim. of DING v.2: cf. tingle, jingle. But in the other senses mixed up with dindle and tingle.]

1. intr. To ring as a bell, or glass; to tinkle, jingle. Hence Dingling vbl. sb.

1827 Pare Poems (1865) II. 220 Thus north and south, and east and west, The chimes of Hymen dingle. 1849

Knife & Fork 16 Amid the dingling of glasses.

+ 2. intr. To ring or tingle, as the ears with sound.

1853-80 Baret Akv. D 750 Dingle or dindle: mine eares ring, or dingle, tiniunt aures.

3. intr. and trans. To tingle (with cold, a blow,

1854 R. H. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. & Art (1862) 18 If its particles happen to be set a-vibrating by a sharp dingling blow. 1877 N. IV. Linc. Gloss., Dingle, to tingle. 1've nettled mysen, an' my fingers dingles unberable. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v., My arm begins to dingle and feel queer.

4. intr. To vibrate with sound; = DINDLE v. 2.
1833 Scott Wav. xliv, 'Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's dingle wi' his screeching.' [So later edd.; original vid., 1814, had dinnle, the Scotch form of DINOLE.]

Dingle-bird. [f. DINGLE v. 1] The bell-bird

of Australia, Myaatha melanophrys.

1870 Wilson Austral. Songs 30 The bell-like chimings of the distant dingle-bird.

1883 HARPUR Poems 78, I... list the tinkling of the dingle-bird.

Dingle-dangle (ding'l,dæng'l), adv., sb.1, and a. [redupl. f. Dangle. Cf. Icel. and Sw. dingla to dangle, Da. dingle to dangle, to bob.]

A. adv. In a dangling manner; hanging loosely.

1508 FLoato, Spendolone, dingle-dangle, dangling downe.
1611 Cotor, Triballer. to goe dingle dangle, wig wag.
1795 Warron Notes on Millon (T.), By dingle. he understands boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of

B. sb. A dangling or swinging to and fro;

C add Hangling or swinging to and iro; concr. a dangling appendage.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf. II. 240 With as many Bohs and other Dingle-Dangles hanging at every one of these. 1702 VANERUGH False Friend II. i, He'll be hanged: and then what becomes of thee?. Why, the honour to a dingle-dangle by him. 1855 CAPT. CHAMBER YOUTH.

France, etc. 1. xi. 173 Rustic beauties, who. adorned their hair with silver skewers and with dingle-dangles.

C. adj. Hanging loosely and moving to and fro; swinging, dangling.

a 1693 URQUHART Rabelais III. 11 (Jam.) This dingle-dangle wanging of my tub. 1746 Brit. Mag. 294 This dingle dangle Figure of Gallantry that capers next.

So Di'ngle-da'ngle v., to hang loosely dangling or swinging to and fro.

1632 Sherwood, To dingle-dangle, triballer. 1708 Wilson, etc. tr. Petronius Arbiter 46 Purple Tassels and Fringes dingle dangle about it. 1860 Lonsdale Gloss., Dingle-dangle, to dangle loosely.. said of pendulous or swinging objects.

Dingle-dangle, sb.2 rare-1. [f. Ding-Dong: cf. DINGLE v.] A dingling or ringing of metal.

1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. i. (1737) 2 This dingle dangle with Pans, Kettles, and Basons, the Corybantin Cymbals

So Dingle-dongle v. [after DING-DONG].

1859 CAPERN Bal. & Songs 41 The dinner-bell, the dinner-bell, That dingle dongles through the dell.

Dingne, obs. form of DIGNE a., DINE v.

| Dingo (dingo). [Native Australian name in an obs. dialect of N.S. Wales.

The nearest name in Ridley Kamilaroi is jūnghō in the (now probably extinct) language of George's River; in the extinct Tarnwal of Botany Bay, the name was jūgūng.]

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia,

Canis dingo.

Canis dingo.

1789 Tench Bolany Bay 83 The only domestic animal they [the Aborigines] have is the dog, which in their language is called Dingo.

1790 J. Hunter App. White's Voy. N. S. Wales Wks. 1837 IV. 493 A Dingo, or Dog of New South Wales.

1820 G. Barrington Hist. N. S. Wales xi. 430

The Dog or Dingo barks in a way peculiar to itself.

1852 Munoy Our Antipodes vi. 153 The dingo, warragal, or native dog does not hunt in packs.

1858 Carleton Anstral.

Nights 5 The fierce dingo's hideons eye.

1884 Illustr.

Sydney News 26 Ang. 5/3 The..sundowners..are becoming as rare as the dingoes.

Sydney News 26 Aug. 5/3 The.. sundowners.. are becoming as rare as the dingoes.

† Dingthrift (dinprift). Obs. [f. Ding v.1 + Thrift] A spendthrift, a prodigal.

1567 Drant Horace Sat. i. (R.), Wilte thou therefore, a drunkard be A ding thrift and a knaue? 1579 E. Hake News Powles Churchyarde Eijb, That gallowes should such Dingthrifts recompence. 1624 Sancerson Serm. (1632) 494 The Ding-thrifts proverbe is, Lightly come, lightly goe. 1631 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1633) 196. The spendthrift or dingthrift had spent that money also. attrib. 1597-8 Br. Hall Sat. 1v. v. 59 The ding-thrift heire, his shift-got summe mispent.

2. The name of an obsolete game.

1312 in Mem. Ripon 11. 72 Will. Pistor de Rypon.. fuit inventor.. cujusdam ludi pestiferi et a jure reprobatal, qui in vulgari diciur Dyngethryftes. [1887 Academy 3 Sept. 147/3.] Hence Dingthrifty a., prodigal, wasteful.

1655 R. Younge Agst. Drunkards 3 What may the many millions of these ding-thrifty dearth-makers consume.

Dingy (dindgi), a. [A recent word of obscure

**Dingy** (dindzi), a. [A recent word of obscure origin: not recognized by Dr. Johnson. Richardson (1837) says 'Dingy and dinginess are common in speech, but not in writing', and gives only quot. 1790 (sense 2). If Pegge's and Ellis's word be the same (which from the ambiguity of the spelling ng is uncertain) it would appear to be a south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made

its way into literary use.

It has been conjectured to be a deriv. of dung, which is favoured by the explanation of sense 1, given by Pegge, and in other dialect glossaries; but the pronunciation should then have been (dinj). Also the early quots. for sense 2 appear to refer solely to colour.]

I dial Dirty

1736 PEGGE Kenticisms, Dingy, dirty. 1749 W. ELLIS Shephera's Guide 351 What we, in Hertfordshire, call tagging a sheep... is cutting ... away, with a pair of shears, the

dingy wool from the hinder parts. 1888 Berksh. Gloss., Dingey ('g' soft), coated with dirt.

2. Of a (disagreeably) dark and dull colour or appearance; formerly applied to a naturally blackish or dusky brown colour; but now usually implying a dirty colour or aspect due to smoke, grime, dust, weathering, or to deficiency of day-light and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory

grink, dust, weathering, of to denetercy of dayselight and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation.

1751 R. LLOVO Progress of Etror xxiii, Black was her [Envy's] chariot, drawn by dragons dire. And land their dingy car on Caledonian plain. 1752 Str. J. Hill. Hist. Anim. 56 (Jod.) The smoaky and dingy black are easily distinguishable in it. 1750 G. Ellis tr. Athelstan's Ode Victory 27 in Spec. Eng. Poetry (T.), On the dingy sea (mistrans). of OE. on dinges (daynges, draiges, dinnes) mere] Over deep waters, Dublin they seek. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 374 The dingy vault, in whose profundity we were lost. 1796 Hull Advertiser 27 Feb. 2/3 The dingy mother [an African woman] rov'd With eager step, and sought her child. 1846 Dissaell Viv. Grey III. vii, Its plumage of a dingy, yellowish white. 1837—9 Hallam Hist. Lit. I. iii. I. \$60. 180 Herds of buffaloes, whose dingy hide. . contrasted with the greyish hne of the Tuscan oxen. 1854 Hawthorne Eng. Note-bis. (1879) I. 358 A dim, dingy morning. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. 1V. 603 Wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. 1866 G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. Xiii. (1878) 268 A great faded room, in which the prevailing colour was a dingy gold. 1877 Black Green Past. XXXV. (1878) 280 His clothes getting dingier... summer by summer. 1884 Manch. Exam. 13 May 5/2 More disagree-able than the dingy weather and unlovely streets without.

1. fig. Shabby, shady in reputation.

1. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes II. 319 Doing me the honour to introduce me by name to several dingy acquaintances. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxi, I know plenty of dingy people; I don't want to know any more.

2. Comb., as dingy-looking adj.; frequently qualifying colours, as dingy-looking adj.; frequently qualifying colours, as dingy white, yellow, etc.

1174 Strange in Phil. Trans. LXV. 40 Angular lapilli. . of a dingy-whitish colour. 1838 T. Beale Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale (1839) 377 A crowd of dingy-looking natives. 1875 W. McLuwantru

Dinic (dimik), a. and sb. rare - o. [f. Gr. δêv-os

whirling + -1c.]

A. adj. Relating to dizziness or vertigo. B. sb. A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also Di'nical a., in same sense.

A medicine used to cure diziniess. Also Di mea.

4., in same sense.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dinica, Medicines against Dizziness.] 1721 Balley, Dinicks, Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head. 184-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol., Dinical, medicines which relieve vertigo. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dinic, of, or belonging to, giddiness. Also, applied to medicines that remove giddiness.

Dining (dairnin), vbl. sb. [f. Dine v. + -1Ng l.]

1. The action of the verb Dine; a dinner.

?a 1400 Arthur 142 Pere was Vrweyn be kynge Of scottes at bat dynynge. 1646 Carshaw Poems 212 Whole days and suns devoured with endless dining. c1815 Jane Austen Persuas. (1833) I. viii. 268 This was but the beginning of other dinings and other meetings. 1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. III. III. III. (1857) II. 227 Dinings with the Girondins. attrib. 1806 Syn. Smith Elent. Sk. Mor. Philos. (1850) 332 Dining and supping virtues. 1831 Carlvie Sart. Res.

1. xi, Dining-out: dining ont of one's own house.

1861 Wilson & Geirie Mem. E. Forbes III. 83 Occasional dinings out and tea-drinkings are recorded. 1877 Tynoall. In Daily News 2 Oct. 2/4 Faraday.. formally renounced dining out.

dining out.
2. Comb. with sense 'used for dining', as diningcap, -hall, -parlour, -place; +dining-bed, the couch on which the Romans reclined at table cont.); dining-car, -carriage, -coach, a railway carriage fitted up for dining on the journey; dining-chamber = DINING-ROOM; dining-table, a table for dining at; spec. a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of en-

a table for dining at; spec. a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of enlargement by the insertion of leaves.

1581 Savile Tacitus' Hist. 1. lxxxii. (1591) 46 Otho standing yoon his \*dining bed... at last. refrained their rage. 1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 94 An infant squib of the inns of court, that hath not half greased his \*dining-cap, or scarce warmed his lawyer's cushion. 1839 Mech. Mag. 5 Jan. 240 (from Baltimore American) All that is wanting now is a \*dining car. Mod. Advt., First and Third Class \*Dining Carriages between London and Glasgow. 1597 Sharss. 2 Hen. IV, n. i. 153 To pawne both my Plate, and the Tapistry of my \*dyning Chambers. at 1625 Fletchea Nice Valour n. i, What a great space there is Betwixt Love's dining-chamber, and his garret! 1890 Times (weekly ed.) 1 Mar. 1/3 A \*dining coach and two passenger coaches were .. forced through the structure. 1761 Mrs. Fr. Sherndan S. Biduthy II. 317 She asked .. why I had not been shewn into the \*dining-parlour. 1836 Miss Mittogo Village Ser. 11. (1863) 348 The dining parlour. might pass for his only sitting room. 1790-1810 Wm. Combe. Devil on a Sticks in Eng. (1817) VI. 258 A \*dining party in high life. 1594 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Sortees 1860) 244 [1n] the Haull, Towe \*dyninge tables. 1875 W. S. HAYWABD Love agst. World 2 He took the seat at the foot of the dining-table. 1802 Daily News 19 Mar. 7/4 A man used to make anything, but now he is asked whether he is a dining-table maker, a sideboard-maker, and so on.

Dining-room (dəiˈniŋ<sub>i</sub>rum). The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny 11, 481 The fashion came up at Rome, that our dames had their beds couered all ouer with silver, yea, and some dining rooms with tables laid with the same 1661 Cowley Prop. Adv. Exp. Prilins., College, A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in. 1681 T. JORON London's Toy in Heath Grocers' Comp. (1869) 441 London's the Dining Room of Christendom. 1708 in Swife's Wks. (1755) 11. 1. 163 She... shows him intu the dining-room. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro' M. 129 The dark-wainscoted dining-room, with its noble fireplace of gigantic dimensions. gigantie dimensions

† **Dining-time**. The time at which people † Dining-time. The time at which people dine, dianer-time; the time occupied with dinner.

2450 Lonelich Grail xil. 391 In the ost it was dyneng tyme, Fore it was ny noon, and passed be pryme.

1633 Fore Tis Pity v. v. Now there's but a dining-time Twixt us and our confusion.

1679 Shadwell. True Wildow 1.

Wks. 1720 III. 121 Let's take the air, and while away a dining-time.

**Dinite** (doirnoit). Min. [Named 1852 after Prof. Dini.] A yellowish fossil resin found in the

lignite of Lunigiana in Tuscany.

1854 DANA Min. 475 Deposits large crystals of the dinite. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 334.

Dinitro- (doinoi tro-). Chem. (Before a vowel

dinitr-). [f. Di<sup>2</sup> + Nitro-.]

1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO<sub>2</sub> taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as dinitrobenzene C<sub>6</sub>II<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dinitrophenol C<sub>6</sub>II<sub>4</sub> (NO.).O.

(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O.

1869 Roscor Elem. Chem. 409 We also know a solid substance called di-nitro-henzul. 1873 Forenes' Chem. (ed. 11)
760 Dinitrobenzene is produced by warming benzene with a mixture of nitric and suplinric acids. 1894 Pall Mall G. 17 Oct. 7/2 Aniline colours which are positively poisonous are picric acid and its salts. dinitro-cresol, and aurantia.

2. Dinitro-ce-llulose, a substance C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

Os, analogous to gun-cotton (trinitro-cellulose) produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and produced by the action of a mixture of infine and sulphuric acids on cotton, whereby two of the hydrogen atoms in the cellulose  $C_0H_{10}O_5$  are replaced by  $NO_2$ . Also called *soluble pyroxylin*; its solution in ether and alcohol forms Collodion.

Dink (dink), a. Sc. and north. dial. [Origin.

Dink (dink), a. Sc. and north. dial. [Origin unknown.] Finely dressed, decked out; trim.

1508 Dunhar Tua Martit Wem. 377 Him that dressit me so dink. Ia 1550 Freiris of Bervoik 55 (Dunhar's Poems (1833) 287) Ane fair blyth wyf he had, of ony ane, Bot scho wes sumthing dynk and dengerous. 1724 RAMSAV Teat. Misc. (1733) 11. 200 As dink as a lady. a 1795 Burns 'My Lady's Govun', My lady's dink, my hady's drest, The flower and fancy o'the west. 1821 Scort Kenilau. xxv, The mechanic, in his leather apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress. 1891 F. O. Morris in Morn. Post 25 July 3/6 The pied wagtail, running about so nimbly, dink and dainty, over the lawn.

Hence Dinkly adv.

1788 R. Galloway Poems 162 (Jam.) They stand sae dinkly.

1788 R. Galloway Poems 163 (Jam.) They stand sae dinkly, rank and file. 1871 P. 11. WADDELL Psalm exix. 32.

Dink, v. Sc. [f. Dink a.] trans. To dress finely, to deck.
1811 A. Scott Poems 132 (Jam.) In braw leather boots...
I dink me. 1820 Scott Abbot xx, I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames.

Dinmont (dimmont). Sc. and north, dial. Forms: 5 dymmond, 6 dilmond, dynmonthe, odinman, dinment, dinment, dinmond, dynmont, 6- dinmont. [Etymology obscure: the second syllable looks like 'month' as in towmont twelvemonth, but the first is unexplained.] The name given in Scotland, and the Border counties of England, to a wether between the first and

ties of England, to a wether between the first and second shearing.

1424 Sc. Acts Yas. 1 (1814) 4 (Jam.) Item, Gymmer, Dynmont, or Gaitis, ilk ane to xiid.

1494 Act. Dom. Conc. 353 (Jam.) Vij\*\* of gymmeris and dynmondis.

1542 Wills 4 (Jam.) Vij\*\* of gymmeris and dynmondis.

1542 Wills 6 (Jam.) Vij\*\* of gymmeris and dynmondis.

1543 Conrpl. Scot. vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit. gylmyrs and dilmondis.

1584 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 18 Item at Shandforthe a weather, a yowe, a dinmont, and ij lams.

1791-2 Statist.

1842 Scorr Wax. xi, Killancureit talked .. of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dimonts.

1893 Northumbit. Gloss. 236 A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year, a dimont if it be a male sheep, and a gimmer if an ewe.

Dinna, Sc. for do not: see Do v.

Dinnage, obs. f. Dunnage, material used for

Dinnage, obs. f. Dunnage, material used for packing on shipboard.

Dinned (dind), ppl. a. rare. [f. DIN v. + ·ED l.]

Assailed or disturbed with din: see DIN v.

1820 KEATS Hyperion 11. 128 When other harmonies...
Leave the dinn'd air vibrating silverly.

Dinnel(l, Sc. form of DINDLE v.

Dinner (dimai), sb. Forms: 3-6 diner, dyner, 4-5 dinere, dener, 4-7 dynere, 5 dynnere, dyneer, 6 denere, dynar, dynnor, dynner (Sc. dennar, denner), 6- dinner. [ME. diner, a. F. diner (11th c. in Hatz. Darm.), subst. use of pres. inf. diner to DINE.]

1. The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by the majority of people, about the middle of the day (cf. Ger. Mittagsessen), but now, by the professional and fashionable classes, usually Vol. III.

in the evening; particularly, a formally arranged meal of various courses; a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event. meal of various courses; a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 558 Pulke to diners deluol were, alas? a 1300 Cursor M. 3508 His fader. Of the fed wit gode dinere. 1303 Lanci. P. Pl. C. v., 28 Theiwolde don for a dyner. More ban for oure lordes tone. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 450 Syttenge with Oswaldus the Kynge at dyner (= in ntensg. 1 a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 26 Whos wiff that obeiethe worst, lete her husbonde paie for the dener. 1553 Ascham in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 14 Dynnor and supper he had me comonlie with him. 1557 W. Towrson in Hakluyt Voy. (1869) 116, I had the Captaine of the towne to dinner. 1563 Win3et Four Scoir Thre Quett, xviii. Wks. 1888 I. 84 Quhy mak 3e 30th communioun afoir dennar, sen our Saliouri institutet His haly sacrament efter suppare? 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 458 As he sate in the house of Simon at Dyner. 1606 Bryskett Civ. Life 97 After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile. 1620 of Simona Dyner, 1606 Bryskett Civ. Life 97 After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile. 1620 Kyensek Via Recta viii. 172 Our vsuall time for dinner. . is nbout eleuen of the clocke. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 111. 372 At eleven Clock this Day, I being them at Dinner in Edmund Hall Buttery. 1718 Lancy M. W. MONTAGU Let. to C'tess. Mar 10 Mar., She gave me a dinner of fifty dishes of meat. 1856 Emeson Eng. Traits, Wks. (Bohn) 11. 50 In an aristocratical country like England, not the Trial by Jury, but the dinner, is the capital institution. + b. To seek his dinner with duke Humphrey: see DINE v. 1 b.

see DINE v. 1 b.

2. attrib. and Comb., as dinner-bag, -book, -club, -company, -course, -doctrine, -dress, -furniture, -giver, -gown, -meal, -napkin, -plate, -room, -tea; dinner-giving, -like adjs.; dinner-hour, the hour at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied by dinner; dinner-pair, the pairing of two members of parliament of opposite parties during the dinner-hour: see PAIR; dinner-party, a party of guests invited to dinner; the social gathering which they compose; dinner-set, a set of plates and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; dinner-table, the table at which dinner is eaten, and round which a party of guests sit; dinner-wagon, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be

dinner-wagon, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be easily moved, for the service of a dining-room.

1885 T. Haruv Mayor Casterbri, His hoe on his shoulder, and his "dinner-bag suspended from it. 1854 W. Waterworth Orig. Anglicanism 134 This contradiction of belief and practice, of prayer-book and "dinner-book, has long been censured.

1836-48 B. D. Walsh Aristoph., Acharmians II. vi, Involved by "dinner-clubs and debts. c 1430 Lyoc. in Turner Dom. Archit. III. 81 The "dynere coursis eke at enery feste. 1649 Mirron Eikon. xix. Wks. (1847) 320; Far holier and wiser men than parasitic preachers; who, without their "dinner-doctrine, know that neither king, law, civil oaths, or religion, was ever established without the parliament. 1865 Dickess Mul. Fr. I. ii, An innocent piece of "dinner-furniture that went upon easy castors. 1864 Burton Scot Abr. I. iii. 109 The one keeps a "dinner-giving house, the other does not. 1891 Truth to Dec. 1240/2 Ecstasies of admiration over a superb "dinner-gown. 1800 Spirit Pub. Journals (1801) IV. 160 Von step to a friend's house on business, near his "dinner-hom. 1892 Pall Mall G. 5 Apr. 3/2 That period of the evening—from seven to ten—which in parliamentary phrase is called the "dinner hour". 1861 Dickers Gt. Expect. xxii, A "dinner-napkin will not go into a tumbler. 1894 Westm. Gas. 24 Apr. 1/3 He frequently secures a "dinner-pair, and manages to get away from the House. at 6,30. 1815 JANE AUSTEN Enuma xvi, Ont of humour at not being able to come. for forty-eight hours without falling in with a "dinner-party. 1833 in Cobbett Run. Rides (1885) I. 344 The 'decanters, the glasses, 'the "dinner-set' of crockery-ware. 1813 Examiner to May 299/2 A. greater number of persons than assemble at a "dinner or a tea-table. 1854 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 162, I am to have a "dinner-tea with them next Wednesday. 1895 Catal., "Dinner wagons, thresshelf, plain turned pillars, on castors, mahogany, oak or walnut.

Dinner (di'no1), v. [f. Dinner as also d

2. trans. To entertain at dinner; to provide dinner for.

dinner for.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 481 Hogg would have been dinnered to his death. 1826 Examiner 337/1 Before that worthy governor...left the Cape, he was twice dinnered. 1859 Chaowick De Foe vi. 310 Harley dinnered himself into the Speaker's chair. 1859 Grace Stebbins algerawating Sch. girl xxxiv, I'll dinner them and I'll supper them, but if they want rooms... they may go elsewhere.

Hence Di mering vbl. sb.

1748 Richardson Clarissa Wks. 1883 V. 118 To think how I had drawn myself in by my summer-house dinnering. 1837 Q. Rev. 142 Few people are there so bored, as at the grand dinnerings of the London season. 1867 Carlyle Remin. II. 143 Liverpool, with its dinnerings... was not his element.

Dinner-bell. The bell rung to announce dinner; usually, the ordinary bell of the house, hotel, ship, etc., rung at a fixed time; also, a particular bell used for this purpose.

1682 O. N. Boileau's Lutrin IV. 206 For all Agree, no Knell Could more concern them than the Dinner-bell 1782 Phil. Trans. LXXII. 376 Close to the chimney... a dinner-bell hung in a common frame. a 1889 L. Hunr Robin Hood IV. V. The horn was then their dinner-bell rang for the first time. 1887 Speciator 26 Feb. 287/2 The dinner-bell would begin to ring at half-past 5.

**Dinnere tte.** [see -ETTE.] A little dinner; a dinner on a small scale, or for a small party.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* 11. v. 74 He has a luxurious bachelor's first floor in Piccadilly... where he sometimes gives excellent dinnerettes.

Dimnerless, a. [-LESS.] Without dinner;

a 1661 FULLER Worthies, London (1662) 198 To Dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerlesse. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 29. 3/1 Such as walk'd Dinnerless the Streets. C1820 S. Rogers Hady (1839) 201 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face. 1859 Tennyson Idylls, Entil 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless.

dinnerless face. 1856 TENNYSON Idylls, Entil 1083, 1 left your mowers dinnerless.

Dinnerly (dinnali), a. and adv. [f. DINNER sb. + -LV.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to dinner.

B. adv. In a manner appropriate to dinner.

1614 Copter Wits, Fits, etc. (N.), A merry recorder of London...met.. in the street, going to dinner to the lord maior.. The dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh Aristoph., Acharnians iv. iv. Did'st hear.. How cookistly, how dinnerly He manages his duties?

Dinner-time. The usual time of dining; the time occupied by, or allowed for, dinner.

1371 in Britton Cathedrals, York (1810) 80 Swa ye yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in ye forsayde loge na tyme of ye yer in dyner tyme. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. i. i. 105 We will leane you then till dinner time. a 1627 MIDDLETON, etc., Changeling (N.), Dinner time? thou meanst welve o' clock. 1710 Tatter No. 258 P 2 We were disturbed all Dinner-Time by the Noise of the Children. 1869 Trol. LOFE He knew, etc., vi. (1878) 28 Before dinner-time a reconciliation had been effected.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -WARD.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -WARD.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -ward.

Dinnery (di'naii), a. [f. Dinner sb. + ·Y1.]

Characterized by dinner or dinners.

a 1865 Mrs. Gaskell Curioui if True in Gray Woman, etc. (1865) 83, 1. disliked the dinnery atnosphere of the salle à manger. 1889 Lowell Lett. (1894) 11. 363 Philadelphia was very dinnery, of course, with lunches and Wister parties thrown in.

Dinniek, local var of Dunnerk hedge: spatrow.

Dinnick, local var. of Dunnock, hedge-sparrow **Dinning** (dining), vbl, sb. [f. Din v. + Ing l.] The action of the verb Din; the making of a din

The notion of the verb DIN; the making of a din or noise of any kind; † wailing, etc.

13. Cursor M. 18630 (Gött.) Was adam bidan in his bale, Thuru dome into þat dinning dale. 1375 Barbour Bruce Kill. 153 Gret dynnyng ther wes of dyntis As wapnys apon armor styntis. c.1400 Destr. Troy 9618 With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord. c.1489 Caxton Blanchardyn kilii. 162 The stour dynnyng and noyse that their horses made. 1683 E. Hooker Prof. Ep. Pordage's Blystic Div. 15 What shal wee sai then, or think of . Scurrillies, Huffings and Dinnings? 1814 Cary Pante, Paradise Xiv. 11 The chime Of minstrel masic... a pleasant dinning makes. 1859 SMIES Self-Holp vi. 150 After four years dinning of his project into the ears of the great.

Dinning ## ## Aft As prec. + 1NG 2 1 Making.

his project into the ears of the great. **Dinning**, fpl. a. [f, as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] Making a din, disturbing with din or noise.

1813 L. Hunt in Examiner 1 Mar. 129/1 The noise of these dinning fetters. 1833 Tennyson Eleanore 131 With dinning sound my ears are rife. **Dinnle**, dinn'le, mod. Sc. ff. DINDLE sb. 1 and v. **Dinny** (dini), a. [f. DIN sb. + -Y 1.] Resounding with or filled with din.

1768 74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1812) 1. 461 Sometimes my ears

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) L 461 Sometimes my ears re a little dinny.

| **Dinoceras** (doing sĕrĕs'. [mod.L. (Marsh, 1872) f. Gr. δειν-όs fearful, terrible + κέρας horn.] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (Dinocerata) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence Dino cerate a., related to

pairs of horns. Hence **Dino cerate** a., related to the dinoceras, as a dinocerate animal.

1872 Marsh Amer. Jinl. Sc. & Ait Ser. in. IV. 344.

1872 Marsh Amer. Jinl. Sc. & Ait Ser. in. IV. 344.

1872 Le Contr. Elem. Geol. (1879) 506 The brain of the Middle Eocene Dinoceras is only about one eighth the size of a living Rhinoceros of equal bulk. 1886 A. Wischell. Walks Geol. Field 256 The dinoceras was like an elephant in size. It had short legs, and perhaps three pairs of horns,—one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead. **Dinomic** (dain/pmik), a. [f. Gr. & t., (DI-2) twice + vou. & district + -1c.] Belonging or restricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

1862 Balfour Bot. & 1151 A natural family, common to all

1863 BALFOUR Bot. § 1151 A natural family, common to all the divisions [of the globe] is polynomic. If restricted to two or more divisions, the groups are dinomic, trinomic, etc. || **Dinornis** (doinφ nis). [mod.L. (Owen 1843) f. Gr. δευν-όs fearful, terrible + σρνις bird.] A name

given by Prof. Owen to n genus of recently extinct birds of great size, the remains of which have been discovered in New Zenland; the moa of the Maori. Hence Dinorni thic, Dinornithine adjs., related

Hence **Dinorni thic**, **Dinornithine** adjs., related to, or of the nature of, the dinornis.

1843 Proc. Zool. Soc. 14 Feb. 19 A communication from Prof. Owen was read, proposing to substitute the name Dinornis for that of Megalornis, applied to the Great Bird of New Zealand in his paper read at the previous meeting. Mr. G. Gray having previously used the term Megalornis for a genus of Birds. 1865 BARING-GOULD Werewalves 6 Like the dodo or the dinornis, the werewolf may have become extinct in our age. 1875 A. Newton in Encycl. Brit. 111. 729/2 The fragmentary cranium of a large Bird, combining Dinornithic and Struthious characters. 1891 Alternaum 14 Nov. 651/2 An extinct dinornithine bird from New Zealand.

Dinogenus daino. (dairo/soi). Also in Lat.

Dinosaur, deino- (deimosou). Also in Lat. form dinosaurns, deino-. [mod.L. dinosaurns (Owen 1841), f. Gr. δειν-ός fearful, terrible + σαῦρ-

os  $(=\sigma\alpha\dot{\nu}\rho\alpha)$  lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group Dinosauria, typical genns *Dinosaurus*), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals.

that of mammals.

1841 Owen in Rep. Brit. Assoc. 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocoditian structure.

1873 Dawson Earth & Man viii. 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians—of the Mesozoic age.

1895 C. A. Buckmaster Brit. Alm. Comp. 103 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

Dinosaurian, a., sb. [f. as prec. +-IAN.]

A. adj. Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur belonging to the group Dinosauria

R. adj. of the nature of, or related to, it dishosaur; as aur; belonging to the group Dinosauria.

1873 [see Dievnodontian]. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl.VII.
216 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large.
1881 G. Macdonald Mary Marston II. iii. 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its demosaurian head afresh above the slime of his consciousness.

B. sb. A member of the Dinosauria, a Dino-

SAUR.

1841 Owen in Rep. Brit. Assoc. 102 Dinosnurians.. A distinct tribe or sub-order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of Dinosauria.

1859 DARWIN Orig. Spec. Xi. (1878) 295 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurians having become extinct.

1881 Lubsock in Nature No. 618. 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurians.

Dinothere, deino- (doino) [bio]. [f. mod.L. dinothe rium (1829, Kaup, in Oken's Isis XXII. 402), f. Gr. δεω-όs fearful, terrible + θηρίον wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the

size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order... on account of its enormous tusks, is named Deinotherium.

1847 Ansted Anc. World xv. 353 A pachydermatons species.. showing many curious points of resemblance to the Dinothere.

1880 Dawkins Early Man 143 The deinotheres and mastodons... were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence Dinotherian a.

1880 Ang. Those Mestedows.

Hence **Dinothe rian** a.

1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 867/2 Those Mastodons...

manifest the Dinotherian character. **Dinoxide**, erron. f. (after binoxide) for DIOXIDE.

1834 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 495 Black

Oxide (Suboxide or Dinoxide) of Mercury.

† **Dinrie**, Sc. Obs. [f. Din sb. + -r.] = Din.

1553-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Androw Wks. (1892) 15

Disputing without dinrie or pertinactic in contention.

Dinsome (dinsom), a. Sc. [f. Din sb. + -some.]

Dinsome (dinsom), a. Sc. [I. DIN 50. + - NOME.]
Full of din; noisy.
1724 Ramsay Teat. Misc. (1733) 1. 66 O Katy wiltu gang wi' me And leave this dinsome town awhile. a 1774 FERGUSSON King's Birthd. Poems (1845) 2 The hills. . would echo to thy dinsome ront. 1786 BURNS Scotch Drink xi, Till block an' studdie ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamonr. 1876 BLACKEE Songs Relig. & Life 112 The stir Of dinsome life.

Dint (dint), sb. Forms: 1 dynt, 2-4 dunt
(ii), 4-6 dynt(e, 6 dinte, 3- dint. [OE. dynt, cogn. with ON. dyntr, dyntr in same sense; of Sw. dial. dunt. Not recorded in the other Teut.

cf. Sw. dial. dunt. Not recorded in the other Teut. langs. See also DENT sb.1 and DUNT. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by indent and its family.]

+1. A stroke or blow; esp. one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = DENT sb.1 1. Obs. or

weapon in fighting, etc.; = Dent sb. 1 1. Obs. or blending with 3.

c897 K. Elfred Gregory's Past. xlv. 338 Ac ondræden him done dynt swæ neah, da þe noht to gode ne doð. c950 Lindisf. Goss. John xviii. 22 An. . dara degna salde dynt mið honde untearde dæm hæhende. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 133 þe duntes boð uuel to kepen. c1200 Orm. 4290 Þurth Adamess gilltes diant Wass all mannkinn þurrhwundedd. a1225 Aucr. R. 60 Sweordes dunt is ndunriht. . vor sweord. . 3160 deades dunt. a1300 Cursor M. 20990 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. c1320 Cast. Love 1161 Such heo þe duntes of batayle. c1478 Rauf Coilgear 514, 1 sall dyntis deill, quhill ane of vs be deid. 1555 Abr. Parker Ps. lxxxix, Thou hast whole stynt bys weapons dynt. 1697 Devden Virg. Georg. 11. 576 With dint of Sword, or pointed Spears. 1791 Cowfer Iliad xvii. 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 1111. 1. i. (1848) 16 The diats and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = Dent sb. 1 1 b.

The diats and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = Dent sb. I 1 b.
c1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1505 How Cappaneus be proude with bonder dynt was slayn. c1386 — WIF's Prol. 276 With wilde thonder dynt and fry leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1600 FAIRFAN Tasso XI. XXXI. 201 Like thunders dint or lightnings new. 1808 Scott Marmion 1. xxiii, The Moont, where Israel heard the lnw 'Mid thunder dint, and flashing levin.

2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack,

2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (lit. and fig.); violence, force, attack, impression. Now rare exc. as in c. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 70 If he wild it wynne with dynt, als duke hardie. 1513 Douglas Æneis 11. x. 63 The auld walkie but force or dynt A dart did cast. 1530 Lyndesay Test. Pappingo 355 Quho clymith aioist heych moist dynt hes of the wedder. 1579 Sernser Sheph. Cal. Nov. 104 Such pleasannee now displast by dolors dint. 1601 Shaks. Ful. C. 11. ii. 198, I perceive, you feele The dint of pitty. 1687 Dryoen Hind & P. 111. 200 But dint of argument is out of place. 1748 J. Mason Elocut. 7 Mechanical Minds. affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise. 1770 Goldsm. Misc. Wks. (1837) 111. 420 He had

gone as far. as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R, W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. vi. 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

† b. phr. By dint of sword; by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms. Obs.

Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in 0.
a 1330 Roland § V. 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of swerd wan Charlmain. c 1440 Gesta Rom. wii. 330 (Add. MS.) The sones. goten mekell good by dynte of swerd. 1577-87 Holinsheo Chron. III. 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast. 1602 Dekker Satiromastix Wks. 1873 I. 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword. 1663 Butler Hud. I. II. 248 He... by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill. 1728 Morgan Algiers II. iv. 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre.

C. Hence By (the) dint of: by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the

of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means). (The current idiom.)

application of the means). (The current idiom.)
Is59 see Dent sb.! 3.]
1664 Butler Hud. 11. III. 201 Chace evil spirits away by
dint Of Cickle, Horse-shoe, Hollow-flint. 1685 COTTON tr.
Montaigne (1877). 1. 36 Subdued by. dint of valour. 1712
ADDISON Spect. No. 411 77 Pleasures of the Fancy. which
are worked out by Dint of Thinking. 1764 GOLOSM. Hist.
Eng. (1772) II. 102 Tallard. had risen by the dint of merit
alone. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. (1815) 159 By dint of
cross-examination, I found he was not at all satisfied. 1826
SCOTT Frul. 25 Dec., By dint of abstinence. . I passed a
better night. 1871 L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe ii. (1894)
65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour. . by dint of
inserting little bits of guide-book information. 1878 Browning
La Saisiaz 29 We. Earned, by dint of failure, trimmph.
† d. Under, within (etc.) the dint of: exposed
to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf.

to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf.

DENT sb. I 2 b. Obs.

DENT sb. 1 2 b. Obs.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. 11. 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves it. Ivi. 275 He that comes within the dint on't snoysom breathly dies. 1640 A. HARNET God's Summ. 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Tentation. a 1734 NORTH Exam. iii. 8 71 (1740) 175 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was ... sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indenta-

pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = Dent sb. 4. (Also fig.)

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 1 Veladd in mightie armes and silver shielde, Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 47 The very little ones. ... may make some secret markes... with some little did with their naile. 1657 Austen Fruil Trees 1. 46 Make the cut smooth and even. without dints or ridges. 1700 Drynen Fables, Pygmalion 32 Afraid His hands had made a dint. 1818 Byron Mazeppa 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, Lay in the wild luxuriant soil. 1847 S. Wilherence in Life & Lett. 1. 402 The single opportunity of making... a dint in a character. 1856 Mrs. Browness Aur. Leighti. 927 Beside her hed Whose pillow had no dint.

Thirt. (dint). v. ME. dvnt. dint. dint. q. fi.

**Dint** (dint), v. [ME. dynt-, dünt-, dint-en, f. Dint sb. Not recorded in OE.; cf. Icel. dynta to dent, Sw. dial. dunta to strike, shake; and see also

DENT v. and DUNT.]

+1. trans. To strike, beat, knock. Obs.

T1. trans. T0 strike, beat, knock. Ubs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4302 (Cott.) To bi dint of his mangoncle.
c 1300 Havelok 2448 He [pl.]... dunten hin, so man doth bere,
And keste him on a scabbed mere. a 1400 Leg. Rood (1871) 138
Wijs sharpe nayles dunted and drine. 1505 Spensers P. Q.
vi. x. 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting
his brest had bred his restlesse paine. a 1649 Drumm. of
HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 50/2 Ve, who with gawdy wings
and bodies light Do dint the air.

h D. intr. or abod. Ohe

+ b. intr. or absol. Obs.

c 1460 Townsley Myst. (Surtees) 234 In alle this warld... Is none so doughty as I, the best, Doughtely dyntand on mule and on stede. +2. intr. To make a dint or impression in some-

T 2. IMIT. 10 marks a difficult impression in something; = Dent v. 4. Obs. rare.

1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. lxxiv. (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it neshe. 1590 SPENSER.
F. Q. I. viii. 8 The ydle stroke... So deepely difficult in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow up did throw. 3. trans. To mark or impress with dints; to make

a dint or dints in.

a dint or dints in.

1897 Br. Hall. Sat. 1. ix, Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn. 1639

Fuller Holy War IV. i. (1647) 167 This Emperour's heart was. .fnrrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last. 1813 Byron Ch. Har. 1. xlix, Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1851 Longr. Gold. Leg. III. (Street in Strasburg), He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

Strasburgh, He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.

1631 T. Powell. Tom All Trades 142 The scars which my unthriftines hath dinted upon their forumes. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 232 Dinana dint the piat o' your crutch iato my instep, Mr. North.' 1855 Tennyson Mand 1. ii, A body was found. Mangled, and flatten'd, and crush'd, and dinted into the ground.

4. To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids). Obs.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 27 Those corrosive freting, ponick, and acid juyces ... are I say dinted, softued and sweetned. Ibid. 101 The waters of the spaw may. help to diat the acrimony.

Ilence Di Inted. Di'nting pth. adis.

help to diat the acrimony.

Hence Di Inted, Di Inting ppl. adjs.

156 Drant Horace' Sat. viii. E v b, When he with dyntyng axe is hewed rounde aboute.

1579 Poor Kut.'s Pallace, No feare of dinting death.

1596 SFENSER F. Q. (J.), They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails.

1697 DRUDEN Æneid (J.), Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws.

1808 Scott Marn. vi xxviii, With dinted shield, and helmet beat.

1818 Rossetti Kose Mary iii.

142 On either hand There hung a dinted helm and brand.

Dintless (di'ntles), a. [f. DINT sb. + -LESS.] Without a dint or dints.

of L. dinumerare to count over one by one, reckon up, f. dī-, dis- apart, separately + numerāre to number.] trans. To number one by one.

1721 Ballev, Dinumerate, to Account or Number.

† Dinumerately, adv. Obs. rare. [f. \*dinumerate, ad. L. dīnumerāt-us reckoned up, enu-

merated (see prec.) + -LY 2.] By separate enumera-

tion; one by one.

1688 H. More Div. Dial. 11. v, I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up. the particular Arguments.

Dinumeration. [ad. L. dīnumerātion-em,

n. of action from dinumerare: see DINUMERATE.] 1. 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).

1626 COCKERAM, Dinumeration, numbring or reckoning.

1721 in Balley. 1755 Johnson, Dinumeration, the act of numbering out singly.

2. Khet. Enumeration; = APARITHMESIS.

| Dinus (doi'nos). Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. δινοs whirling, vertigo.] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo. 1906 Pathlins (ed. Kersey). Dinus .. a giddiness or swimning of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd Vertigo. 1775 in Ash. In mod. Dicts.

Diobely (doiōu běli). [ad. Gr. διωβελία an allowance of two obols, f. δι- twice + δβολ-όs obol.] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during

the Athenian festivals.

the Athenian festivals.

1849 Grote Greece II. Ixii. V. (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely... on occasion of varions religious festivals.

1852 Phil. II. Ixxv. IX. 526 A portion of the money... was employed in the distribution of two oboli per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens.

**Diobol** (dəi,δω bջl). Numism. [ad, Gr. διώβολον, f. δι- (Di-2) twice + ἐβολ-ός ΟΒοι.] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

1887 B. V. HEAD Hist. Numerum 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Cælia, Rubi, and Teate. *Ibid.*, The currency of Apulia... consisted... of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

Diocesal, a. rare. [f. Diocese + -AL.] Of

or relating to a diocese.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

Diocesan (doi<sub>1</sub>ρ s/san), a. and sb. Also 5-6 dyocesan (e, 6 diocesain, dyocysen, 7 diocesane, diœcesan (5 diocesan dyocysen, 7 diocesan, 2 diœcesan (15th c.), f. diocise, diocese: see -AN 1, and cf. med.L. diocēsānus (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. diocēsis (Diocese) would be diocēsiānus: cf. OF. dyocesien (1332 in Godel. Suppl.), and see Diocesian.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diocese.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 71 Wythout lycense of the
bysshope dyocesan. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 54
That office of a diocesan Lord Bishop.. unprofitable and
unlawfull. 1640 Br. HALL Episc. Ep. Ded., Either the
publike, or my own Diocesan Occasions. 1712 PRIDEAUX
Direct. Ch.-Il ardens (ed. 4) 104 Their Business. was to
attend Diocesan Synods. 1859 JEPHSON & REEVE Brittany
279 The old diocesan town of Dol. 1894 Athenxum 5 May
579/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not diocesan. Their
authority scems to have been concurrent, and only limited
by the ocean. by the ocean.

B. sb. 1. He who is in charge of an ecclesias-

B. sb. 1. He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c'1440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 61 Whanne a man.. is bodya com hom to his dyocesan, or to his ordynarye, to takya his penauns of hym. 1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 194 Also ye shall praye.. for the bysshop of .N. onr dyocysen. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Ordering Deacons, He may be admitted by his Diocesan to the order of Priesthode. 1689 in Somers Tracts II.278 Whether they are more obliged to their Metropolitan than to their Diocesan. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mats. I. iv. 418 They would be no longer subject to any diocesan in England. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS S. Sax. Diocese, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans.

2. One of the clerry or people of a diocese.

STEPHENS S. Sax. Diocese, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.

1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 1v. vii. 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr diocesains, these curates. 1522 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 398/2 As the..godfather blesseth ye chyld.. or the bishop his dyocesane. 1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions 11. xii. 283 These [Bishopes] mighte and then gonerne their Clergie, and other their Diocesans, at their owne pleasure. 1728 Morgan Algiers II. v. 317 Titular Prelates..very unlikely ever to visit their Diocesans in partibus Infidelium. 1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Valentine's day, Faithful lovers..content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine. 1839 LOWELL Lett. (1834) I. So Latimer. said..that the devil was the faithfullest of bishops..His diocesans, too, are no whit less zealous. Hence Diocesanist, an advocate of a diocesan system.

system.

1887 Ch. Q. Rev. XXIII. 347 The desire of the Diocesanist leaders. . to introduce. . certain usages.

Diocese (doi &sès, -sīs). Forms: a. 4-6 dio-, dyocise, -cyse, 5-6 -cis, (diecise, dyosys), 6 Sc. diosise. β. 5-7 diocesse, 6-7 dioces, 6-9 diocess, (5 dioses, 6 dioses, dyoces, dyesses). γ. 6- diocese (6 diocese). δ. (Sc.) 5-6 dyocye, -cie, 6 diocye, dy-, diosie, dioesie, 6- diocie. ε. 5-6 dio-, dyocesy, -sie, 6 diocesie. [ME. diocise, ctc., a. OF, diocise (diocise, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), admed L. diocise (diocise, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. diocēsis, for L. diocēsis a governor's jnrisdiction, a district, in later eccl. L. a bishop's inrisdiction, a district, in later eccl. L. a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, a. Gr. διοίκησις, orig, 'house-keeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz. Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', f. διοικέ-ειν to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, f. δι-, δια- through, thoroughly + alκέ-ειν to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renascence, the form became Latin influence at the Renascence, the form became Latin influence at the Kenascence, the form became in Fr. and Eng. dioces; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. diocese, in Eng. diocesse, diocess. Diocess was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c.; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the Times newspaper) in the 19th c., (notably by the *Times* newspaper) in the agin e., in which, however, diocese (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, diocis(e, lost the terminal s in the singular, and was reduced to diocie, diocy. The Gr.-L. word was also independent diocie, diocy. The Gr. L. word was also independently adapted as diocesy, -ie; cf. faralysis, F. faralysie, falsy. (Cf. Pr. diocesa, diocesl, Sp. diocesis, Pg. diocese, It. diocesi, -cese.]

† 1. Administration, dominion, rule. Sc. Obs.
1506 DALEYMELE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 272 Barounis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diosis of Ramfure [ditione Ramfra]. Ibid. x. 317 Monie men of weir cum be sey esilie. and subjected the toune lychtlie to thair authorietie and diosie, on man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under the country of the resulting of the resulting

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; esp. one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. Obs. exc. Hist.

1494 Fabran Chron. vii. 518 The Kyng of Englande, to haue..the cytie of Lymoges, y' cytie of Caours, w' all the dyocis of y's sayd cyties belongynge. 1525 Lo. Berners Froiss. II. clxxxiv. [clxxx.] 556 To enioy styll peasably all that euer they were as then in possessyon of in Acquytayne, and uyne dyoces to be quite delyuered. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 98 The diocesse Arsinoetis, in the Lybian coast. 1671 L. Andrson W. Barbary ii. (T.). Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1741 MINDLETON Cierro I. v. 557 Cilicia chis Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Dioceses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1788 (snano Decl. 3. F. II. 3.6 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great dioceses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. Eccl. The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop.

the district under the pastoral care of a bishop.

3. Eccl. The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

a. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens for to be. c1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 83 fif prestis wolen seic here masse & techen be gospel in a bischopis diocise. c1386 Chaucer Prol. 664 In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1833 Cath. Angl. 100/2 A diocis, diocesis. a 1535 More Wks. 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill. . & had in euery diocyse a dyuerse name. 1538 Starrey England 1. iv. 127 Wythout examynatyon or sentence gyuen in the Dyosys. 1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 449 Sun of the Clergie. .war callit. . of the maist notable, Johone Leslie . . first estemet Juge of the diosise, primat als of the same. B. 1494 Farvan Chron. vv. cevi. 218 In the diocesse of Magnurgh. Ebid. vvi. cexxi. 244 Y the farther brynke of Humber shuld be the begynnynge of his diosses. 1548 LATIMER Plonghers (Ath.) 30 The Deuyl. is the moste dyligent preacher of al other, he is nener out of his dioces. 1554 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 93 Alle the parich churches of the dioses of London. a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vii. viii. § 3 The local compass of his authority we term a diocess. 1644 Miltton Reform. 1. (1851) 32 For one Bishop now in a Dioces we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vv. 1. 279 Austin forbad that It. c. the translation] of Jerom to be used in his Diocesse. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxviii. 135 Fox, bishop of Winchester. withdrew himself wholly to the care of his diocess. 1867 Times 26 Nov., (Lending Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his diocess. 1868 R. Arruus Arnold in Times 8 Jan., There would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop within diocess. 1867 Times 26 Nov., (Lending Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his diocess. 1868 R. Arruus Arnold in Times 8 Jan., There would be no sufficient p

diocess.

y. 1528 More Dyalogue t. Wks. 120'2 Any bishop.. within his diocese. 1546 Langley Pol. Verg. De Invent. IV. vi. 89 h, Parishes to Curates and Dioceses to Byshoppes. 1514 SELDEN Titles Hon. 301 Vinder the Diocese of Chichester. 1765-9 Blackstone Comm. (1703) 477 An arch-deaeon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocese, or in some particular part of it. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. 1. 283. Reports were laid before him from all the dioceses of the realm. 1856 Froud Hist. Eng. 1. iv. 341 The bishops had settled..that each diocese should make its own arrangements.

Ments.

6. c1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 172 Glaskow thai gaif.. To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 111. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocie. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON

Catech. (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 266 That tyme in the dioesie of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruice. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk, Three Presbyteries . . to make up a Provinciall Synode and a Dioce, and everie Provinciall Synod shall appoynt the place of the nixt Synod within that same Diocie. Sc. Prov. Ramsay Remin. (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocie.

c. c. 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. VII. ix. 542 In all pe kyrkis halyly Of Abbyrdenys Dyocesy. 1562 WINSET Last Blast Trompet Wks. 1888 1. 43 In euery diocesie and parochin. 1580 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocesie of Durham.

Durham.

b. transf. and fig.

1616 S. Ward Coale fr. Altar (1627) 14 True reale loues to keepe home, studieth to bee quiet in other mens Dioces. a 1631 Donne. Poems (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Vulentine, whose day this is, All the Aire is thy Diocis. a 1635 Corbet Poems (1807) 18 Their plays had. A perfect diocess of actors Upon the stage. 1644 Micros Divorce (ed. 2) 11. xxi. 75 The causes. reside so deeply in the . affections of nature, as is not within the diocese of Law to tamper with 1822 Lann Elia Ser. 1. Artif. Com. Last Cent., 1 am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience. 1891 Morley in Daily News 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocese of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence Dioceselessa, without a diocese; † Dio-

Hence Diroceseless a., without a diocese : + Diocesener, one who belongs to a diocese; = Diocesan sb. 2; Diocesiarch, the ruler of a diocese;

50. 2; **Diocesiarch**, the ruler of a diocese; **† Diocesser** = DIOCESAN 56. 1.

1885 R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng. 111. 175 A dioceseless bishop. a 1626 BACON Case of Fost-nati Wks. (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or dioceseners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1805 W. TAVLOR in Monthly Mag. XX. 512 Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese.' In English this word is applied oddly to the diocesearch, or chief of the diocese. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. XIV. xci. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocessers were stout.

† **Dioce sian**, a. and šb. Obs. [f. L. type diacesiān-us, f. diacesis, in OF. dyocestien; see Diocesan, which is a less regular formation.]= DIOCESAN a. and sb.

1686 J. SERGEANT Hist. Monast. Conventions 49 If the Diocesian refuse to give Ordination. 1915 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. I. 131 The Clergy. of his Diocesian City. Diocess, -ciso, earlier forms of Diocese.

† **Di-octahe dral**, a. Crystal. Obs. [D1-2 1 + OCTAHEDRAL.] Bounded by twice eight planes; i.e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits. 1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 204 Di-octahedral

Diode (doiond), a. Electr. Telegr. [mod.f. Gr. δι-, (Dr-2) twice, doubly + δδός way.] lit. Of two ways: applied by Mr. Preece to a mode of working, which converts a single telegraphic wire without reference to direction; one application of the multiple system of working.

without reference to direction; one application of the multiplex system of working.

1886 W. H. Presce in Jent. Soc. Teleg. Engineers XV.

231 A mode fof working! by which two messages are practically sent at the same time will be diode working.

1 Diodon (doi:δdρn). Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. type

\*διόδον doubly-toothed (sc. θηρίον animal), f. δι-,
(DI-2) twice + δδούς, δδοντ- (in neuter adjs. -οδον) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus

Ziphius.

1776 PENNANT Zool, HI. 129 Oblong Diodon. Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. Ibid. 131 Short Diodon. Sun-fish from Loo, Ibid. 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy. 11. 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 OWEN in Circ. Sc., Organ, Nat. 11. 95/2 The ... grinding tubercle of the diodon.

Diodont, a, and sb. [See prec.] adj. Having two teeth: spec. of or pertaining to the Diodontide or family of fishes of which Diedon is the typical genus; sb. a fish of this family. So Diodontold a, and sb.

| Diecia (doi<sub>1</sub> r̄ jiă). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), a. Gr. type \*διοικία, abstr. sb. from \*δίοικοs baving two houses, f. δι-, (DI-2) twice + οίκοs house. Cf. Monœcia.] The twenty-second class in the Cf. MONGCIA.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnœus, comprising plants which have male (staminiferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

HOWERS ON SEPARATE INCIVIDUALS.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Dioecia, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts...in different flowers, and .. on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. ix, 96.

11ence Dioecian a. = DIECTOUS.

reas Webster, Diccian.

Diccio- (doi, i fio), comb. f. Diccious, = dicciously; as disciodinorphous, disciopolygamous.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Disciopolygamous... a term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

**Diccions** (doi<sub>1</sub>î flos), a. [f. Diccia + -ovs.] 1. Bot. Of plants: Having the unisexual male

1. Bot. Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748-52 SIR J. HILL Nat. Hist., Plants 291 (Jodr.) The rhammus with terminatory spikes and quadrified dioccious flowers.

1789 G. White Selborne (1853) 393 Hops are dioccious plants.

1877 DARWIN Forms of Fl. Introd.

A species tending to become dioccious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2. Zool. Having the two sexes in separate individuals; sexually distinct.

1826 Kirry & Sr. Entomol. (1828) IV. xlvii. 394 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are dioccious.

1880 GUNTHER Fishes 157 All fishes are dioccious, or of distinct sex. 1882 A. MACFARLANE Consanguinity & Sex in Man is dioccious.

sex. 1882 is diœcious.

is directous.

Hence **Directously** adv., in a directous manner; **Directousness**, directous state or condition.

1839 Darwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 74 Some.. species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray..more or less directously polygamous. 1874 F. A. Kittelberg I car's Bot. vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in directousness. 1877 Darwin Forms of Ft. viii. 279 Otherwise every step towards directousness would lead towards sterility.

Sterility.

Diocism (doi, ī'siz'm). [ad. mod. I... diacismus, Ger. diòcismus (Sachs), f. Gr. \*δίοικ-os (in I.. form diacus: see Diecia) + -Ism.] Diocious condition.

1875 Bennett & Duer Sachs' Tod. 807 'This distribution of the sews, which is generally termed Diocism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

Diogenes (doi, g'dzenīz). The name of a cele-

brated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub: see Cynic. Hence Diogenes-crab, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence.

Diogenes-cup, the cup-like cavity formed in the
palm of the hand by arching the tingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other:

ing the thumb and little inger toward each other; from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

180a Mar. Eddeworth Moral T. (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth; dishes in nice order... appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities. 1883

Syd. Soc. Lex., Diogenes-cup. 1884 J. Hall Chr. Home 176 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

176 Exceptional natures, that, Dispense and pertaining let alone.

Hence **Diogenic** (doinodgenik) a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes. So **Diogenical** a.; **Diogenically** adv.; **Diogenize** v., to render

cynical.

1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. II. v. Socratic or rather Diogenic ntterances.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 112 There is vaine-glory. in being Diogenicall and dogged.

1603 Dekker Grissil (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me.

1719 Ozell It. Misson's Trav. Eng. 154
(D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently.

1623 Cockeram II., One growne Churlish, Diogeniz'd.

Dioic (doi'oik), a. rare-0. [ad. F. dioi'que
(Bulliard 1783), or mod. L. dioiens (Linnæus 1753),
a. Gr. type \*bioikos: see Diocia.] = Diocious.

So Dioi'cous a.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diol (e, obs. early ff. Dole, Dool, grief.

† Dionise. Obs. Also 5 diones. and in L.

† Dionise. Obs. Also 5 diones, and in L. form dionysia. [a. OF. dionise, dyonise (13... in Gotlef.), ad. mcd. L. dionysia (Albertus Magnus), L. dionysias (Pliny), Gr. διονυσιάς, f. Διόνυσος Bacchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative

red. reckoned, by mediaval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.

[1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. xxxiv. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stoon or broune spronge wyth red veynes. yf it is groundid and medelyd wyth water it smellyth as wyne, and yet it wythstondyth dronkenshyp.] 1483 (24th. Angl. 100/1 Diones, dionisia. 1567 Marlet Gr. Forest 6 The Dionise is black, or rather browne, all bestrowed with bloudie strokes or vaines. 1601 Chessen Love's Mart. Ixxxvi. (1878) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. Holme Armoury it. 40/1 The Dionise stone. 1750 tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones 94 Dionysia. 1885 Smeolley Occult. Sc. 354 Dionysia.

Dionum (doi ŏnim). [ad. Gr. διώνυμ-ος, -ον

1855 SMEOLEY Occult. Sc. 354 Dionysia.

Dionym (doi ŏnim). [ad. Gr. διώνυμ-os, -oν having two names, f. δι-, (Dr-2) twice + ὅνομα name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in zoology or botany, the two terms of which

denote respectively the genus and species). 18.. Cours is cited by Cent. Dict.

Dionymal (doing ent. Dict.

Dionymal (doing nimal), a. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

Of or pertaining to a dionym; = BINOMINAL.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dionymal, that hath two names.

1884 J. A. Allen On Zoöl. Nomen. in The Auk Oct. 352

The binomial (or dionymal) system.

Dionysiac (doi oni si&k), a. [ad. L. Dionysiac-us, a. Gr. Διονδοιακός, f. Διονδοια the feast of Διόνδοσος Dionysus or Bacchus. So mod.F. Dionysiaque (Acad. 1762).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus,

The Arabic of Dionysis of Bacchus, or to his worship.

1844 Beck & Felton tr. Munk's Met. 140 Dionysis and erotic poems. 1866 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. IX. iv. § 4. 236 The new Dionysiac revel. 1865 Grore Plate II. XVIII. 162 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 Browsing Balants. 37 Ours the great Dionusiac theatre, And tragic triad of immortal fames. 48 = 2

B. sb. pl. The Dionysiac festivals or Dionysia, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

1827-38 HARE Gresses (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysiacs and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatists.

So Dionysi acal a.; Dionysi acally adv.

So Dionysi acal a.; Dionysi acally adv.

1858 Hogo Shelley II. xi. 373 The goat is a Dionysiacal quadruped, habitually given to scale Parmassus. 1816 T.
Tayton in Pamphleteer VIII. 57 The mundane intellect ... is Bacchus.. the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally.

Dionysian (doinginisian), a. [f. L. Dionysi-us of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as given a personal name + AN ]

sb. a personal name + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacehus, or the Dionysia or festivals held in honour of Dionysus; = Dionysiac.

Sus; = DIONYSIAC.

a x610 Healey Theophrastus (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth. 1822 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. 1. p. xxiii, The Dionysian festivals...were the great carnivals of antiquity.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or

Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious

for cruelty.

1607 Torsell Serpents (1658) 839 Who .. would not .. hate .. those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicilia? 1879 Encycl. Brit. IX.688/2 He.. punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted

Dionysian period, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year; said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter.

the date of Easter.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Period, Victorian Period, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years.. Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period.

1768 HORSEFALL in Phil. Trans. LVIII. 102 Encreased by three dionysian periods, or multiples of 28 and 19.

1876 CHAMBERS Astron. 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles.

1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 11 Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34); esp. applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed

1885 Catholic Dict. 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340. **Dionysic** (doi/δni/sik), a. rare. ? Obs. [f. L. or Gr. form of Dionysus + -1c.] Of Dionysus or

Bacchus; Dionysiac.

1831 Examiner 501/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music. 1832 lbid. 453/1 The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of theatric bdoor.

Diophantine (doi10ferntin, -oin), a. Math. [f.

proper name *Diophant-us* + -INE.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; spec. applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (Diophantine analysis) attributed to him.

phantine analysis) attributed to film.

1700 Gregory in Cellect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 321 The resolution of the indetermined arithmetical or Diophantine problems. 1811 P. Barlow (title), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis. 1838 Blackw. Mag. June 794, She solves a diophantine problem.

Diophysite, -ism, improper ff. Diphysite,

DYOPHYSITE, etc.

Diopside (dai p psaid). Min. [a. F. diopside (Haiiy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. δι-, (DI-2) twice + öψs appearance, aspect, but viewed by later authors as deriv. of Gr. δίοψις a view through, f. δι-, διαthrough.] A synonym of PYROXENE; now usually

through.] A synonym of Pyroxene; now usually restricted to the transparent varieties.

1808 Allan Names Min. 26 Diopside... a mineral from Mussa in Piémonte.

1808 Dana Min. 223 Diopside has been observed as a furnace product.

1809 Rutley Study Rocks xiii. 264 The diopside has a rough or stepped appearance on the abraded surfaces of sections.

Dioptase (dôing plēis). Min. [a. F. dioptase (Haüy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + ὁπτόs seen, visible: cf. διόπτης a looker through.] A translucent siliegte of copport gryestilizing in six-

seen, Visible: cl. διοπτης a looker through.] A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore.

1804 W. Nicholson tr. Fourcroy's Chem. II. 430 Dioptase is an ore of copper.

1808 Dana Min. 402 Dioptase occurs disposed in well defined crystals and amorphous on quartz.

Diopter (doi10 pto1). Also in Lat. form dioptra.

[a. F. dioptre (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dioptra, a. Gr. δίοπτρα an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc.: cf. also Gr. δίοπτραν suring heights, levelling, etc.; cf. also Gr. δίοπτρον spying-glass, f. δι-, δια- through + stem όπ- to see + instrumental suffix, -τρα, -τρον.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument for taking angles.

1673 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 112 Make a hole as in a Diopter, that the Sunne may shine in at it. 1641 W. Gascoigne in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 51 Two dioptraes. fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1851 Otté tr. Humboldt's Cosmas 111. 53 Long tubes... employed by Arabian astronomers. 10 the extremities of which coular and object diopters were attached. 1857 Whewell Hist. Induct.

Sc. 1. 354 He wrote ... a treatise on the Dioptra... an instrument for taking angles.

ment for taking angles.

2. The index-arm of a graduated circle; = All-DADE.

DADE.

1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. IV. xx. (ed. 7) 476 Having set the Diopter of your Astrolabe at that Altitude. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 192, I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea.. and could easily discern it. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1. 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed diopters sight in the direction of one side. The movable strip with its diopters is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

+3 A survival speculum. Obs.

angle contained between the two strips is read off.

† 3. A surgical speculum. Obs.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dioptra... a Surgeon's Instrument.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dioptra, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein'; called also speculum matricis, and dilatatorium.

1872 Thomas Dis. Women 37 If therefore, says Paul of Ægina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra.

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the

skull by projections.
1878 Bartley tr. Topinard's Anthrop. 11. iii. 269.
5. A unit of measurement for lenses; = Dioptric

1890 GOULD New Med. Dict. 133/1 Diopter or Dioptrie. + **Dio ptic**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. Gr. δι-, διathrough + δπτικ-δs of or pertaining to sight or vision, f. root οπ- to see.]

VISION, 1. TOOL όπ- to Sec.]

A. adj. = DIOPTRIO. Also Dio ptical.
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., The Dioptick Art, the Perspective
Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and
hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the
distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Crelestial
hodies. 1818 Topo, Dioptical, and Dioptick, so the next
words [dioptrical, dioptric] are now sometimes written.

B. sh. 20. One skilled in Dioperce (1974)

a. One skilled in DIOPTRICS. b. (pl.) = Dioptries.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1, 58 If our Diopticks could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would present the Effluviums of the Magnet. 1665-6 Phil. Trans. 1.56 He intends to give the demonstration in his Diopticks which he is now writing.

Dioptra: see Diopter.

† Dio ptral, a. Obs. [f. I. dioptra Diopter

† DIO PUTAL, a. Oos. [I. 1., atopte Informer + -AL.] = DIOPTRIC a.

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey II. ii. 50 Degrees of angular production observed by some Dioptrall instrument.

Dioptric (dei<sub>1</sub>ρ ptrik), a. and sb. [mod. ad. Gr. διοπτρικ-όs of or pertaining to the use of the δίοπτρι

(DIOPTER); in neuter pl. διοπτρικά as sb., the science

(DIOPTER); in neuter pl. διοπτρικά as sb., the science of dioptrics. See -1C, -1Cs.]

A. αdj. +1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a DIOITER (sense 1). Obs.

1635 N. CARPENTER Geog. Del. 1. v. 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrally opposite should not be seene by a Dioptricke instrument. 1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Dioptrick, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing.

2. Serving as a medium for sight: assisting vision

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as

(or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 11 xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick.glass. 1660—

Myst. Godl. 11. iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more then an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass. 1858 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr. 186 A dead mechanism. ready to serve as the dioptric glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retina. 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. 1. 299 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining to dioptrics (see B. 3); esp. (of a telescope, etc.), refractive, refracting. (Opp. to CATOPTRIC.)

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, also called refracting system: see quot. 1879.

1672 Newton in Phil. Trans. VII. 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes. the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Difformty of Refractions. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 146/2 The... Dioptrick, or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tab of Water where the Surface is cut. 1753 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether dioptric or reflecting. 1871 TNDAIL Fragm. Sc. (1879) II. xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptric apparatus. 1879 Cassells Techn. Educ. IV. 75 The Dioptric arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

† 4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.

† 4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.
† 80. Farmer's Mag. 11. 48 As to dioptric beehives [i.e. provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood. 1860 J. P. Kennedy W. Wirt II. xiii.
220 These few fragments. give us. glimpses into that 'dioptric hee hive', the heart of the writer.

B. 50.

B. sb.

= DIOPTER 1.

1849 Otte tr. Humboldt's Cosmos II. 545 The Alexandrian stronomers..possessed .. solstitial armils, and linear diop-

2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., One dioptric, which is written 1 D, is a glass of one meter, or 39:37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A. BRUCE in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 373.

3. pl. Dioptries: that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (Opp. to CATOPTRICS.)

(Opp. to CATOPTRICS.)

1644 DIGRY Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 131 The demonstration

Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book of Dioptrikes. 1667 Phil. Trans. 11. 626 The Dioptricks, that consider Rays Refracted. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos. (1730) 11. xxii. § 41 One that is well versed in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision. 1831 Brewster Offics Introd. 3 Light. through transparent bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitutes the subject of dioptrics.

Dioptrical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = DIOPTRIC a. 1. Obs.

1612 Regregacon Laws. & Relig. xiii. 124 Of which height

† 1. = DIOPTRIC a. 1. Obs.

1612 BREREWOOD Lang. & Relig. xiii. 134 Of which height.

it is observed in Pliny, that Dicearchus, by dioptrical instruments, found the hill Pelius.. to be. 1656 BLOUNT Clossogr., Dioptrical, pertaining to Dioptra.

2. = DIOPTRIC a. 2, 3.

1664 POWER Exp. Philos. Pref. 1 Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention. 1677 HORNECK Gt. Law Consid.

ii. (1704) 17 Little animals.. viewed through Dioptrical glasses. 1769 S. HAROY (title). A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes.

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics.

1664 POWER Exp. Philos. 1. 78 Dioptrical Artists. 1752 SHORT in Phil. Trans. LIX. 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 Voung ibid. XCl. 27 Dioptrical propositions.

reason. 1800 Young ibid. XCI. 27 Dioptrical propositions. † 4. = DIOPTRIO a. 4. Obs.
1759 Sterne Tr. Shandy I. xxiii, To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee hive, and look'd in.
Hence **Dioptrically** adv., by means of refraction.
1721 Hist. Litteraria III. 263 To produce very extraordinary Effects. either dioptrically or catoptrically. 1849-52 Topo Cycl. Anat. IV. 1441/2 Dioptrically-formed coloured margins. 1839 Careforder in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 266/1 s.v. Microscope, Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects. **Thiontrician** (dolouptri'lan). rare. [f. Dioptrically.

Dioptrician (doi,ρptri-fan). rare. [f. Diop-TRIC; cf. optician.] One skilled in dioptrics. 1670 Phil. Trans. V. 2045 An Unusual kind of Refrac-tion, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

Dioptrics: see Dioptric B<sub>3</sub>.

Dioptrics: see Dioptric B<sub>3</sub>.

Diorama (doi-1000 mm). [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + ερπα that which is seen, a sight: cf. διορά-ειν to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some por-tions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued to-wards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited; and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving views, etc.

views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept. 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park. It was patented in 1824 by J. Arrowmith, No. 4899.

1823 Ann. Reg. 309\* It is called the Diorama, and the diea is borrowed from the panorama.

1824 J. Arrowmith Specif. Patent No. 4899 (title) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures. which I denominate a 'diorama'. 1872 Geo. Entor Middlem. Iii, The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a diorama.

a diorama.

fig. 1876 L. Tollemache in Forth. Rev. Jan. 117 Literature is able. to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. 189a E. Reeves Homeword Bound 318 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows.

attrib. 1848 Maria Hare in A. J. C. Hare Mem. Quiet L. (1874) 11. xvi. 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence Thora mist. a proprietor or exhibitor of a

Hence **Diora** mist, a proprietor or exhibitor of a

norania.

1834 Hoon Tylney Itall (1840) 246 Here an indignant lioramist raves at a boggling scene-shifter. **Dioramic** (dəi<sub>l</sub>oræ mik), a. [f. DIORAMA + 10. (Gr. analogies would require dioramatic.)]

Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 Brewster Nat. Magic iv. (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation.

1801 Mescrate By-roads 251 There is another chapel. where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights.

1881 Daily Tel. 27 Dec., Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm with. thunder and lightning.

Diorism (doi'oriz'm). rare. [ad. Gr. διορισμ-όs, distinction, logical division, f. διορίζ ειν to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining; distinction, definition: by H. More used app. as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H. More Exp. 7 Churches 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolarty; but, by a Prophetical Diorism, it signifies Idolarty in general. 1680 — Apocal. Apoc. 02 If they were not just four. yet by a Prophetical Diorism they might be called four. 1685 — Illustration 335 In a Mystical sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship.

† Dioristic, a. Obs. [ad. Gr. διοριστικ-όs distinctive; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinguish; defining.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) 1. 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost. 1684 Phil.

Trans. XIV. 575 A Cardanick Æquation .. such as shall have the dioristick limits rational.

+ **Dioristical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Dioristically** adv., by distinctive

prec. Hence **Dioristically** adv., by distinctive application: see **Dioristically** adv., by distinctive application: see **Diorism**.

1664 H. More Exp. 7 Churches 72 Ve are not .. free from the Lusts of the flesh (which Vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as Idolatry in general before by eating things smerified to Idols). 1668 — Div. Dial. v. xl. (1713) 521 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural. **Diorite** (dirforpit). Min. [a. F. diorite (Haiiy), irreg. f. διορίζειν to distinguish + -ITE.] A variety of Guernstrone, consisting of hornblende combined

irreg. f. \$top(\( \) - \( \) to distinguish + -ite. ] A variety of Greenstone, consisting of hornblende combined with a triclinic feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. Phillips Outl. Mineral. & Geol. 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1856 Geine Hist. Boulder xii. 293 Hornblendic greenstones, or diorites. 1865 Luanock Preh. Times vi. (1869) 182. The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Serpentine and diorite were the principal materials. attrib. 1877 A. B. Edwards Up Nile xxii. 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid. 1890 Goldfields Victoria 17 The stone .running through a diorite dyke.

Dioritic (doligoritik), a. [f. Diorite + -ic.] Of the nature of diorite; containing diorite.

1847 in Craig. 1853 Kare Grinnell Exp. vii. (1856) 55 A similar range... on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same diorite series. 1862 Dana Man. Geol. iii., 78 Dioritic Schist.

|| Diorthosis (doligat)oursis). [mod.L., a. Gr.

Diorthosis (dəi pıþōu sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. # **Diorthosis** ((θτίρτρου sis). [mod.L., a. Gt. διόρθωσις, n. of action f. διορθό-ειν to make straight, f. δι-, δια- through, thoroughly + δρθός straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order: a. in Surg., the straightening of crooked or fractions. tured limbs. b. The recension or revision of a

threa films. D. The recension of revision of a literary work.

1704 in J. Harris Lex. Techn. (J.). 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diorthosis, in Surgery, an Operation, wherehy crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor'd to their Original and Regular Shape. 1873 Brit. Q. Rev. LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i. e. the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New. 1874 II. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt. viii. 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple.

was the diorthosis of the temple. **Diorthotic** (doi<sub>1</sub>σ<sub>1</sub>p<sub>0</sub> tik'), α. [ad. Gr. διορθω-τικ-ός corrective: derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recension of a literary work (see prec. b).

1860 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

Dioscoreaceous (dəigskös:rigēt fəs), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. Dioscoreāceæ, f. Dioscorea, the typical genus, containing the yams.] Of or belonging to the N.O. Dioscoreaeæ of Monocotyledons.

Dioscorein (dɔiɪpskōoˈt/iɪn). [f. Dioscorea + -IN.] 'An impure substance made by precipitating the tincture of Dioscorea villosa with water' (Syd.

Soc. Lex. 1883).

| Diosma (dəi,ρ'smā). Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. δι-os divine + δσμή odour.] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N.O. Rutaccæ), with

African heath-like plants (N.O. Rutacew), with African heath-like plants (N.O. Rutacew), with strong balsamic odour.

1794 Martyn Roussean's Bolany xvi. 202. 1800 J. Aneacaombe Ev. Man his own Gardener (ed. 16) 251 African heaths. diosmas. will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings. 1866 Treas. Bot. 411/1 Diosma...cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence Diosmin (see quot. 1883).

1837 Penny Cycl 1X. 5/1 Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diosmin, a hitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the Diosma crenata.

|| Diosmosis (dolipsmöwis). Also in anglicized form di'osmose. [mod.f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + Osmosis: cf. end-, exosmosis.] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane; = Osmosis.

1835 W. Stirling tr. Landoy's Text-bk. Hum. Phys. 1.
393 This exchange of fluids is termed endosmosis or diosmosis. 1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diosmose.. Diosmosis, same as Osmosis.

Hence Diosmo tic a., pertaining to diosmosis; OSMOTIC.

| Diota (dəi<sub>l</sub>σa<sup>u</sup>tă). Gr. and Rom. Antiq. [L. diōta, a. Gr. διώτη two-cared, f. δι-, (DI-<sup>2</sup>) doubly + ώτ-stem of oʊs ear.] A vessel with two ears or handles.

handles.

1857 Herch Anc. Pollery (1858) 1. 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes.

1890 W. Shith Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq. (ed. 3) 1. 640 Diota. is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two-handled vessel.. A diota of the earliest style.

Diotholism, -ite, irreg. ff. DITHELISM, DYO-

THELISM, etc.

| Dio ti, dihoti. Obs. [Gr. διότι wherefore,

# JIO 11, thrott. Uss. [Gr. stort wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. & & (τοῦτο) öτι for the reason that.] A 'wherefore'.

1651 Bicos New Disp. Summary 35 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddities and Dihoties of things. 1639 Pharisee Umnask d 6 To satisfie those to whom he hath promised a Demonstration Dioti. 1734 WATTS Relliq. Tux. (1789) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the Hoti and the Dioti (i. e. that it was so, and why it was se)

Diotrephes (daig triffiz). The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the preeminence in the church; hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence Diotrephesian, Diotrephian, Diotrephio adjs., like Diotrephes; Diotrephetically adv., in the manner of Diotrephes; Diotrephist, an imitator of Diotrephes.

an imitator of Diotrephes.

1628 Wither Brit. Rememb. VI. 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrophes, Affect preheminence in these our dayes. 1666 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 357 A meer Diotrephetically impudent and impositively prating Spirit. Did. 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrepheses. 1674 Owen Holy Spirit (1693) 167 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrephists. 1829 Southey Sir T. More II. 59 A man may figure as the Diotrephes of a Meeting. 1838 G. S. FABER An Inquiry V. iv. 365 The diotrephic lovers of preminence. 1845 T. W. Cott Puritanism 475 Is there any of the old Diotrephian spirit left? 1862. J. MacCarrane Life G. Lausson iv. 194 Dr. Lawson asked the name of this Diotrephesian female.

Dioxide (doi.pc/ksoid, -sid). Chem. [f. Di-2 2]

Dioxide (doi10 ksoid, -sid). Chem. [f. D1-2 2 + Oxide.] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloid, as Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, Manganese dioxide MnOs

dioxide MnO<sub>2</sub>.
Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element; see Dt.<sup>2</sup> 2.7.

1847 in Craig. 1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.
491 Corresponding with the sub or di-oxide of copper. 1869
A. J. Jarman in Eng. Mech. 17 Dec. 330/1 The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese.
1878 Huxley Physiogr, 80 An, invisible gas, known as carrion dioxide, or more commonly carbonic acid.

Dioxy-, diox-. Chem. [f. D1-<sup>2</sup> 2 + Oxy-Gen.] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen:

sence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen; spec, the presence in an organic compound of two equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OII) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as

taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as dioxy acid, dioxybenzene, C<sub>6</sub>II<sub>4</sub> OII)<sub>2</sub> (benzene being C<sub>6</sub>II<sub>6</sub>).

1877 Watts Ferones' Chem. (ed. 12) II. 541 Two dioxybenzoic acids are obtained by fusing the two disulphobenzoic acids with potassium hydroxide. One of these dioxy-acids forms crystals..not coloured by ferric chloride.

Dip (dip', z. Pa, t. and pple. dipped, dipt, pr. pple. dipping. Forms: 1 dypp-an, dipp-an, 2-6 dypp-(n, 3-5 duppe n (ii), 3-6 dipped (Sc. dippit). 7 dipp'd. dip'd. 7- dipt. Pa. pple. 1-6 dip. Pa. I. 6 dypto, dypped, 6- dipped Sc. dippit), 7 dipp'd, dip'd, 7- dipt. Pa. pple. 1-6 dypped. (5 deppyd), 6- dipped Sc. dippit), 7- dipt. [OE. dyppan wk. vb. 'pa. t. dypte, pple. dypped:—OTeut. \*dupjan, f. weak grade dup- of ablant series \*deup-, daup-, dup-, whence the adj. DEFF (:="deup-oz). Cf. the cognite DEFE v.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put down or let down temporarily or partially in or into a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force

of taking up a portion of the liquid, ctc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

1000 Acs. Gosp. Mark xiv. 20 Se de his hand on disce mid me dypd. 1000 Sav. Leveld. III. 118 Nim hanne hnesse wulle and dupe on ele. 1340 Hampoil Fr. Couse. 8044 A vesselle dypped alle bidene in water, or in other lycour thyn. 1382 Wyclif Luke xvi. 24 Fadir Ahraham ... send Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge. 1535 Coverdale John xiii. 26 It is he vito whom I dyppe the bospe & gene it. And he dypte in the soppe and gane it vnto ludas Iscarioth. 1581 Mulcaster Positions xxvii. (1887) to 4 The Germains. vsed then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. vii. 1331. but dipt a knife in it. 1651 Honses Leviath. III. Xxvvi. 224 Clothed in a garnent dipt in bloud. 1742 Pore Dinc. iv. 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill. 1801 Med. Frail. XXI. 8: A piece of loaf bread, dipt in cold water. 1823 Lam Elia Ser. II. New Vear's Coming of Age, He dipt his fix into the middle of the great custard. 1830 G. Bird Nat. Philes. 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface.

absol. 1607 Shaks. Timon III. ii. 73 Who can call him is Friend. That dips in the same dish? 1878 Browning Poets Croisic 83 Up with quill, Dip and indite!

fig. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Covv. II. (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat the Pensill of your Tongue in the fresh and cleere coulour of the Tuscane tongue. 1602 Shaks. Ham. Iv. vii. 10 The great loue the general gender beare him, Who dipping all his Faults in their affection, Would. Connert his Gyues to Graces. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam X. xii, By. the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in Daptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually contemptuous). In quot. 1602

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immer-

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually contemptuous). In quot. 1602 = CHRISTEN 70. 3. Also absol.

c975 Rushav. Gosh. Matt. iii. 11 le eowie depu & dyppe in wattre in hreunisse. c1200 Ornin 1551 purch patt tatt tu fulltnesst hemm & unnderr waterr dippesst. c1315 Shoreeham 11 And wanne hi cristneth ine the fount The prestes so thries duppeth, In the honur of the Trinite. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Rosch.) iii. 10 pai make bot ane vonccioun, when hai cristen childer, ne dippes haim but anes in he fount. 1552 Fk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism Rubric,

Then the Priest shall take the child... and... shall dip it in the water. 1602 Marston Ant. & Met. 1. Wks. 1856 I. 15 It pleas'd the font to dip me Rossaline. 1639 SALTMARSH Policy 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we haptize and dip. 1766 WHSLEY Wks. (1872) III. 243 He and six-and-twenty more have been dipped! 1876 Bancroyt Hist. U. N. II. xxx. 262 The confessions... Legan to be directed against the Anabaptists. Mary Osgood was dipped by the devil.

3. In various technical processes: see also DIPPING 2015, sh. 1. 160c. B. To immerse in a colouring

PING vbl. sb. 1. spec. a. To immerse in a colouring solution; to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as

matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (poctic)
1667 MLTON P. L. v. 283 Six wings he is Seraph] wore
. the middle pair .. round Skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold And colours dipt in Heav'n. Ibid. xi.
244 Iris had dipt the wooff. 1712-4 Pore Rape Lock in 65
Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew, Dipt in the richest incture of the skies. 1780 Cowfer Table T. 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipped in Heaven. 1887 Bowes Virg. Euclid v. 112 Raiment dipped in the purple.

D. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

WIEK III Incited (allow).

1712 Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz. No. 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles. c 1865 LETHEN in Circ. Sc. 1. 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time.

c. To dip sheep: To bath them in a poisonous

liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and

liquor for the purpose of killing the verimit and cleansing the skin.

1840 Tral. Roy. Agric. Soc., Ser. 1. 1, 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks.

1847 Trans. Highl. A Agric. Soc. Sect. Ser. III. 11, 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day.

1853 Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show to Such is the importance. of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, over siftly impression.

or as if by, immersion.

1634 Militon Comms 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er. 1678 Drymen All for Lore II. i, These poison'd Gifts. Miriads of bluest Plagues lie underneath'em, And more than Aconite has dipt the Silk.

+b. fig. Applied to the use of the liquor in

more than Aconite has dipt the Silk.

† b. fig. Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. Obs.

a1657 R. Loveday Lett. (1663) 36 We dip'd some choice healths. in the hest Laurentian Liquor. Ibid. 95 Diping your health in the noblest liquor.

C. To penetrate, as by dipping; to dip into rare.
1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arthur 143 But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm. And caught him [i.e. Excalibur the sword] by the bilt.

5. To obtain or take up by dipping; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc.: usually with up.

To dip snuff (South, U.S.): to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums.

1602 CAREW Carnarull 30 b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets.

1824 Miss Mithorn Village Ser. 1. (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow.

1848 66 Burllett Dict. Amer., To dip snuff, a mode of taking tobacco. 1861 t. L. Nobele Lecherge 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay, 1886 Cartary Mag. Feb. 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.

8. transf. To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; spec. to lower and then

8. transf. To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; sfee. 10 lower and then raise (a flag as a naval salute, or (a sail in tacking. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion link-pad), and sealed the bond. 1859 Reane Lower me little 11. iv. 174 "They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack"..." I and the boy will dip the ling". Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the ligh has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast. 1882 NARES Scamanship (ed. 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side. 1894 C. N. Rouisson Brit. Fleet 179 To-day, 'dipping the flag' is an act of courtesy; menof-war do not do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip 'their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

b. To cause to sink; to lower, depress. 1879 Geo. Eliot Cell. Breakf. P. 418 Duty or social good. Would dip the scale.

7. fg. To immerse, involve, implicate (in any

1879 GEO. ELIST Coll. Preasy. P. 418 Duty of social good. Would dip the scale.

7. fig. To immerse, involve, implicate (in any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind). Chiefly in fass. (Cf. Deep a. 19.) Obs. exc. as in b. a 1627 Mindleton Changeling III. iv. A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1671-3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr. (1878) 74 S' Steph. Fox is dipt 70,0001 deepe in that concerne. 1678 Drayers Kind Keeper Prol., True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, It ne'er look'd up, since we were dipt in Show. 1700 – Fables Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dipped in the rebellion of the Commons. 1775 Burre Corr. (1844) II. 50 Then we shall be thoroughly dipped, and then there will be no way of getting out, but hy disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 Mas. Prozzi Journ. France 1. 139 He was a man deeply dipped in judicial astrology. 1798 H. Walpole Lett. (1857) I. Remin. iii. p. cix, Having been deeply dipped in the iniquities of the South Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities;

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities;

D. 10 INVOIVE IN GEDT OF PECUNIARY HAINITHES; to mortgage (an estate); to pawn. (colloq.).

1640 GLAPTHORNE Wit in Constable v. If you scorne to borrow, you may dip Your chaine. 1693 DRYNEN Persius v. 160 Never dip thy Lands. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crews. v. Layd.up., Cloaths. are pawn'd or dipt for. Money. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH Tales & Nevels (Rildg.) IX. xii. xv6 My little Jessica has..played away at a rare rate with my ready

money—dipped me confoundedly, 1860 MISS BRADDON Just as I am ii, Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped', 1883 — Phant. Fort. xxxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

II. Intransitive senses (some for refl.; others

absolute uses).

8. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge. Const. in, into, under. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolis) I. 119 A lantern wip lyat feetep and swymmeth aboue, and aif be light is iquepnt, it dupped down and drynchep. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) I. (40, 61, I was fain to dup for it into the water. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Voyage (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water; her bow was almost buried beneath the waves. 1843 MACAULAN Lays Anc. Rome, Horat. vii, Unharmed the water-fowl may dip In the Volsinian mere. 1865 Swinburns Atalanta 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan I. i. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) 8. To plunge down a little into water or other

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the fixe) pose of taking something out. b. stang. To pick pockets. c. To dip (deeply, etc.) into one's purse, means, etc.: (fig.) to withdraw or expend a consider-

means, etc.: (fg.) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 Dryden Persius II. 38 Suppose I dipp'd among the worst, and Staius chose. 1817 Sporting Mag. (Farmer). I have dipped into 150. pockets and not found a shilling. a 1847 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor I. viii. 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country. 1884 Chr. World 19. June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr. Mundella must dip more deeply into the national purse. the national purse.

10. To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; = DAP v. 1, DIB v. 2, 3, DIBBLE v. 2, 2.
1709 G. SMITH Laboratory II. 272 The few which you may
.take, by disping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable.
1875 [see DIPPING vbl. sb.].
11. transf. To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into

water; to go down, sink, set.

water; to go down, sink, set.

a 1375 Joseph Arim. 534 He mette a gome on an hors. .

He hente vp his hachet and huttes him enene. .Wib be dep in his hals downward be duppes.

1654 Whittock Zootonia

12 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till .. that Guide dippeth under the Horizon.

1720 Lett. fr. Lond. frul. (1721)

8 Before he had told it all, the Sun dipt in. 1781 Cowers Hope 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side.

1798 Colerioge Anc. Mar. 111, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. iv. (1856) 21 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a lew degrees below the horizon. 1884 Black Jud. Shaks. ix, The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs.

b. To move the body downwards in obeisance; to drop a curtsy: to 'bob'.

to drop a curtsy; to 'bob'.

1817 Byron Beffo lav, To some she curtsies, and to some she dips.

c. To extend a little way downwards or below

C. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.

1854 Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) I. 292
The short pipes v are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid.

1878 L. P. Meredith Techt 68 Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine.

1887 Bowen Virz. Æneid III.

36 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave.

12. To have a downward inclination; to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon: spec. of the magnetic needle, and in Geol. of strata

spec. of the magnetic needle, and in Geol. of strata (see Dip sb. 4, 5).

1665 Hooke Microgy. 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but onely the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more deprest.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Dippingneedle, A magnetical needle so hung as that. one end dips, or inclines to the horizon.

1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Gij, Dipp is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dipps, unless we be on the Top of it.

1796 Withering down, 13 to 2 inches over.

1806 Gazetteer Scotl. (ed. 2) 70

The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much.

1820 Scoresav Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 539 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips.

1879 E. Garrette House by Works I. 140 You have no idea how the road dips.

13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.

13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.
1755 Young Centaur ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences. 1842 TENNYSON Locksley II. 15 Here about the beach I wanderd. When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see.

14. To dip into (a book, a subject of study): to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it; said especi-ally of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.

(Cf. skim, to read superficially and slightly but contin-

(Cf. skim, to read superficially and slightly but continuously.)
1682 DRVDEN Relig. Laici Pref. (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose. 1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies 11. i. 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1760 GRAV Lett. Wks. 1884 111. 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dipp'd here and there. 1777 W. DALRYMLE Trav. Sp. 4. Port. Pref. 4,1 have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II, Might not Moses have dipped..in the same source with the authors of the Shaasta? 1877 A. B. Edwards Up Nile iv. 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus.

**Dip** (dip), sb. [f. Dip v.]

1. An act of dipping; a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also transf. and fig.: see

various senses of the verb.

various senses of the verb.

1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. iv. 189 For ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 1. xvi. 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oat. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Canalle, A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip. 1796 Mrs. Glasse Cookery xiv. 248 Haive ready... a pan of clean cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 James Forest Days ii, 121 give him a dip in the horse pond. 1871 J. Miller Songs Tlady (1878) 14 There was only the sound of the long oars' dip, As the low moon sailed up the sea. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) 11. ii, 51 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1879 J. J. Young Ceram. Art 81 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

16 A dip in or into (a book): see DIP 7. 14.
1760 Foote Minor I. (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip

1760 FOOTE Minor 1. (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 JAS. GRANT Sk. Loud. 373 A half-hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book.

ing-library book.

C. The act of dipping up liquid, e.g. ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping.

1841 S. Warren 10,000 a year III. 10 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it.

1889 Durham Univ.

7711. 196 The same 'dip of ink' is always ready.

d. A curtsy, a 'bob'; cf. DIP v. 11 b.

1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Burke Wks. 1812 III. 38

Then the Dame will answer with a dip. 1808 — Ep. to

Mrs. Clarke ibid. V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

Mrs. Clarke ibid. V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon. 1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it.

f. Naut. The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail; see Dip v. 6): in phr. at the dip. 1886 J. M. Caulfello Seamanship Notes 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables. 1893 Markham in Daily News 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag lieutenant to keep the signal. at the dip.

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1874 Knicht Dich. Mech., Dich, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel. 1880 Act 43-4 Vict. c. 24 § 17 Any attempt. to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel.

3. Astron. and Surveying. The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye; the apparent depression

through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a

has to be allowed for in taking the annual of a heavenly body.

1774 M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv. 1. 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea. 1820 Scoressy Acc. Arctic Reg. 1. 444 The dip of the sea. . 18 25 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles. 1828 J. H. Moore Pract. Navig. (ed. 20) 154 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation. 1875 Bedford Sailor's Pocket-bk. v. (ed. 2) 181 Measure angle.. from maintop; add dip for that height.

4. The downward inclination of the magnetic needle at any particular place; the angle which

needle at any particular place; the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon. the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dipping-needle, The dip. . in the year 1576 he found at London to be 71° 50′. But the dip varies.

1820 Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest.

1832 Nat. Philos., Magnetism iii. § 98.

24 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side. cr865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. I. 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

5. Downward slope of a surface; esp. in Mining and Geal, the downward slope of a stratum or

and Geol. the downward slope of a stratum or vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of

slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon.

1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 40 There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Setling.

1747 W. Hooson Miner's Dict. G iii, The patural Dipp of a Vein is when it runs it self more down into the Rock.

1789 Brand Hist.

Newcastle H. 507 Dhe strata. have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon.

1832 DE LA BECHE Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance.

1877 A. H. Green Phys. Geol. 343

The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed.

1897 S. C. Scrivere Fields

6 Cities to The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water-line in the river just around dips or sinks.

1789 W. Gilens Wye 120 Woody bills which form beautiful dips at their intersections.

1834 BECKFOAD Italy I. 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills.

1856 GFO.

ELIOT Komola II. viii. The great dip of ground. making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains.

1878 H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont. I. xvi. 434 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzimba ridge.

7. (Short for dip-candle.) A candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.

1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 15 Paper. brown sugar to fold, Tea, soap.. dip or choice mould.

1829

MARRYAT F. Mildmay viii, A purser's dip—vulgo, a farthing candle. c1865 Letheby in Circ. Sc. I. 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely dips and moulds. 1887 Stevenson Underwoods 1.xxx. 63, I am a kind of farthing dip Unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

8. A preparation into which something is dipped,

8. A preparation into which something is dipped, as bronzing-dip, sheep-dip, etc. (cf. Drp v. 3).

1871 Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot. Ser. IV. III. 269. Any other dips I have seen. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dip, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags.

1883 R. IIALDANE Workshop Receipts Ser. II. 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water \$1 bb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper.

1885 Daily News 15 Feb. 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted. Sheep dip had to be substituted.

28 A sweet sauce for puddings about least least to the substituted.

9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (local Eng.

and U.S.)

a 1825 Forey Voc. E. Anglia, Dip, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dip, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. It flavoured with brandy it is called Brandy-dip.

10. Thieves' slang. A pickpocket; also pocketpicking. (Cf. Dip v. 9 b.)

1859 in MATSELL Vocab. 26 (Farmer). 1888 St. Louis Globe Democrat (Farmer Amer.), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for bis watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

the Riot Act.

11. Comb. [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sb.]: dip-bucket, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; dipcandle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; dipcircle, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; dip-head, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination; whence dip-head level; dip-needle = DIPPING-NEEDLE; dip-net, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water; dip-pipe, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; dip-rod, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped; dip-section, a section showing the dip of the strata; dip-sector, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon: see Sector; dip-side, the side on which the dip or declivity is; dip-splint, a kind of friction match; dip-trap, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; dip-

pression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; dipwell, a well whence water is got by dipping.

1820 Marray F. Mildinay ii, On it stood a brass candlestick, with a \*dip-candle. 1864 Thackeray D. Duval vii. (1869) of The apprentice...came up...from the cellar with a string of dip-candles.

1876 Davis Polaris Exp. ix. 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the \*dip-circle. 1881 Maxwell. Electr. & Magn. II. 116 A new dip-circle, in which the axis of the needle...is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance. 1875 Ure Dict. Arts III. 326 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the \*dip-head levels carried from any point would be elliptical. Ibid. III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger. 1881 Maxwell. Electr. & Magn. II. 113 The magnetic dip is found by means of the \*Dip Needle. 1858 Thoraeu Lett. (1865) 17 The villagers catching smelts with \*dip-nets in the twilight. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mech. I. 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable \*dip-pipe to be lifted into or out of the main. 1884 Nature 13 Nov. 33 It is admirably seen in \*dip-section on the east and oorth slopes. 1831 Herschell. Astron. i. 16 The visible area, as measured by the \*dip-sector. 1834 Mechanic's Mag. 445. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. ix. (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip-sectors and repeating-circles. 1875 Ure Dict. Arts III. 325 Have on the \*dip side of the level a small quantity of water... so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dip-side, the low side. 1883 E. Å. Parkers Pract. Hygiene x. § 2. 367 The common mason's or \*dip-trap, and the notorious D trap. 1894 B. Fowlea in Proc. Ceol. Assoc. XIII. 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming \*dip-wells, in Hammer village.

Dipartite (daipā-vibit), a. [f. Di-1, L. dis-asunder + bartil-us divided, f. bartire to divide,

Dipart, obs. form of DIAPER.

Dipartite (doipā tiett), a. [f. Di-1, L. disasunder + partīt-us divided, f. partīre to divide, part. (The L. compound was dispertitus.)] Divided into various parts. So Dipartited ppl. a.;

Dipartition, division, parting asunder.

182 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 61 Whose form is either dipartited, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence. 1838 G. S. FABER Hist. Valleuses III. is, 399 All men shall pass two ways; the good, to glory; the wicked, to torment. But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement. 1888 Ruskin Praiterita I. iii. 83 Upon which I found my claim to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings.

Diparschal, a. [f. Di-2 twice + PASCHAL.]

Dipa'schal, a. [f. DI-2 twice + PASCHAL.]

Including two passovers.

a 1840 L. CARPENTER cited in WORCESTER. Dip-bucket, -circle: see DIP sb. 11.

Dipchick, var. of DABCHICK.

Dipe, obs. form of DEEP.

**Dip-ears** (dip<sub>1</sub>i-iz). Also dip-ear. [f. Dip v. + Ear: 'from its graceful movements.' Swainson.] A marine bird, the Little Tern, Sterna minuta.

1885 Swainson Prov. Names Brit. Birds 204 Little Tern (Sterna minuta).. Dip ears (Norfolk).

Dipetalous (doipe tăləs), a. Bot. [f. mod.l., dipetal-us (f. Gr. δι- (D1-2) twice + πέταλ-ον leaf, PETAL) +-OUS.] Having two petals.
1707 Stoans Jamaica I. Pref., Those which are Monopetalous first, those Dipetalous next. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diphanite (diffanoit). Min. [f. (1846) Gr.

δι-, δίς twice, doubly + -φαν-ης showing, appearing + -1τε: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MAR-

now regarded as belonging to the species MARGARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre; looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre.

1850 Dana Min. 292. 1868 Ibid. 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite.

Diphasic (doife¹/zik), a. [f. Gr. δι (D1-²) twice + φάσιs appearance, phase + -tc.] Characterized by having two phases: spec. used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages one vocitive and the other. divided into two stages, one positive and the other

r881 Burdon Sanderson in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 7 The diphasic character of the variation...is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

Dip-head: see DIP sh. 11. Dip-head: see DIP sh, 11.

Diphen-in chemical terms: see DI-2 2, PHEN
Diphenic (doiffnik), a. Chem. [f. DI-2 +

PHENIC.] In diphenic acid (2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·CO·OH) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the
constituents of coal-tar. Its salts are Diphenates.

1875 WATIS Dict. Chem. VII. 434 Diphenic acid heated
with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenyl,
but into diphenylene ketone.

Diphenol (doiff npl). Chem. [f. DI-2 + PHENOL

[f. 28 pext + OL in gleshel)]

(f. as next + -ot. in alcohol).]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub> (that of PHENOL being C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS Fownes' Chem. II. 567 Dioxydiphenyl or Di-

Diphenyl (daifemil). Chem. [f, DI-2 + PHENYL, Expreny1 (doite int). Chem. [t. DI-2+ PHENYL, F. phépyle (f. φαίνειν to show, bring to light + ΰλη substance: see -YL.] An aromatic hydrocarbon having the formula C<sub>6</sub> II C<sub>6</sub> II<sub>5</sub>, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 Formes' Chem. (ed. 11) 758. 1877 WATTS ibid. (ed. 12) II. 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales.

nacreous scales

b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl

b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane, etc.

Diphenylamine, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosantline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence diphenylamine blue=spirit blue.

1862-7a WATTS Dict. Chem. IV. 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyt yields diphenyl-benzamide.

1882 Athenxum 25 Mar. 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamido-triphenylcarbinol.

1884 Manch. Exam. 6 Oct. 4/5 The process of manufacture. of diphenylaminenaphtol, resorcine, or alizarine dyes.

Dipho-sphate. Chem. See Di-2 2 and Phos-

Dipho sphate, Chem. See D1-2 2 and PHOS-

rhate.

1836 Henry Elem. Chem. 11, 121 There is also .. a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide. c 1865 G. Gore in Circ. Sc. 1, 220/2 Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

Diphrelatic, a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. διφρηλάτ-ης charioteer + -10.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving. (humorous or affected.)

1849 De Quincey Eng. Mail Coach Wks. IV. 327 Under this eniment man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates. . I. . studied the diphrelatic art.

Diphtheria (difpioriă). Path. [ad. F. diphthérie, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term diphtherite: see Diphtherins.]

An acute and highly infections disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by

ized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the

skin.

1857 Godfrey iu Lancel Nov. 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat.

1858 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 1 A disease of a new name has been recognised. From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat; it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria.

1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 11/2 To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria.

1860 New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. 151 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country.

1848 Sig. I. P. LAYPAIA Sp. in Parl. 18 Mar., Diphtheria. when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat.

1851 Daily News 14 Sept. 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia.

1892 Daily News 21 Mar. 6/2 The

diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have published. 1895 Brit. Med. Jrnt. 30 Mar. 721 The girl's throat was.. found to contain the diphtheria hacillus.

Hence Diphthe rial, Diphthe rian adjs., of or

Tience Diphthe Tial, Diphthe Tian adys., of or belonging to diphtheria.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diphtherial.

1893 Brit. Med. Synl. 26 Aug., 487 A detailed report on .. the chemical pathology of diphtheria, and on diphtherial palsy. 1884 I'all Mall G. 3 July 3/1 Sucking a tube to draw out the diphtherian matter' in his child's throat.

1891 G. Mergenth Order of our Cong. 1. xii. 228 The diphtherian whisper the commonalty hear of the commonalty.

Diphtheria (crit) a fill Junguage 1.

Diphtheric (-erik), a. [f. DIPHTHERIA + -IC.]

= DIPHTHERITIC.

1859 SEMPLE Mem. Diphtheria v. 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin. 1887 J. C. Morison Service of Man (1889) 192 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence.

| Diphtherite (French): see DIPHTHERITIS.

Diphtheritic (difpěritik', a. [mod. f. Diphtheritis; in F. diphthéritique (Littré).] Of the nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or

nature or character of diphtheria; helonging to or connected with diphtheria.

1847-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic.

1850 Ramsay in Dublin Med. Press Aug. 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tonsils.

1844 R. Marsvar in 1946 Cent. May 845 A woman. suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat.

1850 Boston Irnl. Chem. Dec. 143 Dr. Day has often prescribed for diphtheritic patients... a gargle composed of ... salt dissolved in ... water.

Hence Diphtheritically adv., in the manner of diphtheria.

If there Diphtheritically adv., in the manner of diphtheria.

1886 Cresswell in Sanitarian (N. V.) XVII. 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

Diphtheritis (differoitis). Path. Also fl. Fr.) diphtheritis (differoitis). Path. Also fl. Fr.) diphtherite. [mod. f. Gr. διφθέρα or διφθερίς skin, hide, piece of leather + -IIIs; the disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.

First used in 1821 in the French form diphthérite by Bretonnean of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826; the word was taken into English and German medical hierature, usually as diphtheritis, though the Fr. form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857. In 1855, Bretonnean in a new memoir substituted the name diphthérie, probably because terms in -ite, -iris, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in brouchtis, largnetis; in Eng. this was adapted as diphtheria, when 'Boulogne sore-throat' became epidemic bere in 1857–185; but the add, diphtheric was generally retained in preference to diphtheric used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)]

= Diphtrifieria.

1826 Bretonneau Trailé de la Diphthérite (Hatz-Darm.).

some, (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)]

= DIPHTHERIA.
[1826 BRETONNEAU Traile de la Diphthérite (Hatz.-Darm.),
Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la
dénomination de 'diphthérite'. 1839-47 Todo Cycl. Anat.
111. 116/1 Examples of croup.. analogous to the diphthérite of Bretonneau. 1860 New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. 151
The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup.]
1836 Lond. Med. Rev. XXVI. 499 Review of Bretonneau
on Diphtheritis. 1840 A. Twender Syd. Pract. Med. IV.
48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation
of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M. Bretonneau of Tours
'Diphtheritis'. 1855 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II.
149 Diphtheritis successfully treated by chlorate of potash.
1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 2/1 Diphtheritis has become a name
more terrible than the small-pox. 1859 C. West Dis.
Inflancy & Childhood (ed. 4) xxv. 381 This other disease,
Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria,
is no new malady.

Diphtheroid (di-fjéroid), a. [f. as prec. +

Diphtheroid (difpéroid), a. [f. as prec. + oin.] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria.

1861 BUNSTEAD Ven. Dis. (1879) 450 Diphtheroid [chancre] of the glans. 1883 Syd. Sec. Lex., Diphtheroid, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product. Ibid., Diphtheroid ulcration.

Diphthong (difpp), sb. Forms: 5-6 diptong(e, (dypton), 6 dyphtong, diphthonge, -guo, 7-9 dipthong, 8 dipthongue, 6- diphthong. [a. F. diphthongue, earlier dyptongue, ad. L. diphthong-us, a. Gr. δίφθογγοs, ad], having two sounds. Sb. a diphthong. f. δι-, δίς twice, doubly sounds, sh. a diphthong, f. δι-, δίε twice, doubly + φθόγγοε voice, sound.]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal

vowel.

Vowel.

The latter is usually one of the two vowels i and u, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants y, w. When these sounds, called by Melville Bell glides, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a falling diphthong', as in out, how, boil, boy; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in 1t. now, piano. It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant wory.

1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 A Diptonge [MS. A. Dypton], diptongus.

1530 Palsoa. 213/2 Diphthonge, diphthongue a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. v, Dipthongs are the complexions, or couplings of Vowells.

1668 Wilkins Real Char. 15 I and u according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 Power Pros. Numbers 9 All Dipthongs are naturally long. But in English Numbers they are often short. 1876 C. P. Mason Eng. Gram. (ed. 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong. 1888 J. Walgert O. H. German Prim. § 10 All the OHG. diphthongs.. were falling diphthongs; that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two

elements. 189a Swelt New Eng. Gram. 230 If two yowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a diphthong, such as (oi) in oil.

b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIGRAPH.

characters, more correctly called DIGHAPH.

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as ea, on, in head thed), soup (sip), they have been termed an improper diphthong: properly speaking these are monophthongs written by digraphs.

1530 Palsor. 15 This diphthong ou .. in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowell u. e 1620 A. Hunk Brit. Tongue (1865) to We have of this thre diphthonges, tuae with a befoer, ae and ai, and ane with the e befoer, ea. 1668 Price in A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronune.

1. iii. (Chancer Soc.) 125 That is an improper dipthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper dipthongs, ea ee it eo, ea oo ui, on obscure as in consin.

1876 C. P. MASON Eng. Gram. (ed. 21) § 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

c. esp. In popular use, applied to the ligatures

C. esp. In popular use, applied to the ligatures w, \alpha\$ of the Roman alphabet.

As pronounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs; the OE. ligatures \alpha\$ and \alpha\$ always represented monophthongs.

1887 HARRISON England 11. xix. (1877) 1. 312 Waldame with a diphthong.

1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. To Rdr. Aij, I write the Latine .. as I find it .. \( \tilde{E}\) vocall for \( E\) diphthongs being but lately come into use.

1702 Adulson Dial. Medals (1727) 20 We find that Felix is never written with an \( \tilde{C}\) diphthongue.

1756-71r. Keysler's Trav. (1760) III. 222 The epitaph, in which the dipthong \alpha\$, according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single \( e\_i\). Filam obiil VII Id. Oct. etalis see ann. I. \( \tilde{E}\).

d. transf. Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (consonantal diphthong), especially to such intimate unions as those of \( ch\) (tf) and \( dg \) or \( f \) (dg), in \( church, judge. \)

cspecially to such intimate unions as those of ch
(t) and dg or j (dg), in church, judge.

1862 M. Horris Hawaii 65 The Hawaiian alphabet...

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1863 M. Horris Hawaii 65 The Hawaiian alphabet...

1864 M. Horris Hawaii 65 The Hawaiian alphabet...

1864 M. Horris Hawaiian alphabet...

1865 M. Horris Hawaiian alphabet...

1866 M. Hawaiian alphabet...

1867 M. Hawaiian alphabet...

1868 M. Hawaiian alphabet...

1868 M. Hawaiian alphabet...

1868 M. Hawaiian alphabet...

1868 Meet Ing...

1870 M. Hawaiian alphabet...

1870 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1870 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1871 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1871 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1872 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1873 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1873 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1874 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1875 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1876 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1876 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1877 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1877 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1876 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1877 M. Hawaiian most languages.

1878 Meet Ing...

1878 M

Diphthongal (dif |φηgal | a. [f. Diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 Phil. Trans. XLV. 403 That 7 vocal Notes or Vowels ...struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language. 1806 M. Smar in Monthly Mag. XXI. 14 So easily does r slide into vowel or dipthongal sounds. 1867 A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronnec. 1. iii. 116 Ben Jonson ... entirely ignores the diphthongal character of long i. 1888 Swert Eng. Sounds 243 A diphthongal pronunciation of the ... words.

pronuctation of the .. words.

Hence Diphthorngally adv.

1846 Worcester cites Wylle. Mod. The question whether long i was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

Diphthonga tion. rare - °. [f. DIPHTHONG v.: see -ATION. Cf. mod.F. diphthongaison.] =

DIPHTHONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.

Diphthongaic diphthongists a fif Cr. Sithern.

2.: see -ATION. CI. mod. F. diphthongaison.] = DIPHTHONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.
Diphthongic (dif)ρ'ngik', a. [f. Gr. δίφθογγον DIPHTHONG sb. + -1c.] = DIPHTHONGAL.
1880 Sweet in President's Addr. Philol. Soc. 4: The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in Academy 24 Apr. 295/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] ac and oc nearly as in English by and bey.
Diphthongize (dif)pyngoiz), v. [ad. Gr. διφθογγίζ-ειν to spell with a diphthong: see -1ZE.]
1. trans. To turn into a diphthong.
1868 G. Stephens Runic Mon. I. 52 All sorts of broadenings and thinnings of vowels, diphthongizings [etc.]. 1874. Sweet Eng. Sounds 56, if and un being diphthongized. 1877-9 Trans. Philol. Soc. 43 In German, original long i was already diphthongized when the orthography began to settle down into its present form.
2. intr. To form a diphthong.
1867 A. J. Ellis E. Engl. Pronunc. 1. iii. 196 This second (2) may diphthongise with any preceding vowel.
Hence Diphthongization, the changing of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

simple vowel into a diphthong.

1874 SWEET Eng. Sounds 70 The most prominent feature of our present English is its tendency to diphthongization.

Diphthongous (dif prngos), a. rare. [f. as DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongon!

diphthong + -ous.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal, 1833 Philot. Museum 11. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations.

Diphy-, ad. Gr. διφν- from διφν-ής, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as Diphycero Ichth. [Gr. κίρκ-os tail], a diphycercal fish. Diphycercal (difis5.2kăl) a., having the tail

divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine. Di'phycercy, diphycercal condition. Di'phyid Zool., a member of the Diphyide, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. Di'phyodont a. [Gr. ¿δοντ- tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets: as in the decidnous and permanent teeth of mam-

as in the decidnous and permanent teeth of mammals; as sb. a diphyodont mammal. Diphyzo'oid, diphyo' Zool., a free-swimming organism consisting of a group of zooids detached from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order Siphonophora.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Diphycerc, a fish with the form of tail called Diphycercal. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 70 A true \*diphycercal tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri. 1871 Huxley Anat. Vert. Anim. 1. 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be diphycercal. 1883 SEDGWICK tr. Claus' Zool. 1. 250 These groups of individuals may in some "diphyids become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia. 1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) 11. 100/1 The diphyodonts. ..generate two sets of teeth. Ibid., The diphyodont mammalia. 1883 FLOWER in Glasgow Weekly Her. 14 July 8/1 Teeth... of the simple bomodont and diphyodont type. 1861 J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 100 The same naturalist [Huxley] has proposed the distinctive term of \*Diphyzooids\* for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult Calycophoride which received the name of monogastric Diphydav. 1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. § 3. 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyzooid. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (doifi-los), a. Bot. [f. mod.L.

as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (doifi los), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. diphyll-us (f. Gr. δι-, (Di-²) twice +φύλλ-ον leaf) + -0Us.] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1788 Jas. Let Introd. Bot. i. xi. ied. 4) 25 The Calyx. In respect to its Parts it is... Diphyllous, of two[leaves] as in Fumaria.

1819 Pantologia, Diphyllous, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

Diphyo-: see Diphy-.

**Diphysite** (diffsait), sb. (a.) Theol. [f. Gr.  $\delta \iota$ -,  $\delta i$ s twice, doubly +  $\phi \nu \sigma i$ s nature + -iTE.] One who held the doctrine (**Diphysitism**), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see Dro-PHYSITE.

Diplanetic (deiplanetik), a. Bot. [mod. f. Gr. δι- Di- twice + πλανητικ-όs disposed to wander, f. πλανητόs wandering (see Planer).] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest: said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family

said of the 200spores of certain Fungi of the family Saprolegniew. So **Dipla netism**, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M. M. Harrog in Annals of Bot. 203 note, The 'first form' of zoospore... is ovoid with a pair of flagella from the front.. The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism.

† **Diplanti dian**, a. Obs. [f. Gr. διπλό-os double + ἀντί against, opposite + ϵίδος form, image + -ιλν.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. Young Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts II. 351.

**Diplarthrous** (dipla ipres), a. Zool. [f. Gr. διπλύ-οs double + ἄρθρ-ον joint + -ous.] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i.e. the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to taxcopodous. So Dipla rthrism, the condition of being diplarthrous.

being diplarthrous.

1887 E. D. Cope in Amer. Nat. XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the amblyopodous. Itid. 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of diglit-gradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion.

Diplasic (diplæ-zik, doi-), a. Pros. [f. Gr. διπλάσου twofold, double, f. δι-, διs twice + -πλασιος -fold.] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in diplasic ratio, = Gr. διπλασίων λύγος.

1873 J. Hadley Ess. 98 They may have a ratio of two to one—a diplasic ratio, as the ancients called it—as in the trochee. Ibid, The diplasic ratio answers to our common

Diplatinamine. Chem.: see DI-2 2 and + PLATINAMINE.

**Diple** (diplī). [Gr.  $\delta \iota \pi \lambda \hat{\eta}$ , fem. of  $\delta \iota \pi \lambda \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\upsilon}$  double (sc.  $\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \hat{\eta}$  stroke, line).] A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses,

beginning of a new paragraph, etc.

rose Blount Clossogr., Diple, a note or mark in the Margent to signific that there is somewhat to be amended.

I Diplegia (dipl $\Gamma$ dgtă). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr.  $\delta t$ .,  $\delta i$ s twice +  $\pi \lambda \eta \gamma \dot{\eta}$  stroke.] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the

Hence Diplegic (deiple dzik) a., relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides. in Svd. Soc. Lex.

Dipleidoscope (diploi dősköup). [f. Gr. διπλόos double + είδος form, image + -σκοπος viewing, a
watcher.] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangalar prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit

of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion.

1843 E. J. Dent (title), A Description of the Dipleidoscope. Ibid. (1867) 14 The criterion for determining the position of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11 h. 49 m. 12.18. 1851 Offic. Catal. Exhib. 1. 414. 1884 F. J. Britter Watch & Clockin. 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are: the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial.

any shadow on the sun dial.

|| **Dipleura** (doiplū-ră), sb. pl. Morphol. [mod. L., neuter pl. of dipleur-us, f. Gr. δι-, δίs twice + πλευρά slde (of the body).] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Hence **Dipleural** a., zygopleural with only two antimeres. **Dipleu**ric a., having right and left sides; exhibiting bi-

ric a., having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P. Geodes in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 844/2 The Zygopleura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and Dipleura. Ibid., The term bilateral... must be rigidly restricted...to the Centropipeda if not indeed to dipleural forms.

Dipleurobranchiate (deiplue roibrænkiet), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Dipleurobranchia (f. Gr.  $\delta_t$ -twice +  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\rho\dot{\alpha}$  side +  $\beta\rho\dot{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\alpha$  gills) + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having the characters of the Dipleurobranchia or Inobranchiata, undibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body.

**Diplex** (daipleks), a. [An arbitrary alteration of duplex after Di-2 twice (Preece).] Telegr. Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction.

simultaneously in the same direction.

'Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength' (W. H. Precce), 1878 W. H. Precce) report Office Official Techn. Instruct., Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time. 1879 G. Prescott 5/4. Telephone 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.

Dinlog (dipple), before a yowel diple, combining

**Diplo-** (diplo), before a vowel dipl-, combining form of Gr. διπλό-οs, διπλοῦs twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms; e.g. Diplobacte ria sb. pl., bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. Diplobla stic a. Biol., having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast. Diploca rdiac a. Zool., having the heart double, i.e. with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals. **Diploce phaly,** monstrosily consisting in having two heads. || **Diploco ccus** Biol., a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. **Diploco nical** a., of the form of a double cone. **Diplocal** a. Zool. [Gr. όδ-όs way + -AL], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and aphodal (of exit) well developed. Di'plodoxy nonce-wd. (see quot.). Di'ploga'ngliate a., having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (Diplogangliata) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's Articulata. Diploge nesis, the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence Diplogene tic a.; Diplogenic a., 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). Di plograph (see quot.); so Diplographical a., of or pertaining to writing double; also Diplography. Diploneural a. Anat., supplied by two nerves of secretarizing and produced by two nerves of secretarizing and produced by two nerves of the secretarizing and produced by two nerves of the secretarizing and produced by two nerves of the secretarizing and secretarized by two nerves of the secretarizations. separate origin, as a muscle; Diploneuro se a. Zool., belonging to the Diploneura (Grant's term for the Articulata, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneurous** a., 'having two nervous systems; also, belonging to the *Diploneura'* (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Diploperistomous** a. Bot., of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diploplarula** Embryol., a Placula composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence Diploplacular. Diplopla culate a. Di plopod a. and sb. Zool., belonging to the order Diplopoda (= Cheilognatha) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order; hence **Diplo podous** a. **Diplo pterous** a. Entom., belonging to the family Diploptera (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest. Diplosphenal a., Di plosphene, Anat. = HYPO-SPHENAL, HYPOSPHENE. Diplospondy lic a. Zool., said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence Diplosporadylism, the condition of being diplospondylic. Diplostchous a., arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. Diplosyn-

Diplospo'ndylism, the condition of being diplospondylic. Diplo'stichous a., arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. Diplosyntheme = Disyntheme.

1888 F. P. Billings in Amer. Nal. XXII. 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule. These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape. 1844-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol., Diplocardiac, having a double heart. 1847 Craic, Diplocephalia. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diplocephaly, in Teratology, the condition of a fortus having two heads on one body. 1883 Macalister tr. Ziegler's Pathol. Anat. 1. § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called ascococci; coupled spherules are diplococci; chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci; and in like manner he [Billoth] describes diplobacteria and streptobacteria. 1887 W. J. Sollas in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 415/1 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the diplodal type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely. 1851 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a diplodoxy—to coin a word—which affirms the co-existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either. 1821 Richardson Geol. viii. 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs, and united by nervous cords: hence the term diplogangliata. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1. 509/1 That form of monstrosity. called Diplogenesis. 1878 Bartier tr. Topinard's Anthrop. v. 162 Diplogenesis, in which the whole body is more or less double. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. No. 2052 Diplograph. Writing machine for the Blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time. 1750 C. Waen Parentalia 212 He [Wren] invented the art of double writing. by an instrument called the Diplogeraphical Instrument. 1758 Grand Mag. of Mag. Nov., 1n 1647, about three years before Mr. Wren publicly produced his diplographical instruments. 1824 Mech. Mag. Nov., 60. 59 Diplography. 1836-9 T

1. Anat. The light porous or cancellated bonetissue lying between the hard dense inner and outer layers of the bones of the skull.

layers of the bones of the skull.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1699 Phill Trans. XXI. 139 The Blood Vessels of the Diploe might be burst by some accidental blow. 1741 Monro Anat. Bones (ed. 3) 63 The Bones of the Cranium are composed of two bony Tables, and an intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called their Diploe. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds 1. 307 In some parts of the skull, there is naturally very little Diploe and in old subjects, scarce any remains. 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. 1. 197 An acute inflammation of the diploe of the skull.

2. Bot an Dirachyma. Bot. = DIACHYMA.

24. Bot. = DIACHYMA.

1866 Treas. Bot., Diploe, that part of the parenchyme of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm.
1883 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 406 The space in the lamina of the leaf which is left free by the ribs and vascular hundles, is mainly occupied by parenchyma, which is simply called leaf-parenchyma or in the special case of flat foliage-leaves Diachyma or Diploe according to Link, Mesophyll according to De Candolle.

Hence Diploe tic a., bad form for DIPLOIC. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diploetic, of, or belonging to, the

Diplohedron (diplohī dron). Cryst. [f. DIPLO-

Diplohedron (diplohēdrān). Cryst. [f. Diplo-+ Gr. 78pa seat, base: cf. trihedron.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron. 1878 Lawrence Cotta's Rocks Class. 211 The large diplo-hedrons of quartz are very much rounded off. 1895 Srowell Maskelyne Crystallogr. 216 The terms dyakis-dodeca-hedron and diplohedron have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty-four-trapezohedron] being a doubled or broken-faced pentagon-dodecahedron. Ibid. 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine.

Hence Diplohe dral a., of the nature of a diplo-

1878 Gurney Crystallogr. 54 A diplohedral form is one in which cach normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end. 1895 Storky-Maskelyna Crystallogr. 207 Hemisystematic diplohedral forms; hemi-tesseral diplohedra.

Diploic (diploik), a. Anat. [f. DIPLOE + -1c.]

Diploic (diploik), a. Anat. [f. DIPLOE +-1c.] Belonging to the diploc.

1855 HOLDEN HIMM. Osteol. (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins.

Diploid (di ploid). Crystal. [f. Gr. διπλό-ος double + είδος form.] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes; = DIPLOHEDRON.

|| Diploidion (diploidion). Gr. Antiq. [Gr. διπλοίδιον dim. of διπλοίς: see next.] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose. somewhat like a sleeveless mantle: someloose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; some-

100se, somewhat fire a sierveies manner, some-times applied to this outer fold itself.

1850 Lettet Müller's Anc. Art § 340. 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together; it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the

| **Diplois** (diplo<sub>i</sub>is). Gr. Antiq. [Gr. διπλοΐs double cloak, f. διπλό-os double.] = prec.

1887 B. V. Heao Hist. Numorum 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

**Diploite** (diplo<sub>1</sub>9it). *Min*. [mod.f. Gr. διπλόos (DIPLO-) + -ITE.] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1825 Amer. Frnl. Sc. IX. 330 Diploite of Breithaupt. 832 SHEPARD Min. 186 Diploite. Diploma (diplou ma), sb. Pl. -as, sometimes -ata.

diploma a state letter of recommendation, an [a. L. aiptoma a state tetter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, a. Gr. δίπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit. a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f. διπλό-ειν to double, to bend or fold double, f. διπλό-ος double. Cf. F.

to bend or fold double, f. dinho-os double. Cf. F. diplome (Anbert 1728).]

1. A state paper, an official document; a charter. 'In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries' (Encycl. Bril. s.v.).

2 1645 Howell. Lett. (1650) II. 11. 11. 12 The king of Spain... was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispens'd with himself (as the Holland story hath it) from payment. 1684 Scanderbog Rediv. vi. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1. 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. vi. 176 The curious diploma addressed to Eric. respecting the genealogy of William St. Clair. 1877 Encycl. Bril. VII. 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b. An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; pl. historical or

investigation or literary study; pl. historical or

investigation or literary study; pl. historical or literary muniments.

[1697 H. Wanley Let. to T. Smith in Lett. Eminent Persons (1813) 1. 80 My present design. is more relating to the nature of Letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves.] 1845 De Quincey Suspiria Wks. 1890 XIII.

347 If in the veilum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomata of human archives or libraries, there is anything fautastic. 1891 H. H. Howorth in Spectator 12 Dec. 8471 It [the Old Canon of Scripture]. contained hooks originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldee, and in Greek. all of them treated as their most sacred diplomata by the early Christians and the early Councils.

2. A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence: esta

conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; esp. that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to

a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like.

a 1686 CLEVELAND Gen. Poens, etc. (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour. 1682 GREW Anat. of Plants Prel. Alja, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. IV. (1852) II. 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate. 1702 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus. (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomata were presented to us.. to certify we had visited all the holy places. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 48124 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway. 1772 Wesley Jrnl. 28 Apr., They., presented me with the freedom of the city. The diploma ran thus. 1705 in Sir J. Sinclair Corr. (1831) II. 21 My sincere thanks. for the diploma or diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns. 1849 Lewis Authority in Matters Opin. ix. 8 17. 330 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. 1863 Emerson Miss. Papers, H. D. Thoran Wks. (Bohn) III. 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. attrib., as diploma picture (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election; in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the Diploma Gallery.

1863 Thornsura Turner (1862) 1. 258 Turner's diploma picture was 'Dobbadern' . [61] of the grand solemnity of evening. 1883 Pall Matl G. 10 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collection of art in London is certainly the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy.

¶ 3. The following mediæval L. senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English a. = DIPLOE 1; b. A folded cloth; c. A

use. 8. = DIPLOE I; D. A IOICE CIOTI; C. A double vessel used in chemical operations.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) (a and b). 1823 Crabb Technol. Dicl. (c), Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel. into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied.

1853 Sover Pantropheon 262 (c).

Hence Diplomaless a., without a diploma.

1837 G. Wilson Let. in Life (1860) II. 82 Diplomaless folks. 1873 H. Curwen Hist. Booksellers 61 A diplomaless doctor.

Diploma, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in ppl. a. Diplomaed (partly from the sb.: cf. certificated).

1831 Trelaway Adv. Younger Son 1. 238 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diploma'd butchers.

1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. iv. vii, Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such.

1859 W. R. Gree Lit. & Social Judg. (ed. 2) 400 They have, as it were, been diploma-ed and laureated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark.

Diplomacy (diployings) [5] B. diologuatie

**Diplomacy** (diplou măsi). [a. F. diplomatie (pronounced -cie), f. diplomate, diplomatique, after aristocrate, aristocratique, aristocratie: see DIPLO-MATIC and -ACY. So It. diplomazia, Sp. diplo-macia, Ger. and Du. diplomatie, all from Fr.]

I. 1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international

envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.

1796 BURKE Regic. Peace II. Wks. VIII. 243 note, He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France. He had all the secret correspondence burnt. 1797 18td. III. 348 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is.. that it has been founded on absolute necessity. 1809 W. IRVING Knickerb. IV. Xi. (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1828 Werster, Diplomacy.. the customs, rules and privileges of embassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 1845 Macallan Hist. Eng. IV. 257 The business for which he was preeminently fitted was diplomacy. 1862 T. C. Grattan Beaten Paths II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be. considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called .. I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit .. than double-dealing .. it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 LECK Ration. (1878) II. 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns. gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other. It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1880 STUBES Med. 4 Mod. Hist. x. (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country. † 2. The diplomatic body. [= I'. diplomatie, 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littré).] Obs.
1796 BURKE Regic. Peace IV. Wks. 1X. 48 The diplomacy with others.
1880 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. I. 339 With others.

with others.

in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

Diplomat (diplomacy). Also ate. [a. F. diplomate (diplomacy). Also ate. [a. F. diplomate (diplomacy). Also ate. [a. F. diplomate (diplomate). Also ate. [a. F. diplomate (diplomate). Also aristocrate, aristocratique.] One employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

1813 SIR R. WILSON Diary 1. 312 The diplomates will. have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed.

1838 Lytton Alice 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomats. 1870 E. Pracoca Raff Skirl. III. 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service.

1889 MABEL COLLINS Pretitiest Woman v., She went everywhere as a diplomate and a political spy.

Hence Diplomatess, a female diplomat.

1874 GREVILLE Men. Geo. IV (1875) II. xix. 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess. 1890 Athensem 1 Feb. 141/a The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of, say, M. Sardou, have very little in common.

Diplomatal (diplou mătăl), a. [f. Gr. διπλω-ματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a

diploma.

1889 Microcosni (N. Y.) Oct., The diplomatal sheepskin.

Diplomate (diplome't), sb. [f. Diploma sb. +

-ATE 1.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 Brit. Med. Yrnl, 21 May 786/1 The London students and the diplomates of London Corporations.

† Diplomate, v. Obs. [f. Diploma sb. +

-ATE 3.] trans. To invest with a degree, privilege, or title but diplomates.

or title by diploma.

1660 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 324 The former...was afterwards diplomated. 1683 Ibid. 111, 56 Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne... was diplomated D.D. 1738 NEAL Hist. Furth. IV. 268 Within ... little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and fifty Doctors of Division. fifty Doctors of Divinity.

[Diplomatial: error in Dicts. for DULLOMATI-

Diplomatic (diplomætik), a. and sb. Also 8-9 - lque, -ick. [ad. mod.L. diplomaticus (Mabillon, 1681, De re diplomatica), f. Gr. διπλωματ-: sec DIPLOMA and -IC. In senses 2, 3, a. F. diplomatique (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).

(1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the Codex Juris Gentium Diplomatique of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c., and the Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des gens of Dumont, historiographer to the Emperor, 1726, containing the original texts of the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1709. In these titles (as in the Codex Diplomatitius Avi Saxonici of Kemble), diplomations, diplomatique, thad its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of original official documents. But as the subject-matter of these particular collections was international relations, 'corps diplomatique' appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du viroit des gens', and diplomatique taken as 'having to do with international relations'. The transition is shown in sense 2, which refers to documents connected with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears. This sense hecame established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs.]

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual.

Diplomatic copy, edition, an exact reproduction of an original.

Diplomatic copy, edition, an exact reproduction of nn original.

1711 T. Maoox Hist. Exchaquer p. ix, The diplomatick or law word Charla was not received amongst the Anglosaxons. 1786 Von Troll Lecland 295 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance. 1784 ASTLE Origin & Progr. of Writing Introd. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of Writing Introd. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W. Taylon in Monthly Rev. LXVII. 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents... and a copious index are attached. 1846 Trench Mirac. (1886) 267 The last clause of the verse.. has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1861 SCHYLERE Introd. Crit. N. T. iii. 376 Designated by Professor Ellicott 'paradiplomatic evidence'... as distinguished from the 'diplomatic testimony of codices, versions, etc. 1874 H. R. Reynolds Yohn Bapt. ii. 70 There is...not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with international relations.

1780 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatique artillery on all sides (i.e. manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments). 3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the man-

agement of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy. Diplomatic body (F. corps diplomatique), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; diplomatic service, that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign

legations.

public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1787 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatique, and mercantile affairs. 1790 Burke. Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 32 Members of the diplomatick body. 1791

- Th. Fr. Affairs Wks. VII. 65 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language. The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way. 1796—Regic. Peace I. Wks. VIII. 114

A pacification such as France (the diplomatick name of the regicide power) would be willing to propose. 1813 N. Carlstel Topogr. Dict. Scot. II. s.v. Preston Pans, Sir Robert Mirray Keith...well known for his diplomatique talents, 1815 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. XII. 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line. 1840 Carlstel Heroes iii. (ed. 1858) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages... quite well. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad. 1860 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. i. 18 Diplomatic relations. were not entrusted to the Council. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. xxv. 587 The English statesman..was not a match for the Spannard in diplomatic craft. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 John Bull 2 Mar. 149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing ad-

149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or interconrse of any kind.

1836 DISRAELI Piv. Grey IV. iii, Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politesse.

1837 HALE In His.

Name x, Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party.

1862 MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos. IV. viii. § 6.

440 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men.

1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 251/z Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

18. sh. 1. A diplomatic agent: = DIPLOMATIST.

B. sb. 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST. 1791 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin...was not the diplomatic of a Court, but of Man. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy II. ix. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatic. 491

2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Also in pl. diplomatics, and † in L. form diplomatica (obs.).

1794 Burke App. Prof. Brissot's Addr. Wks. VII. 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatick.

1796 State Papers in Ann. Reg. 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatica.

1803 W. TAYLOB in Ann. Rev. I. 356 Our ministers are not great in diplomatics.

3. 'The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public decomposits letters, decrease.

literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828). Also in  $\mathfrak{pl}$ .

Also in pl.

[1681 Mabillon (title), De Re Diplomatica.] 1803-19 A.

Rees Cycl. (L.), The science of diplomatics owes its origin
to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch. 1819 Pantologia
s.v., The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F.

Mabillon. 1838 J. G. Dowling Eccl. Hist. iii. § 1. 125 It
was written. when Diplomatic. did not exist as a science.
1846 Joinston tr. Beckmann's Hist. Inv. (ed. 4) 1. 140 A seal
of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface,
would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomatics.
1894 Oxf. Univ. Gaz. XXIV. 412/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic.

Thinlown tical a (sh) If as prec + AL.

Traphy and diplomance.

Diploma-tical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. +-AL.]

A. adj. 1. = DIPLOMATIC a. I.

1780 Von Taoli. Iceland 296 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

would have afforded no information.

2. = DIPLOMATIC a. 3.

1823 Byron Juan xin. xv, It chanced some diplomatical relations Arising ont of business, often brought Himself and Juan . . Into close contact. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl, III. 2096 Paul III . employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis 1 and Chas. V.

B. sb. (rare.)

1 A diplomatic person; a diplomatist.

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. iii. (1849) 262 He proved himself clever diplomatical.

1833 GALT in Fraser's Mag, VIII. 654, I had recourse to he usual diplomaticals of womankind.

**Diploma tically**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diplomatic manner; according to the rules or art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to inter-

or art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to intercourse; with clever management.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer Ixii, My lord shook his head..

diplomatically. 1837 CARVIE Fr. Rev. (1848) II. v. ix.

294 Old Besenval diplomatically whispering to him. 1862

SHRIEEV Niga Crit. ix. 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance. 1875 Mes. RANDOLPH

W. Hyacinth I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy.

1877 Public Opinion 7. July o The policy of the Hausburg.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy, 1877 Public Opinion 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is. both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered.

3. With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents.

1885 Amer. Frnl. Philol. VI. 192 The indiction-number. is diplomatically uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Diplomatician (diploumăti ſăn). rare. [f. DIPLOMATIC: see -ICIAN.] = DIPLOMATIST. 1821 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician.

Diplomatics: see DIPLOMATIO B 2, 3. Diplomatism. rare-o. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.

1864 in Weaster. Diplomatist (diplou.mătist). f. DIPLOMAT sb., or stem of diplomat-ic, etc. + -IST: cf. F. philo-

sb., or stem of diplomat-ic, etc. +-18T: cf. F. philologue, Eng. philologist.] a. One engaged in official diplomacy. b. One characterized by diplomatic address; a shrewd and crafty person.

1815 Mackintosh Sp. in Ho. Com. 27 Apr. Wks. 1846 III. 317 Long familiarity with the smooth and soft manners of diplomatists. 1826 Disraell Viv. Grey In. i, Vivian. dropped the diplomatist altogether, and was explicit enough for a Spartan. 1849 Mackintosh Hist. Eng. I. 246 Diplomatists as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address. than by generous enthusiasm or anstere rectitude. 1866 Frouce Hist. Eng. V. 219 So accomplished a diplomatist as Paget could only despise the tricks which he was ordered to practise.

attrib. 1836 Cartyle Fredk. Gt. (1865) II. vii. iv. 282 The Diplomatist world of Berlin is in a fuss.

Diplomatize (diplow mătoiz), v. [In I. f. Gr. διπλωματ- Diplomat, -ic, -ist.]

from diplomat, -ic, -ist.]

I. 1. trans. To invest with a diploma. Hence Diplomatized ppl. a., diplomaed. rare.

1670 Lex Talionis 21 As able Physitians as any that Practise, and better than many dyplomatized Doctors.

II. 2. intr. To act or serve as a diplomat or the practice diplomatic to readiplomatic to readiplomatic to readiplomatic. diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplo-

matic arts; to act with address or astuteness. 1836 Disrakell Viv. Grey III. i, He diplomatised, in order to gain time. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. (1848) II. II. vi. 119 Brave Bonillé mysteriously diplomatising in scheme within scheme. 1850 Tail's Mag. XVII. 285/1 He was too impatient to diplomatise. 1875 Contemp. Rev. XXV. 798 One who had been campaigning and diplomatizing almost from his childhood.

3. trans. To treat in the manner of a diplomatist,

to act diplomatically towards. (rare.)

1855 Fraser's Mag. Ll. 230 His only chance.. was to cajole—we mean to diplomatize—his neighbours.

b. To do out of by diplomacy or address.

1885 Lowe Bismarck I. viii. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomatised out of Luxemburg.

Hence Diplomatizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1855 CARLYLE Prinzenraub 106 No more, either of fighting or diplomatizing, needed for him. 1882 Pall Mall G. 5 July 2/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomatisms.

Diplomatology (diploumato·lódzi). [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -λογια discourse: see -Logy.] The science of Diplomatic; the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G. S. Hall in Nation (N.Y.) XXXX. 347 Many of the young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or church history, or diplomatology. + Diplome. Obs. rare. [a. F. diplome, ad. L. diploma.] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA 1.

1669 Gale True Idea Jansenism 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new Diplome.

Diplomeural, -neurose, ctc.: see DIPLO-.

|| Diplopia (diplourpiā). Phys. and Path. Also in anglicized form diplopy. [mod.L., f. Gr. διπλο-

in anglicized form diplopy. [mod.L., f. Gr. διπλο-DIPLO-double + -ωπια from διψεψε: cf. ΑΜΒLΥΟΡΙΑ.] An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen donble. Hence Diplopic (diplopik) a., pertain-

donble. Hence **Diplopie** (diplø pik) a., pertaming to diplopia.

1811 Hoopea Med. Dict., Diplopia.

1864 Webster, Diplopia, Diplopia.

1875 H. C. Woon Therap. (1879) 242

This dryness. is associated with. dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia.

1878 A. Hamilton Nerv. Dis.

228 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

Diploplacula, -pod, etc.: see DIPLO.

Diplostemonous (diplosta mones), a. Bot. [f. Diplo- + Gr. στήμων warp, thread, taken as =  $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta} \mu a$  stamen + -ous.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diplo** ste mony, the condition of being diplostemonous. 1866 Tracas. Bot., Diplostemonous, having twice as many stamens as petnls. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vi. § 2. 171 note. 1888 Henslow Floral Struct. 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petnls it is isostemonous; if two, diplostemonous. 1888 Athensum 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations. on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms.

|| Diplotegia (diplotī dziā). Bot. Also ium. DiPLo- + Gr. τέγος roof, covering.] A dry

If. DIPLO- + Gr. τέγος roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx.

1866 Treas. Bot., Diplotegia, an inferior capsule.

1870 BENTLEY Bot. 313 Diplotegia is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp.

[In Diplozoon (diplozou γm). Pl. -zoa. Zool.

[If. Diplo- + Gr. ζωον animal.] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes; the mature organism is double, consisting of two indivi-

mattre organisms and counte, consisting of two individuals (Diporpæ) finsed together in the form of an X.

1835 Kiaby Hab. & Inst. Anim. I. 355 One [parasitic
worm] first discovered by Dr. Nordmann upon [the gills] of
the bream..to which he has given the name of Diplozoon
or Double animal. 1859 Todd Cycl. Anat. V. 32/1 This
animal corresponds..with the half of the Diplozoon. 1888
ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 650 The cones and
suckers finse completely; in other respects, however, the two
Diporpæ which make up a single Diplozoon are independent
of one another. ne another.

Dip-net: see DIP sb.

Dipneumonous (dipniū mones), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. dipneumonus (f. Gr. δι-, δίs twice + πνεύμων lung) + -ous.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs; said of the Dipneumona or twolunged fishes, and of the Dipneumones or twolunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

Dipneustal (dipniā·stăl), a. [mod.L Dipneusta (f. Gr. δι- twice + πνευστός, πνείν to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.] =DIPNOAN.

[189a E. R. Lankester tr. Haeckel's Hist. Creation 11. 290 Of the still living Dipneusta, Ceratodus possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas Protopterns and Lepidosiren have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones).

**Dipnoan** (di pno<sub>i</sub>an), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. Dipnoi (see Dipnoous) + -An.]

A. adj. Belonging to the Dipnoi, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs. B. sb. A fish belonging to this order.

to this order.

1883 Athensum 7 Apr. 447/1 Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that.. to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosteans, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes. 1886 Ibid. 18 Dec. 330/2 A paper on the development.. of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes.

Dipnoid (di pnoid), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. Dipnoi (see next) +-ID.] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F. Day Fishes of India, 709 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the Chondrofterygii.

1880 — Fishes Gl. Bril. Introd. 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function.. Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization. 1881 Günther in Encycl. Bril. XII. 686/1 The dentition is that of a Dipnoid. (di pno<sub>1</sub>93), a. Also erron. dipnous.

Dipnoous (dipno<sub>i</sub>os), a. Also erron dipnous. [f. mod.L. dipno-us (in pl. Dipnoi, an order of Fishes), a. Gr. δίπνο-os with two breathing apertures, f. δι- twice + πνοή breathing, breath.]

1. Zool. Having both gills and lungs, as a dipnoan fish.

noan fish.

1881 GÜNTHER in Encycl. Brit. XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimaeras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type. Ibid. 686/2 It is impossible to decide... whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalous or the Dipnoons type.

2. Path. Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (Syd. Soc.

2811 HOOPER Med. Dict., Dipnous, an epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at Dipnosophist, obs. form of DEIPNOSOPHIST.

1581 MULCASTER Positions XXXV. (1887) 129 All natural. diphosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.

Dipodic (deipρ dik), α. [f. Gr. διποδ (see Drrody) + -10.] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts.

Dipodous α. [f. Gr. διποδ (see post) + oug.]

Di podous, a. [f. Gr. διποδ- (see next) + -ous.]

'Having two feet' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Dipody (di pŏdi). Pros. [ad. L. dipodia (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. διποδία two-footedness, dipody, f. δίπουs, διποδ- two-footed, f. δι-, DI-2 + πουs, ποδ- foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting

ποδ- foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measnre.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody; of two feet, a dipody.

1859 J. W. DONALDSON Grk. Gram. 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonins, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza.

1882 GOODWIN Grk. Gram. 317 In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i. e. pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet.

1891 Harper's Mag. Mar. 576/2 [Folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Dipolar (daipōw'lai), a. [f. Di-² + Polar.]

Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp. poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end

quantity remain the same when it is turned end

for end.

for end.

1864 in Webster. 1873 Maxwell Electr. & Magn. \$ 381

11. 7 When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities. 1882 Sir W. Thomson Math. & Phys. Papers 1. xlviii. \$ 168. 283 The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property. 1884 Tart Light \$ 298 Along the nxis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry.

Dipolarize, v. Optics. [f. DI-2 + POLARIZE v.] A word used by some instead of DEFOLARIZE (sense a). So Dipolarized, Dipolarizing ppl.

(sense a). So Dipo larized, Dipo larizing ppl.

(sense a). So Dipo larized, Dipo larizing ppl. adjs.; also Dipo larization. (See quots.)

1837 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. IX. IX. (heading), Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Dipolarized Light. Ibid., The effect which the mica produced was termed depolarization:—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former. The word dipolarization, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression. Ibid. xi. § 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, dipolarized light. Ibid. § 5 Fresnel explained very completely. the dipolarizing effect of the crystal; and the office of the analysing plate, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour. 1864 H. Spencea Illustr. Univ. Progr. 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization.

+ Dipondiary, a. Obs. rare-9. [f. L. di-, dupondiarius, f. di-, dupondium, the sum of two

asses.]
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dipondiary, that is of two pound

weight.

|| **Diporpa** (dəipρ ipă). Zool. Pl. - . [f. Gr. δι., δίς twice, doubly + πόρπη pin of a buckle.] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 650 The embryo known as Diporpa is at first free-swimming. Ibid., The two Diporpae which make up a single Diplozoon. **Dipped, dipt** (dipt), ppl. a. [f. DIP v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In quots. 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

see the verb. (In quots. 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

1548 UDALI, etc. Erasm. Par. Yohn 89 h, He.. to whome I shall gene a dipte soppe. 1579 Fulke Heskins's Parl. 309 We read not that Christ gaue dipped bread to others, except that disciple only. 1646 R. Ballle Anabaptism (1647) 30 Churches of anabaptized and dipped Saints. 1781 Cowpea Charity 609 E'en the dipt and sprinkled live in peace. 1814 Byon Corsair 1. xvii, Flash'd the dipt cars. 1876 Ruskin Fors Clav. vi. 1xi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is.. Christ's dipped sop.

b. Of candles: Made by dipping (see DIP v. 3 b). 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Candle, Tallow Candles are of two kinds; the one dipped, the other monided. 181d., Making of dipped Candles. 1833 Hr. Martineau Loom the dipped candles on either side.

2. fig. Involved in debt; mortgaged (see DIP v. 7 b). (colloq.)

1676 Wychealey Pl. Dealer III. i, Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dip'd Seat and Estate in Middlesex. 1708 Morreux Rabelais (1737) V. 214 Redeemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds.

Dipper (di pos). [f. Dip v. + -er ].]

1. One who dips, in various senses: spec. a. One

who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in tech-

nical uses.

1611 Corg., Trempeur, a dipper, wetter, moistener.

1762
Derrick Lett. (1767) II. 51 There are women always ready to present you with a cup of water who call themselves Dippers.

1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 473 By the side of this the stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant.

1881 Guide Worcest. Porcel. Wks. 8 The action of the Dipper shows the . process in glazing . wares.

1882 String of Fleet 11. ii. (1883) 130 There was in the room (at Epsom Wells) a dipper, as they call the women who hand the water to those who go to drink it.

1883 Birm. Daily Post 11 Oct., Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted immediately, a first-class Dipper.

1879 W. M. Bakea New Timothy 75 (Cent. Dict.) The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush.

2. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see DIP v. 14.

v. 12.

v. 16.

rican Baptists, called also Dunkers.

1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 1. v. 200 To be dippers and baptisers. 1642 Featly (little), The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. Amicus Rediv., Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only. 1887 C. W. Surron in Dict. Nat. Biog. XI. 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov. 1644).

3. A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, Cinclus Caracticus, also elber species of the geome.

dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus; also other species of the genus, as, in N. America, C. Mexicanus. b. locally in England: The Kingfisher. c. = Dabehick I, Di-Dapper I. ? Obs. d. in U.S. A species of duck, Bucephala albeola, the buffle.

1388 Wyclif Lev. xi. 17 An owle, and dippere [1382 deuedep, deuedoppe]. — Deut. xiv. 17 A dippere, a pursirioun, and a reremous.. alle in her kynde. 1678 Rav Willughby's Ornith. 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1752 Sta J. Hill Hist. Anim. 446 (Jod.), The dobchick. .. we call it by several names expressive of its diving; the didapper, the dipper, etc. 1833 Selby in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 1. 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (Cinclus aquaticus). 1864 Thoraeau Maine W. iii. 170 A brood of twelve black dippers, hulfgrown, came paddling by. 1881 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk., Dipper, the King-fisher. 1882 A. Heffurnsh family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams.

streams.

4. A genus of gastropod molluses, Bulla.

1776 DA COSTA Conchol.

174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the nuces, seu bullæ; commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping smails, but which I shall henceforward call dippers, or seanuts.

1835 Kanu Hab. & Inst. Anim. I. ix. 276 The dippers (Bulla) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their preduceous or carnivorous habits.

5. A utensil for dipping up water, etc.: spec. a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle.

ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly U.S.)

1801 MASON Supp. Folinson, Dipper, a spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books. 1828 Webster, Dipper. 2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 1855 Longe. Hian. xxii. 107 Water brought in birchen dippers. 1858 Simmonso Dict. Trade, Dipper, an intensil for taking up fluids in a brewery. 1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 155 The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1885 G. The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1885 G. Kieling Naulatka iv, It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper.

b. The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). Little Divber: the similar configuration

Wain'). Little Dipper: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor.

riss Thoreau Autumn (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. § 1t. Trnt. The constellation of the Dipper. pointing to the North Star. 1890 C. A. Young Uranography § 5 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west.

6. Photogr. An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution, age, such

18. Photogr. An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see quots.

1859 Photogr. News 186 Dipper, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath. 1878 Abney Photogr. 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensiting, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process.

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to

a palette.
2859 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 199 The Dipper is made so

that it can be attached to the palette. It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used. 1883 Spectator 3 Nov. 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture.

8. attrib. and Comb., as dipper-bird (see 3 a); dipper-clam (U.S.), a bivalve mollusc, Mactra

solidissima, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; dipper-gourd (U.S.), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT Raiders (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird, 1880 New Virginians I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it.

with a dipper-gourd in it.

Dipperful (di-posful), U. S. [f. DIPPER +
-FUL.] As much as fills a dipper (see prec. 5).

1874 Mas. Whither We Girls vi. 136 We poured some
dipperfuls of hot water over them. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in
Harper's Mag. Jan. 197/2 We were just in time to get
a dipperful of the buttermilk.

Dipping (di-pin), vbl. sb. [f. DIP v. +-ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses.

1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses. c1440 Promp. Parv. 121/2 Dyppynge yn lycore, intinctio. 1548 Cranmer Catech. 215 He knoweth not what baptisme is. nor what the dyppyng in the water doth betoken. 1655 Jer. Tavloa Unun Necess. v. § 4 (R.) That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. 1667 Phil. Trans. 11. 434 Nice Observations of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different Places. 1710 J.T. Philipping and Rompferences 218, I askf them, how daily Dipping and Plunging did avail them? 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Boha) 11. 113 No bope, no sublime augury, cheers the student . but only n casual dipping here and there. 1867 J. Kea Lett. (1890) 33 From any little dippings of conversation I had among the people. 1870 Pumpelly Across Amer. § Asia i. i The woman a very hag, ever following the disgusting habit of dipping-filling the air, and covering her clothes with snuff. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. 1. 7051, Dipping. 1 The process of brightening ornamental brass-work. The work is. Dipped in a hath of pure nitrons acid for an instant. 1875 'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports 1. v. iv. § 3.348 The tackle for dipping is much more simple than that employed in whipping. 1883 Standard 2 Sept. 64 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for 'dipping' (picking pockets). 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug.

2. coucr. A liquid preparation in which things are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (Sc.).

1825-80 Jamieson, Dipping, the name given to a composition of hoiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness.
1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Worddok., Dipping, a strong poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the scab.

3. attrib. and Comb., chiefly in reference to technical processes. as dipping-hath shapes. Indic.

nical processes, as dipping-bath, -house, -ladle, -liquid, -net, -pan, -process, -room, -tub, -tube, -vessel, -works; also Naut. (cf. Dir v. 6), as dipping-line, -lug, -mark; also dipping-frame, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; †dipping-place, a haptistery; dipping-shell, -snail = DIPPER 4; dipping-well, the re-

frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; †dipping-place, a haptistery; dippingshell, snail = DIPPER 4; dipping-well, the receptacle in front of an isohath inkstand.

1841 Awards Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotland, To Mr. Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep 'Dipping Apparatus.

1804 Brit. Fral. Photogr. XII. 3 Procure a glass vertical dipping bath with a glass dipper. 1803 Labour Commission Gloss., 'Dipping House, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping. is carried on. Dipping House, who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 Swyth Sailor's Word.bk., 'Dipping-ladle, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauddron. 1886 Caulfeild Scamanship Notes: I Work 'dipping-ladle, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauddron. 1886 Caulfeild sail. c 1865 G. Gobe in Circ. Sc. 1. 216/1 He will require several. paus, one containing nitric acid, another filled with 'dipping' liquid. 1875 Iberopos Sailor's Pocket-bk. vi. (ed. 2) 214 Sling a "dipping lug § from the foremost yard-arm. c 1860 H. Stuars Zeanan's Catech. 7 How would you dip a 'lug'? Lower the halyards to the "dipping mark. 1867 Swyth Sailor's Word.bk., "Dipping-net, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. 1. 705/1 "Dipping-net, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. 1. 705/1 "Dipping-net, 2 milled and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. 1616 MS. Acc. St. John's Hospi, Canter's, Payd vato a carpenter for making of a "depping place xyid. 1766 Entick London IV. 374 In this parish list list hanapatist dipping-grow the said Guide Worcest. Porcel. Wks. 27 From the "dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove. 1711 Phil. Trans. XXVII. 352 A sort of "Dipping-shell, very common on the Shoars of Jamaica and Barbadoes. 176 "Dipping-smail [see Dipper 4]. 1853 Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show I Sheep Dipping Apparatus. . It consists of a "dipping-tuh, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane. 1

Hence Dippingly adv., in a dipping way, 1826. W. Curtis Lotos-eating 67 The summer-bird of a traveller who skims up the Hudson dippingly.

Di'pping-nee:dle. [see DIP v. 12, DIP sb. 4] A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So dippingcompass, an instrument consisting of a dipplng-

compass, an instrument consisting of a dippingneedle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination; = dip-circle.

1667 Phil. Trans. II. 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made.

1713 DERHAM Phys.-Theol. v. i, note 21 (R). I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dippingneedle. 1805 M. Funders in Phil. Trans. XCV. 195 Taking the theodolite and dippingneedle, I landed. 1871 TWOALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle... stands accurately level.

Dip-pipe, -rod: see DIP 5b.

Diprionidian (dsiproi<sub>1</sub>onivdian), a. Palmont.

[f. Gr. &t-twice (D1-2) + \pi\text{ow} n saw.] Having scrations on both sides of the stem: said of grapto-

rations on both sides of the stem : said of grapto-

1872 NICHOLSON Palzont. 82 Two leading types may be distinguished amongst the Graptolites... 'monoprionidian' and 'diprionidian'.

† Diprismatic, a. Min. Obs. [f. Di-2+ Pris-MATIC.] Doubly prismatic; pertaining to two pris-

matic systems; see quot.

1821 R. Jameson Mineralogy Introd. 10 Cleavage is said
to be diprismatic, if its planes have the direction of the
faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal

**Dipropargyl** (deipropä:udzil). *Chem.* [f. Di-2 2 + Propargyl.] A hydrocarbon isomeric with beazene (C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>6</sub>) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl (CII = C·CH<sub>2</sub>); a mobile, highly refractive liquid,

with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS Dict. Chem. VII. 1008 Dipropargyl...is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 Nature XXIII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

In ediscoverer of this curious compound.

|| **Diprotodon** (dəipröntöden). Palwont. [mod. L., f. Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτο-s first + -οδον, neuter of -οδους, f. δδούς tooth.] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 469/1 Anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, of Diprotodon. 1880 Nicholson 2001. Ixix. 670 In size Diprotodon must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 Pall Mall G. 30 Sept. 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster diprotodon.

Diprotodont, a. and sb. [f. as prec., with

stem ὁδοντ-] **A.** adj. Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus Diprotodon. B. sb. A marsupial of this genus. 1881 Times 28 Jan. 3/4 In the nototheres and diprotodots, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

Dipsacaceous (dipsākēl fas), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. Dipsacace-æ, f. Dipsacus, Gr. δίψακος teasel, f. δίψα thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order Dipsa-caceae, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also Dipsa ceous, a. (Smart Suppl. 1849.) + Di psad. Obs. rare. [a. F. dipsade (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. dipsadeom, Gr. δίψαδ-α (accus.):

10th c.), ad. L. dipsad-em, Gr. διψαδ-α (accus.):
see DIPSAS.] = DIPSAS 1.
1607 Torsell Serpents (1658) 698 [tr. Lucan] And dipsads thirst in midst of water floud.

Dipsadine (dipsădəin), a. Zool. [f. L. dipsadstem of Dipsas + -INE.] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, Dipsadina, to which helongs the genus Dipsas (DIPSAS 2 a).

| **Dipsas** (dipsæs). Pl. dipsades (dipsādīz). Also 5 dypsa, 6 (Mer.) dipsez, 8 dipsa, dypsas. [L. dipsas, Gr. δίψαs a serpent whose hite caused great thirst, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. δίψα thirst. Cf. F. dipsade, dipsas, older dipse (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). ]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

138 WYCLIF Deut. viii. 15 Scorpioun, and dipsas, that is, an eddre that whom he biteth, he maketh thurs threste die. 1496 Divice & Paup. (W. de W.) v. iii. 198/1 Flaterers be lykened to an adder that is called dypsa. 1592 Bossewell. Armorie II. 63 A Dipsezverte, charged on the firste quarter. 1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXII. XV. 213 Of serpents, to wit. the Dipsades, and the Vipers. 1627 May Lucan IX. 703 Dipsases in midst of water dry. 1667 MILTON P. L. X. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbena dire, Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear, And Dipsas. c1750 Silenstone Elegies XX. 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. III. iv. 19 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas. 1894 F. S. Ellis Repnard 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. Zool. a. A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. b. A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family Unionide, or river-mussels.

the family Unionide, or river-mussels.

1841 Penny Cycl. XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera:—Tortrix;

49\*-2

Boa. Coliber. Dipsas, 1843 Ibid. XXVI. 5 Mr. J. E. Gray makes the Unionida the eighth family of his order Cladopoda. Genera:—Anodon, Margaritana, Dipsas.

Dipsetic (dipsetik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. διψητικός provoking thirst, thirsty, f. διψά-ειν to thirst, δίψα thirst.]

A. adj. Producing thirst. B. sb. A substance

A. ady. Producing thirst. B. sb. A substance or preparation that produces thirst. 1847 in Crang. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dipsey, -sie, -sy, var. of Deep-sea (apparently associated with dip), esp. in dipsy-lead, -line. 1626-1698 [see Deep sea]. 1837 Marayat Dog-Fiend xiiii, I may. as well go down like a dipsey lead. 1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer., Dipsy, a term applied, in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the sinker of a fishing-line. 1867 SMYTH Satlor's Wordbk., Dipsy, the float of a fishing-line. 17 Diemsian. a. Obs. If. dipsy form of Dipsas.

† **Dirpsian**, a. Obs. [f. dipsa form of Dirpsas, or Gr. δίψι-os thirsty + -AN.] Of thirst: such as was caused by the bite of the dipsas; raging. a 1618 Sylvester Du Bartas, Automachia 100 Gold, Gold bewitches mee, and frets accurst My greedy throat with more than Dipsian thirst.

with more than Dipsian thirst.
[Dipsin, app. mispr. for dipsie, DIPSEY, deep-sea.
1598 HARLUY VOP. I. 435 Sound with your dipsin lead, and note diligently what depth you finde.]

|| Dipsomania (dipsome mia). Path. [f. Gr. δίψο-comb. form of δίψα thirst + μανία madness, Mania.] A morbid and insatiable craving for alcohol, often of a paroxysmal character. Also applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the deliging produced by excessive direction.

applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the delirium produced by excessive drinking.

1843-4 A. S. TAYLON Med. Jurispr. Ixvi. 655 Dissomania, drunkenness. This state, which is called in law frenzy, or dementia affectata', is regarded as a temporary form of insanity. 1851-60 in MAYNE Expos. Lex. 1862 tr. Caspar's Handbk. Forensic Med. (New Syd. Soc.) 11. 91 (She] had been for many years excessively given to drinking, and in her case it had developed to actual 'dipsomania'. 1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 512 Dipsomania is a term sometimes used to denote the peculiar delirium arising from the abuse of alcohol, but it is commonly applied to an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic drinks. 1881 S. Alfonn in Med. Temp. Jrnl. XLVII. 163 Dissomania, or inebriety, is a fundamental disease of the nervous system, primarily of a functional character. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dipsomania. is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkenness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company.

Dipsoma niac, sb. and a. [f. prec. + -AC (after

MANIAO).]

A sb. A person affected with dipsomania; one A 50. A person affected with dipsomania; one who suffers from an ungovernable craving for drink.

1858 A. S. Tavtoa Med. Jurisfr. lxx. (ed. 6) 950 The two jurors. .considered that she was a dipsomaniac. 1866 Loud. Rev. 13 Oct. 404/2 There are several places where Dipsomaniacs are treated, under the rule and care of religious orders. 1884 Mas. C. Paaen Zero ix, A craving for excitement as keen as that of the dipsomaniac for alcohol.

B. adj. = next. (In recent Dicts.)

Dipsomaniacal, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Af-

fected with dipsomania.

1865 tr. Caspar's Handbk. Forensic Med. (New Syd. Soc.)

IV. 267 She had given herself up to drunkenness and had become dipsomaniacal.

Dipsopathy (dipso papi). [f. Gr. διψο·, δίψα thirst + πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering (taken after homeopathy, hydropathy, etc., in sense 'method of cure').] The treatment of disease hy abstinence from liquids.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

from liquids, 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

|| Dipso sis. Med. [irreg. f. Gr. δίψα thirst +
osis: the actual Gr. word was δίψησιs.] 'A term for a morbid degree of thirst: nearly synonymous with Polydipsia' (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1851-60).

1847 in Craig.

Dipsy, variant of Dipsey.

**Dipt,** variant of dipped, pa. t. and pple. of DIP v. **Diptani**, obs. form of DITTANY.

Dipter (di ptə1). Entom. [ad. F. diptère (1791

Dipter (dipta). Entom. [ad. F. diptère (1791 in Hatz. Darm.), L. dipter-us, a. Gr. διπερος two-winged, f. δι-, δις twice + πτερόν wing.] One of the Diptera; a two-winged fly.

1828 Webster s.v., The dipters are nn order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

11 Diptera, sh. pl. Entom. [mod. L. = Gr. δίπτερα (Aristotle), pl. nenter of δίπτερος two-winged (sc. insects animalia animals): see prec.] The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of helone pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Wellknown examples are the common house-fly, the

known examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, and crane-flies.

1819 Pantologia, Diptera, in zoology, an order of the class insecta, characterised by having two wings, under each of which is a clavate poise with its appropriate scale.

1867 F. Francis Angeling vi. (1880) 196 The other orders in most use by the fly-fishers are. the Diptera, or two-winged.

1879 A. W. Bennett in Academy 33 Abundantly visited by insects, especially Diptera.

Dipteraceous, a. Bol. [f. mod. Bot. L. Dipteracex, f. Dipter-contracted from Dipterocarpus generic name (f. Dipter-os two-winged + rapple

generic name (f. δίπτερ-os two-winged + καρπός fruit): see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order Dipteraceæ (Dipterocarpeæ): see DIPTEROCARP. So Dipterad, a plant of this order. 1849 SMART Suppl., Dipteraceous, epithet of an order of arborescent exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the camphor tree; an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit. 1866 Treas. Bot. I. 415/2 Dipteracex (Dipterocarpex, Dipterads), a natural order of thalamiforal diccytedons or Exogens. containing large trees with resinous juice.

Dipteral (di pterāl), a. [I. L. dipter-cos (Vitruv.), a. Gr. δίπτερος (DIPTER) + -AL.]

1. Arch. Having a double peristylc.
1812 W. Wilkins Civil Archit. Vitruvius 37 It was perhaps the intention of the author to represent dipteral temples with a tueble portice in that front only through which they were approached. 1846 ELIS Elgin Marb. I. 22 A temple was of the kind called dipteral, when it had two ranges of columns resting on the pavement. 1886 Century Mag. Nov. 130/1 A dipteral temple.

2. Enlow. = DIPTEROUS.
1828 in Webster.

1828 in WEBSTER.

**Dipteran**, a. and sb. Entom. [f. as DIPTER, DIPTERA +-AN.]

A. adj. = DIPTEROUS. B. sb. A dipterous insect.

1842 in Brande Dict. Sci., etc.: and in mod. Dicts.

† Dipte ric, a. Arch. Obs. rare. [a. F. diptérique (17th c.), f. Gr. δίπτερ-os two-winged +

1C.] = DIPTERAL.

1664 EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit. 37 It was of the dip-teryque figure; that is, inviron'd with a two-fold range of

Dipterist (di pterist). [f. DIPTER-A + -IST.]
An entomologist who studies the Diptera.

1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-t. ii. (1885) 48 Competition. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Dipterocarp (diptero<sub>1</sub>kāp). Bot. [ad. mod. L. Dipterocarp-us, f. Gr. δίπτερ-os two-winged + καρπός fruit.] A member of the genus Dipterocarpus or Natural Order Dipterocarpea, comprising East Indian trees characterized by two wings on the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx-lobes. Cf. DIPTERACEOUS. So Dipterocarpous a., belonging to this genus or

order.

1876 Habley Mat. Med. 702 Dipterocarps.. Gigantic trees abounding in resinous juice, natives of India. 1885 H. O. Fordes Nat. Wand. E. Archip. 135 Various species of coniferous and dipterocarpous trees.

**Diptero'logy.** [f. DIPTERA: see -(o)LOGY.] That branch of entomology which relates to the Hence Dipterological a., Diptero-Diptera. logist = DIPTERIST.

1881 Nature XXIV. 46 Descriptions of new diptera, and

lipterological notes.

|| **Di'pteros.** Arch. Formerly also dipteron, and, after Fr., diptere. [a. Gr.  $\delta i \pi \tau \epsilon \rho os$  (sc.  $\nu a \delta s$ ) two-winged (temple).] A temple or building with

double peristyle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dipteron (in Archit.) a Building that has a double Wing or Isle. The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two ranges of Pillars. which they call'd Wings. 1729-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diptere, or Dipteron. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Diptere. 1882 OGILVIE, Dipteros.

Dipterous (dipteros), a. [f. mod.L. dipter-us

(see DIPTER) +- ous.]

1. Entom. Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of

1. Entom. Two-winged; ot, pertaining to, of of the nature of the Difter.

1773 White in Phil. Trans. LXIV. 201 They.. are greatly.. annoyed by a large dipterons insect.

1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) 1.48 Dipterous insects.. are those having only two wings, each furnished at its base with a poise or balancer.

1816 Kiraw & Sr. Entonol. (1843) II. 304 The noisiest wings belong to insects of the dipterons order.

1874 Lubbock Orig. & Met. Ins. 1. 24 Smooth ovate bodies, much resembling ordinary dipterous pupae.

2. Bot. Having two wing-like appendages or processes as certain fruits seeds, etc.

processes, as certain fruits, seeds, etc.

1851-60 MANNE Expos. Lex., Dipterus. having two
wings: dipterous. Bot. Applied to a pericarp when it has
lateral appendages like wings. 1866 in Treas. Bot.

|| Dirpterus. Palwont. [mod.L., f. Gr.: see

DIPTER.] A genus of Palæozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence **Dipterian** a. and sb.,

belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

1842 H. MILLER O. R. Sandst. (ed. 2) 103 The Dipterus or doublewing, of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. 1847 Ansten Anc. World iv. 70 These ancient fishes (Dipterians). 1854 F. C. Bakewell Geol. 29 Other fishes, of which the dipterus is the type, bear more resemblance to fishes of the present day.

Dipterygian (diptéri dgiān), a. (sb.) Ichth. [f. mod.L. Dipterygii (f. δι-, δίs twice + πτερύγι-ον fin) + -AN.] Having two fins: applied to fishes having, or supposed to have, only two fins. Also Diptery gions a.

1847 CRAIG, Disterrigians, a family of fishes, furnished with we fins only. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. [both words]. Diptong(e, obs. form of DIPHTHONG.

**Diptote** (di ptout), sb. and a. Gram. Also 7-8 -tot, 8 -toton. [ad. L. diptota (pl.) nouns that have only two case-endings, a. Gr. δίπτωτα, pl. neuter of Sin two case-changes, a. Oh. with  $n_{ij}$  p. hence of  $\delta$  in  $\tau$  or  $\sigma$  s with a double case-ending, f.  $\delta$ t-,  $\delta$ is twice +  $\pi\tau$  or  $\tau$  s falling ( $\pi\tau$   $\hat{\omega}$  or s cases.]

A. sb. A noun having only two cases. B. adj.

Having only two cases.

1612 Brinsley Pos. Parts (1669) for Q. What words do you call Diptots? A. Such as have but two cases. 1666 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diptote. 1751 Wesley Wks. (1872) XIV. 40 Diptots, which have but two cases; as, Spontis, Sponte. 1885 tr. Socia's Arab. Gram. 56 The triptote are distinguished from the diptote nouns by the nunation being always written over the former.

Diptych (diptik). Forms: 7 diptyck, 7-8 diptick, dyptick, 7-9 diptyc, 8 dyptic, 7- diptych. [ad. L. diptycha (pl.), a. late Gr. δίπτυχα pair of writing-tablets, neut. pl. of δίπτυχος doublefolded, f. δι-, δίε twice + πτυχή fold. Cf. mod.F.

i. Anything folded, so as to have two leaves; esp. a two-leaved, hinged tablet of metal, ivory or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax,

wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax, used by the ancients for writing with the stylus.

1622 Sparagow Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., Diptychs or Folded Tables.

1731 Gale in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 161 The Diptychs and Triptychs that were covered with Wax, served only for common Occurrences.

1829 J. Flamman Lect. Sculpt. iii. 98 The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the dyptics, or ivory covers, to consular records, or sacred volumes.

1829 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 306 The diptychs... were among the Romans formed of two little tablets of wood or ivory, folding one over the other like a book.

1. spec. (in pl.) Applied to the artistically wrought tablets distributed by the consuls, etc.

of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure

of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure of office; hence transferred to a list of magistrates. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. 11. 27 Their names and portraits, engraved on gilt tablets of ivory, were dispersed over the empire as presents to the provinces. the senate. the people. (Note) Montfaucon has represented some of these tablets or dypticks, 1797 Monthly Mag. 506 The consular dyptic contain similar cyphers.

2. Eccl. (in pl.) Tablets on which were recorded the names of those of the orthodox, living and dead, who were commemorated by the early Church

dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list or register of such names; the intercessions in the

or register of such names; the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced.

1640 Hammond Poor Man's Tithing Wks. 1684 IV. 5
Enrol their names in the book of life, in those sacred eternal diptycks. 1680 STILLINGFL, Mischief Separation (ed. 2) 30
Atticus restored the name of St. Chrysostom to the Diptychs of the Church. 1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. I. v. 64
The Dipticks...have been famous, in the Councils of the East ever since the Council of Chalcedon. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) I. III. III. 40 The Names of Acacius and all who communicated with him were erased from the diptychs. 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 643 In the twelfth century the diptychs fell out of use in the Latin Church. Church.

3. An altar-piece or other painting composed of

two leaves which close like a book.

two leaves which close like a book.

1852 Mas. Jameson Leg. Madonna Introd. (1857) 52 A
Diptych is an altar-piece composed of two divisions or
leaves, which are united by hinges, and close like a book.

1863 Baring-Goulo Iceland 158 Svinavata church contains
a curious diptych with mediaval figures.

Diptychous, a. [f. as prec. +-ous.] Doublefolded.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

|| Dipus (doi-pis). Zool. [mod.L., ad. Gr. δίπουs

two-footed.] a. The typical genus of the jerboas, a race of rodents which progress like the kangaroo, by leaping with the long hinder legs. b. A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, Charopus cas-

Iduntis.

1799 B. J. Barton in Trans. Amer. Soc. IV. 114 (title)
Some account of the American Species of Dipus, or Jarboa.
1849 C. STURT Exp. Centr. Austral. II. 5 Mr. Browne and
I had chased a Dipus into a hollow log, and there secured
it. 1859 Coanwalls New World I. 194 The wallabi, the
dipus, the talpero, the wombat.

Dipyre (dipəi•'1). Min. [mod. (Haüy 1801)
ad. L. dipyros, Gr. δίπυροs twice put into the fire, 1.

 $\delta i$ - twice +  $\pi \hat{\nu} \rho$  fire: so called because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion.] A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square prisms.

1804 Fourcroy's Chem. II. 441 The dipyre. 1807 AIKIN Dict. Chem. & Min. s. v. 1868 Dana Min. § 302 Dipyre occurs in rather coarse crystals, often large or stout, and rarely columnar, in metamorphic rocks.

**Dipyrenous** (delipair $\bar{\nu}$ -ness), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δι- twice +  $\pi\bar{\nu}\rho\dot{\eta}\nu$  fruit-stone + -ous.] Containing

TWO ITUIT-stones.

1866 in Treas. Bol. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vii. § 2.

298 The fruits are dipyrenous, tripyrenous, letrapyrenous, etc., according as they contain 2, 3, or 4 pyrenæ.

† Dira diate, v. Obs. [f. L. di-, dis- asunder + Radiate] trans. To shed abroad in rays.

1651 BIGGS New Disp. 7 85 [To] diradiate their vertues.

1727 Balley vol. 11, Diradiated, spread forth in Beams of Light.

Diradiation (dəirēidiēi·ʃən). [n. of action from

1. The diffusion of rays from a luminous body. 1. The diffusion of Tays from a laminous body.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diradiation, a spreading abroad of Beams of Light; also a plashing or setting of Vines in form of Sun-beams.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diradiation, the emission of light-rays from a luminous body.

2. Med. (See quots.)

1730-6 Balley (folio), Diradiation (in Medicine) an in-

vigoration of the nuscles by the animal spirits. 1823 in Crana Technol. Dict. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lev., Diradiation.. a synonym for Hypnotism. f Diral, a. Obs. rare. [f. I. Dira the Furies, the dire (sisters) +-AL.] Of or pertaining to the

Furies : dire.

1606 Dod & CLEAVER Exp. Prov. xiii.-xiv. (1609) 102 That we expose not our hearts to these dirall and bitter

+ Dirama tion. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. dī-, disaunder + rām-us branch + -ATION.] Branching out, ramification.

out, Faintheation.

1778 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 109/2 The course and diramations of the vessels in stones.

Directan (doispian), a. [f. L. Directus, f. Director. Of or belonging to the fountain of Direc: used of Pindar, called by Horace Direwus cygnus the Direwan

swan; Pindaric, poetic.

1730 Young Merchant IV. ii, O thou Dircaean Swan on high. 1884 Q. Rev. July 136 The voice of poet and prophet.. blended in a sublime Dircaean strain.

1894 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. Sept. 318 Air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircaean swan.

Dirdum (daradam). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 5 durdan, 6-dirdum, 7-9 -dam, -dom, durdum, 9 durden, durdem, dordum, dyrdum. [Derivation unknown: app. not connected with Sc. dird stroke, blow. It has been compared with Gaelie diardan anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh dwrdd, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies).]

dwirda, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies).]

1. Uproar, tumultuous noise or din.

1. Uproarduous noise or di

Dire (dəi\*1), a. and sh. Also 6-7 dyre. [ad. L. dīr-us fearful, awful, portentous, ill-boding.]

A. adj. 'Dreadful, dismal, mounnful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' ([.]).

1567 Drant Horace's Epist. xvi. Fj, With gynes, and fetters lle tame the under a galow dyre. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. xi. 40 All was covered with darknesse dire. 1655 Shaks. Macb. 11. iii. 63 Strange Schreemes of Death, And Prophecying, with Accents terrible, Of dyre Combustion. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things. Gorgons and Hydra's and Chimera's dire. 1681 Lond. Gaz. No. 1649/3 And His Majesty, with advice foresaid, recommends to His Privy Council to see this Act put to dire and vigorous Execution. 1768 Beattie Minstr. 11. ii. To learn the dire effects of time and change. a 1774 Goldsh. Double Transform. 75 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower. 1784 Cower Task 11. 270 Gives his direst foe a friend's embrace. 1853 C. Bronte Villette xxx, Forced by dire necessity. 1868 Helfs Realmah xvii. (1876) 462 Ostentation, the direst enemy of comfort.

b. Dire sisters (L. dīræ sorōres, Diræ): the

b. Dire sisters (L. dīræ sorōres, Diræ): the

1743 J. DAVIDSON Æneid VII. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters,

+ B. sb. Obs.

† B. sb. Obs.

1. Dire quality or matter, direness.
1650 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 367 Their sermons ... before were verie practicall and commonly full of dire.
2. fl. = L. Diræ, Furies, dire sisters.
1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. over Death xxi, Arme, arme your selues, sad Dires of my pow'r.

C. Comb. (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as dire-clinging, -gifted, -lamenting, -looking, -visaged.
1591 Shaks. Taw Gent. III. 18 After your dire-lamenting Elegies, Visit ... your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1633 Million Areades 52 The cross dire-looking planet. 1730-46 Thomson Autumn 875 Here the plain harmless native... to the rocks Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. a 1881 Rossetti Rose Mary, and Beryl-Song 2 Diregifted spirits of fire.

Direct (direckt, doi-), v. Also 5 de-, 5-6 dy-,

Direct (direkt, doi-), v. Also 5 de-, 5-6 dy-, 5 derekt, 6 Sc. direck. [f. L. direct- (derect-), ppl. stem of dirigëre (de-) to straighten, set straight, direct, guide, f. di- apart, asunder, distinctly (or de-down) + regere to put or keep straight, to rule. It is probable that the ppl. adj. direct was first formed immediately from L. direct-us, and that this

originated a verb of the same form : cf. -ATE 3 3. Both the pa. pple. and finite tenses of the verb were used by Chaucer. There is a close parallelism of sense-development between direct and address, arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also DRESS v.]
1. trans. To write (something) directly or specially

1. trans. To write (something) directly or specially to a person, or for his special pernsal; to address. † a. To dedicate (a treatise) to. Obs.

2.1374 CHAUCER Troylus v. 1868 O morall Gower, this booke I directe To thee. 1447 BORENHAM Seyntys (Roxh.) Introd., You sone and fadyr to whom I dyrecte This symple tretyhs. 1555 Edd. Decades 136 They dyrected and dedicated suche thinges to kynges and princes. 1581 Satir. Poems Reform. xliv. 2 To 30u, ministers, and Prelattis of perdition, This schedul schort I do direct. 1607 TOPSELL FOURY. Beasts (1658) 129 The Treatise of English Dogs... translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner.

† b. To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

+ b. To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

† b. To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

[L. dirigere epistolam, 4th c., Servius and Jerome; also attributed by Servius to Cicero.] Obs.

1307 Rolls of Partt. 111. 378/2 As it is..declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill, Justice. 1467 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 173, I have reserved 3 ower moste grasyou[s] leter to me dereketed, to be wethe 3 owere hynes.. the nexte morow after Kandelmas day. 1490 Caxton Encydos xxii. 84 Vf he take the lettre vnto hym whome it is dyrected vnto. 1511-a Act 3 Hen. V'III, c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall.. direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counseillours. 135 Booane Let. in Introd. Knowl. (1870) Foreward 53 To.. Master Thomas Cromwell be pis byll dyrectyd. 1501 R. Passons (title), An Apologetical Epistle: directed to the right honourable Lords.. of her Maiesties Privie Counsell. 1730 Gav in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 115 If you knew how often I talk of you.. you would now and then direct a letter to me.

c. spec. In modern usage, To write on the outside of (a letter or the like) the name, designation, and residence of the person to whom it is to be delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from b.)

delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from b.)

1588 Shars. L. L. L. Iv. Ii. 132 But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you? 1642 King's Keply in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1721) V. 63 His Message..was..taken..by the Earl of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1697 Lond. Gaz. No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 Addison Granvilan No. 123 ? 3 A letter folded up and directed to a certain nobleman. 1726 Shelvocae Voy. round World 134 Hithem all up together in one packet, and direct them to me. 1855 Ld. Houghton in Life (1891) I. xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

desired.

absol. 1707 THORESOY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 337 If I had sooner known how to direct to you, I had long ago... written. 1751 BURRE Corr. (1844) I. 26 Direct to me at Mr. Hipkie's, Ironmonger in Monmouth. 1775 JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrake 6 June, I hope my sweet Queeney will write me a long letter, when. she knows how to direct to me.

2. To address (spoken words) to any one; to utter (speech), so that it may directly reach a person.

(speech) so that it may directly reach a person.

arch.

6.1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xxiii, Pider directe praiers & daily mornynges wip teres. 1591 Siars. 1 Hen. 17, v. iii.
179 Words sweetly plac'd, and modestillie directed. 1611 Bible Ps. v. 3 In the morning will I direct my prayer vnto thee. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxv. 131 To whom the Speech is directed.

† D. To impart, communicate expressly, give in a charge the prayer of the prayer

T. 10 impart, communicate expressly, give in charge to a person. Obs.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 278 He directed bis dom.. To Danyel be prophete. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres 1. i. 1
The stratte charges and commands directed from her Maiestie. 1633 Br. Hall. Hard Texts 324 If God should direct his precepts to a child.

3. To put or keep straight, or in right order. † a.

To set or put in right order, to arrange. Obs.

150 Hawes Past. Pleas. x. iii, Dysposicion, the true seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The maters formed of this noble arte, Gyvyng them place after the assect. b. To keep in right order; to regulate, control,

govern the actions of.

govern the actions of.

c 1510 More Picus Wks. 32 O holy God . whiche heauen
and earth directest all alone. 1548 9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Trayer
132b (Commun. Coll.) To direct, sanctifye and gouerne, both
our heartes and bodies. 1553 ARP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884)
29 It [the eye] direckis al the membris of our bodie. 1713
ADDISON Cato 1. 41 He..cover'd with Numidian Guards,
directs A feeble army. 1847 EMERSON Repr. Men., Napoleon
Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 His grand weapon, namely, the millions
whom he directed. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. 1. The
mind, or spiritual part of man, ought to direct his body.

C. absol.
1611 Biage Eccl. x. 10 Wisedom is profitable to direct.

1611 Blace Eccl. x. 10 Wisedom is profitable to direct.

4. trans. To cause (a thing or person) to move or point straight to or towards a place; to aim (a missile); to make straight (a course or way) to any point; to tum (the eyes, attention, mind) straight to an object, (a person or thing) to an aim, purpose, etc.

purpose, etc.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 95 Yo vice yt most
maketh man lyke to beestes, & directeth hym from god,
1559 W. Cunnischam Cosinger. Classe 137 Directe the ruler
with hys two sightes unto anye one place.
1576 Fleming
Panofl. Epist. 23, I came out of Asia, and directed my
saile from Aegina towardes Megara. Pild. 350 But if he
failed...in directing his shafte.
1632 Lithgow Trav. 11. 99
Directing his course to rush up on the face of a low Rocke.
1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. Ded., I send this book to you
because you first directed me to this design.

1616 Ladv

CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 3t, I. had the good luck to escape the squibs... especially directed to the balcone over against me. 1703 Monon Mech. Exerc. 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chisselinwards. 1711 Annison Spect. No. 159 P 8, I directed my Sight as I was ordered. 1706 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 31 They directed their Steps towards my Confinement. 1790 Palev Horae Paul. I. 8 A different undertaking. and directed to different purpose. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 26 How... directed all his sarcasms... against the malecontents. 1856 Embroso Eng. Traits, Times Wiss. (180h) II. 119 But the steadiness of the aim suggests the belief that this fire is directed... by older engineers. 1860 Tyndal. Glac. II. xxiv. 355 To direct attention to an extremely curious fact. 1867 Smiles Huguenots Eng. i. (1880) 9 These measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 35 These telescopes are directed towards two marks. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 4 302 The efforts of the French monarchy had been directed to the conquest of Italy. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 207 Everybody's eyes were directed towards him.

absol. 1639 Fuller Holy War v. ix. (1647) 244 Good deeds we direct to happinesse.

b. To inform, instruct, or guide (a person), as to the way; to show (any one) the way.
1607 Shaks. Cor. iv. iv. 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Auffidius lies. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Fromena 92, I would faine be so directed as I might..finde him out. Mod. Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?

† C. intr. for reft. To point. Obs.

him out. Mod. Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?
† C. intr. for reft. To point. Obs.
1665 Hoore Microgr. 205 Little white brisles whose points all directed backwards. 1723 Chambers tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit. 1. 64 Care... taken that... each Plume direct to its Origin.

5. trans. To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct, lead; to guide with advice, to advise.
1559 W. Cunnigham Cosmogr. Glasse 11 Directe thy Chariot in a meane, clymbe thou not to hye. 1581 Pettile Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11, (1586) 114 b; [He] maketh her the starre by whose aspect he doth direct all his doings. 1595 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. 1. xv. 16 b, Having prepared a frigat to direct us. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. n. 111, 14 Some God direct my indgement. 1624 She T. Herbert Trav. 5 Sharkes... are alwayes directed by a little specied fish, called a pilot fish. 1769 Junius Lett. xxxv. 162 The choice of your friends has been singularly directed. 1776-81 Gibbon Decl. 4. F. xxvi. (1875) 440° 2 The conscience of the credulous prince was directed by saints and bishops. 1856 Faoune Hist. Eng. (1885) I. v. 414 He directed, or attempted to direct, his conduct by the broad rules of what he thought to be just.

be thought to be just.

b. Mus. To conduct (a musical performance).

1880 Grove Dict, Mus. 1, 390/r At the concert which he had to direct (during the series of 1820). 1893 W. P. Courrest in Academy 13 May 413/r The music.. was composed and directed by Handel.

6. To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain,

order, or appoint (a person) to do a thing, (a thing)

to be done.

1508 Shaks. Merry W. iv. ii. 98 I'le first direct my men what they shall doe with the basket. 1611—Cymb. v. v. 280 A feigned Letter. which directed him To seeke her on the Mountaines. 1632 Lithiow Tran. x. 457 He made fast the doore. as he was directed. 1727 Dr Foe Hist. Appar. iii. (1840) 22 Whether he is ever sent or directed to come. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 101 The Order of the King in Conncil which was directed to be laid before us. 1752 Jourson Rambler No. 200 7 14 One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs, that 'a friend should not be hated for little faults'. 1873 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life (1879) I. ii. 59 The seeming arbitrer of war. directed his legions to remove from Boulogne. 1891 Law Times X CH. 107/1 Finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

D. intr. or absol. To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain.

appoint, ordain.

appoint, ordain.

1655 Digges Compl. Ambass. 6 Her skill and years was now to direct.. not to be directed. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 39 The President is one of the Council, but cannot direct in any thing of moment without the consent of the General. 1764 GOLOSM. Trav. 64 Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. v. v. 520 Cast their anchors as chance or convenience directed. 1888 Law Times' Rep. LIX. 165/1 [To] be conveyed to them as tenants in common, or joint tenants, as they should direct.

2. Urans. To order, appoint, prescribe in thing.

c. trans. To order, appoint, prescribe in thing

to be done or carried out).

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) II. 20 On the present occasion, the alcaid. directed a different arrangement. 1863

H. Cox Instit. t. vii. 81 The House of Commons had directed an impeachment against Lord Treasurer Danby. 1883. Law Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div. 591 [The Judge] was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged. and directed a nonsuit.

†d. To prescribe (medically). Obs. 1754-64 SMELLIE Midwif. III. 77, I directed some Theback drops.

7. Astrol. To calculate the arc of direction of (a

r. Astrot. To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator): see DIRECTION 10.

1819 Jas. Witson Compl. Dict. Astrot. s.v. Directions, Problem 1st.—To direct the Sun when not more than 2° distant from the cusp of the mid-heaven to any conjunction or aspect.. Problem 7th.—To direct a significator with latitude to any conjunction or aspect.

+ B. Examples of direct as pa.pple. = DIRECTED.

† B. Examples of direct as pa.ppic. = Directed.

(Cf. also next.) Obs.

21386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 650 Another lettre wroght ful synfully, Vn to the kyng direct of this mateere.

21302 — Compl. Venus 75 Pryncesse, resceyvebe pis complaynt in gree Vn to youre excellent benignytee Dyrect.

1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. Ixii, The ditee there I maid Direct to hire that was my hertis quene. 21450 tr. De Imitatione III. Ixiv, To be are myn eyen dyrecte, my god, fader of mercies. 1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. vn. 126 Thrugh whome his subgectes be dyrect.

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII,

c. 4 § I One writte of proclamacion to be direct to the Shirif of the Countie. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. (1890) vi. (title), Ane Exhortation derect to my Lord Regent.

Direct (direkt, doi-), a. and adv. Also 4-6 dy-, directe, 6 derect. [prob. a. F. direct (13th c. in Godef. Suppl.) = Pr. direct, It. directo, Sp. derecho right, ad. L. direct-us (derectus), pa. pple. of dīrigēre, dērigēre: see Direct v. The pa. pple. was used as a simple adj. already in Latin. For the strictly ppl. use in Eng. see after prec. vb.] A. adj.

1. In reference to space: Straight; undeviating in course; not circuitous or crooked.

in course; not circuitous or crooked.
[1391: sec c.]
1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV 13 The confederates.. toke the directe way.. toward Windsor. 1559 Cunningham Cosmogr., Glasse 60 The directe distance from Portsmouth to Barwicke, is 330. miles. 1699 Damfier Voy. II. iii. 10 Being the directest Course they can steer for Barbadoes, 1748 Relat. Earthq. Lima 40 The Streets are in a direct Line, and of a convenient Breadth. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 142 7 I We turned often from the direct road to please ourselves with the view. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 90, I soon left the horseroad, and took a direct line over black heathery bills. 1874 Molek Oncer Compromise (1886) I To consider in a short and direct way, some of the limits that are set [etc.].

b. Of rays, etc.: Proceeding or coming straight from their sonrce, without reflexion, refraction,

from their source, without reflexion, refraction, or interference of any kind. Of a shot: That travels to the point which it strikes without rico-

or interference of any kind. Of a snot: That travels to the point which it strikes without ricocheting, or touching any intermediate object.

So Direct vision, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays; direct-vision spectroscope, one in which direct vision is used. Direct-draft (attrib.), applied to a boiler, etc. from which the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue, instead of circuitously to economize the heat.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Direct Ray (in Opticks) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the same Medium. Ibid., Direct Vision is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye. 1839 T. Brale Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale 136 Under the direct rays of a tropical sun. 1849 Mas. Somewhile Connect. Phys. Sc. xxvi. 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. 1846 Catal. Sc. App. S. Kens. Mus. § 1802 The instrument... may be used as a small direct vision spectroscope. 1809 Daily News 21 Aug. 3/2 The target was examined, when it was found that it was a direct hit.. The 1st Midlothian got a direct af first shot. † C. phr. In direct of; in a straight line with.

1301 Chaucer Astrol. 11. § 44 Loke where the same planet is wreten in the hede of thy tabele, and than loke what boy indest in directe of the same gree of owre lord wyche is passid. Ibid., Wryte bat bon findest in directe of the same planete bat bon worchyst fore.

2. Moving, proceeding, or situated at right angles or perpendicularly to a given surface, etc.; not oblique.

or perpendicularly to a given snrface, etc.; not oblique.

1563 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 4 b, In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely, and that where they are not too nigh to the direct beames, nor too far off from them, there is a moderate heate. 1658 Duboale in Sir T. Browne Hydriot. (1736) 50 Some of them are...

Twenty Feet in direct Height from the Level whereon they stand. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Tran. 322 Ships cannot enter it without a direct wind. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. into E. I. 350 We hoisted up Sail all together, with a direct Wind for us at S.E.

b. Of the sphere: Having the pole coinciding with the zenith (parallel sphere), or lying on the horizon (right sphere); not oblique. Of a sundial; Facing straight to one of the four cardinal

dial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal

dial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal points; not declined.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea To Rdr. Dvb, note, They are like a direct North Dial, that hath but morning and evening hours on it. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 310 Of Dyal Planes some be Direct, others Decliners, others Oblique.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Dial, Dials which respect the cardinal points of the horizon, are called direct dials. North Dial or erect direct north Dial, is that described on the surface of the prime vertical looking northward.

C. Mil. Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

C. Mil. Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

1851 J. S. Macahlan Field Fortif. 8 The defence is called direct when the flanking line is perpendicular to the line flanked; when not perpendicular, it is termed oblique.

d. Mech. (see quot.).

1879 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phil. I. I. § 111 When a body rolls and spins on another body, the trace of either on the other is the curved or straight line along which it is successively touched. If the instantaneous axis is in the normal plane perpendicular to the traces, the rolling is called direct.

e. Cryst. Opposed to oblique: see quot.

1878 Gurner Crystallogr. 55 Those [rhombohedrons] in which the unequal index is algebraically greater than the equal indices are called direct.

3. Astron. Of the motion of a planet, etc.: Proceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the

ceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i.e. from west to east; also said of the body so moving. Opposed to retrograde.

Opposed to retrograde.

21391 Chaucer Astrol. II. § 35 heading, This is the workinge of the conclusion, to knowe yif that any planete be directe or retrograde. Ibid., Yif so be bat this planete be vp-on the Est side. thanne is he retrograde & yif he be on the west side, than is he directe. 1700 DRVDEN Fables, Palamon & Arc. II. 616 Two geomantick figures were displayed... a warrior and a maid, One when direct, and one when retrograde. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. III. 453

After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the second Station at d, it becomes direct again. 1786-7 Bonnycastle Astron. 419 A planet is said to be direct, when it moves according to the order of the signs. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 14 The course of these celestial motions is always from west to east, which is the direct course.

4. Of relations of time, order, succession, etc., which can be figured or represented by those of the course. Straightforward uniterstructed immediates.

space: Straightforward, uninterrupted, immediate.

8. gcn.
1494 FABYAN Chron. v. lxxvi. 54, I shal .. sette theym in suche a direct ordre, that it shalbe apparant to the Reder.
b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line

b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line from father to son, or the converse; lineal, as opposed to collateral; as a direct heir or ancestor. 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. IV, 21 b, Edmonde Mortimer. then next and direct heire of England and of France. 1600 E. Blount it. Conestaggio 117 The last King of Portugall, in whom ended the direct masculine line. a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Warwicksh. (1662) 126 Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs male. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. 8. v. Direct, The heirs in a direct line always precede those in the collateral lines.

C. Logic. Proceeding from antecedent to consequent. from cause to effect, etc.; nninterrupted,

quent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted, immediate.

immediate.

1828 Whately Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop. 258/1 Either Direct or Indirect Reasoning being employed indifferently for Refutation as well as for any other purpose.

1804 Bowen Logic viii. 243 In the other Figures, there are two indifferent Conclusions, neither of which is more direct or immediate than the others.

1891 Welton Logic I. I. v. iv. 422 Reduction is direct when the original conclusion is deduced from premises derived from those given. Ibid. 426 This indirect process is not reduction in the same sense as the direct method is.

d. Math. Following the simple or natural order:

opposed to inverse: see quots.

opposed to inverse: see quots.

1594 BLUNGEVIL Exerc. 1. xi. (ed. 7) 33 Working by the common or direct Rule of Three. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Direct. 1806 Hutton Course Math. 1. 44 The Rule of Three Direct is that in which more requires more, or less requires less. 1807 Ibid. 11. 279 The Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions... the direct method... consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity; and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity; and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1839 G. Bisc Nai. Philos. 64 In the direct ratio of the arms of the lever.

6. Direct opposite or contrary: that which is in the same straight or vertical line on the opposite side of the centre; that which is absolutely or

site side of the centre; that which is absolutely or

site side of the centre; that which is absolutely or exactly contrary.

1786 Burre W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 173 He had not scrupled to assert the direct contrary of the positions by him maintained. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before?

1. Mussic. Opposed to inverted (of intervals, etc.), or to contrary (of motion).

1828 Webster s.v., In Music, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. 1864 — Direct chord (Mus.), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. 1867 Macparen Harmony ii, 50 The augmented 5th, which stands between the mediant and the leading note in a minor key, is always dissonant, in whatever position it occurs, whether direct or inverted. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. I. 448 Direct Motion is the progression of parts or voices in a similar direction.

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon,

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon, the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward.

straightforward.

1530 PALSGR. 387 'To serve you' maketh a dyrecte answere to the questyon. 1535 Coveroale 906 xxxviii. 3, I will question the, se thou gene me a dyrecte answere. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Which bad bene the directer speech and more apert. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. v. iv. 90, I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial: nor he durst not gine me the lye direct. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xviii. 93 If the Soveraign Power... be not in direct termes renounced. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scot. I. Iv. 308 No direct evidence had as yet appeared against Bothwell. 1849 Macaulav Hist. Eng. II. 114 They ventured to bring direct charges against the Treasurer. 1888 R. Kieling Tales fr. Hills (1891) 245 This was at once a gross insult and a direct lie.

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; up-

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; up-

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 31 Just or unjust, godly or wicked, direct or indirect, worthy or to be dispraised. 1602 Shaks. Ham. II. Ii. 298 Be even and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no. 1604 — Oth. III. III. 378 Take note, take note, (O World!) To be direct and honest, is not safe. 1646 Sha T. Browne Pseud. Eps. 1. v. 17 Yet was the Idolatry direct and downe-right in the people. 1768 Sterne Seul. Journ. (1778) I. 168 (Pulse) When my views are direct. 1 care not if all the world saw me. 1793 A. Young Trav. France 279 His conduct in the revolution has been direct and mauly. 1871 Morley Volaire (1886) 9 If he was bitter, he was still direct. 1894 Baring-Goulo Kitty Alone II. 107 She was one of those direct persons who, when they have taken a course, hold to it persistently.

† C. Downright, positive, absolute (in character). 1668 Pervs Diary 19 Aug., What should it be but Jane, in a fit of direct raving, which lasted half an hour. 1751 Paltock P. Wilkins (1784) II. 232 I then perceived they were direct forges.

6. Effected or existing without intermediation or

intervening agency; immediate.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. i. 350 That by direct, or indirect attempts He seeke the life of any Citizen. 1601—Aft's Well III. VI. 9 In mine owne direct Knowledge, without any malice..he's a most notable Coward. 1805 Foster

Ess. 1. ii. 29 Direct companionship with a few. 1820 Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg. 11. 356 The fisher is liable to receive. direct blows from its fins or tail. 1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. 1x, i. 202 The directest manifestation of Deity to man is in His own image, that is, in man. 1863 Bright 56. America 20 June, There is no man in England who has a more direct interest in it than I have. 1891 Law Times XCI. 425/2 The Reform Act of 1832 placed the representatives the people in direct touch with their constituencies.

b. Of speech or narration: In the form in which it was natured not modified in form by being re-

it was uttered, not modified in form by being re-

ported in the third person.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Direct, A very good historian uses the phrase Direct Speech, or harangue, when he introduces any one speaking, or haranguing of himself. 1879 Roby Latin Gram. II. IV. xxiii. 325 The indicative expresses a fact; or a direct statement of opinion of the writer or speaker. Ibid. 333 A direct question (or exclamation) is put in the indicative mood.

c. Biol. Of cell-division: Effected without the

formation of nuclear figures; amitotic.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life Introd. 22 The division of the protoplasm is preceded or accompanied by division of the nucleus. The process may be direct or amitotic, the nucleus simply elongating, and being split by a constriction.

d. Direct action, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality.

out intermediate instrumentality.

Direct-action or direct-acting steam-engine, one in which the piston-rod or cross-head acts directly upon the crank without the intervention of a working-beam.

Direct-acting or direct-action pump; a steam-pump in which the steam-piston and the pump-piston are connected by a straight piston rod, without intervening crank.

[1842 Penny Cycl. XXII. 507/r [It] effects the direct connection of the piston with the crank. Ibid. 507/2 Engines of direct connection.] 1843 Proc. Inst. Civil Engin. II. 62

The comparatively recent introduction of direct-action steam-engines on board the steam-vessels of the Royal Navy.

1857 Chambers Information I. 356 The best and simplest form of direct-acting engine is that known as the oscillating.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1. 356/r (Westinghouse-brake) A small but powerful direct-acting steam-engine..operates the air-pump. Ibid. 305 In Napier's direct-action steam-engine, the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. 1878 Proc. Inst. Civil Engin. LIII. 98 (title) Direct Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping Engines and Pumps. Ibid. 304 The construction of the second direct-action pumping engine on a new system for the Paris waterworks at St. Maur.

e. Direct tax: one levied immediately upon the

e. Direct tax: one levied immediately upon the persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to indirect taxes levied upon commodities, of which the price is thereby increased, so that the persons on whom the incidence ultimately falls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price

on whom the incidence ultimately talls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price of the article. So direct rate, rating, taxation, etc. The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes; local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation.

1776 AOAM SHITH W. N. v. ii. (1860) II. 442 There are .. two different circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1801 A. HAMILTON WAS. (1886) VII. 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax. 1802 M. Cutler in Life (1888) II. 65 There are two objects in view—one is to attack the funded debt, and the other, a direct tax upon the people. 1828 Webster s.v., Direct tax is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands. 1845 McCullou Taxation Introd. (1852) 1 A Tax is called direct when it is immediately taken from property or labour; and indirect when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1845 DISRAELI Sybil (1863) 220 The ruinous mystification that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons. 1849 MACAULAN Hist. Eng. 1. 287 The discontent excited by direct imposts is .. almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer. 1849 Daily News 13 Feb. 5/5 Having fabricated a direct-rating test for parish conneillors, the House did the same for guardians of the poor.

B. adv. = DIRECTLY. 2. Straight in direction or aspect. b. Immediately. c. Absolutely, exactly, d. Comb. with adj., as direct-acting (see

or aspect. b. Immediately. c. Absolutely, exactly. d. Comb. with adj., as direct-acting (see A 6 d), direct-dealing.

1450 Henryson Test. Cres. (R.), Her [Venus] golden face in opposition Of God Phebus direct descending down. 1a 1550 Freiris of Berwik 342 in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 36 And to the eist direct he turnis his face. 1614 Rowlands Fooles Bolt 14 Saying grace in mentall wise, Holding his Hatt direct before his eyes. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 526 Direct against which op'nd from beneath. A passage down to th' Earth. 1743 Chester, Lett. I. xcix. 277 You will observe, they are direct contrary subjects. 1830 Westminst. Rev. XII. 292 We do not think that any direct-dealing man. cau sadmire the figure. 1840 Macaulay Ess., Ranke (1854) 556/2 His orders have come down to him ..direct from on high. 1868 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) II. App. 669 He fancies that the embassy went direct to Hungary. 1830 Law Rep. 29 Ch. Div. 460 This property is held direct from the Crown. 1834 Ibid. 9 App. Cases Securities. procurable only from the corporations direct.

Direct (direckt), sb. [app. f. Direct v.]

Direct (dire kt), sb. [app. f. DIRECT v.]

1. gen. A direction.

1615 T. Aoams Lycanthropy 4 'Behold'! is .. in Holy

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1619 T. Ao

end of a page or line to indicate the position of the

following note, 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. xi. 35 A Direct is usually at the end of a Line, and serves to direct to the place of the

first Note on the next Line. 1886 Grove Dict. Mus. 1.448/2 Direct, a mark (w) to be found in music up to the present century. like the catchword at the foot of a page. +3. In direct of: see DIRECT a. 1 c.

Tis. In airea of: see DIRECT a. 1 c.

Directable, a. Also -ible. [f. DIRECT v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being directed.

1884 Pall Mall G. 25 Aug. 2/1 No argument...would have
persuaded.. the spectators that I had not guided with
singular expertness my directable balloon.

1884 Commercial Advert. (N. V.), Once the principle of directible ballooning is discovered.

Directed, ppl. a. [f. DIRECT v. + -ED 1.]
Almed, addressed, guided, etc.: see the vb.

1598 Florio, Directo...directed or adrest. 1727 Philip
Ouarll 93 The Coach was arriv'd to the directed Place. 1855
Macaulan Hist. Eng. 111. 236 The Dartmouth poured on
them a well directed broadside. 1851 Daily News 6 May
5/6 To create and maintain a large amount of organized and
directed activity within the limits of his large diocese.
Hence + Directedly adv. Obs., directly.
1539 Tonstall Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 49 We shuld
put an other foundation of the churche than Christe, whyche
is dyrectedly agaynst saint Paule. a 1641 Br. Mountagu
Acts and Mon. (1642) 277 Directedly intending for his
owne advancement.

owne advancement

Director, -ible: see DIRECTOR, -ABLE.

**Directing**, vbl. sb. [f. DIRECT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIRECT (q.v.); direction (in various senses).

various senses).

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Directyng, adresse. 1559 CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 161 As touchinge the directing of anye shippe. 1632 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) of The countenancing of causes and directing of juries. 1751 LABELYE Westin. Br. 66 The Directing the Persons concerned therein, was committed to one Person only. 1890 G. B. Shaw Fabian Ess. Socialism 119 The 'directing' of companies and the patronizing of nitrogenous Volunteer Colonels.

Directing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That directs: see the verb.

see the verb.

1588 J. Mellis Briefe Instruct. G viii, Aboue the directing line. 1670 Devout Commun. (1683) 69 Some beams of thy directing consolatory light. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) L. xv. 259 A secret directing Providence. 1889 Spectator 19 Oct., That is the true end of arranging work, and it is one which the directing classes do not forget when arranging work for themselves.

b. spec. directing-circle, a circle made of two b. spec. directing-erreie, a circle made of two hoops, one within the other, to guide sappers in the making of gabions; directing-plane (Persp.), a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture; directing-point (Persp.), the point at which any original line meets the directing plane (Gwilt Arch. Gloss. 1876); directing-nost, a fineer-post on a road

meets the directing plane (Gwilt Arch. Gloss. 1070); directing-post, a finger-post on a road.

1851 J. S. Macaular Field Fortif. 66 The directing circle is then hid on a level piece of ground, and seven, eight, or nine pickets are driven at equal distances apart, between the hoops. 1876 Directing plane, point [see Director 3f]. 1876 Harov Ethelberta (1890) 28 Reaching the directing-post where the road branched into two, she pansed.

Direction (direkfon, doi-). [a. L. directionem, n. of action from dirig-fre to Direct; cf. F. direction, 15th c. in Halz.-Darm., possibly the immediate source in some senses.]

immediate source in some senses.]

1. The action or function of directing: a. of pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; b. of putting or keeping in the right way

pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; b. of putting or keeping in the right way or course; guidance, conduct; c. of instructing how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; d. of keeping in right order; management, administration.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxiv. xiii, She [nature] werketh upon all wonderly. In sondry wyse by great dyreccyon. 1568 Gaafton Chron. II. 138 Which thing was shewed unto the kinges counsaile, by whose direction, the matter was committed unto Sir Philip Basset. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 128 He is a Souldier, fit to stand by Caesar And giue direction. 1618 Raleigh in Four C. Eng. Lett. 38 Where without any direction from me, a Spanish village was burnt. 1659 B. Harris Parivad's Iron Age 109 Father Arnout, who was preferred by the Duke of Luynes, to the direction of the [King s] Conscience. 1662 I. Davies Ir. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 36 The Steeples give a great direction to the Ships that sail that way. 1689-92 Locke Toleration III. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 324 Their want of Knowledge during their Nonnage, makes them want Direction. a 1719 Br. Smalinds (J.), The direction of good works to a good end. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. (cd. 2) 217 He may use one of his hands when necessary for the direction of the horses. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. II., i. 60 [No] such precision... in the direction of the arrows. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxxii, Who shall arraign the head by whose direction the act was done? 1856 Frouse Hist. Eng. (1858) I. v. 422 The French prince followed the direction of his wiser instincts. 1863 Geo. Entor Romola II. ix, She felt the need of direction even in small things.

† 2. Capneity for directing; administrative faculty. 1585 J. B. tr. Viret's Sch. Beastes A vij. Because of their industrie... and of that prudence and direction that they have. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III., v. iii. 16 Call for some men of sound direction. 1636 Massinger Bashf. Lover II. iv, The enemy must say we were not wanting In courage or direction.

3. The office of a director; a body of directors; =DIRECTORATE.

2710 STEELE Tatler No. 206 P 2 We met a Fellow who is a Lower Officer where Jack is in the Direction. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. C. (1815) 225 A friend. will recommend you to the direction. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes I. 62, I will ask some of the Direction. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS

Midl. Railw. 124 Resignation by Mr. Hudson of his posi-tion on the direction.

b. Mus. The office or function of the conductor of an orchestra or choir: see DIRECT v. 5 b.

†4. Orderly arrangement or disposition of matters; arranged or ordered course; arrangement, order. Chiefly in to take or set direction. Obs.

order. Chiefly in to take or set direction. Obs.

1407 Mann. 4 Househ. Exp. 173 3eff ther be any derekesyon take at thes kowensel for the Kinges goenge. 1475
Plumpton Corr. 33 He shall see such a derection betwixt
his brother Gascoin & you, as shalbe to your harts ease
& worship. 1404 FABVAN Chron. VII. 491 The whiche variaunce to apese the Kynge toke therein some payne, but no
direction he myghte set therein, so that the saide duke &
sir John deperted with wordes of diffiaunce. 1548 HALL
Chron. Hen. VIII, 14/b, And there remained at the kynges
charge, til other direction was taken for theim.

5. with a and pl.: An instruction how to proceed
or act: an order to be carried out a precent

5. With a and pl.: An instruction how to proceed or act; an order to be carried out, a precept.
1576 Flemmo Panopl. Epiti. 257, I set downe directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies.
1654 Whitlock Zootomia 129 He.. took little or nothing but by the Doctors directions.
1722 De Foe Plague (1754) 10, I desire this Account may pass with them, rather for a Direction to themselves to act by. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. Introd. 24 The stage direction then requires the entry of Two men.
1845 H. J. Rose in Encycl. Metrop.
11. 897/1 His [Christ's] direction in the case of an offending brother, 'tell it to the Church'..would be unintelligible, if there were no visible Church.
1854 J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon (1855) II. xxx.
569 His instructions contained the following directions.
b. Instruction how to go to a place.

b. Instruction how to go to a place.

1506 Spenser F. Q. vi. i. 6 Withouten guyde Or good direction how to enter in. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XVI. X, Fitzpatrick ... was inquiring in the street after his wife, and had just received directions to the door. 1762 Goldsw. Cit. W. ciii, I. beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like. † b. The dedication or address of a writing (obs.). c. The superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken; the name of the place at which letters for a particular person are to be delivered; =ADDRESS 5b. 7. d. U. S. Law. 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court' (Cent.

O. S. Law, 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court' (Cent. Dict.). (Called in England the address.)

1524 Wolsev Let. to Dacres 24 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood Lett. Plustr. Ladies (1846) I. 315 It was folded in the said paper, without direction to any person, and seaded semblably with a letter of a contrary tenor. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary, (1625) 4 That it [a writing] containe not base. or scurrile matter, unbeseeming a direction so worthy. Ibid. 1.16 The directions, which on the outside of every Letter. are always fixed, and commonly are termed by the name of Superscriptions. 1663 Chas. II, in Cartwright Madame Henrictia (1894) 138 A little booke. by the derections you will see where 'tis to be had. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless Mar to Mar., I have received. that short note. in which you. promise me a direction for the place you stay in. 1749 Fielding Tom Youes XIII. ii, The proper direction to him was, To Dr. Misaubin in the World. 1786 Burns Let. to W. Chalmers 27 Dec., My direction is—care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street. 1840 CLOUGH Amours de Voy. v. vii, Has he not written to you?—he did not know your direction. 1886 M. 4, Q. 7th Ser. II. 425/1 These letters . retain their directions .. and bear the postmarks of the period.

† 7. Disposition, turn of mind. Ohs. rare.
1642 Life Dk. Buckhm. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 286 His religious lady, of sweet and noble direction.

† 8. Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT a.

+8. Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT a.

Obs. rare.

3. Cos. rare.

153 Phillips, Direction, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Direction, in astronomy, the motion, and other phanomena, of a planet, when direct. 1790 Sibly Astrol. (1792) I. 147 Direction signifies a planet moving on in its natural course from west to east.

15 The norticular agency and the sidney of the course from the sidney of the course from the cour

9. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the part or region of space, point of the compass, or other fixed or known point, towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

In the continue of the country and point of region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

Angle of d., line of d.: see quots. 1706, 1727.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 100 The undulating pulse is .. at right angles with the Ray or Line of direction. 2706 CLARKE Attrib. God ix. (R.), The direction of all their like planets progressive motions. . from the west to the east. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Line of Direction (in Mechan.) is the Line of Motion that any natural body observes according to the Force impressed upon it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v., Angle of Direction, in mechanics, is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring powers. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters II. 47 The tides .. move it in two different directions four times in the natural day. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. III. xy, Their parts never continue long in the same right line. They vary their direction every moment. 1834 Madwin Angler in Wales II. 103 The trout were darting about in all directions. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 70 The direction of this rotation is changed by changing the direction of the magnetic force. 1878 Huxery Physiogr. 6 These terms—north and south, east and west. indicate definite directions 1870 Thomson & Tatt Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 218 The direction of a force is the line in which it acts. If the place of application of a force be regarded as a point, a line through that

point, in the direction in which the force tends to move the body, is the direction of the force. *Mod.* Tell me in what direction to look. He has gone in the direction of Warwick. In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

b. fig. in reference to a course of action or the like, viewed as motion.

like, viewed as motion.

1752 Johnson Rambler No. 206 7 3 A Man, actuated at once by different desires, must move in a direction peculiar to himself. c1790 Willock Voy. 306 Of late. politics have taken a new direction. 1830 D'Israell Chas. 1, III. i. 5 Too often the impulse which sprang from a public source, took the direction of a private end. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 4. 308 Efforts. in the direction of educational and religious reform. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 519 New directions of enquiry.

10. Astrol. (See quots.)

10. Astrol. (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (cd. Kersey).

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Direction. is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find the time wherein any notable accident shall be all the person whose horoscope is drawn.

1819 Jas. Wilson Compt. Dict. Astrol. s.v., Primary directions are arithmetical calculations of the time of events caused by the significator forming conjunctions, or aspects, with the places of promittors. Ibid., The distance of the place of a significator in a nativity from the place he must arrive at before he can form the aspect. is called the arc of direction.

11. attrib. and Comb., as direction-giver, -paper; direction cosines, the cosines of the angles which a given direction makes with the three axes of coordinates in space; direction-post, a finger-post at the branching of a road, a directing post; direction-ratio, the ratio of one of the oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point

ordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin; direction-word = CATCHWORD 1.
1591 Shaks. Two Gent. III. ii. 90 Sweet Protheus, my direction-giuer, Let us into the City presently.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Direction-word... a Word set at the bottom of a Page directing or shewing the first word of the next page.
1706 Franklin Lett. Wks. 1887 IV. 233 Enclosed is his direction-paper for opening and fixing it.
1844 Directs Mart. Chuz. ii, A direction-post, which is always telling the way to a place.
1861 Mill Utilit. ii. 35 To inform a traveller. is not to forbid the use of direction-posts on the way.

Ilence Directionism, the theory of a directing power underlying the material forces of the universe;
Directionless a., void of aim or direction.

Directionless a., void of aim or direction.

1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vi. iv. § 8 An aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf.

1873 PATER Renaissance viii. 150 The eyes are wide and directionless, not fixing anything with their gaze.

1894 Month June 281 He., supposes a power underlying the whole, which he calls 'directionism'; as an antagonistic view to that of mere materialism.

Directional (direckford) a [f. prec. + Al.]

Directional (direcksonal), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] +1. Serving for direction or guidance: see quot. Obs.

1612 STURTEVANT Metallica (1854) 67 Directional is that moddle which is made only to guide the Artificer in the dimensions of all the parts, as also for to direct them for the kinds of the matter and the stuffe.. to make the engin in-

2. Of or relating to direction in space.

1831 MAXWELL Electr. & Magn. II. 168 These directional relations. 1881 Spottiswoode in Nature No. 623, 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends or 'terminals' of a hattery or other source of electricity, implying a directional character either in that which is transmitted, or in the mode of its transmission.

3. Alg. Directional coefficient (of an imaginary quantity), the quotient obtained by dividing the

quantity by its modulus.

Hience Directionally adv., with respect to direction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. 1. 1. § 107 A fixed ring in space (directionally fixed, that is to say, but having the same translational motion as the earth's centre). + Directitude. Obs. Humorous blunder, used

apparently for verong or discredit.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. 1v. v. 222 Which Friends sir, durst not... shew themselves. his Friends, whilest he's in Directitude.

Directive (dire'ktiv, dai-), a. (3b.) [ad. med. L. directiv-us, f. direct- ppl. stem of dirigëre to direct: see - IVE. In F. directif, -ive (13-14th c.), Sp. and Pg. directivo, It. directivo 'having or giving direction vnto, directiue' (Florio 1598).]

1. Having the quality or function of directing,

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling; see Direct v.

1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. viii. (1611) 18 A law therefore generally taken, is a directiue rule vnto goodnesse of operation. 1614 Raleigh Hitt. World 11. 245 To the power Directive they ought to be subject. 1659 Pearson Creed (1839) 414 The.. directive conscience tells us what we are to do, and the subsequent or reflexive conscience warms us what we are to receive. 1712 Berkeley Paisive Obed. § 7 Laws being rules directive of our actions. 1720 Sanage Wanderer v. 656 No friendly stars directive beams display. 1853 M. Kelly 11. Gosselin's Power Pope II. 364 The directive power of the Church. 1861 MILL Utilit. ii. 16 Utility or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct.

† b. Law. = Directory a. b. Obs.

1610 Bp. Carleton Inried. 166 His meaning is by lawes directive .. that Princes have no coactive power over the Clergie but onely power directive. a 1649 Winthrop New Eng. (1826) II. 205 There is a threefold power of magistratical authority, viz. legislative, judicial, and consultative or directive of the public affairs of the country. 1698 R. Fraguson View Eccles. 30 He fulfilled the Directive Part of the Law. he likewise underwent the Peaalty of it.

2. Having the quality, function, or power of

2. Having the quality, function, or power of

directing motion; causing something to take a

directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space.
(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction.)
1625 N. CAAPENTER Geog. Del. 1. iii. (1635) 44 The vertue Directiue, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conformes it selfe North and South. 1667 Phil. Trans. II. 437 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vernout 377 The directive power of the magnet. 1842-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 65 It is...directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not...initiating them. 1881 Maxwell. Electr. & Magn. II. 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle.

13. Subject to direction. Obs. rare.
1606 Shams, Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 336 Limbes are his instruments,

1606 Shaks, Tr. & Cr. L. iii. 356 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes.

† В. sb. That which directs. Obs.

TB. 50. I nat which directs. Cos., 1642 Rogers Naaman To Rdt. § 2 That directive of minde, and freedome of pure will that kept him. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 35 Spirituall Vertue..is..the common directive of all other vertues.

Hence **Directively** adv., in a directive manner,

so as to direct or guide; Directiveness, the

so as to direct or guide; **Directiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 Milton Observ. his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses 44 Those.. that allow humane Laws to obleage Kings more then directively. 1653 Baxter Chr. Concord 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directively, then he may not Teach. 1710 Norms Chr. Prud. ii. 74 Prudence.. actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves.. and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 Bushnell. Serm. New Life 374 God will co-work.. directively in all the great struggles of believing souls.

**Directly** (directli), adv. [f. DIRECT a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviat-

In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1.1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe ont of the white Hall. and went directly to the kinges Benche. 1601 Shaks. Yul. C. 1v. i. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1658 Shr T. Browne Hydriot. (1736) 52 Cutting thro' one of them either directly or crosswise. 1678 Bunyan Pilgrin's Prog. 1. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto. 1700 Paley Horae Paul. Rom. i. 9 To proceed from Achaia directly by sea to Syria. 1820 Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 304 [14] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots.

b. fig. Straightforwardly; pointedly; simply; plainly; † correctly, rightly (obs.).

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. v. ii, [Grammar] doth us tech. In all good ordre to speke directly. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 786 He would that point should be lesse. handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope cratitly. 1568 Hold. II. 1339 He might firste aske a question before he aunswered directly to the poynte. 1650 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 249 Not being able to discern directly what likenesse they were of. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 136 ? 3, I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad. 1791 Burke Corr. (1844) III. 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without management.

c. Math. Opposed to inversely.

1743 W. Embeson Doctrine Fluxions III. vii. 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally. 1796 Hutton Math. Dict. I. 3342 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms. 1790 Cr. Rumprosh in Phil. Trans. LXXIX.

191 The time taken up. is. as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, directly, and as its conducting power, inversely. 1864 Bowen Logic xii. 413 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other

2. At right angles to a surface; perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely.

1559 W. Cunningerm Cosmogr, Glasse 29 Take a quadrant ... and set it directly upright. 1563 W. Fulhe Meteors (1640) 4 b. In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth. the heate is so great, that [etc.]. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 130 This does shoot or propend directly downwards. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely. 1745 P. Thomas Frul. Anson's Voy. 243 They use a Pencil, held. not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick'd. Mod. The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3. Astron. In the order of the signs, from west to east. See DIRECT a. 3.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas, xxII. vi, The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes... Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly.

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, pre-

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, pre-

cisely, just.

cisely, just.

Esp. in directly contrary (see Direct a. 4 e); thence extended to other relations.

£ sp. in directly contrary (see Direct a. 4 e); thence extended to other relations of parlt. V. 280 Entendyng to drawe directly togicifies with you. 1583 Stibbbs Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 88 It is most directly against the word of God. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. III. iv. 73 This concurres directly with the Letter. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1696 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 219 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1720 Swiff Mod. Education Wks. 1755 II. II. 31 In better times it was directly otherwise. 1768 Boswell Corsta (ed. 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. 1863 Mary Howith F. Bremer's Greece II. ii. 20 The wind .. is directly contrary. 1891 Sia R. V. Williams in Lazu Times'

Rep. LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question.

his question.

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent;

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately; by a direct process or mode.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1521) 165 Immediatly or mediatly, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. a 1523 Faith Wks. 147 (R.) Now of this major or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion folowe directly. 1631 Honese Leviath. II. Xxviii. 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly. . such as are stripes or wounds. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets. 1866 Tyooall Glac. II. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow. 1870 Max Müller Sc. Relig. (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man.

6. Immediately (in time); straightway; at once. 1602 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas 18 Sent the Barge ashore. to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly. 1848 C. Bronte T. Eyre xxvii, He sat down: but he did not get leave to speak directly. 1881 Bladdes Caxton (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation. Mod. I will come directly. Directly after this, he was taken away.

15. colloq. as conj. As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for directly that, as, or when.)

b. colloq. as conj. As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for directly that, as, or when.)

1705 Montford Castle 1. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you. 1827 R. H. Froude Remains (1838) 1. 68. I quite forget all my scepticism directly 1 fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J. H. Newman Proph. Office Ch. 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused. 1837 R. B. Edder Pract. Chem. 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact. 1857 Buckle Civilia. I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed. directly it appeared.

Directness (direkthes). [f. Directa. +-Ness.] The state or quality of being direct (lit. and fig.); straightness. straightforwardness, plainness.

straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

Straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

1598 Florio, Diritezza, directnes, straightnes. C 1614
Coarwalls in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1. 141 So would he use
much sincerity and directness in the answer. 1668 Temple To
Lord Keeper 12 Feb. (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued
with the same directness it has been contracted. 1793 Burke
Corr. (1844) IV. 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) II. 48 The directness
of the courses of the rivers. 1852 Ld. Cockburn Mem. it,
(1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparted a dramatic
directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 Tyndall Charl.
1819. 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more
directness of aim. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 1. 344 His
denunciations of wrong had a prophetic directness and fire.

Directo-executive. 2. nonce-comb.

Directo-executive, a. nonce-comb. combines directive with executive functions.

1864 H. SPENCER Illustr. Univ. Progr. 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive

Director (direktor). Also 5-7 -our, 6-9 -er (6 Sc. direkkare, direckar). [a. AF. directour = F. directeur, ad. L. \*director, ngent-n. from dīrigĕre to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a gnide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.).

Director-general, a chief or supreme director, having under him directors or managers of departments.

1477 CANTON in Earl Rivers' Dictes 145 Erle of Ryuyers. Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique.

1524 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and direckar of the same kirk.

1581 MARBECK Bk. Notes 74
They use hir [the moon] as the directer of their festinall daies.

1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 1. (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hath some Directer of infinite knowledge to guide her.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. 225 The North Starre is the most fixed directour of the Seamau to his desired Port.

1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 77 The husband is the director and ruler of his wife.

1746-7 Heaver Medit.

(1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors.

1839 Penny Cycl. XV. 467/1 In 1769 Mozart was appointed director of the archishop of Salzburg's concerts.

1876 BANCAOFT Hist. U.S. V. XV. 457/2 He was created director-general of the finances.

1880 GROVE Dict. Mus.

1. 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house. The director was Mr. Frederick Beale.

1890 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister 86 Stable-master and directoringeneral of everything.

1891 S. C. Scrivener Our Fields

1801 S. C. Scrivener Our Fields

1892 S. C. Scrivener Our Fields

1893 F. C. Ties 135 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable weather' that the director of cultivation requires.

1894 D. Spec. A member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corb. spec. A member of a board appointed to

direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

poration or company.

152a (title), A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company. touching the bloudy proceedings against the English Merchants.. at Amboyna. 1673

Phil. Trans. VIII. 6113 He.. is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, which a foreigner would call Directors. 1697 Lond, Gaz. No. 3303/3 (Bank of Eng.), A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 3 ? 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks. 1732 Pope Ep. Bathurst 117 What made Directors cheat in South-sea year? 1725 Johnson Idler No. 29 ? 6, I was hired in the family of an East India director. 1825 Scott Diary 13 Dec. in Lockhart, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary. 1876 Ebsant & Rice Gold. Butterfty vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies.

C. spec. A member of the French Directory of 1795-9: see Directors sb. 6.

1795-9: see DIRECTORY sb. 6.

1798 CANNING Elegy xiii. in Anti-Jacobin (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty. 1837 Penny Cycl. 1x. 15/1 The executive power was entrusted five directors. . The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign military ... departments.

d. Eccl. (chiefly in R. C. Ch.) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some

the center of the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society.

1669 Woodhead St. Teresa 1. xiii. 80 He will have great need of a Directour, if he can meet with an experienced one.
1690 Dayden Don Schastian 11. i, He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd.
1697 Jos. Woodhaad Relig. Soc. ix. (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it. 1748 Smollert Rod. Rand. iv, The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 648 Tillotson.. as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority.
1877 Daily News 25 Oct. 5/5 A director is not the same as a confessor.. A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'.

† e. Mus. = DIRECT sb. 2. Obs.
1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 20 It is called an Index or director: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand. 1667 C. Simbson Compend. Musick 22 This mark \(\psi\) is called a Director.

f. A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for silluminated in title.

direction of the illuminator in the space left for

an illuminated initial.

1881 BLADES Caxton (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of 2 to 5-line initials.

† 2. The dedicator of a book or the like. Obs. 1553 Donglas' Æneis (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and ranslatare of this Buke direkkis it.

3. One who or that which causes something to

o. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11, ii. 62 [The] Needle . will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director.

† b. One who aims a missile. Obs. rare.

1632 Lithgow. Trav. VII. 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

c. Surg. A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

an incision.

1667 R. Lowea in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines.

1851-60 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Director.* grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle

connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for

connected with one pole of a galvante battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

1795 CAVALLO Electr. II. (ed. 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4: Art II. 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments YZ, which are called directors. 1846 Joves Sci. Dial. xv. 394 (Electricity).

6. An apparatus for directing a torpedo.
1889 C. Sleeman Torpedoes & Torp. Warf. (ed. 2) 252 The Torpedo director..consists of a brass circular casting..faced out and graduated.

out and graduated.

f. Perspective. (See quots.)

1876 GWILT Archit, Gloss, Director of an Original Line, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator. Director of the Eye, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. Geom. = Director circle: see below and cf.

1852 GASKIN Geom. Constr. Conic Sect. Pref. 6 There are several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the conic, section, which in the case of the parabola coincides with the directrix.

4. attrib. and Comb. director-circle (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also director-sphere (of a surface of the second degree); director-plane, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a DIRECTRIX; director-tube (= sense

3 e).

Director-circle is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius=major axis. See Taylor Anc. & Mod. Geom. of Conics (1881) 90. (H. T. Gerrans).

1864 Webster, Directer plane. 1867 R. Townsend in Quart. Jrnl. Math. VIII. 11 For the paraboloid. the director sphere opens out into a plane. Ibid. The director plane of the paraboloid. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. & 99 The director planes. of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1882 Pail News 8 June 5/8 Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme. 1887 Pail Mail G. 25 Mar. 5/1 Director tube... is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired.

Director, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

Director, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

**Directoral** (direcktoral), a. rare. [f. as prec. +-AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory.

1874 GLADSTONE in Daily News 10 July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare. Directoral statutes, telling 20,000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led... must of necessity be exceptional.

Congregations are to be led., must of necessity be exceptional.

Directorate (dire ktör?), [mod. f. Director.
sec -ATE 1. Cf. F. directorat, 17th e. in Hatz.,
Darm.] a. The office of a director, or of a body
of directors; management by directors. b. concr.
A board of directors.

of directors; management by directors. D. concr.

A board of directors.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 111. VII. VIII. (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Emperorships. Succeed this business in due series. 1838 Sal. Rev. V. 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce. 1861 Smiles Engineers III. 203 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company. 1881 Athenseum 30 Apr. 621/3 The Musical Union ... under the directorate of M. Lasserre. 1887 Times 2 Sept. 8 The successful efforts made .. by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Directoress: see Directress,

Directorists (di-doirekto-viāl), a. [f. L. directori-ints (f. \*director-em Director), a. [f. L. director-ints (f. \*director-em Director), a. [f. L. director-ints (f. \*director-em Director), a. [f. L. director-em Director-int], a. [f. L. director-em Director (f. f. t. director-ints (f. \*director-em Director), a. [f. L. director-ints (f.

sb. 6).

1799 BURRE Regic. Feace III. Wks, VIII. 342 This object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests. 1804 Ann. Rev. II. 93/2 The national institute was established under the directorial government. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. v. ix. 706 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. v. 65 The Directorial Constitution of 1795 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly. 1886 Law Timer LXXX. 150/2 He brought. charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors.

Hence Directorially adv., in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

Directory.

1839 Fraser's Mag. XIX. 127 He lived .. with kings, monarchically; .. with the nobility, aristocratically; .. with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directorially.

† Directo rian, a. Obs. rare = 1. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a directory: see Directory sb. 2 n.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE Relapsed Apostate Introd. Bijj b, Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

† Directorize, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIRECTOR + -1ZE.] trans. To bring under the authority of a directory (see DIRECTORY sb. 2a).

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty II. v, There would be no Presbyters to directorise you. 1659 GAUBEN Tears of Ch. 600 Undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

Directorship. [f. DIRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a director, guiding.

1720 A. Hill Let. to G. Sewel 3 Sept. Wks. 1753 I. 9

YOUNSEL TANK BURNETON Lett. Writ. 1892 XIII. 106 The directorship of the minl. 1885 Manch. Exam. 12 Aug. 5/4 It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

Directory (direcktori), a. [ad. L. dīrectōri-us that directs, directive, f. \*directōr-em DIRECTOR: see -ORY. Cf. obs. F. directoire (Cotgr.).] Serving or tending to direct; directive, guiding.

a 1450 Lydo. Secres 593 Rewle directorye, set up in a somme. 1611 Cotgr., Directoire, directorie, directing, 1613 M. Rioley Magn. Bodies 62 The iron barres. being. placed North and South, do receive a polar vertue, and directory faculty. 1645 Tombes Anthropol. 11 The power of Pastors. being. not in a compulsory, hut a directory way. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Gov. Eng. 1. xxiv. (1739) 41 Neither was the .. Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory; for the Free-men were Judges of the fact. 1733 Chevis Eng. Malady 1. Introd. (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. III. iv. 11. \$7.134 In the directory business of the confessional.

b. spec. Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp. to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something

or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not de-structive of the legality of what is done in disregard

structive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction'.

169a Washington tr. Milton's Def. Pop. v. (1851) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory. 1765-9 Blackstone Comm. (T.), Every law may be said to consist of several parts; one declaratory..another directory. 1884 Law Times 11 Oct. 383/2 There was no necessity.. to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England. 1886 Law Times LXXX. 241/2 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration.

4. C. Directory needle a magnetic needle. Obs.

† C. Directory needle, a magnetic needle. Obs. 1613 M. Kidley Magn. Bodies Pref. 2 A Directory-needle, Vol. III.

or a little flie Magneticalt in the boxe, fastened at the bottome in his convenient distance. a 1646 J. GREGORY Terrestrial Globe Posth. (1650) 281 This Needle . directing towards the North and South, the Mariners . call their Directorie-Needle. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11, 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after frication) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self.

Directory (dire ktori), sb. [ad. med. or mod. L. directorium, subst. use of neuter of directori-us: see prec. and -ony. Cf. F. directoire, 15th c. in Godef. Suppl., It. direttorio a directorie (Florio).] 1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; esp.

1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; ssp. a book of rules or directions.

1543 J. Harrison Man of Synne title-p., An alphabetycall dyrectorye or Table also in the ende therof. c1550 (title). The Directory of Conscience, a profytable Treatyse to such that be tymorous. in Conseyence. 1621 Mol. Le Camerar. Lin. Lib., v. v. x. x. 32 Sometimes a light occasion seruch as a directorie for the execution of most weighty things. 1675 Teonge Diary (1825) 7 Wee. hast toward the Domes; looking for our dyrectory, the Foreland light. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1775 Phil. Trans. LXV. 184 The compilers of those popular directories. 1796 Morris Amer. Geog. 11. 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1878 J. P. Hopps Princ. Relig. vii. 24 We might have preferred a written directory, or a visible teacher.

2. Eccl. A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; spec. a The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

1640 A. Hinderson in C. G. M'Crie Worship Presbyt. Scott. (1892) 194 [Expressing the wish that there were] one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God. 1641 Milton Animadv. xi. (1847) 93/1 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of publick prayer. 1645 (title), The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland. 1736 Neal. Hist. Purit. 111. 157 The Parliament. imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory. 1821 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) II. x. 172 The English commissioners. . demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1892 C. G. M'Chie Worship Presbyt. Scott. 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book. fg. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 1193 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Edders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still.

b. R. C. Ch. A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices; an ordinal. 1759 (title) The Laity's Directory (Cath. Dict.). 1837 (title) The Catholic Directory, inmiliar to English Catholics. Contains besides the Ordo a list of Clergy, Churches, etc.

3. A book containing one or more alphabetical lists of the inhabitants of any locality, with their addresses and occupations; also a similar compilation dealing with the members of a particular

addresses and occupations; also a similar com-pilation dealing with the members of a particular profession, trade, or association, as a *Clerical* or

profession, trade, or association, as a Clerical or Medical Directory, etc.

1732 J. Brown (title) The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London.

1778 (title) Whitehead's Newcastle Directory, for 1778.

1838 Grav Lett. (1833) 71 Returning to the hotel I consulted the city directory.

1838 A. K. Green Behind Closed Doors vi, Gryce..searched for an address in the directory.

14. Direction, ordering, control. Obs. rare.

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xxxvii. (1739) 56 This manner of trial.. and that of Ordeale [were] under the directory of the Clergy. Ibid. 1. xlvii. (1739) 81 Present as Assistants in directory of judgment.

15. Surg. = DIRECTOR 3. c. Obs.

1691 MULLINEUX in Phil. Trans. XVII. 822 By help of a Directory and Forceps.. he brought away the Stone. 1754-64 SMELLIE Midwif. 11. 18 This opening was enlarged upon a directory.

3. Fr. Hist. [transl. F. Directoire.] The executive body in France during part of the revolutionary

tive body in France during part of the revolutionary

period (Oct. 1795—Nov. 1799), consisting of five members called directors (directeurs).

members called directors (directeurs).

[1795 Amer. State Papers, For. Relat. (1832) 1. 378
(Stantord) It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directoire.] 1796 Washington Lett. Writ. 1892 XIII. 273, I little expected.. that a private letter of mine.. would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory. 1796 Burne Regic. Peace. I, Wks. VIII. 202 It is said by the directory. that we of the people are tumultuous for peace. 1796—Corr. (1844) IV. 397
Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of France, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory. 1867
G.F. Chambers Astron. (1876) 66 General Buonaparte.. when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

surprised.
7. A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE b.
1803 W. Tavlor in Ann. Rev. I. 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directory of the company, persons are now found [etc.]. 1883 Harber's Mag.
1919 3062 The principal working members of the directory.

Directress (directors). Also 6-7 -esse, 8 directoress. [f. DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; + a governess. Also fig.

1580 SINNEY Arcadia (1622) 336 Directresse of my destinie.
1647 R. STAPYLTON Juvenal 236 We stile him happy too, that .. life for his directresse takes. 1737 JOHNSON Irene III. i, Reason I the hoary dotard's dull directress. 1741 RICHARDSON Pannel II. 64 Vou shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time. 1801 MISS C. SMITH Solitary Wanderer I. 240 Her cunning directress hat I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard. 1848 THACKERAY Bk. Snobs vi, She. is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 Law Times 4 Oct. 369/r The mother. . obtained a conditional order for a habeas corpus addressed to the directress of the home.
† Directrice. Obs. [a. F. directrice (ad. med. or mod.l. directrix, directric-em, fem, of directeur DIRECTOR.] = prec.

DIRECTOR.] = prec.

1631 Brathwait Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice. c 1730 Burt Lett. N. Scott. (1818) I. 193
The directrice ur governess who is a woman of quality.

Directrix (directriks). Pl. -lees. [a. med. or mod.l.. directrix, fem. of \*director Director.]

or mod.1.. directrix, fem. of \*director Director.]

1. = Directress.

16a2 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 112 As if the same pen had beene as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth. 1656 Artif. Handson. (1662) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst.1.iii. § 37. 164 The several parts. acting alone. .without any common directrix. 1843 At. Rocess Ess. (1860) HI. 40 An unfailing directrix in all difficulties. 1892 J. Rickaby Aquinax Ethicus I. 224 Reason is the directrix of human acts.

2. Geom. † a. = Director solution of the several parts. Acting alone is the directrix of human acts.

2. Geom. † a. = Director solution of the several parts. Obs. b. A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; spec. the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

from the focus.

from the focus.

1702 RALPHSON Math, Dict., Directrix of the Conchoid.

1804 App., The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Sufp., Directrix, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure.

1758 Monthly Ken. 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix.

1807 HUTTON CONTROL MATH. II. 171 II, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola.

1840 LARONER Geom. xx. 269 Lines drawn perpendicular to the ransverse axis, through the points D, D', are called directrices of the ellipse.

3. Directrix of electrodynamic action (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

estensil): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1881 MAXWELL Electr. A Magn. 11. 157 Their resultant is called by Ampère the directrix of the electrodynamic action. Ibid. 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

† Directure. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. directura (in Vitr. a making straight or levelling), f. directppl. stem of L. dirigire to Direct.] The action of directing directions.

ppl. stem of L. dirigère to Direct.] The action of directing; direction.

a 1677 Manton Disc. Peace Wks, 1871 V. ii. 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence.

Direful (dointúil), a. [f. Dire a. (or sb.) + -FUL.] Fraught with dire effects; dreadful, terrible.

1583 Stubbes Anal. Abns. 1. (1879) 70 Except these women weare minded to.. folowe their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of.. Pride. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. xi. 55 Whenas the direfull feend She saw not stirre. She nigher drew. 1604 Shaks. Oth. v. i. 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direfull. 1634 Milton Comins 357 The direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1715-20 Pope Iliad 1. 1 Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring Of woes unnumber'd. 1781 Gibnon Decl. 6 F. II. xiii. 567 Their sincerity was attested by direful imprecations. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 477 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery. 1850 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. 11865 II. xi. 8 Prodigies of direful import. Hence Direfully adv., dreadfully, terribly; Direfulness, dreadfulness, terribleness.

a 1656 Ussher Ann. (1658) 244 Curtius. describes. the livefulness of the tempers. 1751 L Mais No Exe. Pade (I.).

Direfulness, dreadfalness, terribleness.

a 1656 Ussher Ann. (1658) 244 Curtius., describes.. the direfulness of the tempest. 1756 J. Warton Ess. Pope (T.). The direfulness of this pestilence is., emphatically set forth in these few words. 1775 Ash. Direfully (...not much used). 1845-6 Treech Huls. Lect. Ser. II. iv. 196 These convictions ...men were too direfully earnest in carrying...out. 1848 Thackersa Van. Fair Ixii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

Direge, obs. form of Direct.

Direktare abs. So form of Director.

Direkkare, obs. Sc. form of DIRECTOR,

Direly (doiouli), adv. [f. DIRE a. + -LY 2.] In
a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes

a title mannet; dreatinity, in a way that bodes calamity.

1610 G. Fletchea Christ's Vict. III, Screech-owls direly chant. 1630 Drayton David & Goliah (L.), And of his death he direly had forethought. 1633 P. Fletchea Purple 1st. xii. xxxix, Direly he blasphemes. 1844 CAMPBELL Theodric 131 A check in frantic war's unfinished game, Vet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair xxiv, Some great catastrophe. was likely direly to affect Master G.

+ **Dire mpt**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. l. dirempt-us, pa. pple. of dirimère to separate, divide, f. dir., Dis- I apart + emère to take.] Distinct, divided,

separate. 1561 Stow Eng. Chron. Alj, (N.), Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other.

† **Dire mpt**, v. Obs. [f. L. dirempt- ppl. stem of dirimère: see prec.] trans. To separate, divide; to break off.

to break OII.

1836 J. Hooker Girald, Irel, in Holinshed Chron. II. 52/1

That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement,

50\*

the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentance. 1657
TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles.

Diremption (dire mpfon). Now rare. L. diremption-em, n. of action f. dirimere to sepa-L. diremption-em, n. of action f. dirimère to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

163 COCKERAM, Diremption, a separation. 1678 Hobbes
Decam. iii. 25 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 1874 C. E. APPLETON in Life & Lit. Relics (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual. 1876 Contemp. Rev. XXVII. 960 The successive stages... on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self.

b. sbec. Forcible separation of man and wife.

ANY 11, 900 The successive stages ... on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self.

b. spec. Forcible separation of man and wife.
1649 Be. Hall Cases Consc. (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off then an utter diremption of them. a 1653 Gouce Comm. Heb. xiii. 4 Marriage, ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death.

Direness (dois ness). [f. DIRE a. +-NESS.]
The quality of being dire or of dreadful operation.
1605 SHAKS. Macb. v. v. 14, I have supt full with horrors; Direnesse, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. 1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 356 Trismegistus and Capelia averre the direnesse of his [Mercury's] name. 1833 M. Scott Tom Cringle xvii. (1859) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

Direntage v., obs. form of Debalon, to decide.

cury's name. 1833 M. Scott Tom Cringle xvii. (1859) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

Direnge v., obs. form of Deraids, to decide.

† Direption. Obs. [ad. L. direption-em, n. of action f. direptie to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch away, f. di., dis- asunder + rappre to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F. direption (Godef.).]

1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc. 1528 Garninge in Pocock Rec. Ref. 1. 1:18 Such as before dwell in Rome, and in the direption lost their substance. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 187 Calphurius, nochtwithstanding thir direptionis, went forthwart with his army. 16th Speech Hist. Gt. Bril. vii. 1:191 The whole Country by these continual direptions, was viterly deprived of the staffe of food. 1660 Gauden Brauwrig 203 The arrears. . due to him before the direption and deprachation. 1828 G. S. Faber Sacr. Cal. Prophecy (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violentity.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 76/2 For we have not obeyed thy comandementis, therfore we ben hetaken in to dyrepcion, captyuyte, deth. 1550 Bale Apol. 21 A bonde indispensable by autorite of the churche, and a dyrepcion or sackynge of matrimony. 1623 Cockeam, Direction, a violent taking away. 1650 Ashmole Chym. Collect., Arcanum (ed. 3) 238/2 Of the conflict of the Engle and the Lion. the more Engles, the shorter the Battaile, and the direction of the Lyon will more readily follow. a 1693 Urquiaar Rabelais III. xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending assunder of their Joynts.

+ Directivitions. a. Obs.—9 If Ludirectivus. pa.

sunder of their Joynts.

† **Direptitious**, a. Obs.— [f. L.dīrept-us, pa. pple. of diripire (see Direption) +-itious (after surreptitious).] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence †Direptitiously adv., by way of pillaging or plundering.

1532 R. Bowver in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. xvii. 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.

Direction, obs. form of Derision.

Dirge (dəɪdʒ), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 (8-9 Hist.) dirige, (4-6 dir., dyr., der., ige(e, yge, ege, egi, egy, 6-7 dirigie). B. 6 Sc. dergie, (6-8 dregy, dredgy, drudgy), 7 dirgie, 7-8 dirgee. 7. 4 derge, 5 derche, dorge, 5-6 dyrge, 6- dirge. [Originally dirige, the first word of the Latin antiphon Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meum 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way

in thy sight', taken from Psalm v. 8.]

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended

phon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (Placebo), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (Requiem).

a1225 Ancr. R. 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggeð ower Placebo eueriche niht hwon 3e beoð eise; bute 3if hit beo holiniht vor þe feste of nie lescuns þet kumeð amorwen, biuore Cumplie, oðer efter Uhtsong, siggeð Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, and mit þreo lescuns eueriche niht sunderliche... et Placebo 3e muwen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige. c1320 Sir Benes 2902 Benes is ded in bataile Þar fore.. Hit is Benes dirige! 3150 Eng. Gilds (1870) 35 He ssal sende forthe þe bedel to alle þe breþeren and þe systeren, þat þey bien at the derge of þe body. 1408 E. E. Wills (1882) 15 Brede & Ale to Spende atte my dyryge. c1420 Chron. Vilod. 2170 He continuede algatæ ... In doyng of masse, of derche, & of almys-dede. 1494 in Eng. Gilda (1870) 197 When any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is decessed oute off this worlde... y Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, wt a masse on yë morowe of Requiem. 1537 Watoruestev Chron. (1875) 1. 71 Allso a solempne dirige songen in everye parishe churche in London. 1539 EHLISEY Manual of Prayers in Three Primers Hen. VIII 407 Of those old Jewish customs hath there crept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first anthem hereof; but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence. 181d. 405 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige; to the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life; the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the last resurrection. 1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 453 They whilome used ... to say. Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts. 1642 Rogers Naaman 165 Give moneyes

and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Dirigies for the weale of his soule after his decease. a 1654 SELDEN Table 7. (Arb.) 88 The Priest said Dirgies, and twenty Dirgies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble. 1711 C.-M. Lett. to Curat 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz. of Mattins.. Dirige... and such other Ecclesiastical Jargon. 1846-7 Maskell. Mon. Rit. 11. 111 note, The Office of the Dead (or Dirge), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers: and the Matins. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers II. 503 As the first anthem at matins commenced with Dirige.. the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a Dirige or Dirge. 1875 J. T. Fowler in Ripon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 83 note, The 'Vigiliæ Mortuorum'.. consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo'.. and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. transf. A song sung at the hurial of, or in commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also fig.

commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also fig.

1500-20 Dunbar Dregy 111 Heir endis Dunbaris Dergy to the King, bydand to lang in Stirling. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1612 And now this pale swan in her watery nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 228 Most memorable battels; as when Crassus lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirgees of the Roman Poets. 1655 Fullar Ch. Hist. vi. 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirige... at the dissolution of Abbies. 1713 Pope in Guardian No. 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles II. i, Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Carel 1819 Shelley Ode West Wind II. 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year. 1832 Ht. Martineau Ireland iv. 65 The waves.. renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid vi. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. dirge-ale in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (Sc.)

3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. dirge-ale in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (Sc.)
cry30 Burr Lett. N. Scott. (1754) I. 268-9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them. This last homage they call the Drudgy (read Dredgy), but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person. 2a ryso in Herd Cellect. Sc. Songs (1776) II. 30 (Jam.) But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirge.
4. attrib. and Comb., as dirge-man, -mass, -note, -priest; dirge-like adj.; also dirge-ale, an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); dirge-groat.-money money paid for singing the dirge.

-priest; dirge-like adj.; also dirge-ale, an aledrinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); dirge-groat, money, money paid for singing the dirge. 1587 Harrison England II. i. (1877) 1. 32 The superfluous numbers of .. church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also \*dirge-ales. are well diminished. 1564 BECON Displaying Popish Mass Prayers, etc. (1844) 258 Have ye not well deserved your \*dirige-groat and your dinner? 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. 111. xii. 114 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for .. dirge-groats and such like: for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1561 BP. Parriuser Injunctions, Whether they vise to sing any nomber of psalmes, \*dirige lyke at the buryall of the dead? 1827 Keble Chr. 1'ear Restoration iii, One dirge-like note Of orphanhood and loss. 1862 Lytton Str. Story II. 91 Other dogs in the distant village... bayed in a dirge-like chorus. 1824 J. Symmons Æschylus' Agamemnon 99 Why for Loxias woe, woe, woe? He has no \*dirgemen. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) III. 544 To say a \*Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the Funeral of King Edward. 1564 Brief Examinal. \*\*\*\*\*\*, You can be content \*Dirige money be converted to preachynges. a1835 Mas. Hemans Swan & Skylark Poems (1875) 553 The \*dirge-note and the song of festival. 154. Def. Priests Marriage 24 (Strype Mem. I. iii. 393) Mass-priests, \*dirige-priests, chantry-priests, scrificing-priests.

Dirge, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To sing a dirge over, commit with a dirge.

a 1845 Hood Loss Pegasus ii, Dirged by Sea Nymphs to his bruny grave! — She is far fr. Land 62 Waves oversurging her, Syrens a-dirgeing her.

Dirgee, var. of Durzee, Anglo-Ind., tailor.

Dirgeful (dō:1d5fūl), a. [f. DIRGE + FUL.]

Dirgeful (dō:1d3fūl), a. [f. Dirget + -FUL.]

Mournful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing.
1787 Burns To Miss Cruikshank, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round.
1794 Coleringe Chatterton, Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind. a 1851 Moia Poems, To a wounded Ptarmigan x, While the dirgeful night-breeze only Sings.

+ Dirgy (do idgi), a. rare-1. [f. DIRGE sb. + -Y.]

Of the nature of a dirge.

1830 W. TAYLOR German Poetry 11. 47 How glumly ownes you dirgy song! [affected archaism.] || Dirhe'm. Also dirham, derham. [Arab.

coa Direction, ad. L. drachma, Gr. δραχμή: see Drachm. Formerly in It. diremo.] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47.661 troy grains. Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the caliphs, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4d.

English.

1788 GIBBON Decl. & F. Iii. V. 397 note, Elmacin...compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt. 1850 W. IRVING Mahomet xxxix. (1853) 190 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem. 1892 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 killos, or carats, and 64 grains. 1bid. 48 note, The drachma of Constantinople.. the original of the

Egyptian dirhem. 1885 BURTON Arab. Nts. (1887) 111. 36, 1 now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams.

1 now adjugge nim the sum of ten thousand dirlams.

Dirhombohedron (dəirəmbə<sub>l</sub>h r̄drĕn). Cryst.

(See quot., and Di- pref. 21.)

1878 Gunney Crystallogr. 66 The dirhombohedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles.

† Diribitory. Obs. [ad. L. diribitārium, f. diribēre to distribute, f. dir-, dis asunder + habēre to hold.] (See quot.)

to hold.] (See quot.)

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diribitory, a place wherein Sould place where the Romans gave their voyces.

Dirige (diridzi), obs. and historical f. DIRGE.

† Dirigent (diridzint), a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dirigent-em, pr. pple. of diriger to DIRECT.]

A. adj. 1. That directs, directing, directive.

1677 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely II. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men lone to speak.

to speak.
2. Pharm. Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide

the action of the rest.

1851-60 in MAYNE Expos. Lex.

3. Geom. (See quot.)

1904 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. (J.), The dirigent line in eemetry is that along which the line describent is carried a the generation of any figure.

B. sb. 1. = DIRECTOR 1.

B. 50. 1. = DIRECTOR 1, 1756 T. AMORY Life Buncle (1770) 1. xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days.

2. Pharm. A dirigent ingredient; cf. A. 2. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS Dicl. Med. Terminol. 217 Dirigent, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

of the associated substances.

3. Geom. A dirigent line: see A. 3.
1706 Pallitins (ed. Kersey), Dirigent, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure.
1706 in Hutton Math. Dict.

Dirigible (diridgib'!), a. Also 7 derigible, 9 dirigeable. [ad. L. type \*dirigibil-is, f. dirigire to Direct. Cf. mod. F. dirigeable.] Capable

of being directed or guided.

of being directed or guided.

1581 LAMBAADE Eiren. I. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the Dedinus potestatem to gine these Oaths were dirigible to the Instices (and none other). 1649 BP. REYNOLDS Hosea vii. 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and derigible unto those ends. 1688 Norris Theory Love II. i. 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 Sta W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1852) 137 Intellectual operations.. in so far as they were dirigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 Sat. Rev. L1. 110/1 For eighteen years.. no attempt was made to render balloon was dirigenble. 1883 Cassell's Fam. Mag. 54 The balloon was dirigenble. 1887 St. Jas'. Gaz. 23 Sept. 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo.

Dirigo-motor (dirigo<sub>1</sub>moūto), a. Physiol.

Dirigo-motor (dirigo<sub>l</sub>mōutěi), a. Physiol. [irreg. f. L. dīrig- stem of dīrigēre to Direct + MOTOR.] That both produces and directs muscular

1855 H. Spencer Prine. Psychol. (1872) 1. 1. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent.

Diriment (diriment), a. [ad. L. diriment-em, pr. pple. of dirimere to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see DIREMET. Cf. F. dirimant that nullifies trate; see DIREMPT. Cf. F. dirimant that nullines (a marriage).] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in diriment impediment, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning. 1848 J. WATERWOATH Council of Trent (1888) p. ccxxv, The diriment impediments of matrimony. 1875 Contemp. Rev. XXVI. 423 There is another diriment impediment which has lately attracted more than ordinary attention. 1888 Ch. Times 2 Mar. 179 In England. marriages, not hindered by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised. + Dirights. Obs. 2018. Each 1 dirights of direct the content of the conte

t Dirity. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dīritās, f. dīrus fell, Dīre.] Direness, dreadfulness.

c 186 Hooken Serm. Pride v. Wks. 111. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1623 COCKERAM, Diritic, crueltie, fiercenesse. 1626 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1721-1800 in BALLEV.

Dirk (dārk), sb. Forms: 7 dork, 7-9 durk, (7 durke), 8- dirk. [Origin unknown. Found in 1602 spelt dork, then common from second half of 17th c. as durk; the spelling dirk was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict. 1755, app. from the falling together of ir, ur, in Eng. pronunciation; cf. Burmah, Birmah, dirt, durt, etc. Although early quots. and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such

suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called biodag. O'Reilly's duirc is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion.

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da. Dirk, familiar form of the personal name Diederik, which name, in Ger. dietrick, I.G. dierker (Bremen Wb.), Da. dirik, dirk, Sw. dyrk, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that dirk is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word. If of continental origin, the earliest form dork might possibly be a soldier's or sailor's corruption of Du., Da., Sw. dolk, Ger. dolch, dagger.]

1. A kind of dagger or poniard: spec. a. The dagger of a Highlander. † b. 'A small sword or

dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty.' Srnyth Sailor's Word-bk. (Obs.).

1602 Form of ancient triat by battel in Nicholson and Ilurn's Hist. Westmoreland (1777) I. 596 note, Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles. ? 16.. Robin Hood & Beggar 11. 90 (Ritson) 1795 I. 106 A drawen durk to his breast. 1680 C. Hickes Spirit of Popery 36 Armed men, who. fell upon them with Swords and Durks. 1681 Colvil. Whigs Supplie. (1695) 4 Some had Durks. 1081 Colvil. Whigs Supplie. (1695) 4 Some had Halbards, some had Durks, Some had erooked swords like Turks. 1724 Ramsay Test. Misc. (1733) I. 7 With durk and pistol by his side. 21740 T. Tickell. Intil. Prophecy Nervies 20 The shield, the pistol, durk, and dagger. 1746 Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope 184 Some few of their Men. arm'd only with Durk, Sword. and Pistol. 1755 Jounson, Dirk, a kind of Dagger nsed in the Highlands of Scotland. 1786 Burns Earnest Cry & Prayer xvii, Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt, An' durk an pistol at her belt, She'll tak the streets. 1794 — Let. to J. Johnson J Feb. Wks. 1857 IV. 88, I have got a Highland dirk, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dirk of Lord Balmerino. 1806 Gazetteer Scotl. Introd. 13 The Highland durk is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger. 1822 J. Flint Lett. Amer. 113 The dirk has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle. It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed. 1830 Scott Demondel. 236 We saw the dirk and broadsword of Rorio Mhor. 1833 Marryat P. Simple iy I. .wrote another (letter) asking for a remittance to purchase my dirk and cocked hat. 1839-40 W. Ilvenso Wolfert's R. (1855) 193, I pocketed the purse. put a dirk in w boson, girt a couple of pistols round my waist. 1881 Jowert Thucyd. I. 162 The highland Thracians. .are independent and carry dirks.

2. Comb., as dirk-hill; dirk-like adj.; dirk-hand, the hand that grasps the dirk; dirk-like.

2. Comb., as dirk-hilt; dirk-like adj.; dirk-hand,

2. Comb., as dirk-init; dirk-inke adj.; dirk-hand, the hand that grasps the dirk; dirk-knife, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

1837 LOCKHART Scott xli. (1830) V. 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) 11. iv. vi. 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand.

Dirk (dāik), v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To stab

Dirk (dālk), v. [1. prec. SD.] trans. 10 state with a dirk.

a 1689 W. Clelann Poems (1697) 13 For a misobliging word She'll durk her neighbour o'er the board. Ibid. 15 Had it not been for the Life-guard She would have durkt him. 1863 J. Barlow Columb. vii. 356 They. Wrench off the bayonet and dirk the foe. 1822 Scort Nigel iii, 'I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house.' 1840 R. H. Dann Bef. Mast xxvii. 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked.

Dirk(e, -ness, obs. ff. Dark, -ness.

Dirl(e, -ness, and north. dial. [Allied to Sc. thirl]

Dirl, v. Sc. and north. dial. [Allied to Sc. thirl to pierce, to Thrill, and to Drill. It is not a simple phonetic development of thirl, since th does not become d in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopæic modification.]

to some onomatopæic modification.]

1. trans. To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

1513 [see Dialing vibt. sb. below]. 1568 Bannatyne MS. in Sibbald Chron. Scot. Poetry (1802) 111. 236 (Jam.) Young Pirance. Was drilt with Infe of fair Meridiane. 1826 T. Wilson Pitman's Pay (1872) 8 (Northumb. Gloss.) Thy tongue... dirls my lug like wor smith's hammer. 1837 LOWELL Lett. (1894) I. 23 But she, alas! my heartstrings dirls. 1871 P. H. Waddell, Psalms 4 Horns o' the siller... dirlin the lug an' wauk int he heart. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss. s.v., To 'dirl the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny hone', as it is called.

2. intr. To vibrate as when pierced or sharply struck, or in response to sound; to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle.

struck, or in response to sound; to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle.

1715 Ramsay Christ's Kirk in. 7 Meg Wallet wi'her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle.

1790 Buans Tame o' Shanter 124 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl. a1835 Hoog Ringan & May 38 Though. the merle gar all the greenwood dirl. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss. Dirl, to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence. 1884 Naga Eccles. 1. 26 When I smash the table till it dirls.

18 D. To produce a wihrzing sound: to ring.

b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring.

1823 Galt R. Githaize 1. 131 (Jan.) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones. 1892 Northumblit. Gloss., Dirl, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. 'Hear hoo the win's dorlin'.

Hence Dirling vbl. sb.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis xu. vii. 97 The pane vanyst als clene. as thoch it had bene Bot a dyrling or a litill stond. 1810 CROMER Nithsdale Song App. 334 (Jam.) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of its elfin flail.

Dirl. sb. Sc. and north. dial. [f. DIRL v.] A thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrill-

thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrilling effect or sensation; a tremulous sound.

1785 Burns Death & Doctor Hornbook xvi, It just play'd dirl on the bane, But did nae mair. 1818 Scorr Hrt. Midl. xvii; 'A'body has a conscience...! think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are; and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner.'
1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. II. vi. iii. (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous dirl of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered.
1868 Histor Prov. Scot. 18 An elbuck dirl will lang play thirl.

1878 Cambid. Gloss., Dirl, a tremulous sound.

Dirt (dat) & Forms: 405 drit dayst drift(e)

Dirt (d51t), sb. Forms: 4-5 drit, dryt, dritt(e, dryte, (4 dryit), 5 drytt, 5-6 dyrt(e, 5-7 durt, 5-dirt. [By metathesis from ME. drit, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. drit neuter, excrement (mod. Icel. dritr masc., Norw. dritt); cf. also MDu. drete, Du. dreet, Fl. drits, drets excrement; see DRITE v.]

1. Ordure; = EXCREMENT 2 b.

a 1300 Cokaygue 179 in E. E. P. (1862) 161 Seue acre in swine-is dritte He mot wade. 1387 Thevisa Higden (Rolls) Y. 295 (Mätz.) Ureyne and dritte. 1388 Woche Phil. iii. 8 All thingis. Y deme as drit, 138a toroids that Y wynne Crist. 1308 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. Xviii. v. (1495) 752
The lambe hath blacke dyrte. 21440 Promp. Parv. 132/2
Dryte..doonge, merda, stercus. 21460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 194 The dwillys durt in thi berd, Vyle fals tratur. 1561 Hollywish Hom. Afoth. 131b, Take whyte dogges dyrte thre unces. 1642 FULER Holy & Prof. St. v. xii. 406
Some count a Jesting lie., like the dirt of oysters, which ... never stains. 1830 Marraya King's Own xxvi, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.

2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by

2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; esp. the wet mnd or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter

mingled with water,

the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.

a 1300 Sarman vii. in E. E. P. (1862) 2 pi felle wip-oute nis bot a sakke ipudrid ful wip drit and ding. a 1300 Ten Commandon. 21 ibid. 16 pe ini dritte of grunde. 14.. Sir Beues 1196 (MS. M.) He, tredith hym vnder his fete In the dirte amyddins the street. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Hinsb. II. (1586) 151 h, The Swine. delighteth... to wallow in the durt. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. iv. i. 80 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me. 1611 Bidle Isa. Ivii. 20 The troubled sea... whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. 1661 Pervs Diary 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. 1669 Penn No Cross ii. § 10 Poor Mortals! But living Dirt; made of what they tread on. 1684 Burnan Pidgr. II. 64 The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. 1782 Cowper Gilpin 189 Let me scrape the dirt away Thahangs upon your face. 1852 Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xi. 95 Now comes my master... and grinds me down into the very dirt! 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. Mod. Dirt is only matter in the wrong place.

b. fig. As the type of anything worthless: Cf.

is only matter in the wrong place.

b. fig. As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase filthy lucre.

1357 Lay Folks Catech. (Lamb. MS.) 771 Pey sellyn sowlys to satanas for a lytyl worldly dryt. c1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 68 Bischopis, munkis & chanons sillen.. trewe prechynge for a litid stynkyng muk or drit. c1679 R. Duke To Dryden on Tr. 4 Cr. (R.), You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. 1720 DE FOE Capt. Singleton xix. (1840) 320 The wealth.. was all like dirt under my feet. 1734 Pore Ess. Man 1v. 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? 1753 A. Murphy Cray's Jun Trnl. No. 42 P1 Ever since.. Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

c. A scopriful name for land (as a possession)

c. A scornful name for land (as a possession). 1602 SHAKS, Ham, v. ii. 90 'Tis a Chowgh; but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt. 1616 Beaum. & Fi. Scornful Lady i. ii, Your brother's house is hig enough; and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt I

and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt!

d. Applied a busively to persons.

c1300 Havelok 682 Go hom swithe, fule, drit, cherl. 1658
CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant Wis. (1087) 457 That Dirt
of a Captain: . had butchered the English Patriarch. 1871
C. Gibbon Lack of Gold iv, Are you to turn your back on
them like the dirt they are? 1894 HALL CAINE Manxman
11. xi, 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

11. xi. 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

3. Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth. collog.

1698 FRVER Acc. E. India & P. 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt. 1700 STEELE Tatler No. 49 P to As Infants ride on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. 1705 Winniam Sp. Parl. 27 May (1812) I. 270 Children, who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree. 1823 P. Nichotsun Pract. Build. 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials. are .. weaker and more brittle. 1831 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. x. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little. 1883 FARMEN Dict. Amer. 202/2 The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt.

b. Mining, quarrying, etc. Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a DIRT-BED. 1709 Kirwan Gool. Exs. 308, 3 feet of coal, under which

riddish; the vegetable soil comprising a Dirt-Bed.

1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, 2 feet of coal. 1881

J. W. Uaquinar Electro-typing v. 130 The common qualities fof copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt'. 1884 Chesh. Closs., Dirts, salt-making term. Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. 1885 Lycl's Closs., Cool. 200 A stratum called by quarrymen 'the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil.

c. The material from which a metallic ore or other

valuable substance is separated; esp. the alluvial deposit from which gold is separated by washing; = WASHDIRT.

WASHDIRT.

1857 ΒΟΝΤΗΝΙCK California 120 (Bartlett), In California, idirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug; earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate. The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'tog dirt' before getting to 'pay-dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. 1850 BOLDREWOOD Miner's Kight xiv. 142 We were clean worked out. before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt.

4. The quality or state of being dirty or fonl; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech.

1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants. 1759 Mrs. Piozzi Yourn. France 1.

144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted, 1857 C. G. GORDON Lett. III. 141 The Turkish steamer .. was in a beastly state of dirt. 187a E. Pracock Mabel Heron I. ii. 16 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town.

b. Meanness, sordidness.

1625 FLETCHER Noble Gent. nt. i, Our dunghill breeding and our durt. 1746 MELMOTH Pliny VII. xxix (R.), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal.. had the assurance both to accept and to refuse.

5. a. dial. 'Dirty' weather.
1836 Marsvar Three Curt. iii, Shall we have dirt? 1876
Whitby Gloss., Dirt, a weather term for rain or snow.
'We're likely to have some dirt.'

'We're likely to have some dirt.'

b. Mining. Inflammable gas which constitutes foulness' in a mine; = Fire-damp,

1831 Examiner 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air). 1851 Greenwell. Coalstrade Terms. Northumb. 4. Durh. 23. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dirt., is also used to express foul-air or firedamp in a pit.

6. Phrases. † a. To fall to dirt: to fall to the

is also used to express soul air or stredamp in a pit.

6. Phrases. † a. To fall to dirt: to sall to the ground, to come to nothing; so to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt, and the like. Obs.

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 181 To the which we will in no wise agree, but wil rather laye all in the durt.
1657 North's Plutarch, Add. Lives (1676) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely bent to dirt. 1658 Brammall.

Consecr. Bps. vi. 148 Mr. Mason squeesed the poore Fable to durt. 1667 Perva Diary 19 Feb., Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. 1679 Masvell. Corr. cxil. Wks. 1872-5

11. 315 We heard then 'pro formâ', but all falls to dirt.

b. To cast, throw, or fling dirt: to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

1645 Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig. 1 Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will sticke on me. c 1645 Howell. Lett. (1650)

11. 62 Any sterquilinious raskall is licened to throw dirt in the faces of soveraign princes in open printed language.
1655 Fulke Ch. Hist. 1x, vii. 19 The best of men. are more carefull to wash their own faces, then busie to throw durt on others. 1678 B. R. Letter Pop. Friends 7 'Tis a blessed Line in Matchiavel—If durt enough be thrown, some will stick. 1766 E. Ward Hud. Redir. I. 11. 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1738 Pore Epil. Sal. 11.

145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

C. To eat dirt: to submit to degrading treatment. Proverb. 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see Peck.

1860 Farran.

dirt before he dies': see Peck.

1859 Farrar J. Home ix, Lord Fitzurse .. made up for the dirt which they had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. 1850 Sat. Kev. 18 Oct. 462/2 In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

d. To cut dirt: to take one's departure, be off,

C. 10 cut airt; 10 take ones departine, so sin. U.S. slang.

1829 Negro Song (Farmer s. v. Cut), He cut dirt and run.
1843-5 HALHUR RION Sam Slick in Eng. (Bartlett), The way the cow cut dirt. 1853 Western Scene (Farmer), Now you cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again.

7. attrib. and Comb. 8. attrib., 'of or for dirt',

as dirt-band, -box, -car, -cart, -cone, -floor, -heap,

7. attrib. and Comb. 8. attrib., 'of or for dirt', as dirt-band, -box, -car, -cart, -cone, -floor, -heap, -pellet, -spot, -streak, etc.

1860 Tynoall Glac. 1. xi. 68, I could see .. the looped 'dirt-bands of the glacier. 1889 G. F. Wright Ce Age M. Amer. 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 55/2 Man-hole Cover for sewers, with elm blocks and fixed 'Bit Boxes. 1870 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit. vi. 120 The railroad 'dirt-cars are good excavators. 1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer. 122 The 'dirt-cart', or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a 'dust-cart'. 1860 Tyroall Glac. 1. ii. 18 Here are also "dirt-cones' of the largest size. 1858 P. Cartwright Autobiog. xxx. 471 We walked on 'dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. 1860 Ruyan Holy War Advt. to Rdr., John such 'dirt-heap never was. 1709 Sweft T. Tub Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with 'dirt-pellets' 1856 Kank Arct. Expl. II. xi. 113 Coming nearer, you see that the 'dirt-spots are perforations of the snow. 1864 Lowell Firestile Trav. 47 Cleanness, incapable of moral dirt spot. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 11. viii. 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad 'dirt-streak.

b. instrumental, as dirt-besmeared, -born, grimed, -incrusted, -rotten, -smirched, -soaked adjs. 1666 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. i. 23 Dirt-totten livers, wheezing lungs. 1754 J. Sheebber and Matrimony (1766) I. 70 It is the Devil to have to do with such dirt-born Fellows. 1838 Dickens O. Twist I. Dirt-besmeared walls. 1886 J. K. Jerome Idte Thoughts (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats, trying to play in the noisy courts.

C. objective, as Dirt-eater, -eating, -flinging, loving, -thrower.

c. objective, as Distribution, Section, John Metropolis II. 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof [of the Canongate]. 1824 Westin. Rev. II. 467 This is done by assumption and dirt-flinging. Ibid, Le Clerc divides the. Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species.

d. Special combs.: dirt-board (see quot.);

dirt-fast a., stuck fast in the dirt; dirt-fear, -ed a., dirt-gabard (see quots.); dirt-roller, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt; dirt-scraper, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel

dirt-seraper, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up gronnd; dirt-weed (see quots.). Also Dirt-Bed, -cheap, etc. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., \*Dirt-board [in carriage], a board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cuttoplate. 1508 Kennedie Flyting vv. Dunhar 33 \*Dirtfast dearch. 1767 Meston Poems 131 (Jam.) He trembl'd, and, which was a token Of a \*dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken. 1722 W. Hamilton Wallace x. 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews. Who would not Wallace' coming there abide, Was so \*dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. 1867 Swrint Sailor's Word-bk., \*Dirt-gabard, a large ballast-lighter. a 1825 Formy Voc. E. Anglia, \*Dirt-weed, Chenopodium viride, an expressive name for what generally grows on dunghills or other heaps of dirt. 1884 Miller Plant.n. 36/2 Dirt-weed, or Dirty Dick, Chenopodium album.

Dirt, v. Also 6-7 durt. [f. Dirt sb. See also the earlier strong vb. Drite.] trans. To make dirty or foul; to defile or pollute with dirt; to dirty, to soil.

nate unity of soil.

a 1587 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 1581 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels... dirted up to the horse helle.

1611 Barray Ram-Alley 1. ii, How light he treads For dirting 50\* - 2

his silk stockings! 1660 Fuller Mixt Contempt. (1663) 89
For fear to dirt the soles of their shoes. 1727 Th. Var.
Subjects in Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 226 Ill company is like
a dng, who dirts those most whom he loves best. 1826
Lamb Lett. (1888) II. 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books.
1833 J. H. Newman Lett. (1891) I. 386 Sitting down on the
ashes. which are so dry as not to dirt.
Hence Dirting vbl. sb.
real Persuyall Sc. Dict. Enlodadura. durting, fouling

DIRT-BED.

Hence Dirting vbl. sb.

150 Percuall Sp. Dict., Enlodadura, durting, fouling with durt, Intanuentum.

Dirt-bed, Geol. A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould; spec. A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland and averlying the Portland colling.

occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1824 T. Webster in Geol. Trans. (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite; this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland. It is called by the quarrymen the Dirthed.

1836 Buckland Geol. xviii. § 3. (1858) 457 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland. 1851 Richardson Geol. (1855) 307 A mass of bituminous earth, called the 'dirt-bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua. Ster-

numerous trunks of tossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua, Stercorarius crepidatus, called also Dirty Allan; also of the green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis.

1847-78 HALLIW. Dirt-bird, the woodpecker. North.

1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 100 Green Woodpecker. The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird. Dirt bird, Storm cock. Ibid. 210 Richardson's Skua (Stercovarius crepidatus). from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are multing, when, in reality, they are only disporging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dundrum Bay). Dirty allan or aulin. Dung bird. 1886 W. Brockie Leg. § Superst. Durham 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the .. title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

Dirt-cheap (dɔ lt.ttə.p), a. (adv.) [See CHEAP a.6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence Dirt-chea pness.

a. 0.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence Dirt-cheap ness.

1821 Blackw. Mag. VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 DICKENS Dav. Copp. xxii, Five bob.

1886 and dirt-cheap. 1883 Pall Mall G. 26 Oct. 5/1 It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and hankers now complain. 1886 H. F. Lester Under two Fig Trees 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will, .. dirt cheap. 1891 T. Hand Tess i, I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

Dirt-dauber.

1 One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud:

+1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; † 1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. Obs. c1515 Cock Lorell's B. (Percy Soc.) 5 Here is .. putrycke penysshe a conynge dyrte dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 532/1 A man would thinke him some dirtdaubers sonne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Jackea-Leul Wks. 1. 115/2 Vntyling houses .. to .. the profit of Plaisterers, and Dirtdawbers, the game of Glasiers, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers. 1647 TRAPP COMM. Epistles 4/2 These are the devils dirt-dawbers, that teach such doctrine.

2. A species of sand-wasp; = DAUBER 4. 1844 Gosse in Zoologist 11. 582 These were the nests of dirt-daubers.

Direct content. One who gets dirt; see next.

Dirt-eater. One who eats dirt : see next. 1802 BEODOES Hygëia VIII. 70 The dirt-eaters of the Vest-Indies.

Dirt-eating (dɔ-tɪ/rtiŋ), vbl. sb.

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottomaks of South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions character-

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1817 Edin. Rev. XXVIII. 359 The accounts... of the Stomach-evil, sometimes called Dirt-eating. 1828 Life Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 97 For some time past she had been addicted to dirt-eating (eating earth)... a disease, which ... terminates in dropsy and death. 1834 IV. Ind. Sk. Book II. 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which has acquired from the French the name of mal d'estomac. † Dirten, a. Obs. exc. dial. [In early use, for dritten, pa. pple. of Dritte v.; in later use f. Dirt sb. + -En 4: cf. earthen.]

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth.

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth.

1. Dritted, tented with excrement of fifth.

1508 Kenneoue Flyting w. Dunbar 25 Dirtin Dumbar, quhome on blawes thow thy boist? 1508 Dunbaa Flyting w. Kennedie 248 Rottin crok, dirtin dok, cry cok, or I sall quell the. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. xvi. xix. (Jam.) Thairfor this jurnay wes callit the dirtin raid.

2. dial. Made of dirt.

2. dial. Made of dirt.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dirten, made of dirt. West.

Dirten Allan: see DIRTY ALLAN.

Dirtily (d5-xthli), adv. [f. DIRTY a. +-LY².]

1. In a dirty manner; foully, filthily.

1598 Floato, Sporcamente, filthily, foully..durtily. a 1613

OVERBURY A Wit (1628) oo He lookes like his Land, as heavily and durtily.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE Trav. Sp. 8 Port.

xiii, We put up at a Fonda.. where we are dirtily lodged.

1789 Mrs. Prozzi Fourn. France I. to The hounds were always dirtily and ill kept.

2. In a manner that stains morality or honour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a 1631 Donne Elegie xii. (R.), Such gold as that, wherewithal Almighty chymics. Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE Interest Mistaken 133 How dirtily. the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 Mrs. Centlivre Gamester v, "Tis dirtily done of you.. to

kick a man for nothing. 1796 T. Jefferson in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) IV. 484 An intriguer, dirtily employed in sifting the conversations of my table.

Dirtiness (dō'rtines). [f. Dirty a. + -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being dirty; foulness,

filthiness.

hithness.

1561 Stow Eng. Chron. Romans, an. 386 (R.) Paris, which
was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and dirtinesse
of the place wherein it standeth. 1617 MARKHAM Caval. v.
17 There will come much filth and durtinesse from the
horse. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. I. x. (1869) I. 105 The
wages of labour vary with... the cleanliness or dirtiness. of
the employment. 1885 Law Times 30 May 74/2 To throw
up a contract.. on the ... ground of the dirtiness of the
house.

2. Uncleanness of language; sordidness of action. 2. Uncreanness of language; Sortitoness of action.

1649 FULLER Jist Man's Fun. 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the durtiness of his actions. a 1677
BAPROW Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech. 1742 H. Walfole Lett. H. Maun (1834) I. 106 You know I am above such dirtiness. 1856
F. E. PAGET Owlet Owlst. 74 The darkness and the dirtiness of the money-loving mind.

Dirtless (dā:tles), a. (adv.). [f. DIRT sb. +

LESS.] Void of dirt.

a 1618 Sylvester Mayden's Blush 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire. a 1745 Swift (F. Hall), 189a Pail Mall G. 21 Mar. 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtless room.

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie; a mnd-pie.

a 1641 Suckling[J], That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. 1695 Congreve Love for L. IV. XIII, And for the young Woman..I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-Pies, than to look after a Husband. a 1734 North Exam. III. VI. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns...gave Way like Dirt Pyes before his Army. 1793 Burke Policy of Allies Wks. VII. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pyes of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 Thackerary T. Leech's Piet. (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

Dirty (dɔ-ti), a. Also 6-7 durtie, durty. [f. Dirt sb. +-Y].]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt: soiled

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled

[f. Dirt sb. +-yí.]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied.

15. Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) 143 Dryve downe the dyrty arses, all by deene. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Dyrty with myers, boneux. 1576 Fleming Panoph Epist. 405 You.. in stormy weather, and durtie wayes.. come tripping to mee in your silcken sleeping sound, On the danke and durty ground.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commen. 133 A beastly Towne and durtie streets. 1684 Bunnan Pilgr. ii. 64 Now 'tis Dirty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst. 1709 Steele Taller No. 35 Pt. Taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. iii, Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 1840 — Old C. Shop iii, His hands.. were very dirty.

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt.

a 1533 Frith Wks. 136 (R.) To decline from the dignitie of dimitie into the dirtie dregges of vayne sophistrye. 1590 Spenser F. Q. II. vi. 41 All his armour sprinckled was with blood, And soyld with durtie gore. 1621 Burton Anal. Mel. I. ii. III. x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the durty slime. 1842 Abov Water Cure (1843) 80 Covered with a dirty purulent mass. 1894 Labour Commission Gloss, s. v. Coal, Dirty coal, pure coal mixed with stones, shale and other refuse.

c. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. 1833 J. Pulssoad Loyalty to Christ 11. 38 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility.

d. Dirty half-hundred: applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. Dirty shirts:

that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. Dirty shirts: the 101st foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves

from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 Levea C. O' Malley xciv. (Farmer), A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred'. 1887 Daily News 11 July (bibld.), As the old Bengal European Regiment., they had won their honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts. 1892 Ibid. 20 July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Sutlej campaign.

2. Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1599 Sanovs Europa Spec. (1632) 20 No such blaspheming nor dyrtie speaking as before. 1637 B. Josson Sad Skepk.

11, Foul limmer, dritty lown! 1768 Steans Sent. Journ.

11778) II. 111 (Case Consc.) Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow. 1783 BLAIR Rhet. (1812) I. xv. 350 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas. 1850 E. Firz-Gerald Lett. (1889) I. 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes.

b. That stains the honour of the persons en-

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt; despicable.

Tupt; despicable.

1670 Cotton Espernon 11. v. 219 Branded with the durtiest and most hateful of all Crimes. 1674 Essex Papers (Camden) 253 To me he called it a dirty trick. a 1764 PULTENEY IN Beatson Nav. 9. Mil. Men. (1790) I. 26 Some Ministers... cannot do their dirty work without them. 1859 KINGSLEY Misc. (1860) I. 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it. 1888 Bayce Amer. Commu. 11. lvii. 399 These two classes do the... dirty work of politics.

C. Earned by base or despicable means.

1742 Young Nt. Th. IV. 353 Shall praise. Earn dirty bread by washing Æthiops fair i 1784 Cowpen Task III. 808 Fish

up his dirty and dependent bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth. 1805 Naval Chron. XIV. 17 Nor is there one single penny of dirty money.

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive,

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable.

1611 Shars. Cymb. 11. vi. 55 Those Who worship durty Gods. 1618 Br. Hatt. Serm. v. 111 To scorn this base and .. dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches.

1712 Addison Spect. No. 451 P 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names. 1730 Gav in Swift's Lett. (1766) 11. 111, 1 am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post-office do read my letters.

1819 Byron Juan 1. cli, 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally, bad.

1660 Jer. Tayloa Duct. Dubit. 11. 168 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow.

1745 P. Thomas Jul. Anson's Voy. 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in. 1836 Marryar Midsh. Easy xix, It begins to look very dirty to windward. 1845 Strocyuller Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W. E. Norris Misadventure viii, He became aware that dirty weather was setting in.

weather was setting in.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl. IV. xxi, If they can. fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty.

5. Of colour: Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark

1665 Hooke Microgr. 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear. a 1704 Locke (J.), Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. 1823 J. F. Coopea Pioncer xviii, The clouds were dense and dirty.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of

colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the

colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1694 Scot in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks. 1796 WITHERING Brit. Plants 1V. 235 Pileus dusky greyish hue with a cast of dirty olive. 1836 MAGILLIVRAY IT. Humbold! Trav. xxii. 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray. c1865 LETHERY in Circ. Sc. 1. 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

mass.
6. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as dirty-coloured, faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted, -shoed, -souled. So dirty-face, a dirty-faced person.

1658 Cokaine Trappolin v. iii, Goodman dirty-face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out? 1663 Killicrew Farson's Wed. in Dodsl. O. Pl. (1780) X1. 392 She looks like a dirty-soul'd bawd. 1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 41324 Wears a light dirty-coloured Coat. 1823 in Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) I. 24 The house too neat for a dirty-shoed carter to be allowed to come into. 1887 Pall Mall G. 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: Dirty Dick. Dirty John.

minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: Dirty Dick, Dirty John, popular names of species of Chenopodium; dirty-filling (see quot.): see also DIRTY ALLAN.

1878 BAITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., Dirty Dick, Chenopodium album. Chesh. From its growth on dunghills.—Dirty John, Chenopodium Vulvaria. W. Chesh.

1894 Labour Commission Gloss., Dirty Filling, leading the hutches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal.

Dirty n. If prec. 1

Dirty, v. [f. prec.]
1. trans. To make dirty or unclean; to defile or

pollute with dirt; to soil.

pollute with dirt; to soil.

1591 GRENNE Disc. Cosonage (1592) 22 They durty their hose and shoos ypon purpose. 1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transf.

1. 212 The passage.. being so dirtyed with the Nonconformists thumbs. 1762 Deasuce Lett. (1767) 11. 61 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. i. (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board.

182. a 1661 Fuller Worthies, London (R.), He rather soyled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent. 1835 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838)

1. 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 Landor Imag. Cour. 11. 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on.

2. intr. To become dirty or soiled.

2. intr. To become dirty or soiled.

1864 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. III. 231 Dark blue morocco ...
which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence Dirtying vol. sb.
1674 N. FARRAX Bulk & Selv. 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God.

Dirty Allan. Also 9 dirten-, -allen, -aulin. A species of skua, Stercorarius crepidatus, which obtains its food chiefly by pursning gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey,

sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up; = DIRT-BIRD.

1771 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1769, 78 (Jam. s. v. Aulin), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin. 1860 NEILI Tour Orkn. 6 Shell. 201 (Jam. s. v. Scouti-aulin) This bird is sometimes simply called the Allan; sometimes the Dirten-allan. 1831 A. FISHER Ynnl. 18 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the boatswain, and sometimes dirty Allen, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterized by the Danes. 1844 Zoologist II. 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dirten Allen.' 1885 [see Digitaling].

Dirtyish. a. [f. Dirty a. +-ISH.] Somewhat

Dirtyish, a. [f. DIRTY a. + -ISH.]. Somewhat 1825 Hone Every-day Bk. 1. 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish flaxen hue. 1840 Tait's Mag. VII. 127 Dirtyish yellow gloves. 1877 Besant & Rick Son of Vulc. Prol. 17 Forty dirtyish five-pound notes. Dirump, obs. var. of Disrump v.

dirtysh free-pound notes.

Dirump, obs. var. of Dibrump v.

† Dirumpt, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dīrupt-us, pa. pple. f. dīrumpēre to burst or break asunder. See also Dibrumpt. Rent asunder, burst open.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII., c. 5 § 2 The walles... by rage of the sen. be so dirupte, lacerate, and broken.

† Dirumpt, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dīrupt-, ppl. stem of dīrumpēre.] trans. To break asunder.

1548 Hall. Chron. Edw. IV (1800) 341 Atropos... dirupted and brake the threde of his naturall life the 9th daie of Aprill.

† Dirumption. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dīruptiōnem, n. of action f. dīrumpēre: see prec.] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption. or rending asunder; disruption.

or renaing assunder; distribution.

1656 Brount Glossogr., Diruption, a bursting, or breaking islander.

1680 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 233 As if that Division had been a diruption caused by that Earthquake.

+ Dirutor. Obs. rare=0. [f. L. diruter.]

1656 Brount Gl., Dirutor, he that destroys or puts down.

Dirutor the are of Dirutors.

Dirworthe, var. of Dearworth a. Obs. Diryge, obs. form of Dirge.

Diryge, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dis- (ME. also dys-) prefix, of L. origin. [L. dis- was related to bis, orig. \*dvis = Gr. bis twice, from dno, bio two, the primary meaning being 'two-ways, in twain'.] In L., dis- was retained in full before c, f, g, s, t, sometimes before g, h, f, and usually before the vowels, where, however, it sometimes became dir-(as in diribère = dis + habère, dirimère = dis + emère); before f, it was assimilated, as dif- (as in differre, difffixus); before the other consonants, it was reduced to di- (DI-1). In late L. the full dis- was often restored instead of diribations. I., the full dis- was often restored instead of di-(cf. Eng. dismiss, disrupt); and the prefix itself (cf. Eng. dismiss, disrupt); and the prehx itself became of more frequent use by being substituted in many words for L. de-: see DE-pref. I. 6. The regular Romanic form of dis- (dif-) was des- (def-) as in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr. In F. s (f) before a consonant became mule, and was finally dropped in writing, giving mod. F. de-. In OF, words of learned origin adopted from L., the L. dis- was usually retained; and under the influence of these, dis- was often substituted for, or used alongside of. dis- was often substituted for, or used alongside of, des- in the inherited words, e.g. descorder, discorder. The early OF, words in English exhibit the prefix in these forms; des- prevailing in the popular words, dis- (dys-) in those of learned origin. But before the close of the ME. period, the latinized form dis- (dys-) was uniformly substituted, and des- became entirely obsolete, or was retained only in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly recognized, as Descant. All words taken from

Hence, in English, dis-appears (1) as the English and French representative of L. dis- in words adopted from L.; (2) as the English representative of OF. des- (mod. F. des-, des-), the inherited form of L. dis-; (3) as the representative of late L. dis-, Romanic des-, substituted for L. de-; (4) as a living suffix, arising from the analysis of these, and extended to other words without respect to their origin.

In Latin, compounds in dis- were frequently the opposites of those in com-, con-; e.g. concolor of the same colour, discolor of different colours; concordia concord, discordia discord; conjunctio joining together, disjunctio separation; compendium profit, dispendium loss; consentire to agree in feeling, dissentire to disagree in opinion, etc. In el. L. dis- was rarely prefixed to another prefix, though disconducere to be unprofitable, is used by Plautus, and disconvenire to disagree, by Horace; but in late L. and Romanic, compounds in discor-, expressing the separation of elements of which com-, con- expressed the junction, became very numerous; many words of this type have come down through Fr. into English, where others have

down through Fr. into English, where others have been formed after them: cf. discoherent, discomfit, discomfort, discommend, discontent, discompound, disconnect, disconsolate, discontent, discontinue.

In some words beginning with dis., the prefix is di., the seing the initial of the radical (e.g. disperse, distinguish). But by identity of phonetic change, dishere also became desi-(sometimes reduced to de) in OF., whence also desired the disher edited to disher the Renascence these were rectified to disher are the chief senses of dish in Latin and English:

and English:

I. As an elymological element. In the senses:

1. In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder, 'hence
'abroad, away'; as discernêre to discern, discutêre discuss,
dilapidare dilapidate, dimittêre dismiss, dirumpêre discuspt,
dissentêre dissent, distendêre distend, dividêre divide.

2. 'Between, so as to separate or distinguish'; as difidicare to dijudicate, diligêre choose with a preference, love.

3. 'Separately, singly, one by one'; as dinumerare to dinumerate, disputare dispute.

4. With privative sense, implying removal, aversion, negation, reversal of action (cf. De. 1. 6), as discalcatus unshod, diffibulare to unclasp, disjungère disjoin, displicère displease, dissociare dissociate, dissuadère, dissuade.

5. With verbs having already a sense of division, solution, separation, or undoing, the addition of dis-was naturally intensive, 'away, out and out, utterly, exceedingly', as in disperire to perish utterly, dispudère to be utterly ashamed, distadère to be utterly wearied or disgusted; hence it became an intensive in some other verbs, as dilaudàre to praise exceedingly, discupère to desire vehemently, distautivit to kiss ardeutly. In the same way, English has several verbs in which dis-adds intensity to words having already a sense of undoing, as in disalter, disaltern, disannul.

II. As a living prefix, with privative force. (Extended from 4, and like F. des., de., used with verbs, substantives, and ndjectives, without regard to their origin. 1659 O. Walker Oratory at Some Prepositions there are, which may be prefixed at pleasure, as, un, dis, ret.)

6. Forming compound verbs (with their deriva-

6. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative shs., adjs., etc.) baving the sense of undoing Usually formed by the addition of district or and single verb.

Usually formed by the addition of district or an existing verb; sometimes, however, formed from a sb. or adj. by prefixing district adding a verbal suffix, ize, ate, fy, etc.

Most of these formations, including all the more important and permanent, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main words, e.g. DISAF-FIRM, DISESTABLISH, DISOWN. Of others, chiefly nonce-words, examples are, disanagrammatize, disangularize, disasinate, disasinize (to deprive of

nonce-words, examples are, disanagrammatize, disangularize, disasinate, disasinize (to deprive of asinine nature), dishyronize, discompound, disdeify, disdenominationalize, disdub, disexcommunicate, dishellenize, dislegitimate, dispantheonize, dispapalize, dispericraniate, dispantheonize, dispapalize, dispericraniate, dispantheonize, dispapalize, dispericraniate, dispessore.

1610 Donne Pacudo-Martyr § 54. 150 In the wordes of him... who cals himself Clarus Bonarscius but is unmask'd and "Disanagrammatized by his fellow who calls him Carolus Scribanus, c 1830 G. S. Faera Eight Dissert. (1845) II. 14 The more flowing character, thus ultimately rounded off or "disangularized, is ... denominated Rabbinical Hebrew. 1660 Howell, Party of Beasts 28 Doth he (that asse) desire to be "disasinated and become man again? 1868 Lowell, Witchcraft Prose Wks. 1890 II. 361 Two witches who kept an inn made an ass of a young actor. But one day making his escape ... he ... was "disasinized to the extent of recovering his original shape. 1878 Scribner's Mag. XV. 45/2 Europe was getting sadly "dis-Byronized. 1627-47 Feltham Resolves I. xvi. 53 The Papists pourtray Him (God) as an old man and by this means "disdedifie Him. 1870 C. Rev. Jan. 292 The existing system [of education] might be "disdenominationalized to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of .. energy in the conduct of the schools. 1560 Drant Horace Sal. v. D. I nowe can dubbe a protestant, and eke "disdubbe agayne. 1647 Power of Keys iv. 105 [11] signifies receiving men into the Church, "disexcommunicating. 1852 Grove Greece II. Exvi. X. 21 During most part of the Peloponnesian war, Cyprus became sensibly "dishellenised. 1864 Carlvie Frede. Gl. IV. 258 Legitimated 1613 1631. "dislegitimated again. 1801 Paris as it was II. xlviii. 137 Marat .. was... pantheonized, that is, interred in the Pantheon. When .. reason began to resume her empire, he was "dispantheonized. 1616 M. A. De Domins Molivez 78 A Spectacle... dangerous for Romanists to behold, lest it should

7. With substantives, forming verbs (with their

ppl. adjs., etc.) in the senses:

a. To strip of, free or rid of, to bereave or deprive of the possession of (the thing expressed by the sb. element). Examples: discharacter, discressed, discnuni, diseye, disfoliaged, disgeneral, disgig, disheaven, dislaurel, dislipped, disnosed, disnumber, disperiwig, dispowder, disring, distrouser, disvench. See also DISCLOUD, DISCHOE, DISFROCK, DISF disversch. See also Discloud, displayed disversch. See also Discloud, Disspoe, Disfrock, Dishorn, Dispeople, Disquantity, Disworth, etc. 1593-87. Foxe A. & M. (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispressing and "discharactering Formous for such privat offenses. 1887. Swindlane Locrine in. ii. 66. Discrowned, disorbed, "discrested, 1829 Toung Lady's Bk. 363. Many persons. have...run all over the world, to "disennui themselves. 1719 London & Wisk Compl. Gard. 192 We search about the Foot of the Artichoak, and separate or slip off the Suckers or Off-slips...and that is called slipping or "discring. 1885 Science Apr. V. 325. The "disfollaged forest. 1890 Star26 Nov. 2/1 If Parnell retires, Ireland is enfeebled, and "disgeneraled. 1837 Carlve Misc. Ess. (1872) V. 15 Gigmanity "disgigged, one of the saddest predicaments of man! 1889 Daity News 6 Dec. 3/1 The effort of "gigmanity" to escape "disgigging." 1877 Parxone Unknown Eros 1800) 16 Yet not for this do thou "disheavened be. 1836 E. Howard R. Reefer Ivi, To the assistance of the almost "dislipped master's-mate. 1881 Duffield G. 1 Sept. 2/3 Stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is "disnumbered. 1865 Carlve Fredk. Gl. v. vii, She was much heated and "dispowered (defondre). 1836 T. Hook G. Gurney I. iii. 106, I had forgotten to "dis-ring my finger. 1603 Flooto Mondaigne II. xxvii. (1833) 508 Mine [attacks of stone] doe strangely "dis-wench me. b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of "to the control of the strangely "dis-wench me.

b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of; as disanimal, disarchbishop, disboy (-ment), dis-committee, disconventicle, diselder, disminion, dis-minister, disprince, disquixot, dis-Turk. Sec also DISBISHOP, DISBROTHER, DISCHURCH, DISMAN, etc.

1864 Times to Oct. 7/4 The boy has been so far \*disanima'ed that his reasoning powers have been roused into full vitality. 1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary IV. ii, We had to "dis-archbishop and unlord And make you simple Cranmer once again. 1649 "Discommittee [see Disjustice]. 1683 O. U. Parish Ch. no Conventicles 34 Their little Variations about Modes... will not be of validity to conventicle or "disconventicle Parochial Churches. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. vin. xvi. § 12 Preferring rather .. to un-Pastor and "dis-Elder themselves. 1590 Chapman Hum. Dayes M. Dram Wks. 1873 1. 73 Neuer was minion so "disminioned. 1743 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1833) 1. 280 (D.) Can you think... him [Lord Orford] so totally "disministered as to leave all thoughts of what he bas been? 1847 Tennyson Princess v. 29 For I was drenched with oose, and torn with briers. And all one rag, "disprinced from head to heel. 1832 J. P. Kennedy Swallow B. v, The most "disquixotted cavalier that ever hung up his shield. 1891 G. Meabuth One of our Cong. II. iii. 54 To "dis-Turk themselves.

C. To turn out, put out, expel, or dislodge from the place or receptacle implied (cf. De. II. 2 b); as discastle, discoeth, discooth. See also

as discastle, dischest, discoach, disroost. See also

as atseastle, dischest, discoach, disroost. See also DISBAR, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, DISBENCH, Etc. 1876 G. MEREUITH Beauch, Career I. ii. 24 The answer often unseated, and once "discastled, them. 1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xxiv. 45 Apt to out breathe, and to "dischest the moistures, humors and inyces of the body. 1690 SHIREW Grateful Servant II. i, Madam, here is Prince Lodwick Newly "discoached. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Christi vit. App. (1852) 600 To disturb and "disroost these mischievons rooks.

d. To undo or spoil: as DISCOMPLEXION.

a. To undo or spoil: as Discomplexion.
8. With adjectives, forming verbs in the sense of: To undo or reverse the quality expressed by the adjective; as Disable, disabsolute, disgood, disnew.
1640 QUABLES Enchirid. To Rdr., The variableness of those Men "disabsolutes all Rules, and limits all Examples.
1647 Wasn Simp. Cobler 15 A dislocation, which so farre "disgoods the Ordinance, I feare it altogether unhallows it.
Q. With a substantine forming a new substantine.

9. With a substantive, forming a new substantive expressing the opposite, or denoting the lack or absence, of (the thing in question). Such are: disaffectation, disagglomeration, discare, discharity, discircumspection, disconcord, disgenius, dishealth, disindivisibility, disinvagination. Cf.

charity, discircumspection, disconcord, disgentus, dishealth, disindivisibility, disinvagination. Cf. also Disease, Dishonour, etc.

189, Pall Mall G. 1 Aug. 12/1 A prince of plain speaking and disaffectation. 1870 Contemp. Rev. XVI. 53 My remarks upon decentralization and disagglomeration. 1649 J. H. Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn. 16 A grosse neglect, and ugly discare of the Publick. a 1868 L.D. Brougham in Hinsdale Garfield & Educ. (1882) II. 203 The parent of all evil. all discharity, all self-seeking. 1671 J. Davies Sidylls 1. vi. 12 We meet with many instances of "dis-circumspection, weakness, and an excessive credulity. a 1631 Donne Serm. John v. 22 (1634) to Take the earth. in this concord, or this "disconcord, 1657 Reeve God's Plea 20 If he look not the better to it, this Genius will be a "disgenius to him. 1887 Scot. Congregationalist Oct. 136 Though suffering from "dishealth, he was attentive to the sick. 1799 Spirit Pub. Trals. (1800) 111. 33 This indivisibility of yours turns out downright "disindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as DISHONEST, disalike, disanswerable, dispenal. 1563-87 Fore A. & M. (1596) 328/t They are not cleane contrary, but "disalike. 1600 Hakeuver Toy. (1810) 111. 13 Nothing "disanswerable to expectation. 1604 Supplic. Masse Priests § 3 Through the benefite of the "dispenal use or toleration of their Religion.

¶ In Florio's Italian-Engl. Dictionary (esp. in ed.

In Florio's Italian-Engl, Dictionary (esp. in ed. 1611), a large number of words in dis- are coined to render It. words in dis-, s-. Besides those else-

to render It. words in dis-, s-. Besides those elsewhere dealt with, the following occur:

Disabound, disabondare; disapostled, disapostolato; disbolden, shaldanzire; discourtiered, discortegianato; discrupper, groppare; discelips, discelissare; disfury, disfuriare; discinated, disgignated, disgignated, disgignated; dishumble, dishumiliare; disimplaster, disimpiastrare; dishumble, dishumiliare; disimplaster, disposted, dispostinare; dispearle, disperlare; dispearle, dispearle, disperlare; dispearle, disp

Disability (disăbi liti). [f. DISABLE a., after

able, ability.]

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or function); inability, incapacity, impotence. b. An instance of this. (Now rare in gen. sense.)

1.880 Lupton Sireyila 139 His disabilitie to performe his promise. 1772-84 Cook Vay. (1790) VI. 2038 Their whole frame trembling and paralytic, attended with a disability or aising their heads. 1826 Leves Martins of Cro'M. 205 A disability to contest the prizes of life even with such as Mr. Massingbed. 1870 Andreason Missions Iner. Bd. IV. xxxix. 364 Crippled by the disability of its oldest native helper.

b. 1645 Milton Colaster. Wks. (1847) 223/1 Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. 1768-74 Tucker Ll. Nat. II. II. xxi. (R.), Bringing on the inconveniences, disabilities, pains and mental disorders spoken of. 1844 Westim. Rev. II. 194 The author labours under many disabilities for making a good book.

c. Pecuniary inability or want of means. 1644 Jas. I. Sh. in A. Wilson Life (1653) 267 My disabilities are increased by the Charge of my Sonnes journey into Spain. 1648 Bovte Seraph. Love (1660) 23. 1701 J. Law Conne. Trade (1751) 72 It [Taxing] leaves a disability equal, and in proportion to its weight. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ.

Art 18 What would you say to the lord of an estate who complained to you of his poverty and disabilities?

2. Incapacity in the eye of the law, or created by

the law; a restriction framed to prevent any person or class of persons from sharing in duties or privi-leges which would otherwise be open to them;

legal disqualification.

legal disqualification.

1641 Termes de la Ley 118 b, Disabilitie is when a man ... by any...cause is disabled or made incapable to doe, to inherit, or to take... advantage of a thing which otherwise he might have had or done. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE Comm. (1793) 554 The next legal disability is want of age. a 1832 MACKINTOSH France in 1815 Whs. 1846 111. 193 Of all the lessons of history, there is none more evident in itself... than that persecutions, disabilities, exclusions—all systematic wrong to great bodies of citizens,—are sooner or later punished. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU Ireland 117 The law has at length emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11. 11 His engerness to remove the disabilities under which the professors of his religion lay, + Disable; impotent.

This bie, a. Ob. [1518-16-] Chable, incapable; impotent.

14. Certain Balades, Lenuoy (R.), Consider that my conning is disable To write to you. 1598 Drayton Heroic. Ep., Rich. II to Isabel, As my disable and unworthy Hand Never had Power, belonging to command. 1615 Markham Eng. Housew. Pref., This imperfect offer may come to you weak and disable. 1649 Jea. Taylog Gl. Exemp. II. Add. § 12, 98 To forgive debts to disable persons, to pay debts for them.

Disable (disēt b'l), v. Also 5 dysable, 6-7 dishable. [f. Dis-8 + Able a.]

1. trans. To render unable or incapable; to de-

prive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate.

prive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate. Const. from., formerly to, for, or with inf.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse 89 Lesse hys fyrst offering. be dishabled to the ful contentation of syn. 1574 J. Dee in Lett. Lit. Men (Canden) 34 My father was dishabled for leaving unto me due mayntenance. arGoz W. Prekins Casse Consc. (1619) 328 Immoderate excesse, whereby we are viterly disabled from these. duties. a 1627 W. SCLATER Romans IV (1650) 127 We are wilfully disabled to performance. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) IV. 1534 Incumbered by many garments. which must disable them to exert their strength in the day of battle. 1848 HAMPDEN Bampt. Lett. Introd. (ed. 3) 20 Men. are disabled from understanding what they have been taught to condemn. 1885 Lo. Selbonke in Law Rep. 28 Ch. Div. 361 The Plaintiff. by selling the property. disables himself from doing that which by his pleadings he offers to do.

b. spec. To render (a man, animal, ship, etc.) incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

1491 Canton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 204 b/t, I am all dysabled of my membres.

1593 Stannhuber Aeneis II. (Arb.) 63 Thee Gods thee cittye dishable. c1600 Shaks. Som. lxvi, Strength by limping sway disabled. 606 G. Wloococoke) tr. Hist. Instine 576 His continual sicknes... was like to disbable the gonernment and sway of so high a place. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 296 My writeing hand hath been disabled by a sprain. 1745 P. Thomas Jint. Anson's Voy. 283 A Wound in his Breast by a Musket-ball. disabled him at present. c1790 Willock Voy. 56 We were struck by a sea, which totally disabled us. 1893 Weekly Notes 85/2 A member being permanently disabled by an accident.

+ c. To injure, impair, or render less able in some capacity; to deprive of the use of (some faculty,

† C. 10 injure, impair, or render less able in some capacity; to deprive of the use of (some faculty, power, or possession). Const. in, of. Obs.

1604 Jas. 1 Counterbl. (Arb.) 110 How you are by this custome disabled in your goods. 1622 MALYNES Anc. Lawnorder 4. 435 All things that deprine or disable the debtor in any of these, do weaken and lessen his meanes. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 292 He. disabled them of sixteen thousand good horses.

teen thousand good horses.

2. spec. To incapacitate legally; to pronounce legally incapable; to hinder or restrain (any person or class of persons) from performing acts or enjoying rights which would otherwise be open to

joying rights which would otherwise be open to them; to disqualify.

1485 in Paston Lett. No. 883, III. 316 Piers, Bisshop of Exeter... with other dyvers his rebelles and traytours disabled and atteynted by the... High Court of Parlement.

1524 in Vicary's Anatomic (1888) App. iii. 156 Doctour Bentley & doctour Yakesley. examyners Admytted to hable or disable suche as practise phisik & Surgery in London. 1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1747) 105 The Irish were disabled to bring any action at the Common Lawe. 1632 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 111 Mr Tuke the elder was fyned 100 for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled in their testimony for ever. 1537 Decree Star Chamb. 8 19 in Millen's Arcop. (Arb.) 18 Vpop paine of being for ever disabled of the vse of a Presse or printing-house. 1678 Papists, by the Act of Settlement, are disabled to inherit the crowe. 1862 Lo. Brougham Brit. Const., vvii. 274 Statutory provisions disabling the Judges from sitting in the House of Commons.

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage.

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, depreciate, detract from, belittle; refl. to depreciate one's own competence or fitness for an appointment

one's own competence or fitness for an appointment or honour (chiefly as a conventional tribute to modesty). arch. or Obs.

a 1530 SKELTON Replyc. 26 Our glorious lady to disable And heinously on her to bable. c 1555 Harfsfeld Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 92 That..presume so far to disable. disgrace and infame this marriage. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. IV. 1. 34 Farewell Monsieur Traneller:..disable all the benefits of your owne Countrie: be out of lone with your nativitie. 1610 Crt. 3 Times Yas. I (1849) II. 142 He disabled himself divers ways, but specially, that he thought himself unworthy to sit in that place. 1700 STRYPE Ann. Ref. 1. xxvi. 294 When Sir Edward Rogers...had recommended him to

the house to be their speaker, and Williams [the speaker recommended] had disabled himself, Cecil..required him to take the place. 1763 [see Disabling fpl.a.]

† 4. To make or pronounce of no force or validity. 1552 HULDET, Disable, or refuse, or reiect, ocquinisco. 1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. II. iii. 18 The depositions of manie women at one instant are disabled as insufficient in lawe. 1598 HAKLUY Voy. I. 221 (K.) Neither meane I to awouch..ne to disable or confute those thinges which..have been reported. 1665 GLANVILL Scopsis Sci. 53 Some few of whose charges against Aristotle our Author indeavours to defeat and disable. 1693 Apol. Clergy Scot. 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws.

Disable, 5b. [f. prec. vb.] The act of disabling; disablement.

1827 Sir J. Barrington Pers. Sk. II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

1827 Sig J. Barrington Pers. Sk. II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

Disabled (disē!-b'ld), ppl. a. [f. Disable v. + -ED l.] Rendered incapable of action or use, esp. by physical injury; incapacitated: see the verb. 1633 G. Herrer Temple, Crosse iii, I am in all a weak disabled thing. 1695 Lond. Gas. No. 3142/2 He saw off the Durces a disabled Ship. 1725 Pore Ddyss. III. 38: Shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars. 1837 Hr. Martineau Soc. Amer. III. 190 The families of intemperate or disabled men.

**Disablement** (disable disable disable

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition of being disabled.

1684 Ph. Henry Diaries & Lett. (1882) 322, I heard of you beath of Mr. Jo. Tho. .. after several yeares disablement.

1716 SOUTH Serm. V. iv. 182 (T.) This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the lintellectual judging! faculty. 1806 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. IV. 230 This practice brings on diseases of the foot and ankles, and disablement for military service. 1853 Grove Greece II. Ixxxv. XI. 249 Encouraged by the evident disablement of their enemies. 1884 Law Times 27 Sept. 356/I Compulsory assurance. .. against sickness and disablement.

2. The imposition of a legal disability.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII in Materials Hist. Hen. VII (Rolls) I. 120 Actes of attainder, forfeiture, and disablement. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VIII (a. 35 § 2 The seid acte of Atteyndre... or eny other thinges to the disabilment of the seid Gilbert and of his heirez. a 1636 Bacon Observ. Libet in 1592 (T.), The penalty... was ... disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. 1680 Baxter Answ. Stillingfl. iv. 26 By Imprisonment, Banishment, or Death, or such Disablement.

† Disableness. Obs. [f. DISABLE a. + -NESS.]

1. Inability, incapacity.

1614 MARKHAM Cheap Husb. (1623) 65 A disablenesse to bow downe his necke. 1665 WITHER Lord's Prayer 122 A natural disableness to do any good.

2. The state of being disabled or injured.

1666 Pervs Diary 4 July, Many of our ships coming in with very small disableness. **Disabler** (disē<sup>1</sup>·blə1). [f. DISABLE v. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which disables. (By Puttenham

One who or that which disables. (By Pattennam used for the figure meiosis in rhetoric, expressing disparagement: cf. DISABLE v. 3.)

1589 PUTTENNAM Eng. Poesie III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Such speach is by the figure Meiosis or the disabler spoken of hereafter in the place of sententions figures. Ibid. III. xix. 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation.

Disabling (disēblin), vbl. sb. [f. as prcc. + -INcl.] The action of the verb DISABLE, q.v.

-ING 1.] The action of the verb DISABLE, q.v.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 30 Preamb., The said atteyndre
and dishabling of the said Gervys.

1555 ABP. PARKER Ps.
kix. 188 They did it cast, to my disabelyng.

1658-9 Eurton's Diary (1828) III. 248, I was against utter disabling in
the other case, because I would not have you meddle with

**Disabling**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disables: see the verb.

GISADIES: See the vorb.

1756 Monttor I. xxxii. 293 Must that fire.. be smothered by disabling clauses in statutes? 1763 Harowicke in Ld. Campbell Chancellors (1857) VI. cxxxvii. 283, I made all the duifful, grateful, but disabling speeches that became me. 1832 Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms xv. 142 The absence of a disabling law. 1856 Mss. Browning Aur. Leigh II. 501 The creaking of the door.. Which let upon you such disabling news.

+ Disabri dge, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans.

To undo the abridgement of; to lengthen out.

1502 SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Tri. Faith III. xi, Hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abbridge. The most religious matchless

**Disabusal** (disăbiūzăl). [f. DISABUSE v. + AL; after abusal.] The action of disabusing; DISABUSE sb.

1876 Mgs. Whitney Sights & Ins. II. iii. 364 Whatever.. she risked in her own disabusal by taking a course that should make all plain.

† Disabu'se, sb. Obs. [f. Dis-9+ABUSE sb,

under influence of DISABUSE v.]. The act of disabusing, or fact of being disabused.

1620 SHELTON Quix. IV. xxxiii. 253 I am aggrieved that this Disabuse hath happened so late unto me. 1700 ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo I. 339 Disabuse is the Son of Truth.

Disabuse (disabiūz), v. [f. DIS-6 + ABUSE v.]

1. trans. To free from abuse error or mistable.

1. trans. To free from abuse, error, or mistake (see ABUSE v. 4 b, sb. 2); to relieve from fallacy or

deception: to undeceive.

deception; to undeceive.

1611 COTGE., Desabuser, to disabuse, to rid from abuses.

1653 WALTON Angler 6, I hope in time to disabuse you and make the contrary appear evidently. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles.

1. Introd., 7 To.. disabuse our minds from those false images.

1732 POPE Ess. Man II. 14 [Man] still by himself abus'd, or dis-abus'd. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. li. 136 It remained for Clement VII to disabuse men of their alarms.

1872 Minto Eng. Prose Lit. Introd. 24 To disabuse their minds of the idea that the one is wrong, the other right.
2. As an intensive of abuse: To mar, spoil,

misuse. Sc. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

Hence Disabu sed ppl. a.

1611 Cotga., Desabusé. disabused; unblinded; deliuered of errors, rid from abuses. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. xii. \$20 Wise and disabused persons.

† Disacce pt, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6 + ACCEPT v.] trans. To refuse acceptance to, not

1647 N. Bacon Disc, Govt. Eng. 1. xlvii. (1739) 77 It had formerly made many fair proffers of service to this Island, but it was discovered. as disaccepte

† Disacce ptable, a. Obs. rare. [f. D18- 10.]

Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1687 SETTLE Reft. Dryden 63 Yet 1 hope my instructions...
may not be wholly disacceptable.

†Disacceptance. Obs. [f. Disaccept v., after acceptance.] Refusal to accept, non-accept-

ance.

1642 O. Sengwicke Eng. Preserv. 36 Particular and exclusive actings.. serve onely to the disacceptance of the workes. a 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc.vii. 351 God's acceptance or disacceptance of things is.. proportionable to his judgment.

1740 S. Sewall Diary 23 July (1882) 111. 258 Gave the Govr.

4 500 only.. He sent it back with a Note expressing his Disacceptance.

**Disaccommodate** (disăkợ mở đơ t), v. ? Obs. [f. Disac 6 + Accommodate v.] trans. To put to inconvenience, to incommode; the reverse of to

ACCOMMODATE.

ACCOMMODATE,

1611 Cotga., Desaccommoder, to disaccommodate. 1640

J. Rous Diary (Camden) 96 It may not only disaccommodate, but occasion the hurte..of many of his Majesties subjects. 1767 Warburton Lett. (1809) 394, I hope this will not disaccommodate you. 1826 Souther in Q. Rev. XXXIV.

330 The neck and the hands.. were disaccommodated with a haircloth tippet and haircloth gloves.

Disaccommodation (disäkgrmödēlffon), ?Obs.

In. of action f. prec.: cf. Accommodation and Dis-The action of disaccommodating or condition of being disaccommodated; want of accommoda-

tion; unsuitableness; disagreement.

tion; unsuitableness; disagreement.

1619 Naunton in Fortese. Papers 95 The Venetians' disaccommodations with the Pope. 1650 BLOUNT Boscobel 37 John... acquainted Mr. Whitgreave... that His Majesty was return'd to Boscobel, and the disaccommodation he had there.

1662 PETTY Taxes 23 Too great a confinement... and withall a disaccommodation in the time of the work. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. ix. 217 According to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them [the places] to such Calamities. Ibid. 11. v., 332 The least disproportion or disaccommodation of one to the other would spoil the whole Work.

† **Disaccompany**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+Accompany v.] trans. To cease to accompany or frequent; to deprive of one's company. Hence + Disacco mpanied ppl. a., deprived of company;

T Disaccompanied pp. a., deprived of company; unaccompanied; unfrequented; companionless.

1598 Florio, Sconiersare, to disaccompanie, to vnfrequent. Sconiersatione, a disaccompanying, an vnfrequenting. 1618 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (162) 20 To come disaccompanied was for neither [life nor bonour]. 1631 Celestina XXI. 201 Tell me what hast thon done with my daughter; where hast thon bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disaccompanied habitation?

Disaccomp (displayed) sh. [f. Disaccomp According to the company of the company o

**Disaccompanied** nation f **Disaccord** (disăk $\bar{p}$ :id), sb. [f. Dis- 9 + Accord sb.; after disaccord vb.: cf. F. désaccord.] The reverse of accord or harmony; disagreement, vari-

ance.

1809 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) II. 132 Upon the ground of his disaccord with their principles of politics. 1871 FARRAR IV. itn. Hist. ii. 62 It was in flagrant disaccord with the ideal of the Society in the bosom of which it rose. 1889 Sat. Rev. 19 Oct. 436/2 There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes.

19 Oct. 36/2 There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes.

Disaccord (disako 1d), v. [ME. disacorde n, a. OP. desa(c) corder, f. des-, D18- 4+a(c) corder to Accord, after desa(c) cord sb. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] intr. To be out of accord or harmony; to be at discord, to disagree; to refuse assent.

c1400 Test. Love 111. (R.), Trewly presence and predestinacion in nothing disacorden. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., and if it disacorde to by demynge, banne it ys to be to loke whether it be helpand and profytable. Ibid. 51 Opyn binge ys bat qualytes er to be despysed whenne bey disacord fro beir mein. 1501 T. Noxron Calvin's Inst. IV. 111 From which also not muche disaccorde the other place of the Apostle aboue alleged. 1506 Spenser F. Q. v. iii. 7 A noble Lord., sought her to afty To a great pere; but she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. 1805 Monthly Mag. XX. 147 This disaccords with the precise date. 1874 Mivart Contemp. Evol. (1876) 210 An action. which disaccords with the action of blind chance.

Disaccordance: cf. OF. desacordance.] Disaccordance: cf. OF. desacordance.] Disaccordance: cf. OF. desacordance.] Disaccordance with Tuscan ideas. 1891 E. & D. 1802 T. A. Trollope Marietta II. viii. 127 A line of action so wholly in disaccordance with Tuscan ideas. 1891 E. & D. Gerrard Sensitive Plant III. II. xi. 76 Had her own feelings been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

Disaccordant (disakondant), a. rare. [a.

been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

Disaccordant (disăkp'ndănt), a. rare. [a.
F. desaccordant, AF. disaccordant (14th c. in
Godef), pr. pple. of desaccorder to DISACCORD.]

Not agreeing, not in accord.

1494 FARVAN Chron. v. c. 75 It is disacordaunt vnto other
wryters. 1839 BALEV Festus xix. (1848) 206 Built up an idol
of all elements Most disaccordant.

+ Disaccount, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6, 7+ Account v. or sb.] trans. To strike out of an account or reckoning.

Total Coak in Sir R. Boyle's Diary Ser. 1. (1886) V. 160 That 150<sup>11</sup> is by him to be repaid and disaccounted.

Disaccustom (disäkn'stəm), v. In 5 dysac.

[a. OF. desacoustumer, desacostumer (12-13th c.), mod. F. désaccoultumer, f. des-, Dis- 4 + acostumer,

accontumer to Accustom.]

1. trans. To render (a thing) no longer enstomary;

1. trans. To render (a thing) no longer enstomary; to disuse, break off (a habit or practice). arch.

1.484 Canton Curiall 3 He shal dine..and..soupe in suche facen that he shal dysacustome hys time and hys maner of lyuyng.

1.594 Constable Diana viii, And I though disaccustoming my Muse. May one day raise my stile as others.

1.500 Donne Pseudo-Martyr 45 Those stiles, which Christian humilitie hath made them dis-accustome and leave off. 1814 Carv Dante, Paradise xvi. 11 With greeting such as Rome was first to bear, But since hath disaccustom'd.

2. To render (a person) unaccustomed or unused to something (to which he was previously accustomed); to cause to lose a habit. Const. to, †from.

1.530 Palsga, 517/1 For one that is disacustumed, it is agreat payne to be brought in good order. 1636 E. Dacres tr. Machiave's Disc. Livy I. xvii. 90 Sufficient, to disaccustome them to the ill, and accustome them throughly to the good.

1.686 F. Serner tr. Varillas' Ho. Medicis 306 The people might be disaccustom'd from exercising them. 1836 Sia W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 271 Such application insensibly disaccustomed us to the use of our reason. 1881 H. James Partr. Lady xxxii, Disaccustomed to living with an invalid.

ilence Disaccu stomed ppl.a.; Disaccu stomed-

ness; also + Disaccu'stomed ppt. a.; Disaccu'stomed ness; also + Disaccu'stomance (obs.), disuse.

1502 Ord. Crysten Mrn (W. de W. 1506) 1v. xxii. 299
Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome, unto the whiche dysacustomaunce be not many comyn in the espace of .xx. or .xxx. yeres. 1580 Sidney Arcadia IV. (1622) 412
Some long disaccustomed paines. 1632 Sherewood, Disaccustomednesse, desacconstumance. 1825 Southev Tale Paraguay III. 46 How strangely to her disaccustom'd ear Came even the accounts of her native tongue!

Disaccidistr (division) of source. [Disaccidistrial control of the control of the

Disacidify (disăsi difai), v. rare. [DIS- 6.]

trans. To do away with the acidity of.

1864 in Werster.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

+ Disacknow ledge, sb. Obs. [f. next: cf.
Acknowledge sb.] The act of disacknowledging;

non-acknowledgement.

1603 FLoato Montaigne 111. ix. (1632) 536 The most ordinary assurance I take of my people, is a kinde of disacknowledge

or neglect.

Disacknowledge (disæknøledz), v. [f. Dis-6+ Acknowledge v.] trans. To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce, disown.

1598 Floato, Scondscere, to disacknowledge. Sconosciuto, disacknowledged, forgotten. 1613 Markham Eng. Husbandman I. II. xiv. (1635) 187 These violent opinions I altogether disacknowledge. 1692 South 12 Serm. (1697) 1. 105 By words and oral expressions verbally to deny, and disacknowledge it. 1836 Marayar Japhet Ixxiv, I disinherit, I disacknowledge vou. 1859 Taollope Bertrans II. v. 75 Vou are not the man to disacknowledge the burden.

Hence Disacknowledging vbl. sb.; also Disacknowledgers. Disacknowledges.

acknowledger, one who disacknowledges; Dis-

acknowledger, one who disacknowledges; Dis-acknowledgement, the fact of disacknowledging. 1650 B. Discolliminium 8 No..conscientious Subject ought to obey such a Power.. with an acknowledgement of its. a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. II. 135 (R.) A disacknowledging or re-jecting the due government. 1661 BP. Sanneason Episc. (1673) 55 A disacknowledgment of the Kings Authority and Supremacy Ecclesiastical. 1665 J. Seageant Sure-footing to Disacknowledgers of Tradition.

Disacquaint, v. ? Obs. [f. Dis-6+ Acquaint v.] trans. To make no longer acquainted; to estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence

estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1507). Trence Disacquainted ppl. a.

1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. 16 Ye must now disacquaint and estraunge yourselfes from the sour old wine of Moses lawe. 1567 Drant Horace Epist. vi. D j, Seeke how to chase that griefe awaye to make it disaquainted.

1635 Quarles Emblems 1, viii. (1718) 33 When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. 1677 Har Contempt. n. 80 This kind of dealing ... will in a little time dis-acquaint the Soul with them, and make the Soul and them strangers one to another.

Disacquaintance (disakwēintāns). ? Obs.

[f. prec... atter acquaintance: cf. D18-9.] The state

[f. prec., atter acquaintance : cf. Dis- 9.] The state of being disacquainted; want of acquaintance; un-

familiarity.

1389 PUTTENHAM English Poesie III, ix. (Arb.) 169 The straingenesse. proceedes but of noueltie and disaquaintance with our eares. 1672 BAXTEA in Life J. Alleine (1838) I. 3 Men's strangeness and disacquaintance with those that are good. 1830 LMM Let. to Gitman Wks. (1865) 165 The innocent taste of which [milk-porridge] I am anxious to renew after half a century's disacquaintance.

Disacrone: see next.

Disacrone: see next.

Disacryl (disæ'kril). Chem. [f. Dis- (implying disintegration or dissolution) + ACRYL.] A white flocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time. Called also disacrone. Also attrib., as disacryl resin, a resinous matter similarly formed.

1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 336 Acrolein when kept ... changes sometimes .. into a resinous matter, disacryl resin. Disacryl is a white, tasteless, inodorous powder which becomes strongly electrical by friction.

† **Disada pt.**, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. Dis-6 + ADAPT v.] trans. To render unfit. Hence Disada pted ppl. a., Disada pting vbl. sb.

1611 Corga., Desagencer, to disadapt, disadiust. Ibid., Desagencef, disadapted, disadiusted. Ibid., Desagencement, a disadapting, disadiusting.

+ Disadju st, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + ADJUST v.] trans. To undo the adjustment of; to unsettle, disturb. Hence Disadjusted ppl. a., Disadjusting vbl. sb.

ing vbl. sb.

1611 Cotga. [see prec.] 1746-7 Ileavey Medit., On Night in. (1748) 50 When the Thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in Confusion?

† **Disadmonish**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+ ADMONISII v.] trans. To dissande, to disadvise.

1611 Cotga., Desadmonesté, disadmonished, or dissuaded.
1847-78 in Halliwell.

1847-98 in Hallwell.

† **Disadorn**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + ADORN v.] trans. To deprive of adornment; to disfigure. 1598 Floato, Disbrauare, to disadorne or spoile of brauerie. 1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. 1x. (1626) 176 My brow. [he] disadornes: By breaking one of my ingaged hornes. a 1730 Congreve Homer's Hymn Venus (T.), She saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head. † **Disadva:nce**, v. Obs. [ME. disavance, z. OF. desavancer to repel, push back, hinder (14th c. in Godel.), f. des-, DIS- 4 + avancer to ADVANCE (q.v. for non-etymological change of a- to ad-).]

1. trans. To check the advance of, hinder from

1. trans. To check the advance of, hinder from

advancing, drive back, cause to retreat.

1374 Chaucea Troylus II. 462 (511) Right for to speken of an ordenaunce, How we be Grekes myghte disauaunce. 1450 Merlin 658 To disavaunce the Emperour, and by-reve hym the wey to Oston. 1659 D. Pell Infor. Sea 131 The more they sail southward, the more they advance the Autartick, and disadvance the Artick [pole].

b. To draw back; to lower (anything put forward)

ward).

WARD.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. IV. iii. 8 That forced him his shield to disadvaunce. Ibid. IV. IV. 7 Which th' other seeing gan his course relent, And vaunted speare eftsoones to disadvaunce. 1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. VII. (1622) 533 Hee displayed his Ensignes, till for the French Kings loue he was content to disadvance them.

2. fig. To hinder from advancement, progress, or promotion; to throw back; to cast into a lower

condition or position.

a 1430 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1358 He slipirly stant whom that thow [Fortune] enhancest, For sodeynly thow hym disavauncest. c 1450 Merlin 250 Men. hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were disavaunced. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, 1 disavaunce, 1 disalowe or hynder, je desauauce. 1566 PAINTER Pal. Pleas. (1890) II. 102 The daughters. be disauaunced and abased.

3. intr. To come to a line of the standard o

3. intr. To cease to advance, stop short.
1610 G. Fletchea Christ's Vict. 11. iii, But when they saw
their Lords bright cognizance Shine in his face, soon did
they disadvance, And some unto him kneel, and some about

Hence **Disadva neing** vbl. sb., retrogression.
1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 13 Their [the stars'] advancings and disadvancings.

Disadvantage (disädvanted3), sb. Also 4-6 des-, 5 dys-. [ME. des-, disavauntage, a. F. désavantage (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, DIS- 4 + avantage ADVANTAGE.]

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an un-

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavourable condition or circumstance.

1530 Palsga. 213/2 Disavauntage, desauantaige.

1597 Shars. 2 Hen. IV., II. iii. 36 Him did you leaue vn-seconded by you, To looke vpon the hideous God of Warre, In disaduantage.

1607 — Cor. I. vi. 49 Martius we have at disaduantage fought And did retyre to win our purpose.

1639 Fuller Holy War v. xii. (1840) 190 Never could the Christian religion be showed to Pagans...on more disadvantages.

1751 Joinson Rambler No. 180 r. 3 Every condition has its disadvantages.

1782 Cowpea Let. 7 Mar., You must have seen her to a disadvantage. 1837 Disaaell Venetia II. ii, Herefred to the many disadvantages under which he laboured.

1881 Jowett Thucyd. I. 85 A noble nature should not be revenged by taking at a disadvantage one as good as himself.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminu-

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminu-

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

21380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 357 Whoso synneb for avantage of himsilf, his synne makib disavauntage of bat bat he weneb turne to good. 1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 161 Childern leneb Freynsch & construeb & lurneb an Englysch, & habbeb ber-by avauntage in on syde, & desauauntage yn anober. 1488-9 Act 4 Hen. VII, c. 22 Your seid liegemen. susteyn and bere grete losses hinderaunce and disavauntage. 1618 Naunton in Fortesc. Papers 68 They speake there all they can to the disadvantage of our nation. 1667 Million P. L. vi. 431 Some disadvantage we endur'd and paine, Till now not known. 1711 Streele Spect. No. 136 73, 1. never speak Things to any Man's Disadvantage. 1755 Johnson s.v. He sold to disadvantage. 18. Bancaoft (Webster 1864) They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public. Mad. Having to realize on a falling market we had to sell to disadvantage.

Disadvantage, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. Advantage.

Disadvantage, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. ADVANTAGE v., and F. désavantage-r(1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. désavantage sb.] trans. To cause disadvantage to; to place in an unfavourable position; to affect

unfavourably.

c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 262 Canulus ...knew that the pollicie of his adversarie wolde muchdisadvayntage him. 1579-80 Noaτh Plutauch (1676) 951 He..made their lands waste, to disadvantage their enemies

by so much the more. 1647 WARN Simp. Cobier 73 Sun and wind cannot disadvantage you. 1731 FIELDING Let. Writers 111. vi, You will be disadvantaged by the discovery. 1871 Howning Balants. 414 Yet faltering too. As somehow disadvantaged, should they strive.

Hence Disadva ntaged ppl. a., Disadva ntag-

ing vhl. sh.

ing vbl. sb.

1611 Cotor., Desavantagé, disaduantaged. 1646 SaltMARSH Smoke in Temple 2 To the advantaging or disadvantaging the cause. 1648 Bovie. Seraph. Love x. (1700)
83 Their., disadvantaged Beauty is made the Compliment
and Hyperbole of that Quality. 1879 H. Spencer Data of
Kithic xi. § 69, 188 The uniform principle has been that the
ill-adapted, disadvantaged in the struggle for existence,
shall bear the consequent evils.

† Disadva ntageable, a. Obs. [f. DISAD-VANTAGE, after advantageable: cf. DIS- 10.] Attended by disadvantage; disadvantageous, preju-

dicial.

1597-8 Bacon Ess., Expense (Arb.) 54 Hastie selling is commonly as disaduantageable as interest. 1613 F. Ro-Bartes Revenue Gospel 116 It is very disaduantageable to the glorie of God and saluation of men. 1631 Br. Webbe Quietu. 127 A disaduantageble peace is to be preferred before a just war.

Hence + Disadva ntageably adv. Obs., in a disaduantageable adv. Obs., in a disaduantageable peace of the preferred before a just war.

advantageous manner, to the disadvantage or pre-

indice (of any one).

1627 Lisander & Cal. x. 222 Hee had. spoken so disadvantagably of her.

Disadvantageous (disædvantafidges), a. Also 7-8 -ious. [f. Dis-10 + ADVANTAGEOUS, perh. after F. disavantageux (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; un-

Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; unfavourable, prejudicial.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 168 To enter into some disadvantageous promise.

1608 T. Morton Pream. Encounter 70 Intolerably disadvantagious vnto the Romish part. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. vv. Harold (184,) 360/2 The English were in a streight disadvantageous place.

1749 Fielding Tom Jones III. II, We are obliged to bring our hero on the stage in a much more disadvantageous manner than we could wish. 1861 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Old Age Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely disadvantageous.

1874 Gaeen Short Hist. ix. § 8. 684 To consent to a disadvantageous peace. advantageous peace.

b. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of

b. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of the person or thing in question; unfavourable; derogatory, depreciative, disparaging. ? Obs. 1663 Cowley Ode Restoration viii, Seen. in that ill disadvantageous Light, With which misfortune strives t'abuse our sight. 1709 SWIFT T. Tub Apol., Fixes. a disadvantageous Character upon those who never deserved it. a 1776 HUME Ess. Princ. Govt. (R.), Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia 1. 1. ii. 69 Herodian concurs with Dio in his disadvantageous representation of the civilisation. among the Caledonian clans.

Disadvantageous II. adv. If prec. 1122

Disadvanta geously, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage; to the disadvantage of the person or thing in ques-

to the disadvantage of the person or thing in question; unfavourably, prejudicially.

1611 COTCA, Desadventageusement, disadvantagiously.
1621 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 20 It hath fallen out to be heard disadvantagiously for some. 1666 tr. Du Miont's Voy. Levant 353 You have spoken disadvantageously of the Government before a Guardian. a 1799 H. WALFOLE Mem. Geo. II, (1847) II. ii. 49 The question was opened disadvantageously for the court. 1865 S. Lucas Secularia 47 That national indifference to social philosophy, in which we compare so disadvantageously with the first nations of the continent. continent

**Disadvanta geousness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disadvantageous;

-NESS.] The quanty of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

1727 in Balley vol. II. 1782 Tyeas Rhaps. on Pope 5 (T.)
This disadvantageousness of figure he converted.. into a perpetual spur to..deliver himself from scorn.

† Disadventure. Obs. [ME. disaventure, a. OF. desaventure, desadventure (in Godef.), f. des., DIS-4 + aventure Adventure.] Misadventure, mischenes michenes mischance, mishap, misfortune.

mischance, mishap, misfortune.
c1374 Chaucea Troylus 11. 366 (415) If 1, thurgh my disaventure, Had lovid other hym or Achilles. c1470 Harning Chron. II. ii, With streames to and fro, And tempestes greate, and sore disauenture. 1577 Fenton Gold. Epist. 214 It is accounted more to disaduenture than tu sinne. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 45 For never knight, that dared warlike deed, More luckless disadventures did amate. 1638 Sta T. Hearear Trav. (ed. 2) 275 Barames a noble Persian by hap escaped, but not a second disadventure.
TDisadventurous. A. Obs. Also 6 disad-

† **Disadventurous**, a. Obs. Also 6 disadventrous, disaventrous. [f. prec., after ADVENTUROUS: cf. obs. F. desaventureux (in Cotgr. 1611).]

Unfortunate, disastrous.

Uniortunate, disastrous.

1590 Spensea F. Q. i. ix. 11 And who most trustes in arme of fieshly might. Doth soonest fall in disaventrous fight.

1591 — M. Hubberd 100 For to wexe olde at home in idlensesse, Is disadventrous, and quite fortunelesse. 1596 — F. Q. iv. viii. 51 An hard mishap and disaventrous case Him chaunst. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. i. 128 The Merit of his Virtue hardly match'd With disadventrous Chance.

† Disadvest, v. Obs. rare— [a. OF. desadvestif f. des. Disadvestif of the Anyuser 1]

T DISAUVE'ST, V. COS. rare . [a. UF. desadvestir, f. des., DIS- 4 + advestir to ADVEST.]
1611 COTOR., Desadvestir, to disseise, disaduest, dispossesse, disinherite.
Hence + Disadve'sture.
1611 COTOR., Desadvest, a disseisin, dispossession, disaduesture, disinheriting.

Disadvi'se v. [f. Dis- 6 + ADVISE.]

Disadvi'se v. [f. Dis-6 + Advise.]

1. trans. To give advice against (an action or course); to advise that (it) should not be done.

1636 Lo. Wentworth Let. in Carte Ormande (1735) 14,

I must in any case disadvise it, till you hear further from me. 1653 Holcaort Procopius iv. 140 Thorisin demanded herein the opinion of the principal Gepades, who plainely disadvised it. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones IV. iv, I should disadvise the bringing any such action. 1798 W. Tavlor in Robberds Mem. I. 216 Every one of his friends has disadvised the measure. 1882 C. Enwardes tr. Leopardi's Ess. & Dial. 166, I do not fail. to disadvise the search after that cold and miserable truth.

2. To advise (a person) against an action or course; to dehort from.

1687 Boyle Martyrd. Theodora iv. (1703) 55 An apostle, who, though not unfavourable to the Marriage state, disadvises those women that are free, from entering into it. 1855 Teollope Warden xviii, I am sure he disadvised you from it.

+ **Disadvi sed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Advised, after OF. desavisé.] Imprudent, ill-advised, inconsiderate.

15.. in Q. Eliz. Acad. (1869) 73 In whatsoeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor disaduised.

be neyther hasty nor disaduised.

† **Disaffect**, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. DIS-9 + AFFECT sb., after AFFECT v.<sup>2</sup>] = DISAFFECTION 3. 1683 SALMON Deron Med. 11. 391 Convulsions, Gouts, Cholick and other Disaffects coming from frigidity.

† **Disaffect**, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-10 + AFFECT ppl. a.: prob. viewed as short for disaffected.] = DISAFFECT ppl. a.:

1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 1694/3 Levying War upon. the Arbitrary Orders of a Disaffect. part of Parliament.

Disaffect (disafe kt), v. 1 [f. Dis- 6 + Affect

Disaffect (disăfe:kt), v.¹ [f. DIS-6 + AFFECT v.¹ Cf. mod.F. désaffecter (19th c.)]

1. trans. To lack affection for; to dislike, regard with aversion, be unfriendly to. Obs. or arch.

16ar Bp. H. King Serm., To Rdr., 1 haue not yet so doted on their part, or dis-affected my owne. 16a6 Shialey Brothers

1. i, Unless you disaffect His person. 1708 Shaffesbuay Inquiry Virtue i. 2 The heart must rightly and soundly affect what is just and right, and disaffect what is contrary. 1755 Young Centauri. Wks. (1757) 1V. 124 How comes it to pass, that men of parts should so much disaffect the Scriptures? 1890 West. Meth. Mag. Jan. 47 1 you disaffect a Vestry or a Class-tom, set apart your drawing-room once a week.

2. To estrange or alienate the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; spec. to discon-

make unfriendly or less friendly; spec. to discontent or dissatisfy, as subjects with the government; to make disloyal. (Mostly in passive: see Dis-

AFFECTED 1.)

1641 Remonstr. Commons in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692)

1.439 To disaffect the King to Parliaments by Slanders and false Imputations. 1680 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) 1. 36

Many libells are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people. 1792 G. WASHINGTON Let. Writ. 1891 XII. 172 We have fresh.. representations.. of their endeavoring to disaffect the four southern tribes of Indians towards this country. 1893 Chamb. Fral. 21 Jan. 46/1 You.. began to raise Cain by disaffecting the other workmen. 1893 MARIE CORELLI Barabbas iv. (1894) 28 A pestilence in this man's shape doth walk abroad to desolate and disaffect the province.

† Disaffe ct, v.2 Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Affect v.2] trans. To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, de-

range, disease.

range, disease.

rósz Donne Serm. xx. 192 The more it works upon good Men, the more it disaffects the Bad. a 1636 USSHER Ann. vi. (1658) 773 That disease was like none of ours; the head was disaffected, and that being dried, killed many. a 1660 Hammon Serm. xxiii. (T.), It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. 1688 Bovie Final Causes Nat. Things iv. 200 If the eyelids, which are subject to more than one distemper, be considerably disaffected.

Disaffected (disafe kted), ppl. a. [f. DISAFFECT v.1, 2 + ED 1.] I. Pa. pple. of DISAFFECT v.1.

1. Evilly affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always spec.

1. Evilly affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always spec. Unfriendly to the government or to constituted authority, disloyal.

1632 St. Trials, H. Sherfield (R.), But in as much as he is accused of infidelity.. to Almighty God.. and to be disaffected to the king. 1678 Hickes in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. IV. 51 The Court was full of disaffected villains. 1711 Annson Spect. No. 131 P., I pass among some for a disaffected Person. 1809 Morning Post 13 July, The disaffected crowded to the standard of these traitors. 1823 Scott Peveril i, Major Bridgenorth was considered.. as a disaffected person to the Commonwealth. 1849 Connex Specches 42 A measure which will tend to make the people contented and happy citizens, instead of being miserable, dejected, and disaffected.

2. Disliked, regarded with aversion. rare. 1649 Br. Hall. Cases Consc. (T.), To cast her against her mind upon a disaffected match.

II. Pa. pple. of DISAFFECT v.<sup>2</sup>

II. Pa. pple. of DISAFFECT  $v.^2$ 

13. Affected with disease, disordered. Obs.

1664 BUTLER Hud. II. ii. 505 As if a man should be dissected, To find what part is disaffected. 1665 GLANVILL Sceptis Sci. x. (R.), And if our disaffected palates resent nought but bitterness from our choicest viands.

Hence **Disaffe ctedly** adv., **Disaffe ctedness**.

1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. 1. xiviii. 522 Out of private hatred and disaffectedness.

1730-6 Ballev (folio), Disaffectedly, disatisfiedly.

1730 J. WILLIAMS Calm Exam. 59 They look disaffectedly and with scorn at the present rulers. **Disaffection** (disafe k[on). [f. Dis- 9 + Affected of the present rulers.

FECTION; or n. of action f. DISAFFECT v.1 and 2, after affection.]

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling; dislike, hostility: see AFFECTION 6.

1640 SANDESSON Serm. II. 145 Chastening is .. far from being any argument of the father's dis-affection. 1643 Million Divorce it. vii. (1851) 78 Not to root up our naturall affections and disaffections. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. x. iii. 8 his disaffection to the discipline established in England. 1706-7 Farquhar Beaux Strat. III. iii, What Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock? 1879 Stevenson Trav. Cevennes 87 Modestine...seemed to have a disaffection for monasteries.

2. see. Political alienation or discontent: a spirit

2. spec. Political alienation or discontent; a spirit of disloyalty to the government or existing authority:

see DISAFFECTED 1.

see DISAFFECTED 1.

1605 B. JONSON Volpone 11. i, Nor any dis-affection to the state Where I was bred.

1683 Brit. Spec. 218 To take away all Occasions of Disaffection to the Anointed of the Lord, 1697 DAMPIRE Voy. 1. 371 The whole Crew were at this time under a general disaffection, and full of very different Projects.

1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 204 F 2 Thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion.

1808 Syp. SMITH Wes. (1867) I. 115 A very probable cause of disaffection in the troops.

1874 GREEN Short Hist. 556 The popular disaffection told even on the Council of State.

18. The condition of being evilly affected physically a shaping of disaffection in discorder or indisposition. Observed

cally; physical disorder or indisposition. Obs.

cally; physical disorder or indisposition. Obs.

1654 Ganton Pleas, Notes III, xi. 144 Forc'd to fly to Physick, for cure of the disaffection. 1056 WISEMAN (J.), The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. 1688 Boyle Final Causes Nat. Things, Vitiated Sight 260 This woman ..had a disaffection of sight very uncommon. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece I. 1, 78 If the Patient be subject to ..any Swelling, Heat, or Disaffection in the Eyelids.

† Disaffectionate, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + AFFECTIONATE a.]

+ AFFECTIONATE a.]

1. Wanting in affection: unloving.

1. Wanning in anection; unioying.
1796 Hayley Life of Milton (T.), A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.
2. Characterized by disaffection; disloyal.
1636 Six H. Blourt Voy. Levant (1650) 99 (T.) They..
were found damnably corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs.

† **Disaffi ance**, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Dis- 9.] Want of affiance, trust, or confidence; distrust. 163r Celestina II. 34 Not caring how thou puttest a disaffiance in my affection.

† **Disaffi ance**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Dis-6+ Affiance v.] trans. To put out of affiance, trust, or confidence.

or confidence.

1631 Celestina x. 117 Already disaffianced in his hope, for want of a good and faire answer, hee hath set both his eyes and his heart upon the love and person of another.

Disaffiliate (disāfi·liet), v. [f. DIS-6 + AF-FILIATE v.] trans. To undo the affiliation of, to detach (that which is affiliated): the reverse of to AFFILIATE.

1870 C. J. SMITH Syn. & Antonyms, Affiliate, Disannex, Disaffiliate. 189a Graphic 21 May 508/3 Eleven branch associations have 'disaffiliated' themselves in consequence of the dispute over the suffrage question.

Disaffirm (disaffirm), v. [f. DIS-6+AFFIRM v.] trans. To contradict, deny, negative: the

v.] trans. To contradict, deny, negative: the contrary of to Affirm 4.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse of Disaffyrmynge the masse sacryfyce to bee propiciatorye. 1615 Davies Reports Cases Pref. (T.), Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law. 1816 Sia R. Dallas in Taunton Ref. VI. 529 The suggestion that this was a voluntary payment, is disaffirmed by the averment of compulsion.

b. Law. To annul or reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement); the contrary of Affirm I. 2. CONFIRM.

cision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement): the contrary of AFFIRM I, 2, CONFIRM.

1531 Dial. Law Eng. 1. xxvi. (1638) 46 Therefore.. the said Statute neither affirmeth nor disaffirmeth the title.

1634 Eaal. Staaffoan Lett. & Disp. (1739) I. 298 Leaving the other.. in the State they now are, either affirmed or disaffirmed.

1883 N. Y. Tribune XLIII. 5 The Supreme Court of the United States has disaffirmed the view of the Post Office Department and affirmed that of the Company.

1890 Sta A. Kekewich in Law Times' Rep. LXIII. 682/1

She could disaffirm the settlement on attaining twenty-one.

Disaffirmance (disaffs Imains). [f. DISAFFIRM v., after affirm, affirmance.] The action of disaffirming: negation: annulment, repudiation.

v., after affirm, affirmance.] The action of disaffirming; negation; annulment, repudiation.

γοιο ΒΛΟΟΝ in Howell St. Trials (1816) 11. 399/1 Hit had been a disaffirmance by law they must have gone down in solido. 1643 Panner Open. Gt. Seal 24 Done in affirmance, onely, not disaffirmance of it, as Lawyers speake. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. iv. 102 As much a Demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed as can possibly be. 1818 COLEBROOKE Oblig. 4 Contracts 1. 36 A suit., in disaffirmance of it [an illegal contract]. is consonant to the policy of the law. 1868 Benjamin On Sales (1884) 404 The vendor has done some act to disaffirm the transaction. Before the disaffirmance the vendee has transferred the.. interest.

Disaffirmation (disæfərmēi fən). [f. DISAF-FIRM v., after affirm, -ation.] The action of dis-

rikm v., after affirm, -atton.] The action of disaffirming; denial, negation; repudiation.

1842 in Branne Diet. Science, etc. 1875 Maine Hist.
Inst. vii. 205 The disaffirmation of the legality of Tanistry.
1893 Weekly Notes 49/2 Notwithstanding her disaffirmation of her settlement when she attained twenty-one.

Disaffirmative, a. [f. as prec., after affirmative.] Characterized by disaffirming; tending to disaffirm negative.

disaffirm; negative.
a 1832 in Bentham (F. Hall).

Disafford, v. Obs. rare-1. [DIS-6.] trans.
To refuse to afford; to prevent from obtaining.
1507 DANIEL Civ. Wars viii. Viii, Let not my being a Lancastrian bred, Without mine own Election, disafford Me Right, or make my Cause disfigured.

Disafforest (disaforest), v. [ad. med.(Anglo-)
L. disafforestare (in Charter of Forests 13th c.), f.
DIS-4+afforestare to Afforest. Cf. the synonymous DE-Afforest, DEFOREST, DISFOREST.]
1. trans. To free from the legal state of forest to that

laws; to reduce from the legal state of forest to that

of ordinary land.

of ordinary land.

[1245 Charla Foresiæ an. 9 Hen. III, c. 3 (Spelman s.v. Afforestar) Omnes bosci qui fuerunt afforestati per Richardum avunculum nostrum. statim Disafforestentur.] 1598 STOW SNPU. Ril. (1603) 424 The Forest of Midlesex, and the Warren of Stanes were disaforested. 1598 MANWOOD Lauves Forest xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 By the Charter, all new forests were generally to bee disafforested. 1677 N. Cox Gentlem. Recr. 1. (ed. 2) 24 Afforest, is to turn Land into Forest, Disafforest, is to turn Land from being Forest to other uses. 1725 Lond. Gaz. No. 6350/3 The whole inclosed with a Pale, and disaforested. 1838 BLACK Adv. House-boat 71, I don't know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods.

woods, fig. a 1631 Donne Poems, To Sir Herbert (1650) 157 How happy is he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts; and disaforested his mind.

absol. 1638 Sia R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 14
[Edward 1] disafforested in most Counties of England.

2. To strip or clear of forests of trees. rare.

1842 De Quincer in Blackw. Mag. LII. 126 From the wreck of her woods by means of incendiary armies, Greece, for a season, disafforested.

wreck of her woods by means of incentiary arms, trees, for a season, disafforested.

Hence Disafforested ppl. a.; Disafforesting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disafforestment.

1857 TOULMIN SMITH Parish 469 For the disafforesting of the royal forests and chases.

1875 BUCKLANN Log-bk. 240 This was before the miserable cheese-paring policy of disafforesting, when the red-deer were still to be seen in the forest glades.

1882 Standard 14 Mar., A Commissioner under the Hainault Disafforesting Commission.

1889 Blackw. Mag. CXLVI. 661/1 The great disafforestment proceeds apace.

Disafforestation (disafprester to DISAFFOREST.]

a The action of disafforesting; exemption from

action f. med.l. disafforestare to DISAFFOREST.]
a. The action of disafforesting; exemption from forest laws. b. Destruction of forests or woods.

1598 Manwoon Lawes Forest xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 All those, that were put out of the Forest by the disafforestation.

1888 Athenaum 10 Mar, 30/3 The gradual obsolescence of our forest law and the steady progress of disafforestation.

1888 Times 4 Oct. 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation will be understood, and it is certain that the natural growth cannot keep pace with it.

† **Disaffri ght**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To free from fright or alarm; to reassure.

1676 Hobbes Iliad IV. 216 His own Commanders first to

+ **Disaffy**, v. Obs. rare. [In 16th c. desafie, a. OF. desafie-r to distrust, f. des-, L. dis- (DIs- 4) +

or. aesgne-r to distrist, i. aes-, L. ais- (Dis-4) + after to trust: see AFFY v.] trans. To put out of relations of affiance: DEFY v.] 1.

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 239 He fledde like a traytour.. and being for the same desafied by Julyan, doth maynteyn his acte and him silf to be hooest, and to fight in that quarrell with the said Julyan.

† Disa'ge. Obs. rare. [ad. It. disagio dis-ease, trouble, want, f. dis-, Dis- 4 + agio leisure, ease; cf. A010, ADAGIO.] Hardship, trouble.

1665 J. Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 156 [They] were thickskin'd Fellows, and could patiently undergo such and greater Disages.

† **Disa ggravate**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To release from a burden or charge: see AGGRAVATE v. 3.

AGGRAVATE v. 3.

1598 FLORIO Disgravio, a discharge, a disagravating.

Disa-ggregate, v. [f. Dis- 6 + AGGREOATE v.

Cf. F. desagreger, Sp. desagregar.]

1. trans. To separate (an aggregated mass) into

1. trans. 10 separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.
1828 in Webster. 1858 G. P. Scrope Geol. Centr. France (ed. 2) 47 Its parts are then disaggregated. 1876 tr. Schützenberger's Fernent, 172 The cellular tissue is either partly or completely disaggregated.
2. intr. (for reft.) To separate from an aggregate, 1881 Moagan Contrib. Amer. Ethnol. 87 As soon as they had disaggregated.

Disaggregated.

Disaggregation (disægrigëi sən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: cf. mod. F. désagrégation (1878 in Dict. Acad.).]

1. The separation of the component particles of

1. The separation of the component particles of an aggregated mass or structure; disintegration.

1828 in Webster. 1858 Sat. Rev. 20 Nov. 501/1 A million of entire skeletons.. bound together by the fine powder resulting from the disaggregation of their fellows and of other calcareous organisms. 1865 Esquinos Cornwall 41 Deposits formed by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks. 1879 G. Prescott Sp. Telephone 436 Neither disaggregation nor sparks. 1881 Nature XXIV. 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode.

G. Prescott Sp. Telephone 430 relations of the sparks. 1881 Nature XXIV. 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode.

2. transf. in various non-physical senses.
1831 BENTHAM Wks. (1838-43) XI. 73 Power of aggregation; power of disaggregation. 1887 Morgan Contrib. Amer. Ethiol. 87 A further consequence of this disaggregation was. the necessity for an official building. 1890 Times 11 Jan. 5/1 Centralization would disappear...to make way for a disaggregation as troublesome for the Monarchy of Portugal as for the French Republic.

**Disagree** (disăgr?), v. [ad. F. désagréer (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des- (Dis- 4) + agréer to Agree. See also Disgree.]

1. intr. To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, necord, or harmonize. Const. with.

1. intr. To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, nesord, or harmonize. Const. with, \$\frac{t}{to}\$, \$\frac{t}{from}\$.

1. intr. To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, nesord, or harmonize. Const. with, \$\frac{t}{to}\$, \$\frac{t}{from}\$.

1. 10, \$\frac{t}{from}\$.

1. 10, \$\frac{t}{from}\$.

1. 10, \$\frac{t}{to}\$ form. IV. Ixi. 45 That sayinge disagree the to the wrytyage of Entropius. 1579 Lylly Emphases (Arb.) 101 [He] sorroweth to see thy behaviour so far to disagree from thy birth. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. IV. III. 8 Those things we call morally good, which agree from right reason: 1655 STALLEY Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 86/1 Which faccount] disagrees not with the other. 1685 STILLINGFL. Orig. Entl. 1. 4 A Tradition ... disagreeing to the Scripture. 1745 Watts Logic II. IV. \( \} 2 \) a We have neither a very clear Conception in our selves of the two Ideas contained in the Words, nor how they agree or disagree. 1874 A. B. DAVINSON Hebr. Gram. \( \} 48 \) The other numerals are nouns, and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate. 1884 tr. Lotze's Logic iv. 235 Particular circumstances which agree or disagree with given facts.

2. To differ in opinion; to dissent.

1559 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. xi. 35 If any. disagreed from his forefathers, he is. to be judged suspected. 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 1. i. \( \} 2 \) a Those who disagree from that former Computation, place it yet lower. 1733 POPE Eb. Bathmyt 1 Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? 1374 Morley Compromise (1886) 181 The sincere beliefs and conscientiously performed rites of those .. from whose religion he disagrees. 1883 Frouds Short. Stud. IV. II. ii. 387 III could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him. 1891 Spectator 13 June 823/1 Men who hoped against hope that the jury would disagree.

3. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent. Const. to, voith; † from. Indirect passive, to be disagreed to. \$80 Poramb. If the .. Duke. .disagree to the perition

has disagreed from the amendment.

4. To be at variance, to dispute or quarrel.

1548 HALL Chron. Hen. IV. 29 b, Takyng a corporall othe
.. never after to disagre or renewe any displeasure. 1667
MILTON P. L. 11. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord
holds, men onely disagree Of Creatures rational. 1758 S.
HAYWARD Serm. avii. 531 Children of the same family ought
not to disagree. 1835 Lytton Rienzi II. i, Come, we must
not again disagree.

5. Of Good climate at a To conflict in physical

5. Of food, climate, etc. : To conflict in physical operation or effect; to be unsuitable.

with.

1563 etc., [see Disagreeing ppl. a. 4.] 1768 tr. Cornaro's Disc. 15 To try, whether those, which pleased my palate, agreed or disagreed with my stomach. Ibid. 45 Fruit, fish, and other things of that kind disagree with me. 1813 Martin in Med.-Chirupe, Trans. IV. 47 Increasing one drop every day until it might begin to disagree with the stomach. 18ao Shelley Edipus II. ii. 28 So plain a dish Could scarcely disagree. 18a7 Scott Napoleon xlvi, Ascribed to his health's disagreeing with the air of that capital. 1865 Mrs. Carlvle Lett. III. 288 It couldn't have been sound, that champagne. or it wouldn't have so disagreed with me. Mod. The confinement and close application to work disagrees with him. †Disagree', sb. Obs. rare—1. [f. prec. vb.] Disagreement.

1589 GREENE Tullies Love (1609) Div b, It may bee that the destinies have appointed their disagree.

destinies have appointed their disagree.

Disagreeability (disăgrēābi'līti). [f. Dis-AGREEABLE + -ITY: cf. agreeability.] The quality or condition of being disagreeable; unpleasantness. 1788 Mad. D'ABBLAY Diary IV, IV, 188 These only formed its disagreeability. 1790 Ibid. V. IV. 163 Difficulties and disagreeabilities in carrying on a week's intercourse. 1852 Fraser's Mag. XLVI. 248 He will be exposed to many' disagreeabilities from the police. 1889 Mrs. RANDOLFH New Eve II. 1x. 62 Ill-health meant ill-temper, discomfort, disagreeability of all sorts.

Disagreeable (disăgrēābil), a. (sb.) Also 5 dys. [a. F. désagréable (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. dés. (Dis-4) + agréable AGREEABLE.]

†1. Not in agreement; characterized by difference

†1. Not in agreement; characterized by difference or incongruity; disagreeing, discordant, at variance. Const. to, with. Obs.

\*\*T400 Rom. Rose 4,177 It [love] is Carybdis perillous Disagreeable and gracious, It is discordaunce that can accord, And accordaunce to discord. 1494 Fabyan Chrom. VII. Caxxxiv. 270 But.. I se the mater dysagreable to other wryters, and also thynke that moche therof is fayned. 1538 Coverolae Ded. to X. T., It was disagreeable to my former translation in English. 1563 Golding Casar Pref. (1565) I. Casar in hys descryption of Gallia. may seeme dysagreable wyth other authors. 1651 Hoadsa Leviath. 1. xv., 9 What is conformable or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1738 Ballek Frasm. Collog. 407 Compare their Lives and nothing can be more disagreeable. 1759 Johnson Rasselas azviii. (1787) 78 The obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues. 1766 F. Blackburne Confessional 362 In determining what is the proper sense and extent of the Articles, and what shall be judged agreeable or disagreeable to them.

to them.

2. Not in accordance with one's taste or liking;

exciting displeasure or disgust; unpleasing, unpleasant, offensive.

pleasant, offensive.

1638 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 254 Vet he found it disagreeable, because the Nights now were as intensely Cold, as the Days were Hot. 1705 Bosman Guinea 230 This is such n horrible ugly Creature, that I don't believe any thing besides so very disagreeable is to be found. 1754 E. Dawin Let. to Dr. Okes in Dallas Life (1879), Vesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. 1704 S. WILLIAMS Vernant 50 This animal is without any ill scent, or disagreeable effluvia. 1838 James Robber iv, Your society is any thing but disagreeable to me. 1841-44 Embeson Ess. Prudence Wks. (Boha) I. 100 In regard to disagreeable. things, prudence does not consist in evasion. but in courage.

3. Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humour; actively unamiable; offensive.

ot persons: Of impressant temper of numbur, actively unamiable; offensive.

It ranges from an active sense, of which the person in question is the subject, as in quot. 1474, to a subjective one of which the person in question is the object, both being often

present.

11474 CAXYON Chesse (1481) D viij b, Not plesyd but disagreable whan they haue receyued the yeste.] 1710-18

SWIFT Lett. (1767) III. 109, I dined to-day with my mistress
Butler, who grows very disagreeable. 1845 J. NEAL Bro.

Younthan II. 323 A very disagreeable man was here. 1875

W. S. IIAYWARD Lotte Agst. World 11 My cousin is dreadfully disagreeable.

h. Uncomfortable, in a namelocent position.

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position.

1844 P. Parley's Ann. V. 180 The King felt quite disagreeable. The Russians might drop in upon him very unceremoniously.

B. as sb. (Cf. Agreeable 6.) † a. A disagree-

able person. Obs.
1829 Mrs. Souther Church Vards II. 242 Whatever some superior-minded disagreeables may say to the contrary.
b. A disagreeable thing or experience; esp.

b. A disagrecable thing or experience; esp. in fl.

1781 Cower Let. 4 Feb., Some disagreeables and awkwardnesses would probably have attended your interview.
1797 Holdroft Ir. Stolberg's Trav. (ed. 2) II. xlii. 64 The Greek artists are.. careful to keep the disagreeable out of sight. 1804 W. Irving Life & Lett. (1864) I. iv. 78, I am seasoned. to the disagreeables from my Canada journey of last summer. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley ix. 127 When the disagreeables of life—its work and privations were in question.

Disagreeableness (disagra ab'lnes). [f. prec. + ness.] The quality of being disagreeable. + 1. Want of agreement; discordancy, incon-

†1. Want of agreement; discordancy, incongruity. Obs.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lxix. 18 This disagreeablenesse of the wicked is easly washt away. 1686 Horneck Crucif. Yesus xxiv. 828 Remove and conquer that disagreeableness, that is betwirt any nature, and thy harmony. 1712 Addison the Substance of a human Soul, which might help us to discover the Conformity or Disagreeableness of the one to the other. 1716 Atterbury Serm. (1734) I. 215 Its disagreeableness to the eternal rules of right reason.

2. Unpleasantness; also, an nnpleasant feature.
1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Essays I. 2011. § 1 Many who have figured Solitude. have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness. 1709 Stelle Tatler No. 84.75. I found the Disagreeableness of giving Advice without being asked it. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) I. 2011. 109 Look upon that man—see but the disagreeableness of his person.
1831 Fraser's Mag. VII. 4 With all its manifold disagreeablenesses (to coin a word), it must be grappled with boldly.
1861 SWINHOR N. China Camp. of There was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another.

Disagree-ablism. nonce-vod. [see -ISM.]
1887 BESANT FIPLY Tears Ago in Graphic Jubilee No. 20 Iune 2/2 Toogether with discontent, chartism, republican-

1887 BESANT Fifty Years Ago in Graphic Jubilee No. 20 June 2/3 Together with discontent, chartism, republicanism, atheism—in fact all the disagreeablisms.

ism, atheism—in fact all the disagreenblisms.

Disagreeably (disagriabli), adv. [f. Disagreeable + -Ly 2.] In a disagreeable manner or degree; unpleasantly; offensively.

1730-6 Ballev (folio), Disagreeably, unpleasantly. 1766 Grav in Corr. vo. N. Nicholls (1843) 61, I passed. all June in Kent not disagreeably. 1848 Dickers Nich. Nick. xxix, You may find yourself very disagreeably deceived. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg is disagreeably wise..and repels.

† Disagree ance. Obs. [f. Disagree v., after Agreeance: cf. also Of. desagreance (Godef.).]

= Disagreement.

= Disagreement.

= DISAGREEMENT.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Acts viii. 36 There is no disagreaunce where is faith. 1589 Late Vor. Sp. 4 Port. (1881) 98 Our disagreeance with them, will impeach the trade of our Merchants. 1597 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) 158 (Jam.) They sall.. report the groundis and caussis of their disagrieance to his maiestie.

Disagree'd, ppl. a. [f. DISAGREE v. + -ED l.]
The reverse of AGREED; not in agreement; at

variance.

1598 FLORIO, Scordato, forgotten, put out of tune, vnstrung, disagreed. 1658 BAXTER Saxing Faith Ded. A ij, Well worth his labor to prove us disagreed. 1875 JONETT Ptato (ed. 2) IV. 42 The partisans of utility are disagreed among themselves.

Disagreeing (disăġrī·iŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ing l.] The action of the verb to Disagree; disagreement.

disagreement.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke 94 a, There ought to bee no discorde ne disagreyng emong theim in their preaching.

1567 R. Mulcaster Fortescue's De Land. Leg. (1572) 103 b, To be troubled with so many disagreeings.

1647 Jen.

Tavlor Lib. Proph. xvii. 219 Such complying with the disagreeings of a sort of men, is the total overthrow of all Discipline. Mod. Their disagreeing was happily prevented.

Disagreeing, tfl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That disagrees. † 1. Ont of harmony or agreement; discordant, incongruous; diverse. Obs.

1551 T. Wilson Legike (1580) 39 The places... declare... what be incidente, what be disagreeying from the matter.

1561 T. Hoay tr. Castiglione's Courtyer (1577) E vij ly, Oratours... vilike and disagreeing... to their predecessours & folowers. 1593 Q. Eliz. tr. Boethius (E. E. T. S.) 105 Me thinkes it a crosse mater and in it self disagreing, that God all knowes, and yet ther should be a free will. 1650 W. D. tr. Comenius Cate Lat. Uni. \$550 May Islands, replenished with disagreeing nations and tongues. 1690 Locke Govt. 1. ii. \$7 A Figure... very disagreeing with what.. Children imagine of their Parents.

2. Differing in opinion: dissentient.

magine of their Parents.

2. Differing in opinion; dissentient.

1552 Hulder, Disagreeynge, dissentaneus.

1563 K.

Long tr. Barclay's Argenis 1. ax. 63 The pobles about them, in agreeing silence covered their disagreeing thoughts, 1677 HÅLE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. aii. 244 Finding the Philosophers and Wise Men so uncertain and disagreeing.

1856 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. 11. 271 A half-perplexed, half-amused, and wholly disagreeing expression.

amissed, and whony disagreeing expression.

3. At variance, quarrelling.

1631 Burton Anal. Mel. III. II. III. (1651) 421 Hardhearted parents, disobedient children, disagreeing brothers.

1732 Berkeley Alciphr. v. § 19 The most contentions, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew, that ever appeared.

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation; un-

suitable.

1563 Hyll Art Garden. (1593) 90 The Greek writers think the Basil so disagreing and contrary to women, that if [etc.]. 1663 Theon Way to Health 483 The eating of this. Food becomes offensive to them, and disagreeing. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Road. for Oliver Wks. II. 41 This was a puzzling, disagreeing question, Grating like arsenic on his host's digestion.

Hence † Disagreeingly adv. Obs.

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Desacordamente, disagreeingly.

Disagreement (disagri-ment). [f. DISAGREE 2. + -MENT, after agreement. Cf. F. désagrément (desagreement, Oudinot, 1642) anything disagreeable, or not to one's liking.]

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference;

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference; discordancy, diversity, discrepancy.

1576 Fleming Panopl, Epist. 284 As well their words as their deedes bee at disagreement. 1699 Bentley Phal 154 There's a seeming disagreement between Diodorus and Herodotus. 1737 Whiston Yosephus, Antiq. Diss. ii, The apparent disagreement of any command to the moral attributes of God. a 1847 Mas, Sherwoon Lady of Manor I. vii. 267 Sin is a disagreement or nonconformity of the will of any creature with the will of God. 1864 Bowen Logic v. 105 The Judgment, quadrupeds are not rational, determines the relation of disagreement between the two Terms.

Terms,

2. Refusal to agree or assent.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 36 § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the seid Duches. notwithstandyng. 1642
PERKINS Prof. Bk. i. § 43. 19 The disagreement of the hasband ought to be shewed.

2. Difference of opinion; dissent.

band ought to be shewed,

3. Difference of opinion; dissent.

1576 Fleming Panoph. Epist. 83, I againe with you was not at disagreement. 1613 Jackson Creed 1. 445 note, Ilis disagreement from some of his owne profession. 1658 T. Wall Charac. Enemies Ch. 7 Disagreement in matters of faith causeth enmity. 1868 E. Enwards Raleigh I. xvii. 348 Men of very different natures, apart from their utter disagreement in religion.

4. Oueral disagreement xariance strife.

4. Quarrel, dissension, variance, strife.

4. Quarrel, dissension, variance, strile.

1589 Fleming Virg. Georg. 11. 34 Disagreement vexing brethren faithles and vntrustie. 16a6 Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 223 There hath been some Disagreement at Court between their Majesties, by reason of the French Ambassador. 1770 Junius Lett. \*\*axviii. 190 Is it... for your interest... to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people? 1858 Froude Hist. Eng. III. zii. 10 The occasion of their disagreement being removed, he desired to return to the old terms of amity.

5. Unsmithbleness (of food, climate, etc.) to the

5. Unsuitableness (of food, climate, etc.) to the constitution.

1703 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 1. ii. (1853) 1. 48 The probable disagreement of so torrid a climate unto English bodies.

6. An unpleasantness, a disagreeable condition.

F. desagrément.] rare.

[F. desagrément.] rare.

1778 GATES in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) II. 532
You would have avoided many disagreements, had it pleased you to have accepted that offer.

Disagreer (disagrees), rare. [f. DISAGREE 2: +-ER 1.] One who disagrees; a dissenter. a 1660 HAMMOND Wks. II. 1. 605 (R.) To awe disagreers in all matters of faith. Disagyse, obs. Sc. f. DISGUISE.

+ Disai Iment. Obs. rare. [see Dis- 5.]

Ailment, indisposition.
1657 Reeve God's Ptea 256 Without the least disaylment

or distemper.

Disalarm, v. rare. [DIS-6 or 7a + ALARM.]

trans. To free or relieve from alarm.

1617 Sin F. Burderr in Parl. Deb. 1693 Who had taken

1627 Care that not a syllable should be inserted that could tend

to disalarm the country.

Disalike: see DIS-10.

† Disalle giance. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-9 +

ALLEGIANCE.] Contravention of allegiance.

1624 LAUD Wis. (1827) VI. 216 Consider a little with what

insolency, and perhaps disallegiance, this Lord and bis

roundhead crew would use their Kings.

51\*

† Disallie'ge, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + \*alliege, deduced from Allegiance, under the influence of Liege: cf. prec.] trans. To withdraw or alienate from allegiance.

or alienate from allegiance.

1648 Milton Observ. Arl. Peace Wks. (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the antient dominion of England.

Disallow (disalour), v. Forms: 4-5 desalowe, 4-6 dis., 6 dysalowe, dissalow, 6- disallow. [a. OF. desaloue-r, disalover to blame, etc. (in Godef.), f. des., DIS- 4 + alover ALLOW. In med.(Anglo)L. disallocāre: see Du Cange.]

To refuse to ALLOW (in various senece)

To refuse to Allow (in various senses). † 1. trans. To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See Allow I. 1.

† 1. trans. To refuse to land, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See ALLOW I. 1.
1393 Gower Conf. I. 83 This vice of Inobedience...he desalloweb. c1430 Piler. Lyf Manhode IV. xxix. (1869) 19X Nouht bat I wole blame it ne despeise it ne disalowe it.
1510 Barclan Mirr. Gd. Manhurers (1570) Gj. Both is like errour which wise men disalowe. 1573 G. Hawey Letter.
bb. (Camden) 7, I praefer Tulli before Caesar in writing
Latin; do I therefore disable or disalowe Gaesar? 1672 T.
TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 1 According to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures.
1656 Cowley Prologue to Guardian, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? "Tis false; 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see Allow I. 2. arch.
1494 Fanyan Chron. vii. 616 Whiche conclucion was after disalowyd. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 46 The auditors general..shal haue auctority to examin thaccomptes.. and to allowe and disalow all that shal be reasonable. 1552
Bury Wills (1850) 141 Furthermore I denuil, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I have made. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. Glaris 436 Though they. do take liberty to.. use.. sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their ministers disallow it. a 1745 SWIFT (J.) It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly disallowed his proceedings. 1892 Pall Mall G. 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also is allowed the refreshments the committee had, which ... amounted to 9s. 6\folds. deach.

† b. intr. with of. To refuse approval of. Obs.
1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 44, I. .. might in no wise disallow of bits doings: for he was very circumspect. . in his master's businesse. 1649 MILTON Etkon. xiv. (1831) 448
He returnes againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covannt vowes. 1681 CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m. xxviii. § 3 (1689) 164 Others disallow thereof.

† 3. To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. Obs.

†3. To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. Obs.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xiv. 130 For bei [the rich] han her hyre here. an henene as it were. And whan he deyeth, ben disalowed. 1413 Piler. Sorule (Caxton) 1. xiii. (1850) 9 Sitben that he come to yeres of discreeyon, this laboure he hath in dede disalowid. 1526-34 Tindale 1 Pet. ii. 4 A livynge stone disalowed of men, but chosen of god and precious. 1666 Stanley Hist. Philos. Ix. (1701) 433/1 [tr. Archytas] The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

† b. intr. with of. Obs.

the billing Panepl. Epist. 422 Wee ought not..to disalowe of what soever is appointed us by Gods good providence. 1595 Shaks. John I. i. 16 What followes if we disallow of this?

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; 4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually). See ALLOW II. 4. cr399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 11 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir. Or elles he mot reson desalowe. 1833 Exec. for Treason (1675) 37 Who with common reason can disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1692 Ray Dissol. World III. V. § 3. 135 This whole Hypothesis [of Des Cartes] I do utterly disallow and reject. 1778 Miss Burnev Exclina Ded. (1784) to His influence is universally disallowed. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. III. § 40. 145 By disallowing any human element. we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request

right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a 1555 LATIMER Scrm. & Rem. (1845) 11, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me.. I must disallow his instinctions and suggestions. 1698 Faver Acc. E. India & P. 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Vortobeeds. 1786 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1850) II. 1 To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased. 1841 James Brigand xxii, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of to prohibit.

use of, to prohibit.

use of, to prohibit.

1563 Homilies 11. Agst. Excess Apparel (1859) 308 The subsest thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth. 1568 Form Submission Papists in Strype Ann. Ref. I. ii. 549 Nor willingly suffer any such...to offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow. a 1600 Hookera (J.), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. 1621 Buron Anat. Mel. 1. ii. n. iv, He utterly disallowes all hote Bathes in melancholy. a 1654 SELDEN Table-7. (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1713 Bentiley Freethinking xi. (R., They disallow's self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1831 COLERIDGE Table-1. 27 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows. 1854 Lowell Camb. Thirty Y. Ago Prose Wks. 1850 I. 96 The great collar disallowing any independent rotation of the head.. he used to turn his whole person.

b. Const. with infin., or † from and vbl. sb. 1746 W. Horsley Fool (1748) II. 54 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 Browning Ring

4 Bk. vi. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine. 1887 Pall Mall G. 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time

Hence Disallo wed ppl. a., Disallo wing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

Hence Disallo wed ppl. a., Disallo wing vol. 30. and ppl. a.

1377 Langl P. Pl. B. xiv. 139 Noust to fonge bifore. for drede of disalowynge. c1555 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 195 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage. 1637 Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem. ii. is. 53 To practise the Ceremonies, with a doubting and dissalowing conscience. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India III. ii. 79 The objection . . was founded upon a disallowed assumption. 1834 Pall Mall G. 12 Feb. 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead.

† Disallo wable, a. Obs. [f. Disallow + -ABLE.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vit. 417 With these and many other disalowable condicions he was excercysed, which tourned hym to great dishonoure. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered: were they approvable, or were they disalowable? 1678 R. L'Estrange Seneca's Mor. (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind. 1716 Bp. Smaledge 1st Charge 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the lairy disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence † Disallo wableness, the quality of being disallowable.

Hence + Disallo wableness, the quality of being

disallowable.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Disallowance (disălon ăns). [f. DISALLOW +-ANCE.] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection,

sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition.

1565 in Parker's Corr. (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance.

158-7 T. Rogers 39 Art. (1607) 260 note, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly. should be a matter and cause spiritual.

1631 Gouge God's Arrows iii, § 14. 211 Centurions...nre commended...without any reproofe or dis-allowance of their warlike profession.

1733 NEAL Hist. Purit. 11. 559 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels.

1843 GROTE Greece. IXX. 11. 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer.

1843 A. H. DE COLVAR in Ref. Co. Crt. Cases Pref. 11. note, The Rules of the Supreme Court... come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

† b. Mus. Something disallowed or forbidden

24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

+ b. Mus. Something disallowed or forbidden
by rule; an irregularity. Obs.
1507 Morkev Introd. Mus. 16 The .. allowances and
disallowances in the composition of foure parts.
1674
PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 111. 37 The last disallowance. 1674
PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 111. 37 The last disallowance. 1874
The super part stands, and the lower part falls from
a lesser third to a fifth. 1789 Burney Hist. Mus. 111. viii.
527 An excellent composition might now be produced
merely from ancient disallowances. 1854 J. W. Moore
Compl. Cycl. Music, Disallowance, A term applied to any
anomalous formation, or succession of chords. Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same
direction, constitute a disallowance.

This allowance.

direction, constitute a disallowance.

Disallower. [f. Disallow + ·ER ].] One who disallows, or refuses to sanction.

1672 H. More Brief Reply 74 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatrous Superstition.

Disallowment (disalau ment). rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of disallowing.

1884 J. H. McCarthy Eng. under Gladstone xiv. 200 The disallowment roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies.

Disally (disalai). p. rare. [f. Dis. 6 + Ally 21]

Disally (disăləi), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Ally v.] trans. To free from alliance or union.

1671 MILTON Sanson 1022 Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials, 1864 Swinburne Atalanta 301 Disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

From breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disa'lter**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dis-5 + Alter v.] trans. To alter or change for the worse.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. vii. (1599) 281 No other thing had disaltered the people, but the pride of the gentlemen.

† **Disaltern**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-5+L. alternare to change from one thing to another.] trans. To alter or change for the worse: cf. pree. 1635 Quarles Embl. III. iv, O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?

thou gav'st?

Disamay, obs. var. of Dismay.

Disamis (disămis). Logic. The mnemonie term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, c 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a parti-cular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirma-

tive (t). The initial letter d shows that the mood can be reduced to Daril, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters s, m, s, following the three

as indicated by the letters s, m, s, 1010wing the three vowels.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 30 The third figure.. This argument is reduced to Darii.. Di. Mercie onely forgiveth synnes. sa. All mercie is purchased by faith; mis. Therfore by faith onely forgivenes is obteined. 1624 De Lawne tr. Du Moulin's Logick 144. 1891 Welton Logie 1, iv. iii. \$136 Disamis. As example we may give: 'Some pronouns in English are inflected; all such pronouns are words of English origin; therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. Ibid., As an I proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in Disamis or in Datisi.

Disanagrammatize: see Dis-6.

Disanagrammatize: see Dis-6.

† Disana·logal, a. Obs. [Dis- 10.] = next. 1676-7 HALE Contempl. II. Works of God (R.), That knowledge, which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge, which is in God.

Disanalogous (disănæ lŏgəs), a. [Dis- 10.]

Disanalogous (disănæ'lŏgɔs), a. [Dis-10.] Having no analogy.

1816 Keatnice Trava. (1817) II. 174 The words .. have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalogous to what they have with us.

† Disana'logy. Obs. rare. [Dis-9.] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous.

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey Pref. Verse 15 For Dis-analogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deuiations curious-ill-scande. 1641 Capt. A. Mravin in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy.

Disanchor (disænkel), v. Also 5-7 disandsancve-r, f. des-, Dis-4 + ancrer to Anchor, f. ancre Anchor sb.1]

1. trans. To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage;

1. trans. To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage; to weigh the anchor of.

to weigh the anchor of.

c 1477 Caxton Jason 56 Thene the good patrone.. disancred the noble shippe and went again to the see. 1481

— Godfrey 189 They shold disancre theyr shippes and flee.

does Hollano Livy xxx. vii. 776 After he is disankered once.. & under saile from Corinth. 1609 Herwood Brit.

Troy v. xxxix. 116 Sixe Gallies they Disanker from the

Isle.
fig. a 1871 CARLYLE in J. W. Carlyle's Lett. (1883) II.
346 note, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be
dis-anchored every year, to be made comparatively a
nomadic, quasi-Calmuck life.

2. intr. To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its

2. 1117. To Weigh anchor: said of a snip of its crew.

a 1470 Tiptoft Cxsar iii. (1530) 3 He dysauncred & departed about thre of the clocke. e 1477 CAXTON 7ason 38 She went to the ship that sholde disancre for to go to Athenes. 1595 Bakk Vey. (Hakluyt Soc.) 9 The enemie abored to cause us to disankar. a 1656 USSBER Alm. (1658) 644 [They] were commanded .. to disanchor, and to depart from those places. 18. SOUTHEY (F. Hall).

Hence Disamehoring vbl. sb.
1851 CARLYLE Sterling u. vi. (1872) 138 We need not dwell at too much length on the foreign journeys, disanchorings, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years.

† Disangelical, a. Obs. [Dis- 10.] Not angelical; the reverse of angelical.

a 1687 H. More in Norris Theory of Love (1688) 191 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine. 1736 H. COVENTAY Philemon to Hyd. 11. (T.), The opinion of that learned casuist. who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as be is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

Disangularize, v.: see Dis- 6.
Disanimal, v.: see Dis- 7 b.

† Disanimate, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 10 +

+ Disa nimate, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-10 + Animate a.] Deprived of life; inanimate.

1681 P. Rycaut Critick 228 They saw. many disanimate

1681 P. Rycaut Critick 228 They saw.. many disanimate Bodies.

Disanimate (disænimet), v. [f. Dis-6 + Animate v., prob. after F. désanimer (15-16th c. in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. trans. To deprive of life, render lifeless.
1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. iv. vii. 196 In carcasses warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 38 That Soul and Life that is now fled and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now disanimated. 1833 [see Disanimated delow.]

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigonr; to disconrage, dispirit, dishearten.
1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to perseuere in their wickednes. 1591 SHARS. It Hen. VI, III. i. 183. 1638 Sir T. Hebrer Trav. (ed. 2) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us. 1702. Matthe Magn. Chr. vii. App. (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters. 1791-1814 [see Disanimated ppl. a.; Disanimating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Disa nimated ppl. a.; Disa nimating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1624 Capt. SMITH Virginia III. xii. 94 After the expence of fifteene yeares more. grow they disanimated. 1677

Lin. Orbern Art of War 199 May it not be a greater Disanimating of the Soldiery? 1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 87 To.. stay Despair's disanimating sigh. 1814. Southey Roderick xviii. 83 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former primate. 1833 Lama Elia Ser. III. Product. Mod. Art, [The Dryad] linked to her own connatural tree, co-twisting with its limbs her own till both seemed either—these animated branches; those disanimated members.

Disa:nima tion. [n. of action f. DISANIMATE.] The action of disanimating: a. Privation

Disa:nima tion. [In. of action I. Disanimate v.] The action of disanimating: a. Privation of life. b. Discouragement, disheartening.

1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. x. 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation. Ibid. III. xxv. 178 A Glowworme will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanimation. 1828 Webster, Disanimation, the act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

ing; depression of spirits.

Disannex (disane'ks), v. Also 5 disanex.
[a. OF. desannexe-r (1475 in Godef.): see DIS-1 and Annex.] trans. To separate (that which is annexed); to disjoin, disunite.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 34 Preamb., The same. Here ditamentes shuld be .. separat severed and disanexed from the Duchie of Cornwall.

1628 Coke On Litt. 190 b, The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor,

without deed. 1719 T. Gordon Cordial for Low Spirits I. 270 [It] became part of the English Dominions .. and could not be disannexed but by Act of Parliament. 1869 Echo 9 Mar., The object of the Bill was to disannex from the Provostship of the College [Oriel] a canonry of Rochester and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endaments.

Thence **Disanne xing** vbl. sb.

1831 COLERIDGE Table-t. 17 Dec., The disannexing and adependence of Ireland.

Independence of Ireland.

Disannexation (disænéksēl·ʃən). [f. Disannexation, ] The action of disannexation; g; separation (of something annexed).

1884 Q. Rev. July 148 note, The idea of the disannexation of the Transket has been abandoned.

1885 Laov Hernert tr. Lagrange's Dupanloup II. 130 Ceaseless fears of annexation and disannexation.

Disannul (disănvl), v. Also 5-6 dys-, 5-8 anull. [f. Dis- 5 + Annul v. Cf. the parallel forms Disnull, Denull.]

1. trans. To cancel and do away with: lo make

1. trans. To cancel and do away with; to make

1. trans. To cancel and do away with; 10 make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul.

1494 Farvan Chron. VII. 347 He laboured that he myght do dysanull ye former ordenanaces and statutes, and to cause them to be broken. 1526 Tindale Matt. v. 17 Ye shall not thiake that I am come to disanull the lawe. 1535 Coverdale Job xl. 3 Wilt thou disanulle my judgment? 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. i. 145 Our Lawes. Which Princes, would they, may not disanull. 1634 Canne Necess. Separ. (1849) 52 The whole action is disannulled and made void. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 44 They endeavour to evacuate and disanul our great Argument. 1745 in Col. Rec. Pennsydv. IV. 775 To disanull the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them. 1849 Miss Mulcock Ogilivies xiv, A solemn troth-plight, which .. no earthly power ought ever to disanul.

ought ever to disannul.

† 2. To deprive by the annulment of one's title; fig. to do out of. Const. from, of. Obs.

1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 79 Soo by that they be dyschargyd and dyssannllyd from alle maner of inherrytant of the imperialle crowne. 1604 T. M. Black Bk. Biv b, Are we disannld of our first sleepe, and cheated of our dreames and fantasies? 1613 Answ. Uncasing Machivil's Instr. Eij. That will. disannul thee of thy quiet rest.

Hence Disannul ling vbl. sb.; also Disannuler, one who disannuls: Disannulment, the fact

ler, one who disannuls; Disannu Iment, the fact

ler, one who disannuls; Disannu'lment, the fact of disannulling.

1586 T. B. La Primand, Fr. Acad. 1. 337 The disanulling of all gold and silver coine, and the appointing of yron monic onely to be currant. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 65 H any thing were done by them that was absolutely good, it was the disannulling of the impost of salt. 1611 Corga., Nullitl, a nullitie, annihilation, disannulment. a 1625 FLETCHER Woman's Prize II. v, In which business Two of the disanullers lost their night-caps. 1755 Jonsson, Disannulment. 1790 G. WASHINGTON Lett. Writ. 1891 XII. 157 The right of disannulling is reserved to the government. 1818 Colearooke Treat. Obligations I. 101 He is debarred from . insisting on the delay as a disannulment of it. 188a Standard 23 Dec. 1/2, I agree to the disannulment of our engagement on certain conditions

Disanoint (disanoint), v. [f. DIS-6 + ANOINT.]

Disanoint (disănoi nt), v. [f. Dis-6 + Anoint.]

Disanoint (disanoint), v. [1.Dis-6+ Anoint]. Trans. To undo the anointing or consecration of Hence Disanointed, Disanointing ppl. adjs. 1648 Milton Tenure Kings (1640) 2 They have. bandied and borns armes against their King, devested him, disanointed him. 1820 Keats Hyperion II. 98 For Fate Hadpourd a mortal oil upon his head, A disanointing poison. 1867 Taenot Shiparecks Faith 4, There is something unutterably pathetic in that yearning of the disanointed King [Saul]. 1871 Swindlene Songs bef. Sunrise, Hall bef. Rome 175 His blessings, as other men's curses Disanoint where they consecrate Kings.

Disanswerable a.: see DIS-10.

† Disapparel, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Apparel v.: perhaps after F. désappareiller (11th c. in Littré)

perhaps after F. desappareiller (11th c. in Littré) cf. Sp. desaparejar 10 unharness, unrig, pg. desaparelhar to unrig, unmast.] trans. To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, undress. Also fig. 1380 Sidney Arcadia III. 336 Zelmane disapparelling herself. 1637-77 Feltham Resolves I. Ixxxiv. 128 The Cup is the betrayer of the mind, and does disapparel the soul. a 1649 Daumm. or Hawth. Cypress Grove Wks. (1711) 119 Every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disapparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them. 1652 Benlowss Theoph. XIII. c. 249 Thus entertain we death, as friend To disapparel ns for Glories endlesse end. b. intr. for refl. Cf. undress.

1855 H. Vaughan Silex Scint. I. (1858) 51 Fle disapparell, and to buy But one half glaunce most gladly dye.

1 Disapparition. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-9 + Apparition in general, and in my telescopes its faintness when turned edgeways, are in no manner favourable to this idea. 1750 W. Taylon in Robberds Mem. I. 97 The still disapparition of the tumult and bustle.

Disappear (disappear, -appeare, 7- disappear. [f. DIs-6 + Appear R. v., after F. disparaître, disparaiss-, of which the earlier direct reprs. were Disparish and

which the earlier direct reprs. were DISPARISH and

which the earlier direct repls. Well List.

DISPEAR, q.v.

(In Palsgr., but app. not in common use before 17th c. Not in Shaks., nor in Bible of 1611.)]

1. intr. To cease to appear or be visible; to vanish from sight. The reverse of APPEAR.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 The vysion disapered incontynent.

1633 COCKERAM, Disappeare, to vanish out of sight. 1647

CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 17/2 There appeared to him, on the side of his bed, a man. after this discourse he disappeared.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 388 When

the Sun is deprest and disappearing. 1667 Milton P. L. vin. 478 She disappeerd, and left me dark, I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss. a 1704 Locke (J.), The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. 1716 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 271 The Cloud upon my Wife's Face began to disappear by degrees. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. I. xxvii. 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear.

b. Of a line or thing extended in space, which ends by arradually consign to be distinguishable.

D. Of a time or thing extended in space, which ends by gradually ceasing to be distinguishable, or 'dies away' by blending with something else; to be traceable no farther.

1753 HOGARTH Anal. Beauty of its opposite thread is lost, and disappears on the other. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. ix. 63 A moraine... disappearing at the summit of the cascade. Mod. (Entomol.) A species of moth with a particular line disappearing at the subcostal vein.

2. To cease to be present to depart to pass from

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from existence, pass away, be lost.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 98 If. the surface has been long expos'd.. these small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear.

1784 Cowere Task 11. 814 As duly as the swallow disappear.

1874 Morley Compromis (1886) 235 A species of plant or animal disappears in face of a better adapted species.

1884 GUSTAFSON Found. Death i. (ed. 3) 13 The works of the few writers of antiquity who ventured to treat of these mysteries.. have tracelessly disappeared.

10. of things immaterial.

mysteries...have tracelessly disappeared.

b. of things immaterial.

a 1700 Dayden (J.), When the night and winter disappear,
The purple morning rising with the year, Salutes the Spring.
1809-10 COLERINGE Friend (1865) 38 Effects will not, indeed,
immediately disappear with their causes. 1862 H. Spencea
First Princ. u. v. § 26 (1875) 91 Our conception of the
Relative itself disappears, if our conception of the Absolute
is a pure negation. 1803 Weekly Notes 83/a The distinction
between meritorious and non-meritorious creditors had disappeared.

Disappearance (disăpiorrăns). [f. Disappeara v. + -ANCE, after appearance.] The action of disappearing; passing away from sight or observation;

vanishing.

1712 Addison Spect. No. 317 7 2 Not likely to be remembred a Moment after their Disappearance. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 115 The usual times of the appearance and disappearance of these birds. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men., Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Let a man learn... to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence. 1856 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. viii. (1858) 328 The sudden appearances and disappearances, which baffled all the zeal of his enemies. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies.

The appearance of disappearance.

Disappearer (disăpio rai). [f. DISAPPEAR +

Disappearer (disapie to 1). [f. DISAPPEAR + -ER 1.] One who disappears or vanishes.

188a N. Y. Tribune 14 June, Prickly comfrey, which ... was going to do such great things for our agriculture, seems to have joined the mysterious disappearers. 188a Daily New 8 Cot., 5/1 The learned Feithius, who 'chanced to pop his head into a fuller's shop' and never came out again, was a model of a disappearer.

Disappea Ting, vbl. sb. [f. as prcc. +-ING 1.]

The action of the verb to DISAPPEAR.

1611 COTCH, Disparaissance, a disappearing, or vanishing out of sight. 166a S. P. Acc. Latitude Men in Phenix 11. 514 The appearing of new Stars and disappearing of old. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 28; All the Discourse was of Don Roderigo's sudden disappearing. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. II. 115 It is impossible. . to account for the disappearing of the two gases, or the appearance of the water, without admitting that this liquid is actually composed of oxygen and hydrogen.

Disappearing, 191. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

oxygen and hydrogen.

Disappearing, fpl. a. [f. as prec. +-INO 2.]

That disappears or passes out of sight.

1886 Daily News 9 Nov. 2/7 The defendant.. performed the trick with his daughter as the disappearing lady. 1887 Fortn. Rev. Nov. (Brit. Army), We are behindhand.. in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining. 1891 Daily News 7 Oct. 5/3 Witnessing target practice with the so-called disappearing gun. The gun is hoisted for firing, and immediately upon the discharge falls back into position.

+ Disappearing and hydrogen -ency. Obs. 1916 1 ft.

† **Disappe ndancy, -ency.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. DIS-9 + APPENDANCY.] Law. The condition or quality of being disappendant; an instance of this. 1760 Burn Eecles, Law (1767) 1. 6 (Jod.) A disappendency may be also temporary.

† **Disappendant**, -ent, a. Obs. [f. DIS-10 + APPENDANT.] Law. The opposite of APPENDANT; detached from being an appendancy.

1642 PERKINS Prof. Ek. v. § 436, 188 If the Baylywick or faire be disappendant in fee from the Manour. 1766 Burn Eccles. Law (1767) I. 7 (Jod.) The advowson is made disappendent.

Disappoint (disăpoi nl), v. Also 5-6 disapoynte, 6 disapoinete, -apoint, -apoynt, -appoynte, dys. [ad. F. disappointer (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des- (DIS-4) + appointer to Appoint. See also DISPOINT.]

1. trans. To undo the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment office or possession; to disappoint the disappointment of the disappointmen

1. trans. To undo the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment, office, or possession; to dispossess, deprive. Obs. (exc. as nonce-wd.)

[1489 see Dispoint.] 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 582 A monarch...hath power.. to appoint or to disappoint the greatest officers. 1824 Byron Jian XV. lxxv, He would keep it Till duly disappointed or dismiss'd. 1869 Spurgson Treas. Dav. Ps. xi. 6 God's Anointed is appointed, and shall not be disappointed.

2. To frustrate the expectation or desire of (a person): to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of

person); to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of desire. Const. + of, in, with.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. CCXXXIV. 270 He, contrary his promyse, dyd disapoynte them, and nothynge ayded them. 1555 WATREMAN Farille Facions Ded. 4 Neuer disapointed of honourable successe. 1697 Fotter Antig. Greece 11. ii. (1715) 183 [They] were miserably disappointed of their expectations. 1749 FILLDING Tom Jones X. iii, Disappointed in the woman whom. he had mistaken for his wife. 1841 SHELLEY Prometh. Und. 11. iv. 128, I., first was disapointed not to see Such mighty change as I had felt within Expressed in outward things. 1830 T. Beale Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale 204, I was much disappointed with its appearance. Mod. I should be sorry to disappoint you. If they rely on him, he will be sure to disappoint them. + b. To defeat (of action, effort, etc.), Obs. 1582 N. Licheffeld Tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. Ixv. 132 Howbeit to disappoint them of their suttle dealing. 1587 GOLOING De Mornay N. (1617) 149 The Adamant or Lodestone... is disappointed of his force by Garlicke.

+ 3. To break off (what has been appointed or fixed); to fail to keep or comply with (an engagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a

gagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a

gagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a person). Cf. APPOINT v. 3. Obs.

1530 Palsga. 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person.

1542 Henay VIII Declar. Scots 193 The .. metyng was not onely disappoynted, but .. an inuasion made .. into our realme.

1581 I ork Bakeri Gnill § 39 in Archivol. Rev. (1888) May, If any jurneyman .. dother pomise anie maister to come and helpe him to bake at tyme appointed, and .. go to an other to worke, and disapoint the maister.

1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 363
So as to put off and disappoint the day which he had set.

4. To undo or frustrate anything appointed or determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of plans, purposes, intentions): to halk, foil, thwatt

(plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart

determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc.).

1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 09/2 Not yt any mortall men can disappoint that which God hath established from heauen. 1611 Bills Prov. xv. 22 Without counsell, purposes are disappointed. 1680 C. HATTON in H. Cerr. (1878)

II. 133 Yt fatall resolution. hath disapointed y delivery of yletter. 1715-20 Pore Hind vii. 304 The wary Trojan shrinks, and, bending low Beneath his buckler, disappoints the blow. 1718 LADY M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Rich 16 Mar., 1 can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) II. 433 On purpose that the testator's intention should be wholly frostrated, and that the tenant for life should be under a temptation to disappoint the will. 183a ltr. Martineau Homes Abraad ix, The junction of penal with voluntary emigration tends... to disappoint the purposes of the one, and to extinguish the benefits of the other. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappoint tends... to disappoint the purposes of the one, and to extinguish the benefits of the other. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappointing.

1873 F. Hall in Scribner's Mag. VI. 466/2 Nor is this expectation frequently disappointed.

19. To undo, destroy, overthrow. Obs.

1611 Corcu, Desbraguer, to vnplant, or dismonnt artillerie; to wry, or disappoint the leuell thereof. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 311 All those curious and wealthy Trades of them who worke in fine flaxe... Shall be utterly undone and disappointed. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 135 7 I They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most learned... of men. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 26 Disappointing all the ill Effects of the Viperine poison.

15. To appoint, equip, or accourte improperly. Cf. APPOINT 15. Obs.

1642 Roccess Naman 267 The more desirable the object, the greater the disappoint of trust and failing of friends.

17

office, etc.

nfii Corga., Destituable, destituable, disappointable.

Disappointed, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED l.]

1. Having one's anticipations frustrated; foiled, thwarted.

1552 Hulder, Disapoynted, frustratus. 1744 R. Liddell. Let. to Lady Denbigh to May in 8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., The disappointed people who were invited have lost their dance. 1781 Giason Decl. 8 F. 11. 107 The disappointed monarch.. was thrice repulsed with loss and ignominy. 1861 Geo. Elior Silas M. 10 The anguish of disappointed faith.

disappointed faith.

†2. Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted out; unfurnished, unprepared. Obs.

1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. v. 77 Cut off enen in the Blossomes of my Sinne, Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnnaneld. a 1659 CLEVELAND Sing. song xxxv, The Bridegroom in at last did tustle, All disappointed in the Bustle, The Maidens had shav'd his Breeches.

Hence Disappointedly adv., in a disappointed manner.

manner.

1880 Mrs. Burnett Louisiana 12, I would rather have 'Louise', she said, disappointedly.

Disappointer. [f. as prec. +-ER ].] One who or that which disappoints.

1812 Leigh Hurt in Examiner 14 Dec. 786/2 He is not the disappointer of hopes. 1820 Ibid. No. 676. 66/1 Royal disappointers and promise-breakers.

Disappointing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING ].]
The action of the vb. DISAPPOINT; disappointment.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Destitution & Delaissement, destiniting or disappointing 1643 Million Divorce iii. (1851) 26 The disappointing of an impetuous nerve.

Disappointing, pbl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]
That disappoints; that belies hope or expectation.

1530 Palson, 310/1 Disapoyntyng, frustratif. 1836 Krale in Lyra Apost. (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884

Fortn. Rev. June 812 The sons of Jacob were... a disappointing set of young men.

Hence **Disappointingly** adv., in a disappoint-

ing manner. Disappoi ntingness, disappointing

ing manner. **Disappointingness**, disappointing quality.

1870 Pall Mall G. 25 Ang. 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointingly useless. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892)

1. x. 371 The light verses and essays .. are disappointingly weak. 1887 Cheyne Job & Solomon vi, The main point for us to emphasise is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline. **Disappointment** (disapointment). [f. DISAPPOINT 21. + -MENT: cf. F. disappointment (14-

spiritual discipline.

Disappointment (disapointment). [f. Disappoint v. + - Ment: cf. F. desappointement (1415th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Dispointment (1415th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Dispointment.]

1. The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desirc.
1614 Raleigh Hist. World IV. V. § 11 (R.) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight. 1690 Norris Beatitudes (1692) I. 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design'd... but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition. 1700 Trable Hist. Eng. II. 1707 Penalties. for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S. Williams Vermont 139 All the prospects of success and disappointment. 1860 Trnoall Glac.

1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 935 Lest..he.. should want means of speedy thankesgiving for so grations a disappointment; beholde a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P.4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1866 Geo. Ellot F. Holl (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

1756 Burke Subl. & B.1. v, If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an measy sense called disappointment.

1822 Lamm Elia Ser. n. Detached Th. on Bks., Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment.

1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. (1858). Ii. 118 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue.

3. ellipt. A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

3. ellipt. A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

1765 Cowper Lett. I Aug., One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either. 1843 Miss Mirrord in Elestrange Life III. x. 177 Bath is a disappointment—monotonous, hald, poor, and dead.

Disappreciate (disaprifilet), v. [f. Dis-6 + APPRECIATE.] trans. To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue.

1828 in Webster; whence in mod. Dicts.

So Disappreciation (disapperbifular). If Dis-0

Disapprobation (disæprobē1-fən). [f. D18-9 + APPROBATION, after disapprove: so mod.F. désapprobation (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action

approbation (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.

1647 CLARANOON Hist. Reb. v. (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him. 1693 Lond. Gaz. No. 2843/1 The Pope has declared. his Dis-approbation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninh Electorate. 1792 Anecd. IV. Pitt I. xx. 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 Scort Cast. Dang. vii, A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present. 1887 R. Garbert Carlyle iv, 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'.

Disapprobative (disapprobetiv), a. [f. DIS-10 + APPROBATIVE; after disapprove, disapprobation.] Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

bation; disapprobatory.

1824 J. GILCHRIST Etym. Interpr. 83 They are all appro-bative or disapprobative. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy II. 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disappro-

Disapprobatory (disæ probeiteri), a. [f. Dis-10 + APPROBATORY: cf. prec.] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval. 1828 Webster, Disapprobatory, containing disapprobator; tontaining disapprobator; 1867 Carlyle Remin. (1881) 11. App. 322 Eminent men. had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory. 1877 FLORA L. SHAW Castle Blair (1882) 38 Mr. Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

now vagnety olasppropatory. **Disappropriate** (diseppropriat-us, f. Dis-4+appropriatus Appropriatus Appropriatus. In F. désapproprié.] De-

priatus APPROPRIATE. In F. désapproprié.] De-prived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 14 A Church appropriate to a spiritual corporation, becommeth disappropriate, if the corporation he dissolued. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law.

Disappropriate (disappropriate), v. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod. L. disappropriare, t. Dis-4+ appropriate. in F. disapproprie.

appropriare to APPROPRIATE: in F. désapproprier,

(17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been approoriated. See APPROPRIATE a. I.
1656 Burton's Diary (1828) I. 299 A Bill for the disappro-

priating of the Rectory appropriate to Preston. 1765 BLACK-STONE Comm. I. 386 At the dissolution of monasteries.. the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religions houses.. would have been by the rnles of the common law disappropriated. 1708 BENTHAM Let. to Pole Carew 16 Ang. Wks. (1838-1843) X. 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated.. was to be dis-appropriated. appropriated.

†2. To render (a thing) no longer the private

property or possession of any one. Obs. rare-1, 1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive.

Disappropriation. [n. of action, f. prec. :

cf. F. desappropriation. [In. of action, I. prec. cf. F. desappropriation (17th c.).] The action of rendering disappropriate.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Appropriation, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him: for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature. This is called disappropriation propriation.

Disapprovable (disăprū·văb'l), a. [f. Disapprove v., after Approvable.] To be disap-

Disapprovable (disapra vabl), a. [I. Disapproved of; worthy of disapproval.

1657 Tomeinson Renow's Dish. 554 That manner wherein the Cassia is so long cocted, is disapproveable. 1875 M'Cosh Scott. Philos. xii. 101 Distingnishing good and approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones.

Disapproval (disapra val). [f. DISAPPROVE v., after APPROVAL.] The action or fact of disapproving; moral condemnation of what is considered across disapprovention.

approving; moral condemnation of what is considered wrong; disapprobation.

1662 CLANVILL Lux Orient. iv. (R.), There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion.

1818 Todd, Disapproval, a word, like approval not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin.

1836 Fravue [I ist. Eng. 1. 173 The disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vi. § 6. 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscurer foes.

The approval (disapproval vi. Torob. a. OF.

Disapprove (disăprāv), v. [prob. a. OF. \*desaprove-r, mod.F. désaprouve-r to disapprove, f. des-, D1s- 4 + aprover, approuver to APPROVE. Our earliest quot. however is earlier than the first recorded in Hatz.-Darm. (1535).]

+1. trans. To prove to be untrue or wrong; to

DISPROVE. Obs.

DISPROVE. Obs.

1481 CANTON Tully's Friendship, Orat, G. Flaminius Fja,
The vulgar oppynyon. I holde it ful easy to disapprove syth
it is so full of errours.

1540 COVERDALE Confut. Standish
Wks, 11, 378 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances
whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine.

1607 TorSELL Serpents (1658) 723 Such like vanities have the ancient
Heathens. firmly believed, till.. experience disapproved
their inventions.

1760-72 tr. Juan & Uldua's Voy. (ed. 3)

1. Pref. o Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved; but which are reserved for further examination.
1793 Mas. Passons Mem. Mrs. Menville IV. 15 My conduct
shall disapprove her malicions conjectures.

2. The reverse of to APPROVE: to regard with
disfavour or moral condemnation: to feel or ex-

disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or ex-

press disapprobation of.

press disapprobation of.

1647 Cowley Mistress, Love gone over, iii, Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love. 1651 Hobbes Leviath.

111. xlii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St. Paul. 1713 STEELE Englishman No. 31.

197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm i, I disapprove the object of such a meeting. 1856 Mas. Browning Aur. Leigh II. 960 Henceforth none Could disapprove me.

disapprove me.

absol. 1717 Pope Eloisa 259 Nature stands check'd: Religion disapproves. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11. 97
Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve.

3. intr. with of (trarely to). = 2. Also with in-

3. ther. with of (Frarely 10). = 2. Also with indirect passive.

1726 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 113 This. was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it.
1745 Wesley Answ. Ch. 4, 1 wholly disapprove of all these Positions. 1799 Sickelmore Agues & L. 1. 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what .. the Count de Tourville could disapprove. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiv, The leader disapproved of this arrangement. 1875 Jower Plato (ed. 2) V. 187 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

ing risk.
Hence Disapproved ppl. a., Disapproving vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disapprovingly adv., in a

vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disapprovingly adv., in a disapproving manner; also † Disapprovement, disapproving Disapprover, one who disapprovents, 1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 11 A disapprovement of the factions carriage of things. 1653 Milton Hirelings Wks. (1851) 375 Wrung out of mens Phrses to maintain a disapprov'd Ministry against thir Conscience. 1654-5 Ld. Harton in Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 165, I find my selfe exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons. 1661 Boyle Style of Script Ed. Ded. (1675) 8 Not incompetent judges. have been pleased to give these papers no disapproving character. 1794 Hisl. in Ann. Reg. 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious teotis. 1820 Foster Ess. Evils Pop. Lgnorance 178 The disapprovers of the designs for educating the people. 1832 Examiner 646/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method. 1860 Ellicott Life our Lord v. 229 note, The opinion... is noticed, not disapprovingly, by Lightfoot. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt (1868) 26 There was unkind trimmph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

Disaproned (disz<sup>2</sup> prond), ppl. a. [f. \*disapron vb.: see Dis- 7 a.] Divested or devoid of an apron.

1831 CARLYLE Sart, Res. II. iii, I entered the main street

of the place, and saw . . the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast.

Disarpt, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + APT v.] trans. To render unfit.

r611 Corga., Disadjusté... disapted. Disadjuster, to disadiust.. disapt. a r618 Sylvester Tobacco Battered 619 Yet doth the custome Disnerve the bodie, and disapt the

\*\*The state of the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition.

\*\*Disar\*, obs. form of Dicer.\*\*

\*\*Disar\*, obs. form of Dicer.\*\*

Disarchbishop: see Dis- 7 b. Disard, obs. or archaic form of DIZZARD.

Disarchoisnop: see Dis-7 b.

Disard, obs. or archaic form of Dizzard.

Disare, var. Disour, Obs.

† Disarithmetic, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-7.]

1666 Warner Alb. Eng. xvi. ci. 400 Minerva suffreth violence when Phao makes her faire, May such be disarithmetickt, his Creatures that are.

Disarm (disā'um), v. Also 5 des-, dys-. [In 15th c. desarm(e, a. F. désarmer (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + armer to Arm.]

1. trans. To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. Const. of.

1816 Caxron Godfrey (E.E.T.S.) 224 The Turkes..toke thise.xij. men by force, and desarmed them. 1618 Rowlands Night Rawen 33 All those he after ten a clocke did finde, He should disarme of weapons they did beare. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 253 Death .. shall .. stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd. 1765-9 Blackstone Comm. (1903) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxii, The new comers had .. entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. 11. 139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1530 Palsgr. 5171 He was desarmed at the first course.

1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII, 82b, The kyng of England with few strokes disarmed his counter partie. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. 1. ii. 472 Come, from thy ward. I can heere disarme thee with this sticke, And make thy weapon drop. 1700 S. It. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him. 1833 Regut. Instr. Cavalry. 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Parry'.

C. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive extraory off (a man or boxse).

c. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). arch.

1489 Canton Sonnes of Aymon iii. 91 They. made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honoure.

1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII, an. 2 (R.) These justes fynished. the kynge was disarmed, and at time convenient he and the quene heard even song. 1611 Cottan, Desbarder, to vubarbe, or disarme a horse of service. 1841 James Brigand ii, The page.. came up to disarm his lord.

A. refl. To put off one's armour or divest one-self of arms.

self of arms.

self of arms.

1481 Canton Godfrey (E.E.T.S.) 275 Thenne departed the barons, and disarmed them and toke of theyr harnoys in theyr hostellys. c1489 — Sonne of Aymon viii. 198 They dysarmed theym selfe, and ete right well. 1632 J. Havward tr. Biondi's Eromena 28 The Prince disarm'd and uncloath'd himselfe. 1700 Tvarell. Hist. Eng. 11. 920 Earl Richard . disarmed himself.

2. intr. (for refl.) = 1 d.

1598 Barret Theor. Warres 11. 1. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarme vuil the gates of the Fort . be first shut. 1620 Marston Ant. & Mel. 111. Wks. 1856 l. 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarme. 1626 C. Potter tr. Sarpi's Quarrets Pius V, 433 Order was also given .. to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarme.

3. trans. To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.).

means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.).

means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.). (Also b. intr. for reft.)

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 355 The Romaines. still to hold this Land theirs, had disarmed it of munition. 1611 Cotca., Desmonter vne navire, to disarme a ship, to despoile her of all her munition, and furniture. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2081/t Orders have been sent to the Galleys. . to return hither, that they may be disarmed and laid up. 1726 CAVALLIER Mem. 1. 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them. Ibid. In. 125, I disarmed Brujiere and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge.

b. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 3027/x All the Ships were Disarming.

arming.

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to

of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teetn; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 34 Heliogabalus.. suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, lyons, and leopards, muzled and disarmed. Pidd. 98 They lose their horns in March. When the head of this beast is disarmed, there issueth blood from the skull. 1687 Dayden Hind & P. I. 300 Their jaws disabl'd, and their claws disarm'd. a 1800 Cowrea Iliad (ed. 2) xvi. (R.) Hector, drawing nigh To Ajax, of its brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam. 1820 W. Iaving Sketch Bk. I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting. sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc.) to the customary peace footing. Usually absol. or intr. (for

refl.).

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. S.Y. Disarming, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm. 1801 NELSON 4 Apr. in Nicolas Disp. (1845) IV. 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm. 'I pray, Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?'..'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment. 1868 Spectator 14 Nov. 1332 The old difficulty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, that disarmament in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected.

1886 Manch. Exam. 13 Jan. 4/7 Greece.. will not disarm, but will go to war if her demands are not agreed to.

5. fig. To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like;

to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like; to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. of († rarely from).

1374 Charcer Boeth. I. metr. iv. 13 So schalt bon desarmen be ire of bilke vnmysty tyraunt. 1500 Shaks. Sonn. cliv. 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm d. 1649 Milton Eikon. iv. Wks. (1847) 285/2 His design was .. to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion. 1706 Character of the monarch. 1788 Laov Hawke Julia de G. 1. 230 Dect. of F. I. vii. 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. 1788 Laov Hawke Julia de G. 1. 230 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company. 1841-44 Emerson Ess. Manners Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves... the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism. 1871 Macoure Mem. Palmos vi. 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggets of their horrors? 1894 J. T. Fowler Adaman Introd. 70 His hostility was soon disarned, and his conversion effected.

2016 A July Addisarm.

version elected.

absol. a 1719 Addison Rosamond 1. i, No fear shall alarm,
No pity disarm.

+ B. transf. To take off as armour. Olis. rare.

erfor Rowlands Paire Spy-Knaves 6 Disarme this heavy burden from my backe.

+ b. Magnetism. To take away the armature.

burden from my backe.

† b. Magnetism. To take away the armature.
See Armature 6. Obs.

1730 Savery in Phil. Trans. XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

7. Mandge. (See quot.) [F. désarmer un cheval, les levres d'un cheval.]

1727 Balley vol. II. s.v. Disarm, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or Afphi of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence Disa rming fpl. a.

1830 T. Beale Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale 302 Beckoned us to approach with winning and disarming smiles.

Disarm, sb. [f. prec.] The act of disarming (an opponent); esp. in Fencing.

1809 Roland Fencing of The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a jirk from the wrist. 1827 Barrington Pers. Sk. 11. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 149 The Second Point'. should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm.

Disarmament (disārmāmēnt). [f. DISARM v., after armament; cf. F. désarmennt (1594 in Haltz-Darm.), f. désarmer, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be disarmment.

v., after armament; cf. F. désarment (1594 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. désarmer, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be disarmment.] The action of disarming; esp. the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 Bubre Corr. IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent. 1861 Lond. Rev. 20 Apr. 434/2
They propose the disarmament of the country. 1862 Helfs Organis. Daily Life 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B. F. Westcott Let. in Guardian 6 Apr., Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe...desire.

Disarmature. rare. [f. DISARM v., after Armature.] The action of disarming; divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18. Sir W. Hamilton (O.), On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature.

Disarme: see DISARMY.

Disarmed (disā umd), ppl.a. [f. Disarm + -ED1.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons; divested of means of attack or defence.

1504 Spenser Amoretti xii, I then disarmed did remaine.

1508 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hunt. IV. V, I hold it good polity not to go disarmed. 1628 Hobbes Thucyd. (1822) 141 The Plateaus. aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) Disarmed, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are falm. 1827 Joanna Baillie Met. Leg., Wallace xciii, As sleeping and disarmed he lay.

2. Her. (See quot.).

1830 Rosson Brit. Herald III. Gloss., Disarmed. is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak. 1835 Cussans Handok. Her. 128.

Disarmer (disā'lməs). [f. DISARM + -ER]. One who disarms.

One who disarms.

One who disarms.

a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 62 (T.) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have. 1820 Examiner No. 612. 2/1 The disarmers... of the country which enabled them to disarm it. 1827 Barrington Pers. Sk. II. 16 The disarmer may break his adversary's sword.

Disarming (disā'lminj), vbl. sb. [f. DISARM + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISARM.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 81 b, The two kynges set their countre parties to disarmyng. 1611 Coron., Desarmement, a disarming, a depriuing of Armes. a 1660 Hammond Vlks. II. 63 (T.) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H. Kellv tr. L. Blanc's Viist. Ten V. II. 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne. some disarmings were effected without violence.

attrib. 1753 Stewart's Trial 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the disarming Act. 1894 Daily News 29 June 5/2 This mode of protection (paint) was unknown to the Highlanders, when they hid their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

† Disarmy. Obs. rare. (Also 9 disarme.) [a. obs. F. désarmée action of disarming, f. désarmer to disarin (:-Romanic type désarmata: see

ARMY).] A disarming.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 78 b, The herauldes cried the disarmy fed. 1809 disarmel.

Disarrange (disătzi ndz), v. [f. Dis-6+Arrange; cf. f. désarranger (17th c. in Littré).]

trans. To nudo the arrangement of; to put into

trans. To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder,

1744 Arensine Pleas. Imag. III. 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd. 1764 Grainger Singar Cane 1. 189 The glebe... Will journey, fore'd off by the mining rain; And... disarrange Thy neighbours' vale.

1834 Hr. Martineau Farrers ii. 35 She... would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1892 Speaker

8 Oct. 427/1 Sudden.. fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence Disarra'nged ppl. a., Disarra'nging

Hence Disarra'nged ppi. a., Disarranging vbl. sb.; Disarranger, one who disarranger. 1827 Ch. Wordsworth Chas. I, etc. 19 A lamentably miscalculating and disarranged understanding. 1862 F. Hall llindu Philos. Syst. 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world. 1883 Athenaum 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

mann 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

Disarrangement (disare indgment). [f. prec. +-MENT, after arrangement.] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order; the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

1730 A. Baxter Eng. Nat. Soul (1737) II. 137 (T.) How is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1790 Burke Army Estimates Wks. V. 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military. 1837 Carlvle Fr. Rev. III. II. (1857) II. 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement. 1885 Manch. Exam. 18 Feb. 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

Disarray (disare), sb. Forms: 4-7 disarray(e, 5 dysarray, 6 disarrey, 6- disarray. [Probably a. OF. \*desarei (14th c. desarroy in Littré, mod.F. désarroi), vhl. sb. from desareer, desaroper: see next. The carlier OF. synonym was desrei, desrai, derai, whence Eng. desray, Deray, Disray, of which disarray may be regarded as a modification.] garded as a modification.]

1. The condition of being out of array or regular

1. The condition of being out of array or regular order; disorder, confusion; = DERAY 5b. 1, 1c. c1386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7 853 (Elles.) As the woman hath the maistrie she maketh to muche destray [MSS. Camb. disray, Harl., Petu., Lansd., Selden disaraye]. c1477 Caxron Jason 31 b. They tourned their back and put hem to flyght and disaraye. c1489 — Sonnes of Aymen xv. 354, I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere. sholde fynde vs in dysaray. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disarey, out of order, desaroy. 1580 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. kviii. 1 His very face shall cast On all his haters flight and disarray. 1649 PEYS Diarr 27 Mar., So much is this city subject to be put into a disarray upon very small occasions. 1715-20 POPE Iliad XIV. 19 Dire disarray! the tumult of the fight. 1835 J P. KENNEDY HOSE Shoe R. xviii. (1860) 216 Their .. weapons hay around in disarray. 1832 Stoathouse J. Inglesant II. 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disarray. Italy. 1818 MILMAN Samor 32 As clouds. Gather their blackening disarray to burst Upon some mountain turret.

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. arch.

Offess. arch.

1590 Sernser F. Q. II. iv. 4 A wicked Hag.. In ragged robes and filthy disaray.

1814 Southey Roderick XXV. 215
He who in that disarray Doth. hestride the noble steed.

1857 Hawthorne Searlet Lett. iii, Clad in a strange disarray of civilized and savage costume.

array of civilized and savage costume. **Disarray** (disarēi<sup>1</sup>), v. Also 5-7 disaray. [f. Dis-6 + Array v.: perh. immediately after OF. desareer, -eier (-oyer) to put into disorder (in Godef.), f. des-, Dis-4 + areyer to Array. Cf. prec. sb. and the synonymous DISRAY.]

1. trans. To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, dis-

into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of inilitary array.)
c 1470 Henry Wallace ix. 856 All dysarayit the ost was, and agast. 1513 Douglas Ameis XIII. vi. 32 The cite, quhilk was disarayt and schent. 1600 Holland Livyii. Ixiii. 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disaraied [fusi]. 1641 Milton Animado. (1851) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well-coucht order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1650 Earl Monm. 1. Semalt's Man bec. Guilty 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them. 1660 Hickeninglil. Jamaica (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Iamaica. will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems 244 You Winds I Whilst not the Earth alone, you disarray. a 1848 R. W. Hamilton Rew. 4 Punishm. v. (1853) 222 What disarrays like death? † b. intr. (for refl.) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered. Obs.
1543 Ld. Berners Froisi. 1. ccxxv. 297 If any of out

order, to become disordered. Obs.
1543 LD. BERNERS Frois. 1. CCXNV. 297 If any of our
batayls breke, or disaray by any aduenture, drawe thyder
and confort them.
2. trans. To strip or spoil of personal array,
raiment, or attire; to disrobe.
1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 To Disaray [v.v. Disray or disgise]. exornare. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. viii. 46 That
witch they disaraid, And robd of roiall robes. 1611 Corge.,
Deshabiller, to disarray, vncloth. 1715 Rowe Jane Gray
v. i, Help to disarray And fit me for the Block. 1844 Mrs. J.
WEST Alicia de L. III. 226 Attendant damsels to prepare
the bath, to help to disarray her.

h. intr. for refl.

b. intr. for refl.

1678 BUTLER Hud. In. i. 250 I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disarray.

C. trans. To despoil, strip of any adjunct.

1579 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1579 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1570 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1570 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1570 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1580 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1580 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake...

1581 (1848) 34 As when a vapour from a moory slough.

1581 Despenser Spenser Spe

1611 Cotgr., Desarrengement, an vnranking, disordering,

lisarraying.

Disarrayed (disărēl·d), ppl. a. [f. DISARRAY

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1. Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. vi. xlviii. § 16. 170 Following the disarraied flight of the Persians.

1. Th. v. 826 His disarray'd oblation he devours.

1. Doubleon Sca-Cara 11 Some sea-born maid. . with her green tresses disarrayed.

1. Better 1. Speed History of the sea-born maid. . with her green tresses disarrayed.

1. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped.

1. Course. Descoffé. . whose head is disarrayed or vincured.

1. The dis-array'd, the shining bath they sought.

1. Speed Tennyson Idylls, Enid.

1. Disarrayment. Obs. rare. [f. Disarbar.

1. The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed; disorder, derangement.

1. Corp. Teltham Resolves ii. liii. 269 Inward Euemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarayments.

1. Disarrest, v. Obs.

1. Cal. OF. desarrester to release from arrest (14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Disarrester to Arrester to Arrester. To set free from

4 + arrester to ARREST.] trans. To set free from

arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1528 HACKET Let. to Wolsey (MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 54 br.
That sche schould cause to dysarest the forsayd Koro.
1643 Prayne Doom Conard. 9 The King.. wills that he
shall be disarrested, and suffered to goe at large.

Disarticulate (disanti kimlet), v. [f. Dis- 6 + ARTICULATE v.]
1. trans. To undo the articulation of, to disjoint;

1. trans. To undo the articulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

1840 G. V. Ellis Anat. 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the odontoid process. 1854 OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat. 1. 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated... is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1892 I'all Mall G. 27 Sept. 2/1 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'.

2. intr. (for articl) To become disjointed: to

2. intr. (for refl.) To become disjointed; to

Z. ther. (for reft.) 10 become disjointed; to separate at the joints.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction. 1835—Introd. Bot. (1868) I. 26: The leaflets. spontaneously disarticulate. 1892 Natural Science Mar. 57 Stems. which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars.

Hence Disarti-culated fpl. a.; also Disarticulator, he who or that which disarticulates.

1861 HUME tr. Mocuin-Tandon II. VII. xi. 278 The disarticulates.

r861 HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon II. VII. xi. 378 The disarticulated stems. Ibid. II. vII. xiii. 401 The cucurbitins are disarticulated zoonites. 1877 DAWSON Orig. World xiv. 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.

**Disarticulation** (disattl:kiulēl·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: after articulation.] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint; dis-

jointed condition.

1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. Introd. 23 Béclard invented or improved several modes of .. disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. 251 In Orchidea... a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place.

leaves takes place.

† **Disa rtuate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6 + ARTUATE.] trans. To disjoint.

1660 Sharrock Vegetables 145 If any man please to disartuate the whole [Horse-tail] they will finde the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem. **Disasinate**, **Disasinize** v.: see DIS-6.

† **Disasse mble**, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. DIS-6 + ASSEMBLE v.] trans. To separate, scatter, disperse.

1611 COTGR., Desassembler, to disassemble, disiogne, disunite.

† Disassent, v. Obs. Also 5 dis-, dyaasent.

† Disassent, v. Obs. Also 5 dis-, dyassent. [ad. OF. desassent-ir (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis- 4 + assent-ir Assent v.] intr. To refuse assent to, withhold assent from; to disagree.

1400 Destr. Troy 9369 All the most of bo mighty.

Dysassent to the dede, demy hit for noght. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy 1. (1821) 82 Servius nouthir assenti nor yit disassentit to thair mariage. 1620 W. Scot Apol. Narr. (1866) 104 He disassented from all the proceedings. a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 16, I disassent from the common received opinion. 1641 Protests Lords 1. 6 We whose names are underwritten did disassent. 1643 PRINNE Sov. Power Parl. IV. 18 It is obligatory and legall, though the King himselfe consent not, or disassent thereto. 1698 WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol. vi. 60 If he may dis-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice.

Hence † Disassenting vbl. sb. and ppl. a., dissentient. 1634 St. Trials, Lord Balmerino (R.), The names of the disassenters. 1635 Person Variettes 1. xi. 45 In this point

also I finde them variable and disassenting. 1643 PRVNNE Sov. Power Parl. 11, 66 Such a disassenting Voyce.. is inconsistent with the very office, duty of the King.

† Disassent, sb. Obs. [f. prec., after Assent sb.] Refusal of assent; dissent, disagreement.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 36. § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the said Duches.. nutwithstandyng. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VII an. 7 (R.) Whether he departed without the French kynges consent or disassent, he.. returned agyn to the Lady Margaret, ar 639 Sportnswoo Hist. Ch. Scot. 1v. (1677) 189 Fearing that her disassent might work some delay. 1643 PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl. I. (ed. 2) 34 Notwithstanding his owne personall disassent.

† Disassertor. Obs. rare. [agent-n. from \*disassert, f. Dis-6.] One who contradicts an assertion or asserts the contrary.

rost J. Goodwin Red. Redeemed iv. § 38. 69 Imputations... which the Dis-assertors of it have charged upon it. † **Disassidu ity.** Obs. [f. DIS- 9 + Assiduity.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous

DUITY.] Want of assiduity; faiture to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1613 Wotton in Reliq. Wotton. (1672) 412 Some argue.. that disassiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination a 1639 – Parall. Essex & Bukingh. bibl. (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or disassiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. a 1635 Naunton Pragm. Reg. (Arb.) 46 He came in, and went out, and through disassiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace. the light of her gra

the light of her grace.

† **Disassie** 'ge, v. Obs, rare -1. [a. F. désassiéger (15th c. in Godef.) 'to raise a siege, to deliucr from a siege' (Cotgr.), f. des-, DIS-4+asséger: see Assiege, Besiege.] trans. To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

1630 M. Goowyn tr. Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng. II. 232
Joha Lord Russell entring the City... disassieged it **Disassimilation** (disasi:milē fon). [f. DIS-9+ASSIMILATION.] The process which reverses assimilation; in Physiol. the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste

assimilated substances into less complex and waste

assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. X. 751 Appropriation of new material, and the disassimilation, or elimination of old.

1883 Glasg. Weekly Her. 5 Mry 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented disassimilation.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Disassimilation, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical componeds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged.

1889 Burdon Sanderson Addr. to Brit. Assoc. in Nature 26 Sept. 525/1 The words. 'anabolism', which.. means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr. Gaskell. Prof. Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which.. means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'disassimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water.

So Disassimilate 2., to transform by cata-

So Disassi milate v., to transform by catabolism. Iu mod. Dicts. (1894).

Disassi milative, a. [f. DIS-10 + ASSIMIholism.

LATIVE.] Of or pertaining to disassimilation. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. IX. or Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesterine is a disassimilative product of nervous function.

† **Disassi'st**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Assist.] trans. To do the reverse of assisting; to hinder, obstruct.

hinder, obstruct.

1669 Woodhead St. Teresa 1. 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dis-assisted me from serving God. Ibid.

1. xiv. (1671) 85 The other .. Faculties .. assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they disassist it.

Disassociate (disăsōu si et l., v. [f. Dis-6+Associate, after F. désassociate (16th c. in Littré),

f. des-, DIS- 4 + associer to associate.] trans. To

f. des., D18-4 + associar to associate.] trans. To free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. Const. from (with).

1603 Florio Montaigne (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other houres enough to doe hir businesse, without disassociating hirselfe from the body. ?1650 Don Bellianis 70 So said the Princesse Aurora, that never would disassociate her knights. 1850 L. Huur Autobiog. vii. (1860) 146, I can never disassociate the feeling from their persous. 1850 C. Barker Associative Princ. i. 5 They were at no time disassociated with useful labour.

Hence Disassociated had a

Hence Disasso ciated ppl. a.
1611 in Cotca. 1881 P. Brooks Candle of Lord 183
Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas.

Disassociation (disăsōu:si₁ō¹ fən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: cf. Association.] The action of disassociating, or the condition of being disassociated; dissociation.

dissociation.

1873 B. Stewart Conserv. Energy iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its temperature of disassociation.

1890 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in disassociation from his spectacles.

† **Disassure**, v. Obs. rare = 0. [f. Dis-6 + Assure]. trans. To deprive of assurance or ASSURE]. security.

security.

1611 Cotga., Disassurer, to disassure; to put in feare, or bring iato doubt, one that was well resolued.

Disaster (diza star), sb. Also 7 dys. [ad. F. désastre (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamitie, misadventure, hard chance'; f. des-, Dis-4+ astre 'a starre, a Planet; also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr.), ad. L. astrum, Gr. dστρον star; after It. disastro 'disastre, mischance,

ill lucke' (Florio). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. desastre, also Pr. benastre good fortnne, malastre ill fortune, and Eng. ill-starred.]

+1. An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet;

†1. An uniavourable aspect of a stat of plants, an obnoxious planet. Obs.

1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. 1.18 Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms-day with eclipse. 1625 Quarles Embl., Hieroglyph vii, What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature: a sudden or great misfortune, mishan, or

thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure; a calamity. Usually with a and pl., but also without a, as 'a record of disaster'.

'Disaster is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney Life Lang. vi. (1875) 99).

1591 Horsey Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 253 Let those soulls suffer that ar the occasioners of thy disaster and myne.

1598 Florio, Disastro, disastre, mischance, ill lucke. 1601 Shaks. All's Well in. vi. 55 It was a disaster of warre that Caesar him selfe could not have preuented. 1605 — Lear 1. ii. 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres. 1659 B. Harriy Parivad's Iron Age 100 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 Goldsm. Des. Vill. 200 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster.

† b. A bodily affliction or disorder. Obs. rare.

1684 F. Rocers Let. in Sir H. Slingsby's Diary (1836) 377, I am very illo 'a disaster upon my stomach, y'l cannot ride.

† Disaster, a. Obs. [Either an attrib. use of the sb., or repr. obs. F. desastré (Cotgr.) disastrous, f. desastre disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj. in any Romanie lang.] = DISASTROUS.

1. desaster (hassier. In estimple word is not used as an adj. in any Romanic lang.] = DISASTROUS.

1500 Greene Never too late (1600) 23 No disaster fortune could driue her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection. Ibid. 28 Saturne conspiring with all balefull signes, calculated the houre of thy birth full of disaster accidents. 1600 Look about you xxix. in Hazl. Dodstey VII. 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 167 Whom disaster fortune .. hath inforced to wander here not there.

† Disa ster, v. Obs. [f. DISASTER sb. No French had in 16th c. the ppl. adj. desastré: see DISASTER a.] trans. To bring disaster or misfortune npon; to strike with calamity; to ruin,

fortune npon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage.

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts, seems to he unsupported; his quotation is of a ppl. a. in sense 'ill-starred,' hapless', 1580 [see Disastred, hapless', 1580] [see Disastred, 158

Hence + Disa stered, stricken with disaster; ill-

Hence + Disa'stered, stricken with disaster; ill-starred, hapless. Obs.

1580 Sidney Arcadia ii. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine... how canst thou now receive this desastred changeing? 1598 Barret Theor. Warres v. i. 170 At his disastred iourney made into Barbary. 1726-46 Thomson Winter 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain Disastered stands.

+ Disa'sterly, adv. Obs. [f. Disaster a. + -LY 2.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 93 What Geutleman hat been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiouriz'd it by Land.

1598 Drayton Heroic. Ep. (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invenom'd tongues. Tby noble breast disasterly possess, 1654 Vilvain Epit. Ess. Iv. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

Disastrous (diza'stros), a. Also 6-7 des.

Disastrous (diza stres), a. Also 6-7 des-, 7 dysastrous, disasterous. [a. F. désastreux, -euse (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. désastre : cf. It. disastroso 'vnfortunate, vnlnckie' (Florio 1598). See DISASTER sb. and -ous.]

+1. Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-

†1. Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. Obs.

1586 B. Young tr. Guazzó's Civ. Conv. 1v. 184 If she aford mee but one sparkle of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more desastrous. 1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 2 He prov'd alwaies desastrous in love. 1603 Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) Il. 368 The unfortunate accidents this disasterous king hath sustained. 21750 Suenstone Poems, Economy iii. 43 Ah disastrous wight! Iu evil hour and rashly dost thou trust The fraudful couch! 1790 Beatson Nav. & Mil. Mem. I. 225 The various calamities that befel this disastrous fleet.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen unpropriitous.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding. arch.

11-DOLING. arch.
1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalar daies to be desasterous and dismall.
1648 GAGE West. Ind. xii. (1555) 47 At whose birth could not but be some dysastrous aspect of the Planets. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 597 As when the Sun.. from behind the Moon In dim Eclips disastrous twilight sheds On half the Natious. a 1849 Mangan Poems (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue.

3. Of the nature of a disaster; franght or attended

3. Of the nature of a disaster; franght or attended with disaster; calamitous.

1603 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disasterous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turkie. 1668 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 76 b. The very first allarum of any sinister, and disastrous accident. 1684 Contempl. State Man. i. ii. (1690) 18 All human greatness. . must end, and perhaps in a disasterous and unhappy conclusion. 1769 Robertson Chas. V, V. III. 344 Events inore disastrous to France. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 225 The Samyal wind. so disastrous in its effects. 1874 Green Short Hist. V. § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close. 1875 Lyell Princ. Geol. II. III. xlvii. 549 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods. Hence Disastrousness. rare. 1727 Balley vol. II, Disastrousness, unluckiness, unfortunateness.

Disa strously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a

Disa strously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously. 1603 Draytov Bar. Warsv. (R.), Whilst things were thus disast rously decreed. 1678 Butler Hud. III. i. 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. V. 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation.. disastrously introduced into the world. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) III. xii. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French.

Disattach (disätert[), v. [f. DIS-6 + ATTACH v.]

trans. To undo what is attached; = DETACH 1.
1851 Col. Wiseman Actions N. T. Ess. 1853 1. 586 To
disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disatta-chment. [Dis- 9.] = DETACH-

disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disattachment. [DIS- 9.] = DETACHMENT 4b.

1860 T. T. Carter Iniii. our Lord (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachment and heavenly-mindedness.

Disattaint (disatzl-nt), v. [DIS- 6.] trans.

To free from attainder: see Attaint v. 6.

1865 Carlvie Fredk. G. IX. xx. vii. 149 Earl Marischal. has been. pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit.

† Disatte-ntion. Obs. [f. DIS- 9 + Attention.] Active inattention; neglect.

1624 Bp. Mountagu Gagg: 3 Slownesse of heart: that is ...disattention unto those things. 1693 W. Frene Scl. Ess. xxv. 147 Carelessness and Disattention. are the Daughters of Folly. 1757 Herald x. p. 9 Disattention to duty.

† Disatti're, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + Attire v.] trans. To divest of attire; disrobe.

21598 Spenner cited by Webster (1864). 1611 Cotgr. Descoeffer. 10 disarray, disattire, vnhood, vncouer, the head. 1677 Holvoke Dict., Disattire, divestio.

Disattune (disätiä n), v. [f. DIS- 6 + Attune.] trans. To put out of tune or harmony.

1853 Lytton My Novel xi. xvi. (D.), Thus ever bringing before the mind of the harassed debtor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† Disaugment, v. Obs. [DIS- 6.] trans.

To reverse the angmentation of; to diminish.

1611 Cotgr., Desaugmenter, to disaugment, wane, diminish. 1633 Quantes Embl. v. xiii, That everlasting treasure which bope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† Disauthentic, a. Obs. [DIS- 10 + AU-THENTIO.] The reverse of authentic; not au-

The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see Authentic).

The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see Authentic):

1591 G. Fletcher Russe Commu. (Hakl. Soc.) 126 Certeine bookes... of Moses... which they say are all made disauthentique, and put out of use by the comming of Christ. 1692 Purcuas Microcosmus lix. 69 They... account disauthentike the foure last Bookes of Moses.

Disauthenticate, v. [DIs-6.] trans. To prove or pronounce non-anthentic.

1895 A. W. Benn in Academy 1 June 457/2 Among passages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful.

† Disauthorize, v. Obs. [f. DIs-6 + Authorize] trans. To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

† Disau thorize, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + AU-THORIZE.] trans. To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse 90 Then is yo once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1563 Man Musculus' Commonpl. 153a, Thei judged it best to disauthorise them [the scriptures of the Old Testament]. 1615 Whosworn in Bedell Lett. (162a) 8 As if their new censure were sufficient to disaucthorize the others auncient sentences. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants 142 The general Assembly. may. even dis-authorize and depose a King.

Disavai'l, v. ? Obs. [f. DIS-6+AVAIL v.] † 1. intr. To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. Obs.

1430 Lydg, Chron. Troy v. xxxvi, They.. toke nought that might disauayle Unto that lande but it were vitayle. 1549 Chalober Erasm. on Folly Iiija, The same not seeldome disavaileth to the.. pleasure of the lyfe.

2. trans. To disadvantage, injure, harm. 1471 Mage. Paston in P. Lett. No. 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysawayll hym better that the trebyll the money. α1520 Skelton Col. Cloute 1106 Hyndering and dysawaylyng Holy Churche, our Mother. 1530 Palson, 517/1, I disawayle one, I hynder his avauntage. he hath disavayled me more than an hundred pounde. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) II. iv. 52 'I am an Englishman, gentlemen', said I.. judging. that plea would not disavail me.

† Disavail, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after Avail. sh.] Disavariage, he we lose.

+ Disava'il, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after AVAIL

sb.] Disadvantage, harm, loss.
c 1430 Lyde, Bochas 1. xix. (1558) 33 a Hys wyfe of frowarde doublenes, Which ener wrought to his disanayle. 1603
J. Davies Microcosmos Wks. (1876) 11 If subjects' peace and glorie be the King's, And their disgrace and strife his disavaile.

Disavaunce, Disaventure, obs. forms of DISADVANCE, DISADVENTURE.

† Disavou'ch, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Avouch v. In med.L. disadvocāre.] = Disavow.

1597 Daniel Civ. Wars iv. xxvi, They flatly disavouch To yeld him more obedience. 1637 R. Humpings tr. St. Ambrose Pref., Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius. 1639 Kin in G. Hickes Spir. Popery 7 Disowning and disavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testifie for and avouch.

Disavow (disavour), v. Also 4 des-, 5 dys...
[a. F. désavouer (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, 10th Appendix of the property of the property

DIS-4 + avouer Avow v. In med. L. disavouare, disadvocare.]

1. trans. To refuse to avow, own, or acknow-

ledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for,

ledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. IV. 322 Bobe kyng and kayser and be coroned pope May desauowe bat bey dude. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon V. 134 Our fader hath dysavowed vs for the love of hym. 1596 Spensea F. Q. VI. V. 37 Weary. Of warres delight. The name of knighthood he did disavow. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 285 One of his Masters drew profit from it, and the other disavowed it. 1748 Chestar. Lett. (1792) 11. clxxii. 137 Comte Pertingue. far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr. Harte has said. 1789 T. Jepferbason Writ. (1859) 11. 212 The Emperor disavowed these opapers. 1894 Green Short Hist. V. § 6. 228 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the Papal jurisdiction.

† 2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny. Obs.

or valid : to deny. Obs.

or valid; to deny. Obs.

1611 COTOR. Nier, to denie, disadnow; say nay, gainsay.
1620 Gaulle Pract. The. 86 One disanowes him begotten of
God; another, borne of Mary. 1634 FORD P. Warbeck tv.
ii, Yet can they never. disavow my blood Plantagenet's.
1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trava. 367 Complaining I
had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed.

†3. To refuse to accept or centertain; to decline.
1639 Clappan Symenal v. 169 An oil, for whose strength
Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis. 1640 Fuller
1639 Planpan Symenal v. 169 An oil, for whose strength
Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis. 1640 Fuller
1630 Fuller Joseph's Coat iii. (1867) 135 They. disavow to have any
further dealing with worldly contentments. 1660 F. Brooke
tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 363 The Mexicans disavow all peace
with their neighbouring enemies. that they may be stored
with prisoners of war for sacrifice.

Hence Disavowed ppl. a., Disavowing vbl. sb.
and ppl. a.; also Disavowable a., liable to be
disavowed; Disavowedly (-édli) adv., in a dis-

disavowed; Disavow'edly (-edli) adv., in a disavowed manner; Disavow'er, one that disavows

avowed manner; Disavow'er, one that disavows (Ash 1775).

1611 Cotta., Niement, a denying, disaduowing, or gainsaying. 1651-3 Jes. Tavlos Serm. for Vear 1. iv. 43 Nopublick or imaginative disavowings... can be sufficient.

1698 R. Fraguson View Eccles. 7 As that great and learned man Mr. Baxter. disavowedly, and with an openess natural to him, doth express himself. 1889 Sat. Rev. 28 Sept. 345/2
The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia.

Disavowal (disavou'al). [f. Disavow v. after Avowal.] The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge; repudiation, denial.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (J.), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. 1828 D'Israell Chas. I, I. v. 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister three werything back. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. ii. 30 An official disavowal followed in due course.

† Disavowance. Obs. rare. [f. Disavow v., after Avowance and Of. desavouance (14th c. in Godef.).] = Disavowal.

and of Acouance (14th c, in Godef.)] = DISAVOWAL.

a 1716 South Serm. VI. i. (R.) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point (the papal supremacy).

† Disavow'er 1. Obs. rare. [f. DISAVOW v. + -ER suffix 4: corresp. to F. desavouer, infinitive used wheth.] Disavouing disavouer.

subst. J Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 FAIRFAX, etc. Remonstrance 33 This.. we can take to intend no lesse then a plaine dissavouer of this Treaty.

Disavower 2: see after Disavow v.

† Disavow ment. Obs. rare. [f. Disavow v. + MENT: perh. repr. OF. desavouement (14th e. in Godef.)] = Disavowal.

1639 Wotton Let. to Regius Profesior in Reliq. Wotton. (1672) Fiva, His Holiness. will not press you to any disavowment thereof.

disavowment thereof.

† Disavow v., after

Avowry and OF. desavouerie, desavoury (in
Godef.).] The action of disavowing; disavowal.

1888 J. H[ANVEY] Discoursive Probl. 65 Concerning the
generall disanory, and discredit of such speciall matters.

1641 Be. Mountagu Acts 4 Mon. (1642) 488 Ile disclaymeth it utterly in that disavowry; My Kingdome is not
of this world. 1650 B. Discolliminium 9 Christ. thought
such a Disavowry. a sufficient salvo for his act.

Disbalance (disbæ'låns), v. [f. DIS-6 +
BALANCE v.] trans. To disturb the balance or
equilibrium of, to put out of balance. Hence Disbalanced, Disbalancing the dist. Disbalance.

ba lanced, Disba lancing ppl. adjs., Disba lancement, disturbance of equilibrium.

1853 Lynch Self-Improv. v. 111 Some are shy.. there is a decomposing, disbalancing force in them. 1866 ALGER Solit. Nat. 4: Man 1v. 252 To.. enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 Sal. Rev. 7 Feb. 170/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman.

† **Disba'lass**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + balass, 16th c. form of BALLAST v.] trans. To free from ballast or burden; to disburden.

1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 170 Man. having disburdened and disbalassed himselfe of his provocative

superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better. 1592 G. Hawvev New Letter 14 But now you must lend me patience untill I have disbalased my mind.

Disband (disbænd), v. [ad. 16th c. F. des-

bander, mod. F. débander; in military sense after lt. sbandare (cf. Sp., Pg. disbandar), f. It. banda, F. bande, BAND sb.3.

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbend a bow', etc. desbander (also desbender) goes back to 12th c. in OF: cf. Disaend.]

I. trans. 1. To break up (a band or company);

to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or other force).

other force).

1591 GARRARD Art Warre 156 And afterwards dishand them in such a place. 1649 Br. Guthrie Mem. (1702) 45

The Marquiss of Huntley.. dishanded bis Forces. 1701 Dr. For Trie-born Eng. 1. 148 No Parliament his Army cou'd dishand. 1771 Junius Lett. Ixii. 322 You talk of dishanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference. 1868 Pall Mall G. 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers.. bas been dishanded on account of insubordinate conduct. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were dishanded.

† D. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a hand or company. Obs.

band or company. Obs.

band or company. Obs.

1536 J. Yates Ibis ad Caesarem ii. 6 Vou haue fathered vpon mee that bastard, which your selfe dishands. 1666 Ld. Orreas State Letters (1743) 11. 54 To take notice of my securing and dishanding Langley. 1667 Flavel Saint Indeed (1754) 124 Thou art dishanded by death, and called off the field. 1699 Dampier Voy. 11. 1. 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be dishanded. C. refl. (= 4.)

1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (J.), They dishanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. 1614 Sylvester Bethilia's Resenev. 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now dis-band. 1651 tr. Hist. Don Fenies 275 Leon dishanded himselfe upon the instant. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 77 marg., His Army dishands it self. 1855 Macallay Hist. Eng. III. 252 They paid .. so much respect to William's authority as to dishand themselves when his proclamation was published.

† 2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. Obs.

† 2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. Obs.

1604 Earl Stirling Aurora iv. (R.), What savage bull dishanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? 1625 Br. Mountagu App. Casar II. II. 114 M. Mountagu ... hath dishanded them from their shelter. 1643 Milton Divorce vii. (1851) 37 And therfore by all the united force of the Decalogue she (the wife) ought to be dishanded, unlesse we must set marriage above God and charity. 1735 IV. Partirollin's Revnum Mem. I. II. X. 90 They dishand all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind. 1790 J. B. Mordon West India Islands 108 Her husband ... took the ... little ones into his own protection, and dishanded their vile mother.

13. To break up the constitution of, dissolve.

+3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve,

†3. Το break up the consultation of, dissolve, disintegrate. Obs.

1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth III. ii. (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created.. and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated. 1793 W. Roaekts Looker.on lxvi. (1794) 111. 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded.

II. intr. (for reft.)

4. Το break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company: to break rank, fall into

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service.

1508 Barret Theor. Warres II. i. 28 Shewing them. how to disband, and how to fal into troupes. a 1608 Sir F. Verre Comm. 8. I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. vi. xiv. \$12.02 The rest disbanded, turned their backes, and fled toward the desert. 1724 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 200 They began to disband, and run every way. 1835 Alison Hist. Europe (1840-20) III. xiii. \$30.26 The troops. openly threatened to disband. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eug. 111.268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

75. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. Obs.

had ordered all the royal army to disband.

†5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. Obs.

1633 G. Herrar Temple, Assurance vi, When both rocks and all things shall disband. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp.

11. viii. 81 He makes a confident resolution., though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. (1799) 117 They (Men of Honour) should throw up their Fortune; and Disband from Society.

Hence Disbanded ppl. a., turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed; dismissed; Disbanding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1611 Cotga., Desbandade, a disbanding; a cassing of whole troups, or companies of souldiours. — Desbande, disbanded. 1625 Markham Souldier's Accid. 15 The Sergents are. to leade loose and disbanded fyles of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 Nicholus Papers (Camden) 18 Letters.. touchinge the disbandinge of the Scottishe Armie. 1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. 11 § 732. II (Camden) 36 To... 2,159 1 34 94. paid.. for the disbanding tax for the county of Leicest's 1689 LUTTABLL Brief Rel. (1857) 1. 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them. 1712 Arauthnot Yohn Bull III. iii, A poor disbanded officer. a 1859 Macultan Hist. Eng. xxiv. V. 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanded soldiers of the army..spread over the country.

Disbandment (disbandment). [f. prec.

Disbandment (disbændment). [f. prec. + -MENT: cf. F. débandement (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing; dismissal from corporate existence. 1730 Lond. Gas. No. 5875/2 Full Pay allowed .. for doing Duty after Disbandment. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-guard of popery the Jesuits. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. II. III. (1848)

of The august Assembly . . dare nowise resolve, with Mira-beau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction. 1864 Daily Tel. 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke

Rifles.

† Disba'ndon, v. Obs. rare. [By-form of DISBAND v. after BANDON.] = DISBAND.

1640-1 Kirkendbr, War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 48 Thair sogers are disbandoning for want of manteanment. 1641 EASL MONMOUTH tr. Biondi's Civill Warres 1. 74 The King writ unto him to disbandon his forces.

† Disba'nk, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-7 c + BANK 5b,1] intr. (for reft.) To pass over its banks or borders. In overflow, to debord.

30. 1 Intr. (to reft.) To pass over its banks or borders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 F. Βαοοκα Ir. Le Blanc's Trav. 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's.

† Disbar, v. † Obs. [f. Dis-1 + Bar v.: cf. OF. desbarrer, mod. F. débarrer to unbar: see Debar.]

trans. To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop; = DEBAR v.

DEBAR v.

1565 Golding Ovid's Met. x. (1593) 255 Then Neptunes impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, Trolld downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three. 1571 — Calvin on 1's. To Rdr. 10 Too the intent all vaunting myght bee disbarred the further of. 1598 Barber Theor. Warres IV. iv. 114 To disbarre all odds and inconneniences.

Disbar (disbā'i), v.2 [f. D18- 7 + Bar sb.1]

1. trans. To expel from the bar; to deprive of the slatus and privileges of a barrister.

1633 R. Verney in Verney Papers (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court. 1838 Edim. Rev. XLVIII. 495 In his Utopia such practisers ...would be disbarred. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Disbarring, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges. 1871 Daily News 15 Apr. 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred. the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the benchers.

† 2. To deprive of bars or that which bars. Obs. 1636 N. Wallington in Ann. Dubrensia (1871) 33 When all forts are disbarr'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd.

warkes marr'd. **Disbarbarize**, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Barbarize] a. trans. To free from barbarism; =

Debarbarize. b. intr. (for refl.) To cease to be barbarous; to lay aside barbarism.

1803 W. Tayloa in Ann. Rev. 1. 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage. 1805 lbid. 111.

322 The slave-coast began from that period to disbarbarize.

† **Disbark** (disbā·ik), v.¹ Obs. Also 6-7 -barke, 7-8 -barque. [ad. F. desbarquer (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. debarquer, f. des-, Dis- 4 + barque Bark sb.²: cf. It. sbarcare.] = Debark v.¹, Disembark. a. trans.

EMBARK. 8. Irans.

1552 Act 5-6 Edw. VI, c. 14 § 12 If he., there do disbark, unlade and sell the same. 1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walles. 1703 Royal Proclam. 20 Oct. In Lond. Gaz. No. 4605/1 [To] be., carried., to the Port. and there to disbarque and sell the same. 1725 Pope Odyss. vi. 22 We.. Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. b. intr. (for reft.)

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. II. vii, 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome. 1692 Hacke Collect. Orig. Voy. (1699) IV. 16 Being now got to Leghorn.. I there disbarqued. 1842 Manning Unity of Church I. iv. 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp'. Hence Disbarking vbl. sb.

1598 Floato, Sharcamento, an vnshipping, a disbarking, a landing. 1625 J. Glanvill Voy. to Cadiz 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarkeing.

Disbark, v. Also 6-7 -barke, 7 -barque.

Disbark, v.<sup>2</sup> Also 6-7 -barke, 7 -barque. [f. Dis-7 a + Bark sb.<sup>1</sup>: cf. Debark v.<sup>2</sup>] trans. To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree),

To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticale; = DEBARK v.<sup>2</sup>
1578 Florio 1st Fruites 86 The forreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up. 1797-1803 Forthe in Life & Corr. (1840) 1. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 192 Disbarking those whose tops they (rabbits) cannot reach.

b. To strip off (bark).
1659 Gate Lang. Unl. x. § 109 marg., The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarked) is without.

Hence Disbarked ppl. a., divested of bark; Disbarking vol. sb., decortication.

11ence Disbarked ppl. a., divested of bark; Disbarking vbl. sb., decortication.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 541 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarking.

1657 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 33 This bough may be cut off below the disbarked place.

1725 Badley Fam. Dict. sv. Tree, The pricking and disbarking of the Roots.

Disbarment (disbārment). [f. DISBAR v.2+

Disbarment (disbā'imēnt). [f. DISBAB v.² + MENT.] The action of disbarring a barrister.

1864 Sat. Rev. XIII. 639/2 Appealing ... against the Benchers' sentence of disbarment. 1874 Daily News 5 Dec., As he means to appeal against their order of disbarment, he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment. † Disba'se, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-5 + BASE v.¹: cf.AEASE, DEBASE.] trans. = DEBASE.

1. a 1502 Greene Alphonsus Dram, Wks. II. 56 First 1 will die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbase mine honour so. 1601 B. Jonson Poetaster II. i, Before I disbased [v.r. disbast] myself, from my bood and my farthingal to these bum-rowls and your whale-bone bodice.

Disbeautify, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty.

1577 STANNHUST Descr. Irel. in Holiushed VI. 5 The women have an harsh and brode kind of pronuntiation.. which dooth disbeautific their English above measure.

† **Disbecome**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Become v. III.] trans. To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence Disbeco ming ppl. a., un-

or unworthy of. Hence Disbeco ming ppl. a., unbecoming, unbefitting.

1632 Massinger & Field Fatal Dowry v. ii, [Lest] your compassion. Move you to anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit. a 1639 W. Whately Prototypes II. xxix. (1640) 163 No calling...can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him... then this of having no calling. Ibid. II. xxxiv. (1640) 174 This forgetfulnesse... is a most disbecomming vice.

Disbelief (disb!lif). [f. Dis- 9 + Belief.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive un-

belief.

1672 WILKINS Nat. Relig. 1. iii. (R.), Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing.

1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

1696 WILSTON Th. Earth III. (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief.

1791 Mas. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest vii, Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief.

1865 Lecky Rationalism I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. 1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys. 11. xx. (1879) 699 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

Tichelianse (dishlips). 11. [F. Diss. 6 + Re.

Disbelieve (disb!liv), v. [f. Dis- 6 + BE-

1. trans. Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: a. a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of. (With simple obj. or

obi. clause.)

obj. clause.)

1644 [see Disbelleving below]. 1678 Cudwoath Intell.

Syst. 18 (R.) There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible. 1712 Spect. No. 527 7 2 People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it. 1795 Souther Joan of Arc. 1.77 That misgiving which precedes belief In what was disbelieved and scoff d at late For folly. 1864 J. H. Newman Afologia 162 Did Henry VIII. disbelieve Purgatory?

1874 Carpenter Ment. Phys. 1. ix. § 2 (1879) 395 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe or what he shall disbelieve. 1878 Browning La Saisiaz 68 He disbelieves In the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

D. a person in making a statement.

truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement.
1699 Bentley Phal. 273 Plutarch disbelieved Phanias.
1836 Hallam in Edin. Rev. XLIV. 2 There would be no historical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. absol. or intr.
1755 Young Centaur i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat. most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc 11. 188. I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 1818-60 WHATELY Commonfl. Bk. (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to crednlity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe.

3. intr. with in: Not to believe in; to have no

3. mir. with m: Not to believe in; to have no faith in: cf. BELIEVE I, 3.

1834 W. Ind. Sketch-bk. I. 172 He disbelieves in the glowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin. 1856 Mas. Browning Aur. Leigh v. 739, I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much As you in women-fishes. 1869 Fareman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story.

Hence Disbelie ving vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disbelie vingly adv., in a disbelieving manner; with

disbelief.

disbelief.

1644 HAMMOND Pract. Catech. (J.), The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's.

1893 Chicago Advance 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

Disbeliever. [f. prec. + -ER l.] One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. viii. § 2 (R.) The incredulons and disbelievers of the facility of this medium.

1748 WATTS (J.), An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church.

1799 SOUTHEV Lett. (1856) I. 64, I am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones.

1818 Whewell in Todhunter's Acct. (1876) II. 26 He attacks disbelievers, but has very little to say to mere unbelievers.

Disbench (disbern), v. [f. Dis-7c + Bench sh.] +1. trans. To remove or displace from a bench

or seat; to unseat. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. 11. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd

2. To deprive of the status of a bencher; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 Observer 2 Ang., After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenealy. It was further intimated that if the publication of the Englishman was continued. as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence Disbe nchment, the fact or process of

disbenching (sense 2). 1874 [see DISBARMENT].

† **Disbernd**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Bend v.: cf. OF. desbender, var. of desbander in same sense.] trans. To unbend (e.g. a bow), relax, let loose. 1607 Earl Stirling Jul. Casar III. ii. Chor., As libertie a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els breake the heart. 1632 Litticow Trav. x. 488, 1 Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

† Disbi'nd, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To unbind, to loose.

a 1638 Mede Disc. Matt. vi. 9 (1672) 1. 12 How dare we dis-bind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

agnizing and nonouring God? **Disbishop**, v. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-7 b.] trans.

To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

1585 Abr. Sanovs Serm. (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped.

the be disbishopped.

† **Disblame**, v. Obs. [a. OF. desblasmer, -bidmer, f. des- (Dis- 4) + biasmer to Blame.]

trans. To free from blame, acquit, exculpate.

Hence Disbla'ming vbl. sb., exculpation.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus II. Prol. 17, 1. pray yow mekely, Disblameth me yf ony word be lame, For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1631 Celestina vi. 75 Thon hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings. 1638 Barea tr. Balzac's Lett. II. (1654) 79 But to disblame both of US, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty. 1656 FINETT For. Ambass. 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming.

Disblock, v. rare. [f. DIs- 7c + Block sb.

Disblock, v. rare. [1. DIS-7c+BLOCK sb. 4c, d.] trans. To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. Wilson Projectors 1. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his trows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his periwig?

Disbloom, v. [f. DIS-7a+BLOOM sb.] trans. To deprive of bloom. Hence Disbloomed ppl. a. 1884 Stevenson Old Mortality in Longin. Mag. IV. 76 A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

†Disboard, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 disbord. [a. OF. desborder (mod.F. déborder) (in various senses), f. des- (DIS- I) + bord, BOARD.]

1. intr. = DISEMBARK.
1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. XIV. 486 They streightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.
2. To pass outside or over the border or edge. Cf. DEBORD v. 2.

1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Shoeing, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disboard without the Hoof. **Disbody** (disbg'di), v. [f. Dis-7 + Body sb.]

trans. = Disembody. Hence Disbo died ppl. a.,

disembodied.

1646 J. HALL Poems 38 Come, Julia, come! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that. 166a GLANVILL Lux Orient. 143 (T.) They conceive that the disbodied souls shall return...and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. 1734 WATTS Relio. Jun. (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and disbodied saints. 1879 Lowell Cathedral Poet. Ws. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tailors be disbodied souls.

† Disbogue, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+stem of EM-BOGUE, perh. after Sp. desbocar = desembocar to disembogue, f. des- DIS-1+boca mouth: the corresp. Fr. is deboucher: see DEBOUGH.] intr. =

corresp. Fr. is déboucher: see Debouch.] intr. = DISEMBOGUE.

1600 HAKLUYI Voy. (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogging betweene the Cape of Florida and Havana. 1628 Hobbes Thucyd. (1822) 25 Near unto it disbogueth into the sea the lake Acherusia.

**Disbosca tion.** [ad. med. L. disboscātion-em (Du Cange), f. D18-4+med.L. boscus, boscum wood.] The clearing away of woods; the con-

wood.] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1726 Dict. Rust. (ed. 3), Disbo(s)cation, a turning of Woodground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in Bradlev Fam. Dict.; 1764 in Ballev (folio, ed. Scott); 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Disbosom (disburzom), v. [DIS-7 c.] trans.

To disburden one's bosom of; to unbosom; to confess. Hence Disbosoming vbl. sb.

coniess. Hence Disbo'soming vbl. so.

1844 Browning Colombe's Birthday 1. Poems 1887 II. 185
This prompt disbosoming of love. 1868 — Ring & Bk. 11.

14 Home went Violante and disbosomed all.

† Disbou'nd, v.I Obs. rare. [f. Dis- I +
BOUND v.I] trans. To separate by boundaries.

1621 Ainsworth Annol. Pental. Lev. xxi. 24 Separated,
in Greeke disparted (or disbounded) you from all the nations

**Disbou'nd**, v.<sup>2</sup> [f. DIS-7 c + BOUND sb.<sup>1</sup>] intr. To extend beyond its bounds. (Cf. DISBANK, DISBOARD 2.)

1843 E. Jones Poems, Sens. & Event 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds.

multiplies, the space disbounds.

Disbourgeon, obs. form of DISBURGEON.

Disbowel (disbourel), v. In 5 dysbowalyn.

[f. DIS-7 a + BOWEL sb.] trans. To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = DISEMBOWEL. lit. and fig. DOWEIS OI, EVISCERIE; = DISEMBOWEL. Ltt. and Jig. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 122 Dysbowalyn, eviscero, exentero. 1591 Spensea Ruins of Rome 383 A great Oke... halfe disbowel'd lies aboue the ground. 1708 Wilson, etc. tr. Petronius Arbiter 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog. 1711 LUTTRELL Brief Ret. (1837) VI. 704 His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle.

D. To take out (bowels or viscera).

150 take out (bowers of viscera).

1501 R. W. Tancred & Gismunda v. i. in Hazl. Dodsley
VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea,
after death His heart and blood disbowell'd from his breast.
Hence Disbo welled ppl. a., Disbo welling

c1440 Promp. Parv. 122 Dyshowalynge, evisceracio. 1680 Lond. Gaz. No. 1508/4 A most Curions and Excellent way of Preserving Dead Bodies, from Putrefaction . without Disbowelling, seer-cloathing, mangling or Cutting any

part thereof. a 1719 Addison tr. Horace Wks. (1758) 146
Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden
ore. 1871 Rossetti Poems, Burden of Nineveh ii, 'Twas
bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery.

Disbrain (disbrēl'n), v. [f. DIS-7 a + Brain
sb.] trans. To deprive of the brain; to dash out

the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence Disbrained ppl. a.

Disbrained ppl. a.

1631 Celestina xx. 196 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the daies of my life? 1884 Nature XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed. disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements.

Disbranch (disbra'ns), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Branch sb.: cf. OF. desbrancher, -chir (in Godef.), f. des- (Dis- 4) + brancher, f. branche

Godef.), f. des- (D18-4) + brancher, f. branche Branch sb.]

1. trans. To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches.

1575 Art of Flanting 15 If the trees be great.. ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne. 1600 Surflet Countrie Farne III. xlvi. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them. 1719 London & Wise Compl. Gard. ix. i. 279 Peas that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others. 1889 G. G. A. Murray Gobi or Shamo xiv. 228 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the .. trees.

2. To cut or break off. as a branch: to sever.

2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever. 2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever. 1605 Shaks. Lear IV. ii. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her material sap, perforce must wither And come to deadly use. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. viii. § 28 (R.) That duke-dome. disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty-fine, was againe rent away. 1796 Lamb Let. Wks. (1840) 14, 1 conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns. 1865 Swinburned Atalanta 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably. †3. intr. To branch off, spring out of, rare. 1622 PEACHAM Compl. Gent. 162 Cavendish: out of which familie disbranched that famous Travailer, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Cavendish.

Hence Disbrainched ppl. a., Disbrainching 7) hl. sh.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843 Zoologist 1. 305 An old disbranched fir.
† Disbrother, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [D18-7b.]

trans. To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers.

longer brothers.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 1. (1623) 75 Nothing did difference them, but their Religion, whereof. they never argued, that they might not dis-brother themselnes.

† Disbuckle, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] trans.
To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart.

1562 Phara Æncid Ix, Armes disbukling seuerall wayes [diversaque brachia ducens].

Disbud (disbud), v. [f. DIS-72 + BUD sb.]

trans. To remove the buds of; to deprive of (superfluous) buds.

1272 Bardley Fam. Dict. s.y. Disbudding. Peaches.

(superfluous) Duds.

1727 Braddley Fam. Dict. s.v. Disbudding, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are.. disbudded, that the remaining Branches may be the better preservid. 1861 Delames Fl. Gard. 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only those buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud. 1882 Garden 14 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year. powder and shot every year.

Hence **Disbu dding** vbl. sb.; **Disbu dder**, one

who disbuds.

who disbudds.

1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Peach, The disbudding or nipping .. consists in taking away the useless Branches, and such as are found to be irregularly scituated. 1765 EARL OF HADDINGTON Forest-trees of Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised, 1888 Wood Farmer's Friends & Foes 47 The bullfinch .. acting the part of a pruner and disbudder.

Disburden, -burthen (disbū'ıd'n, -bū'ıð'n), v. [f. Dis- 7 + Burden, Burthen sb.] 1. trans. To remove a burden from (the bearer);

1. trans. To remove a burden from (the bearer); to relieve of a burden. lit. and fig.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 20, 33 The Kynges Highnes.. coveting to disborden this realme of the seid great exaccions and intollerable charges of annates. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 40, 1 am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 Dayden Sp. Friar 1v. 1, You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you. 1724 tt. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) II. III. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluons inhabitants. 1863 Geo. Ellor Romola 1. xvii, The need she felt to disburden her mind. 125 The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons.. set forward. 1821 A. FISHER Jrnl. 19 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop III, Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster sat down.

down.
2. trans. To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload.

unload.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Though by my thoughts I've plunged Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 31 Obliging strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchandises which pass through it. 1713 Addison Cato I. vi, Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me. 1801 Southey Thalaba V. iii, A desert Pelican. Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1828 Life Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her.

b. refl. To discharge or empty itself; to fall as a river. Also fig.

1600 J. Poav tr. Leo's Africa 11. 333 This small river. disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the citie.

1647 STAPYLTON Juvenal 231 The port of Hostia, where Tiber disburdens it self into the Tyrrhene sea. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. 1. iii. 65 Λ new generation of men.. who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

3. intr. (for refl.) To unload, to discharge its

load.

1667 MILTON P. L. v. 319 Where Nature multiplies Her fertil growth, and by disburdning grows More fruitful. c 18a0 S. Rocens Italy, St. Mark's Place 217 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars.. Disburdening in the Caunal Orfano, That drowning-place.

Disburdened, -burthened, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED ]. Freed from burden.

1598 FLORIO, Scarico, free, quit, discharged, disburthened. 1615 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 133 Verses proceed from a disburthened braine. 1978 FLETCHER Logica Genev. 11 The disburdened clouds begin to break. 183a G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. So Two or three disburthened vehicles. 1856 BRYANT Poems, Ages xxv, With glad embrace The fair disburdened lands welcome a nobler race.

Disburdening, -burthening, vbl. sb. [f.

Disburdening, -burthening, vbl. sb. [f.

as prec. + -1NG  $^{1}$ .

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading. 1581 in W. H. Turner Select, Rec. Oxford 415 Towardes the disburdening of the ffee farme. 1644 Mil. Towardes (Art.) 61 This is not. the disburdning of a particular fancie, 1709 STRYER Ann. Ref. I. ii. 55 For the disburthning of their consciences.

their consciences.

1686 Æthiopian Adv. Heliodorus 7 (Jod.) A valley, that eccives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus.

Disburdening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-1N0 2.]

That disburdens.

That disburdens.

1836 THRLWALL Greece H. xi. 34 Solon.. met the reasonable expectations.. by his disburdening ordinance.

Disburdenment, -burthenment. [f. DISBURDEN v. +-MENT.] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened.

1818 BENTHAM Ch.-Eng. Pref. 35 Whether any such disburthenment shall be attempted.

1829 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede to the had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment.

+ Disburgeon, v. Obs. vare. Also 7. seen

† Disburgeon, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 -gen. [f. Dis- 7a + Burozon sb.] trans. = Disbur. Hence Disburgeoning vbl. sb.

ntence Disburgeoning vbl. sb.

1601 Holland Pliny 1. 533 For disburgening of vines, and clensing them of their superfluous leaves. 1bid. 538

Not.. to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Disbursable (disbūisăb'1), a. [f. DISBURSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G. Mereditu Diana 1. xiv. 291 Anecdotes also are portable. they can be carried home, they are disbursable at other tables.

+ Disbursage. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure.

17a1 STRVPE Eccl. Mem. II. xxix. 490 An account. of the payment, and disbursage and discharge of the same.

Disbursatory (disbū'usători), a. [f. L. type \*disbursate\*: see next, and -ory.] Characterized by or given to disbursing

\*disbursare: see next, and -ory.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 Mrs. C. Clarke Shohs. Char. vi. 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory.

Disburse (disbū'as), v. Also 6 -bourse, -bource, -burse. [orig. disbourse, a. OF. desbourser(13thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. debourser, in same senses, f. des., DIs-4 + bourse purse. Afterwards assimilated to L. bursa, as if repr. a L. \*disbursare. Cf. Deburser, Dispurse.]

1. trans. To pny out or expend (money); to pny or defray (costs, expenses).

\*\*disbursāre.\*\* Cf. Deburse, Dispurse.\*\*]

1. trans. To pny out or expend (money); to pny or defray (costs, expenses).

1330 Palsor. 517/a, 1 have disboursed for hym above a hundred pounde. 1350 Shars. Com. Err. 1v. i. 38 Take the Chaine, and bid my wife Disburse the summe, on the receipt thereof. 1551 Horsey Trav. (Hakhyt Soc.) 220, I disburst to him and them 300 dollers. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. 1t. vi. (1739) 42 Importation does bring in more profit than Exportation disburseth. 1701 De Foe Trueborn Eng. Introd. 33 Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disbursd. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 16/2 Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta. a 1859 MACAULAN Hist. Eng. V. 251 They had disbursed money largely, and had disbursed it with the certainty that they should never be re-imbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

† b. To defray (a charge). Obs.

1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. IV., 31 To disbource and pay all the costes and charges. 1594 Plat Jewell-ho. III. 30 Disbursing the charge both of the Beere, and the ingredients. 1611 Convar Crudities 377 Rupertus Duke of Alemanny disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

C. To pay for or on account of (anything). rare.
1860 Merc. Marvine Mag. VIII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

d. absol. To make disbursement.
1615 J. Stephens Satyr. Ets. 12 Each alike constraines The hunger-bitten Client to disburse. 1636 Davenant Wits. Vii, Sir. 1, you must disburse, For gold is a restorative. Mod. He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

† 2. fig. and transf. To spend, give out or away.
1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1203 And all my Fame that liues disbursed be To those that line and thinke no shame of me. 1621 Quartes Argalus & P. (1678) 52 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts. 1642 FULER Holy & Prof. St. II. xix, [b] 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present. 1671 Gerw Annt. Plants 1. i. § 4.0. (1682) 8 The said Sap being disbursed back into all the seminal Root.

Hence Disbursed ppl. a.; Disbursing vol. sb.

and ppl. a. .

1564 GOLDING Fustine 35 (R.) He demanded to have the Vol. III.

disbursing of the mony himselfe. 1611 Cotga., Desboursé, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1615 G. Sanovs Trav., 61 Ilis incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1883 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 173 These are deposited.. in charge of the .. disbursing agent.

† Disburse, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. desbours (16th c. in Littré).] = DISBURSEMENT. To be in disburse, to be out of pocket.

1608 Machin Dumb Knight v. ii, Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulance Which make you lock up leisure. 1638 Scalett Exchanges 186 Lest on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal. 1716 S. Sewall Diary 8 Feb. (1883) Ill. 73 [He] offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse. 1742 De Poès Tour Gt. Brit. I. 288 The annual Rent.. would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburses. 178a Elephinston tr. Martial In. Ixiii. 117 Of wealth in love luxuriant the disburse!

Disbursement (disbūrsměnt). [f. DISBURSE

**Disbursement** (disb*v* 1sment). [f. Disburse v. + -MENT: cf. F. desboursement (16th c. in Halz.-

Darm.), now déb-.]

Darm.), now déb.]

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1.506 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 651/1 The Queenes treasure in soe greate occasions of disbursementes.. is not allwayes soe. plentifull, as it can spare soe greate a somme togither. 1665 Hoore Microgr. Pref. 6 b, His chearful Disbursment for the replanting of Ireland. 1766-7 Keysler's Trav. (1760) I. 445 Upon any. extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered. 1849 Grote Grece 11. Ixii. (1862) V. 421 And that deficit was never so complete as to stop the disbursement of the Diobely.

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid out: exponditure.

out; expenditure.

1607 Vestry Biks. (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this yeare 1607. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India 11.

11. 12. 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements.

1847 Grove Greece II. xxviii. (1862) III. 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of Kircha.

Kirtha.

Disburser (disbö'1501). [f. DISBURSE v. + -ER l.] One who disburses. Also fig.

1611 Speed Hitt. Gt. Brit. 1x. xxiv. 297 The sparing of money by the grand disbursers. 1660 W. Secker Nonsuch Prof. 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser. 1746 Gen. Astembly Rec. (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disbursers of said money. 1881 Times 2 May 11/3 The military disbursers knew they had drawn more than the andit testified to.

Disburthen: see DISBURDEN.

Disburty (disbert) n. core. [f. Dig. 6.4 Purp.

Disburthen: see Disburden.

Disburthen: see Disburden.

Disbury (disberi), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Bury v.] trans. To release from a buried condition; to disentomb, disinter. Hence Disburied fpl. a.

1835 Lytton Riemai II. iii, Disburied secrets. 1862 — Str.

Story II. 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasme.

Disbutton (disburt'n), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 7 a + Button sb. or v.] trans. a. To deprive of buttons. b. To undo the buttons of, to unbutton.

1833 G. H. Boughton in Harper's Mag. Apr. 700/2 His eldest son... was disrobed and disbuttoned. 1887 Train Soul I. vii. 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistoants, defying the world to disbutton them.

Dis-Byronize: see Dis-6.

Disc, a current variant spelling of Disk.

† Discabinet, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7 + Cabinkt.] trans. To divulge or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet.

CABINET. J. Trans. 10 divuige or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet.

1058 Milton (title). The Cabinet-Council, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, discabineted in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience. By the ever renown'd Knight Sir Walter Raleigh.

Discage (diskarda), v. [f. Dis-7c + Cage 5b.] trans. To release or let out as from a cage;

sb.] trans. To release or let out as from a cage; to uncage, 1649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Hen. V. cexxvii, Trampling the Mind of mixed Brains discaged From double fence. 187a Tennyson Gareth & Lynette in Until she let me fly discaged to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

Discal (diskal), a. [f. L. disc-us Dtsk + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk; discoid

1848 R. Hill in Gosse Nat. in Jamaica (1851) 345 The xceedingly discal character of the extremity. 1883 in Syd.

Discalceate (diskæ'lsi1e1t), ppl. a. and sb. [ad.

L. discalceat-us unshod, barefooted: see next.]

A. ppl. a. Unshod, barefooted; spee. applied to

certain orders of friars and nuns.

certain orders of friars and nuns.

1658 J. Bubdury Hist. Christine, Q. Swedland 103 The..

1658 J. Bubdury Hist. Christine, Q. Swedland 103 The..

1659 J. Bubdury Hist. Christine, Q. Swedland 103 The..

1650 J. Swedland 103 The..

1650 J. Swedland 103 The..

1651 J. Swedland 103 J. Swedland 103 The..

1651 J. Swedland 105 J. Swedla

ppl. stem of L. discalceare to pull off the shoes, f. Dis-4+calceare to shoe, calceus a shoe.]

1632 Cockesham, Discalceate, to put off ones Shoes.
1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

Disca leated, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -KI).]

Discalceated, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED l.]

= DISCALCEATE ppl. a.

1639 W. SCLATER Worthy Commun. Rew. 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceated, and without shoes. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. vi. vii 364 The discalceated Nunnes of the Order of S. Clare. 1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceated. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) H. 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgios' shall dwell there, discalceated (that is, sandalled, not shod), † Discalceation to Sob. [n. of action from L. discalceater: see DISCALCEATE v.] The action of taking off the shoes, esp. in token of reverence. an 1638 Maue Reverence God's Ho. Wks. (1672) It. 347 Am allusion... to that Rice of Discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places. 1659 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1. It. is. 138 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple.

Discalced (diskavelst), ppl. a. [as if from a

entrance into the Temple.

Discalced (dlskælst), fpl. a. [as if from a vb. \*discalce, repr. L. discalceā-re + -ED. Cf. DISCILAUCE.] = DISCALCEATE fpl. a.

1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun, Mon. 139 They are called Carmes discalced, or bare footed Friers. 1700 Rycaut Hist, Turks Ill. 264 The King., walked in Procession. to the Church of the Franciscans discalced, 1867 Lany Herbert Cradit L. ix. 233 Carmel is the head-quarters of the Discalced Carmelites. 1885 Catholic Dict. 265 The Carmelite reform both of men and women, instituted by St. Teresa, is also discalced. The discalced Augustinians (Hermits) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese.

† Disca'le, v. Obs. [f. di- Dis- 7a + Scale st.] trans. To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 Mouret & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 271 Each

† Disca'le, v. Obs. [f. di-=DIS-7a+SCALE sb.] trans. To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 271 Each of them [crevisses and shrimps] must he discaled, and clean picked with much pidling. 1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first discaled, and the long gnt pulled out.

† Disca'lendar, v. Obs. Also 7 diskal. [f. DIS-7c+CALENDAR sb.] trans. To crase or remove from the calendar.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 40 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes, shall quite bee discalendred. 1657 WATERNOUSE Fire Loud. & Which Sept...let it be Discalendred, and not be numbered amongst the Twelve.

Discale:nohe'dron. Cryst. [f. DI-2+SCA-

the Twelve.

Discale:nohe'dron. Cryst. [f. I)1-2+SCALENOIEDRON.] (See quot.)

1878 Gunney Crystallogr. 63 A double twelve-sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with
respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of
symmetry... is called the discalenohedron.

+ Discameration. Obs. rare-1. [n. of action chamber.] = DISINGAMERATION.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 200 Clement the ninth was never to be perswaded to the discameration of Castro.

† Discamp (diskamp), v. Mil. Obs. [ad. It.

scampare, with substitution of the full form of the

prefix dis- for s-: cf. Decamp.]

1. intr. To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also fig.

1879 FENTON Guicciard. (1618) 213 After which accident.. they discamped secretly in the night to go to Quiercy. 1652 URQUHART Jewel Wks. (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilancie, must needs discamp, if Mammona give the word. 21693—Rabelais in. xxxvii. 311 He was abont discamping. 2. trans. 28, To remove or abandon (a camp). b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to aban-

don a camp.

b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 HELLOWES Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 272, I command you to leane your armour, to discamp your camp.

1606 HOLLAND Suchon. 25 No enemie put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and drane him ont of the field.

1615 J. Coles Ir. Cleopatra vii. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Ariamenes.

Hence Disca'mping vbl. sb.

1579 FENTON Guicciard. II. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to cover his discamping as much as he could.

1611 Cotgr., Descampement, a discamping.

† Disca'ndy, v. Obs. rare. (Also 7 crron. discander.) [i. Dis-6 + Candy v.] intr. To inelt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. II. xiii. 165 By the discandering of this pelletted storme. Ibid. IV. xii. 22 The hearts... to whom I gaue Their wishes, do dis-Candie, melt their sweets On blossoming Cussar.

† Disca'non, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7c + Canon sb.] trans. To exclude from the canon.

1608 2nd Pt. Def. Reasons Refusal Subscription 218 He acknowledgeth arguments more forcible... to discanon those bookes.

bookes.

Disca nonize, v. [f. Dis-6+Canonize.]

†1. trans. To exclude from the canon. Obs.
1605 Surcliffe Briefe Exam. xviii. 87 We discanonize no book of canonicall scriptures. 1638 Chillingw. Redig. Prot.
1. ii. § 38. 67 Divers books must be discanoniz'd. 1666
Fisher Rustick's Alarm Wks. (1679) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.
2. To undo the canonization of.
1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIV. 521 They are discanonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy.

Hence Discanonization.
1811 Shelley in Dowden Life (1887) I. 151 The dis-

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden Life (1887) I, 151 The dis-canonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible. Discant, variant of DESCANT.

Discapacitate (diskapæ sitelt), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + CAPACITATE.] trans. To deprive of

capacity, to incapacitate.

1660 Z. Caoffon Fastening Peter's Fetters 38 Circumstances attending themselves, and discapacitating them unto the Act. 1825 LAMB Biog. Mem. Liston Misc. Wks. (1871) 406 An unavoidable infirmity absolutely discapacitated him for tragedy.

for tragedy.

† **Discapitation.** Obs. rare. [n. of action from Rom. descapitare, OF. descapiter, for L. decapitare: see DE- I. 6.] = DECAPITATION.

1787 W. MARSHALL Norfolk II. 332 Whether it be a universal faculty belonging to flies... to live in a state of discopitation.

Capitation. **Discard** (diskārid), v. [f. DIS-7c+CARD sb.; cf. OF. descarter (see DECARD); Sp., Pg. descartar (Minsheu 1599), It. seartare (for \*discartare) 'to discard at cards' (Florio 1598).] trans.

1. Cards. To throw ont or reject (a card) from

1. Cards. To throw ont or reject (a card) from the hand. Also absol.

In whist, etc., applied to the action of playing a card from one of the two remaining suits when not able to follow the lead and not trumping.

1591 Floato 2nd Frnites 69 Let vs agree of our game... 200 etc, discarde. 1680 Corron Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 265 By discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain thirteen cards. 1744 Houle Piquet 49 After he has discarded he cannot alter his discard. 1816 Singer Hist. Cards 238 The player. discards three inferior cards. 1862 CAVENDISH Whist (Royl) 93 You weaken a suit by discarding from it. 1870 Hardy & Ware Mod. Hoyle, Whist 8.

2. To cast off, cast aside, reject, ahandon, give III.

The Cast only cast aside, reject, admitted, give 1528 Florio, Dare nelle scartate... to fall among ill companie, as a man would say among such as are discarded from others. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mer. 1206, I was very much angry and offended that I was so discarded and left out. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 8r Sentiments of shame and honesty... are quite discarded by the Muscovites. 1729 Swift Left. on Eng. Tongue Wks. 1755 Il. 1. 10r Many gross improprieties, which however authorised by practice... ought to be discarded. 1764 Rein Inquiry ii. § 6. 100 They discarded all secondary qualities of bodies. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. x. 87 He had displeased his friends, and had been discarded in disgrace. 1856 Sir B. Brode Psychol. Ing. I. 1. 25 We have this carded our faith in astrology and witches. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 200 It is generally so warm that the miners are glad to discard most of their clothing.

+ b. To cast or force away (from another). rare.
1596 Spenser F. Q. v. v. 8 He that helpe [i.e. her shield] from her against her will discarded.

+ c. To divest, rid, or free (any one) of; also reft. Obs. rare.

refl. Obs. rare.

77/1. ODS. 747?.

1656 S. HOLLAND Zara (1719) 73 The more peaceful Souls [are] discarded of their Anxieties. 1732 Gentleman Instructed (ed. 10) 293 (D.), 1 only discard myself of those things that are noxions. 1bid. 492 (D.) The old man's avarice discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent.

3. To dismiss from employment, service, or

discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent.

3. To dismiss from employment, Service, or office; to cashier, discharge.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), These men..were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. 1688 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 472 A soldier haveing spoken base words.. was whipt, and the next day.. discarded. 1712 Swift Ynt. to Stetla 9 Jan., My man.. is a sad dog; and the minute I come to Ireland I will discard him. 1858 Buckle Civillz. (1873) II. viii. 573 Having discarded the able advisers of his father, he conferred the highest posts upon men as narrow and incompetent as himself.

† b. With double object: To dismiss or hanish (a person) from (a place): Obs.

1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 66 Lest I be disgraced and discarded Thy Palace and Presence for ever. 1670 Walton Lives 1. 48 A Person of Nobility. was at this very time discarded the Court, and justly committed to prison.

Discard, sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. Cards. a. The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand. b. The card so rejected.

1744 [see Discard v. 1.] 1778 C. Jones Hoyle's Games Impr., Piquet 119 In order to capot the Elder-hand, you are to make a deep Discard, such as the Queen, Ten, and Eight of Soil. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER Correct Card Gloss., Discard, the card you play when you cannot follow suit, and do not trump it. 1878 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 22 Having placed his discard on the pool dish, he takes from the Stock a number equal to his discard. 1885 Paccroa Whist viii. 92 Your original discard indicates your shortest suit if trump strength is not declared against you.

2. That which is discarded, an offcast. rare.

1892 Stevenson Across the Plains 207 In the brothel the

2. That which is discarded, an offcast. rare. 1892 Stevenson Across the Plains 297 In the brothel the

discard of society Discarded (diskā ided), ppl. a. [f. DISCARD

v. +-ED 1.]

1. Cards. Thrown out from the hand.

a 1631 Donne Serm. xxxviii. 377 We have seen in our age Kings discarded and . . the discarded Cards taken in again and win the Game. 1816 SINGEN 1/1st. Cards 239 The dealer for whom the discarded cards count.

2. Cast off, rejected; dismissed from employ-

ment, discharged.

1505 Shaks. John v. iv. 12 Welcome home againe discarded faith. 1718 Freethinker No. 76 P 2 A discarded Servant has it in his power to dishonour his Master or Misress. 1849 Macaulav Hist. Eng. II. 13 The wisdom and virtue of the discarded statesman. 1875 Jowett Plato I. 69 We have again fallen into the old discarded error.

Discarder (diskā·ɪdəɪ). [f. as prec. + ⋅ER 1.] One who discards or rejects.

1880 BURTON Q. Anne 11. x. 158 That eccentric discarder of conventionalities.

† **Discardinate**, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + L. cardin-em hinge + -ATE 3: cf. L. cardināt-us hinged.] trans. To unhinge, 1652 Benlowes Theoph. v. xviii, Canst Motion fix? count Sands?..Discardinate the Sphears?

Discarding (diskā'ıdin), vbl. sb. [f. DISCARD v.+·ING¹.] The action of the verb DISCARD.

1. Cards. The rejection or throwing out of a card from the hand. Also attrib.

1503 Peele Chron. Edvs. J (1829) I. 129 Since the King hath put us among the discarding cards, and as it were turned us with deuces and treys out of the deck. 1594 Carsw Huarte's Exam. Wits viii. (1966) 112 To know. the skill of discarding, 1778 C. Jones Hoyle's Games Impr., Piquet 119 By which Manner of discarding, you have a Probability of scoring fifteen Points for your Quint in Diamonds.

2. Rejection, abandonment; dismissal from employment, discharge. In out, 1800 cantr. That

ployment, discharge. In quot. 1840 concr. That

which is discarded.

which is discarded.

1660 T. M. Hist. Independ. IV. 55 A hot-spur realot...

whose ambition made old Nol lay him aside as dangerous, and that dishonourable discarding created him a desperate Enemy to the Cromwelian.name. 1663 J. Spences Prodicies (1665) 306 The discarding of that rash Principle. 1840 Browning Sordello VI. 444 Then subject... to thy cruce the world's discardings.

Discardment.rare. [f. Discard v. +-MENT.]

The action of discarding; rejection, abandonment. 1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 395 Their discardment by the Hindús

+ Discardure. Obs. rare. [f. DISCARD v. +

-URE.] = prec.
1780 HAYTER Hume's Dial. 11, 38 In what shape does it constitute a plea for the entire discardure of religion? Discare: see Dis- 9.

Discarg, -carge, obs. var. DISCHARGE.

† **Discarnate**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. type \*discarnāt-us (for L. dē-carnāt-us : see DE- I. 6), f. Dis- 4 + carn-em flesh, carnāt-us fleshy; cf. It. (di)scarnato, Sp. descarnado, OF. descarné, mod.F.

décharné.] Stripped of flesh.

1661 GLANYILL Van. Dogm. 143 A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate

So + Discarrated ppl. a., deprived of 'flesh' or bodily form, disembodied: the reverse of incar-

nated. Obs.

1788 EARBERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead 1. 66 Jesus went thro' all, for he went to the Region of Humane Souls, and being discarnated, he was a living rational Soul, like to a humane

+ Discarrye, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- I + CARVE.] To dissect.

154 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Procede in dyscarnynge almoste vnto yleon where as the gut begynneth that hyght Collon.

Discase (diskēl·s), v. arch. [f. Dis-7 a + Case sb.] trans. To remove the case or covering of; to

uncase, unsheathe, undress. Also intr. (=refl.)

Hence Disca'sed ppl. a.

1506 Bell Surv. Popery I. III, ii. 07 Fell upon his discased sword. 1610 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 85 Fetch me the Hat, and Rapier in my Cell, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. 1825 Lamb Reflect. Pillary, Discase not, I pray yon. 1882 B. Nicholson in New Shaks, Soc. Trans. (1880-2) 343 Having discased himself of his doublet and yest. his doublet and vest.

† Disca'sk, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7c+CASK.]

TDISCA'SE, V. Ovs. rare. [1. Dis- 7 c + CASK.] trans. To take out of the cask.

1615 G. Sandys Tran. 239 No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first discaskt, and searcht to the bottome.

Discaste (disku'st), v. nonce-wd. [f. Dis- 7 c + CASTE.] trans. To cause to lose caste.

1881 Sal. Rev. No. 1323, 318 With the deliberate and formal purpose of discasting idolators.

Discastle: see Dis-7c.

† Discastle: see Dis-7c.

[In ME. de-scater, f. F. de-, des- (DE-6, Dis-1) + SCATTER; the prefix being subsequently conformed to L. dis-, di-] trans. To

subsequently conformed to L. dis-, di-.] trans. To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence Discattered ppl.a. c1325 Poem Times Edw. II, 315 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 337 Hit is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. viii. 206 Woo be to the shepeherdes that thus descateren. the flocke. 1597 Daniel Civ. Wars vi. lxxvi, The broken remnants of discattered [ed.1717 dis-scattered] power. 1613-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 32 Petty revolts made by discattered troupes. 1635 Baathwait Arcad. Fr. II. 43, I begunne to recollect my discattered senses.

Disceas(e, -cees, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Disease. Disceat, -ceipte, -ceit, obs. ff. Deceit.

Disceau, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, etc. † **Disceau**e, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, etc. † **Disce'de**, v. Obs. [ad. L. discēd-ère to separate, depart, f. Dis- 1 + cēdère to go.] intr. To depart, deviate. (Usually fig.) Hence **Disce**'ding vbl. sb.

1650 Bulwea Anthropomet. 247 They who onely discede from this exact rule. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 30 One part of the said Cork would approach and make toward the stick, whereas another would discede and fly away. Ibid. 36 This Disceding of the heat in glass drops by the. cooling Irradiations.

Discede, obs. (bad) form of Decide.

Discence, Discend, etc., obs. ff. Descence, DESCEND, etc.

Discension, -tion, obs. ff. Descension, Dis-SENSION.

Discent, obs. var. of DESCEND.

1612 W. PARKES Curtaine-Dr. (1876) 14 If any vice arise from the Court..it immediately discents to the Cittie, 1659 Macallo Can. Physick 37 The wandering discenting

Discent, obs. form of DESCENT, DISSENT.

**Discept** (dise pt), v. rare. [ad. L. discept-āre to contend, debate, decide, determine, f. dis-(DIs-2, 3) + captāre to try to catch, catch at, strive after,

2, 3) + captāre to try to catch, catch at, strive after, etc.] intr. To dispute, debate; to express disagreement or difference of opinion, to 'differ'.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 27 It is God that thus discepts with you.

1818 T. L. PEACOCK Nightmare Abbery xi. 150
Permit me to discept. 1855 BROWNING Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha xiv, One dissertates, he is candid; Two must discept,—has distinguished; Three helps the couple, if ever yet man did.

1868 — Ring & BR. x. 1350, I try it with my reason, nor discept From any point I probe and pronounce sound.

Discept, obs. form of DECEIT.

Discept, obs. form of Deceit.

Disceptation (diseptēl fan). arch. Also 4-7 decept-, 6 dyscept-, 6-7 descept-, 7- dissept-, 4-6 -acio(u)n. [a. F. disceptation (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. disceptātēm-em, n. of action f. disceptāte: see Discept.] Disputation, debate, discussion.

1382 Wyclif Rom. xiv. 1 Take 3e a 3yk man in bileue, not in deceptacions [Gloss. or dispeticions] of thoughts. 1320 Mone Dyaloge 111. Wks. 203/1 Our formar dysceptacion and reasonyng, had betwene vs before his departyng. 160a Fulbecke Pandectes 15 The Emperour. did cause a ... generall assemblie of estates to be held for the disceptation, and deciding of this doubt. 1670 Walton Liver Wks. 1793 I. 65 These unhappy disceptations between Hooker and Travers. 1755 Macens Insurances 11. 565 Such Controversy shall be decided by the Arbitration of good and honest Men. who shall decide the Affair in such Manner as that no Damage may happen to the Owner during the Time of Disceptation. 1833 Sia W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 118 Their subtlety in philosophical disceptations.

\*\*Discepta\*\*tious\*\*, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. : see -ous.] Disputations; controversial.

1682 D'Uaffey Butler's Ghost 99 Buzzing Whimseys warm'd the Addle Part of his disceptations Noddle.

\*\*Discepta\*\*tor. Obs. rare. [a. L. disceptator.

warn'd the Addle Part of his disceptatious Noddle.

† **Discepta tor.** Obs. rare. [a. L. disceptator, agent-n. f. disceptare to debate, DISCEPT.] A disputer, debater, controversialist.

1633 Cockean, Disceptator, a ludge in a matter. 1656 BLOUNT Glessogr., Disceptator. also he that argues or disputes. 1675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal 1. 29 The inquisitive disceptators of this Age.. who with their alteraction and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Amen of their Progenitors. † Disceptatorial, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. type

\*disceptători-us (f. disceptator: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy.

1810 BENTHAM Packing (1821) 141 What with ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

+ Disce ption. Obs. rare. Erroneons form of DISCEPTATION.

1492 Act. Dom. Conc. 298 (Jam.) For the discepcione of he Kingis leigis be aulde summondis.

Disceptre, var. of DIS-SCEPTRE v.

+ Disce rebrate, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6+L. cerebr-um brain + -ATE 3. Cf. decerebrize.] trans.

To deprive of the brain; to dishrain.
1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. viii. 121 For the discerebrating of his Knights head.

Discern (dizō:in), v. Also 4 disserne, 4-7 discerne, 5-6 des-, dyscerne, 6 dysserne. See also Decern. [a. F. discerner, in OF. also disserner (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. discernere to the discerner of the d separate, distinguish, determine, f. DIS-1+cernère to separate. In early times sometimes confused with DECERN, which in OF, also appears as descerner.]

† 1. trans. To separate (things, or one thing from

† 1. trans. To separate (things, or one thing from another) as distinct; to distinguish and divide.
c1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) & 7 (Mätz.) Pictagoras.
Fonde first out. y., a figure to discerne Theyre lyff here short, and lyff that is eterne. 1533 More Answ. Poysoned & W. Wis. 1050/2 Our saulour would not discerne & deuide fayth from the woorke, but sayth that the faith it selfe was the woorke of god. 1549 Coverdale Erasm. Par. 1 70nn 48 It is not the sacramentes that discerne the children of God from the children of the devyll; but the puritie of lyfe, and charitie. 1614 R. Talloa Hog hath lost Pearl v. in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 481 That precions gem of reason, by which solely We are discern'd from rude and brutish beasts. 1645 Usshea Body Div. 39 That so he might be discerned from all things created. For nothing is like unto God.
2. To recognize as distinct; to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing from another); to per-

2. To recognize as distinct; to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing from another); to perceive the difference between (things). arch.

1483 Caxton G. de la Tour H iv, By the knowyng of it they shalle... discerne the good fro the euyll. 1551 T. Witson Logike (1580) 20 b, To discerne the truthe from that whiche is false. 1579 Fulke Heskins' Parl. 363 If we discern the two testaments, the promises are not the same 1611 Biale 2 Sam, xiv. 17 As an Angel of God, so is my lord the king to discerne good and bad. 1727-38 August 1. x, Can he discern the different natures?

J. H. Newman Paroch. Serm. I. xvii. 257 Like men who have lost the faculty of discerning colours. 1837-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. IV, iv. IV. § 38. 172 We discern good from evil by the understanding. 1886 Ruskin Praterita I. vi. 199 Not having yet the taste to discern good Gothic from bad.

3. intr. To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distin-

or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate between. arch.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 513 Wymmen. bat. Bitwene be stele and be stayre disserne nost cunen. 21400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Pai... can disserne betwix gude and euilist35 Coyradale Ezek. xxii. 26 They put no dyfference betwene the holy and vnholy, nether discerne betwene the clene and vnclene. 1651 Hoanes Leviath. 11. xix. 97 One that cannot discerne between Good and Evill. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 255. P. 5 Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action. 1841 Myess Cath. Th. 11. § 5. 18 The spiritual mind..discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. trans. To distinguish (one thing or fact) by

4. trans. To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly.
(With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposi-

tion.)

tion.)

13. Cursor M. 15066 (Gött.) Cum nu forth vr sauueour, we have discernd [3 MSS. desired] be, bu es right king of israel, quasum be soft can se. c1386 Chaucer Kint. 3 T. 2145 Than may men wel by this ordre discerne, That thilke moevere stabul is and eterne. 1520 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 164/2 If.. ye coude not make your audience to discerne the truthe. 1641 Wilkins Math. Magick 1. vi. (1648) 41 Hene also may wee discerne the reason why fetc. 1. 1667 Million P. L. 1. 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage. 1679 L. Addison First State of Mahumedism 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity... at the time... we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls d. 1736 Buller Anal. 1. v. 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Ixviii, I wake, and I discern the truth. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. 1. 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay.

1. introduced Troylus III. Prol. 9 (Harl.) In henene and

where their three interest lay.

b. intr. or absol.

21374 Chaucra Troylus III. Prol. 9 (Harl.) In henene and helle and erthe and salte se Is felt by myght If bat I wol descerne. 1521 Mulcastra Positions iii. 9 Which skill to discern so narrowly..is not in all. 1728 Young Love Fame iv. (1757) 110 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey.

c. intr. To have cognizance, to judge of.

a 1622 Bacon Ilen. VII, Wks. (1860) 353 This court of Starchamber..discerneth..of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchastions..towards crimes eapital... not actually committed. 1633 Br. Hall Iland Texts.

N. T. 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discerne of truth, but thou and thy followers? a 1649 Wintikoo New Eng. (1833) I. 36 The magistrates..discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances.

5. trans. To distinguish (an object) with the eyes; to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision; to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

cry, behold.

cry, behold.

21386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1131 Wyndowe...was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discerne. 1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III., so A bekon w' a greate lanterne...which maie be sene and discerned a great space of. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. v. 12 The smoak was ... so thick, as we could hardly discern one another. 1732 Berreley Alciphr. 1. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects. 1842 Tennyson Lord of Burleigh 42 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately. 1860 Tyndall Glac. II. xvii. 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

discern no trace of rupture (in the ice).

† b. intr. or absol. Obs. rare.
c1384 CHAUCER H. Fame II. 401 (Fairf. & Bodl. MSS.)
Or elles was the aire so thikke That y ne myght[e] not discerne (Caxt. that I mygbt it not decerne). a 1649 WINTHROP New Eng. (1852) II. 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern. Ibid. II. 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.
e. trans. To distinguish or perceive distinctly but other server.

by other senses. rare.

1578 Banistea Hist. Man v. 71 Sundry portions of sinewes. scattered onely to discerne annoyaunce at any tyme offred. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Komola 1. x, His ear discerned a distressed children voice crying.

tyme offred. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola 1. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

¶ 8. Formerly sometimes used for DECERN.

1494 FARYAN Chron. vii. 549 We.. pronounce, dyscerne and declare, the same kynge Rycharde.. to be.. vnable.. and vnworthy to the rule and gouernannce of the foresayd realmys. 1533 Coverdale. Lord's Supper Wks. (Parker Soc.) 1. 449 It pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted. 1563 Foxe. A. 4 M. 770 b, We do.. discerne, deme, and indge the same to be committed to y<sup>2</sup>.. custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte. 1596 Dalryshle tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 66 That, quhilke Ptolomie discernet to be among the hindmost Iles of Schytland.

Discern (dizō'n), sb. rare-1. [f. DISCERN v.]

The act of discerning; discernment, perception.

1830 W. Phillips Mt. Sinai II. 582 Afront was stationed, facile of discern, An orb immiscible of mist profound.

Discernable, var. of DISCERNIBLE.

+ Discernance. Obs. [f. DISCERN v. + -ANCE: perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.

perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.
1594 Nashe P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 36 b, Those bodies...
are distinguisht by no difference of sex, because they are simple; and the discernance of sex belongs to bodies compound.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.
161a tr. Benvenuto's Passenger (N.), He.. manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisedome he is inferiour to a woman.

Discernant. rare. [a. F. discernant, pr. pple. of discerner to Discern.] One who discerns or discriminates.

discriminates.

18az Southey in Q. Rev. XXVIII. 35 These persons were called the discernants.

**Discerner** (diz5:sno1). [f. DISCERN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or

One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb.

1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be vynteners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1539 Charmes Heb. iv.

12 The worde of God.. is a discerner of the thoughtes and of the intentes of the herte. 1613 Shakes. Hen. VIII, 1. i. 32 Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongne in censure. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 515 F2, I am too nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 292 Discerners of characters... who would have known our future great men.

Discernible (dizzīmībl') a. Also 6-8 discerner in the control of the control o

Discernible (dizā unib'l), a. Also 6-8 discernable, (7 discerneable, decerneable). [orig. a. F. discernable, f. discerner; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form discernibilis, f. discernere to DISCERN: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: a. by the sight: Visible, that can be descried, 1561 T. Noaron Calvin's Inst. 1. Pref., If the godly hadde then sought may discernable forme with their eies. 1597 Hooker Tract. & Serm. in Eccl. Pol. v. Lvvii. (1617) 363 When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Graine or Seed. 1624-6a Heylin Cosmogr. 11. (1682) 117 The Cathedral easily discernable by Mariners as they sail along. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. v. 43 It is scarce discernible at the distance of ten leagues. 1866 Geo. Elitor F. Holt ii, There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

b. by other senses. 2016.

b. by other senses. rare.

D. Dy other senses, rare.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain. 1684-5 Boyle Min. Waters 83, I did not find., the Purging Springs.. to have any discernible Acidity. 1794 G. Anams Nat. & Exp. Philos. II. xiii. 67 A discernible weight. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt xxx, The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices.

buzz and tread and the fifully discernible voices.

c. by the understanding.

15a0 Sanderson Serm. I. 142 Hypocrisie is spun of a fine thred, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination.

1660 Jea. Tayloa Duct. Ducit. I., v. rule iv. 8 I When we are in a perceiued, discernible state of danger.

1754 Edwards Freed. Will I. iv. (ed. 4) 32 That discernible and obvious course of events.

1863 E.V. Neale Anal.

17h. 8 Nat. 181 Under all their differences there would be discernible a principle of unity.

2 Distinguishable (From something else). Ohe

+ 2. Distinguishable (from something else). Obs.

† 2. Distinguishable (from something else). Obs. (Cf. Discern v. 2.)

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commin. (1603) 2 If .. any man affirme that true Judgement caunot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appeare more discernable from the other in divers subjects. 1670 Walton Lives 111, 220 He never [laboured].. to get glory to himself; but glory only to God: which intention, he would often say, was as discernable in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificial beauty.

†3. actively. Capable of discerning. Obs. rare. 1603 Daniel Panegyric to King lxvii, God.. Hath.. framed thy heart Discernable of all apparencies.

Hence Disce rnibleness, the quality of being discernible.

discernible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Discernibleness, visibleness. 1881

1. CAIRNS Unbelief 18th C. vi. 270 The concession he makes
as to the discernibleness of Creation. 1890 J. H. STIRLING
Cifford Lect. ix. 160 Discernibleness involves negation.
We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold.

Discernibly (dizā'īnībli), adv. Also 7-ably.

[f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discernible manner or detree. recentibly.

[f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a discernible manner or degree; perceptibly.

1643 T. Goodwin Trial Christian's Growth 67 Christians doe not grow discernably till after some space.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym., 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous. 1736 Butter Amal. t. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 Whether ... a righteous government be not discernibly planned out.

1766 Lee in Phil. Trans. LVI. 103 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste.

1839 Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery. solemn mystery.

Discerning (dizā min), vbl. sb. [f. DISCERN v. + ING l.] The action of the verb DISCERN (q.v.); distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception,

discernment.

discernment.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXIV. 1, By the inwarde wyttes to have decernynge. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The discernynge of true reuelacyons. . from false illusyous. 1644 Mitron Yndgm. Bucer Wiss. 1738 1. 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance. 1711

STEELE Spect. No. 149 P.4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart. 184a I. MITCHELL Aristoph. 1. 85 It asks not his nicer discerning To observe fetc.]. To observe [etc.].

To observe [etc.].

Discerning, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving; esp. (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment; quick in intellectual perception; penetrating.

1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 49 b. Directed.. by a better discerning wisdom. 1680-3 Soame & Devoen tr. Boilean's Art of Poetry m. 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. 1711 Addison's Spect. No. 261 P.9 Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved. 1781 Cowrers Conversation 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. 1840 MACAULAY Ess., Clive (1854) 531/2 Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was realty nothing in common.

+ b. Separating, dividing: cf. Discern v.

+b. Separating, dividing: cf. DISCERN

1660 JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun. ii. § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

Discerningly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. Sardys Prudence 74 (T.) Memory discerningly and distinctly reverts unto things. 1717 Garth Pref. Orid(1870) 419 These two errours Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1850 Kingslev Alt. Locke Pref. (1870) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow-men. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt v, Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles.

Discernment discrement

Discernment (diz5:nment). [f. Discenn v. + -MENT. Cf. F. discernement (17th c. in Hatz.-

+ MENT. Cf. F. discernement (17th C. In 17th).

Darm.).]

1. a. The act of discerning or percelving by the intellect; intellectnal perception or spprehension.

168. in Somers Tracts II. 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought.

1740 Butter Serm. Wiss. 1874 II. 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth.

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 277 The savage. has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man.

1884 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 236 A power of critical discernment.

18. The faculty of discerning; discrimination, indocument: keenness of intellectnal perception;

judgement; keenness of intellectnal perception;

penetration, insight.

penetration, Insight.
1886 [See Decremment, s.v. Decemn]. 1646 Sir T. Browne
Psend. Ep. 1. iii. 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectuall
discernments. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. xlvi. 726 His discernment was expressed in the choice of this important post.
1875 Manning Mission H. Ghost vii. 177 The eye of the soul
acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the
characters of others.

characters of others.
† 2. The act of distinguishing; a distinction.
Obs. (Cf. DISCERN v. 2.)
1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernment. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. x. § 4 (R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries.

3. Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision. ? Obs. (Cf. DISCERN v. 5.)
1727 Philip Quartl 6 Being come within reach of plain Discernment.

Discerp (disəup), v. Now rare. Pa. t. and pple. discerped, discerpt. [ad. L. discerp-ère to tear in pieces, f. Dis- 1 + carfère to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. Excerp. The pa. pple. discerpt rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. discerpt-us.]

1. trans. To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; fig. to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to

fig. to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember.

148a Monk of Evesham (Arh.) 51 The cruelle... wodnes of wykyd spirytys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me... and al to brend me. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 28 Being once so discerped (they) can neuer after neither in applying their owne parts togither, neither yet in fastning... them to any body. reuiue and quicken againe. 1688 H. More Drv. Dial.

1. xxxiii. (1713) 385 This Horn. is the Roman Empire discerped into so many Kingdoms. 168a — Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created.

2. To pluck or tear off, sever (from a whole).

1655 H. More Antid. Ath. (1662) 173 There is no means... to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by it self. 1778 Aptiloape Preval. Chr. 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discerped from the soul of the universe, after death was re-fused into the parent-substance. 1845 T. Coopera Purgatory Suicides (1877) 115 The Soul Lived consciously discerpt from her clay shrine. 1869 Baring-Gould Origin Belief (1878) I. xii. 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discerped, and the interval subdivided. + Discerpible, a. Obs. [ad. L. type \*discer-

+ Disce rpible, a. Obs. [ad. L. type \*discer-† Discerpible, a. Obs. [ad. L. type \*discerpibil-is, f. discerpible: a ce prec., and cf. discernible. Later supplanted by discerptible.] = DISCERPTIBLE.

1655 H. More Antid. Ath. (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discerpible from another, but the intire Substance. is indivisible. 1661 GLANVILL Van. Dogm. 51
What is most dense and least porous, will be most coherent and least discerpible. 1720 Bibliotheca Biblica I. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discerpible Substance.

Hence † Discerpiblility, † Discerpibleness = DISCERPTIBILITY.

1683 II. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 220 In Fire. no.

= DISCERPTIBILITY.

168a 11. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discerpibility is yet harder.

172a Wollaston Relig. Nat. v. 74 A natural discerpibility and susceptivity of various shapes.

1727 Balley vol. II, Discerpibleness, capableness or aptness to be pulled in Pieces.

Discerpt, pa. pple. of DISCERP v., q. v.

† Discerpted, ppl. a. Obs. [f. I. discerpt-us, pa. pple. of discerpible DISCERP + -ED 12. Cf. excerpt vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated.

1607 J. King Serm. Nov. 4 Manie a thousand discerpted limme. 1621 J. Bugges Answ. Rejoined 203 A few discerpted parcells.

1633 P. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 7 Dead corpses and discerpted limbs.

Discerptible (dis5-uptib'l), a. [f. L. dis-

corpses and discerpted limbs.

Discerptible (disc sptib'l), a. [f. I. discerpt-ppl. stem of discerpt-re: see BLE.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

pieces; GIVISIDIE.

1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. i. 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible.

1837 J. M°CULLOCH Attributes of God (1843) III. 514 Not only extensible but discerptible.

1867 Contemp. Rev. V. 226 The sonl is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence Discerptibility, divisibility; Discerp-

tibleness (Ash, 1775).

1755 Johnson, Discerptibility, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. 1837 MrCulloca A Utributes of God (1843) II. 466 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867

Contemp. Rev. V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerptibility.

Contemp. Rev. V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerptibility.

Discerption (dis5:1p[5m]). Now rare. [ad. L. discerption-em (in Vulgate), n. of action from discerp-ere: see Discerp.]

1. The action of pulling to pieces, dilaceration; fig. division into parts or fragments.

1647 Bp. Hall Peacemaker (T.), Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder. so as the whole earth is strewed over with the world monuments of our discerptions. ryat Coventrey Phil. to Hyd. iv. (T.) The discerpsion of Osin's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary. 1844 Lingare Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xiv. 306

The discerption of his members. 1868 Gladstone Juv. Mundi ix. (1869) 373 Heracles suffers a strange discerption of individuality; for his eidolon or shade moves and speaks here, while 'he himself is at the banquet of the immortals'.

2. The action of tearing off, severance (of a part from a whole); concr. a portion torn off or severed.

1688 in Somers Tracts II. 242 Even the Propagation of Light is by Discerption; some Effluvia or Emanations of the enlightening Candle passing into that which is lightened.

1768-74 Tuckea Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 402 The discerption of souls from thence the mundane soul to inhabit human bodies. Ibid. II. 291 Supposing it could be proved, that Ibrutes]. are discerptions too from the general fund of spiritual substance. 182 T. Tavicoa Apuleius 37 If he. does not. restore the dead body entire, he is compelled to repair the whole of whatever has been bitten and taken from it, with discerptions from his own face.

Discerptive, a. rare. [I. L. discerpt- ppl. stem of discerp-Fere + IVE.] Having the quality of dividing or separating; tending to pull to pieces.

18. Ocilvie cites N. B. Rev.

Discert, obs. form of Desert sb.!

2 crass R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 316, I herd neuer telle, for what maner discert.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 316, I herd neuer telle, for that maner discert.

Discese, -cess(e, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Dis-EASE, DISSEIZE.

† **Discess.** Obs. rare. [ad. L. discess-us departure, f. discedère: see Discede.] Departure. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 299 Aftir myn discess wolues of raneyn shal come [quoting Acts xx. 29]. † **Discession.** Obs. Also 7 dissession. [ad. L. discession-em, n. of action from L. discedère:

L. discession-em, n. of action from L. discedère: see price.] Departure; secession; separation.

1521 Fisher W.k. (1876) 337 Before the comynge of antichryst there shall be n notable discession and departyng from the faythe of the chirche. 1611 Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. N. ix. § 20 So vninersall an oppression, ns might cause a generall dissession from the Church of Rome. 1612-15 Br. Hall Contempl., N. T. iv. xv, Their slinking nawy (one by one) may seem to carry n shew of deliberate and voluntary discession. 1662 Hospels Scient Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 19 As you pull, the wax grows... more and more slender; there being a perpetual parting or discession of the outermost parts.

parts.
Disceue, -eyue, -eyt(e, obs. ff. Deceive, -ceir.

Disceue, -eyue, -eyt(e, obs. ff. Deceive, -ceit.

† Discey'vous, a. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. deceveux
(Godefroy), in AF. \*decevous, f. decevoir to Deceive: see -ous.] Deceptive, deceiful.

142 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E.E.T.S.) 217 Suche a man is lechelorus and disceyuous.

† Dischai'n, v. Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. deschainer (mod.F. dichainer), f. des-, Dis- 4 + chainer to chain.] trans. To set free as from a chain; to unchain, unloose. Hence Dischained ppl. a.

1508 Sylvester Mathieu's Trophies Hen. IV France, To W. Cecil's Henry's Death through Hell's dis-chained Rage.
1603 HOLLANO Plutarch's Mor. 51 Their owne irregular lusts and unordinate appetites, which now he (as it were) dischainid and let loose.

† Dischainel, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 c + CHAN-NEL sb.] trans. To turn (a stream) out of its channel; refl. and intr. to quit its channel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc.).

channel; refl. and rntr. to quit its channel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc.).

1607 A. Brewer Lingua III. v. in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 394
The river Alpheus at that time pursuing his beloved Archusn dischannelled himself of his former course. 1652-61
HEYLIN Cosmogr. III. (1673) 4/1 Cataractes, dischannelling into the Mediterranean. Psid. III. (1682) 165 Mixt with those streams they are dischannelled in the Caspian Sea.

Discharacter v.: see D18-7.

Discharge (dist[ārdʒ), v. Forms: 4-6 descharge, (4-7 discharge, 5-6 dyscharge, 6 discharge).

dyschardge, St. dischairge, 6-7 discharg, 7 discarg), 4- discharge. [a. OF. descharge-r, (mod.F. décharger) in 12th c. deschargier, ONF. (mod.F. décharger) in 12th c. aescharger, UNI. deskargier=Pr. and Sp. descargar, It. (di)scarcare, caricare, in med.L. des., discargare (12th c. in Du Cange):—late L. type \*discarricare, f. Dis- 4 + carricare to load, to Change.].

I. To free, rid, or relieve a thing (or person) from the which it is charged

that with which it is charged.

1. trans. To unload (a ship, etc.) from that with which it is charged or loaded; to rid of a charge or load; to disburden. (Also absol., and intr. for

of 10a0; to disturtion. (Also above, and vert. 10. refl.)

13a Wyclif Acts xxvii. 38 And thei. discargeden [v.rr. dischargeden, chargiden] the schipp, castinge whete in to the see. 1481 Caxton Godfrey 260 The maronners of Genereceyued them moch honorably. and discharged they shippes. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 765 No man unoccupied, some lading. some discharging, some commyng for more. 1570-6 Lambarde Peranh. Kent (1826) 167 At the first, ships were accustomed to discarge at Lymne. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 193 Himselfe saw at Puteoli,

a certain ship discharged of Elephants embarked therein.

1712 W. Rogers Voy. 20 We. discharg'd the Bark, and
parted the small Cargo between our two Ships. 1801 Law
Times XCII. 75/2 A strike took place amongst the men
employed to discharge the vessel.

b. To disburden (a weapon, as a bow or gun)
by letting fly the missile with which it is charged
or loaded; to fire off (a fire-arm). Also absol.

1855 Eden Decades 159 The gonernoure discharged aboute
1812, 1912, 1914, 1914, 1914, 1914, 1914, 29

Sword,

† C. intr. (for reft.) Of a fire-arm: To go off.

c1580 J. Hookea Life Sir P. Carewin Archwel. XXVIII.

139 The matche gave fier, and the pece dyschardged.

1582

N. Licherello tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. lxxi. 144 b.

Some of the Ordinaunce of the fleete beganne to discharge.

d. Electr. (trans.) To rid of an electric charge; to withdraw electricity from. (Also intr. for refl.) 1748 Franklin Lett. Wks. 1840 V. 199 The bottle heing thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1794 G. Aoams Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. xlvii. 295 It fa Leyden phial will be discharged of its fire with a loud snap. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. 11. 83/1 The torpeda sometimes bears great irritation...without discharging. 1869 T. Graham in Sci. Optimon 10 Feb. 270/3 On charging and discharging portions of the same pulladium wire repeatedly, the curious retruction was found to continue.

e. transf. and fig. To rid, clear (of); to deprive (of). Now rare. Electr. (trans.) To rid of an electric charge;

6. transf. and fig. To rid, clear (of); to deprive (of). Now rare.

13. K. Alis. 3868 Y am of Perce deschargid, Of Mede, and of Asyre aquyted. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 13 bei [the clergy] wolde hemself descharge Of pouerte and become gree. 1480 Canton Chron. Eng. ccxliii. (1482) 285 Quene Isabell was dyscharged of al hir dower, and sente oute of Englond. 1520 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 26 The same person. shalbe dischargied of his firaunches. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11. 157 He is bound. to discharge the citie of all leprous persons. 1658 Everwi Fr. Gard. (1675) of You need only discharge them of the dend wood. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 188 At that Time the Earth being wholly discharged of its Moisture, is very dry. 1736 Balley Househ. Dict. 355 Discharge the fish of its scales and entrails. 1826 F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst. 103 The assertion. that whatever has misery for a quality can never be discharged of it.

1. reft. To disburden oneself by utterance; to give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? Obs.

quality can never be discharged of it.

f. refl. To disburden oneself by utterance; to give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? Obs.

1523 Skelfor Garl. Laurel 1353, I wyll myself discharge To lettered men at large. 1713 Stelle Guardian No. 29

726 We now and then discharge ourselves in n symphony of laughter. 1752 Fielding Amelia v. i, The colonel.. discharged himself of two or three articles of news.

2. fig. To relieve of (an obligation or charge); to exonerate; to exempt, let off, release from.

To discharge a bankrupi: to release him from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 313 Discharged wille be of be grete oil be snore. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 56 She might have saide, 'Aske myn husbonde that questyon and not me', and thus she might bave discharged her of her ansurer. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) 11. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place such a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beying able to pny. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado v. i. 328, I discharge thee of thy prisoner, and I thanke thee, 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. I. iii. 126 Doth not the Lawe discarg from a vowe that which hath a superfluous member. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 11 We have established the Imposition of 50 Sols per Ton, on the Freight of all Strangers Ships, at the same time discharging those of our own Subjects. 1784 Form Bankrupt's Certif. in Tomlins Leav Dict. s. v., We. testify and declare our consent. that the said John Thomas. be discharged from his debts in pursuance of the same act. 1785 J. Bacon Liber Regis Pref., An Account of Thomas he discharging this debt in pursuance of the same act. 1785 J. Bacon Liber Regis Pref., An Account of First Fruits and Tenths, or were lately discharged from any Payment to those Revenues, on account of the Smallness of their Income. 1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 448/t We are not discharged our duties towards our female readers by any coyness on their part. 1863 H. Cox Instit. I. viii. 95 Some boroughs were discharged by t

b. refl. To relieve oneself of an obligation by fulfilling it. To discharge oneself of: to acquit oneself of, perform, fulfil (a duty or obligation)

oneself of, perform, fulfil (a duty or obligation)
= sense 11; to pay (a debt) = sense 10. Obs.
1586 Holinshed Chron. II. 447 Such magistrates...
as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. 1659 B. Haras Parinal's Iron
Age 252 To discharge themselves of a part of their debts.
1705 Andison Italy 94 Yet 'tis observ'd of 'em, that they
discharge themselves with a great deal of Dexterity in
such Embassies. as are laid on 'em.

3. trans. To relieve of a charge or office; (more usually) to dismiss from office, service, or employment; to cashier. Constr. from, + of; prep. rarely omitted.

rarely omitted.

1476 in Vork Myst, Introd. 37 All. insufficiant personnes. 1.0 discharge, ammove, and avoide.

1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 135 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent.

1599 Harsner Agst. Darell 94 About a Moneth or five weekes after he was Discharged of M. Brakenburies Service.

1664 Evelyn Mem. (1857) III. 144 Being. discovered to be a rampant Socionian, he was discharged of employment.

1738 Comm. Sense (1739) II. 203 Enemies. insisted I should be forthwith discharged his Service.

1836 Marayar Midsh. Easy xxiii, He wanted to leave the service; he hoped that Captain Wilson would

discharge him and send him home. 1884 PAE Enstace 67 You are an idle, drunken vagabond, and I'll have you discharged.

† b. reft. To disburden or relieve oneself of an

office or employment by quitting or renouncing it. c1400 Destr. Trop 8030 Now is tyme in this tru. To discharge me as cheftain. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour N iv, Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your office.

+4. trans. To clear of a charge or accusation;

†4. trans. To clear of a charge of accusation; to exculpate, acquit. Obs.

21500 Lancelof 2227 Bot, if god will, I sal me son discharg. Say to sir kay I sal not ber the charg, He sal no mater have me to rapref. 1528 Hulder, Discharge..extra culpam fonera. 1638 Penil. Conf. vii. (1657) 132 We may well doubt if every Sir John's absolution discharge us before god. 1651 Brammall. Just Vind. ix. 245 But it is not enough to charge the Church of Rome, unless we can discharge our selves, and acquit our own Church of the guilt of Schisme. 1742 Firlding F. Andrews I. xvi, The constable hath not beeu discharged of suspicion on this account.

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers of the law, or one charged with an offence); to

release from custody, liberate.

release from custody, liberate.

156 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 82 The duke of Norfoke. and the byshope of Wyssiter had their pardone, and ware dyschargyd.

1690 in Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 549 Requesting to be discharged from his confinement, 1777 Annins Left. xliv. 230 The. magistrate. declares the warrant illegal and discharges the prisoner. 1799 Monthly Mag. 111. 550 The sheriff may then discharge the defendant.

1897 Times 26 Aug. 10/2 Mr. d'Eyncourt discharged a man accused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.)

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.) († Also with indirect obj. by omission of from.) 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have hin discharged our company. 1600 E. Blouwr tr. Conestaggio 120 They woulde not discharge the souldiers. 1652 Wanswornt tr. Sandoval's Civil Wars 54. 333 Requiring the Commissioners forthwith to discharge him the Citie. 1807 Med. 77nl, XVII. 316 At the end of which time . the girl was a second time discharged cured. 1893 Law Times XCV. 249/2 The jury, having informed the court that they had no presentment to make, were discharged.

had no presentment to make, were discharged.

6. To charge or command not to do something (cf. Charge v. 14); to prohibit, forbid. Also with the action as obj. Obs. exc. dial. (Chiefly Sc.) 1570 Levins Manip. 31 To discharge, inhibere, absoluere. 1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. viit. 89 This parleament.. discharges all man the futball, and all sik games. 1632 Lithgow Trav. ix. 389 The Cardinall.. discharged him to sny Masse for a yeare. 1633 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 368 And discharge all others from Transporting Anie persons over the Skuillkill. 1979 Act agst. Innov. Worship' 21 Apr. (Jam.), The General Assembly.. doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations. 1716 Wodrow Corr. (1843) Il. 120 The ministers..were discharged to pray for King George even in their families. [1881 Leicestersh. Gloss., s. v., A discharged im of ivver comin' agen o' the graound. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v., 1 discharge you fra iver speäkin' to oor 'Melia ony moore.]

To oor 'Melia ony moore.]

7. Arch. To relieve (some part) of superincumbent weight or pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts. (Also b. with the weight as obj.)

1667 Paimatt City & C. Build. 32 One Lintal to discharge the two windows and Balcony-door. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 138 Put a Girder between, to Discharge the Length of the Joysts. 1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 51

The arched ceilings..are made of cane, to discharge the Walls. 1788 [see Discharges of the Walls. 1789 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 111. 195/2 The arch.. not only supports the wall above, but 'discharges' the weight over the walls on each side.

II. To remove throw off clear away a charge.

II. To remove, throw off, clear away a charge. 8. To remove (that with which anything is charged); to clear out, send out or forth, emit. spec. a. To take out, clear away, empty out, unload from a vessel, etc. (Also predicated of the vessel: cf. c below.)

cf. c below.)
1479 in Eng., Gilds (1870) 425 All smalwodde to be discharged at the Bak. 1582 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind., xlii, 96 That ther were setled a Factorie, to discharge the Merchandize the which were appointed for that place. 1699 Damfera Vop. II. 1.4 The Ships as usually take in water. yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better. 1720 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. III. 112 Preventing Sickly Vessels from discharging their goods or passengers. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xx. 59 They came to anchor, moored ship, and commenced discharging hides and tallow. Ibid. xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast, she prepared to get under weigh. 1840 THACKERA Paris Sk. M. (1869) I The two conches draw near, and from thence..trunks, children..and an affectionate wife are discharged on the quay.

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.);

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.);

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.); to fire off (a shot).

c 1500 Melusine lxii. 369 He.. wold haue take the swerd to haue descharged it ypon the serpent. 1604 Shars. Oth.

n. i. 57 They do discharge their Shot of Courtesie. 1659 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. 75 Of the. Motion or Course of a Shot discharged out of any Piece of Ordnance. 1725 Pore Odyss. xxii. 276 Let each at once discharge the deadly dart. 1717 GOLDSMITH Hist. Eng. 1. 196 A Norman knight. discharged at his head two. furious strokes of a sabre. 1817 WOLFE Burial Sir J. Moore i, Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we huried. c 1850 Arab. Nls. (Rtldg.) 466 The king, my father, discharged an arrow, which pierced his breast.

absol. 1481 CAXTON Godfrey 147 Oure meyne discarged [i.e., arrows] on them. 1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. vi. 144 The Turks having Discharged, again retired. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. IV. viii. xiv. 94 Archers who discharged perpetually upon them. a 1774 GOLDSM. Hist. Greece I. 297.

c. To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; fig. to give utterance

or expression to.

or expression to.

1600 E. Blount It. Conestaggio 200 There they discharged their choler. 1605 Shaks. Mach. v. i. 81 Infected minds To their deafe pillowes will discharge their Secrets. 1676 WISEMAH Surgery (1). The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle. and discharged a well-concocted matter. 1711 Shaftesb. Charac. (1737) I. 73 The the only manner in which the poor cramp'd Wretches can discharge a free Thought. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV. c. 46 § 114 The same [pipes] shall not discharge the water... upon the foot pavements. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 11 The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent.

d. reft. To find vent, escape; esp. of a river, to empty itself, disemborne (also intr.).

d. reft. To find vent, escape; esp. of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also intr.).

1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11, 333 This small river ... dischargeth it selfe into the Mediterran sea. 1794 S. Willman Vermont 30 Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. 1816 Keathoe Trav. (1817) II. 42 A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache. 1820 Scorrs av Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 338 The chimney. through which the smoke discharges itself. † 9. trans. To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with, abolish. Obs.

1523 FITZURER. Surv. 12 b, Mater in writyng may nat he discharged by. bare wordes. 1636 Bacon Sylva § 236 All this dischargeth not the wonder. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 173, I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace. 1732 Neal Hist. Puril. I. 234 The Earl of Murray...convened a Parliament..in which the Pope's authority was again discharged. 1744 Richardson Pamela (1742) IV. 34 If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty 1778 Br. Lowin Transl. Isalah Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 44 We can hardly expect... more...than to be able...to discharge and eliminate the years past.

18 J. Arm. To put an end to the obligation of,

b. Law. To put an end to the obligation of,

b. Law. To put an end to the onligation of, cancel, annul (an order of a court).

1798 Dallas Amer. Law Rep. II. 33 Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged. 1808 Parl. Deb.

1409 Other. business., might render it improper to discharge the order: the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 175/t. The order. was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs.

costs.
c. Arch. To get rid of (a weight): see 7 b.
10. To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt,

vow, etc.).

vow, etc.).

1525 LD. Berners Froiss. II. ccxxiv. [ccxx.] 701 His entent was not to departe thens tyll enery thynge was payed and discharge[d]. 1542 UDALL in Lett Lit. Men (Camden) 2 Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1v. l. 13, I will discharge my bond. 1606—Anl. § Cl. IV. xvi. 28 Death of one person can be paide but once, And that she ha's discharge the vengeance due. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 141 If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. vi. 337 By no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 172/1 If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

+ b. To pay or settle for. Obs.

† b. To pay or settle for. Obs.

1593 NASHE Four Lett. Confut. 6 That thou mayst have money to goe home to Trinite Hall to discharge thy commons. 1646 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 293 The next morning.. discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. 1729 Swift Libel on Delany Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 95 Crazy Congreve scarce cou'd spare A shilling to discharge his chair. 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 156 She literally was without a shilling to discharge he vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis. 1842 C. Whitehead R. Savage (1845) II. iv. 218 I had discharged my lodging that morning. 1bid. 1II. xi. 446 That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts.
† C. To pay, settle with (a creditor). Obs.

a 1560 Amy Robsart Let. in Westin. Gaz. 21 Apr. (1894)
4/1 To make this gowne of vellet whiche I sende you. and I will se you dyscharged for all. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V.
III. ii. 276 If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India 4 P.
192 The Husbandman. reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.
† d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. Obs. rare.

of. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. Obs. rare.

1506 SPENSER F. Q. VII. xii. 17 He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large Or come before high Jove her doolings to discharge.

† e. To transfer the responsionity for (something) by charging it on some one else (cf. CHARGE v. 16). Obs. rare.

1631 Honbes Leviath. 11. xxvii. 293 Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. 1697 DRVDEN Æneid XII. (R.), Tis not a crime t' attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11. To acquit oneself of, fulfil, execute, perform

11. To acquit oneselt of, fillin, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc.).

1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 21 A score word for them that are neglygent in dyschargeinge theyr office. 1550 SHARS. Mids. N. v. i. 206 Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. a 1661 Fuller Worthier (1840) II. 214 He was high-sheriff of this county, 1625, discharging the place with great honour. 1719 in Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch. 1. 216 Let me. exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. 1755 Johnson Let. to Langton 6 May in Boswell, When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is

discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton. a 1853
ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. 11t. vii. 92 They appointed one of
their number...to discharge those offices for them.

12. Dyeing, etc. To remove (the dye or colour
with which it has been charged) from a textile
fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern

fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour.

1727 Popp, etc. Art of Sinking of Take off the gloss, or quite discharge the colour. 1766 Chuscult. Poems, Ep. to Hogarth, Wash the Ethiop white, Discharge the leopard's spots. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) 13. xix. 150 The colours had been discharged by some afferment Cycl. VI. 155/1 The second style of calico-printing consists in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number of white or variously coloured figures upon it. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts I. 288, That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged every ten minutes. every ten minutes.

every ten minutes.

c. intr. Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out; to 'run' when wetted.

1883 R. Haldane Workshop Receipts Ser. II. 336/2 The ink. dries quickly, and may even be varnished without

Discharge (dis,tsands), sb. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. descharge (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. decharge, f. des-, decharger.]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load; disburdenment, unloading (of a vessel,

or load; disburdenment, unloading (of a vessel, etc.); clearing away, removal (of a cargo, etc.).

1580 HOLLYAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Passe-porte, a bill of discharge for any marchandise.

1626 BACON Sylva § 92 Marke well the Discharge of that Cloude; And you shall see it ener breake vp, first in the Skirts, and last in the middest.

1891 Law Times XCII. 78/2 The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2. The act of discharging a weapon or missile; the act of firing off a freagen.

the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow,

the act of firing oft a fire-arm, fetting fly an arrow, etc. Also fig.

1596 Shaks. r Hen. IV, 1. i. 57 By discharge of their Artillerie. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto i Trav. xxii. 79 Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance. 1785 Sarah Fielding Ophelia 1. xiv, 1 had stood her discharge of noisense. 1831 J. W. Croker in Croker Papers (1841) 8 Feb., 1 am as convinced...as 1 am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 76 The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or nouring forth:

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; 3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection the rate or amount of emission. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. 11. 137 The wretched annimall heav'd forth such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. 1605 Woodward Nat. Ilist. Earth 111. (1723) 161 Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this [subterraneous] Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs hotter than ordinary. 1783 Pott Chirarg. Wks. 1. 300 The discharge of this mucus. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amusen. 180 And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. 1880 Haughton Phys. Geog. iii. 141 This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32-28 cubic miles per hour.

b. Electr. The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in

positively and negatively charged, when placed in

positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. xlvii. 295 The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 82/2 The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by a discharge of its electricity. 1863-72 Warts Dict. Chem. II. 388 The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitute discharge may. be either continuous or sudden. 1894 Times 19 Apr. 13/6 Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

C. concr. That which is emitted or poured forth; esp. matter issuing from a wound or running

esp. matter issuing from a wound or running

Sore.

1727 P. Hardisway in Phil. Trans. (1727) VII. 216 (title)
A Purulent Discharge. 1804 Arrense Surg. Obs. 223.
I directed that this discharge should be pressed out. and a poultie applied. 1862 Marg. Goodman Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy 103 The discharge was so offensive as to nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.

d. The place where something is discharged; e.g. the mouth of a river (of Discussion 8 d).

e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. Dischange v. 8 d);

e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. DISCHARGE v. 8 d); an opening for discharging something.

1798 Pennant Hindoostan II. 110 The water contained in them frivers] is increased by dams made across their discharges.

1808 PIKE SOUTER Mississ. 111. App. 6 From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California.

1818 SCOTT F. M. Perth (ed. 1) xxix, On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river.

A. The ent of frequent from chilication liability.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

Discharge of a bankrupt: release from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankrupte; c1460 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. ix, Wich encrease, any subget desirith for his owne discharge off bat he beyrith to the sustenance off his prince. 153a Mone Confut. Tindale Wks, 518/a Of whiche commaundement in scripture we see no discharge. 1550 Abe, Herrike in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. it. App. vi. 11 Thus muche I have here said. for the dyscharge of my conscience. 1683 Brit. Spac. 155 After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quitted the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. 1705 Act 4 Anne c. 17 That a bankrupt trader. should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) III. 166 Neither will agy prescription de non decimando avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands. 1835 Penny Cycl. III. 401/ Bankrupt Law Sc., The bankrupt. may apply to the Court of Session for a discharge... A discharge. frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first deliverance

on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown. 1805 Times (Weekly Ed.) 558/2 [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as immaculate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely,

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; cx-

D. Exoneration from accusation or blame; cxculpation, acquittal, excuse.

1346 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, It is not sufficeent
to my discharge. a 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. More's Treat.

1'assion Wks. 1373/2 Wold that. have served theym for
theire dyscharge? 1656 Earl Monm. Adv. Fr. Parnass.

328 He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate
relations. a 1716 South (J.), Not condemning. which word
imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon
some precedent accusation. 1836 J. Gluebar Chr. Atonem.
i. (1852) ao His receiving a discharge from guilt.

c. Dismissal from service, employment, or office.
1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI. 139 b, He.. nothyag more
coveted and desired then libertie and discharge. 1500
GREENE Mourn. Garm. (1616) 36 The Seruingmen. brook
their discharge with patience. 1611 Bate Eccl. viii. 8
There is no discharge in that warre. 1755 Magens Inturances II. 111 If the Master. 1812 wive the Mate his Discharge.

1844 Regul. 8, Ord. Army 105 In the cases of Soldiers who
obtain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed
by the Public for their passage from abroad.

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c 1590 C'TESS PEMAROKE Ps. LXVI. vii, I cried to him, my
cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. 1671
MILTON Santson 1573 Death, who sets all free, Hath paid
his ransom now and full discharge. 1771 Mackenszie Man
Fecl. xi. (1803) 88 You will receive. a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge.

1871 MACKENZIE Man
Fecl. xi. (1803) 88 You will receive a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. from obligation;

1872 a document conveving release from obligation;

e. concr. Something that frees from obligation; esp. a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquit-

a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 54 § 5 The Kingis lettres under his pryve seale..shalbe sufficient discharge for the..payment thereof. 1533 Fitzherr. 32 b, Than must the tenaunt shewe a discharge by suffycient writying, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the saine. 1640-1 Kirkeudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 91 To call for a sight of the said discharges and tak coppies thairof. 1710 De For Crusoe 1. xix. (1840) 341, I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1792 Mrs. C. Smith Desmond III. 53 He [the steward] is very honest..and I have given him his discharges. 1866 Crusor Banking v. 107 An alteration made by the drawer.. without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor. Its considered a full discharge to the acceptor. 1895 Times (Weekly Ed.) 16 Aug. 652/2 Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the .. good conduct of the deceased.

5. The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

payment.

payment.

1611 SHARS. Cymb. v. iv. 173 Oh the charity of a penny Cord. you have no true Debitor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.

168 Pennsylv. Archives 1. 104 Help us w<sup>h</sup> some money ffor the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at.

1809 JEPERSON Writ. (1839) IV. 136 The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government.

1838 BRYCE Amer. Commun. II. xliii. 140 Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities.

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an ob-

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an obligation, duty, function, etc.).

1610 SHAKS, Temp. II. i. 254 An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come In yours and my discharge.

162a R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea, I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises.

1675 TRAHERNE Chr. Ethict XXX. 478 The discharge of our duty.

1839 SOUTHEN SIT T. More. I. iii, Such tribute. rendered, in discharge of grateful duty.

1845 STEPHEN Laws Eng. (1874) II. 627 The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen.

1831 Law Reforts 11 O. Bench Div. 596 note, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. † a. The act of sending away; dismissal. Obs.

1842 Law Reforts 11 O. Bench Div. 596 note, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. † a. The act of sending away; dismissal. Obs.

1842 Law Reforts II O. Bench Div. 596 note, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

b. Law. Dismissal or reversal of an order of a

court.

1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 430 Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan'. 1803 SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 150/1 The discharge of the order. ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

8. Arch. The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; concr. a contrivance for effecting this. (Cf. DISCHARGE v. 7.)

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 159 A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. 1803 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 222 Discharge, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak.

9. Dycing, etc. The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged.

b. concr. A composition or mixture used for this

b. concr. A composition or mixture used for this

b. concr. A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (Cf. Discharge v. 12.)

1836 Penny Cycl. VI. 155/1 Calico-printing, Discharges are of two kinds: the simple, and the compound or mordanted. Ibid. 155/2 Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground. but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. 1854 J. Scoffen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 422 Some varieties of calico-printing by the process of discharge. 1874 W. Crookes Pract. Handbk. Dyeing 317 By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10. attrib. and Comb.
1836 Penny Cycl. VI. 155/1 The goods..are..impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block

or cylinder. *Ibid.* 155/2 Mordanted goods. intended for the discharge process. 1864 Daily Tel. 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mach., Discharge-value, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath. 1891 R. KIPLING City Dreadf. Nt. 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States.

26 His statements tany with the disamble of the Mischargeable (dis<sub>1</sub>t [āˈɪdʒāb'l), a. rare. [f. Dischargeable v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see Dischargeable v. + ABLE.)

CHARGE v. 10 b).

CHARGE v. 10 D).

1781 T. JEFFERSON Lett. Writ. 1893 II. 514 And we will give you moreover 150 lbs. of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury.

Discharged (dis,t[a:1d3d), ppl. a. [f. as prec.] + -ED1.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation,

Discharged (dis,[1,2,103,0], ppl. a. [1, as prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc. Discharged Living, (in Ch. of Engl.) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the Liber Regis of K. Henry VIII as less than f.o. Cf. Discharge v. 2, quot. 1786.

1398 Taevis Barth. De P. R. MI. Introd. (Tollem. MS.). Fowles of praye, pat ben dischargid of weyste of flesche, and fleb most byze. 1483 Cath. Angl. 100 Discharged, exoneratus. 1631 Maytr. Barclay's Mirr. Mindes II. 36 Of such men. the labour.. is precious, as filling their discharged mindes with a new strength. 1795 DE Foe Crusoe (1840) I. xvi. 280 Laying down the discharged pieces. 1738 M.P.'s Let. on R. Navy 35 Dead and discharged Tickets.. nre paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1786 J. Bacon Liber Regis 1253 Livings discharged. 1836 [see Discharge st. 9]. 1840 R. Garnert in Proc. Philol. Soc. IV. 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one. 1859 Autobiog. Beggar Bey 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier. 1891 Kelly's P. O. Direct. Bucks 364/2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £ 306.

Discharger (dist faird 201). [f. DISCHARGE v. +FRI. Cf. F. deschargeur (13th c.)]

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

the verb).

1533 Elyor Cast. Helthe xii. (R.), Deth is the discharger of al griefes and myseries.

1585 Abp. Sanons Serm. (1841) 230 A sure discharger of his debts to the uttermost.

1646 Sta T'. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion; which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the discharger.

1875 Ure's Dict. Arts.

1. 288 The discharger.admits the liquor, the air, and the water.

1892 Labour Commission Gloss., Dischargers, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

waggons.
2. An instrument or appliance for discharging.
spec. a. An apparatus for producing a discharge of

electricity.

electricity.

1794 [see Discharge sb. 3 b]. 1832 Nat. Philos., Electr.

18. § 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty...an apparatus, called the Universal Discharger, was contrived by Mr. Henley. c 1865

J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. 1. 179/1 An instrument, called a discharger... which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire.

wire.

b. Dyeing. = Discharge sh. 9 b. mod. Dicts.

In mod. Dicts.

Discharging (dis<sub>1</sub>tʃāːɪdʒin), vbi. sb. [f. as prec. + ·1NG <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb Discharge in various senses. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. 29 Bycause of new charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc. 1538 Bury Wills (Camden) 135 In dyschargyng of my concyence. 1666 Pervs Diary 16 Oct., Orders... about discharging of ships. 1762 Goldsw. Cit. W. kxxiv. 7 6 Bequeathed... to the discharging his debts. 1832 Marshall (title) On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers. 1890 Pall Mall G. 24 Nov. 6/3 The proposals... by the large shipowers to undertake their own discharging.

Discharging. bbl. a. [f. as prec. + ·1NG 2]

Discharging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -1NG 2.]

shipowners to undertake their own discharging.

Discharging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That discharges: see the verb.

Discharging arch (Arch.): an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight; cf. Discharge 2.7 and sb. 8; similarly discharging strut, etc. Discharging rod (Electr.)

= Discharger 2.a.

- 1788 Langley's Builder's Compl. Assist. (ed. 4) 152 If.. there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts. - they will discharge the principal Rafters from the greatest Part of the whole Weight. 1797 Monthly Mag. 111. 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cook. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) p. viii, Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 J. SMITH Panorana Sc., & Art II. 137 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump. 1819 P. Nichotson Arch. Dict., Discharging Arches, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures. 1812 Pantologia s.v. Electrical Battery, Care should be taken not to touch the wires.. before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. xii. 135 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging bergs. 1858 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. Discharging piece, strut, etc., a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts. I. 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

Discharm (dis, ta'm), v. [ad. OF. descharmer, decharmer to free from enchantment (15th c. in Littré), f. des., Disc 4 + charmer to Charm.]

intr. and trans. To undo a charm; to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment, 1480 Caxton Ovid's Met. xiv. vii, The more she discharmed,

the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 CANTON Ovid's Met. XIV. VII, The more she discharmed,

the more we gate our forme humayne. 1634 Herwood Witches Lanc. v. Wks. 1874 IV. 255 So they are discharm'd. 18.. Lowell. To W. L. Garrison v, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown.

Dischase (dist[ē¹s], v. [f. DIS-7 b + CHASE 5b.1 3.] trans. To reduce from the legal status

and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land.

and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land.

1725-6 Act 12 Geo. f. c. 4 (Jod.) An act for dischasing and disfranchising the chase of Alrewas Hay.

† **Dischauce**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. deschaucer, -chaucier, -chalcier (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. déchausser:—L. discalceare, f. Dis-4+ calceare to shoe, calceus a shoe: cf. Discalceate, -calceare, or of hose. shoes, or of hose.

c 1400 Beryn 471 And perfor, love, dischauce yewe nat till

Dischayte, obs. erratic form of Deceit.

7a 1400 Morte Arth. 3790 Sekerly assembles thare one sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte

\*\*To put out of cheer; to distress, dishearten.

1897 TUBBERV. Trag. T. (1837) 99 An other thing there was, that most discheerde Her kinsfolkes then in place.

Dischest: see Dis-7.
Dischevel, etc., obs. form of Dishevel, etc.

† Dischisel, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Cuisel v.]

trans. To undo the chiselling of. Hence † Dischiselling (dischesiling) vbl. sb.

1652 J. HALL Height of Eloquence p. xxv, That was meerly a dischesiling of the general design.

Dischone, obs. Sc. form of DISJUNE sb. and v.

Dischort, obs. f. DISHORT Sc., injury, mischief.

Dischort, obs. f. Dishort Sc., injury, mischief. † Dischurch, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7 + Church sb.]

1. trans. To deprive (a church) of its character; to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch. 1629 Be. Hall Reconciler ii This heresie...makes Rome justly odious and execrable... but cannot utterly dischurch it. a 1656 — Rem. Wes. (1660) 408 These are enough to deforme any Church, not enough to dischurch it. 1656 S. Winter Serm. 37 That Church shall never be dischurched.

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church. 1651 C. Cartwaight Cert. Relig. 1. 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dischurch them.

Hence Dischurching volt. sb. and ppl. a. 1680 Allen Peace & Unity 51 They were not under the dischurching cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 J. St. N. Widow's Mite 11 The Apostacy.. for which the Judgment of Dischurching came upon them.

† Disci'de, v. Obs. [ad. L. discūd-ĕre (rare) to cut in pieces, f. Dis- I + cædere to cut.] Irans.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away.

10 cm asuncer or in pieces; to cut on or away. lit. and fig.

1494 FABYAN Chron. vii. 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discided. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. iv. i. 27 Her lying tongue was in two parts divided. And as her tongue so was her hart discided. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 16/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and lagges. 16/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and lagges. 16/1 Discide from the roote the little eares and lagges. 16/1 Discide from the control of the little eares and lagges. 16/1 Discide check forms of Lyange 10 discide that Knot. Discide, obs. form of DECIDE.

Disciferous (disiferos), a. Bot. [f. L. disc-us, disci-, DISK + -FEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Disciforal (disifforial), a. Bot. [f. L. discus, fig. 1]

disci- DISK + -florus flowering, flowered + -AL: cf. floral.] Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: spec. applied to a series of orders of poly-

Ovary: spec. applied to a series of orders of polypetalous exogens (Discifloræ in Eng. Bot., ed. 3, 1863) having this character, including Rutaceæ, etc. 1873 Hoorer in Le Maout & Decalsne's Syst. Bot. (App.) 988 Series II. Discifloral—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—Disk usually conspicuous, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or confluent with the base of the ovary.

Disciform (di'sit@im), a. [f. L. discus (see prec.) + -FORM.] Having the form of a disk; disk-shaped, discoidal.

1830 Linolev Nat. Syst. Bot. 134 Stamens. inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform. 1874 Cooke Fungi 167 The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform. 1875 BLAKE Zool. 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded.

Discigerous (disi'dzeros), a. Bot. [f. as prec.

Discigerous (disidzeros), a. Bot. [f. as prec. +-GEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1872 NICHOLSON Palzont. 489 POTOUS, discigerous, or pseudo-scalariform tissue. 1877 LE CONTE Elem. Geol. v.

347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

Discinct, a. rare. [ad. L. discinctus, pa. pple. of discingère to ungird.] Ungirt (lit. & fig.).

1647 Taker Comm. Luke xii. 35 A loose, discinct, and diffuent mind is unfit to serve God. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Discinct, ungirded, dissolute, negligent. 1846 LANDON IVks. (1868) 1. 85/2 In the country I walk and wander about disscinct.

discinct.

So † **Discincture**, ungirding (obs.).

1510 Guillim Heraldry (1660) u. vi. 67 The depriving of the Belt..tearmed, the discincture or ungirding.

† **Discind**, v. Obs. \* ad. L. discind-ère to tear or cleave asunder, divide, f. di- Di-1 + scindère to tear and 1 trans. To tear conden along a sever tear, rend.] trans. To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide, separate.

1640 REYNOLDS Passions xxxii. 393 Neither can any Seed be discinded or issue out from the soule. 1650 Howell Lett. II. Iutrod. Poem 2, Credentiall letters...golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discinded by the Main. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers.

discind them betwixt our fingers.

Discipher, obs. form of DECIPHER v.

Disciple (dissip'l), sb. Forms: 1-4 discipul, 2-3 diciple, 3-4 deciple, -cipil, -cyple, desciple, -pil, 4 desiple, dissiple, dissiple, -pil, 4-6 discipil(1, 5 dycyple, dysciple, -cyple, -cypull, dyssyple, -sypull, 6 discyple, 3- disciple. [In OE. discipul, ad. L. discipul-us learner, pupil, f. discère to learn. In early ME. di-, deciple, a. OF. deciple, semi-popular ad. L. discipul-us. Both in OF. and ME., deciple was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as disciple; ME. had occasional variants in -il, -yl, -ul.] variants in -il, -yl, -ul.]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the 1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar. It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for scholar or pupil, as discipulus was in Latin; but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them. Hence the sense-development in Eng. is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

Rare in O.E. the word in Ags. Gospels being learning-cnilt, in Lindisf. Go. usually deign.

cogo Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 57 Summ monn. de discipul was das balendes. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 101 Ureloverd stod among his diciples. a 1225 Ancr. R. 106 He biheold hu his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him. c1380 Sir Ferund. 5,733 Subple sente be holy gost To ys decyples he louede most. 1382 Wyclif Yohn xix. 38 Ioseph of Armathi .. was a disciple of lhesu, forsothe princy, for the drede of lewis. 1538 Starker England 1. ii. 40 Al Chrystys dyscypullys and apostyllys were sympul and pore. 1611 Bible Lube x. (keading), Christ sendeth out, at once, seuenty disciples to worke miracles. 1667 Milton P. L. XII. 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him. 1850 Robertson Serm. 1. xvii. 242 One disciple who had dipped in the same dish. deceived and betrayed him.

b. Alsoapplied in the N. T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, absol. a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

2.1380 Wyclip De Dol. Eccl. ii. Sel. Wks. III. 433 Crist seib bat noo man may be his discipul but 3if he renunce alle siche þingis. 1383 — Acts xi. 26 The disciplis weren namyd first at Antioche cristen men. 1536-34 Tinoale Acts xx. 7 The disciples came to geder for to breake breed. 1607 Hieron Wks. 1. 384 If a true disciple, a true Christian; if but a formall disciple, surely but a hollow Christian. 1853 Robertson Serm. II. xix. 244 To the true disciple a miracle only manifests the Power and Love which are silently at work everywhere. 1850 J. Hunter Devot. Services, Dedic. Serv., You are gathered here. to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

C. A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master.

or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

(This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)
(Rare in OE.; see a.)

200 Bada's Hist. v. ix. (1891) 410 An data brodia, se was in on Breotene Bosles discipul and begn. a 1300 Cursor M. 21799 (Cott.) Lucas was.. disciple o paule at foluand fer. 1382 Woclif sta. viii. 16 Marke the lawe in my disciples.

Matt. xxii. 16 Thanne Pharisees.. senden to bym her disciples, with Erodyanys. — Luke vii. 19 And John clepide to gidere tweyne of his disciples, and sente to Ihesu. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) And grete well Chaucer, whan ye mete, As my disciple and my poete. 1756 Nucent Gr. Tour France IV. 90 The cieling.. is painted in fresco, by Francesco Romanelli, a disciple of Peter of Cortona. 1838 Thiraumal. Greece 11. 137 His fellow-citizen, friend, and disciple, the courageous and unfortunate Zeno.

d. generally. A scholar or pupil. (Now arch., rhet., affected, or jocular, or with conscious reference to c.)

ence to c.)

ence to c.)

1489 CANTON Fayles of A. 1. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple or scoler. 1563-7 BUCHANAN Reform. St. Audros Wks. (1892) 11 Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to diug thair disciples. 1758 Joann Life Erasmus I. 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my disciple, gives me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns. Mod. I am afraid you may not find him a very apt disciple.

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An exten-

the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of 1 c, or fig. from 1 a.]

at300 Cursor M. 16636 (Cott.) Pai spitted on his luueli face, paa disciplis of hell. 1375 Barbour Bruce iv. 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fals tratour. 1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. iv. viii. (1611) 139 To become disciples vnto the most hatefull sort that liue. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iii. 112 This man, whose honesty the Diuell And his Disciples onely enuy at. 1711 Adoison Spect. No. 1637 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1849 JAMES Woodman xxx, All who are disciples of St. Hubert, prepare your horses. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv., 75 M. Pierre Lafitte and his English disciples. 1893 Chr. World 16 Nov. 885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a disciple.

3. pl. The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the

a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of I b.]

1858-60 GARDNER Faiths World I. 718/1 The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales. and the census of 1851 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ. 1867 Even. Standard 19 Nov., A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples'. They profess a religion most primitive and simple. 1881 W. M. THAYER Log. Cab. to White Ho. ii, Abram Garfield. In nited with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

4. Comb.

1641 MILTON Reform. 11. Wks. (1847) 17 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence.

1843 BENTIAM Not Paul 392 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

Disciple, v. Now rare or arch. [f. prec. sb.; in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf.

employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

Disciple, v. Now rare or arch. [f. prec. sb.; in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. disciple, as stressed by Spenser.]

† 1. trans. To teach, train, educate. Obs.

1506 Spenser F. Q. iv. Introd. i, Fraile youth is oft to follie led.. That better were in vertues discipled. 1601 Snaks. All's Well. i. i. 28 He did looke farre Into the service of the time, and was Discipled of the brauest. 1662 Hereringth.

Wks. (1716) I. 303 Every hypocrite can afford to disciple himself thereunto. 1681 W. Nicholson Exp. Catech. 183

To disciple, or enter into a School to be taught.

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now rare or arch.

1647 Saltmarsh Sparkl, Glory (1847) 26, I Disciple those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration. 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 29 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Discipled also. a 1711 Ken Hymns Evang. Poet.Wks. 1721

I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Disciple all Mankind. 1862 Nealts Hymns East. Ch., 36 That every race heneath the skies They should disciple and baptize.

† 3. To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish. Obs.

1493, 1563, etc. [see DISPLE]. 1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 3 Let us so disciple our selves that each one may throughly know himselfe. 1622 Drayton Poly-old. xxiv. (1748) 336

Alban. who, strongly discipled in Christian patience, learnthis tortures to appease. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. Ixix. 289 He was discipled with rods three times.

Hence Discipling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1617 Hieron Wks. 11. 482. I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks: the first I may call for this once discipling Disciples; that is, such as haue a calling to call others vnto Christ; plainely, Ministers. a 1638 Mede Disc. Rev. iii. 19 Wks. (1672) 1. 265 Such a correction as .. we use to call a discipling. a punishment of discipline. 1697 Collere Ess. Mor. Subj. 1. (1709) 161 None but Mr. Hobs, and some few of his Discipling. 1713 Beveni

-HOOD. OE, had discipulliád.] The condition or state of a disciple; = next.

[c 900 Bxtd's Hist. 1v. xxviii. [xxvii]. (1891) 362 Disses discipulhada Cnobyrht was eadmodlice underbeoded.]

a1400 Gloss. in Rel. Ant. 1. 6 Discipulatus, a discipylhod. c1449 Peccok Rept. 295 Enydence that Crist here clepid this 30ng man into Apostilhode or vnto Disciplehode. 1697 State of Philindelph. Soc. 7 Great and glorions Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehood of Jesus Christ.

Discipleship. [f. Disciples sb. + -ship.] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER 6th Serm. Edw. Vl., (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd

master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER 6th Serm. Edv. VI, (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allive them to hys discipleshippe, but also for our commoditye. 1607 HIERON Wks. I. 334 Such as is a mans disciple-ship, such is his christianity. 1710 NORRIS Chr. Prud. viii. 355 Wisdom. invites us to come into her Discipleship. 1832 CARLYLE in Fraser's Mag. V. 383 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship. had passed atterly away. 1889 Swinaures Study B. Jonson 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

† Discipless. Obs. [f. Disciple sb. + -ESS.] A female disciple.

1382 Wyclif Acts ix. 36 In Toppe was sum disciplisse. bi

A female disciple.

1384 WYCLIF Acts ix. 36 In Ioppe was sum disciplisse, bi name Tabyta. c1410 Love Bonavent, Mirr. xliv. (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne be trewe louede dyscyplesse. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Lnke viii. 88 b, Joanna ye wife of Chusa.. became a disciplesse vnto Christ. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. v11. xxxl. (1632) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplesse of the said Lady.

Disciplinable (dissiplinabl), a. [ad. L. disciplinābil-is to be learnt by teaching, f. disciplināre to instruct: see Discipline v. and -BLE. Cf. Ediziplinable. 15th c in Hatz.-Darm.]

F. disciplinable, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed; docile.

1542 UDALL Erasm. Apoph. 196b, Of Elephantes, how disciplinable and of how greate prudence, docilitee and ... capacitee and aptitude thei are.

1559 Aap. Parrer Corr. 63 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know 1 am disciplinable.

1639 MARCOMBES in Lismore Papers Ser. II. (1888) IV. 101 Vour hopefull sons ... are very noble, vertuous, discret and disciplinable.

1840 MILL Diss. 4 Diss. (1859) II. 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind.

1850 Perple Bar Mag. Nov. 406 Lads. .. who were disciplinable to take a special line.

12. Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary.

1644 Digar Nat. Bodies II. ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature.

1677 HALR Prim. Orig. Mam. 311 Animals. .. are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

3. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.

1870 Anderson Missions Amer. Bd. II. xix. 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all disciplinable offences.

Hence Disciplinableness, the quality of being

DISCIPLINE: see -AL.]

+1. = DISCIPLINABLE I. Obs.

† 1. = DI8CIPLINARLE I. Obs.
a 1638 PRESTON New Cont. (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have.
2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline. 1853 E. J. Shefherd disciplinal views. 1855 Brimber 1855 (Tempson) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim. 1863 M. Pattison Serm. (1885) 88 The.. struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal. 1881 Fiven Lect. Teaching iv. 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday. Ibid. ix. 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal.

Disciplinant. [a. Sp. disciplinantes (pl.), or

Disciplinant. [a. Sp. disciplinantes (pl.), or It. disciplinanti (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselues' (Florio 1598), sbst. use of pr. pple. of med.L. disciplinare to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange).]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline; spec, a member of a religious order in Spain, who

spec. a member of a religions order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of discipline.

1620 Shelton Quix. 19. xxv. 11. 277 Presently he spy'd, descending from a certain Height, several Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants. 1718 Mottev Quix. (1733) 11. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers. 1766 Smoller Trav. 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUFFIELD Don Quix. 111. kxi. 696, 1 have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

Disciplinarian (dissipline-rian). a. and sb.

Disciplinarian (dissipline rian), a. and sb.

Disciplinarian (disipline riàn), a. and sb. [f. as Disciplinarian (disipline riàn), a. and sb. [f. as Disciplinarian (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

1503 ABP. BANCROFT SURV. Discipline iii. 56 Those Disciplinarian practises. bid. xix. 215 The Papistes... and our disciplinarian men. 1508 Conspir. Pretended Ref. 98 Doe not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helpes of good Artes? 1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian Sect). 1889 A. H. Dansdale Hist. Presbyter. Eng. 11. iv. 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct.

2. Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary. 1640 Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig. 18 Dec. vi. 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme. 1678 Owen Mind of God viii. 215 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian. 1751 Joinson Rambler No. 141 ? 5 My tutor. after a few months hegan to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iv. 89 The self-made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon. B. sb.

1. Ch. Hist. A name applied to the Puritans of

1. Ch. Hist. A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the

the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Genevan or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 b. 1585-7 T. Rogers 39 Art. (1607) 331 The erroneous and evil minds. Of the late schismatics, namely. The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves. 1639 Sanderson Serm. II. 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists, anabaptists, disciplinarians. 1673 R. Leigh Transf. Reh. 98 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Soutch Disciplinarians. 1886 J. H. Blunt Dict. Sects 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury.

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

1639 Fuller Holy War IV. xii. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vitious manners.

1705 Herrich Collect. 7 Dec., He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian.

1742 Fielding J. Andrews III. v, Because one man scourges twenty or thirty boys more in a morning than another, is he therefore a better disciplinarian?

1834 Alison Hist. Europe (1854) IV. xxii. 20 A severe. disciplinarian. he yet secured the affections of .. his. men.

1838 B. M. Croker Profer Pride I. ii. 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 Wesley Princ. Methodist 32 Nor did the strictes.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 Wesley Princ, Methodist 32 Nor did the strictest
Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers
wherever I came. 1859 Mill Liberty i. 29 A despotism of
society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian
among the ancient philosophers.

Hence Disciplinarianism, the principles and

practice of a disciplinarian.

1872 Syd. Mostyn Perplexity II. iii. 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

Dirsciplinarily, adv. rare. [f. next + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In the way of discipline.

1706 A. Shields Inquiry Ch. Communion (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemick backleiding.

Disciplinary (di siplinări), a. (sb.). [ad. med. Auscipinary (dissipinari), a. (sn.). [ad. ined. disciplinari-us, f. disciplina Discipline: see -ARY 1. Cf. It. disciplinario (1598 Florio) and F. disciplinaire (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. † b. spec.

in 16-17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN a. 1.
1593 ABR. BANGROFT Surv. Discipline xviii. 198 Of the

disagreement about the new disciplinarie Deacons. Ibid. xix. 226 Amongest the Disciplinary brotherhoode. 1640 R. Ballille Canterb. Self-Convict. 89 This to him ... is doctrinall Puritanisme, much worse than disciplinary. 1647. EDWARDS Reasons agest. Independ. Ep. Ded. 2 The chiefe question is about the .. discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be tearmed the Disciplinary Controversie. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. 1. v. (1853) I. 75 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest realots for them. 1719 J. T. Phillipper 13 Confer. 349 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of disciplinare.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules. 1598 Flora, Disciplinario, disciplinarie, pertaining to discipline or correction. a 1612 Donne Brahararo (1644) 27 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinary taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1825 COLERIOGE Aids Ref. (1848) I. 303 That watchful and disciplinary love and loving-kindness, which. Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 Sat. Rev. 2 Sept. 208/2 The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism. 1866 Law Times' Rep. L111. 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenancy.

b. Of a person: Given to enforcing discipline.

a 1601 BACON Lett. to Earl of Essex (T.), It may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary.

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training.

1644 MILTON Educ. Wks. 1738 I. 130 The Studies wherin our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1864 BOWEN Logic ii. 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts. 1869 J. MARTINEAU Ess. II. 27 An excellent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character.

† 4. Acquired by learning. Obs. rare.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Phil. iii. 10 A naturall man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear-say, as a blinde man hatb of colours, not an intuitive. 1658 BAXTER Saving Faith vi. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. Ibid. 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary...and the other is Intuitive.

† B. 5b. = DISCIPLINARIAN 5b. 1. Obs. rare.

+ B. sb. = DISCIPLINABIAN sb. 1. Obs. rare.

† B. 50. = DISCIPLINABIAN 50. 1. Obs. Tare.

1885-7 ROGERS 39 Art. (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our
time be the .. Disciplinaries (usually termed Puritans).

† **Disciplinate**, v. Obs. [f. L. disciplinatppl. stem of disciplinare to DISCIPLINE.] trans.
To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline.

To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline. Hence Disciplinated ppl. a., ating vbl. sb. a 1886 Sidney Wanstaal Play Arcadia, etc. (1613) 571 A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the inuentall frie. a 1624 Br. M. Smrn Serm. (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and disciplinate them. 1633 Ames Agst. Cerem. 11, 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted. 1647 Ward Simple Cob. 43, I have.. seen. such Epidemicall and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches.

† Disciplination. Obs. rare—1. [ad. med.]

† Disciplina tion. Obs. rare-1. L. disciplination-em, n. of action from disciplinare;

see prec.] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F. Kirkman Unlucky Citizen 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination.

Disciplinative, a. rare. [f. L. ppl. stem disciplinati-: see -ATIVE.] = next.

179a T. TAYLOR Comm. Proclus 1. 82 Disciplinative science.
1855 SMEDLEY Occult Sciences 8 The good they contain is not disciplinative but mystic.

Disciplinatory (di'siplinē':tŏri, -pləi'nătəri), a. [ad. med. L. disciplinātōri-us Du Cange): see prec. and -0RY.] Tending to promote discipline. 1851 I. Tavtor Westey (1852) 255 His abhorrence of laxities. led him to adopt a complicated disciplinatory system. 1853 Lynch Self-Improv. iii. 62 There are. Elementary and Disciplinatory books. 1865 Spectator 28 Jan. 102 2 Education is not merely disciplinatory nor useful, but should combine both objects.

Discipline (di'siplin), sb. Also 4 dici., 4-6 disci., discy., 4-7 dissi., dyssy., dyssi., 5 dyscy., -pline, -plyne. [a. F. disripline (OF also dece., dese., dese., 11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. disciplina instruction of disciples, tuition, for discipulina, f. discipulus pupil, Disciple.

ad. L. disciplina instruction of disciples, tuition, for discipulina, f. discipulus pupil, DISCIPLE.

Etymologically, discipline, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to doctrine, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, doctrine is more concerned with abstract theory, and discipline with practice or exercise.]

†1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching, leaving, advection schooling. Obs.

+1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. Obs.

138a Wyclif Prov. iii. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 teching] befor God and men. 21510 Baselaw Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570 F vj. 1f thou have in greke had all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth thee to seeke. 1548 Hall Chron. Edw. IV. 223 b, He firste holpe his awne young scholers, to attein to discipline, and for them he founded a solempne schoole at Eton. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 11. iii. 31 Heaueu blesse thee from a Tutor, and Discipline come not neere thee! 1615 Stow's Annals (1631) 307/2 Apt to all offices of worthinesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

b. A particular course of instruction to dis-

b. A particular course of instruction to dis-

ciples. Discipline of the Secret (a translation of modern L. disci-plina arcāni, used by Tentrel and Schelstrate 1683-5): a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure beld to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated. 1620-55 I. Jones Stone-lieng (1725) 9 They communicated

nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order. their Discipline might not be divulged. 1833 Rock Hierurgia 11. 1 § 3 note, The Discipline of the Secret. 1885 Catholic Dict. 266 Discipline of the Secret. . a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of . religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. arch.

1386 Chaucer Can, Yeon. Prol. & T. 700 Assaye in myn absence This disciplyne and this crafty science. 150-20 Dunbar Poems lxv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience. Off enerie study, lair, or discipline. 1549 Coverable, etc. Erasm. Par. Eph. II. 2 Being singularely learned in himayne disciplines, ye hane excelled other sortes of men ener vnto this day. 1597 Moriev Introd. Mis. 184 Yet tearmeth he musick a perfect knowledge of al sciences and disciplines. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be .. principally four. 1 Theologie. 2 Jurisprudence. 3 Medicine. 4 Philosophy. 1688 Boyle Eng. Notion Nat. 375 Acquainted with Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostaticks, and Mechanicks. 1741 Middleton Cicero I. vi. 454 Skill'd in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events. 1844 Emerson Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1864 Burton Scot Abr. II. 1, 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris. 1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal. 1 The department of Science which has organic mature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology. The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the

of scholars of subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used fig. of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc. 1434 Misyn Mending of Life 112 Qwhat is disciplyne but settyng of maners or correctynge?. be disciplyne we ar taght rightwysnes, & of ill correctyd. 1607 Bacon Ess., Marriage & Single L. (Arb.) 268 Certainely wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 11. 323 The pamper'd Colt will Discipline disdain. 1713 Stelle Englishman No. 7. 46 Clowns under the Discipline of the Dancing-Master. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 I. 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 Middleton Cicero I. v1. 467 Caelius. was a young Gentleman. trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 MacAulav Hist. Eng. II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhansted in vain. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art. 1. (1868) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1863 Sir B. Brodde Psychol. Ing., II. v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination. 1892 Westcott Gospel of Life 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. spec. Training in the practice of arms and

b. spec. Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf.

sense 2.)

sense 2.)

1489 Caxton Fayles of A. 1. 1. 3 Rules, techyngs and dyscyplyne of armes. 1555 Eden Decades 21 A man not ignorant in the disciplyne of warre. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. 1x. Xivi. (1672) 216 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war. 1659 B. Harris Parrival's Iron Age 41 School of war. where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 R. H. Lee in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) I. 52 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slanghter of their enemies. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minntest articles of discipline, which bestowed such uninterrupted success on his arms.

arms.

† C. A course of training. Obs.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. III. (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up. 1664 EVELYN Kalmfort. (1729) 183 By such an Occonomy and Discipline, as our Industrious Gardiner may himself be continually improving. 1683 Brit. Spec. 40 To those... who...underwent the Severities of a long and tedions Discipline.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training: a trained condition.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 Fisher Fin. Serm. C'tess. Richmond Wks. (1876) 290
The comparyson of them two may be made... In nohleness of Persone, in discyplyne of theyr bodyes. 1551 T. Wilson Logike (1880) 15b, The pollitical lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611
BIBLE Transil. Pref. 1 Seeking to reduce their Countreymen to good order and discipline. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended iv. 312 He.. reduced the irregular and undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline and order. 1738 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. 111. liii. 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study. 1827 Pollok Course T. Iv., Sound-beaded men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind.

5. The order maintained and observed among

5. The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or com-mand, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a

mand, such as soldiers, sallors, the immates of a religious house, a prison, etc. [c 1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xxv, Fervent & devoute brebren & wel manered & under discipline.] 1667 Pervs Diary 1 Apr. (Wheatley, 1895, V1. 249) [Sir] W. Coventry is wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this', says be, 'and no discipline shall ever be expected.' 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 11. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline disclaim. 1813 Wellthottow in Gurw. Desp. X. 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little

of it in the army. 1827-38 HARE Guesses Ser. II. (1873) 494 Discipline.. should exercise its influence without appearing to do so. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xiii, If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families.. was infinitely harsher. 1889 Times 9 Mar. 16/1, I recently heard a learned limb of the law.. confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

1 A system or method for the maintenance of

b. A system or method for the maintenance of

D. A system of method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republick, observing a most exact discipline. 1746 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 47 The immates.. were submitted to an almost monastic discipline

cipline.

6. Eccles. The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members; the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the

whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 Bk. Comm. Prayer, Commination, In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 T. Nostron Calvin's Inst. (1578) IV. xii. 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that private monitions should have place. 1574 Ir. Marlorat's Apocalips 18 Our meeting your that day rather than you any other, is onely for orders sake, and for a certeine discipline in the Churche. 1621 First Book of Discipline (1721) IX. 1. 568

The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in reproving and correcting of the Faults which the Civill Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish. 1828-60 Gardoner Faiths Worth I. 479/1 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected.

D. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated. spec., in Eng. Ch. Hist., The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (thence styled Disciplinarian).

terian party (thence styled Disciplinarians) in the 16th and 17th c.

Books of Discipline: the name of two documents, adopted in 1561 and 1581 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and

n 1501 and 1581 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1574 [W. Travers (title) Ecclesiastice Discipline et Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ ab illa aberrationis..explicatio.] — T. Cartwatert (transl. of prec.] (title) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline owt of the Word off God, and of the declining of the Churche of England from the same. 1588 W. Travers (title) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordayned of God to be nsed in his Church, agaynst a reply of Maister Bridges. 1593 Abb. Banckoft (title) A Survay of the Pretended Holy Discipline. Ibid. v. 70(keading) The pretended Antiquitie of the Consistorian Discipline. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church...to join...for the furtherance of that which ye term the Lord's Discipline. Ibid. 127 Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. Ibid. 138 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline, seemeth more commendable than that which he taught for the countenancing of it when established. 1610 B. Jonson Alch. III. i, This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the heanteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome. 1642 Chas. 1, Rop. Protestations 4 New doctrines and disciplines of Divorce restored.. from the Bondage of Canon Law. 1676 W. Hubbard Happiness of People 35 Wee in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independant, or Congregational Churches. 179a Burke Let. to Sir II. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 547 Three religions .. each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independant, or Congregational Churches. 179a Burke Let. to Sir III. Langrishe Wks. 1842 II. 5 to establishe a more perdyte discipli

by way of correction and training; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient. (In its monastic use, the earliest English

sense.)

a 1225 Ancr. R. 138 Anh ancre schal.. temien ful wel hire fleschs.. mid heuie swinke, mid herde disciplines. 1340 Ayenb. 236 Hit be-houeb bet uless beate and wesse be dissiplines and he hardnesses. 1382 Wyclip Prop. iii. 11 The discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou awey. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 22 Alle that were there wyth grete contricion of herte toke discyplynys of roddys. 1509 Fisher

Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 293 The blessyd Martha is praysed in chastysynge her Body by crysten dyscyplyne. 1620 Shelton Quix. 19. xxv. 11. 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country. 1626 J. Sergeant Hist. Monast. Convent. 34 If any be found unchast, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. e1790 WILLOR Voy. 36 With a rope's-end. he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving. 1821 Sporting Mag. XXXVII. 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing. 1828 Bernard Fr. Worldto Cloister v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. transf. Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used

chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

1622 PEACHAM Compt. Gent. 120 By Chastity standeth Pennance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love. 1630 Whosworth Pilgr. iii. 20 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some stucke with wyery prickes, they did..raze his skinne. 1707 J. Stevens Quevedo's Com. Wiss. (1709) R ij. The Whipsters. laid aside their Disciplines. 1835 Scott Talism. v, On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential sconrge. 1848 J. H. Newman Loss & Gain III. x. 376 In the cell.. hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails.

+8. Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. Obs. rare.

medical regimen. Obs. rare.

medical regimen. *Obs. rare.*1754 Mrs. E. Monradu in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated.
9. attrib. as in discipline-master, a master in a

school employed not to teach, but to keep order

among the pupils.

1892 Pall Mall G. 2 Nov. 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares', 1895 Daily News 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master..at..the Police Orphanage.

Discipline, v. [a. F. discipliner (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. disciplinare, f. L. disci-

plina Discipline sb.]

1. trans. To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination;

to bring under control.

to bring under control.

1382 [see Disciplined below]. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Possie 1. xii. (Arb.) 44 With vs Christians, who be disciplined, and do acknowledge but one God. 1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett. 11. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debanches of all kindes. 1641 Hinde J. Bruen Ep. to Rdr., I would send such to be disciplined by Erasmus. 1655 Blackmore Pr. Arth. 1. 597, I form'd and disciplin'd their untaught Hate. 1711 Aodison Spect. No. 160 ? 4 Great natural Genius's that were never disciplined and broken by Rules of Art. 1705 Southey Yoan of Art ix. 145 Heaven by sorrow disciplines The froward heart. 1871 R. W. Dalz Ten Commandm. viii. 266 The whole organisation of the world is intended to discipline our moral nature. 1888 Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Men II. x. 242 He had been disciplined in the school of adversity. b. spec. To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

action in obedience to command; to drill.

action in obedience to command; to drill.

1508 Barret Theor. Warres 1. i. 7 Warres well conducted and disciplined. 1606 Shars, 7r. & Cr. 1t. iii. 255 He that disciplined thy armes to fight, 1601 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857)

11. 629 Orders were come from England. to discipline the militia. 1792 Aneed. W. Pitt I. v. 138 A farmer. may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers. 1861 Even. Star 4 Oct., The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a

view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life? (Webster).

1828 in Webster, [1870 cf. Disciplinable 3.] 18. H.W.

Beecher Plymonth Pulpit Ser. vi. II. 134 (Funk & Wagn.)

He whose orthodoxy inspires bitterness should be disciplined.

2. To inflict penitential discipline upon; to scourge or flog by way of penance or mortification of the

flesh: bence, by extension, to chastise, thrash,

punish.

c1300 Beket 2384 Of Ech Monek of the hons: he let him discipline, With a 3urd. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 37 Y made a signe to hym, to discypline me in lyke wyse ageyne as he dyd afore. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 432 bls He chastysed his body by abstynence of mete & drynke &.. dyscyplyned it., with chaynes of yron right ofte wyth his owne handes. 1607 Shaks. Cor. 11. i. 139 Ha's he disciplin'd Auffidins soundly I 7647 N. BACON Disc. Govl. Eng., I. kix. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. 1740 Gray Let. Poems (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures...are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. 1786 tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 103 Having well disciplined their asses with nettles behind. 1865 T. F. Knox tr. Lift of Henry Suso 65 He used to...go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself.

+ b. intr. (for refl.) To chastise oneself. Obs. a 1300 E. E. P. (1862) 154 Wijs seint benetis scurge lome 3e disciplineb.

+ 3. trans. To deal with or treat of in an orderly manner, Obs. rare.

namet. Cos. rate. 1868 Eyestevs Fr. Gard. (1675) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulses are disciplined in the two former treatises. Hence Disciplined ppl. a.; Disciplining vbl.

sh. and ppl. a. 138 Worls Yas. iii. 13 Who is wijse, and disciplined [1388 taux] among 301? c 1400 Test. Love (R.) After a good disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right well doctrine of

their schole. 1641 MILTON Ch. Covt. i. (1851) 99 They are left to their own disciplining at home. 1645 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 191 Amongst other things, they shew St. Catharine's disciplining cell. 1668 Pervs Diarry 20 Dec., How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa IL xxvi. 161 Her penances, and disciplinings were numerons. 1781 Gibbon Dect. 4 F. 111. 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army. 1863 II. Spencera First Princ. II. 18 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence.

Discipliner. [f. Disciplines 50, vv. + -ER!]

Discipliner. [f. Disciplines or subjects to discipline; an adherent of a system of discipline.

1611 Speen Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xv. (1632) 784 The King incensed against these discontented discipliners.

1644 MILTON Areop. (Arb.) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner.

1656 Duchess or Newcastle Life (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial discipliners.

1731 Mes. Pendarves in Mrs. Delanyis Life & Corr. 312 The gont or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe discipliners. 1895 19th Cent. Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching.

Disciplinize, v. Obs. rare. [f. Discipline; specunder the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline; specunder the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline; 1659 Gaunen Tears of Ch. 609 These were to do the Jonney-work of Presbytery. undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethern.

+ Disciplingation. = Discipling; see Disciple v.

Hethren.

+ Disciplization. = Discipling: see Disciple v.

+ 165-83 Everyn Hist. Relig. (1850) II. 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplization.

ableness and wenkness of the former disciplization.

Discipular (disi più lai), a. [f. L. discipul-us Discipul + AR 1.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 Sat. Rev. 13 Aug. 198/1 Mr. Mansel's... discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy. 1862 F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 181 By Sankara and by all his discipular successors. 1873 Morley Rousseau II. xi, 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor.

Discipulate. rare. [f. as prec. + ATE 1.]
The state of a disciple; discipleship, pupilage.

1842 Tail's Mag. 1X. 681 During the period of his discipulate.

Disci-pulize, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -17E.]

trans. = Discipling, v. rare. [1. as prec. + -11E.]
trans. = Disciple v. 2.
1863 Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit. (ed. 3) 1. 293/2 When we come
to ask, what is implied in discipleship? in what relation
does baptism stand to the discipling of nations?

Discission (disi'fan). Also 7 discittion,
discision. [ad. L. discission-em, n. of action f.
discindere to cleave, cut asunder: see Discind.
But the 17th c. spelling discission appears to come
from L. disc and content. cidere to cut. pol. stem from L. dis- and cædere, -cidere to cut, ppl. stem
-cis-: see Discide, and cf. excision, incision.] A
cleaving, rending, or culting asunder; now only in
Surg.: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see

Surg.: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see Decision 4.

1647 H. More Song of Soul 11. iii. 111. xlviii, So gentle Venus... Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift discission.

1661 G. Rust Origen in Phanix I. 37 As painful as the violent discision of very Life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces.

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xvii. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour discission with an oblique Hand.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Discission, a cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

Discition, obs. form of Decision.

1633 Prenne Histrio-Mastix 11. iv. 92 (R.) Declining their owne particular discitions to avoid all partiality.

Disclaim (diskleim), v. [a. AF. des. dis-

Disclaim (disklēt'm), v. [a. AF. des-, disclamer (accented stem desclaime), f. des-, Dis-4+clamer to CLAIM; in med.(Anglo)L. disclāmāre.]

1. intr. Law. To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer.

Const. + in the thing disclaimed, + out of or from

the claim of the other party.

Originally said in reference to the rennnciation of the claim of fendal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of fendal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

[1308 Year-books Edw. I an. 30-31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le, lenaunt portat sun bref' de homagio recipiendo' seriex vus rescuz a desclamer en sun homage. 1304 Ibid. 119 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le tenaunt poet desclamer. 1409 Act 9 Hen. IV. C. 4 Ordines est et establies que nul home larron n'antre felon en Gales ouvertement conus ne soit soeffert par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fust faict et qe tielx manere de disclaime soit de tont oustes. [Pullon's transt.] It is ordained and stablished, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclaime out of the Seigniorie where the felony was done, and that such maner of disclaiming be vtterly put out.] [a 1481 Littleton Tenures (cd. Houard) 145 Si Iseignior que est vonche ne avoit resceivé pas homage del tenant ne d'ascun de ses anneesters, le seignior (s'il voit) poit disclamer en le seigniory, et issint ouste le tenant de son garranty.] 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 32 a, The lorde... may disclaime in the lordship, and so put his tenaunte of his warranty. 1597 SEENE De Verb. Sign. (s.v. Disclamation) Disclamare is to disclaime, disavow or deny, as to deny an vther to be his superiour; as quhen the superiour affirmis the landes to be halden of him, and the vassall denies the samin. 1638 Coxe On Litt. 102 a, The lord may disclaime. which signifies the trenyt to renounce the seignory. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. Liii. (1730) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever.

1651 Ibid. 11. xiii. (1739) 71 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaims. 1809 TOMLINS Law Dict. s.v. Disclaimer, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaims, shall not be permitted to disclaim. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B. till he disagrees or disclaims. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex. 182 He cannot so disclaim after he has proved the will of his own testator. +2. intr. transf. 2. To renounce or disavow all part in: = sense A. Ohr.

than after the has proved the wind with sown testator.

12. intr. Iransf. 8. To renounce or disavow all part in; = sense 4. Obs.

1560 A. L. tr. Catvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech. iv, As if God would reject them, and utterly disclaime in them.

1581 Mulcastea Positions xxxix. (1887) 195 Disclayming in that which vertue avananceth not. 1605 Shars. Lear II. ii. 59 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclaimes in thee. 1637 B. Jonson Sad Sheph. I. ii. The sourer sort Of shepherds now disclaim in all such sport.

† b. To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dissent from. Obs.

1604 R. Parsons 3rd Parl Three Convers. Eng. 360 He disclaymed from the Bohemians or Hussits and their opinions. 1605 Answ. Discov. Romish Doctr., 39 They not wholy disclaime from the Kinges Authority. 1624 Lo. WILLIAMS in Fortesc. Papers 203 He disclayminge from all fees and profitts of the place. 1632 J. Hawward It. Biondi's Evomena 125 Catascopo disclaimed from having ever named me.

163. 1644 Ingay Nat. Bodies II. (1645) 67 These two conditions. doe openly disclaime from quantity and from matter.

28. 1624 Farm. To revonnee a legal claim to:

3. trans. Law. To renounce a legal claim to;

matter.

3. trans. Law. To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.
[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot. 1607, cf. 1534 Fitzherserst La Noue. Nat. Brewium (1567) 197 b, Sil ne disclaime en le sank; transl. 165a If he do not disclaim in the blood.]

1595 Shaks. K. John 1. i. 247, I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I hane disclaim'd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1607 Cowell Interpr. s.v. Disclaimer, If a man deny himselfe to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plee, he is said to disclaime his blood. 16id. If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime goods, being cleared he leeseth them. 1651 W. G. tr. Couel's Inst. 48 Nor can an Infant disclaim that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn. 1670 [see Disclaimera 1b]. 1724 [see Disclamation I]. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 249 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaim all title. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) I. 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaiming to hold of his lord. 1848 Whaaron Law Lex. 182 A devisee in fee may, hy deed, without manner of record, disclaim the estate devised. 10id. An executor may, before probate, disclaim the executorship.

b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.

claimer.

1835 LD. BROUGHAM 3 June, in Hansard ser. 3. XXVIII.
474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect
the other parts of the invention. 1888 R. GRIFFIR Patent
Cases decided 12 Application. to disclaim the 8th claim.
4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with;

to renonnce or reject as not helonging to oneself;

4. To disavow any claim to of connexion with; to renonnce or reject as not belonging to oneself; to disown formally or emphatically.

1503 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. 1, 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaiming beere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty.

1636 Herwood Challenge II. Wks.

1874 V. 21 Sir, shee's yours, Or I disclaime her ever.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. II. (1843) 47/2 A short protestation. in which all men should. disclaim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels.

1704 Pope Spring 87 Tell me but this, and I'll disclaim the prize.

1705-183 D'ISARLI Cur. Litt., Litter. Foregeries, The real author. obliged him afterwards to disclaim the work in print.

1895 GLADSTONE Let. 8 Aug. in Dailty News 12 Aug.

5/4, I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to Tarks, or any race of men, which yon ascribe to me.

1507 T. Beard Theal. Gods Judgem.

To refuse to admit (something claimed by

another); to reject the claims or authority of, to

renounce

renounce.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 28 They likewise disclaimed the Authority of the Pope. 1769 Robertson Chas. V. V. 111, 130 It was lawful for the people to disclaim him as their sovereign.

1781 GIBBON Decl. F. H. xliii. 585 The troops. disclaimed the command of their superiors.

1841 Elphinstone Hist. India I. 203 They agree with the Baudhas. in disclaiming the divine authority of the Védas.

† b. To refuse (a thing claimed). Obs. rare.

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. Eng. 1. lix. (1739) 114 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first. 1725 Pope Odyss. viii. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim.

† c. To decline or refuse (to do something). Obs. 1856 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (162) 63 Vet disclaime you

† C. To decline or retuse (10 do something). Uos. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 63 Vet disclaime you to be married, you will heare of no suters. 1589 Warner Alb. Eng. Prose Addit. (1612) 340, I that will not line to heare it so, heartily disclaime to have it so. 1805 Miniature No. 32 r 13 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaims to adopt my practice.

+6. To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to

cry out upon. Obs.

1590 J. Egerron in Confer. 32, I shalbe readye to disclayme you wheresoener I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but enen of civile honestie also. 1650 B. Harris Partwal's Iron Age 63 The Arminians [were] reviled, and disclaimed, as no better then half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

+ b. intr. Disclaim against: to cry out against,

† b. intr. Disclaim against: to cry out against, DECLAIM against. Obs.

1615 J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess. 202 Hee is not.. ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaim against the poor value of his Benefice. 1706 J. SERGEANT Chapter of William (1833) &t That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaim against it, in the chapter's name. 1749 Figures Tom Jones XI, i, Which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against.

7. trans. Her. To declare not to be entitled to hear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations. (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.)

1634 Visitation of Bucks (in Rylands, Disclaimers (1888, ix), Rob!. Wilmott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Gent, notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611.—Visitation of Worcestersh. (bid.), Edmd. Brothby.. to be spared from disclaiming in regard of his heing a souldier and of deserts.—Visit. Hereford (hid, viii.), John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaimed at our next sizes because he was not disclaimed at our being in the country, being respyted then for proofe. 1888 J. P. RYLANOS Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations wiii, The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaim under their hands if they would... and if they declined, or did not attend... they were disclaimed at the Assizes.

11ence Disclaimod ppl. a., Disclaiming vol., sb. and ppl. a.

disclaimed at the Assizes.

Ilence Disclaimod ffl. a., Disclaiming vbl. sb. and ffl. a.

1602 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 252 Let my disclaiming from a purpos'd enill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts. 1607 Hibron Wks. I. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to bee saued, there must bee a disclaiming, a renouncing, an viter forsaking of those sinnes. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 60 A Disciple of that so much disclaimed Italian. 1803 Mas. RADCLIFFE Poet. Wks. (1833) Il. 271 The Baron.. bowed with a disclaiming gesture. 1885 Bridges Nero 11. 10. 162 Thon wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaimed ambition. 1893 Ner. Patent Cases 1X. 83 The language of this disclaiming clause. † Disclaim, sb. Obs. [a. AF. disclaime, f. disclaimer: see prec. vb.] An act of disclaiming; formal renunciation of repudiation of a claim.

Ixog see Disclaim v. 1]. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 33 And so the said king Lowes reless was..a disclayme from the kinges of France for ever. 1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Bril. vii. i. § 2. 100 The associates of Britaine were now returned with viter disclaime of further assistance. 1662 Pesuits Reasons (1675) 128 You..make your disclaim of these.. Opinions. 1674
A. G. Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg. 20 The disclaim of Ilis indirect Authority over Kings. 1786 Francis the Philanthropist III. 83 A blush, not of disclaim, spread her cheek.

Disclaimant. [f. Disclaim v. 2, d. 2, d.

One who disclaims (a part of a patent): ef. DISCLAIM

1893 Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off. 52 To which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title.

Disclaimer 1 (disklet most). [a. AF. disclaimer inf. used sbst.: see -ER 4.] An act or action of

inf. used sbst.: see -er.4.] An act or action of disclaiming.

1. Law. The action of disclaiming in reference to the feudal relationship, esp. on the part of the vassal or tenant; repudiation of a legal claim.

179 Termes de la Ley 66 b, If the tenant say that hee disclayment to hold of him, this is called a disclaimer, and if ye Lord thereupon bring a writ of right, sur disclaimer, and it be found against the tenaunt, hee shall lose the land. 1618 Pt. 1708 Stat. (1632) 269, 9 Hen. IV, c. 4 (fille) Disclaimer in felony in Wales shall be viterly excluded and put out. 1650 B. Discelliminium of Christ. seems to judge it necessary to make a cautelons Disclaimer of the Power that required it. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 275 Equivalent. 10 an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of disclaimer, as where a tenant, who bolds of any lord, neglects to render him the dne services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of his lord.

1. An act of renouncing or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refinsal to accept an estate, trust,

claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust,

claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc.: see DISCLAIM v. 3.
[1573 STAUNOFORD Les Plees del Coron III. 186 ley par cel disclaimer: il perfar les biens..as queux il disclaimal. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict. s.v., In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaim the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer. 1800 TOMLINS Law Dict. s.v., There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc., where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 Digay Real Prop. x. § 1. 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land.. is an execution by an alience of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

c. Patent Law. An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being

a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instru-

of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention.

1835 Act 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer of any part of his specification. 1870 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon portions of the title, ... this process is called a disclaimer. 1883 Act 46 & 47 Vict. Chap. 57 (Patents Act) § 18 Amend his specification. by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1892 Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off. 77 Such disclaimer shall be in writing.

2. generally. A disavowal of claims or pretensions: a renunciation, denial, or rejection.

2. generally. A disavowat of Galatte Special S

the proceedings of this society. 1825 Coleridge Aids Refl. (1848) 1. 100 If after these disclaimers 1 shall without proof be charged by any with renewing or favouring the errors. 1862 Mrs. Gaskell C. Brante 228 It conveys a peremptory disclaimer of the report that the writer was engaged to he married to her father's curate. 1868 G. DUFF Pal. Surv. 42 Our emphatic disclaimer of fellow feeling with the Cretan insurgence.

insurgents.

3. Her. A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, by English heraids, during their regular visitations, of persons having no right to armorial bearings, or to the title of Esquire or Gentleman, especially of such as were found usurping these without right. 1854 Sia T. Phillips (title) Heraids' Visitation Disclaimers. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS Disclaimers at the Heraids' Visitations x, He notes the press-mark of each MS. in the College of Arms, from which he copied the list of disclaimers.

Disclaimer 2. [f. DISCLAIM v. + -ER 1.] One who disclaims.

1702 Echanso Eccl. Hist. (1710) 176 The multitude might have abandoned him as a disclaimer of his own sovereignty. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) IV. v. 43 Girls, writing of themselves on these occasions, must be disclaimers, you

Disclamation (disklămê1 fən). [n. of action from med.L. disclamare to DISCLAIM.

1. Sc. Law. The action of disclaiming on the part of a tenant, etc.: see DISCLAIM v. I, and cf. DISCLAIMER I 1.

DISCLAIMER I 1.

1592 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 604 (Jam.) With all richt... be ressone of ward, nonentries... purprusionis, disclamationis, bastardrie [etc.]. 1794 EBRSINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 176 Disclamation is that casualty whereby a vassal forfeits his whole feu to his superior, if he discoms or disclaims him without ground, as to any part of it. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott. 290 Disclamation signifies a vassal's disavowal...of a person as a superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

2. Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer.

1610 BP. Hall Apol. Brownists § 7 To speake as if before her late disclamation of Poperie... shee [Ch. of Engl.] had not beene. 1649 — Cases Consc. 403 Let... servants... count their (infidell) masters worthy of all honour; not worthy therefore of desertion and disclamation. 1772 Scots Mag. 457 Mr. Wallace's disclamation of a late publication. 1814 Scott Waz. vi, The bibliopolist greeted him, notwith-standing every disclamation, by the title of Doctor. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE Wrecker xvii. 275, I cannot tell with what sort of disclamation I songht to reply.

Disclamatory (disklæ måtəri), a. rare. [f.

**Disclamatory** (disklæ måtəri), a. rare. [f. as prec. + ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to as prec. + ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to disclamation: having the character of disclaiming. 1853 Reade Chr. Johnstone ii. 30 'My Lord, my Lord?' remonstrated Saunders, with a shocked and most disclamation.

† **Discla'nder**, sb. Obs. Forms: 4-6 des-, dys., discla(u)nder, -dre, -dir, -dyr, 5 disclandar, disklander, deslaundre, 5-6 disla(u)nder, -dre, dyssclaunder. [a. AF. \*desclandre, disclaunder (15th c.) deriv. of OF. escla-ndre, earlier essandre, essandle, essandele:—L. scandalum: see Essclandre, estandle, essandele:—L. scandalum: see Essclandre, et. Scandal and Slander. The prefix des- in Anglo-Fr. was prob. due to some analogy, or to confusion of des- and es-.]

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon any one; slander.

1300 Beket 2073 Thu missnist foule thine owe louerd.. Ho miste suffit such desclandre, bot be nome wrecche?

1471 Arriv. Edw. IV (Camden) 21 The false, faynyd fables, and disclandars, that. were wont to be seditiously sowne and blowne ahowt all the land. 1548 Hall Chron., Hal. VI, 99 b, He declareth you a true man to hym. the saied dislaunder and noysyng notwithstandyng. 1562 in Slow's Surv. (1754) 11. v. xxi. 411/2 If their offences he great. offending his master by theft or dislander or such like, then to command him to Newgate.

2. Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal.

is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 75, I haue. Ablamed him behynde his bak to bringe him in disclaundre. c1374 Chaucer Troylus iv. 536 (564) For yf I wolde it openly distourbe, It most ben disclaundre to here name. 1402 Hoccleve Letter of Cupid 70 No worshippe may he thus to him conquere, but grete disclander vnto him and here! 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 143 The disclaunder of your ylle disposicion scholde not be knowen amonge your emmyes. 1462 J. Paston in Paston Lett. No. 439. II. 89 To deliver seison accordynge to the same feffement, to the greet disclaundre of the seid Sir John and all his. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 1 [They] suffre them to make their purgacions... to the greatte disclaunder of suche as pursue suche misdoers.

† Disclaunder, v. Obs. Forms: see prec. [ME. desclandre, f. prec. sb., perh. through an AF. \*desclandre-r for OF. esclandrer to slander.]

1. trans. To speak evil of, so as to expose to opprobrium; to slander.

probrium; to slander.

probrium; to slander.

c1290 Beket 1246 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 142 Pe bischopes comen bi-fore And desclaundreden seint thomas, pat he was fals and for-suore. c1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 138 Pes proude ...possessioners disclaundren trewe prechours. 14.. E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 63 Awyse the welle who syttys the by, Lest be wylle report thi talle, And dyssclaundure the after to gret and smalle. 1530 Palsgr. 573/2, I desclaunder, I hurte or hynder ones good name by reporte.

2. To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium; to bring scandal upon.

to bring scandal upon.

c 1385 Chaugra L. G. W. 1031 Dido, We that weryn in prosperite Been now disclanderyd. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 143 Now as ye seen, for disobedience

Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. (1790) 70 That the owner be not hurte, nor this famous courte disclaunderyd by any outerage of cravinge or crakyng.

† Disclanderer. Obs. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A slanderer.

1403 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 70 h, To stone hym to deth as for a dyssclaunderer. eth as for a dyssclaunderer.

† **Discla nderous**, a. Obs. [f. DISCLANDER

7 DISCIA INCEPOUS, 2. Obs. [1. DISCIARDER 5b. +-OUS.] Slanderous.

1404 FABVAN Chron. IV. lxv. 44 In this whyle, by styrynge of disclaunderous & deuylysshe persones, a grudge was arreryd attweene the kynge and a Duke of his lande. Ibid. vii. ccxxviii. 258 Of this duke Wyllyam some desclaunderous wordes are lefte in memory.

Disclare, obs. var. of DECLARE [cf. OF. des-

clairier].
1375 BABBOUR Bruce 1. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar, Off thir two that I tauld off ar.

15 Disc 7 c + CLASS 56.]

Disclass (diskla's), v. [f. DIS- 7 c + CLASS sb.]

Insciass (diskid's), v. [I. Dis-7c+CLASS sb.] trans. = Declass; to remove or cut off from one's class. Hence Discla's sed thl. a.

1890 Times 31 Jan. 9/t Worked by a Union largely composed of the broken-down, disclassed waifs and strays who gravitate to the dock-gates in search of casual employment.

Disclassify (disklæsiføi), v. [i. Dis-6+CLASSIFY.] trans. To undo the classification of. a 1866 J. Grote Exam. Utilit, Philas, xx. (1870) 336 The process of levelling, disclassifying, making everybody like everybody else. everyhody else.

Discless: sec Diskless.

Discless: see DISKLESS.

† Discloa'k, v. Obs. Also 7 discloke. [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + CLOAK.] trans. To take off the cloak of; to unrohe.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. 111. v, Now goe in, discloke yourselfe. 1616 — Devil an Ass I. vi, If you interrupene, Sir, I shall discloak you. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. I. (R.), That feins what was not, and discloaks a soul.

† Disclog, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + CLOG v.] trans. To free from that which clogs; to unclog. 1611 CORVAT Cradities 234 They shall make a restitution of all their ill gotten goods, and so disclogge their soules and consciences.

Discloister (diskloi star), v. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 c CLOISTER.] trans. To turn or let out of a

cloister; to release or remove from seclusion.

1660 Howell. Parly of Beasts 134 They [nuns] fell a murmuring .. and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be discloysterd. 1881 PALGANE Visions Eng. 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home.

A gurl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home. **Disclosal** (disklōu'zăt). rare. [f. DISCLOSE v. + -Al.] The act of disclosing, disclosure.

1795 COLERIDGE Conciones ad Populum 37 In the disclosal of Opinion, it is our duty to consider the character of those, to whom we address ourselves.

† **Disclose**, sb. Obs. [f. DISCLOSE v.: cf. CLOSE sb.2] The act of disclosing; = DISCLOSURE (in various senses).

(in various senses).

1548 Gest Pr. Masse 73 Wolde God .. soch a person .. had openly publyshed the worthy disclose and disprove of the unsufferable abhomination of the popyshe private pryvye masse. 1602 Shaks. Ham. III. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And, I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. 1622 Wirnes Mistr. Philar. Whs. (1623) 623 They [those lips] are like in their discloses To the mornings dewie roses. 1625 W. B. True School War 42 It is an Embryo that..waits the good houre for the disclose and delivery. 1742 Young Ni. Th. ix. 1576 Glasses .. Haue they not led us deep in the disclose of fine-spun nature.

† Disclose, ppl. a. Obs. Also 4 desclose. [a. OF. desclos, pa. pple, of desclore to disclose: -Romanic (and med.L.) disclauseus, pa. pple, of disclaudère: see Disclose v.] Disclosed; unclosed; let out. In quots., used as pa. pple.

claudère: see Disclose v.] Disclosed; unclosed; let out. In quots., used as pa. pple.

1393 Gower Conf. 1. 285 For drede it shulde be disclose And come unto her faders ere. Ibid. 11. 354 A maiden, which was..kept so clos, That selden was, whan she desclose Goth with her moder for to play.

Disclose (disklõu'z), v. [ME. des-, dis-closen, a. OF. desclos- pres. stem (pres. subj. desclose) of desclore, -clorre to unclose, open, free = Pr. desclaure:—Romanic (and med. L.) disclaudère, f. Distance of the close shut 1 4 + L. claudere to close, shut.]

claure:—Romanic (and med. L.) assciaulaere, I. DIS-4 + L. claudère to close, shut.]
† 1. trans. To open up (that which is closed or shut); to unclose, unfold; to unfasten. Obs.
a 1400-50 Alexander 3632 Pire Olifantis...disclosid pai pe chaviles. c 1420 Pallad. on Huss. II. 331 Almoundes me may make. her shelles to disclose. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Huss. II. (1586) 67 b. It [a rosebud] discloseth it selfe and spreadeth abroad. 1506 Spensea F. Q. IV. V. 16 Full oft about her wast she it enclosed, And it as oft was from about her wast disclosed. 1506 Reaffers Fidessa (1876) 31 Armes still imbrace and neuer be disclosed. c1600 Sharss. Som. liv, The perfumed tincture of the Roses... When Sommers breath their masked buds discloses. † b. To hatch (an egg). Cf. 3 b. Obs.
a 1636 Bacon (J.), It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.
2. intr. (for refl.) To unclose or unfold itself by the falling asunder of parts; to open.
1591 Gaarso Art Warre for Which upon occasion disclosing again may let out the shot. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To Disclose... to bud, blow, or put out Leaves. 1636 T. H. Caussiń's Holy Crt. 166 If the hen broded not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 1138 Over head a sheet Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts And opens wider.

3. trans. To uncover (anything covered up from view); to remove a cover from and expose to view

view); to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material).

1393 Gowea Conf. 11. 262 As she, that was with thaire enclosed And might of no man be desclosed. 1330 PALSGR. 518/1, I disclose, I uncover a thing that is hydde.. This treasure shall never be disclosed for me. 1611 Binke Isa. xxvi. 21 The earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more couer her slain. 1696 TATE & BRADY PS. cvi. 9

The parting Deep disclosed her Sand. 1795 Souther Yoan of Arc x. 197 The open helm Disclosed that eye. 1832

TENNYSON CHONE 65 He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold. 1838

LYTON Leila I. iv, Her full rich lips disclosed teeth, that might have shamed the pearl.

D. To uncover or set free (a young bird, etc.) from the egg; to hatch; also fig. to 'hatch' (mischief). Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs).

from the egg; to hatch; also fig. to hatch' (mischief). Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs).

1486 Bk. St. Alban Aija, Now to speke of hawkys. first thay been Egges, and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawkys. 1602 Shars. Ham. v. i. 310 Anon as patient as the female Done, When that her golden Cuplet are disclosed. 1602 Warder Alb. Eng. x. Iv. (1612) 245 Papists heere, forren and Land-leapt Foes, Did mischiefes that imported more our practized State disclose. 1633 H. Cogan Ir. Pinto's Traw. xxx. 122 They leave the eggs there till they think the young ones are disclosed. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. In. 633 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed, Disclose their Eggs, and near the Chimney breed. 1707 Curios, in Husb. & Gard. 322 Forcing Eggs to disclose their Young by the artificial Heat of an Oven. 1816-26 Kiran & Sp. Entonol. (1843) II. 18 As soon as one of these young caterpillars is disclosed from the egg it begins to feed.

+4. To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. Obs.

COVET. COS, 21450 Crt. of Love 112 Many a thousand other bright of face: But what they were, I coud not well disclose. 1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 168 He was disclosed and ceased [=seized] on by his Master. c1611 Chapman Ilind xxi. 467 Old Priam in his sacred tow'r stood, and the flight disclos'd on his forc'd people, all in rout.

5. To open up to the knowledge of others; to

make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, pur-

make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, purposes, beliefs, etc.).

1393 Gower Conf. II. 277, 1 dare min herte well disclose.
1393 Howes Past. Pleas. xxix. (Percy Soc.) 142 They are not all disposed So for to do as ye have here disclosed.
1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 77b. If you will promise me to kepe that close, whiche I shall disclose unto you. 1561
T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 22 The faithful should not admit him [God] to be any other than such as he had disclosed himself by his word. 1601 Shars. Jul. C. 11. i. 298
Tell me your Counsels, I will not disclose 'em. 1697 Dryden Virg, Georg. 1v. 6 Their Arms, their Arts, their Manners I disclose. 1712-4 Poper Rape Lock 11. 9 Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 44 As for disclosing the Secret, it is what I never can do. 1874 Gaeen Short Hist. Iii § 2. 121 The great league which John had so long matured at last disclosed itself. Ibid. vii. § 7. 13 The strange civilization of Mexico and Peru disclosed by Cortez and Pizarro. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iii. 64
The modest light of faith discloses a real future life.
† b. intr. (for reft.) To show itself, to come to light. Obs.

light. Obs.

light. Obs.

1494 Fabyan Chron. VII. 349 The displeasure atwene the Kynge & his barons began to appere and disclose. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. XII. 18 Vices...which I can see, when they do disclose in them. 1746-7 [see Disclosing ppl.a.]. Hence Disclosed ppl.a. a. A. In senses of the vb. 1486 [see Disclose v. 3b]. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xvii. § 5. 62 Another dinersitie of Methode there is ... and that is Enigmaticall and Disclosed. 1891 Echo 7 Dec. 2/7 The defendant...pleaded that he was only an agent for a disclosed principal. disclosed principal. b. Her.: see quots.

b. Her.: see quots.

1864 BOUTELL Heratdry Hist. & Pop. x. 64 The expanded wings. of all birds that are not Birds of Prey, are disclosed. 1882 CUSSANS Her. vi. 91 The most common attitude in which the Eagle appears in Heraldry, is Displayed. This term is peculiar to Birds of Prey; when other Birds (such as the Dove) are represented with their wings expanded... they are said to be Disclosed.

Discloser (disklowed). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which discloses or reveals,

who or that which discloses or reveals.

1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 138 b, In all dishonestie that men shall commytte 1 will that thou be their judge and discloser. 1608-11 Br. Hall Medit. 3 Vous 1. 8 39, I will not long after.. secrets, least 1 should procure doubt to my selfe, and zealous feare to the discloser. 1650 Sia T. Baowne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxvii. (1658) 226 That occular Philosopher, and singular discloser of truth, Dr. Harvey. 1894 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 13 Oct. 9/4 The policeman's nace is a veritable mind discloser.

Disclosing (disklōu-zin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -Ing 1.] The action of the verb Disclose: a. Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure. b. Hatching. Also attrib.

Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure. b. Hatching. Also attrib.

1494 Fabyan Chron. VII. cextii. 245 The forenamed ii. erles were warned of disclosying of this matyer. 1543 Bale (title), Yet a course at the Romyshe Foxe. A dysclosyinge or openyinge of the manne of synne. 1586 J. Hoorea Giruld. Irel. in Holinshed II. 21/1 The king.. being in lone with the falcon, did yearelie at the breeding and disclosing time send thither for them. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. v. § 3. 22 Being of so excellent use for the disclosing of interest and the Disclosing or Hatching.

1 predicatively for 'in or a disclosing' = 'in process of disclosure', 'a-hatching': thus simulating a neuter-passive use of the verb. See A prep. I 12. 1737 Lillo Fatal Curiosity III. 44 Heard you that? What prodigy of horror is disclosing? To render murther venial.

Disclosing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.]

That discloses or opens up: see the verb.

1730-46 Thomson Autuum 1358 Through the disclosing deep light my blind way. 1746-7 Heaver Medit. (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gems under the powerful eye of day. 1832 Pall Mall G, 27 Apr. 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset.

Disclosure (disklou ziŭi). [f. Disclose v. +

-URE, after CLOSURE.]

1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view; 1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view; revelation; discovery, exposure; au instance of this. a 1598 in Hakluty Voy. I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage of our subjects.. towards the discouerie and disclosure of vnknown places. a 1506 Bacon (I), She was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled. 1606 Boyle Occas. Refl. § 3 (R.) An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit. 1802 Palev Nat. Theol. xxvii. (1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars which our researches cannot reach. 1844 Thratwall Greece VIII. Ixiii. 215 A public disclosure of his motives. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 1. 448 The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renascence.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

1640 Br. Hall Chr. Moder. (Ward) 9/1, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silk-worm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry... yields her leaf.

1826 Kirav & Sr. Entomol. III. xxxii. 345 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa.

+2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the

†2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the emhouchure or mouth. Obs. rare.

160 F. Brooke It. Le Blanc's Trav. 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3. That which is disclosed; a revelation.

1835 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure. 1855 Prescort Philip II. 1 in. iii. 354 Put to the rack... to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont. 1878 Browning La Saisias 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence.

† Disclothe, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Clothe v.] Irans. To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress.

1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) III. 570 Being discloathed to their Shirts. 1596 R. L[INCHE] Diella (1877) 69 Hee... straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed.

Discloud (disklourd), v. [f. Dis-7 a + Cloud 56] Irans. To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

1600 Tourner Transf. Metam. Author to Bk., For 'tis the haire of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloude it [=its] sinne. 1615 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 50 To discloud Your vertues lost in the confused crowd Of headstrong rumor. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. 51. Pref. 8 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy dayes with the beames of his mercie. 1650 — Pisgal To Rdr., Are these gloomy days already disclouded? Hence Disclou ded ppl. a.

Hence Disclou ded ppl. a.

1615 J. Stephens Satyr. Ess. 133 A rejoycing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy. 1889 Univ. Rev. Sept. 41 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

† Disclout, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dis-7a + Clout sb.] trans. To take out of a clout. 1597-8 Bp. Hall Sat. 11. iii. 34 Tho must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.

+ Disclow'n, v. Obs. rare - o. If. Dis- 7 b + CLOWN sb.] trans. To divest of the character or condition of a clown.

1659 TORRIANO, Splebiato, disclouned, become from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

† **Disclu'de**, v. Obs. [In form a. L. disclūd-čre to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to Disclose.] trans. To disclose.

to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] trans. To disclose.

c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. vi. 84. Then his magnitude By brekyng of this potte me may disclude.

† Disclu'sion. Obs. rare. [In form ad. L. disclusion-em, n. of action from discludive to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE v.] 'Emission'.

(So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1656 BLOUNT Clossogr., Disclusion, a shutting out. a separation. 1659 H. More Immart. Soul (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668—Dir. Dial. II. v. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

Disco- (disko), combining form of Gr. δίσκος quoit, DISK, occurring in numerous scientific terms;

quoit, Disk, occurring in numerous scientific terms; as **Discobla stic** a. Embryol. [Gr. βλαστός germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (Syd. Soc. Lex.): **Discomornula**, Embryol., the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Disconone rula** and **Discoey tula**, and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discobla stula** and **Discoga strula**: see quots. and CYTULA, etc. Discocarp Bot. [ad. mod.L. discocarpium, f. Gr. καρπός fruit], (a) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (b) the disk-like hymeninm or fructification of discounties. discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence Discoca rpous a., relating to, or having, a

discocarp. Discoce phalous a. Zool. [Gr. κεφαλή head], belonging to the suborder Discocephali of fishes, having a sncking-disk on the head. Discodarctyle, Discodarctylons adjs. Zool. [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. Discoglo said a. and sb. Zool. [Gr. γλωσσα tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family Discoglosside of toadlike batrachians; also **Discoglossoid** a. **Discohexa ster** Zool., in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (HEXASTER) with the rays ending in disks. **Discomedusan** a. and sb. Zool., belonging to, or a member of, the order Discomedusæ of acalephs or jelly-fishes, having an umhrellar disk; also Discomedu soid a. Discomyce tons a. Bot., belonging to the order Discomycetes of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymeniam or discocarp. Discoplacental, Discoplacentalian adjs. Zool., belonging to the section Discoplacentalia of mammals, having to the section Discoplacentatia of mammals, naving a disk-shaped placenta. || Discopodium Bot., 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (Treas. Bot. 1866). Discopodous a. Zool., having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section Discopoda of Gastropods. Discosto matous a. Zool. [Gr. ortopa mouth], and the properties of the description of the properties. pertaining to or belonging to the class Discostomata of Protozoa (in Saville Kent's system), containing

of Protozoa (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Discollastula, Häckel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. Ibid., \*Discoarp, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. [1866 Treas. Bot., Discoarpium.] 1887 Garnsev & Balfour tr. De Bary's Fungi v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and \*discoarpous forms. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Discogastrala, Häckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes. 1888 Athensum 3 Mar. 279/2 Evidence of the pelobatoid rather than the \*discoglossid affinities of the ... genus. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Discomorula, Häckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood. 1879 tr. Hackel's Evol. Man II. xix. 168 All other \*Discoplacental animals. 1881 Standard 23 June 5 2 The \*discoplacental animals.

Discoarch, v.: see Dis- 7 c.

+ Discoargulate, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Coagulation of; to dissolve.

1683 PETTUS Fleta Min., II. 5 This Salt ... having a nature to discoagulate Metals.

† **Discoa'st**, v. Obs. Also 7 discost. [f. Dis-

6 + Coast v.

1. intr. To withdraw from the coast or side. titt. 10 Withdraw from the coast of side.
 1598 Tow Ann., Q. Eliz. an. 1588 (R.) The Spanish nation for six days space. .coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England, and thence to Fraunce agayne.
 fig. To withdraw, depart: the opposite of Coast v. 8, to approach.
 a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1683) 1. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them. .for discosting from our practice?
 Ibid. 11, xxiii, 341 Never willingly to discost from truth and equity.

Hence + Discoa sted ppl. a., withdrawn from con-

Hence † Discoa sted ppl. a., withdrawn from contiguity, removed, distant. (=F. eloigne.) Obs.
16to G. Fletchea Christ's Vict. IV. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 162a H. Svoenham Serm. Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 67 His will. as farre discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 162a Liste Du Bartas 119 It is discoasted further from the plain of Sennaar. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1683) II. xvi. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion. discosted from truth.

Discoblastic, -blastula: see Disco.

Discobole. Zool. [a. mod.F. discobole (Cuvier), in pl. discoboles, ad. mod.L. discoboli (pl. of Discoboli, in Günther's system, a family of Acanthopterygii gobiiformes, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker.

Discobolic (diskobp'lik), a. rare. [f. L. dis-

Discobolic (diskobylik), a. rare. [f. L. discobol-us (see next) + -IC.] Pertaining to a discobol-us or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1822 T. L. Peacock Maid Marian v. 202 His discobolic exploit proved the climax of his rage.

" **Discobolus** (diskρ bŏlbš). Class. Antiq. Also erron. -bulus. [L., a. Gr. δισκοβόλος discusthrower, f. δίσκος disk, discus+-βολος -throwing, -thrower, f. ablaut-grade of βάλλειν to throw.] A thrower of the Discus; an ancient statue repre-

senting a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 Arbuthnot & Pope Martin, Scriblerus 1, vi, The Discoboli...were naked to the middle only. 1851 J. Gisson in Eastlake Life (1857) 185 (Stanf.) In the same room is the Discobulus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus. 1877 Wraxell Hugo's Misrables II. exxx. 18 Vejanus the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Fonoso.

Discocarp, Discocephalous, etc.: see Disco+ Discocynisance. Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. descognisance, -oissance ignorance (13th c. in Godef.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + cognoissance knowledge, Cognizance.] Non-recognition.

c 1477 Canton Yason 33 b, Put not ye your [crror for the]

herte in discognysaunce by the whiche your noble royanme is put in pees [Fr. ne metter le cueur en descognoissance].

† **Discohe rent**, a. Obs. [f. 1018- 10 + Co-HERENT.] Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous. So † **Discohe rence** Obs., want of coher-

gradous. So T **Disconterence** 08., want of concerence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 Hooken Serm. iii. Wks. 1845 II. 730 An opinion of discoherence. between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1675 J. SMITH Chr. Kelig. Appeal 1.
32 They.. made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another.

consequent, nay, contradictory to one another.

Discohexaster: see Disco.

Discoid (diskoid), a. and sb. [ad. I. discoides, a. Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped, f. δίσκος Discus, quoit + -ειδης -form. In mod. F. discoïde.] A. adj.

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in Conchol., used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. for Stigmas.. discoid and alobed.

1849 Murchison Siluria ix. 197 Discoid and angular univalves.

1854 Jones & Siev. Pathol. Anal. (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoid bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2. Bot. Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy.

1794 Martyn Romescan's Bot. x. 102 Ray called them discoid flowers [Discoidex].

1857 Henrhery Bot. § 131 Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc. 1870 Hooker Stut. Flora 184 Flowers all tubular (head discoid).

18. 3b. A body resembling a disk in shape. b.

Conchol. See quot. 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1838 Werster, Discoid, something in form of a discus of disk. 1866 Workerster, Discoid (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk.

Discoidal (diskoi/dāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

Discoidal (diskoi dăl', a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

EDISCOID,

Discoidal segmentation of an ovum (Embryol.): segmentation producing or resulting in a disk-shaped mass of cells.

1706 [see Discous]. 1819 G. Samouelle Enlomol. Compend. 148 Elytra. with some impressed discoidal punctures.

1854 Woodward Mollusca iv. (1856) 41 The discoidal planorbis sometimes becomes perforated by the removal of its inner whirls. 1869 [Huxley Plys. iii. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoidal.

Discolith (di'skoli)). Biol. [f. DISCO- + -LITH.] A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

(Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER Microsc. & Rev. § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively discoliths and cyatholiths. 1883 J. H. Waterr Sci. Dogmatism 8 This jelly [Bathybius]. forming deposits thirty feet thick, with. imbedded granules, eoccoliths, discoliths [etc.]. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Discolith, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

Discolor (diskrolar, kylot), a. Nat. Hist. [a.

L. discolor, discolor-us not the same colour, variegated, f. dis-, D1s-1 + color COLOUR; the opposite of concolor. Cf. F. discolore in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another.

b. Of a different

colour and another of another. b. Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in Treas. Bot. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Discolor, v.: see Discolour.

Discolorate (diskv'lər-, -kp'lŏrš't), a. [ad. med.L. discolŏrāt-us, pa. pple. of discolōrāra (Du Cange) to Discolour; cf. OF. descoloré (Godef.).]

Discoloured: of different colours Discoloured; of different colours.

recent Dict

In recent Dicts.

Discolorate (diskv'lore't), v. rare. Also 7 discolorate. [f. med.L. discolorāt-, ppl. stem f. discolorāt-; see prec.] trans. = DISCOLOUR v. I. 1651 BIGGS New Disp. 7 234 [l1] doth variously affect and perturb the bloud, and discolorate it. 1655 FULER Ch. Hist. Int. 1, § 31 The Clergie complained, that .. the Clease mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discolorated the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS Catallus xi. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

[etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS Catallius xi. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

Discoloration, discolouration (disk vlər,-kelörē [9n]. [n. of action f. DISCOLORATE v.: cf. OF. discoloracion (1495 in Godef.).] The action of discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1612 H. More Immort. Soul III. ii. 36 Pure light without discolouration. 1763 W. Lewis Commerc. Phil. Techn. 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discoloration. 1879 J. G. Murry Comm. Lev. xiii. 49 The sources of discoloration or decay in woven or teather fabrics. 1892 Stevenson Across the Plains 44 With none of the litter and discoloration of human life.

b. coucr. A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 Boyle Poronsa. Anim. § Solid Bod. iii. 17 Black and blew Discolorations of the skin, that happen upon some discolorations are often found. 1860 Maury Phys. Geog. Sea xviii. § 747 These discolourations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea.

Discoloriza tion. rare. [f. \*discolorice (f.

Discoloriza tion. rare. [f. \*discolorice (f. DIs-6+Coloriza tion. rare. [f. \*discolorice (f. DIs-6+Coloriza) +-ation; cf. colorization.] = DISCOLORATION, DISCOLORMENT.

1851 CARLYLE Sterling 1. iii. (1871) 17 The shadow of the 53\*-2

archway, the discolorisations of time on all the walls. 1893 Daily News 21 Feb, 3/3 The discolourization and close tex-ture which was characteristic of the bread.

Discolorous (diskv laras, -kg loras), a. discolor, discolor-us (see above) + -ous.] = Dis-

188a Eucycl. Brit. XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rustyred, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate

Discolour, discolor (diskp.lat), v. [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. descolorer, coulourer, in 11th c. desculurer = Pr. and Sp. descolorar, It. and med.L. discolorare, Romanic deriv. f. des., dis. (DIS-4) + L. colōrāre to colour, taking the place of L. dēcolōrāre: see DE- pref. I. 6, and cf. DECOLOUR v. In sense 3, from L. discolor adj. : see Discolor.]

1. trans. To alter the proper or natural colour of; esp. to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour; to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes spec. To deprive of colonr,

render pale or faded.)

render pale or faded.)

c 1360 Sir Fernub. 1079 Ac ys Fysage al discolourid was, for is blod was gon away. 1362 Wyclif Song Sol. i. 5 Wileth not beholden, that I be broun, for discoloured me hath the sunne. 1484 Caxton Chivalry 6 By the penaunce that he dayly made he was moche discolourd and lene 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, 111, vi. 171 If we be hindred, We shall your tawnie ground with your red blood Discolour. 1647 Clarendon Contempt. Ps. Tracts (1727) 466 Herbs, which . the first frost nips and discolours. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 220 The sulphurous acid in the mephitic waters, which have the property of discolouring silver. 1843-5 Browning The Clove Wks. 1889 V. 42 Does the mark yet discolour my cheek? 1880 Geine Phys. Ceor. iv. 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down.

b. fig.
1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 1, iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1626 T. HJawniss Canssin's Holy Crt. 53 Fiuolous employments. discolour the listre, and honour of your name. 1748 Watts (J.), Lest some beloved notion .. so prevail over your mind as to discolour all your ideas. 1881 Stevenson Virg. Puerisque 16 Some whimsy in the brain .. which discoloured all experience to its own shade.

2. intr. (for reft.) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also fig.)

2. intr. (for reft.) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also fig.) [1555-1598 See below, Discolouring.] 1641 J. Shute Sarah & Hagar (1649) 29 Those.. that, having had good education and great estates left, discolour from the one and dissipate the other. 1654 Whitlook Zootomia 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolour into Encomiums. 1883 Hardwick's Photogr. Chem. (ed. Taylor) 287 This Nitrate of Silver must.. be very pure, else the developer will soon discolour.

† 3. trans. To render of different colours; to adom with various colours to variegate. (Cf.

adorn with various colours, to variegate.

DISCOLOURED 3.) Obs.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Discolor.. to make of divers colours. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 129 High Towers. leaded in some part, in other part discolonred with gold and blue.

+ b. To render different in colour. Obs. rare.

a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 88 Thereby it is dis-coloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

coloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived. Hence **Discolouring** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1555 Edean Decades 310 These colours.. from whyte they go to yelowe by discolourynge to browne and redde.

1598 Floano, Scoloramento, a discolouring, a growing pale or sallowe. a 1657 Lovelace Poems (1864) 161 Not that you feared the discolo'ring cold Might alchymize their silver into gold. 1670 J. Smith Eng. Improv. Revivid 197 It... clears the ... skin from spots and discolourings. 1744 Mongo Anal. (ed. 3) 201 Swelling, Discolouring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 tr. Vogel's Chem. Light i. 3 This discolouring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the bleaching of linen. **Discolour.** discolor sb. Now care [6]

bleaching of linen.

Disco'lour, disco'lor, sb. Now rare. [f. DIS-9 + COLOUR sb., after DISCOLOUR v.] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. K. XIX. viii. (1495) 868 Soden palenesse and dyscolour is a token of drede. 1664 EVELYN Sylva (1776) 459 The Jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 Examiner 7 Sept. 563/2 The blue tinge of mildew..will only tip with a slight discolour a part of the kernels. 1847 BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt. iv. (1861) 102 No moral discolor.

Discoloured. -ored (diskribald). 201. a [f.

Discoloured, -ored (diskr laid), ppl. a. [f.

DISCOLOUR v. + ED 1.]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour; deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished.

cuingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also fig.)

1303 Gower Conf. III. 339 The discoloured pale hewe Is now become a ruddy cheke. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 234 Who-so hath the visage litill and streyte, yelowe and discolourid, he is full malicious. 1503 Shaks. Incr. 708 With lank and lean discolour'd cheek. 1732 Pope Ef. Cobham 34 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolour'd thro' our Passions shown. 1840 F. D. Bennert Whating Voy. II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas Bank.

b. Her. (See quot.)

1610 Guillim Heraldry III. xii. (1611) 123 Foure footed beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discoloured (that is to say varying from their naturall colour).

† 2. Without colours, divested of colours. Obs.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, Amo. And you have still in your hat the former colours. Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured; 43. Variously coloured; of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from L. discolor, discolorus.] Obs.

1471 RIFLEY Comp. Atch. III. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscoloryd bewtyosely to syght. 1595 SPENSER Epithat. 51 Diapred lyke the discolored mead. 21597 PEELE David & Bethsahe (1599) 8 May that sweet plain... Be still enamell'd with discolour'd flowers. 1660 F. Bacoke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 307 Beautifyed with columns of discolour'd marble.

b. Differently coloured, the one from the other.
1621 CLEVELAND Poems 25 Who nskt the Banes 'twixt these discolour'd Mates?

Hence Disco louredness, the quality of being discoloured.

1674 R. Godfrey Inj. & Ab. Physic 77 Losing that discolouredness which appeared in the Fever.

**Discolourment** (disk v lə I ment). [f. Discolour v. + -MENT.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured; discoloration.

1810 BENTHAM Packing (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment. 1839 J. R. Danley Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks. I. 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities. 1859 TENNENT Ceylon II. IX. v. 490 Accidents . involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp.

**Discombine**, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In

quot, intr. for refl. To become disunited.)
1888 A. S. Wilson Lyric of Hopeless Love III. 9 The parts
can never discombine One essence which contain.

Discomedusan: see Disco-.

† Discomedusan: see Disco.
† Discomfect, ppl. a., latinized by-form of Discomfit, discomfited.

a 1529 Skelton Agst. Scottes 84 That late were discomfect with battle marciall.

Discomferd, obs. pa. pple. of Discomfort v.

Discomfis, -fish, v. Sc. Forms: Pa. pple. and pa. t. 5 discumfyst, 6-fist, -feist, -comfeist, fest, -confeist, odiscomfisht.

and pa.t. 5 discumfyst, 6-fist, -feist, -comfeist, -fest, -confeist, 9 discomfisht. [A by-form of Discomfir v., a. OF. desconfis-present stem of desconfire (pr. pple. desconfisant, pr. subj. -confise). In early use chiefly in pa. pple. and pa. t. discumfist (cl. F. pret. il desconfist); modern present tense discomfish, also Scomfish.] = Discomfit v. c. 1470 Henry Wallace 1. 429 Ane that has discumfyst ws all. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. p. xxvii, Discumfist be thair ennimes. 1549 Compl. Scot. ix. 77 Gedeon, vith thre hundretht men, discumfeist ane hundretht and unert thousant. 1533 Douglas Æneis x. xiv. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfest [MS. discumfyt] wyth sa grislie ane wound. 1570 Tragedie 264 in Satir. Poems Reform. (1890) 90 Bot we the Langsyde hill befoir thame wan, And. discomfest thame. 182-80 Jameson, Discomfisht, overcome. 1894 Liberal v Dec. 72/1 Ye're a puir feckless fushionless discomfisht body.

Discomfit (diskomfit), v. Forms: Pa. pple.

Discomfit (diskv mfit), v. Forms: Pa. pple. 3 deskumfit, 4 desconfit, -cumfit(e, -coumfit, -confet, 4-6 discumfit, -fyt, -comfit, -fyt, -confit (e, dyscumfyt, 5 dis-, dyscounfite, -comfyd, -fid. Pres. 4 discounfit, dyscumfyte, 4-6 disconfit (e, -fyte, discomfite, -fyte, 5 dyscowmfytyn, 5-6 dyscomfyt, 5- discomfit (6 -feit). [ME. desconfit, -cumfit, etc., a. OF. desconfit, -cumfit, -cumfit (:-L. type \*disconfectus), pa. pple. of desconfire, mod.F. déconfire to discomfit:-late pop.L. disconficère (Du Cange), f. dis-+L. conficère to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; f. contogether + facere to do, put. In Romanic, conficere, confectare, retained the constructive sense, as in F. confire, Sp. confeitar, while disconficere, from Dis-4, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. desconfir, It. disconfiggere). The OF. desconfit was first taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was desconfit', i.e. completely undone; whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, desconfit-en. The pa. pple. (and pa. t.) continued to be disconfit (also -confid) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c., but discomfited from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see

1. trans. To undo in battle; to defeat or over-

1. irans. To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

a 1215 Ancr. R. 250 Peo ne muwen beon deskumfit ne ouerkumen, o none wise. a 1300 Cursor M. 7799 (Cott.) Pai er discumfit Gött. scumphited) wit pair fas, Saul es slan and ionathas. 1303 R. Brunne Handt. Synne 4986 Pey ordeynede hem . A3ens be Phylystynes for to go, And hem dyscumfyte and slo. c1330 — Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1003 Schamely .. ar we desconfit! a 1375 Yoseph Arim. 61 And bei discounfitede him han and scapet ful ofte. 1303 LANGL. P.P.C. C. 1.208 Pei were disconfit in bataille. c1400 MANNDEY. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Gedeon and ccc. men with him discounfit three kynges. c1440 Promp. Parv. 1221. Dyscowmfytyn, confulo, supero, vinco. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5000 Pai wer all discomfyd. 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV, 204 b,

Hys men. . which wer in maner disconfit, and redy to flye. 1589 Mirr. Mag., Brennus viii, In the ende I was discomfit there. 1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV, III. ii. 114 Thrice hath this Hotspur Mars in swathing Clothes. . Discomfited great Dowglas, 1678 Wanley Wond. Lit. World v. i. § 78. 466/2 He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels. 1792 Aneed. IV. Pitt I. 305 Her France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter. 1852 Miss Yonge Cameos II. ii. 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

comfit them!'
fig. 1651 Bicgs New Disp. 7 281 Farre lesse able...to discomfit, overcome, and expell diseases.
2. gen. a. To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil. b. To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection; to cast down

ntterly; to disconcert.

ntterly; to disconcert.

1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 197 And fra the hart be discumfyt, The body is nocht worth a myt. c 1400 Frwaine & Gaw. 1349 A sari man than was Sir Kay. Al descumfite he lay on grownde. 1530 Palsag. 138/1, I discomfyte, I put one out of comforte. Je desconfys. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 11. 1. 164 Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited. 1639 Fuller Holy Warl. xvii. (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereat the rest were no whit discomfited. 1660 Sharaock Fegetables 149 Not impeded by those wants that usually discomfit private persons in such enquiries. 1848 Dickens Dombey i, Dombey was quite discomfited by the question. 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton ix. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings, seemed rather discomfited.

† C. To frustrate or defeat of. Obs. rare.

1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI (1809) 155 The Capitain dis-

† C. To frustrate or defeat of. Obs. rare.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI (1809) 155 The Capitain dissomited of al releve and succour rendered the fortresse.

Hence Discomfited ppl. a.; Discomfiting vbl.

st., discomfiture.

cr386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1861 Ne ther was holden no disconfiture.

cr386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1861 Ne ther was holden no disconfituringe But as a Justes or a turneignge. 1535 Coverrolle 1 Macc. iv. 35 Lysias seyinge the discomfetyinge of his men and the manlynesse of the lewes. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying headlong back again to Constantinople. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers F'or. 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors..went hastily away.

This committee the Ohe If Disconfitured The

† **Disco'mfit**, sh. Obs. [f. Discomfit v.] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited; undoing, defeat, rout, discomfitine.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E.E.T.S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngys in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth. victories, and dyscomfites. c1425 Engl. Conq. Irel. (E.E.T.S.) 30 The other wenden that thay departed yn dyscomfyte. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. ii. 86 Vncureable discomfite Reignes in the hearts of all. 1671 MILTON Samson 469 Dagon must stoop, and shall e're long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me. 1834 Medden Angler in Wales II. 314 'Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon-bost.

Discomfit, obs. pa, pple. of Discomfit 71

Discomfit, obs. pa. pple. of DISCOMFIT v.

Discomfiter. Also 6 Sc. discomfatour. [In early use a. OF. desconfitour (in Godel.); in later, f. Discomfit v. + -ER ].] One who or that which discomfits.

which discomitis.

1528 Lyndes Ay Dreme 569 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart Knychtis,—Discomfatouris of crenell battellis thre, The flesche, the warld, the feind. 1820 Milman Fall Jernsalem (1821) 89 What birth So meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1886 Sat. Rev. 24 Apr. 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

Discomfiture (diskø mfitiŭ). Forms: 4 desconfiture, 5 -comfiture, 4- dis-. See also the shortened Scomfiture. [a. OF. desconfiture rout, defeat (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), F. deconfiture, =

defeat (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. deconfiture, =
Pr. descofitura, OIt. sconfittura, med.L. disconfectura, f. disconficere to ront, overthrow (Dn Cange); see Discomficere to ront, overthrow (Dn Cange); see Discomfiter and -ure.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, ront. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 14212 Moddred ne myghte in bataille dure But euere was at desconfiture. c 1400 Maunder. (Roxb.) xiii. 56 When he come fra be descomfiture desconfiture Hanybal dyde doo serche the felde. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus II. 234 Of Italie sicilik disconfeitour. 1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI, I. 1. 59 Sad tidings bring I. Of losse, of slaughter, and discomfiture. 1777 Robeatson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. v. 84 A few days after the discomfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived. 1849 MacAula Hist. Eng. I. 561 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?

2. gen. a. Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 Chaucer Anel. & Arc. 326 For in this worlde nys Creature Wakynge in moore discumfiture Pane 1. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2140 Yet after all beuynesse, penaunce, and dysconfyture, She reioysed in soule. 1675 Art. Contentm. x. v. 231 That accursed thing which has caused our discomfeiture. 1828 Life Planter Jamaica 79 To rely upon promises. would end in regret and discomfiture. 1885 Dunckley in Mauch. Exam. 23 Mar. 6/1 A ripple of laughter follows the discomfiture of his questioner.

† 3. Physical damage or injury. Obs. rare.

1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner A nij b, If thy lungs have tane discomfiture By sile assault of Rume.

Discomfort (disko mfait), sb. Forms: see Comfort. [ME. disconfort, a. OF. desconfort (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. deconfort, vbl. sb. from desconforter to Discomfort. Cf. also Diss. 9.]

† 1. Undoing or loss of courage; disconragement,

†1. Undoing or loss of courage; discouragement, disheartening. Obs.
1375 BARBOUR Bruce XI. 488 Offisiss of ane word may riss Discomfort and typicall with all. c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 168 The tothir Scottis.. For disconford to leift the feild was boun. 1495 Dives & Pang. (W. de W.) vi. xviii. 264/1 More dyscomforte it is to an oost of they see they rehefteyne flee .. and more comfort to the enmyes. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 § 2 To the great discomforte and fere of your true officers. 1551 Crowlev Pleas. & Payne 81 Wyth spytefull words of disconforte.

+2. Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance.

ness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance.

Obs. (exc. as in 3).

1382 Wyclif Matt. xxiv. 15 The abhomynacionn of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 Pilgr.

Sowle (Caxton 1483) 1. iii. 4 This grysely ghoost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hyghe discomfort. 1520 More Conf., agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1144/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne coumforte. 1577 B. Gooce Heresback's Hubb.

111. (1586) 150 For swine...eate not onely their owne, but yoong children... to the pittiful discomfort of the parent.

1605 Siakss. Ant. & C. I.v. iii. 34 What meane you (Sir) To give them this discomfort? Looke they weepe. a 1716 South (1), In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness alsn. 1847 Longr. En. II. i. 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort.

† b. with pl. Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. Obs. or arch. (exc. as in 3 b).

1286 Chaucer Frankl. T. 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To romen by the see but discomfort. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 33 Which was a great discompfort to all this realme. 1502 I. S. (Hille, Truth tried; very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God. 1850 Tennyson Elaine 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house.

fort he hath done the house.

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uncasiness (of mind or body): cf. COMFORT \$b\$. 6, COMFORTABLE \$a\$. 7, 10, 1841 LAME \$Arab\$. \$NIs\$, 1.85, 1 will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person, 1842 \$A\$. Come \$Physiol\$. Digestion (ed. 4) 205. The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner. 1855 Macaulan \$Hisl\$. Eng. 111, 255 The Scots.. began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity. 1862 Str B. Reodic Psychol. Inq. 111. iv. 126 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b. with \$pI\$. Something that makes one uncomfortable: an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. Comfortable)

fortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. Com-

fortable; an inconvenience, narusnip, (C., Composite st. 7.)

1841 JAMES Brigand I, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. II. 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1885 E. Garrett At Any Cost i. 19 Mrs. Sinclair was one of those who instinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

Champarly like the vb. confused with Discom-

¶ Formerly, like the vb., confused with DISCOM-

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Ouerthrowes and discomforts in battell. Discomfort (disku mfort), v. Also 4-6 dys-,-con-: sec Comfort. [ME. discomfort, desconfort, a. OF. desconfort-er (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. déconforter, f. des-, DIS- 4 + conforter Comfort v.; cf. It. disconfortare.]

+1. trans. To deprive of courage or strength of

†1. trans. To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, disheartten, dismay. Obs. c 1330 R. Brinne Chron. (1810) 70 Discomfort no bing be, so faire happe nener bou fond. c 1340 Cursor M. 15543 (Fairf.) Loke 28 3u disconfort [earlier texts misinay] no3t. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 28 Preamb., The seid sueters. were.. disconforted & in dispayre of expedicion of ther suetes. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. x. 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste. a 1677 Manton True Circumcision Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind. which is naturally discomforted and weakened... is mightely revived and encouraged with these glad tidings. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discomfort... to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart. †2. To deprive of comfort or gladness: to

Disconfort.. to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

†2. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden; to render disconsolate or sorrowful. Obs. or arch. (cxc. as in 3).

1413 Pilgr. Servic (Caxton 1,43). iii. 4 The syght of some thynges that I sawe gladyd moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges dyscomfortyd me hugely. c1489 CAXTON Sounces of Aymon Xxviii. 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grete sorowe, nor to discomforte yourself so moche as ye doo. a153 Lb. Berness Huon Xviii. 159 She was ryght sorowfull and sore dyscomfortyd. 1608 Norris Pract. Disc. IV. 100 Is not every Man concernd to provide that neither the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 T. W. Corr Purilanism 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp. Laud in his imprisonment. 188a Rossetti Ball. & Sonn., Rose Mary, Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

† b. intr. (for reft.) To distress oneself, grieve.

+ b. intr. (for refl.) To distress oneself, grieve.

1554-9 in Songs & Ball., Philip & Mary (1860) 3 O why shold we be..sad? Or for to dyscomfort what thyng shold us compell?

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncom-

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 Ruskin Mod. Paint, IV. v. xix. § 27 He is careless..

nor feels discomforted, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1850 Thackerav Virgin, (1879) 1.296

Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted. 1893 Q. (Couch Delectable Ducky 27 The Registrar.. was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. Mod. Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

To remerly often confused with or used for DI8-

138a Wycur Matt. xii. 25 Eche kyngdam departid azeins hym self, shal be desolat, or discounfortid. 2483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Liij, He allone discomforted and ouercame

thre thousand persones. 1596 J. Normen Progr. Pictic (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall and be utterly discomforted. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1598) 288 The Turks discomforted with the invincible courage of these old soldiers. betooke themselves to flight. 1628 Crt. 4 Times Chas. 1 (1848) I. 410 The news.. almost discomforted our hopes. Hence Discomforted ppl. a., Discomforting

vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disco mfortedly, Disco m-

fortingly advs.

fortingly advs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 Do be Romeyns were wyb ont chef, dyscomforted hit were. 1375 Barbour Brace III. 193 For throw mekill disconforting Men fallis off into disparying.

1400 Melayne 240 The Sarazen slewe onre cristyn knyghte. It was dyscomforthynge. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) I. ij. The bitter teares of the disconfortede Quene. 1787 William of Normandy I. 114 Amid the unavailing sorrows of a now discomforted people. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eug. II. 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which had ensued. 1873 Miss Broughton Naucy III. 64, I snubbedly and discomfortedly put them in my own breast. 1891 G. Mereblith One of our Conq. II. i. 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

Discomfortable (disknymfatable), a. [a. OF. desconfortable (in Godef.), f. desconforter: see Discomfort D., and Comfortable.]

comfort v. and Comfortable.]

COMFORT V. and COMFORTABLE.]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness. Obs. or arch. (exc. as in 2).

1433 Pilgr. Sevule (Caxton 1483 11v. xx. 68 Nothyng agreable. hit is to me but ful discomfortable. 1525 COVERDALE Ecclus. xviii. 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes. a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) 1. 375 We hard nothing of him bot threatning and disconfortable wordis. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, III. ii. 36 Discomfortable cousin! knowest thou not, (etc.). 1600 HAKLUYT VOY. (1810) III. 349 As ioyfull to me, as disconfortable to them. 1655 Discose Compl. Ambass. 374 She said she would write a few words to you...which I prayed her might not be discomfortable. 1846 TRENCH Mirac. xxiii. (1862) 345 He breaks the silence... but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself. 1891 Sai. Rev. 14 Nov. 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks.

† D. Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. Obs.

T. Market by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. Obs.

1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1180 The nyght is, of the nature self, dyscomfortable & ful of feare. 1386 Bright Melanch. xvii. 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholic. 1622 Donne Scrm. cxi. V. 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the world, not to have known Christ.

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience; causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; posi-

causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless.

1607 DEKKER Northun, Hoe I. Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight.

1614 RALHIGH Hist. World II. 224
Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts.

1854 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note BAR. (1833) II. 286 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershott Camp the most so.

1888 STEVENSON in Scribber's Mag. Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort uneasympses: uncomfortable nneasy

or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy.

1844 Kinglare Eethen (1847) 157, I never saw .. in the most horridly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings,

+4. Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsol-

able. Obs. rare.

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* x. 4 She wepte with discomfortable teares. [WYCL., vuremediable teris.] Hence Disco mfortableness; Disco mfortably

adv.

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 317 A death where the maner could hee no comfort to the discomfortablenesse of the matter. 1585 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 369 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night. 1619 W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 435 Thy conscience must. inferre the conclusion discomfortably. 1653 J. BAMFFEILD in Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON Nancy III. 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

Discomforter. [f. DISCOMFORT v. + -ER I. Cf. OF. desconforteur.] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1628 EARLE Nicrocosm., Pladding Student (Arb.) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students. 1653 BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

† Discomforture. Obs. rare. [f. DISCOMFORT v.: cf. discomfiture.] Discomfort, distress.

1539 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) 92 My heat is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

Discommend (diskøme'nd), v. [f. DIS-6 + adv.

Discommend (diskøme'nd), v. [f. Dis-6 + COMMEND: cf. OF. descommander (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To find fault with, express disapproba-

1. trans. To find fault with, express disapprobation of: the opposite of COMMEND (sense 3).

1494 Fabyan Chron. VI. clvi. 145 In hym was no thynge to be dyscommendyd, but that he helde bis doughter so longe vnmaryed.

1509 Barelav Shyp Folys (1570) 122, I shall ... Lawde iust and good, and the euill discommende.

1527 NORTH IT. Guenara's Diall of Princes 90 a/2, I do discommend, that the women should goe gadding a broade in visitacion. a 1639 W. Whatelev Prototypes I. iv. (1640) 31

The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommends idlenesse. 1676 Shadwell Virtuoso 14, I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommended thee, my dear.

1860 Patmore Faithful for ever 1. 49 Who else shall discommend her choice?

abiol. 1632 Brome Novella III. Wks, 1873 I. 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommend.

Bible (1767) IV. vit. iv. 519 The author neither commends

2. To speak of dissuasively; the opposite of Re-

2. To speak of dissuasivery; the opposite of Re-commend (cf. Commend 2).

1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe n. vii. 23 The juyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hotte fever is not to be dyscommended.
1621 Burron Anat. Met. 1. ii. it. j. Savanarola discommended. Goats flesh. 1879 Macparen Counterp. (ed. 2) iii. 7 Their use.. is discommended to students.

3. To cause (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? Obs.

or received. I Oss.

1579 Live Euphnes (Arb.) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommend the minde. a 1659 Bocan in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing.

Hence Discommended ppl. a.; Discommending vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Discommender, one

ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Discomme'nder, one who discommends.

1544 Bale Chron. Sir 7. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc. (Malh.)

1.249 Wyth no small discommendings of some princes. 1586
A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 128 To the intent hee may ... be instructed in the vilenesse and discommended parts of the same. 1611 Cotga, Vitupereur, a dispraiser, discommender. 1678 Dayben All for Love Pref., No part of a poem is worth our discommending, where the whole is insipid.

170a S. Parren Rt. De Finibus 192 Having something in them Discommending and Unacceptable. 1755 Johnson, Discommender, one that discommends; a dispraiser.

Discommendable (diskøme ndab'l), a.

Discommendable (disk@mendablt), a. [1. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. To be discommended; worthy of censure.

1527 Andrew Brunstopske's Distyst. Waters Prol., It is not dyscomendable for a man of more base lernyinge to put to his helping hande. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abbases 1. To Rdr. p. xii, It is an exercise altogether discommendable and vilawfull. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discommendable then the nakednesse of these Barbarians. 1711 W. King tr. Naude's Ref. Politics ii. 62 An act very discommendable and shameful. 1737 Stackhouse Hists. Bible (1767) IV. vii. iv. 517 The motives. are not discommendable. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. ii. Poor Rel., In a vein of no discommendable vanity.

42. Not to be recommended: to be represented.

+2. Not to be recommended; to be represented

dissuasively. Obs.

1533 Elvor Cast. Hetthe 11. xiii. (1539) 31 h, To then, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommendable. 1655 Mourer & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 329 Rice is... discommendable only in that it is over-binding. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xviii. (44 The eating of Flesh is not discommendable, especially of Animals.

Hence + Discomme ndableness; + Discom-

me'ndably adv. Obs.

1656 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl. § 663 Those that do discommendably, reprove, rebuke, slight them. 1727
BALLEY VOI. II, Discommendableness, undeservingness of commendation. mendation

**Discommendation** (diskp:mendei: [on). [n. of action from DISCOMMEND v.] The action of

of action from DISCOMMEND v.] The action of discommending; dispraise.

1573 ARP. PARKER Corr. 427 In whose discommendation... your honour once did write to me. 1599 BRETON Scholler & Souldiour 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 REHARDSON Grandison (1781) VI. lvi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company ... than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing hut discommendation. 4837 CARIVLE Mirabeau Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men.

1 (with a and d) A special instance of this.

might, into any circle of men.

b. (with a and pl.) A special instance of this.
1580 Lupton Sityvila 98 Truely the crab is a discommendation to the Peare tree that bare it. 1677 GILPIN Damonol. (1867) 117 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part,' is only a comparative discommendation. 1841 L. Hunt Serv ii. (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics... with our hearty discommendations.

hearty discommendations.

† **Discommi'ssion**, v. Obs. [f. DIS-7 + COMMISSION sb.] trans. To deprive of a commission.

1622 Crt. & Times Jas. I (1849) II. 287 All justices are like to be discommissioned shortly, and a new choice made. r642 Laub Hist. Acc. Chaucellorship 142 (L.). I shall .. proceed to discommission your printer and suppress his press, 1659 MILTON Rupt. Commun. Wks. (1851) 401 For discommissioning nine great Officers in the Army. **Discommittee:** sec Dis-7.

† **Discommodable**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. F. discommender to inconvenience Discomment.

discommoder to inconvenience, DISCOMMODATE +

-ABLE.] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* 1. xxii. 29 a, The smel of womens oyntmentes is more discommodable then the odour

† Discommodate, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Commodate v., after obs. F. discommoder (Cotgr.).] trans. To put to inconvenience; to disturb, troule; = next. Hence † Disco mmodated ppl. a.

1610 Crt. § Times Jas. I (1849) I. 119 After the sending
away her stuff, which. will much discommodate her. 1620
Wotton in Relig. Wotton. (1672) 533 None... shall... discommodate, pillage..or trouble one another. c 1635 Howell.
Lett. 1. 11. xv, These Wars did so drain and discommodate
the King of Spain. 1649 Coowhell Lett. 12 Aug. Carlyle),
Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of
the money due to me.

Discommodae (disk modud). zv. If. Dis- 6 +

Discommode (diskomou'd), v. [f. Dis-6 + Commode v., after obs. F. discommoder; see prec.] trans. To put to inconvenience or trouble; to incommode, inconvenience.

1731 BALLEY, Discommode, to incommode, 1753 L. M. tr. Du Bosco's Accomplish'd Woman II, 127 For fear of discommoding his curls. 1818 Scott Hyt. Midl., I t could not discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visiters or mine. 1830 Galt Lawrie T. III. i. (1849) 84 Finding

herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat, 1885 Child Ballads III. Ixxviii. 235/2 The hero comes out of his mound . to tell her how she discommodes him . . every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast.

Hence Discommo ded ppl. a., inconvenienced. 1828 in Webster. 1880 Daily Tel. 30 Apr., Halfsmothered ejaculations of discommoded men.

1888 in Wester. 1880 Daily Tel. 30 Apr., Hall-smothered ejaculations of discommoded men.

† Discommo diate, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Commodiate, used by the same author.] = prec.

1654 Earl. Monm. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders 59
To have fought the Enemy by discommodiating them.

† Discommo dions, a. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Commodiating them.

† Discommo dions, a. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Commodiating them.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 44 The.. distance of the towne from the parishe churches.. is veraie discommodions. 1577

B. Googe Heresback's Husb. v. (1360 179 b, The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodions, as which you can neither sell, nor remoove. 1601 R. Jonnson Kingd. § Commod. (1603) 141 So discommodions, gluttonie to the proceedings of the Christians. 1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 154 A mariage.. totally discommodious, distastfull, dishonest and pernicious to him. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. 29.

b. as sb. = Discommodious quality. rare.

1583 B. Googe Let. in N. § Q. Ser. III. 111. 242, I can verry well away wyth the dyscomodious off the contrey.

† Discommodiously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† Discommo diously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Inconveniently. 163 T. James Voy. 69 They had laine very discommodionsly all the winter. 1638 MAYNE Lucan (1664) 81 Having ... discommodionsly washt.

..discommodionsly washt.
† Discommo'diousness. Obs. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] Discommodious quality; unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.

1580 North Plutarch (1676) 24 The discommodiousness of the place, where was neither ground. to fly, nor yet any space for any long chace. 1637 Sandersson Serm. Il. 90 We. begin to find those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which before we never thought of. 1675 OGILBE Frit. 186
The Discommodionsness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented.

Discommodity (disks/mo'diti). [f. Disc. 4

Discommodity (diskømo diti). [f. Dis- 9 + Соммориту.]

COMMODITY.]

1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitableness, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.

1513 More Rich. III in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 798 He had declared the discommoditie of discord, and the commoditie of concord. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. III. (1586)

147 b, Of the discommoditie of Essex Cheese, our . . John Haywood . . meerily writeth. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turkes (1621) 1335 Nassif excused himself . . by reason of the discommoditie of his health. 11718 Penn Tracts Wks. 1726

1. 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it. 1829 Lamb Lett. (1888) 224 Vou go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity. discommodity.

2. (with a and pl.) A disadvantage, inconveni-

Z. (With a and pt.) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

1531 Elvor Gov. II. vi, These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath. 1654-62 Hevlin Cosmogr. II. (1682) 138 Patiently enduring all Discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hnnger. 1662 PETTY Taxes 35 It would be a great discommodity to the Prince to take more then he needs. 1660 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b. concr.

1879 Jevons Pol. Econ. iii. (1888) 58 As the noun commodities has been used .. as a concrete term, so we may now convert discommodity into a concrete term, and speak of discommodities as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

Discommon (diskomon), v. [f. Dis-7, 8 + Common sb. and a.: cf. also Common v.]

† 1. trans. To cut off from the membership of a community; spec. a. to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; b. to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. Obs.

franchise; b. to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. Obs.

1478 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 303 In opyn Court, the Mayer and bayleffes. declared the said persones nott discomened nor disfraunchesid. 1588 Bp. Anorewes Ninety-six Sermons (1843) V. 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities. a 1600 Hooker Ecct. Pol. vin. Wks. 1845 II. 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city; nor being there discommoned, is thereby forthwith. excluded from the Church? 1560-31r. Hales Dissert. de Pace in Phenix (1708) II. 382 We also onght to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that . Commonwealth. a 1655 VINES Lord's Supp. (1677) 230 Ground to discommon, or dis-franchize a reputed member.

1. 1586 Praise of Mins. 77 By a commission onely of Sic volumus, Sic inbemus, to discommon that which is the principall [music].

2. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of deal-

To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of deal-

To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergradnates.

1530 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 80 The hedds of the Unyversite . dyscoumenyd hym, and commannded all the mansebylls, cooks, and all others of the Unyversite that they shidde nother bye nor sell wt hym. 1655 Fuller that they shidde nother bye nor sell wt hym. 1655 Fuller (Ch. Hist. m. vi, § 39 A civil penalty (equivalent to the Universities discommoning a Townsman in Cambridg). 1762 Gentl. Mag. 91 An action depending in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford against a tradesman of that place was determined, when the defendant was publickly discommoned. 1864 J. H. Newman Apol. 173, I had been posted up by the marshal on the buttery hatch of every College of my University, after the manner of discommoned pastry-cooks.

D. To deprive of commons; = DISCOMMONS 1. 1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Spy 1. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see Common \$\delta 1.5\$, 6. Also fig. b. To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land).

1507-8 BP. Hall Sal. v. iii. 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kine, And warn'st that none feed in thy field. 1628 Webster, Dis-common, to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. Cowel. 1805 Lowell.

1626 Ago Prose Wks. 1809 II. 76 To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right.

1836 Discommonize, v. If, DIS-6+COMMONIZE

nelds of natural right.

Discommonize, v. [f. DIs-6+Commonize v. (or COMMON 5b. +-IZE).] = DISCOMMON 2.

1886 H. V. BARNETT in Home Chimes 150 Slippy's discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows, 1893 Westm. Gaz. 5 Apr. 7/2 The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised.

**Discommons** (diskømenz), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + COMMONS sh. pl., 3, 4.] Ilence Discommonsed ppl. a., Discommonsing vbl. sb.

ppl. a., Disco mmonsing vbl. sb.

1. trans. To deprive of commons in a college.
1856 F. E. Paget Owlet Owlst. 112 The world that could be ruled by being discommonsed, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy. 1881 Saintsbury Dryden i. 6 On Inly 19th, 1652... he was discommonsed and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy. 1881 Pall Mall Bidget 4 Nov. 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommonising, a gentle personal castigation, or .. expulsion were the only punishments in use. 1894 ASTLEY 50 1'ears' 5fort I. 34, I was discommonsed for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.
2. = DISCOMMON 2.
1852 Bristed 5 Years in Eng. Univ. (ed. 2) 81 note, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being discommonsed'. 1861 Huches Tom Broom at Oxf. 1. (1889) 6 To keep all discommonsed tradesmen .. and bad characters generally, out of the college.

† Discommonwealth, v. nonce-wd. [DIs-

† **Disco'mmonwealth**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-7 c.] trans. To cut off from the common-wealth or state. Hence † **Discommonwealth**-

ing vbl. sb.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 47 The divell himselfe. .as he is a creature, hee fears decreation, as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince dis-commonwealthings.

Discommune (diskρ min), v. [f. Dis-6 + COMMUNE v., or Dis-7 a + COMMUNE sb.] Hence Discommuned ppl. a., Discommuning vbl. sb. +1. trans. To cut off or exclude from communications of the same properties of the same properties.

† 1. Irans. To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. Obs.

1590 D. Androes in Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art. E. ij.
The other was a ciuile discommuning. 1618 HALES Gold.
Rem. (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 Fuller Good Th. in
Worse T. (1841) 130 Must 1 be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1659 GAUDEN Tears of Ch. 400 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = DISCOMMON V. 2.

1672 WOOD Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 11. 282 Brickland, a dis-

2. = DISCOMMON v. 2.

1677 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 383 Brickland, a discommuned cobler. 1691 — Ath. Oxon. II. 507 He... did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Bookseller called Edward Thorne. 1710 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 98 Mr. Ryley was one of the Persons discommun'd, which he attributes chiefly to Dr. Sacheverell. 1852 Queen's Bench Rep. XVIII. 650 The said Vice Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges... pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

† **Discommunion**, Obs. [Dis-9: cf. prec.] Exclusion from communion or fellowship.

1500 T. Sperki in Confer. it. 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Ciuile discommunion. 1660 Gauden Brounrig 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion and distance from the Church politick, or Court of Rome.

politick, or Conrt of Rome. **Discommunity** (diskømiū'niti). rare-1. [f. Dis-9 + COMMUNITY.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.

1859 DARWIN Orig. Spec. (1888) II. xiv. 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent.

Discomonerula, Discomorula: see Disco-. † Discomonerula, Discomorula: see Disco† Discompanied, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [pa.
pple. of \*discompany vb., ad. OF. descompaignier,
f. des-, Dis- 4 + compaignier to Company.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.
1509 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. III. v, If shee hee alone,
now, and discompanied. 1613-18 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.
(1626) 13 [His] step-mother. murthered him, comming to
her house, estrayed, in hunting, and discompanied.

Discomparnion, v. rare. [f. Dis- 7 a.]

traus. To deprive of companionship.

trans. To deprive of companionship.

1883 G. Macdonald Donal Grant I. xxiv. 254 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanioned at home.

† Discompensate, v. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-6 + Compensate v.] trans. To do the reverse of compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.

compensating; to counterparameters and instead of gain.

1704 F. Fuller Med. Gymn. (1718) 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit.

† Discomple xion, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7 d.]

17ans. To spoil the complexion or aspect-of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.

1635 Shirkey Coronat. 1. i, His band may be disordered... his rich cloaths be discomplexioned With blond. Ibid. 1v.iii,

Can a sorrow enter but upon thy garment, Or discomplexion

Discompliance. rare-1. [f. Dis-9+COMPLIANCE.] Refusal to comply, non-com-COMPLIANCE.] pliance.

re64 PEFFS Diary 23 July, A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord Chancellor.

Discompose (diskømpouz), v. [f. Dis-6+ \*descomposer = F. décomposer.]

1. trans. To destroy or disturb the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: a. (persons,

calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: a. (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.).

1483 CAXTON Cato I iji b, Thon onghtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thow losest the rychesses and temporalle goodes of thys world. 1645 Br. HALL Remed. Discontents of Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 GLANVILL Sceptis Sci. 168 Every opposition of our espous'd opinions. discomposeth the minds serenity. 1732 Pore Ess. Man. 1. 168 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discomposed the mind. 1765 WALPOLE Cas. Otranto iv. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glosing of a peasant's son. 1876 T. HARDV Ethelberta xlvii, Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude. to discompose her fortitude.

to discompose her fortitude.

b. (things, as the sea, the air).

1646 J. HALL Poems 65 That breath of thine can onely raise New stormes and discompose the Seas. 1661 CONLED Plss. Gavt. O. Cronvell Wks. 1710 II. 626 NO Wind. the Air to discompose. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now rare or Obs.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now rare or Ols.

1611 Florio, Discomporre, to vinframe, to discompose.
1649 Cromwell. Let. 19 July, Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me. 1667 Millon P. L. V. 10 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unwak' ned Eve With Tresses discompos d, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest. 1747 Gould Eng. Ants 104 This Species [of red ants] is. the most daring and venemons, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 357 These minutiae alter and discompose the characters of the citizens.

† D. To upset or disorder the health of; pa. pple. indisposed, out of health. Ols.
1604 Luttrell. Brief Rel. (1857) III. 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposed him. 1708 Hearne Collect. 16 Oct., Is much discomposed him. 1708 Hearne Collect. 16 Oct., Is much discomposed I was not with them.

† 3. To displace, discard. Ols.
1622 Bacon Hen. VII., 242 (R.) Hee neeuer put downe, or discomposed counsellor, or peare seriant, saue onely Stanley, the Lord Chamberlaine. 1640 Fuller Posseph's Coat iii. (1867) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry the Seventh, that he never discomposed davountie.

Discomposed (disk@mpow'd, poet. 2ed), ppl. a.

[I. prec. + -ED 1.] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.
1625-8 tr. Camdeu's Hist. Eliz. IV. (1688) 615 His nnsettled and discomposed Countenance. 1626 T. H[awkins] Caussin's Holy Crt. 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed diagement. 1670 Driven 1st Pl. Cong. Grauada II., I met Almanzor coming back from Court, But with a discomposed and speedy Pace. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxv, With a discomposed aspect and faltering voice.

Hence Discomposed Glisk@mpow'd, poet.
1693 Boyle Excell. T

Hence **Discomposingly** adv., in a way that discomposes or disturbs.

1891 G. Meredith One of our Conq. 111. xii. 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals.

† **Discomposition**. Obs. [n. of action from DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSITION.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.

1634 DONER Devotions 8 (T.) O perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! 1656
FINETT For. Ambass. 63 He was.. brought to the presence of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

1 Discompositions Obs. [ad Sty descent page 1975]

of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

† **Discompo sture**. Obs. [ad. Sp. descompostura disorder (Minsheu 1599), f. descomponer to discompose. Cf. composture.] = next.

\*\*r62\*\* Mable tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf. 1. 76 Daraxa never game way by any dis-composture or vnjointed behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever. 1626 BACON Sylva § 836 This is wrought... by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangible Parts.

\*\*Discomposure\*\* (disk/mpo.\*\*2/iu). [f. Discompost, after Composure.] The fact or condition of being discomposed.

being discomposed.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? Obs.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement, ? Obs.

1641 Milton Animadv. (1851) 223 The Prelates.. which
way soever they turne them, put all things into a foule discomposure. 1677 Hall Prim. Orig. Man. iv. vii. 348 The
Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of
things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature. 1756 Bullock in Phil. Trans. XLIX.

402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides
and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the
least discomposure.

th. Derangement of health, indisposition. Obs.

1665 Bovle Occas. Reft. 11. i. (1845) 98 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me. 1669 W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.

275 In cases of uterine discomposures, 1734 WATTS Relig. Proc. (1790) 110 Lattissa is often indisposed. Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures.

+ C. The condition of being taken to pieces; dismemberment Obs.

dismemberment, Obs.

1660 W. SECKER Nonsuch Prof. 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set

together.
2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation,

2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf. Composure, sense 10.)
1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 13/1 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days.
1650 Norris Beatitudes (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit. 1741 Riemanson Pamela (1742) IV. 205 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1842 Scort F. M. Perth vi, His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealons churchmen.

churchmen.
+3. Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension. Obs. rare.

Clos. rare.

1651 BOLE Style of Script. (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry.. Omniscience doth.. discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me. 1673 Wood Life (Ost. Hist. Soc.) Il. 271, I was not there.. because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Discompt, obs. form of Discount.

† Discomputation. Obs.— [Dis- 9.] An

TDISCOMPUTATION, OVS. 1 DISC 9.1 IN erroneous reckoning.

1611 FLORIO, Scomputo, a discomputation.

Discomycetous: see Disco-,

† Disconceit, v. Obs. [f. Discoration execution] sb.] trans. To deprive of the conception or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (of something).
1640 J. Dyke Worthy Commun. 61 An over good conceit
of a mans own condition and estate..disconceits a man of
the necessity of Christ.

Hence + Disconcei ted ppl. a.; + Disconcei tedness, the being out of conceit with something.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sca 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceitedness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises.

† **Disconcert**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 9 + Concert sb.: cf. It. sconcerto, for disconcerto, Sp. desconcerto, mod. It. déconcert.] Want of concert or

desconcerto, mod. [! deconcert.] Want of concert or concerted action; disunion, disagreement in action 1668 Temple Let. to Let. Arlington Wks. 1731 II. 113 Avoid all Pretexts.. of France's breaking the Business.. which I knew they would be strongly tempted to.. by our Disconcert for their Defence. 1673 — Observ. Netherl. Pref. (Seager), The remainders of their state are.. kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies. 1839 Poe Masque Red Death Wks. 1864 I. 341 The walters perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company.

Disconcert (diskonsöut). v. [a. obs. F. disposars of the concert of the whole gay company.

whole gay company.

Disconcert (diskøns5'1t), v. [a. obs. F. disconcerter (1611 Cotgr., disconcerté, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod.F. déconcerter, f. dis-, dé-, Dis-4+concerter to Concert: ef. It. disconcertare 'to vntune' (Florio), Sp. desconcertár 'to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minsheu).]

1. trans. To put out of concert or harmonious action; to throw into confusion, disarrange, derange, spoil, frustrate; now esp. to disarrange or

range, spoil, frustrate; now esp. to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted.

1687 A. Lovell tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist. 11. 124 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved... and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted.

1704 Swift T. Tub Xi. 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert.

1706 Robertson Chas. V, V. 11. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures.

1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. IV. iV. 154 One of the four divisions. I fell behind its time, and disconcerted the operations of the remainder.

1840 Macdulay Hist. Eng. I. 151 This scheme was .. completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

† b. To disturb or displace in material position.

+ b. To disturb or displace in material position.

Obs. rare.

1747 Centl. Mag. 102 His shutter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion.

2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession

of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'.

1716 COLLIER tr. Panegyrick 50 'Tis part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 188 P 10 He never. disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh II. 606 He would not disconcer or throw me out. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 482 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?

Hence Disconce rting ppl. a., that disturbs self-

possession or complacency.

1807 BARRETT All the Talents (ed. 9) 41 A hundred dis-

concerting measures mov'd. 1891 R. KIPLING City Dreadf. N. 61 A stulid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters, 1892 Althensum 2 Apr. 434/2 Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature.

Disconcerted (disk@nsorted), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED I.] Disturbed from self-possession; put to confusion; ruffled; 'put out'. Hence Disconcertedly adv.; Disconcertedness, the state of

ce'ttedly adv.; Disconce'ttedness, the state of being put out.

1723 BLACKMORE Ilist. Conspiracy Bij a, The Government was more disconcerted and embroil'd. 1752 A. Musruv in Gray's-Inn Irnl. No. 6 ? 8 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper. 1752 Miss Talmot Lett. (1809)

11. 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way have seen you do. Whence is this disconcertedness?

1847 Dickens Ilaunted Man (C. D. ed.) 210 Mr. Williams, standing behind the table, and rummaging disconcertedly among the objects upon it. 1878 Browning Poets Croisic Epil. 8 Our singer For his truant string Feels with disconcerted finger. ed finger.

Disconcertion (diskonsōufən). [irreg. f. Disconcert v.; after etymological formations like insert, insertion.] The action of disconcerting, or

insert, insertion.] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion.

(\*Disconcertion has the authority of Mr. Curran' R.)

[Not in J. or Todd.] 1794 St. Trials, Hamilton Rowan (R.), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 31 No embarrassment is discoverable; neither disconcertion nor anger takes place. 1881 Mem. G. Thomson xii. 176 To his still greater disconcertion [he] was asked to make a speech.

Disconcertment (disk@ns5:11měnt). [f. Disconcert. 2. + NENT: peth. after F. deconcertment.]

CONCERT v. + - MENT; perh. after F. déconcertement.]
The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition

of being disconcerted.

1866 Howells Venet. Life vii. 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE Fort. Fool 1. vii, His disconcertment. seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected. 1890 Temple Bar Mag. May 2 His disconcertment is written... on his features.

† Disconclu de, v. Obs. - o [Dis- 6.]

† Disconclu'de, v. Obs. ~ [Dis-6.]

1611 Florio, Disconchiudere, to disconclude.

Disconcord: see Dis-9.

† Discondesce'nd, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Condescend, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Condescend, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Condescend, consent, or compliance.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. 1. (1599) 5 The king.. satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainely declaring to Lodowyke that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors.

† Disconduice. v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Conduct.]

† **Discondu ce**, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Conduce of intr. To be non-conducive to. Hence Dis-

v.] intr. To be non-conducive to. Hence Disconducing ppl. a., non-conducive.

16. Donne Serm. xii. 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory. 1626/bid. lxxvii. 782 It were impertinent. and disconducing to our owne end to vex..the Pope.

† Disconducive, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 10 + Conducive, after prec. vb.] Not conducive.

1819 SEAGER Suppl. Johnson, Disconducive, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against.

Disconfeis, -fis, -fet, -fet, etc.: see Discom. † Disconfide, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Confidence] intr. To do the reverse of confiding; to put no confidence or trust in.

to put no confidence or trust in.

1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa 1. viii. 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in myself.

† **Disconfidence**. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-9+Confidence, after prec. vb.] The opposite of confidence; distrust.

total Br. Mountagu Diatribæ 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it: shew me any such confidence or disconfidence in Iosephus, and I yeeld vnto all the lewes, 1799 tr. Diderof's Nat. Son II. 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters let.

† Disco'nfident, a. Obs. rare-o. Wanting n confidence. Hence † Disco'nfidently adv.,

without confidence.

1666 J. Sergeant Let. of Thanks 74 To speak dis-confidently and condescendingly.

Disconfiture, obs. form of Disconfiture.

Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCOMFITURE.

Disconford, obs. form of DISCOMFORT.

Disconform, a. Sc. [f. DIS-10+CONFORM a., after L. dis-similis, etc.] Not conformable. In Sc. Law the opposite of CONFORM a.

1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 120 The forme and proving of exception be witnes, is divers, and disconforme to the maner of the probation of the libell. 1809 Scott. Leader 29 Jan. 4 That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act. 1891 Law Times XCII. 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample. + Disconform, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6+CONFORM v.] intr. To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. to, from. a 1670 Hacket Abb. Williams 1. (1692) 212 (D.) That they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your practice. 1678 Norms Coll. Nies. (1690) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint 1 implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before.

+ Disconformable, a. Obs. [f. DIS-10+

† Disconformable, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + CONFORMABLE.] The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. from, to.

1603 Jas. 1 in Contn. Stow's Chron. (1615) 842/1 As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs, they cannot be but halfe my Subjects. 1710 Norms Chr. Prud. vi. 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should. 1833 BENTHAM Not Paul 329 By means disconformable to the uniform course of nature.

Disconformity (diskonformiti). [f. DIS-9 + CONFORMITY: cf. Sp. desconformidad disagreement; also DISCONFORM a.] The opposite of con-

ment; also DISCONFORM a.] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity.

160a Segar Hon., Mil. & Cir. III. xliv. 178 The Cardinals
... were seuenteene, whose disconformitie continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres. a 1639 Stottiswood Hist. Ch.
Scotl. I. (1677) 13 He thus excuses his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter. a 1680 J. Comet Fire Actions II. xvi. (1683) 24 [III] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law. 1793 Trial Fyshe Palmer 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indictment. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India 1. II. v. 186 Practices ... forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions. 1843 Mill. Logic I. vi. § 1 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention.

Disconfort. - fyte. obs ff. Disconform.

usage or convention.

Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. Discomfort, -fit.

Discongruity. ? Obs. [f. Discongruous ; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency;

absence of congruity; disagreement, meaning incongruity.

1624 Br. Mountage Cagg 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who savoured some discongruity of style. 1635 — Aff. Casar II, vi. 163 That much discongruity betwire Him and ins. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 1. vi. 118 The intrinsecal discongruity of the one to the other. 1728 Earseen II. Burnet's St. Dead I. 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. a 1806 Br. Worsley Serm. II. 117 Internal perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities.

† Discongruous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Dissources of moral fitnesses and congruity; incongruous; disagreeing.

gruous; disagreeing, 1678 Cupwarth Intell. Syst. 1. v. 673 Discongruous forms.

Disconjure, v. rare. [f. Dis-6+Conjure v.]

trans. † a. ? To disenchant. Obs. b. To deprive

of the power of conjuring.

1651 Howell Venice 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 CARTVIE Fr. Rev. I. v. i, Necker [returns] to the Cilide-Bouf, with the character of a disconjured conjurer there,—fit only for dismissal.

Disconnect (diskøne kt), v. [f. Dis-6+Con-NECT v.]

1. trans. To sever the connexion of or between;

1. trans. To sever the connexion of or between; to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const. avith, from. 1770 Buake Pres. Discont. 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments. 1792—Let. to Sir II. Langrishe Wks. VI. 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority. 1840 Hoon Up Rhine 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges. 1854 G. B. Richardson Univ. Code v. 7591 Disconnect your screw propeller. 1892 Law Times Rep. LXVII. 210/1 To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached

2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts, Obs. exc. in pa. pple.; see Disconnected 2.

1700 Burke Fr. Rev. (R.). Thus the commonwealth itself would..crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. Desp.

V. 611 They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

Disconnect, ppl. a. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [short for next: cf. Connect ppl. a.] = Disconnected.

1839 Ballev Fistus xx. (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

Disconnected (diskone kted), ppl. a. [f. Dis-

CONNECT v. + -ED 1: but in sense usually privative of Connected.]

1. Having no connexion (with something else, or with each other); detached (from); unconneeted, separate.

neeted, separate.

1783 BLAIR Lect. Rhet. xv. (Seager), An allegory.. may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning.

1799 HAN. More Fem. Educ. (ed. 4) I. 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series.

1821 Bestman Hersten 1821 Control of the corean.

1865 Sal. Rev. 12 Aug. 205/2 One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county.

1879 D. M. Wallace Anstralas.

1879 D. M. Wallace Anstralas.

1870 December 1870 Decembe

b. Without family connexions; not well-connected.

1848 C. Baonte J. Eyre xvi, A Governess, disconnected, ..

poor, and plain.

2. Destitute of connexion between its parts; in-

coherent. (Also transf. of a speaker or writer.)
1870 Daily News 10 Oct., The plot is complicated and disconnected. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected.

Hence Disconne ctedly adv., ia a disconnected manner; Disconne ctedness, the quality of being disconnected.

1864 Athenxum No. 1920. 215/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 Daily News 26 June 2/1 A roar of 'Dividel' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenour of his remarks. 1881 S. Colvin Landor v. 100 It was thus an essential babit of Landor's mind.. to think in fragments and disconnectedly. 1885 Athenxum 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray...by reason of its occasional disconnectedness.

Disconnecter, -or (disk/ne ktai). [f. Disconnects v. + -er !] One who or that which disconnects; an apparatus or device for disconnecting. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 59/1 Sewer Disconnectors.

Disconne ctive, a. [f. Disconnect v., after connective.] Having the function of disconnecting; disjunctive. Hence Disconnectiveness.

1824 J. GILCRRIST Elym. Interpr. 104 Either. and Neither ... are disconnective. 1870 C. J. Smith Syn. & Antonyms. Aberration, Syn. Desultoriness, Disconnectiveness, Inconsecutiveness.

Disconnexion, -nection (diskone kon). [f. Dis-9 + Connexion, after Disconnect v.]

The action of disconnecting (rare); the fact or

condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment dis-

undoing of connexion; separation, detachment disminion. (Const. from, between.)

1735 Faanklin True Happiness Wks. 1887 I. 423 We shall soon see the disconnexion between that and true, solid happiness. 1769 Burke Pres. St. Nat. Wks. II. 193 A spirit of disconnexion, of distrinst, and of treachery among public men. 1846 Taench Mirac. xxix. (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnexion from the Father. 1875 Onseley Harmony iv. 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale. 1864 Times 23 July 6/6 [It] involves the complete disconnexion of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1895 Parkes Health 66 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste-pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air.

1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness.

parts; disconnectedness.

1815 W. Tayloa in Monthly Rev. 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando.

† Disconscient, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + Con-

SCIENT.] Devoid of conscience, unconscientious.

1640 Lo. J. Digby Sp. in Ho. Com. o Nov. (1641) 8 Seeking to remove from our Soveraigne such unjust Judges, such permitions Connsellours, and such disconscient Divines.

Disconsecrate, v. rare—o. [f. Dis-6+Consecrate v.: cf. Deconsecrate.] trans. To de-

prive of consecration, to desecrate.

\*\* Disconse'nt, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desconsenting to be at variance with (Godef.), f. des., Dis-4 consenting to agree, accord, CONSENT.] intr. To

+ consentir to agree, accord, CONSENT.] mitr. To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. with, from.

1530 TINDALE Answ. More Wks. 307 A man must immediately lone God and his commaundementes, and therefore disagree and disconsent vnto the fleshe, and be at bate therewith. 1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol. tity. For the law declareth that our hertes are hounde and that we cannot disconsent from him. 1641 MILTON Prel. Episc. 18 If. the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and disconsenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles.

\*\*Disconsent: ch. Ohe. If prec. vh. after.

† Disconsent, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after CONSENT sb.] Negation of consent. By his dis-

CONSENT sb.] Negation of consent. By his disconsent: without his consent.

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Cont. Eng. 11. viii. (1730) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his discontent thereat.

Disconsider (diskønsida), v. rare. [f. Dis-6+Consider v.] trans. To lower in consideration, bring into disrepute: cf. Consider 9.

1887 Stevenson Misadv. J. Nicholson i. 3 It was the sort of exploit that disconsidered a young man for good with the more serious classes.

1889 — Master of B. iii. 53 The man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.

So Disconsideration, the action of disconsidering or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.

so **Disconsidera tion**, the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.

1880 T. W. Allies *Life's Decision* 238 Its poverty and worldly disconsideration. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that ... 1 do not know a soul that I can face.

† **Disconsolacy**. *Obs.* [f. Disconsolate a.; see -ACY.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateress.

1663 WATERBOUSE *A bal. Learning* 143 (L.) My repair shall

1653 WATERHOUSE Apol. Learning 143 (L.) My repair shall be to God. in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies. α 1677 BARROW Exp. Creed (T.), Pennry, baseness, disconsolacy. [Disconsolance, -ancy: see List of Spurious Words.]

Disconsolancy is a misreading of Disconsolancy, and disconsolance a dictionary figment deduced therefrom.]

Disconsolate (diskpnsolet), a. (sb.). [a.med.L. disconsolat-us comfortless (Du Cange), f. dis-, Dis-4+L. consolatus: see Consolate ppl. a. Cf. 16th c. F. desconsole, It. sconsolato, Sp. desconsolado.]

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy,

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn.

1429 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk desconsolate.

1434 FABYAN Chron. V. CXI. 127 Thom mother to wretchis and other disconsolate.

1594 Spenser Amoretii Inxxviii, So I alone, now left disconsolate, Mourne to my selfe the absence of my love.

163 Peprs Diary 190 Oct., The King . is most fondly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her.

1730 I. 7 A poor disconsolate widow.

1700 Steele Tatler No. 23 7 2 The Disconsolate widow.

1700 Steele Tatler No. 23 7 2 The Disconsolate widow.

1701 The King . is most fondly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her.

1863 Longe. Wayside Inn 1.

1864 Congr. Wayside Inn 1.

1866 Tennyson En. Ard.

1867 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

2. Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.

discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.

c1374 Chaucea Troylus v. 542 O paleys desolat l.. O

424

paleys empti and disconsolat! r655-62 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. (1669) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change. r691 RAY Creation (1714) 66 The disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton ix. (1820) 156 It was:... a desolate, disconsolate Underness. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 181. 665 The island.. to French contiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.

B. as sb. A disconsolate person.
1781 S. J. Pratt Emma Corbett III. 14 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.

† Disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.

† Disconsolate. the mutual joy of our hearts.

† Disconsolate. Trans. To make disconsolate or comfortless; to deprive of consolation. Also refl.
1530 Palsgr. 518/1, I disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, je desconsolate. This terme is nat yet comenly used. Who hath thus disconsolated hymi. gui la ainsi desconsolate? 161 Yanig on Varington Two Lament. Traj. 11. ii. in Bullen O. Pl.
11. STAFFORD in Lismore Papers Ser. 11. (1888) Y. 84 We are.. disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie.

Hence Disconsolate? Disconsolating ppl. a.
a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. Spirit (1867) 68 Everything that is of a disconraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1695 Tayon Dreams & Vis. vi. 64 What a disconsolated. Condition would this be to the soul. a 1768 Steene Serm. 111. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated drooping creature.

Disconsolatetly (diskp nsoletili), adv. [f. Disconsolatedly (diskp nsoletili), adv. [f. Disconsolatedly (diskp nsoletili), adv.

**Disconsolately** (diskρ'nsölæli), adv. [f. Disconsolate a. + -Ly 2.] In a disconsolate manner;

without comfort or consolation.

without comfort or consolation.

1648 Jos. BEALMONT Psyche XXX. IXXX. (R.), Psyche here observed a serious maid. Upon the ground disconsolately laid. 1717 PARNELL Elysium (R.), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain. Through gloomy light. In orgies, all disconsolately rove. 1830 J. G. Strutt Sylva Brit. 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately by the sides of ditches. 1875 FARRAR Seckers I. vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.

Disconsolateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.

tute of consolation.

tute of consolation.

c 1620 DONNE Serm. cxli. (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHAROSON Grandison (1781) I. iv. 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness? 1862 Gouldburn Pers. Relig. 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak.

Disconsolation (disk@nsolato). [f. Dis-9 + Consolation, after disconsolate. Cf. It, sconsolatione (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate; want of consolation, disconsolateness.

solate; want of consolation, disconsolateness. 1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 51 Tuning his owne prinate disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire. 1612-15 BP. HALL Contompt. O. T. xiv. v. The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heavinesse. 1755 CARTE Hist. Eng. IV. 210 Their doors being shut close. in a time of mourning and disconsolation. 1840 Discense Old C. Shop (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.

mourning and disconsolation. r8a6 Dickens Old C. Shop (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up. + Disconsor latory, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + CONSOLATORY; after disconsolation pasted up. + Disconsolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate. 1654 Waaren Unbelievers 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the sonles of any. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea To Rdr. Divb, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea. + Disconsonancy. Obs. [f. next: cf. consonancy.] The quality of being disconsonant; want of consonancy or harmony; incongruity. 1664 Falkklano Marriage Night II. i. in Hazl. Dodsley XV. 128 Madam, there's disconsonancy in the name, methiaks. 1680 R. L'Estrange Tully's Offices (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never solittle ont of Tune, a skilful Ear presently takes Cheque at it: and that's the Case in the least disconsonancy of Life. + Disconsonant, 1634 — Chs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSONANT a.] The reverse of consonant; out of agreement or harmony; discordant. 1630 J. Taylon (Water P.) Elegy Bp. Andrewes Wks. 11. 332/1 He shew'd them. How far from truth they were disconsonant, 1634 — Gl. Eater Kent 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one monld and mettle, are different and disconsonant in estates, conditions, and qualities. 1674 Hickman Quingnart. Hist. (ed. 2) 72 Either disconsonant to Scripture, or injurious to God. 1767 Mes. S. Penningron Lett. III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsonant sounds. 1866 Med. 37nl. XY. 407 A train of operations, disconsonant to general experience. + Disconsort, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + Consort

† **Disconsort**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Consort v. 1.] trans. To be ont of harmony or at variance with. Hence **Disconsorted** pa. pple., ont of har-

mony, at variance.

1604 T. Waight Passions 1. ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne. Ibid. iv. ii. 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule can-

**Discontent** (diskøntent), sb.1 [f. Dis-9 + Content sb., after the vb. and adj.: cf. It. scontento

for discontento discontentment (Florio 1598).]

1. The state or condition of being discontented; want of content; dissatisfaction of mind: the opposite of content or contentment.

1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 898 To wast long nights in pensive discontent. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. 1. 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. 1647 Clarroom Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 31/2 The country full of pride, mutiny, and discontent. 1720 Gav Poems (1745) 1. 54 Lose not in sullen discontent

your peace. 1839 Carlyle Chartism i. (1858) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 Tyndall Clac. 1. i. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which... is very useful as a stimulant.

+ b. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense:

To. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense: Displeasure, vexation. Obs.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1, vii. § 4 (1873) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 WANLEY Wond, Lit. World V. 1. § 81. 466/2 The Romans abused his servants, wherenpon he departed Rome in great dis-

c. (with pl.) A feeling of discontent or dissatis-

C. (WILL PL.) A recting of discontent of dissaction.

158 Shaks. Til. A. 1. i. 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents. 1659 Rushw. Hist. Coll. 1. 662 The discontents of the common people. were heightened against the powerful men at Court. 21745 Swift Wks. (1841) II. 37 II would .. either prevent or silence all discontents. 1845 M\*CULLOCH Taxation III. I. (1852) 430/1 The means of traducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.

†2. transf. A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in pl.) Obs.

r605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. vii. § 9 (1873) 58 The good administration of justice... and the moderation of discontents.

r620 ROWLANDS Night Raven 25 An ill Liver is my discontents.

Disconte nt, a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. Dis- 10 + Content a.; cf. obs. F. descentent (Godef.), It. discontento (Florio).]

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. with, to with inf.

1500-20 Dunbar's Poems (1893) 312 He that wantis ane of thir thre, Ane luvar glaid may neuir be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. a 1555 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God. discontent with nothing that he doth. 1651 Jes. Tayloa Holy Living (1727) 119 He. is discontent and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY Wi'her I'll gae. 1845 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) 1. 25 He. withdrew disconcerted and discontent. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back.

† 2. In stronger sense: Displeased, vexed. Obs. 1494 FABVAN Chron. 1. V. 12 Lotrinus enamowryd hym selle vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde. wherwith his wyfe. beynge sore discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon. her husbande. a 1533 Faith Another Bk. agst. Rastell (1829) 219 Be not discontent with me if lask you one question. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage brought.

B. 5b. 2 A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now rare.

B. sb.2 A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now rare.

1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, v. 1, 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents.

1693 Dorothy Osboane Lett. to Tempte (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent.

1695 TEMPLE Introd. Hist. Eng. (Seager) Having overthrown his brother and his army of strangers or discontents.

1872 Faeeman Gen. Sketch xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. Harcour in Scott. Leader 23 Nov. 5 What would he say to them?. They are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.

Discontents. 21 [F. DISS. 6.4 CONTENT 21.

Discontent, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Content v.: cf. obs. F. descontent-er, -tant-er (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. trans. To deprive of contentment; to make unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. pple.: see DISCONTENTED.)

See DISCONTENTED.)

1540 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Cor. xii. 13 Thou.. that.. discontenteste thy selfe, because of the counterfaycte glorye of hym, of whom thou haste receyued baptisme.
1591 UNTON Corr. (Roxb.) 100 The French manner of incamping dothe discontente me moste. 1633 HEXMAN TONGUACONIDAT 22 All these pressures were upon purpose cast upon the people to discontent them. 1666 Pepus Diary (1870) VI. 21 So fearful 1 am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G. WASHINGTON Lett. Writ. 1891 XII. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind. 1889 Pall Mall G. 23 Mar. 4/1 The Ameer.. is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.

† 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs. or arch. (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)

† 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Uss. or arch. (See also Discontented 2.)

1494 [see Discontented 2.] 1530 Palsga, 518/1, I discontent, I displease, je mescontente. I have served you well all my lyfe, and never discontented you by my good wyll.

1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 118 Which as much contented the people, as it madded and discontented my hand. 1898 Simpson Sch. Shaks. 1, 75 The Queen used to beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.

† Discontentation. Obs. [f. DISCONTENT

v., after Contentation.]

1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT sb.1, DISCONTENTMENT.

sb.1, DISCONTENTMENT.

1528-9 HENRY VIII in Fiddes Wolsey II. (1726) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc.].

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia II. (1622) 215 Ruther then my ease discontentation Should breed to her, let me for any detected be From any ion, which might her griefe occasion. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xiii. (1632) 687 To the high discontentation... of the English Subiects. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scot. 11. App. x. 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty.

2. transf. Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT 56. 12.

1588 PARSONS Chr. Exerc. II. Iii. 291 Who can number the hurtes and discontentations, that dailie insue vppon vs, from our neighbours?

**Disconte nted**, ppl. a. [f. prec. v. + -ED 1.] 1. Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing dis-

fied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing discontent; = DISCONTENT a. 1.

1548 IJALL Chron., Ilen. V. (an. \$) 55 b, Surely there was no creature whiche with that war was either discontented or displeased. 1595 Shaks, John v. i. 8 Our discontented Counties doe renolt. 1672 Essex Papers (Camden) 10 Ther are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be up to Rise. 1725 Pope Odyss. xt. 220 Sullen and sow'r with discontented men. 1783 WATSON Philip III, 11. (1839) 89 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them... refused to obey. 1855 MACAULAY Ilist. Eng. IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire.

†2. Displeased, vexed. Obs.

1494 FARYAN Chron. v. Ixxvi. 55 With which answere the Romaynes beynge sore discontented, made newe warre vpon y' sayd Sicanibris. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 142 For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citie. 1656 STANLEY Ilist. Philos. v. (1701) 169/1 Plato discontented hereat ... [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

Discontentedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a discontented manner; with discontent.

Discontentedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discontented manner; with discontent.

1588 Thomas Lat. Dict. (1606), Molesté, grievously, discontentedly, painefully. 1599 Broughton's Lett. 47 Vulesse they bee.. discontentedly malicious, or schismatically factious. 1647 Trapp Comm. Rom. vii. 24 We must discontentedly be contented to be exercised with sin while we are here. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xvi., 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

Discontentedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

discontent, dissatisfaction.

discontent, dissatisfaction.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars viii. iii, For those high purposes He had conceived in discontentedness. 1653 MANTON Exp. James iii. 14 Envy.. is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate. 1764 Mont. G. Psalmanasar 100 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.]. 1881 MASSON Carlyle in Macm. Mag. XLV. 150 A Soul.. whose cardinal peculiarity should be despondency, discontentedness, and sense of pain.

† Discontentedness. A discontented person; a malcontent.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. (1740) 55 The Priests. traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees.

Discontentful, a. arch. [f. DISCONTENT 5b. + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent.

pressing discontent.

1615 Trade's Iner. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 314 All
the mure discontentful.

1622 W. Whateley God's Ilush.

11. 118 At last.. the smallest imperfections are more discontentful, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1686) III. xxiv. 277
Discontentfull murmurings.

Discontentfull murmurings.

The action of the verb Discontent.

(In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent: cf. next. sense 2)

(In quot. 1633, the cherishing of Callion content: cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. clix. 149 Withoute consent or knowlege of. Lewes, and some deale to the discontentyng of his mynde. 1593 T. Warson Tears of Fancie v. Poems (Arb.) 181 Then Cupid .. Vulo his mother yowd my discontenting, 1633 P. Fletcher Elisa n. xi. Poet. Misc. 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting.

Discontenting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +

1. That discontents; causing discontent; + dis-

pleasing, unpleasant (obs.); dissatisfying.

1886 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 25 That.. which in the end.. will be to you most discontenting.

1645 Million Colast. Wks. (1851) 368 How unpleasing and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose mindes cannot bee sociable.

1825 CARLYLE Schiller

11. (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting eccurpting occurrences. contenting occupation.

contenting occupation.

† 2. Feeling or showing discontent. Obs.

1605 Play Stucley 2050 in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) 1.

240 Leave such discontenting speech. 1611 Shaks Wint.

7. Iv. iv. 543 And with my best endeauours. Your discontenting Father striue to qualifie. 1613 F. Robarts Reven.

Gospel 115 That.. not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed.

† Discontentive, a. Obs. [f. DISCONTENT v. + -IVE; after CONTENTIVE.] a. Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. b.

Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory.

1607 Breton Murmerer, To conceive one discontentive thought of his Majestie.

1618 Bolton Florus IV. ii. 286
The fight was... doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive.

1627-47 Feltham Resolves II. xcviii. 444 Pride is ever discontentive.

Disconte ntment. [f. DISCONTENT v. (or a.) -- MENT, after CONTENTMENT. Cf. obs. F. descontentement (1553 in Godef.).]

1. The action or fact of discontenting (rare); the

I. The action or fact of discontenting (rare); the fact or condition of being discontented; dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT 50.1 1.

1579 FENTON Guicciard. (1618) 325 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare. 1580 Proser. agst. Pr. Orange in Phenix (1721) 1. 433 There did.. appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 457 Seeing what trouble and discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city. 1645 Br. Hall Remed. Discontents 71 Discontentment is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1720 Stayte Stavis Sarvi. (1754) II. v. xi. 294/2 Finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against patents of privilege. 1835 Carvies Schiller 1. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

Vol. III.

+ b. Displeasure, vexation: = DISCONTENT st. I

† b. Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT sb. 1

1 b. Obs.

1383 R. Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 242 The newe baptised.. wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc.]. 1609 Holland Livy XXXVIII. Iiii. 1017 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding. a 1630 W. Whatelev Prototypes 1. xvi. (1640) 195 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpenesse, as even to hate him. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 221 This War.. expired.. 1648 to the .. great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

C. with pl. A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT sb. 1 1 c.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. iv, No shadow of matter for leares, discontentments, griefes, and vacomfortable passions. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Hist. Scot. (1655) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 T. Richers Hist. R. Geneal. Spain 156 The Discontentments which .. subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara. † 2. transf. A cause or occasion of discontentment with the subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara. † 2. transf. A cause or occasion of discontentment in 1 have already received discontentment enough? 1637-36 Feltham Resolves 1. it. 5 The best way to perish discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth. † Discontigue, a. Sc. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + Contigue.] = Discontiguous.

to a dimpling mirth.

† **Discontigue**, a. Sc. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Contigue] = Discontiguous.

1538 in Balfour Practicks (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis. 1609 Shene Reg. Maj. Forme of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyes within sundrie Schirefdomes..or gif they ly in any ane of them, discontigue. **Discontiguity.** [f. Dis-9 + Contiguity.] The quality of being discontiguous; discontinuity or isolation of parts.

or isolation of parts.

1676 H. More Remarks 60 A Discontinuity or Discontiguity of matter. Ibid. 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontiguity or a vacuum.

Discontiguous, a. Sc. [f. Dis- 10 + Con-

TIGUOUS.] Not contiguous, not in contact; con-

TIGUOUS.] Not contiguous, not in contact; consisting of parts not in contact.

1792 Statist. Acc. Scot. VI. 222 Tarland is one of the most disjoined and discontiguous parishes in Scotland.

1793 J. MILL Diary (1889) 163 Parcelled out in discontiguous political parts (1881) 164 Parcelled out in discontiguous political parishes at ion, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous . a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted. Mod. Cromarty is the typical example of a discontiguous shire.

Discontinuable, a. rare - 0. [f. Discontinued. 1846 in Workster.] Capable of being discontinued. 1846 in Workster.

† Discontinual, a. Obs. Also 5 dys-, -tyn-, -elle. [f. Dis- 10 + Continual.]

1. = Discontinuous.

1. = DISCONTINUOUS.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. VII. XXXVI. (1405) 251 The cause and the solucion of all rootyd feuers is knowe in generall whether thei ben contynuall or dyscontynuall.

1430 Art Nombryuge (E. E. T. S.) 13 Of progressioun one is naturelle or contynuelle, pat ober broken and discontynuelle. 1611 Florio, Discontinuo, discontinuall.

b. Math. Said of proportion: = DISCONTINUED.
1557 RECORDE Whetst. (Cij b, When I saie thus: as 5, is to 15, so 6, is to 18. Here is a triple proportion, but not continualle. . And therefore it is called a proportion discontinualle. 1550 BILLINGSLEY Euclid v. def. vii. 131 Proportionalitie, is of two sortes; the one is continuall, the other is discontinual. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

Discontinuance (diskontinuans). Also 4-5 dys., -tyn., 4-6 -aunee. [a. AF. discontinuance,

dys., -tyn-, 4-6 aunce. [a. AF. discontinuance, f. F. discontinuer to Discontinue; sec -nnce.]

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off;

interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

ance; cessation; intermission.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xxviii. (1405) 341
Shynynge comyth of lyght wythout mynisshynge of lyght and ... wythout dyscontynuaunce therof.

1480 Caxton Faytes of A. i. viii. 20 The romayus in lyke wyse .. lefte on a tyme thexercyte of armes, whiche by theyr discontinuauce they were by hanybal .. desconfyted.

1508 Barres III. 13 IM y flue or six yeares discontinuance from action.

1603 Holland Plutari's Mor. 651
And not suffer the auncient custome .. by use and discontinuance to be utterly neglected.

1726 Leon Alberti's Archit. II. 105/1 At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuance in the layer.

1805 Welling of them would perish with the discontinuance of them would perish with the discontinuance of agriculture.

1836 Willin & Clark Cambridge II. 307
The discontinuance of an external stringcourse.

† b. Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. Obs.

T D. Solution of continuity, want of coheston of parts; disruption. Obs.

1636 BACON Sylva § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselves into round Drops; Which is the Figure that saueth the Body most from Discontinuing. continuance.

te. Math. Of proportion: The condition of

being discontinued or not continued. Obs.
1570 BILLINGSLEY Enclid v. def. vii. 131 By reason of the discontinuaunce of the proportions in this proportion-

† 2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present

17 2. A (camporary) coasing to dwell or be present in a place; absence, Obs.
1604 R. CAWDREY Table Alph., Discontinuance, absence, 1604 R. CAWDREY Table Alph., Discontinuance, absence, 1604 R. CAWDREY Table Alph., 1874 IV. 59 Hee writes mee heere, That at my discontinuance hee's much grieu'd.
a 1635 NAUNTON Fraym. Reg. (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person.. of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queens presence. 1677 S. Herne Damus Car-

thusiana 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.
13. Law. In the old law of real property: An

interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger

sion, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. Obs.

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feoffment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (Sir F. Pot. Lock Land Laws (ed. 2) 80).

11304 Year-bk 3x-3 Edw. J. 255 (Godef.) L'estant ne fet mye mencioun de continuannee ne de discontinuaunce.]

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 20 All such Recoveries, Discontinuance, Allenations. be utterly void. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 115 a. 1508 Kitchin Courts Leet (1675) 308

A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuance.

1898 H. W. Challis Law Real Prop. (ed. 2) 79

A discontinuance. was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or lackes on the other's part. The word discontinuance properly denotes this turning of an estate to a right of action.

4. Law. The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 Act 32 Hen. 1711, c. 30, § 1 Any miscontinuance

missal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 Act 32 Hen. I'HI, c. 30. § 1 Any miscontinuance or discontinuance or misconueiyng of process.

1607-72 COWELL S. V., The effect of Discontinuance of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit a fresh.

1613 Sir H, Finch Law (1636) 431 If the Plaintife do nothing, it is called a discontinuance: if any errour bee in the continuing, as by awarding a Capias where a distresse should bee, it is called a miscontinuance. 1638 Sanchrson Serm. II.

102 The devil.. is an unwearied sollicitor, and will not lose his claim by discontinuance. 1838 Law Times Rep. 10 May 322'1 What the plaintiff has done amounts to a discontinuance of his original action.

+ Discontinuate, ppl. a Obs. [ad. med.L.

T Discontinuate, ffl, a Obs. [ad. med.L. discontinual-us, pa. pple. of discontinuare to Discontinuate to Discontinue: see-ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous. So Discontinuated ffl. a. 1625 N. Carrenter Geog. Del. 1. ii. 1635) 24 Continuate and diusible things cannot bee made out of such things as are meerely discontinuate and indiusible. 1641 Wilkins Mercury vi. (1707) 26 Placing [the words]. in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order. 1666 G. Harrey Moré. Angl. viii. 70 A Disease of discontinuated Unity.

Discontinuation diskentining fl. [an]. In F.

**Discontinuation** (diskentiniu, e1-fən). discontinuation (14th c. in Littré), ad. med L. discontinuation-em, n. of action f. discontinuare 10 DISCONTINUE: cf. CONTINUATION.] 1. The action

DISCONTINUE: cf. CONTINUATION.] 1. The action of discontinuing. a. = DISCONTINUANCE I.

1611 COTCR., Discontinuation, a discontinuation or discontinuing. 1649. Alexan 185. The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation.

1736 Entire Proposals Chaucer's Wis. 1. Gentlemen need not fear to be imposed upon by a Discontinuation of this Work. 1862. T. A. Trolloff Marietta I. ii. 25. The discontinuation of the houses. 1880 Contemp. Rev. July 164. No one ever dreams of the discontinuation of the race.

D. Solution of continuity; = DISCONTINUANCE 1 b.

4.1737. NEWTON (I.). Upon any discontinuation of parts.

a 1737 Newton (J.), Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

2. concr. A breach or interruption of continuity.

1728 Morgan Algiers I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very had order at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper Leather.

teathers.

†3. = DISCONTINUANCE 3. Obs. (? error).

1721 BAILEY, Discontinuation [of Possession].

Discontinue (diskontinua), v. Also 5-6 tyn. -ew. [a. F. discontinue-r (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. discontinuā-re, f. Dis- 4 + continuāre to Continue.] I. trans.

CONTINUE.]

I. trans,

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up.

1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde... exemptid the saide maires, and discontynewed theym, to feche their saide charges at the castell yate of the foresaide Constable. 1553 Act 1 Mary 37d Sess. c., 8 1 Many good Clothiers... have been enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their Cloth-making. 1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 95 It doth not disanull, but discontinue life. 1692 LUTIRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 589 The queen bath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued. 1726 Acti. Capt. R. Royle 140 Morse Amer. Gog. II. 33 They never discontinue their work on account of the darkness. 1893 Law Time XCV. 5/2 Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

b. ellipt. To cease to take or receive, give or

pay; to give up, leave off.

Mod. I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

Mod. I shan discontinued his subscription to the Society. † 2. To cease 10 frequent, occupy, or inhabit.

14. Mann. & Househ. Exp. 555 Mowe I be ryte well.. loged here, 3et I wol nat desskontenew that kontery, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as schal plese me beste. 1566 SHAKS. Merch. V. III. iv. 75 Men shall sweare I have discontinued schoole Aboue a twelve moneth. 1599 — Much. Ado v. i. 192, I must discontinue your companie. 1645 Evelin Mem. (1857) I. 166 A great city..now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.

54\*

3. Law. a. To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc.).

1487 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 10 Yf. the seid writte of errour
be discontynued in defaute of the partie.

1589 Act 31 Eliz.

c. 1. 1607-72 COWELL S. V. Discontinuance, To be discontinued, and to be put sine die, is all one, and nothing else
but to be dismissed finally the Court. 1704 LUTTRELL Brief
Ret. (1857) V. 501 Vesterday the lords adjourned. having
first discontinued the writt of error brought by Dr. Watson

he having not assign'd errors in due time. 1848 Wharton

Law Lex. S. V. Discontinuance, A rule to discontinue is
obtained by a plaintiff when he finds that he has misconceived his action. 1891 Law Times XC 473/t After delivery
of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

† D. To alien land in such a manner as operates
to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. Obs.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 60 Preamb., The seid John Mayne

to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. Obs.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 60 Preamb., The seid John Mayne in his lyf discontinued dyvers londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 32 b, The continuance of the tenancye in the tenanute and in his bloode by the alyenacion is discontinued. a 1646 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law ix. (1636) 37 If tenant in taile discontinue, and the discontinuee make a lease for life. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) V. 255 A fine is one of those assurances by which an estate tail may be discontinued. † 4. To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt sunder Obs.

†4. To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt, sunder. Obs.

1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1154/1 A man hathe greate cause of feare and heauines that continueth alway stil in welth, discontinued wyth no tribulacion. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxvii. 310 By heating a lump of Crystal. and quenching it in. Water, it would be discontinued by .a multitude of Cracks. 1673 Ray Journ. Lew C.149 This hank of Earth ... is discontinued by seven .. breaks or apertures. by which the Lagune communicate with the gulf. 1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 814 Solid bodies .. being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated together again. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Disease, The bones, and flesh ... may be .. discontinued by fractures, and contusions.

II. intrans. .. may be .. discor II. intrans,

5. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.

b. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.

1555 Eoem Decades 33 Leaste theyre handes shulde discontinewe from sheadinge of bludde. 1568-9 Act 11 Eliz. (in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 318) The O Neyles and other of the Irishrie. tooke opportunitie to withdraw from their ductic of allegeance. and so discontinued uncontrolled until the foure and thirtieth yeare of . King Henry the eight. 1580 Baret Atv. D792 To discontinue a while from labour.

† b. To be cut off or severed from; to cease to with the scheme Otto.

reside; to be absent. Obs.

1611 BIBLE Jer. xvii. 4 And thou, euen thyselfe, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gaue thee. 1677 S. Herre Domns Carthusiana 188 They have liberty... to discontinue two months in a year.

+6. To cease to be continuous; to become disrupted. Obs.

1626 BACON Sylvia § 24 Stillicides of Water .. will Draw themselues into a small thread, because they will not discon-

Discontinued (diskontinind), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Broken off, interrupted, stopped; made not continuous in time or space.

Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cf. Con-

Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cl. Continued 4a.
1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1.16 He deceived silly men, and hath oft tymes vsed discontinued phrases, that vnder such visor he might hide his deceives. 1599 Hakuyt Voy.
11. 1. 137 (R.) By renewing of the foresayd discontinued trade. 1624 N. De Laurett. Du Moulin's Logick 13 Number may be counted by it selfe. but continued quantitie cannot be mensured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantitie cannot be mensured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantity. 1728 Pemberron Newton's Philos. 155 This is the case of discontinued fluids. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VII. 302 I'll see if the air, and a discontinued attention will help me. 1827 Hutton Course Math. I. 113 When the difference or ratio of the consequent of one couplet, and the antecedent of the next couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the coupletes, the proportion is discontinued. So 4, 2, 8, 6, are in discontinued arithmetical proportion.

Hence Discontinuedness, the quality of being

discontinued; interruptedness. 1727 in Balley vol. 11.

discontinued; interruptedness.
1727 in Bailer vol. 11.

Discontinuee (disk pntininip). In 6 -tinue.

[f. Discontinuee v. +-be: corresp. in form to F.
discontinué pa. pple.] One to whom an estate is
aliened to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail.
1574 tr. Littleton's Tenurcs 121 a, If the tenaunte in the
taile discontinue the taile, and after he disseiseth his discontinue. a 1636 Bacon Mar. & Uses Com. Lawik. (1636) 35
The Feme takes another husband, who takes a feoflement
from the discontinuee to him and his wife. 1642 Perkins
Frof. Bk. v. § 397. 171 If the issue in taile doth disseise the
discontinuee of his Father of the land entailed. 1818 Cruise
Digest V. 186 He afterwards disseised the discontinuee.

Discontinuer. [f. Discontinue v. +-br. 1]
One who discontinues. + b. esp. One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee.
a 1632 Overbury Characters, Puritane Wks. (1856) 80 He
ever prayes against non residents, but is himselfe the
greatest discontinuer, for he new keepes near his text. 1639
in Land's Rem. 11. 174 (T.) The new statutes at Oxford
permit none but those who. reside there to take degrees.
so that many discontinuers cannot in so short a time proceed
as formerly. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 11. 11. § 16 He was no
. Discontinuer from his Convent, for a long time. 1655—
Hist. Camb. 166 M. Bernard, a Discontinuer, and Lecturer
of S. Sepulchers in London.

Discontinuing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]
The action of the verb Discontinuation, or disconinterruption.
1611 Corca., Discontinuation, a discontinuation, or discon-

interruption.

1611 Corgs., Discontinuation, a discontinuation, or discontinuing.

1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. lvii. (1663) 224

All these pilgrims, which..are all the year long without dis-

continuing. a 1715 BURNET Own Times (R.), There were so many discontinuings, and so many new undertakings. + **Discontinuingly**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. discontinuing pr. pple. + -Lr 2.] In a discontinuing manner; without continuance.

namer; without conditioner.

16x1 Cotga, Discontinuement, discontinuingly, intermissively, by stops, with interruptions. **Discontinuity** (diskentiniemi). [f. med.L. type \*discontinuitäs, f. discontinu-us: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. discontinuité (1775 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
The quality or state of being discontinuous;

The quality or state of being discontinuous; want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted sequence; interrupted condition.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 35 They will not be extended, to discontinuitie. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 846 The Second is the Stronger or Weaker Appetite, in Bodies, to Continuitie, and to file Discontinuitie. 1733 Chevne Eng. Malady 1. x. § 4 (1734) 97 Nature seems only to have provided proper Juices to fill up the Discontinuity [in wounds]. 1874 L. STEPHEN Hours in Library (1892) I. ix. 329 He passes from one conception to the other without the smallest consciousness of any discontinuity. 1833 J. Pulstore Loyally to Christ 11. 377 We are at the foot of the ladder, and they at the top; but they know there is no discontinuity between lowest and highest.

but they know there is no discontinuity.

b. with a and pl. A break or gap in a structure.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 413 The spots may also be
1. temporary holes, or discontinuities in the luminous meteor.

1835 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) 1. 408, I see such jumps and
discontinuities as make me despair of ever heing intelligible.

c. spec. in Nath. said of a function or its varia-

Discontinuo:r. Law. [f. DISCONTINUE v. + -or.] The tenant in tail whose a estate has caused a discontinuance. The tenant in tail whose alienation of an

estate has caused a discontinuance.

1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 178 The law will not suppose the discontinuor to have aliened the estate without power so to do, and therefore leaves the heir in tail to his action at law, and permits not his entry to be lawful.

Discontinuous (diskontiniu)198), a. [f. med. L. discontinu-us (in F. discontinu), f. DIS-4 + continuus: see Continuous.] (Not in Johnson.)

+1. Producing discontinuity; breaking continuity between parts: gaping. Obs.

between parts; gaping. Obs.

1667 Milton P. L. vi. 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him.

1703 J. Phillips Splendid Shilling (T.), A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice Wide, discontinuous.

2. Not continuous in space or time; characterized

by want of continuity; having interstices or breaks;

interrupted, intermittent.

interrupted, intermittent.

1718 Rowe tr. Lucan III. 755 (Senger) Towers, engines, all tome thundering to the ground: Wide sprend the discontinuous ruins lie. 1750 tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones 32 In which case the stones would be discontinuous and appear like little stones. 1832 Nat. Philos. Electro-Magnet. xi. 8 176 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) When the conductors are imperfect, the currents are discontinuous. 1880 A. R. WALLACE 181. Life 13 This is one of the best cases... of the discontinuous distribution of a species. 1883 Sir J. W. Chitty in Law Rep. 26 Ch. Div. 442 Aright of way.. is a discontinuous easement, because a man is not always walking in and out of his front door.

3. Math. Discontinuous function: one that varies

3. Math. Discontinuous function: one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite: opp. to continuous

may therefore become infinite: opp. to continuous function (see Continuous 3).

1837 BABBAGE Bridgew. Treat. iii. 59 note, Every law so imagined might be interrupted by any discontinuous function.

1845 CAYLEY Inverse Elliptic Funct., Analytically discontinuous. 1881 MAXWELL Electr. & Magn. 1. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous.

1858 WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn. 1.

1.50 If p., the density of matter, be finite in any portion of space, the first differential coefficients of V cannot be discontinuous in that portion of space.

continuous in that portion of space.

Discontinuously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a discontinuous manner; without continuity.

1336 De Morgan Diff. & Integr. Catentus 626 Those [series] which can become divergent, or as near divergency as we please, never are discontinuously connected with different functions; that is, never represent one function for a value of x between one pair of limits, and another for values between another pair. 1374 Lewes Probl. Life & Mind. 1. 177 All the phenomena constituting the external reality to us are presented discontinuously. 1881 Sportnswoode in Nature No. 624. 570 The effect of this is to discharge the electricity discontinuously.

Disconti nuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

A discontinuous condition; want of continuity, 1865 Grote Plato I. ii. 97 The advocates of absolute plurality and discontinuousness. 1883 H. Drummono Nat. Law in Spir. W. (ed. 2) 43 Is not this another instance of the discontinuousness of Law?

Disconve nience, sh. Obs. exc. dial. [ad. L. disconvenientia (Tertull. c 200), f. disconvenientem: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. dis-

convenance, Pr. and Sp. dis-, desconveniencia.] +1. Want of agreement or correspondence; incongruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of Con-

Congruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of Convenience sh. 1.) Obs.
c 1430 Lyoc. Min. Poems (1844) 82 Where mesure faileth is disconuenience. a 1619 Fotherby Atheon. 11. iii. § 2 (1622) 213 A necessary disconuenience, where any thing is allowed to bee cause of it selfe. 1656 Hobbes Liberty, etc. (1841) 87 Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies; but in these disconveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all. 1660 R. Coke 9nstice Vind. 39 The dictate of right reason, shewing to any action, from its convenience or dis-

convenience with Rational nature, that there is in it a Moral turpitude or a Moral necessity.

†2. Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The

T2. Unitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The opposite of Convenience 3b. 4.) Obs.

14. Lyoc. Secrees 953 Ther is a maneer disconvenience In Re publica is hoolde vicious, A kyng to pleyne ypon Indigence, Outhir in desirs to been Avaricious. 1598 Florio Sconueneolezza, disconuenience, vnseemelines.

3. Inconvenience, incommodity, disadvantage; (with pl.) something inconvenient, an inconveniencc. (The opposite of Convenience sb. 5-7.)
Obs. exc. dial.

Obs. exc. dial.

1553 Grimalde Cicero's Offices Pref. to Rdr., To such sortes of annoyaunce and disconuentence light and moderation is brought by morall doctrine. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. 1. 183 What tormentes be in love, what travailes in pursute... what disconveniences. 1615 J. Steithens Satyr. Ess. 202 Hee. lookes to the disconveniences, not the commodity, hee getts by possession. 1645 Quarter Sod. Recant. 11. 65 What harm, what disconvenience lies In being foole? what vantage to be wise? 182-86 Jamieson, Disconvenience, inconvenience. Aberd.

Disconvenience and dial. If prec. cf.

**Disconvenience**, v. dial. [f. prec.: cf. Convenience v.] trans. To put to inconvenience; to inconvenience.

1825-80 JAMIESON, Disconvenience, to put to inconvenience. [Aberd.] 1894 CROCKETT Raiders xviii. 159 Sand had no cloak, yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced.

† **Disconve**: niency. Obs. [f. L. disconvenientia: see Disconvenience and -ENCY.] The quality

ontia: see DISCONVENIENCE and -ENCY.] The quality of being disconvenient; = DISCONVENIENCE sb.

1621 Bp. Mountage Diatriba 42 The disconveniency or inconveniency of the duty commanded.

1640 Bp. Revnolds

Passions 39 The natural conveniency or disconveniency which it beareth to the faculty.

1650 T. VAUGHAN Anima Magica 7 None but God.. foresaw the Conveniencies and Disconveniencies of his Creatures.

Disconvenient, a. Obs. exc. dial. [ad. L. disconvenient to disconvenient to disconvenient to disconvenient, f. DIS-4+

convenient to agree, snit; see CONVENIENT.]

convenire to agree, suit: see CONVENIENT.]
+1. Not in accordance (with), not consonant (to),

†1. Not in accordance (with), not consonant (to), incongruous; unsuitable, inappropriate. (The opposite of Convenient 1-4.) Obs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. in. xv. (1495) 356 That tyme is mosst dysconuenyent and vnacordynge to medycyne.

1366 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 49 To chose that is convenient for our nature, and to eschewe & flee all that is disconuenient to the same. 1666 R. Coke finstice Vind. 39 Actions convenient or disconvenient with Rational nature.

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of Convenient 6.) Obs. exc. dial.

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 6.) Obs. exc. dial. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. liv. Suche binges as semely to the disconvenient & lest profitable. 1538 Starkev England 1. iv. 140 Such pryuylege at the fyrst begynnyng of the Church. were veray expedyent. no lest then they be now dysconnenyent. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 132 To continue as 1 am, is for many respects disconvenient unto me. 1825-80 Jamieson, Disconvenient, inconvenient. [Aberd.]

Disconventicle: see DIS-7 b.

Disconventicle: see Dis- 7 b.

Discophoran (diskφ fŏrăn), a. and sb. Zool.

[f. mod.L. Discophora, pl. neut. of discophorus, a.

Gr. διακοφόροs bearing the discus (f. δίακος discus, +-φορος bearing), taken in sense 'bearing a disk'.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the subclass Discophora of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. 2. Belonging to the order Discophora of suctorial worms, synonymous with Hirudinea or leeches.

B. sh. One of the Discophora (in either sense).

B. sb. One of the Discophora (in either sense).

Also Discophore (di'skofoe).
1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 98 Forms .. closely allied to the larvæ of the Discophora. Discophorous (diske fores), a. Zool. [f. mod.

1. discophor-us (a. Gr. δισκοφύρος: see prec.).]
1. Having an umbrellar disk, as a jelly-fish: see prec. A. I. 2. Having a sucking-disk, as a leech: see prec. A. 2. 3. Of or pertaining to the Disco-

phora. 1879 G. Allen Col. Sense iii. 28 The .. conjectural limit of discophorous vision.

Discoplacental, etc.: see Disco-.

Discord (di'skoid), sb. Also 3-4 des-, 4-5 dys-. [ME. des-, discord, a. OF. descord, descort (12th c.), discord, -cort (14-15th c.), vbl. sb. f. descorder: see Discord v. (OF. had also des-, discorde (ad. L. discordia), whence perh. ME. spelling discorde.]

1. Absence of concord or harmony (between persons); disagreement of opinions and aims; variance,

dissension, strife.

dissension, strife.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst...

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst...

1300 Cursor M. 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, ...

1300 Cursor M. 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, ...

1300 Eastern M. 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, ...

1300 Eastern M. 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, ...

1310 Eastern M. 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, ...

1320 Eastern M. 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, ...

1320 Eastern M. 200 East

b. personified.

1657 Million P. L. X. 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th'irrational, Death introduced.

1784 Cowver Task

IV. 482 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate.

1833 Tennyson Love Thou thy Land 68 Regard gradution, lest the Soul
Of Discord race the rising wind.

Apple of discord: see Apple 5.

2. Want of agreement or harmony (between
things); diversity, difference.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 35 (Mätz.) Pis seventy...
translated be lawe wiponte discorde of wordes oper of
menyage.

1520 Caston's Chron. Eng. 1v. 37/1 For the
dyscorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander.

1590 Shars. Mids. N. v. i. 60 Merry and tragicall.

How shall wee finde the concord of this discord?

1608-11

Br. Hall Medit. & Vouces II. § 40 Nothing makes so strong
and mortal hostility, as discord in religions.

1732 Pore
Ess. Man I. 291 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee

L. All Discord, Harmony not understood.

1805 Br. Hoas1EY Serm. IH. xxxix. (R.), The discordance of these errors
is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are
severally grafted.

1832-3 Schape Encycl. Relig. Knowl.

11. 1041/1 The relations of the Church to the government
of Baden., were entirely at discord with his own views.

3. Mus. (The opposite of CONCORD.)

a. Disagreement or want of harmony between two or
more musical notes sounded logether; dissonance.

A combination of two or more notes note.

more musical notes sounded together; dissonance. b. A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is unpleasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. c. The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds,

perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dyscorde yn songe, dissonantia.

1579 E. K. in Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded. § 1 Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordannee. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. II. vii. 6 If he, compact of iarres, grow Musicall, We shortly shall have discord in the Spheares. 1602 Douland Ornith. Mirol. 179 A Discord. is the mixture of diners sounds, naturally offending the eares. 1642 Planyford Skill Mis. III. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths. 162-8 Norms Pract. Disc. 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole. 1795 Mason Ch. Mis. i. 55 An adept.. might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skillul manner of resolving his discords. 1864 Browning Abt Vogler xi, Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 Ouselev Itarronvy viii. 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 Macrarker Counterly. i. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

1881 MACFARREN Counterp. i. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

##2. 1650 B. Discolliminium 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but melodious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe. 1878 J. P. Horps Jesus viii. 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast.

4. Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds; a mingling or clashing of sonnds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasing sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)

1590 Shaks, Mids. N. IV. i. 123, I neuer heard So musicall a discord, such sweet thunder. 1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. V. Wks. 1856 I. 67 There remaines no discord that can sound Harsh accents to the eare of our accord. 1667 Milton P. L. VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the madding Wheeles Of hrazen Chariots rag'd. 1791 Mas. Radcutyfe Rom. Forest v, The bravara of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears. 1835 Lytton Rienzi I. iv, The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eye and a discord to bis ear.

5. Comb., as discord-wasted adj.

1813 Shelley Q. Mab IV. 79 The discord-wasted land.

† Discord, a. rare. [a. F. discord, in 1304 discors (Godef.), ad. L. discors, discord-wasted land.

a 1425 Chancer's Pars. T. 7 74 [MISS. Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vinnesurable & discorde (other MSS. desordeynee, disordeyned] conetise. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xvi. xiii, For musike doth sette in all unyte The discorde thynges whicheave variable. 1606 G. W[Oddococke] Iv. Hist. Instine Ep. Ded., In Musicke, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (disk@1d), v.1 Also 4-6 dys- [a.

Ep. Ded., In Musicke, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (diskē'ıd), v.¹ Also 4-6 dys-. [a. OF. des-, discorde-r (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. discordare to be at variance, f. discors, discord- adj. discordant, f. Dis-+cor, cord- heart: cf. concord.]

1. intr. Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance, to quarrel; also, to dissent from.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23640 (Cott.) be gode .. wit alkin thing sal, bire acorde, be wicked .. wit alkin scaft pai sal discords fra be charite of halikyrke i held anhede. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirnrg. 72 Per ben manye men bat discorden of dietynge of men pat ben woundid. 1494 Fabvan Chron. 1. xxx. 18 Here discordit at the Huntis. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. vv. 404 The human wil cannot discord from the Divine. 1843 Thackeran Van. Fair xlv, They discorded with her. 1857 CALE Victorial Remin. (1881) II. 124 We discorded commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (from).

commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (from),

discordant or inconsistent (zvith).

1388 Wyclif Rom. Jerome's Prol., He wolde shewen the newetonot discorden fro the olde testament. c.1450 Mirrour Saltuacioun 1227 Thire two last preceptes semes to discorde in nothing.

1494 FABYAN Chron. I. Ixxv. (R), Thyse two

nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth.

1608 Hirron Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscription

11. 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the

original. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India 11. v. 484 The party,

the views of which were apt to discord with those of the

leading members of the government.

b. Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant;

to jar, clash.

to jar, clash.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter cl. 4 Acorde, as of sere voicys, noght discordand, is swete sange. e 1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, dissono, deliro. 1530 Baer Alv. D Sen To Discord, or disagree in tune. 1636 Bacon Sylva § 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other. Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion.

† 3. trans. To make discordant. Obs. rare.

† 3. trans. To make discordant. Obs. rare.

1599 Sanors Europa Spec. (1632) 42 They adventure not to play upon that string. for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonie. a 1627 [see Discorder].

† Discord, v. 2 Obs. Farriery. [f. Dis-7 a + Cord sb.1] trans. To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse. So Discording vbl.

incorded or ruptured horse. So Discording vbl. sb., the relieving of hernia in this way.

1607 Topsell Fouryf. Beasts (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into his right place. Bid., Forget not the next day after his discording to unloosen the list, and to take it away. and at the three weeks end. it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never he encorded again on that side.

† Discordable, a. Obs. [ME. discordable, a. OP. des-, discordable, ad. l. discordable, is discordable, as of the discordable of discordable, as of the discordable.]

agreeing, discordant, f. discordare: see DISCORD v. and -BLE.] Charcterized by discord, discordant.

c 1374 Chaucer Trophis in. 1704 (1753), Elements, that been so discordable. 1303 Gower Conf. 11. 225 It is nought discordable Unto my word, but accordable. 1549 Compl. Scott. xi. 100 The samnetes herd the tua discordabil consellis of herenius.

Discordance (diskøudåns). [a. OF. des., discordance = 1t. scordanza for discordanza (Florio), L. type \*discordantia, f. discordare : see DISCORD

v. and ANCE.]

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement,

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord.

1340 Ayenb. 259 Vor of be discordance of be herte comb be discordance of be bodie. c1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P201 After the diverse discordances of our wikkednesses.

1483 CAXTON GOAL. Leg. 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured euer to pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf. 1494 FABYAN Chron. I. VI. cexiii. (R.), In this sayinge appereth some discordance with other writers. a 1519 FOTHERBY Althorn. II. VI. cxiii. § 1 (1522) 329 The whole concordance of the world consists in discordances. 1656 Horres Liberty, etc. (R.), The discordance between the action and the law. 1819 MACKINTOSH Sp. in Ho. Com. 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 374 This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H. Newman Apol. 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, letc.].

discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, letc.].

2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.
e 1400 Rom. Rose 4251 In floites made he discordance.
183 Cath. Angl. no! A Discordance. desonancia. 1801
Southey Thalaba XII. viii, Cries, Which rung in wild discordance round the rock. 1878 Besant & Rice Celta's Arch.
xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

Prose to the organ-loft.

Discordancy (disk \(\rho\) Id\(\text{id}\) ansi). [ad. L. type \(^\*\diskcord\) antia: see pree. and \(^\*\text{-ANCY}.]

1. The condition or quality of being discordant. 1608 D. T. \(^\*\text{-Ess.}\) \(^\*\text{-Pol.}\) \(^\*\text{-Mor.}\) \(^\*\text{-Mor.

2. = DISCORDANCE 2.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glasse v. 33 The body is like an instrument of musicke, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre. 1706 Stedman Surinam II. xvi. 4 Absolutely deafened by discordancy and noise.

Discordant (disk@idant), a. (sb.) [ME. des-, dis-, dyscordant, a. Off. des-, discordant, pr. pple.

of descorder: see DISCORD v. and ANT.]

of descorder: see DISCORD v. and -ANT.]

1. Not in accord, not harmonionsly connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruons. Const. to, from, with.

[1292 BRITTON 1. Prol. [1265] 2 En taunt qe lour usages ne soynt mie descordauntz a dreiture.] c 1374 CHAUGER Troylus 11, 938 (1037) No discordaunt bing y-fere, As bus, to vsen termes of Physik. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.
96 As discordant as day is to the nyght. 1550 BALE Apology 75 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordante to hymself. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. XXVI. 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant. 1677 HALE Princ. Orig. Mam. 1. ii. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemation [follows]. 1781 COMPER Retirement 173 Discordant motives in one centre meet. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. iv., 27 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant yet far less discordant than are the pottraits. 1868 GLADSTONE Yur. Mundi i. (1870) 16 Testimony...in no case discordant with that of the Iliad.

b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome.

b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome.

1547 J. Harrison Exhort. Scottes Hiij, 1. accuse...myne awne rebellious, discordant and graceles children.

1547 Shars. a Hen. IV. Induct. 19 The blunt monster with vncounted heads, The still discordant, wavering multitude.

1776 Johnson Let. to Boswell at Dec., When once a discordant family has felt the pleasure of peace, they will not willingly lose it.

1803 Wellesley in Owen Desp. 328 He

united that discordant and turbulent race in the common

2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring. c1400 Rom. Rose 4247 Discordaunt ever fro armonye, And distoned from melodie. 1701 Congave Hymn to Harmony vi, War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1762 Kames Elem Crit. § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse incorporation or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1784 Cowrex Task vi. 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1891 L. Stephen Player. Eur. (1894) vii. 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous.

† B. 5b. in pl. Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. Obs.
c1400 Test. Love II. (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordaunces, discordantes ben ioyned. 1551 T. WILSON Logike (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordauntes, as can not be, at one and the same tyme, in one substaunce. Ibid. 52 b, Note further, that all discordauntes are not contrary, according to their .common accidentes, but accordying to their proper difference.

Hence Discordantness, discordant quality.
1772 Balley vol. 11, Discordantness, disagreeableness. 2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring.

1747 BAILEY VOI. II, Discordantness, disagreeableness, **Discordantly** (disk@idantli), adv. [f. prec. + LY 2] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously,

-LY <sup>2</sup> In a discordant manner; inharmonionsly, incongruously.

1663 Bovie Colours Wks. 1.741 (R.) If they be discordantly tuned.. being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. 1843 Carlvie Past & Pr. i. i. (1845) 6 Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another. 1876 Moziew Univ. Serm. i. (1877) 15 The most discordantly opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element in this inspiration of a great hatred.

† Discorded, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Discond v. + -ED 1.] Set at variance; fallen out.

a 1627 Middleton Anything for Quiet Life v. ad fin., Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.

† Discorder. Obs. Also 5 -our. [a. AF.

† Discorder. Obs. Also 5 -our. [a. Af. discordour, Of. discorder, f. des-, discorder to Discord: see -er!] A quarreller; a maker of

6 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 115 A full fface withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryner, a dyscordour. a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder.

their common fold Discorder.

Discordful, a. rare. [f. Discord sb. (carlier discord) + -FUL.] Full of discord; quarrelsome.

1506 Spenner F. Q. IV. II. 30 Unmindfull both of that discordfull crew. Ibid. IV. IV. 3 Blandamour full of vainglorious spright, And rather stird by his discordfull dame.

1867 G. Macdonald Pacus 167 Why should I discordful things Weave into cadence ordered right?

Discording (disk@idin, vbl. sb. [f. Discord)

v. + ING I.] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordful.

cordance.

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 255 Bytuene hem nas non dyscordyng. 1483 Cath. Angl. 101/1 A Discordynge of voces, diaphonia. 1593 Bitson Gout. Christ's Ch. 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

Discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

Discording (diskēudin), ffl. a. [f. as prec. + -1862.] Disagreeing, discordant.

e1374 Chaucer Boeth, in. Pr. ii. 68 Dyuerse sentences and discordyng. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxiii. (1495) 131 A dyscordyng voyce. trowbleth the acorde of many voyces. e1400 Manner. (Roxb.) iv. 11 pe land of Grece es be next cuntree bat variez and es discordand in faith and letters fra vs. and oure faith. 1596 Darrymele tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 68 Nathing. discording we the truth of the historic. 1633 Strutter True Happiness 128 Yet they have but a discording concord. 1706 Dr. For The Dr. XI. 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King. 1808 Scott Marm. III. Introd. viii, Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

\*\*Tiscordous, a. Obs. [f. L. discors, discordad], (or Eng. Discout sb.) + -ous. Cf. med.L. discordiosus, Of. descordious, of which the Eng. repr. would be discordious.] Characterized by or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.

cordant.

1597-8 Br. Hall. Sat. III. i. 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice. 1612-15 — Contempl., O. T. XIII. v,
The harsh and discordous notes. 1633 — Hard Texts 555
I heare and abborre the discordous noise of your sins.

The harm and abbore the discordous noise of your sins.

† Disco riate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. discoriātus, pa. pple. of discoriāte to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f. L. disc (Dis-4) + eori-um skin, hide: cf. earlier L. dēcoriāte to skin, and see DE- pref. 6.] Flayed.

143 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 271 b/1 He was of them discoryate and flayn quyck, and deyde not.

Discorporate (disk p. 190 fet.), ppl. a. rare. [f. Dis-10 + Corporate a.: perh. ad. med. (Anglo) L. discorporātus dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV. 244/1.]

† 1. Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. Obs.

corporated. Obs.

1682 Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 45 The City was never to this day discorporations. are not Discorporate or Dissolved.

2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation;

dissociated. (nonce-use.)

1833 CARLYLE Dideret in Miss. Ess. (1888) V. 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (from corpulence); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish.

Discorporate (diskē uporeit), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + CORPORATE v.: perh. immed. repr. a med.L. \*discorporāre: cf. prec.]
1. trans. To deprive of corporate character; to

dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 T. Hunr Def. Charter Lond. 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to disso-

ciate, disconnect.

18or Edin. Rev. Oct. 309 Grattan.. predicted.. that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

ot England.

† Discorrespo'ndency. Obs. [f. D1s-9; cf. next.] Want of correspondence.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 420 Those words.. make very much discorrespondency inter parts which doe hang handsomely enough together.

† Discorrespo'ndent, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. D1s-10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

†Discorrespondent, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dis-10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering one to another.

1654 W. Mountague Devont Ess. II. vii. § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.

†Discorsive, a. Med. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Corsive.] Not 'corsive', corrosive, or escharotic. 166a R. Mathew Uni. Alch. § 90. 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

†Discose, a. Obs. rare. [ad. mod.L. discos.us, f. discus Disk: see -0se.] Characterized by a disk. 1686 Phil. Trans. XVI. 285 These have radiated, discose, and flat Flowers.

Discost, var. of Discoast v. Obs.

Discost, var. of Discoast v. Obs.

+ Discosta, var. of Discoast v. Obs. + Discostate (diskpostat), a. Bot. Obs. [f. Dis- i + L. costāt-us ribbed, Costate, f. costa a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs. 1849 Balfour Man. Bot. 72 Discostate [later edd. Divergent].

Discostomatous: see Disco-

Discourn-, -counfite, etc., obs. fl. Discourset. + **Discournsel**, v. Obs. In 5 discourseylle. [ad. OF. descon-, descurseillier = It. disconsigliare: prob. common Romanic, f. des-, dis- (DIS- 4) + L.

1. trans. To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice

undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading from; = DISADVISE 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477.)

\*\*ray7\* Caxton Jason 96 b, [The king] cam to Jason .. and moche dis-counceylled him thenterprise of colchas. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 117 b/1 Ve disconnseylle your freedes fro the cuerlastyng lyf. a 1557 Miss. M. Basset tr. More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1392/1 He dyscounsayled hym to take thys death vppon hym. 1600 Holland Livy xxxvi. xxxiv. 938 He.. would have discounselled and skared them.. from foolish and furious dessignes.

\*\*absol. 1559 Homilies 1. Adultery II. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture disswadeth (or discounselleth) from doing that filthy sinne.

\*\*2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = DISADVISE 1.

2. To give counsel against (an action of undertaking); = DISADVISE I.

1509 Sandys Europa Spec. (1632) 108 They .. not onely inhibite .. the reading of Protestant Bookes. but discounsell also all joyning with them in any service of God. a 1631 Donne Serm. cii. (1848) IV. 361 Joab .. did yet dissuade and discounsel this numbering of the people.

+ Discounselled, ppl. a. Obs. In 5 descounceylled. [after OF. desconscillié discouraged, the property discouraged, and the service of the s

left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. pplc. of desconseillier: see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

desolate, disconsolate.

[1292 Britton III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et desconselé [v. r. desconseillee, tr. unsupported]. Ibid. 1v. iii. § 4 Si la eglise democrge desconseilé [unprovided] outre vi meys. Ibid. § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et desconselé.] 1480 Caxton Ovid's Met. XIII. ix, Now I nm. fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lorde, and am poure & desherytid, exilled & desconneylled.

Discount (di'skaunt), sb. Also 7 discompt. [a. 16th c. F. descompt.; earlier desconte, mod. F. descompt.; ybl. sb. f. descompter to Discount.

[a. 10th C. F. descompte, earlier desconte, mod. F. descompte, vbl. sb. f. descompter to DISCOUNT.

The French descompte, decompte has not the technical sense of discount, which is expressed by escompte, with vb. escompter, adapted from It. sconte, scontare. The earlier sense of discount in Eng. was app. as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian sconto, though attached to the existing word.]

†1. An abatement or deduction from the amount, for the statement of deduction from the amount, for the statement of the st

or from the gross reckoning or value of anything. Obs. (exc. as in 2).

Obs. (exc. as in 2).

1632 Eng. Commissioners to Jas. I, in Fortest. Papers 189 The discount of the pepper brought into Hollande. 1669-70 Marvell. Corr. exxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 306 In discount of the third yeare to be layd at the Custome House, to supply what falls short. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Discount, is also used with less propriety for the tare, or waste of any commodity, sum, etc. There are 1shillings discount in this bag. The cag of oil sent me from Spain leaks; there are fifty pints discount. 1798 Bay Amer. Law Rep. (1809) I. 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of reat by plaintiff's delay. Ibid. 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against plaintiff's demand.

b. fig. (partly from 2.)
1753 A. Murrhy Gray's-Inn Yrnl. No. 56 7 9 The Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon my Happiness. 1794 Miss Gunning Packet III. 38 Present fears are a heavy discount on future expectations. 1859

F. HALL Vásavadattå 54 The partiality for Banddhas .. must, very likely, be received with liberal discount.

2. Commerce. a. A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent.) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or

article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 110 For discompt or rebate of money, this is the Proportion. 1702 Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quen. 269 Here's ready Money: Speak, what Discount? 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 18/1 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods. Ibid., The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from's to 40 per cent. upon the nominal prices of the different articles. 1862 Burton Bk. Hunter (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. Mod. A retail bookseller who gives twopence in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent. is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

h. The deduction made from the amount of a

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-disconnter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due. This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce; the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount. In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the true discount, which is reckoned as interest on the present worth (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. CLAVEL (title), Tables for the Forbearance and Discompt of Money. 1732 DE FOR Eng. Tradesman I.
1784. J. The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money.
1859 BARN. SMITH Arith. & Algebra (ed. 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ.

111. vi. (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank-rate of discount.
1881 J. BROOK-SMITH Arith. (ed. 6) 323 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the interest of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum. And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the true discount is less than the banker's or mercantile discount; and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with pl., a single transaction of this nature.

obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with pl., a single transaction of this nature.

1839-40 W. IRVING Wolfert's R. (1855) 119 To establish a hank of deposit, discount, and circulation.

1846 McCullocu Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of hills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits.

1866 CRUMP Banking iii. 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount?

1878 JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ. 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4. At a discount: at less than the prominal or

4. At a discount: at less than the nominal or usual value; below par; fig. in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at

in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at a PREMIUM.)

1701 Lond, Gaz. No. 3710/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cect. Discount. 1833 Ht. Martineau Berkeley the Banker 1. vi. 120 When its notes were at a discount. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. III. xx. § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 100l. might be bought for somewhat less than 100l., and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1861 Goschen For. Exch. 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount.

Ag. 1832 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) II. 237 'Conservative' principles are at a discount throughout the world. 1842 Marry Percival Keene xxi, We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats. 1856 Reade Never too late lxxxv, Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. Billiards. An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more

to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (U.S.)

6. attrib. and Comb. (chiefly in sense 2 b), as discount-broker, one whose business is to cash

discount-broker, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also discount accommodation, business, house; (in sense 2 a) discount-bookseller.

1863 FANCETT Pol. Econ. 11. v. (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount-broker for loans. Pold. 111. ix. (1876) 415 The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France. 1866 CRUMP Banking ix. 190 The directors. contracted the discount accommodation to the public. 1876 World V. No. 117. 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business. 1889 Spectator 31 Aug. 268/2 Harper's, which discount booksellers sell at 9d. a copy.

Discount. (diskonnt. diskount). 21 Also 7

Discount (diskaunt, diskaunt), v.1 Also 7 discompt. [a. OF. desconter (13th c. in Littré), descompter (14th c.), mod.F. décompter = Sp. descontar (Minshen 1599), It. discontare, scontare 'to vureckon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med.L. discomputare (1293 in Du Cange), a late L. or Com. Romanic formation from dis-, Dis- 4 +

computare to Count, Compute.] +1. trans. To reckon as an abatement or deduc-

†1. trans. To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. Obs.
1629 Sia R. Chambers Petit. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659)
1.679 The other moity to be discompted upon such Goods as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt with the interest be fully satisfied and paid. 1645 Parl. Hist., Chas. 1, an. 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other necessaries, provided by your care, be so ordered, that account may be made what is taken; and that the said provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said nrmy. 1696 Lutristll. Brief Rel. (1857) 11. 93 The Turky merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the customes of their fleet. 1726 R. Newton in Reminiscences (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements.. so call'd as so much did... decrescere, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

did. . decrescere, or was discounted from a downent.

† b. To abate, to deduct. Obs.

1652 Needham tr. Seden's Mare Cl. 266 By discounting 38 years from the year 1051, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest. 1664 Butler Hud. 11. 11. 1105 All which [plunder] the Conq'rer did discompt, To pay for curing of his Rump. a 1715 Burnet Our Time II. 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority. 1828 Webster s.v., Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment. ., Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt of advanced payment. + c. To discount interest: to deduct 'interest

(now called discount) on receiving the amount of

a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. Obs.

1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1945/4 Because it may be some conveniency... to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 lbid.

No. 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days..., or sooner upon discounting the

†d. To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a setoff. Obs.

1713 Swift To Earl Oxford 111 Wks. 1758 111. 11. 46 Parvisol discounts arrears By bills for taxes and repairs. † 2. intr. To discount for: to provide a set-off

† 2. intr. To discount for: to provide a sct-off for; to meet, satisfy. Obs.
1647 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. IV. II. 1025 Public monies which... Mr. Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death... 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Hist. Times 1.159 Disconnting... for what we have Receiv'd from the Westminster-Insurance Offices. 1690 Dayden Don Sepastian II., i, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. trans. To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it

of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due. a. To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run. b. Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due.

note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See DISCOUNT sb. 2 b.)

1604 Lond. Gaz. No. 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent. per Annum. 1732 Dr. Foe Eng. Tradesman I. Suppl. ii. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills. 1777 SHERIDAN Sch. Scand. III. ii, Have you been able to get me that . bill discounted? 1848 MILL Fol. Econ. III. Xi. § 4 A bill of exchange, when merely discounted. . does not perform the functions . of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. MILLAR Sch. § Schm. XXIII. (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 114 A banker will . discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest . for the length of time the bill has to run.

4. fiz. In various senses derived from the fore-

4. fig. In various senses derived from the foregoing: a. To leave out of account; to disregard, omit. b. To deduct or detract from, to lessen. c. To part with a future good for some present consideration. d. To settle or account for beforehand. And now esp.: 9. To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. £. To take

estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. I. To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place.

1702 S. Parker Cicero's De Finibus 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summun Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. Critic. Hist. 26 The Jacobits unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discounted by our learned Dr. Turner. 1768 Woman of Honer I. 165 In this light... how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1836-7 Sir W. Hamlton Metafh. xl. (1859) 11. 402 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc.]. 1851 J. H. Newman Cath. in Eng. 329 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confessions, and may lie, thieve, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1855 Bimiler Ess., Poetry & Crit. 185 Discounting immortality for pottage. 1858 Sal. Rev. V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by cleverly discounting a part of the great conception. 1860 Ibid. 1X. 285/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. V. 112 We.. have to estimate [the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways. 1876 E. Mellon Priesth. iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms . is to relinquish the literal interpretation. 1880 Daily News 23 Sept., Acquaint, ance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts, ance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts, ance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts.

much used in City circles, is to anticipate or expect such intelligence, and then act as though it had already arrived. 1883 C. J. WILLS Mod. Fersin 313 After a time one learns to mentally discount the statements made by the natives. a 1884 M. PATHSON Mem. (1885) 214 Nor had his [Newman's] perversion, so long looked for, and therefore mentally discounted, at all fallen upon me like a blow.

5. Billiards. To allow discount to, as to discount

an inferior player. (U.S.)
Hence Discounted ppl. a., Discounting vbl.

sh. and ppl. a.

56. and fpl. a.

168a Scalert Exchanges 6 Discounted Exchange, is, when the Drawer and the Remitter is one and the same Person. 173a Dr. Foz Eng. Tradesman 1. Suppl. ii. 371
Discounting of bills is certain death to the tradesman. 1861 Goschen For. Exch. 41 The discounting establishments at home. 1884 Manch. Exam. 22 May 5/1 Frandulent discounting of worthless accommodation bills.

† **Discount**, v.2 Obs. rare. [f. Dis-1 + Count v.] trans. To count or reckon separately or in

separate series.

separate series.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. Index, Know that the discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at severall Presses) hath occasioned in the Fifth book after page 200, compleated, to go back again to page (153) surrounded in this fushion, to prevent confusion. 1662 J. FULLER 'To the Reader' in Fuller Worthies, The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the Work at severall Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's. [CL 1653 GAUDEN Hieraspistes 200 Reader, The Reason why the Folios of this Book do not follow is because the Copy (for Expedition) was divided to two Printers.]

Discountable (diskon ntib) of [f Discount

Discountable (diskun'ntăb'l), a. [f. Discount That may be discounted; in quot. 1800, within which a bill may be discounted.

1800 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) IV. 420 Within the discounted period. 1802 H. Thorstron in Mill Pol. Econ. III. xi. § 4 Each is a discountable article.

**Discountenance** (diskount/năns), v. [ad. obs. F. descontenancer (16th c. in Littré, and in Cotgr.), to abash, put out of countenance, mod.F. decontenancer, f. des-, DIS- 4 + contenancer to Countenance. In some of the English senses, it is used as if f. DIS- 7 + Countenance sb. Cf. De-FACE in some of its senses. ]

†1. trans. To put another countenance on, to

†1. trans. To put another countenance on, to mask. Obs. rare.

1587 Golding De Mornay xii. 171 His own ambition, which was peraducular discountenanced to the common people, but could not be counterfetted before God, who seeth the very bottome of our hearts.

2. To put out of countenance, put to shame, disconcert, discourage, abash. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1580 Sidney Arcadia (1613) 69 Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with nowonted presence. 1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. 111. i, Sir, let not this dis-countenance, or disgallant you a whit. 1671 Milton P.R. II. 218 How would one look from his majestic brow. Discountenance her despised. 1690 The Gt. Scanderbeg 89 He was no more discountenanced then, than if he had been at the head of his Army. 1707 Norais Treat. Humility ix. 359 How is my pride further discountenanced, when I see thee my Lord. chusing to nnite thyself. with flesh and blood. 1866 Carlyle Fredk, Ct. (1865) III. viii. vi. 55 He appeared much discountenanced at his last part of my narrative.

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of;

much discountenanced at this last part of my narrative.

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of; to discourage, disfavour: a. a person.

1501 Spenser Tears Muses 340 We silly Maides, whom they. with reprochfull scorne discountenance. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows i. § 45. 76 Discouraging and discountenancing the upright. 1656 H. Moke Enthus. Tri. 23 Such Mock-prophets and false Messiases as these will be discountenanced and hissed off of the stage. 1807 W. H. IEELAND Mod. Ship of Fools 251 note, He. discountenanced him from that hour. 18. Proclamation at Quarter Sessions, That all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will to their ntmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and immoral Lives.

b. an act, practice, or the like.

1589 Fleming Georg. Virg. Ded., Ripe to deface and discountenance, but rawe to correct or imitate the commendable trauels of well affected Studeuts. 1646 P. Bulkelley Gospel Covi. 11. 256 Profanenesse is discountenanced by all. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 39 7 10 Duels are neither quite discountenanced, nor much in vogue. 1766 Burke Wks. 11. 5 The late administration. discountenanced. the dangerous and unconstitutional practise of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament. 1872 Yearts Growth Comm. 343 The traffic was discountenanced.

Hence Discountenanced fpl. a., -ing vbl. sb. 1597 Bp. J. King Yonas (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1612 Bainsley Lud. Lit. xxvii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountenancing of vice. 1643 Milton Divorce Introd. (1851) 4 The sole advocate of a discountenancy deficer of them. 1612 Bainsley Lud. Lit. xxvii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountenancing of popery amongst us. 1675 Art Contentum. v. ix. 198 The most discountenancy deficed of makes better proof than the dearling. 1749 W. Dodwell Free Auswer 97 To prevent their preaching a discountenanced (14th c, in Littré),

Discountenance (diskou ntřužns), sb. arch. [partly ad. OF. descontenance (14th c. in Littré), partly an Eng. formation from Dis- 9 + Counten-

ANCE sb., after the vb.]

1. The act or fact of discountenancing; unfavourable aspect, disfavour or disapprobation shown.

1580 North Plutarch (1595) 829 He thought that the
estimation of Cato was altogether the discountenance of
his [own] power and greatnesse. 1642 Jan. Tayloa Episc. (1647) 338 All disconutenance and disgrace done to the Clergy reflect upon Christ. 1673 Essex Papers (Camden) 1.531 The countenance given to the subscribers and discountenance to the refusers. 1779 81 Johnson L. P., Millon Wks. II. 176 Ilis great works were performed under discountenance. 1812 Sitelley Proposals Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 272 The disconntenance which Government will show to such an association. 1862 Ld. Baougham Brit, Const. i. 4 Discountenance of warlike policy.

b. with \( \alpha \) and \( \phi \).

a 1638 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 19 Any man. might. see how to set a good countenance upon all the discountenances of adversitie. 1749 Fielding You John Johns vin iii, Whether it be that the one way of cheating is a discountenance or reflection upon the other, or [etc.].

† 2. The fact or state of being put ont of countenance; discomposure of face; abashment. Obs.

tenance; discomposure of face; abashment. Obs. a 1628 F. Greville Sidney vii. (1652) 86 The disconntenance, and depression which appeared in Sir Francis. 1656 Finert For. Ambass. 39 Much to their discountenance and

**Discon'ntenancer.** [f. Discountenance v, v, v, v. In the property of the property of

courages with cold looks or disfavour.

1622 Bacon Hen. VII (1.), A great taxer of his people and discountenancer of his vobility. 1702 Addr. fr. Maryland in Lond. Gaz. No. 3853/1 A Discountenancer of Immorality and an Encourager of Virtue. 1721 Wordow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot. (1828) 1. Introd. 10 A discountenancer of ministers.

Discounter (diskau nto 1). [f. Discount v.1 + -ER 1.] One who discounts a bill or note; i.e. either the person who, before it is due, pays the amount with deduction of discount, or the person who obtains each for it in this way, see Discount who obtains cash for it in this way: see DISCOUNT

7. 3.

1732 De Foe Eng. Tradesman 1. Suppl. ii. 391 These discounters of bills are sometimes bit. 1791 Burke Let. Member Nat. Assembly Wks. VI. 17 The whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. iii. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange. discounted, and kept in the portfolio of the discounter until it falls due. 1861 Goschen For. Exch. 28 The purchaser of the bills in this case takes the place of the discounter of accommodation paper. 1883 E. Paxton Hoon Seat. Char. iii. 59 '0h, you need not hesitate about him, Mr. Carrick [the banker]', said the proposed discounter. 1884 J. Bacon in Law Ref. 26 Ch. Div. 134 The discounter, whether of a bill, or bond, or any other security, becomes the owner.

Discountess, v. rare. [D18-7 b.] trans. To deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

1630 B. Josson New Inn IV. iii, Though I am discountess'd, I am not yet discountenanced. 1874 TROILOFE Lady Anna V. Let them bring that Italian countess over if they dared!

He'd countess her and discountess her too!

He'd countess her and dis-countess her too!

Discouple (diskrp'l), v. [a. OF. descupler (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), descoupler (Cotgr.) to separate, uncouple, f. des., DIS-4 + coupler to COUPLE.] trans. To separate or disunite what is coupled, to uncouple.

2189 CAXTON SOMNEX of Aymon ix. 241 Now are dyscoupled the foure sones of Aymon, for I have slayue Richarde. 1549 Hoopen Declar. Ten Commandan. x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 38, wither doth the magistrate dissolve that God hath bound, nor discouple that God coupled. 1883 W. S. DUGDALE tr. Pante's Purgatorio xx. 280 Ascending the steps whose narrowness discouples those who mount.

b. intr. for reft.

1599 T. M[oufer] Silkwormes 66 When they die after disoupling.

1599 T. Moupert Stikevormes of when they die after discoupling.

Discour, -coure, obs. ff. Discover v.

† Discourage, sb. Obs. [f. Dis- 9 + Courage sb.: or f. Discourage v.] Want or failure of courage; the state of discouragement.

c 1500 Three King's Sous 103 Their enemyes were in suche discorage that thei durst not well be seen at no scarmysch. 1548 Upath, etc. Erasun. Par. Matt. v. (R.), Many. be brought in discourage of themselves, by the reason of popertie.. or by aduersitie. 1586 Bargut Melanch. xxxiii. 184 They are faint-hearted, and full of discourage. 1611 Speed Theat. Gt. Brit. ix. (1614) 12/1 Causing their king Canute with discourage to retire.

Discourage (diskvred3), v. Also 5-6 dis.,

Discourage (diskvréd3), v. Also 5-6 dis, dyscorage (6 dischorage). [ad. OF. descoragier, later descourager, mod.F. décourager; f. des., DIS-4+corage, COURAGE sb.]

1. trans. To deprive of courage, confidence, or moral approprie to become the courage of the discourage.

4 + corage, Courage, confidence, or moral energy; to lessen the courage, confidence, or moral energy; to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of encourage.

1481 Caxton Godfrey exxxii. 196 How therle of chartres discoraged themperour of Constantinople that he shold not goo and socoure our peple.

1535 Coverdale Fer. xxxviii.

1 Thus he discorageth the hondes of the soudyers y'b be in this cite, and the hondes of all the people.

1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 2 His Royall heart was not daunted or discouraged.

1624 BUNNAN Pilgr. 11. 21, I think no Slow of Despond would discourage me.

1735 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 253 He would be very far from discouraging me.

1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 232 No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared. absol. 1789 Anna Seward Lett. (1811) 11.

226 Difficulty rather stimulates than discourages.

b. with complement: To deter (by discouragement) +to do something (obs.); from († for) an act.

1529 More Suppl. Soulys Wks. 337/1 Not for y' we wold discorage you to dispose well your goodes when ye dye.

1529 Supplic. to King (E.E.T.S.) 36 This they doo to dyscorage all men from the studye of Gods Worde.

1538 R. Beannard tr. Terence (1679) 337 The poet.. was 1508

1818 T. BROWNE Tracts (1684) 191 It discouraged from all Navigation about it. a 1698 Temple (J.), Unless you.

discourage them to stay with you by using them ill. 1699 DAMPIER Foy. II. 1. 89 The Seamen are discouraged from fishing for them by the King. 1796 C. LUCAS ESS. Waters II. 3 We shall be discouraged from the laborious... task. † C. transf. and fig. Obs.
a 1399 Skelton Keplyc. 355 For to disparage And to discourage The fame matryculate Of poetes laureate. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Huab. II. (1586) 87 You shall sometime have one brauch more gallant then his fellowes, which if you cutte not away, you discourage all the rest. 1657 in Burston's Diary (1828) II. 150 Though the face of public worship of late be discouraged.

2. transf. To lessen or repress courage for (an action or project); to discountenance, express disapproval of, 'throw cold water on'.
1641 Wilkins Math. Magick II. xv. (1648) 292, I would be loath to discourage the enquiry of any ingenious artificer. a 1649 Eikom Bas. xii. (1843) 106, I might neither Incourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the Protestants loyalty and patience. 1699 DAMPIER Voy. II. 1. 85 Thro their oppression..trading is discouraged. 1725 Berkelev Querist 4 18 Illeness should of all things be discouraged. 1809 Syo. SMITH Wks. (1867) I. 173 A set of lectures upon policial economy would be discouraged in Oxford. 1872 Neats Growth Comm. 56 Laws were made to discourage or confidence. Offs

+3. intr. (for refl.) To lose courage or confi-

†3. intr. (for refl.) To lose courage or confidence. Obs.

1553 BALE Vocacyou in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) V1. 464 (D.)
Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly discourage, in her extreme adversitees. 1574 Hellowes Gueuaris Fam. Ep. (1577) 33 Scipio considering the Numantines to increase in pride, and the Romanes to discourage.

Discourageable (disk viedzáb'l), a. rare. [f. DISCOURAGE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being discouraged or disheartened; to be discouraged.

1612-15 BP. Hall Contempl., N. T. IV. xxvi, O loue to unthankfull souls! not discourageable by the most hatefull indignities.

indignities. **Discouraged**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED ].]
Deprived of courage or confidence, disheartened.

1548 Upall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xix. (R.), He wente awaye with a discouraged and heauye mynde. 1667 Flavel.

Saint Indeed (1754 44 Discouraged souls, how many do you reckon the Lord for? 1847 Tennyson Princ. III. 137, I grew discouraged, Sir. 1888 Pall Mall G. 8 June 4/1 Seductive terms about fettered industry, discouraged capital, and the undue taxation of the necessaries of life.

Discouragement (disk priedzment). [ad. OF.

Discouragement (diskwiedzment). [ad. OF. descouragement, descoragement (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. découragement, f. descoragier, descourager to Discourage. cf. Encouragement.]

1. The action or fact of discouraging.

1. The action or fact of discouragement and hinderance of the same marchants and fishermen.

1. The fact of that pest of society, Attorneys.

1. MARKHAM Perna. Bark xn. 414 From that time there was nothing but discouragement and obstruction.

1. The fact or state of being discouraged; wand of spirit or confidence: depression of spirit with

2. The fact or state of being discouraged; want of spirit or confidence; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort. (The more usual sense.) 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. III. iii. (1634) 261 The feeling .turneth onely to terrour and discouragement. a 1600 Hookea Disc. Justif. Wks. 1617 II. 53 That repining discouragement of heart, which tempteth God. 1612 Bainsley Lud. Lit. iii. (1637) 20 About which I have taken no small griefe and discouragement. 1844 Thialwall Greece VIII. 157 He represents it as having caused so much discouragement at Sparta, that [etc.]. 1866 Faoude Hist. Eug. V. 30 III showed how great was the discouragement into which the loss of Beton had thrown them. 1878 Lecky Eug. in 18th C. II. v. 50 Poverty and discouragement became more general than ever.

3. That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

deterrent influence.

deterrent influence.

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 Notwithstanding all such discouragements.. he proceeded on with courage.

1720 SWIFT Mod. Educ., The books read at school and colleges are full of .. discouragements from vice.

1725 DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 319 Their first discouragement was, the country was all open with vorl little wood.

1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. viii. 123 Strong discouragements which had often chilled the glowing anticipations.

**Discourager** (diskorredger). [f. Discourages or v.+-er<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which discourages or throws

v.+-eR.¹.] One who or that which discourages or disheartens; one who discountenances or 'throws cold water' upon efforts.

1631 Gouge God's Arrawsi. § 46. 80 None [are] greater discouragers of the upright.

1710 Macclesfield in Ld. Campbell Chancellors (1857) VI. cxxi. 10 Discouragers of those who preach virtue and piety.

1842 Lewis Influence Author. Opin. ix. (L.), The promoter of truth and the discourager of error.

1848 G. P. Lathroop True i. 5 Antiquity is a great discourage of the sympathies.

Discouraging, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-INO ].

The action of the verb Discourage; discouragement. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1545 Primer Hen. VIII, in 3 Primers (1848) 519 In all trouble and adversity to be quiet... without discouraging and desperation.

1578 T. N. tr. Conq. IV. India 318 The overthrow [was] a great discouraging of the enemie.

1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 35 To the great discouraging of all other Christian Princes.

Discouraging, 171. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

That discourages or causes discouragement; disheartening.

heartening.

1678 Bunyan Pilgr. 1, 77 Over that Valley hangs the discouraging Clouds of confusion. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1. iii, With many discouraging thoughts for the event. 1849 Grote Greece II, Iviii. (1862) V. 158 The abswer

returned was discouraging. 1876 T. HARDY Ethelberta (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on. Hence **Discouragingly** adv., in a discouraging

manner; † Discou ragingness.

1690 J. Mackenzie Siege London-Derry 21/2 Collonel Lundy..spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibleness of the place. 1727 Balley vol. II, Discouragingness, discouragement. 1882 ANNE Thomas Allerton Towers II. viii. 151 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly.

+ **Discoursative**, -itive, a. Obs. rare. [f. DISCOURSE: see-ATIVE.] a. Pertaining to discourse or conversation. b. Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

or reason, rational.

1600 C. Surrion Disce Mori ii. (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrable matter or discoursitive. 1610 MARK-HAM Mastery. 1. vii. 17 Horses discerne by meanes of the vertne Imaginatine, Discoursatiue, and Memoratiue.

Discourse (diskôð'15), 3b. Also 4-5 discours, discors. [a. F. discours, ad. L. discurs-us 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after cours:—L. cursus): cf. It. discorso, Sp. discurso. L. discurs-us is f. discurs-, ppl. stem of discurrère:

see port 1 see next.]

L. discurs-us is f. discurs-, ppl. stem of discurrère; see next.]

† 1. Onward course; process or succession of time, events, actions, etc.; = Course. Obs.

1540-1 Elyot Image Gov. (1549) 134 The naturall discourse of the sunne. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Pet. i. (R.), But when yo day shal come, & the discourse of things turned vp side down, they shall be tormented, and yon shal reioyce. 1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 91 It is most euident by the whole discourse of the Text. 1577 Hellowes Gueuara's Chron. 65 The riner Tygris in the discourse of his currant maketh an Ilande. 1588 Greene Pandosto (1607) 18 This tragicall discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they went like shadowes. 1612 Shelton Quix. I. 11. v. 89 The Knights-errant. did...snffer much Woe and Misery in the Discourse of their Lives.

b. In the following the meaning is perhaps 'conrse of arms or combat' (6f. Couses sh. 5); though other explanations have been proposed.

1566 Spenser F. Q. v1. viii. 14 The villaine.. Himself addrest anto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely wist: Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes alow, Now here, now there, and oft him neare he mist. At last the caytive, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t'assemble all his force, 1611 Beaumont & Fl. King & No King II. i, Good captain Bessus, tell us the discourse [viz. of single combat] Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how We got the victory.

† 2. 'The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences' (J.); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, tracen rationality. Ohe or arch.

ing, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning,

ing, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. Obs. or arch.

1374 Chaucea Boeth. v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence] byboldeb alle pinges so as I shal seve by a strok of pount formely wip onte discours or collacioun. 1413 Pilger. Sorole (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 75 He knoweth all hynge, therfore there is nought ferther to seken by discours. 1664 Eomonos Observ. Casar's Comm. 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certainetic of reason, or the learning of experience. a 1618 Raleigh Rem. (1644) 131 The Dog. we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourse. 1672 WILKINS Nat. Relig. 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependance which there is betwixt several propositions. which is called ratiocination, or discourse. 1788 Wesley Wesl. (1872) VI. 333 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 177 Discourse (discursus, bidious) indicates the operation of comparison.

+ b. Phr. Discourse of reason: process or faculty

+b. Phr. Discourse of reason: process or faculty

† b. Phr. Discourse of reason: process or faculty of reasoning. Obs. or arch.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 74 The soule seketh by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderful beaute of creatures. 1553 Eoen Treat. Newo.

10d. (Arb.) 9 As could hardely be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. ii. 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH Serm. Ingratitude (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. App. I. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

3. Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (I.): talk, conversation.

intercourse of language' (J.); talk, conversation.

arch.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 112 But what make I discourse in these thinges to you, whiche knowe them muche better then I. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, v. iii. 99 Ample enterchange of sweet Discourse. 1597-8 Bacon Ess., Discourse (Arb.) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit.. then of indgement. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 211 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm-tree. 1713 Swift Frenzy J. Dennis, I. laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 306, I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1863 Longr. Wayside Inn. 1. Prel. vii, Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician.

+ b. The faculty of conversing: conversational

+b. The faculty of conversing; conversational

power. Obs.

power. Obs.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. III. i. 109, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and wittie. 1606 — Tr. 4 Cr. I. ii. 275 Is not birth, beanty, good shape, discourse .. and so forth: the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 1 His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute: of solid discourse, affable, humble. C. (with a and pl.) A talk, a conversation. arch. 1632 Lithcow Trav. vi. 286 In the midst of my Discourses, I told his Highnesse.. the Guardians request. 1644 Milton Educ. West. 1847) 98/1 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses. 1715

De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1, viii, I have had a long discourse with my father. 1727 Swift Gutliver 111. ii. 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid 1, 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

uscourses lengthens the night.

†d. A common talk, report, rumour. Obs.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antiq. 11. ix. (1733) 43

There went a Discourse about that made their malice
against them still more implacable. a 1715 BURNET Ovon

Time (1823) 1. 287 Many discourses were set about upon
this occasion.

this occasion.

†4. Narration; a narrative, tale, account. Obs.
1572 Sir T. Smith in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. 111. 21 This
is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed sith
my lord Admiralls commyng to Paris.
1575 (title). A brief
Discours off the Troubles. above the Booke off Common
Prayer and Ceremonies.
1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 237
Troubling me. to show them the rare Discourses of my
long two yeares survey of Turkey. 1644 May Hist. Parl.
11. 1545 Ont of whose faithfull relation of that Rebellion.
1 have partly collected my discourse of it.
5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject in

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dis-

which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. 18 b, Referring to yelong discourses which ye divines make of it. 1596 Harington Metam. Ajax (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 Militon Areof. (Arb.) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a namelesse discours writth at Delf. 1711 Addiscourses of Practical Divinity. 1764 Reto Inquiry iii. 116 Dr. N. Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1675. 1803 Med. Frmi. IX. 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary Discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. II. 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure. + 6. a. Familiar intercourse, familiarity. b. Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (in). Obs.

Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (in). Obs. 1602 Shaks. Ham. III. i. 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautie. 1604 E. G. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies I. v. 17 The Portugals ... Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation then any other.

gation then any other. 7. Comb.

1638 EARLE Microcosm., Scepticke in Relig. (Arb.) 67 He is strangely vnfix't, and a new man enery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

**Discourse** (diskō\*:1s), v. [f. Discourse sh.; prob. influenced by F. discourre 'to discourse of' Cotgr., ad. L. discurrère to run to and fro, discourse, f. Dis- 1 + currère to run: cf. F. courir to run, secondary form of OF. courre:—L. currère. OF. had also the more literal senses 'to run to and fro, to traverse'.]

+1. intr. To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; iransf. to 'run out', extend. Obs. rare. a 1547 Surrey Aeneid w. 475 With silence [silent] looke discoursing over al. 1555 EDEN Decades 213 A greate parte of lande. discoursying towarde the West. + 2. intr. 'To pass from premises to conclusions'

(J.); to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) Obs. (Cf.

(J.); to reason. (Also With Obj. Crause.)
DISCOURSE sb. 2.)
1593 DAVIES Immort. Soul 1. (R.), Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, Ent what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the pow'rs of her discoursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing. a 1652 J. SMITH Scl. Disc. iv. 105 A mind, i.e. something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 Jes. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit. 1. ii. rule iii. 8 5 H in philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image. a 1700 DRYGEN Oricle 3 Mct. xv. (R.), Those very elements. translated grow, have sense or can discourse.

+ b trans. To turn over in the mind, think

over. Obs.

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 19 He discoursed many things in his minde, c 1611 Chapman Itiad, 11. 2 He discourst, how best he might approue His vow made for

3. intr. To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer.

or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer. (Cf. Discourse sb. 3.)

1559 [see Discoursing vbl. sb.]. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. v. i. 152 For all the rest, Let Lyon, Moone-shine, Wall, and Louers twaine, At large discourse. 1601—Jul. C. 111. i. 295
Thou shalt discourse To yong Octavins, of the state of things. 1660 Trial Regic. 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars. 1677 C. Hatton in Hatton Corr. (1878) 152 Several personns are discoursed of to succeed him. 1695-6 R. Fisher in Blackmore Hist. Conspir. (1723) 75 It was discoursed... about seizing on the King in Kensington House. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portugueze Language: so that in a short time we could discourse in either. 1801 Souther Thalaba II. xxxvi, Now his tongue discoursed of regions far remote. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 89 I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner. fig. 1593 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 11. ii. 13 She speakes, yet she sayes nothing, what of that? Her eye discourses, I will answere it. 1607 Beaum. & Ft. Woman-Hater III. i, I'll promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 [see Discoursains ppl. a. 2].

D. trans. (with compl.) To pass (time) away in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse

discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse

into (some state).

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 111. iii. 38 How. shall we discourse The freezing houres away? 1072 EACHARO Hobbs' State Nat. 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1820 HAZLITT

Lect. Dram. Lit. 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent hours away.

Lect. Dram. Lit. 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent honrs away.

4. intr. To speak or write at length on a subject; to utter or pen a discourse. (Cf. DISCOURSE 5b. 5.)

1564 [implied in DISCOURSE 3l. 1628 PAYNNE Cens. Cozens 23 They have discoursed of these seven sinnes. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. 1. 239 Josephus. . largely discourseth of many hundred thousands famished. .within this multipotent City, a 1704 Locke (J.), The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, ideots, and n greater part of mankind. 1750 LABDNER Wiks. (1838) III. 38 Mr. Wolff has discoursed largely of this matter. a 186a BUCKLE Civiliz. (1866) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor.

5. trans. To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. arch. 1863-87 FOKE A. 6. M. (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iv. 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner?. Discourse I prethee on this Turrets top. a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 256/2 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was overcome. a 1653 J. SMTH Sel. Disc. IX. iii. (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature; we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 388 Alcibiades cut of his Dogs Taile. that so the talkative people might lesse discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLER IT. Greg. Nazianzen 57, I need not discourse, that Tassion, Rancour, and Malice, are not allow da Christian. 1727 Swift Gulliver II. viii. 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1822 B. Cornwall. Dram. Scenes, Tartarus, Moans, beside Its waters rising, discourse tales of sin.

fig. 1591 Gaerne Maiden's Dreame xxix, His open hands discours'd his inward grace.

† D. To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object.) Obs.

† b. To utter, say; to speak or write formally.

(With the utterance or thing said as object.) Obs.

1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 282 Drunke? And speake Parrat?

And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654
WHITLOCK Zootomia 446 Who it may be can discourse nothing but slander, or censure. 1744 Harris Three Treat.

III. 1. (1765) 108 The Joy. in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects.

C. To utter, give forth (musical sounds).

(Chiefly as a remuniscence of the Shakspere passage.)

1602 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 374 Gine it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent Musicke. 1837

CARLYLE Fr. Rev. 111. III. ix. (1872) 135 The toesins discourse stern music. 1883 Scribuer's Mag. XXI. 267/2 The Ridgemont hrass band was discoursing familiar strains. 1882

BESANT Revolt of Man xi. (1883) 263 On the Green the band was discoursing sweet music.

† 6. trans. To speak or converse with (a person), to talk to; to discuss a matter with, confer with; to speak to, address, harangue. Obs. or arch.

to speak to, address, harangue. Obs. or arch.

to speak to, address, harangue. Obs. or arch. (Very common down to 1750).

1677 A. Varranton Eng. Improv. 25 All the People. will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at. 1689-92 Locke Toleration in. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 330 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. a 1695 Wood Life (O. H. S.) III. 408 He overtook me on horse back. and discours'd me aloud. 1702 Echabo Eccl. Hist. (1710) 226 While Peter thus discoursed the people. 1763 Franklin Let. Wks. 1887 III. 229 That I might. have more convenient opportunities discoursing them on our publick affairs. 1866 Whittier Marg. Smith's Yral. Prose Wks. 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

+ Discourseless. a. Obs. [f. Discourse sb.

† Discourseless, a. Obs. [f. DISCOURSE sb. + LIESS.] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning.

1620 Shelton Quix. 11. vi. 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

**Discourser** (diskō 1891). Also 6 -our, 7 -or. [f. Discourse v. + -er. 1.] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the

a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the writer of a discourse or dissertation. 1564 Brief, Exam. \*\* iij b, There are much paynes bestowed of these discoursours. 1579 J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf Avj b, These discoursers that vse the word of God with as little conscience as they doe Machiavel. 1600 O. E. Reply Libel 1. vii. 166 An idle discourser, that mooneth questions, that bee not to purpose. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw. 300 Some few particulars... worthy a much more ample discourse, and a... better informed discourser. 1713 Bentley Freethinking 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it. 1768-74 Tuckea Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.]. 1884 Church Bacon iii. 62 Perhaps she distrusted in business and state affairs so brilliant a discourser.

Discoursing, vbl. sb. [f. DISCOURSE v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

talking, conversation; discussion.

1559 BP. Scot in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. x. 33 Let the prestes..meet together. for the disconrsinge therof.

1667 BP. S. PARKER Cens. Platon. Phil. 37 Plato's discoursings about practicall matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent. 1683 HACKE Collect. Voy. (1699). 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 1894 Athenarum 17 Mar. 339/1 To listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters .is always a pleasure.

Discourse and Alexandra Street Language Advantage and the Street Language Advantage and the Street Language Advantage and the Street Language Advantage Ad

..is always a pleasure.

Discoursing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

That discourses; see the verb.

+1. Passing from premisses to consequences, reasoning; reasonable, rational. Obs.

1592 Davies Immort. Soul II. xi. (1714)29 Brutes do want that quick discoursing Pow'r, Which doth in us the erring Sense correct. 1638 K. Diebv Let. conc. Relig. ii. (1651)14. The Fathers works .. will fairly inform a rational and discoursing man of the true state of them. 1642 R. CAAPENTER Experience II. v. 156 Motives .. snfficient to induce a discoursing man to forsake the Jesuits.

+ b. Passing rapidly from one thought to an-

† b. Passing rapidly from one thought to another; husily thinking. Ohs.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. 1. (Arb.) 78 A factious hart, a discoursing head, a mynde to medle in all mens matters. 1632
BACON Ess., Truth (Arb.) 499 And though the Sects of Philosophers of that Kinde be gone, yet there remaine certaine discoursing Wits. 1638 Foat Lady's Trial In. iii, We. Frame strange conceits in our discoursing brains.

2. Talking, holding discourse; delivering a dis-

course.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 76 A busic head, a discoursing tong, and a factious harte. 1644 Bulwer (title), Chirologia: or the Naturall Language of the Hand. Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof. 1891 Daily News 2 Oct. 5/6 Mrs. Theodore Fry. and Miss Orme, were the discoursing ladies.

† Discoursist. Obs. [f. Discourse v.+-ist.]
One who reasons or draws conclusions.

1628 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 205 Thereby every good Discoursist might come to the knowledge of the fault, and repent himselfe thereof.

Discoursitive : see DISCOURSATIVE.

+ **Discoursive**, a. Obs. [f. DISCOURSE v. + -twe: cf. discursive, which follows Latin analogies.]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason;

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason; having the power of reasoning; rational.

1594 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 60 Vnderstood of the faculties or reasonable wits, which are discoursive and active. 1645 Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845 286 The prime faculty, reason, the discoursive power. 1649 Davenant Love & Honour: Dram. Wis. 1873 III. 100 The brute herd..though they want Discoursive soul, are less inhuman far than he. 1698 Lively Orac. 11. & 6a. 267 He must be supposed..to have given men discoursive faculties.

b. Proceeding by reasoning, argumentative. 1588 J. Harvey (title), Discoursive Probleme concerning Prophesies. 1592 Nashe P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 22a, Hee fell into a discoursive consideration, what this world was. a 1652 J. Smrn Sel. Disc. iv. 94 All such actions..we know, without any great store of discoursive inquiry, to attribute to their own proper causes. 1753 L. Mr. Du Bosco's Accomplish'd Woman 1. 221 Fortune gives kingdoms, but art no more than discoursive knowledge and science.

2. Passing from one thing to another, discursive.

than discoursive knowledge and science.

2. Passing from one thing to another, discursive.

1502 Dayles Immort. Soul vii. xi. (1714) 52 His sight is not discoursive, by degrees; But seeing the whole, each single Part doth see. 1613 W. Browne Sheph. Pife vii. (R.) Thou... In thy discoursive thought, dost range as farre.

3. Disposed or ready to discourse or converse;

talkative; conversable, communicative.

1653 DANIEL Philotas Poems (1717) 321 See how these vain Discoursive Bookmen talk. 1643 Howell For, Trav. (Arb.) 30 The one Discoursive and Sociable, the other Reserved and Thoughtfull. 1669 Wood Life (Oxf. H. S.) II. 169 He found him a complaisant man, very free and discoursive.

b. Of the nature of discourse or dialogue; con-

versational.

versational.

a 1502 Marlowe & Nashe Dido I. (Rtldg.) 254/2 But thou art gone, and leav'st me here alone, To dull the air with my discoursive moan. crass Howell. Lett. (1650 III). ix, IY ou promised a further expression of your self by way of a Discoursive Letter what you thought of Copernicus opinion. 1668 Dayone Ess. Dram. Poesy in Arb. Garner III. 567 For the Epic way is euery where interlaced with Dialogue or Discoursive Scenes. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. in. Crit. Hist. 111 The Editioning of. Ancient Authors, without any..long discoursive Comments, or long-winded Sententions-Notes.

The any...policy ascoursive comments, or long-winded Sententions-Notes.

† Discoursively, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a 'discoursive' way: a. Rationally; b. Conversationally; c. By way of a discourse or set speech. 1588 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 7 To proceede tentatively, and discoursively, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it. 1593 R. Harvey Philad. 7 Vou are very bookisbly and literally wise, not reasonably and discoursively. 1642 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 39 He hath made an introduction into the Spanish tongue... so that... he may easily come to speake it discoursively. 1656 Cromwell Sp. 17 Sept., Not discoursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact.. how the state of your affairs stands.

† Discoursiveness. Obs. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being 'discoursive'. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves II. xliv. 245 The discoursineness of Reason.

+ Discourt, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 b + Court sb. trans. To dismiss or expel from court; to dc-

6.] Irans. To dismiss or expel from court; to deprive of court favour; = DECOURT.

1585 Worrow Let. to Walsingham 1 June in Tytler Hist.
Scot. (1864) IV. 99/2 Whether he might not be better discourted by way of justice. 1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. vi. xlv. 155 Jehu., commanded all his officers to offer sacrifice to the Idoll-Gods, pretending to dis-court all such as refused.

1676 W. Row Conts. Blair's Autoliog. xii. (1848) 436 Middleton was like to be discourted. 1721-2 Woosow Hist.
Suff. Ch. Scot. 1. v. (1828) 384 The chancellor threatened to disgrace and discourt him.

Discourts only (disklantures. kirityes) a. [6]

Discourteous (diskoutyes, -kūutyes), a. Dis- 10 + Courteous a.; prob. after F. discourtois (Cotgr.), earlier des-, or It. discortese (Florio 1598).]

(Cotgr.), earlier des-, or It. discortese (Florio 1598).]
Void of or lacking in courtesy; rude, uncivil.

1578 T. N. tr. Conq. W. India 7 Cortex. used discourteous words unto him in the presence of many. 1590 GAERNE Orl.

Fire. Wks. (Ridg.) 98/1 Discourteous women, natures fairest ill. 1690 CROWNE Eng. Frierv. 44 Ladies are discourteous to themselves who take liberties discretion will not allow.

1814 Souther Roderick xvi, That e'er of old in forest of romance 'Gainst knights and ladies waged discourteous war.

1877 Rtta Vivienne III. vii, Pardon me that in a moment of just indignation I have seemed discourteous.

Discourteously, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a discourteous manner; with incivility.

1584 C. Roainson Handf. Delites (Spencer Soc.) 19 Alas

my love, ye do me wrong, to cast me off discurteously. 1647
TRAPP Comm. Matt. v. 44 Abraham rescueth his nephew
Lot, that had dealt so discourteously with him. 1845 Ln.
CAMPBELL Chancellors (1857) VI. cxxiii. 74 Peter, though so
discourteously treated in this controversy, did not flinch.
1870 DISRAELI Lothair xivi, Lord St. Aldegonde.. moved iscourteously among them.

Discourteousness. rare. [f. as prec. +

-NESS.] Rudeness, incivility.
1723 in Balley vol. 11. 1866 [see Discourtesy].

Discourtesy (diskō-utesi, -kō-1-). [f. Dis-9 +Courtesy, alter F. discourtoisie (Cotgr.), earlier des- (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. It. discortesia (Florio), Sp. descortesia (Minsheu).] The opposite of courtesy; rude or uncivil behaviour; incivility; an instance of this.

an instance of this.

1555 Eden Decades 252 Mee thynke it shulde seeme a great discurtesic if 1 shuld not shewe yowe all that I knowe. 1599 Sandys Europa Spec. (1632) 154 Some jealousies and discurtesies passed lately betweene them and the Pode. 1611 Sharks. Cymb. 11. iii. 101, 1 pray you spare ne, 'faith I shall vnfold equall discourtesie to your best kindnesse. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses, as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. II. 78 Ample apologies were therefore made for the discourtesy. 1859 Tennyson laylls, Elaine 968, I pray you, use some rough discourtesy To blunt or break her passion. 1866 Miss. Stowe Lit. Foxes 100 (heading) Discourteousness. I think one of the greatest destroyers of domestic peace is Discourtesy.

+ Discourtship. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-9 + COURTSHIP 1 b.] = DISCOURTESY.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

+ Discous, a. Obs. [ad. mod. L. discōsus

† **Di'scous**, a. Obs. [ad. mod.L. discosus discous Disk: see -ous.] Having a disk or disks · discoid

disks; discoid.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discous or Discoidal Flowers.

whose Flosculi or little Leaves, are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

1727 BAILEY vol. 11. Discous Flower i.is that which has a Disk without any Rays, as in Tansy, etc.

1704 MARYN Rousscan's Bot. xxvi. 384 Discoid, or as some call them discous flowers.

† Discovenable, a. Obs. [a. OF descovenable, -convenable, unsuitable, unbefitting, inconvenient, f. des-, DIS- 4 + co(n) venable; see Convenable, Covenable.] Unsuitable, unbefitting, inappropriate.

inappropriate.

Inappropriate.

[1392 Britton I. xxix. § 5 Si la condicioun soit inpossible on descovenable.] 1474 Caxton Chesse II. v. D vii h. The peple of rome ... no thyinge shamefast to demaunde thyinges discouenable. 1484 — Chivatry 18 A discouenable thying it shold be that a man that wold lerne to sewe shold lerne of a carpenter

† Discovenant, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Cove-NANT v. 1, or DIS- 7 a + COVENANT sb.] trans. To dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant.

Hence Disco venanted ppl. a.

1650 Trape Comm. Pental. n. 101 God will own them no longer; they are now discovenanted. 1667 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 34 If he had. discovenanted my soul, I had reason to be cast down. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. v. App. (1852) 202 They were once in covenant and never since discovenanted. 1861 Lytton & FANE Tannhäuser 97 No more. rebuild The rainbow of discovenanted Hope.

Discovenanter. rare-1. [f. Dis- 9 + COVENANTER 2.] One who refused to sign or adhere to the (Scottish) Covenants; cf. COVENANT

1827 AIKMAN Hist. Scot. IV. VIII. 186 The secret malignants and discovenanters.

and discovenanters. **Discover** (disk*v* və1), *v*. Forms: *a*. 4- discover; also 4 deschuver, discovir, 4-5 dys-, 4-7 discouer, 5-cuner, -couyr, -couner. *B*. 4 diskyuer, 5 dis-, dyskeuer. 7. 4 descure, 4-6 discour(e, -cure, 5-cuyre, 5-6-kure, 6-cuir. 8. 5-6 dis-, dyskero. [a. OF. descorrir, descouvrir = Pr. and Sp. descubrir, It. discovrire (laterabrire), ad. med.L. discoverire, lateL. or Romanic -coprire), ad. med.L. discooperire, lateL. or Romanic f. Dis- 4 + L. cooperire to Cover. The OF. stressed form descuevre, -queuvre, gave the Eng. variant, diskever (still dial.), and the vocalizing of v between vowels, gave the reduced discour, -cure, and diskere.]

+1. trans. To remove the covering (clothing, roof, lid, etc.) from (anything); to bare, uncover; esp. to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). Obs.

to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). Obs. 138 Wyclif Lev. xxi. 10 His heed he shal not discouer, his clothis he shal not kitt. 14. Lyrg. Temple of Glas 916 Who pat wil. Fulli be cared. He most. Discure his wound, & shew it to his lech. c 1449 PECOCK Repr. 11. x. 206 The principal Crucifix of the chirche schal be Discovered and schewid baar and nakid to alle the peple of the Processioun. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 362/2 She. said to her sustres that they sholde discouere their hedes. 1520 Whithnon Vulg. (1527) 40 Let hym also. set his cuppe surely before his superyour, discouer it and couer it agayne with curtesy made. 1571 Gendal Articles 50 Whether any man hath pulled downe or discouered any Church, chauncell, or chappell. 1627 Lisander & Cal. v. 80 At the end of his sermon having discovered his head. 1628 Cokk On Litt. 1. 53 If the house be discouered by tempest, the tenant must in convenient time repaire it.

† 2. To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover); to cause to cease to be a covering. Obs. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 139 At the last the cloud

ane lytill we Discouerit wes, that the micht better se. 1611 Birle Jer. xiii. 22 For the greatnesse of thine iniquitie are thy skirts discouered. 1618 Chapman Hesiod 1. 161 When the woman the unwieldy lid Had once discover'd, all the miseries hid. dispersed and flew About the world.

3. To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, or previously unseen), to re-

veal, show. Now rare.

covered flp, indicen, or previously unseen), to reveal, show. Now rare.

c 1450 Lonelleh Grail IV. 175 Thanne browhte Aleyn this holy vessel anon.. & there it discouerede & schewed it be kyng. 1535 Coveranle Isa. xxvl. 21 He wil discouer the bloude that she hath deuoured. 1613 Voy. Guiana in IIarl. Misc. (Malls.) 111. 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant Country. 1660 Hickerstoul. Jamaica (1661) 39 Columbus, to whose happy search, the West-Indies first discovered it self. 1689 — Modest Ing. v. 35 Which Wrinckles I had rather Masque over and cover, than discover. 1716 Lauv M. W. Montagu Let. to Pope 14 Sept., The stage was built over a. canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts discovering the water. 1797 Mess. Raocliffe Italian xxxii, This discovered to Schedoni the various figures assembled in his dusky chamber. a 1861 CLOUGH Ess. Class. Metres, Actaeon 13 She., Swift her divine shoulders discovering. 1883 Tevenson New Arab. Ats. (1884) 121 The nurseryman. readily discovered his hoard, fig. 1892 Newman Smyth Chr. Ethics I. iii. 188 This mode of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

† b. To afford a view of, to show. Obs.

roo E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 212 Upon the hils, which discover the enimies lodging and their trenches. 1638 Sia T. Hesbert Trav. (ed. 2) 73 'Tis wall'd about, and to the N. N. W. discovers a lake or fish-pond five miles over. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 64 From those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. c1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 112 An advanced piece of ground above all the rest.. discovers the Country a great Circuit round.

c. To discover check (Chess): to remove a piece or pawn which stands between a checking piece

or pawn which stands between a checking piece and the king, and so to put the latter in check.

[1614 A. Saut. Chess viii, The Mate by discovery, the most industrious Mate of all.] 1816 Stratagems of Chess (1817)

11 Place the queen, bishop or castle behind a pawn or a piece in such a manner as upon playing that pawn or piece you discover a check upon your adversary's king. 1847

STAINTON Chess Pt. Handthe, 20 When the King is directly attacked by the Piece played, it is a simple check; but when the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. Ibid. 29 White must play his Rook to K.Kt.'s sixth square, discovering check with the Bishop.

1870 Hardy & Wase Mod. Hoyle, Chess 42 Double Check is when check is discovered. the King being also attacked by the piece moved.

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (any-

To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (any-

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown); to make known. arch.

a. With simple object.

a. Z300 Cursor M. 28293 (Cott.) Priuctis o fremyd and frende I hane discouerd als va-hende. c 1350 Will. Palerne 3192 pis dede schal i neuer deschuuer. c 1366 Chaucer (an. Yeon. Prol. 4, T. 143 Thou sclaundrest me. And eek discouerest that thou sholdest hyde. c 1470 Harding Chron.

11. i, The youngest suster the mater all discured To her husbande. ? c 1473 Syr. lowe Degre 868 Anone he made hym swere His counsayl he should never diskere. 1593 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. i. 147 O Noble Prince, I can discouer all The vuluckie Mannage of this fatall brall. 166a

J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 5 They contain some secrets which Time will discover, 1712 W. Rocers I'vy. 9

Ill now thought it fit to discover to our Crew whither we were bound. 1751 Joinson Rambler No. 97 P 14 He honestly discovers the state of his fortune.

b. With subord. cl.
1599 Shaks. Much Ado 1. ii. 12 The Prince discouered to Claudio that hee loued my niece your daughter. 1845 J. H. Newman Lett. (1843) II. 460 Continually do 1 pray that He would discover to me if I am under a delusion.

† C. absol. Obs.

14. Lydd. Temple of Glas 629 Lich him pat.. knowep not, to whom forto discure. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 302 All means were used to make him discover, but he .would not confess.

† 5. To reconnoitre. Also absol. Obs.

+5. To reconnoitre. Also absol. Obs.

+5. To reconnoitre. Also absol. Obs.

1375 Basbur Brnce xiv. 268 Furth till discouir, thair way
that ta. c1475 Rauf Coilyear 798 Derflie ouir Daillis, discouerand the doun, Gif ony douchtie that day for lornayis
was dichb. 1513 Douchas Æncis ix. iii. 196 Of the nycht
wach the cure We geif Mesapus, the 3ettis to discure. 1592
UNTON Corr. (ROXb.) 330 The king this day goeth to the
warr to discover. 1600 E. Blount tr. Comestaggio 211 He
issued foorth. with his whole army, onely with an intent
to discover.

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence,

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence, to betray. arch.
c 13a0 Sir Beues 74 Maseger, do me surte, bat bow nelt noust discure me To no wist! c 1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 698 Mercy, and that ye nat discouere me. 1465 Paston Lett. No. 527 II. 234 A told me.. in noo wyse that ye dyskure not Master Stevyn. 1599 Warn. Faire Wom. 11. 524 Whither shal I fly? The very bushes wil discover me. 1633 J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena 71 When hee asked who hee was, the Marquesse durst not discover him (so strictly was he tied by promise to conceale him). 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 264 She at last discover'd herself to me: She was Daughter-in-law to [etc.]. 1865 Kingsley Herew. xix, He was on the point of discovering himself to them. † 7. To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, quality, feeling, etc.). Obs.
c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Marshode 1. cxxv. (1869) 66 It is michel more woorth. pan to diskeuere his instice, and to say, bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 338 M. Clemens, to whome S. T. Moore hathe discovered a fewe sparckles of his benevolence towardes mee. 1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 33, 1 haue

not..store of plate to discover anie wealth. 1615 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 213 He will enter into a Taverne..onely to discover his gold lace and scarlet. 1682 BUNYAN Holy War (Cassell) 141 With what agility.. did these military men discover their skill in feats of war. 1771 Sir J. Reynolds Disc. 1v. (1876) 347 He takes as much pains to discover, as the greater artist does to conceal, the marks of his subordinate assidnity.

b. esp. To manifest by action; to display (un-

his subordinate assiduity.

b. esp. To manifest by action; to display (unconsciously or unintentionally); to exhibit, betray, allow to be seen or perceived. arch.

c 1460 La Betle Dame 403 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 65 If your grace to me be Discouerte, Thanne be your meane soon shulde I be relevyd. 1556 Aurelio & Isah. (1608) I. vii, Then yowre regard discoverethe. the desire of yowre harte. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 117 The more he mounted, the more he discovered his incapacitie. 1658 Sta T. BROWNE Hydrioti. ii. (1736) 29 The remaining Bones discovered his Proportions. 1730 Labelye Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge 59 The Timber. discover'd a strong Smell of Turpentine upon the first Stroke of a Plane. 1836-7 Sta W. Hamilton Metaph. (1877) I. xviii. 341 She had never discovered a talent for poetry or music. 1837 Times 27 Aug. 11/3 He was bitten by a pet fox which subsequently discovered symptoms of rabies.
c. With subord. clanse.
1506 Spensea State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 640/1 The which name doth discover them to be also auncient English. 1622 J. Meaor in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 126 How could that discover they were for Spaine? 1713 Pope Guardian No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman Whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1802-3 tr. Pallas' Trav. (1812) I. 425 All the Nagais still discover by their features, that they are of Mongolian origin. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 Ronsseau's Confession and discovered to him [Carlyle] that he was not a dunce.

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something previously unknown) for the first time; to come to

the knowledge of; to find out.

previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

a. With simple object.

1555 EOEN Decades 2 Colonus .. in this fyrst nanigation discouered yi Handes. 1585 T. Washington It. Nicholay's Voy. 1. v. 4 Wee discovered at the Seas two Foystes which came even towardes the place where we were. 1670 Mannany Physician's Repos. 90 This alkalisate property was first discovered by preparation and tryals. 1783 H. Blais Lect. Rhet. x. (Seager), We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden. Galileo invented the elescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 176 Banks's Islands... were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1780. 1860 Tynoall Gac. 11. xviii. 317 The sounds continued without our being able to discover their source.

b. With subord. clause or inf. phrase.

1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) Biij, Vour love shal be discovered to be false. 1676 Lister in Ray's Corr. (1848) 125, 1 am glad you have discovered those anthors to be plagiaries. 1727 Swift Guilliver II. viiii. 169 He sent out his long-boat to discover what I was. 1868 Lockyer Elem. Astron. vi. (1879) 228 Dr. Wollaston in .. 1802 discovered that there were dark lines crossing the spectrum in different places. 1892 Sir H. E. Lopes in Leav Times' Rep. LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake.

c. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. arch. 1576-90 N. T. (L. Tomson) Acts xxi. 3 And when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. 1885 T.

C. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. arch.

1576-90 N. T. (L. Tomson) Acts xxi. 3 And when we had
discoured Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. 1585 T.
WASHINGTON IT. Nicholay's Voy. 1, xi. 13 In the evening we
discovered the citie of Gigeri. 1666 F. Brookett. L. Ellanc's
Trav. 23 From the top of the hill you discover Aden, standing in a large plain. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 373 November
3, we discover'd England, whose Chalky Cliffs gave us all
a vast Delight. 1817 SHELLEY Rev. Islam VII. xl. 5 Day was
almost over, When through the fading light I could discover
A ship approaching.

† 9. To bring into fuller knowledge; to explore
(a country district etc.) Obs

(a country, district, etc.). Obs.

(a country, district, etc.). Obs.

158a N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. lxxv.
154 In commission to go & discover the red Sea with the
Countreyes adiacent. 1570 Narsoaouch fyrnl. in Acc. Sev.
Late Voy. 1. (1711) 43, I sent in my Boat to discover the
Harbour, and see if the Pink was there. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer
(ed. 2) s.v. Tingmouth, The Danes landed here in 970, to
discover the country previous to their invasion of it. 1850
PAESCOTT Pers II, 192 He was empowered to discover and
occupy the country for the distance of two hundred leagues.

† 10. intr. To make discoveries, to explore. Obs.
1582 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. iv. vo b,
Vpon Christmas daye, they had discovered along the Coast,
three score and tenne leagues to the Eastward. 1685 R.
Burton Eng. Emp. Amer. ii. 39 Capt. Henry Hudson in
1607 discovered farther North toward the Pole than perhaps
any before him. 1821 Southey Exped. of Orska 129 We
set out from Peru for the river Mbranham, to discover and
settle there.

† b. To have or obtain a view; to look; to see.

set out from Peru for the river Mbranham, to discover and settle there.

† b. To have or obtain a view; to look; to see.

1599 Hakluvr Voy. II. 1. 234 Standing at the one gate you may disconer to the other. 1647 Saltmarsh Spark.

Glory (1847) 141 They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation. 1633 Holcroft Procopius.

1. 20 From a hil discovering round, they saw a dust, and soon after a great troop of Vandals.

1. vii, There's nobody in the street, it is so light One may discover a mile. 1709 Pore Ess. Crif. 647 He steer discourely, and discover'd far, Led by the light of the Mæonian star.

† 11. trans. and intr. To distinguish, discern. Obs.

1620 E. Blount Horae Subsec. 453 This kind of Flatterie... is so closely intermixed with friendship, that it can bardly be discouered from it. 1650 Nebrouth Sacr. Princ. (1650)

1531 Discover better betwixt the Spirit of God and the World. 1655 Mag. Workerster Cent. Inc. vi, Far as Eye can discover black from white. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Warning 111. 59 A semblance of honour I had not the penetration to discover from a reality.

Hence Discovering vbl. 3b. and ppl. a.

1 1350 Will. Palerne 1044, I drede me of descuuering, for 3e haue dwelled long. 1375 Barbour Bruce I. 242 Thus

contrar thingis euir-mar, Discoweryngis off the tothir ar. c 1477 CAXTON 74800 37 The month whiche is instrument of the dischargyng and discouering of hertes. 1555 Eorn Decades 311 The fyrste discouerynge of the Weste Indies. 1583 GOLDING Catvin on Dent. Ivili. 349 To the end they might not vse any odde shiftes to keepe their naughtinesse from discouering. a 1631 DONNE in Cornh. Mag. May (1865) 618 All will spy in thy face A blushing, womanly, discovering grace. 1663 GERBIER Counsel 19 The middle Transome would be opposite to a mans eye, hindersome to the free discovering of the Countrey. 1668 CLABENDON Contemp. Ps., Tracts (1727) 668 Who love such discovering words (etc.). 1665 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth IV. (1723) 244 Rivers and Rains also, are instrumental to the Discovering of Amber.

Discoverability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being discoverable; capability of being

found out.

1840 CARLIVLE Heroes i. (1872) 4 Belief that there is a Greatest Man; that he is discoverable. the 'discoverability' is the only error here. 1867 Sabbath on Rock ii. 42 To set up absolute discoverability as the test of a moral law.

Discoverable (disknyvorab'), a. [f. DISCOVER

Discoverable (diskn vorāb'l), a. [f. Discover v. +-ABLE.] Capable of being discovered or found out; discernible, perceptible, ascertainable.

1572 in Sir F. Drake revived (1628) 24 Some fit place ...where we might safely leave our Ship at Anchor, not discoverable by the enemy. 1628 EARLE Microcosm., A weake Man (Ath) 39 One discoverable in all sillinesses to all men but himselfe.

1736 BUTLER Anal. II. i. Wks. 1874 l. 154 Containing an account of a dispensation of things not discoverable by reason. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 183 p 8 Its effects...are everywhere discoverable. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. II. x. 413 The report...is no longer extant. Bonner was directed by Queen Mary to destroy all discoverable copies of it. 1873 M. Annold Lit. & Dogma (1876) 284 Provoking it by every means discoverable.

Discoverably, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] So as to be discovered; perceptibly.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. II. iv. 79 Saltes [attract]... but weakely...nor very discoverably by any frication. 1843 CARLYLE Past & P. r. II. iii. (1845) 69 The river Lark, though not very discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country. † Discoverance. Obs. rare-1. [f. Discover. 2. + -ANCE: cf. obs. F. descouvrance (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of discovering; discovery.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1, 33, I have another advantageous way of discoverance from the more discoverance of them to the bare eye also.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 33, I have another advanageous way of discoverance of them to the bare eye also.

Discovered (diskovald), ppl. a. [f. DISCOVER

7'. + -ED 1.1

†1. Uncovered; bare; having the head bare.

148 Caxton Chivalry 88 That daye that he seeth the hede of his wyf or ony other bare and disconred. 1579
Fenton Guicciard. (1618) 99 The campe of the Florentines.. being pitched in a place so open and disconered. 1594
Blundevil Exerc. In. It. iv. (ed. 7) 378 Leaving other parts of the earth drie, and discovered. a 1638 Mede Wes. (1672)
61 Having their faces discovered, their hair dishevelled.
1644 R. Baillie Lett. 3 Jrnis. (1841) II. 149 In preaching he lMr. Nye] thinks the minister should be covered and the people discovered. 1652 J. M. Zingis 147 Seeing his Head discover'd, he knew him to be the Prince of Brema.

2. Made manifest; found out, revealed, divulged. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 173 Whatsoever is decreed either by his covered or discovered will. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 91 Which companies. came neer to the town unseen or discovered and notorious transgressions. 1718 Morteux Onix. (1892) II. xxxvi. 278 The whole length of the discovered world. 1864 Puser Lett. Daniel ix. 542 His discovered error.

b. Discovered check (Chess): see Discover v. 3 c. Hence † Discoveredly adv., openly, manifestly.

Hence † **Disco veredly** adv., openly, manifestly. **1659** Torriano, Alla-scoperta, openly, discoveredly, in iew of all.

Discoverer (diskv vərəs). Forms: 4 discurer, 5 des- dys- discoverour, dyscowerer, -cuerer, -curer, discurrour, -owr, -cowrrour, 6 (Sc.) discurrour, 6- discoverer. [ad. OF. descouvreur, -cor (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). mod.F. découvreur, f. descouvrir to Discover = It. discopritore, Sp. descubridor; repr. late L. type \*discooperitor-em.] +1. One who makes known, discloses, or reveals

(a secret); an informer. Obs.

(a secret); an informer. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 27469 (Cott.) be tent if he tell o bis man o scrift es he discurer han. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dyscurer, or dyscowerer of cownselle (v. r. discuerer), arbitrer. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 122 Wine saith Ovid, is the discoverer of secrets, 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 155 Jesus Christ is the first Discoverer of the other world. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 606 The authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers. 1710 PALMER Provers 198 There is somewhat of a universal abhorrence in men's minds to a discoverer. 1778 Phil. Surn. S. Irel. 251 I'll turn discoverer, and in spite of you... I shall become heir.
† 2. One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer Obs.

explorer. Obs.

explorer. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce IX. 244 The discurrouris saw thame cumsnde With baneris to the yynd vafand. 1513 DOUGLAS Æmėis I. vili. 124 And with discuriouris keip the coist on raw. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. IV. (1586) 175 b, They [bees] send abroad their discoverers to finde out more foode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. IV. IV. IV. 3 Here I. send discoverers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemies. 1625 Br. Mountagu Appeal Casar XXXVII. 320 A field of Thisties seemed once a battell of Pikes unto some Discoverers of the Duke of Burgundy.

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was

previously unknown.

1600 Hakluyt Voy. III. 20(R.) This frier.. was the greatest discouerer by sea, that hath bene in our age. 1602 WARNER

Alb. Eng. XI. Ixii. (1612) 271 Caboto (whose Cosmographie and selfe-proofe brake the Ise To most our late disconerers). 1718 Paioa Knowledge 319 Foreign isles which our discoverers find. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 691 He was not..the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer. +4. (?) An umpire between two combatants in a townserver.

tournament. Obs.

[Cf. 14,0 in 1]. 1466 Lybeans Disc. 925 Taborus and trompours, Herawdes goode descoverours, Har strokes gon descrye. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV, (an. 1) 12 Not onely... to see. their manly feates... but also to be the discoverer and indifferente judge.. of their courageous actes.

† **Discoverment.** Obs. rare—1. [f. Discover v. + Ment: cf. OF. descouvement mod. F. decouvement, Sp. descubrimiento.] = Discovery.

1506 Fairpax Tasso xv. xxxix. 274 The time..prefixt for this discoverment.

Disco vert, a. and sb. [a. OF. descovert, -convert, pa. pple. of descouvrir (also used subst.), mod.F. découvert = med.L. discoopertus, pa. pple. of dis-cooperire to Discover.] A. adj.

decouvert = med.L. discopertus, pa. pple, of discoperire to Discover.]

A. adj.

1. Uncovered, exposed, unprotected. Obs.

c 1380 Sir Ferund. 738 As he huld is scheld vp so, disconert was ally side. 1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. xlviii. 94/2 Seenge the cane broken and dysconnerte.

a 1500 Chaucer's Dreme 6 Flora. with hire mantel hole coverte That winter made had discoverte. 1525 Lo. Beaners Froiss. It. clvii. [cliii] 429 The quenes lytter was richely apparelled and discovert.

2. Lavo. Of an unmarried woman or a widow:

Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or pro-

Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband; cf. COVERT a. 4.

1729 G. JACOB Law Dict. (1736), Discovert is used in the law for a woman unmarried or widow, one not within the bands of matrimony. 1832 Law Rep. 23 Ch. Div. 715 The wife's.. interest cannot come into existence until she is discovert. 1836 Law Times LXXXI. 171/2 The married lady had not disposed of the income when discovert.

+ B. sb. An uncovered or exposed state. In or

at discovert, in an uncovered condition; off one's

gnard. [OF. à descovert.] Obs.

gnard. [OF. à descovert.] Obs.
[1202 BRITTON III. XV. § 3 En presence de bones gentz tut
a descovert.] 13. K. Alis. (Laud MS.) 7407 (W. 7418) Ac
Alisaunder was sone hym by And smoot hym in þe discouerte
Wib þe strooke al to þe herte. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T.
640 þe deneles may. scheten in thym at discouert by temptacion on enery syde. c 1450 Merlin 331 Nascien. smote
the kynge Rion so harde at disconert vpon the lifte side
that he bar hym to the erthe. 1590 T. Lodge Euphwer'
Gold. Leg. in Halliw. Shaks. VI. 15 Love. taking her at
discovert stroke her so deepe, as she felt herselfe growing
passing passionate. a 1592 Greene Arbasto viii, Cupid
..seeing her now at discovert, drew home to the head.

Discovert with a discovert of the strong the seeing her now at discovert, drew home to the head.

Discoverture (diskovert, drew home to the head. Discoverture (diskovertivi). Law. [f. Discovert a. 2 after coverture. Cf. OF. descouverture discovery (15th c. in Godef.).] The state or condition of being discovert, or not under coverture:

cf. COVERTURE 9.

1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) III. 502 Within ten years next after his and their full age, discoverture, coming of sound mind..or coming into this realm. 1884 Law Times Rep. LI. 157/1 During..the minority and discoverture of any female.

Discovery (diskoveri). Also 6-7 -rie. [f. Discover v., app. after the analogy of recover, recovery. But the latter represents OF. recoverée, recurrée, recouvrée, Romanic n. of action from pa. pple. feminine, L. type recuperata. The corresp. sb. from descovrir, viz. descoverte, mod.F. découverte, It. discoperta, L. type \*discooperta, was not taken in English in this sense: in early times discovering was used; subsequently we find discoverance, discoverment; discovery was established in the latter half of the 16th c., and is frequent in Shakspere. Cf. deliver-y, also battery, flattery, which associate themselves with batter, flatter, though not actually derived from these.]

†1. The action of uncovering or fact of becoming

uncovered; opening (of a bud, etc.). Obs. r658 Sia T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii, Seeds themselves in their rudimentall discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles.

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (any-

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (anything secret or unknown); revelation, disclosure, setting forth, explanation. Now rare.

1586 A. Day Eng. Scertary II. (1625) for In the discovery whereof my minde is. to deliver what is my owne opinion.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 219 How significant is their discoveried of the beast vnto the hunter. 1614 [see Discover 3 c]. 1662 J. Davies tr. Oleanins Voy. Ambass. 285 Certain Dutch Merchants, cloath'd in Persian habits. they made no discovery of themselves. 1678 Davoen Kind Keeper II. 1, Come, make a free discovery which of 'em your Poetry is to Charm. 1737 Col. Rec. Pennsylo. IV. 276 Resolved.. to make a Discovery of the whole affair. 1766 Blackstone Conum. II. XXXI. 482 The bankrupt, upon this examination is bound upon pain of death to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth XXX. She would then meet him, determined to make a full discovery of her sentiments.

b. Law. Disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, of facts or documents necessary to maintain his own title.

necessary to maintain his own title.

1715 Act 2 Geo. I in Lond. Gaz. (1716) No. 5455/2 The
Person suing...shall be entitled..to demand a Discovery of
all Incumbrances... any way affecting the same. 1768
BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. xxvii. 437 From the... compulsive
discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired

a jurisdiction over almost all matters of fraud. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. 5. v., A bill of discovery, emphatically so called, is a bill for the discovery of facts resting in the knowledge of the defendant, or of deeds, or writings, or other things, in his custody or power. 1863 H. Cox Instit. II. iv. 405 In the superior courts of common law.. either party to a cause has a right.. to obtain discovery of documents in his opponent's possession relating to the matter in dispute. 1883 Law Times 20 Oct. 411/1, I obtained discovery, and the result was that an authority, signed by the defendant, who had forgotten all about it, was disclosed. + C. The action of displaying or manifesting (any onality); manifestation. Obs.

† C. The action of displaying or manifesting (any quality); manifestation. Obs.

1376 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 57 That they ... should not only in the discoverie of their skill make him glorions, but themselves also. 1692 Davoen St. Euromont's Ess. 42 It was then the Romans. made a discovery of their Magnificence. 1759 Johnson Rasselas xvi, His companions ... could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise.

d. The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a

play, poem, etc.

play, poem, etc.
1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Discovery, in dramatic poetry, a manner of unravelling a plot, or fable. wherein, by some unforeseen accident, a discovery is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumstances, of a principal person, which were before unknown. 1870 L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford I. iv. 108 The denouement of 'Marmion' and that of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' both turn on the same discovery.

3. The finding out or bringing to light of that which was previously unknown: making known:

which was previously unknown; making known:

which was previously unknown; making known: also with a and pl., an instance of this.

1553 in Hakluyt Vey. (1289) 265 The voyage intended for the discouerie of Cathay and diuers other regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown. 1601 Stakes. All's Well III.

19 9 He will steale himselfe into a mans fanour, and for a weeke escape a great deale of discoueries, but when you finde him out, you have him ener after. 1653 H. Cocan tr. Pinio's Tran. xx. 11 Attired after the Chinese fashion, for fear of discovery. 1676 Rav Corr. (1848) 126 Those discoveries and new inventions are not granted even to such men. unless [etc.]. 1748 Anson's Vey. 11. x. 232 The discovery of new countries and of new branches of commerce. 1764 Pakey Evid. 11. ii. (1817) 67 Morality. does not admit of discovery, properly so called. 1846 Landon Imag. Cour. II. 1 Shew me... a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery, whether a Columbus or a Galileo. 1846 Grote Greece 1. xviii. (1862) 11. 483 The voyage was one of discovery. 1804 Whitaker's Almanac 594/a Ferrier's discovery of cerebral localization. investigation, reconnoitring,

+ b. Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring,

† b. Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance. Obs.

1605 Shaks, Lear v. i. 53 The Enemys in view. Heere is the guesse of their true strength and Forces, By dilligent disconerie. 1669 N. Morton New Eng. Mem. 17 About thirty of them went out on this second Discovery. but upon the nore exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no Harbour for Ships, but onely for Boats. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (Fago) I. vi. 15 I had a great desire to make a more perfect discovery of the island. 1774 Goldsm. Grecian Hist. II. 275 He was therefore commanded to make some further discoveries.

† c. The getting a view (of anything); descrying, viewing; view. Obs.

1613 Pugchas Pilgrimage VII. xi. 502 In the first place presents it selfe to our Discoverie that Sea. 1616 Suafl. & Markh. Country Farme, The hills, which are commonly called the views or discoveries of parkes. 1650 Fuller Piggal: II. v. ii. 144 He could not at that distance have taken a discovery of them.

d. U.S. Mining. 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond).

G. C.S. Mining. 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond).

1812 Brackenrings Views Louisiana (1814) 147 What is called a discovery, by those engaged in working the mines, is, when any one happens upon an extensive body of ore.

1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss. s.v., A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called discovery-shaft, discovery-tunnel, etc.

+4. Information, indication, or evidence that

†4. Information, indication, or evidence that brings anything to light. Obs.

1648 CROMWELL Let. 17 June in Carlyle, We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams...was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 356 By this we may have some Discovery of Nossis's Age. 1705 STAMBORK Paraphir. 1. 273 Marks which were thought sufficient Discoveries of their being dictated by the same Spirit.

5. That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered found out.

5. That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered, found out, revealed, or brought to light. (In quot. 1657, property discovered to be held without title.)

1632 Marmion Holland's Leaguer v. v., I'll open but one leaf...And you shall see the whole discovery. 1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 102 A Bill for settling of Worcester House...upon Margaret, Countess of Worcester... and some discoveries in lien of the arrears of her fifths. a 1688 Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 210 The Friers... brought back into Europe the discovery of Silk and Silk Worms. 1780 Cowfer Table.1. 752 Then spread the rich discovery, and invite Mankind to share in the divine delight. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 4194 No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent discovery.

6. attrib.and Comb. Discovery-claim (Mining), the portion of mining-ground to which the disco-

6. attrib, and Comb. Discovery-claim (Mining), the portion of mining-ground to which the discoverer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra 'claim' to which a discoverer is entitled: see 3 d. 1779 Sheridan Critic III. i, One of the finest discovery-scenes I ever saw. 1820 Scores at Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 99 One or two discovery vessels were generally attached to every whale-fishing expedition sent out. 1840 F. D. Bennert Whaling Voy. 1. 44 The British discovery-sloop Swallow. 181d, 228 To enforce the restitution of property stolen from the discovery-ships.

† **Discra'dle**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7c + CRADLE sb.] trans. To turn out of a cradle. intr. (for refl.) To emerge from the cradle.

1634 Ford P. Warkeck I. iil, We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first discradled From Tournay into Portugal.

Discrase, -crasite, etc.: see DYSCRASE, etc.

Discreace, -crease, obs. var. DECREASE.

Discreace (diskrizet), v. [f. DIS-6+CREATE v.] trans. To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

2.] Frans. 10 uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 4 There and then, that particular thyng shalbe Discreated, 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. ii. 318 Both vniting .. appeas'd the brall, Which doubtless else had discreated all. c1845 CLOUGH Early Poems, Exi Adayay 40 Self-created, discreated, Recreated, ever fresh, Ever young! 1870 SWINBLUNK Ode Proclam. Fr. Rep., Thou hast set thine hand to namake and discreate.

Hence Discreated ppl. a.; also Discreation, the action of uncreating; the nucloing of creation.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. Exvii. 324 The latter is a double Creation, or at least a Discreation, and Creation too. a 1628 F. Greatles Sidney x. (1652) 130 The dark Prince, that sole author of discreation and disorder. 1879 G. MacDonallo Sir Gibbir III. vii. 108 The strange, cerie, silent waste, crowded with the chaos of discreated homes.

silent waste, crowded with the chaos of dis-created homes.'

Discredence (diskri'dens). rare. [f. Dis-9
+ Credence; cf. Of. dis-, descredence distrust.]
+1. Discredit, ill repute. Obs.

1501 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611) 53 We all are vndone,
And brought to discredence.

2. Disbelief.

1626 W. Sclater Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 171 Discredence of
such truths doth not preindice any in his saluation. 1813
T. Bussa Lucretius in. Comm. xxxvi, A total discredence
of the soul's mortality. 1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 753 The
denial would imply discredence of the faith.

+ Discredible. a. Obs. [f. Dis-10+ Credit

† Discre'dible, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + CREDI-

1. Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1. Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1580 Lurron Sivoila 130 Giving men warning.. not 10 deale with such a discredible person.

2. Reflecting discredit; discredible.

1594 Death of Usurie 30 The discredible account hath beene made of Vsurers in most ages. 1652 Uaqunary Jewel Wks. (1834) 179 [They] bave in the mindes of forraigners engraven a discredible opinion of that nation.

Discredit (diskredit), sb. [f. DIS-9 + CREDIT sb., after DISCREDIT v.; cf. Sp. descredito (Minsheu 1500) It discredite. F. discredit (1710 in Littré).]

1599), It. discredito, F. discredit (1719 in Littré).]

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation;

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation; disrepute, reproach; an instance of this.

1565 Act 8 Filiz. -, -, § 1 The Slander and Discredit of the said Commodities in Foreign Parts, where... they are grown out of Estimation and Credit. 1576 Fleming Pancyl.

Epist. 200 Penning infamous libels to the discredit of his freende. 1591 Greene Disc. Cossnage (1592) 9 Either driven to run away, or to line in discredite for ever. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn, 1. i. § 1. 3 Learning... I thinke good to deliver... from the discredites and disgraces which it hath received. 1749 Fletoing Tom Jones, Both religion and virtue have received more real discredit from hypocrites, than... infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 Bosneti, than... infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 Bosneti, than... infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 Bosneti, than... infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 Bosnetic 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 342 Such conduct brings discredit on the name of Athens.

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; dis-

credit on the name of Athens.

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; dis-

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; disbelief, distrust.

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xl. (1739) 63 The Saxons were utter enemies to Perjury; they punished it with eternal discredit of testinony.

1863 Geo. Ellor Romola III. xxxix, There were obvious facts that at once threw discredit on the printed document.

1868 Morn. Star 25 Feb., The answers. had the effect of throwing discredit upon his previous evidence.

b. Comm. Loss or want of commercial credit.

1740 W. Douglass Discourse 30 Insensibility of Discredit, does naturally follow long Credit.

1770 Franklin Lett.

Wks. (1889) VI. 355 Any measure attending the discredit of the bills.

1861 Goschen For. Exch. 105 The influence of credit or discredit will not be forgotten.

1885 Pall Mall G. 13 Apr. 5/1 The course of the discount market depends upon credit or discredit, as the case may be.

Discredit (diskredit), v. [f. DIS-6 + CREDIT

Discredit (diskre dit), v. [f. Dis-6+CREDIT v.: prob. aster F. discredit-cr (16th c. in Littré),

or It. discreditare.] 1. trans. To refuse to credit, give no credit to; to disbelieve.

to disbelieve.

1559 Br. Scot in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. vii. 17 If they returne to the truthe agayne, their testimonies in the truthe be not to be discredetid. ?1656 Bramhall Replic. ii. 100 To discredit any one of these lesser truths... is as much as to deny the truth of God. 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 201 A statement which there is no reason to discredit. 1871 Alabaster Wheel of Law 251, I see no particular reason to discredit the Ceylonese tradition.

2. To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of; to destroy confidence in. 1561 T. Noatom Caivin's Inst. I. viii. 19 Now let these dogges deny [ii]...or let them discredit the bistorie. 1570-6 I.Ambarda Peramb. Kent (1820) 69 If he shall seeke to discredit the whole worke. 11656 Bramhall Replic. v. 206, I spake. this. 10 discredit that suppositions treatise. 1703 Mandrell. Journ. Jerus. (1721) 97 The behaviour of the Rabble without very much discredited the Miracle. 1866 J. Marthara Est. I. 161 The idea is... discredited by modern science.

3. To injure the credit or reputation of the hinge.

3. To injure the credit or reputation of; to bring into discredit, disrepute, or loss of esteem.

1579 G. HARVEV Letter-bk. (Camden) 60 Doist thou not verelye suppose I shalbe utterlye discredditid and quite disgracid for ever? 1579 Lyly Euphuss (Arb.) 191 He obscureth the parents he came off, and discrediteth his owne estate. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 63 Many retired themselves from this Party, which for a time was much discredited. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V, V. v. 400 In order to recover the reputation of his arms, discredited by so many losses, 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. App. 636 Henry is said to have been discredited for the death of Thomas.

+ D. To injure the commercial credit of Charles

+ b. To injure the commercial credit of. Obs. 16aa [see Discrenited]. 1732 De Foe Eng. Tradesman. 25 The clothier is discouraged, and for want of his money discredited.

discredited.

Hence Disore diting vbl. sb. and tpl. a.

1571 St. Trials, Duke Norfolk (R.), It is not for my Lord
of Norfolk to stand so much upon the discrediting the
witnesses. 1589 Cooper Admon. 21 Which they looke to
bring to passe, by the discrediting of the Bishops. 1770
J. Clubar Physiognomy 73 Any discrediting circumstances. 1893 Athenaum 6 Feb. 173/1 The utter and final
discrediting of the Government.

Discreditable (diskre ditab'l), a. [f. DIS-10
+ CREDITABLE: after DISCREDIT sb. and v.] The

reverse of CREDITABLE; such as to bring discredit;

reverse of CREDITABLE; such as to bring discredit; injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

1640 R. Baillie Lett. 4 Jynis. (1841) I. 250 Eishu [eschew] that discreditable stroke.

1738 Warauston Div. Legat. Int. iv. Wks. 1811 III. 132 He contends. for God's having a human form: No discreditable notion, at that time in the Charch.

1776 AOAM SMITH W. N. 1. v. (1869) I. 46 They would be precluded. from this discreditable method.

1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 131 Employing in self-defence artifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him.

1856 Fadure Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iv. 290 A discreditable effort to fasten upon him a charge of high treason.

treason.

Hence **Discreditability**, the quality of being discreditable, disreputableness; **Discreditably** adv., in a discreditable manner, disreputably.

1837-9 HALLAN Hist. Lit. vi. 11. § 32 Many names, which might have ranked not discreditably by the side of these tragedians. 1888 A. J. Balfova in Daily News 17 May 6/3 The meanness and the discreditability of such a proceeding. 1891 Law Times XCI. 1/2 Work in both Chancery and Divorce is discreditably in arrear. **Discredited**, ppl. a. [f. DISCREDIT v. + -ED.] Brought into discredit or disrepute; that has lost credit.

lost credit.

lost credit.

1611 Cotgr., Deshonoré, dishonoured, discredited, disgraced.

1622 Malnes Anc. Law-Merch.

113 If the Factor do sell another mans commoditie to a man discredited.

and it falleth out that this man breaketh [etc.].

1674 Bovle Excell. Theol. 11. v. 203 Obsolete errours are sometimes revived as well as discredited Truths.

1709 Burre Fr. Rev.

Wks. V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud.

1887 Spectator 20 Oct. 1456 Natural theology, he says, has become a discredited science.

† Discreditor. Obs. rare. [f. Discredit v. + Or: cf. creditor.] One who discredits or destroys confidence in anything.

confidence in anything.

1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess. 11. iii. § 3 (R.) This course, which the wise man reproaches in the licencious discreditors of future accounts.

Discreet (diskrīt), a. (adv. and sb.). Forms: 4-6 discret, 4-7 discrete, 6-7 discrete, 5- discreet, (5 discrett, dyscrete, 5-6 Sc. discret, 6 disscrete). [ME. discret, discret, a. F. discret, -tte (12th c. in Littré), 'qui se conduit avec discrement', ad. L. discrètus, in late L. and Rom. sense: cf. It. and Sp. discreto 'discreet, wise, wary, considerate, circumspect' (Florio), 'discreet, wise to perceine' (Minsben). A doublet of DISCRETE, differentiated in sense and spelling.

In cl. Lat., discrètus had only the sense 'separate, distinct', as pa. pple, of discrerere, whence the corresponding mod. F. sense of discret, and Eng. Discrete. The late L. sense, which alone came down in popular use in Romanic, seems to have been deduced from the cognate sb. discrètion-em, originally the action of separating, distinguishing, or discerning, and then the faculty of discernment; hence the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'. 4-6 discret, 4-7 discrete, 6-7 discreete, 5- dis-

the adjective may have taken the semi-cernment.

In Eng., discrete was the prevalent spelling in all senses until late in the 16th c., when on the analogy of native or early-adopted words in ee from ME. close ê, as feet, sweet, beet), the spelling discreet (occasional from 1400) became established in the popular sense, leaving discrete for the scholastic and technical sense in which the kinship to L. discretus is more obvious; see Discrete. Shakspere (1st Folio) has always discreet.]

A. adi.

1. Showing discernment or judgement in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, prudent, circumspect, cautious; often esp. that can be silent when speech would be inconvenient. a. Of persons.

Of persons.

1340 [implied in Discreettv]. c1386 Chaucer Doctor's T.
48 (Ellesm.) Discreet she was in answerying alway [so Heng.; Harl. 4 Corp. discret, 3 MSS. discrete]. 1388
WYCLIF Ecclis. xxxi. 19 Vse thon as a discrete and temperat man these thingis. c1440 Gesta Rom. i. 4 The clerke.. is a discrete confessour. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems [axxii. 66 Gar 3011 merchandis be discreti, That oa extortiounes be. 1534 Tihoale Titus ii. 5 To be discrete [so Carnmer & Geneva; 1611 discreet], chast, huswyffy. 1569 J. Rooers G. Godly Love 180 A wife ought to be discret. 1579 Litus. is most requisite for a young man. 1508 Florio, Discreto, discreet. 1644 Milton Jagin. Bacer (1851) 332 We must ever beware, lest.. we make our selva wiser and 55\*

discreeter then God. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husbands presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1733 Pope Hor. Sal. II. i. 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. 1832 W. Irving Alhambra II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but yon have a wife. 1833 Thirlinant II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but yon have a wife. 1833 Thirlinant II. 120 are screen or scrippilous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.

1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 894 (943) So wyrcheth now in so discret a wyse, That I honour may have and he plesaunce. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. v. 84 Preyers of a parfyt man and penaunce discret. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 217/1 She aroos up with a glad visage a dyscrete tongne and wel spekyng. 1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe II. xix. (1359) 346 There is neyther meate nor drynke, in the use wherof onght to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne. 1601 Shaks. Truel. N. Iv. III. 19 A smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. 1608 Bp. Hall. Char. Virtues & V. 47 Not by Hattery, but by discreet secrecie. 1667 Milton P. L. viii. 550 What she wills to dn or say Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. 1791 Cowee Iliad xiii. 562 At length as his discreeter course, he chose To seek Æneas. 1883 Wills Mod. Persia 48 We maintained a discreet silence.

2. In Sc. applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-hehaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.). [1727-46 Thomson Summer 1370 Dear youth!. By fartune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less,

inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.). [1727-46 Thomson Summer 1370 Dear youth!. By furtune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less, be still as now Discreet! 1782 Sir J. Sinclaim Observ. Scot. Dial. 100 (Jam.) He is a very discreet (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility). 1812 A. Fuller Let. in Life C. Anderson vii. (1854) 198 Vou are what your countrymen call'a discreet man'. 18. Blackw. Mag. (O.), I canna say I think it vera discreet o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way, 1860 Ramsav Remin. Ser. I. (ed. 7) 105 Discreet . . civil, kind, attentive. † 3. Rare 16th c. spelling of Discrett, q.v. † B. as adv. = DISCREETLY. Obs. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 101 Best advised, discreetest governed, and worthiest. † C. sb. A discreet person; a sage counsellor; a confidential adviser; applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. Obs.

DISCRETION 8. Obs.

DISCRETION 8. Obs.

1528 Rav Rede me (Arb.) 90 Wardens, discretes, and ministers, And wither offices of prelacy. 1533 More Apol. xxii. Wks. 882/2 A great some remaining after al the spiritual folke sufficiently pronided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther deuysed, how it would please him that his discretes should order the remanaunt. † Discreetfully, adv. Obs. = next. 1737 L. CLARKE Hist. Bible (1740) L. vi. 279 Hushai answered him discreetfully enough.

Discreetly (diskr?tli), adv. [f. DISCREET + - LY 2.] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently: with self-regarding prudence.

answered aim discreetinily enough.

Discreetly (diskrī\*tli), adv. [f. Discreet + -LY 2.] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. 25 Wysely and discretly thei departed hir levyinge in two. c 1380 Wyclf Sel. Wks. III.
170 Crist askes two binges of bia almes, bat bon do it in hys name, and also discretly. 1494 Fabran Chron. 1. vi. 12 Hauyinge possession of the sayd Ile, Wele and discretly she ruled it. 1526-34 Tinnale Mark xii, 34 Iesus sawe that he answered discretly. 1596 Snams. Tam. Shr. 1. i. 247 Vse your manners discreetly in all kinds of companies. 1664 Evelin Kal. Hort. (1729) 201 Flowers of that class should be discreetly prun'd, where they mat too thick. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 79, I could wish it more discreetly intered. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discreetly hidden in a napkin. 1891 E. Pea. NESS.] The quality of being discreet; discretion. 1530 Palson. 214/1 Discreenesse, discretion. 1647 H. Mure Song of Soul II. iii. III. Iviii. (R.) Patience, discreetinesse, and henignitie... These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie. 1863 Kinglane Crimea II. 150 They had relied upon the mature judgment and the supposed discreeters of Lord Raglan. 1865 Lewes in Fortin. Rev. II. 699 We detect.. the sensitive discreetness of the style. † Discree've, v. Obs. rare. App. a form of DESCRIVE, in its erroneous use (¶ 4) for descry, and so = To disclose, discover.

a 1765 Ballad, 'Sir Cawline' iii. in Child Ballads (1885) in. No. 61, 58/1 Nothing durst hee say To discreene (Feene).

Discrepance (diskripans, diskrepans). [a. OF. discrepance (diskripans, diskrepans). [a. OF. discrepance (diskripans, diskrepans). [a. OF. discrepance (Godef.), ad. L. discrepāre not to harmonize, to differ: see Discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c 1425 Wyntoun Crout. II. x. 45, I fynd sic discrepance.

1. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. 11. x. 45, I fynd sic discrepance That I am noucht of sufficiance For to gare pame all accorde. 1460 Capgave Chron. 54 There was no discrepans in sentens, ne varianns in wordes. 1563-87 Foxe. A. 4 M. (1596) 3/1 We.. will search out what discrepance is between them. 1640 R. Baillie Canterb. Self-convict. Postscr. 14 Betwint us and our Prince there is no discrepance. 1804 Edin. Rev. V. 66 The only instance of discrepance we have remarked. 1881 Nature XXIV. 387 The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepance.

+2. Distinction, difference. Obs.

T 2. Distinction, difference. Obs.

1531 ELVOT Gov. 11. iii, Ther hath bene euer a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. a 1555 Latimer Serm. § Rem. (1845) 337 There is a great discrepance hetween certain knowledge and clear knowledge. 1572 Bossewell Armorie to Almightie God..enen in the heauens hathe made a discrepance of his heamenly Sprites, gininge them seuerall names, as Ensignes of honour. c 1611 Chapman

Itiad XI. 442 The discrepance He made in death betwirt

Titad XI. 442 The discrepance He made in death between the hosts.

† 3. Variation, change (of action). Obs. rare.

c 1566 A. Scott Poems (E.E.T.S.) 35 Continewance in Cupeidis dance, But discrepance, without remeid.

Discrepancy (diskre pansi, di skripansi). [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being discrepant.

want of agreement; variance, difference, disagree-

ment.

1623 COCKERAM, Discrepancie, disagreeing, difference.
1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU App. Casar 147 There is .. discrepancie of opinion among Divines both old and new. 1748
J. Gendes Composition of Antients 13 Whn again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? 1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. App. 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a differ-

D. with a and pl. An instance of this; a difference, an inconsistency.

1627-77 Feltham Resolves 11. xlvii. (R.) It would be evinced from these two seeming discrepancies.

1704 Palev Evid. 1. ix. § 6. (1827) 249 Eusebins... wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. iv. ii. 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts. 1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) IV. 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timaens.

Discrepant (di'skripant, diskrepante, fad I.

sh. Also 6 discripant, discrepante. [ad. L. discrepantem, pr. pple. of discrepare to differ, lit. to sound discordantly, f. DIS- 1 + crepare to make a noise, creak.]

A. adj.

a noise, creak.] A. adj.

1. Exhibiting difference, dissimilarity or want of harmony; different, discordant, inharmonious, in-

harmony; different, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. Const. from, † to.

1524 St. Papers Hen. VIII, IV. 100 It were ferre discrepant from the Kinges honour to have the treaty of peax with Scotland concluded. by Lieutenauntes. 1531 Elvor Gov. 1. xxv, Wherin he is moste discrepant from brute beastes. c1555 Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 236
This marriage. was much more discrepant to the said laws. 1678 Cumworth Intell. Syst. 478 The Vulgar Theology of the Pagans .. was oftentimes very discrepant from the Natural and True Theology. a 1734 North Exam. III. vii. § 49 (1740) 539 The King's Notions and his were very discrepant. 1846 Grotze Greece 1. xviii. 11. 11 A desire .. to blend together. two discrepant legends. 1866 Rocess Agric. § Prices I. xiii. 196 Since the price is so discrepant from that in the neighbourhood of Oxford.
† 2. Apart or separate in space. Obs. rare.
1502 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 49b The Tilastrelles were discrepant fowre paces one from another. a 1649 Drumm. OF Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 13/1 Further discrepant than heaven and ground. 1818 Kears Endym. 11. 343
Sen-mew's plaintive cry Plaining discrepant between sea and sky.

† B. & One who disagrees: a dissentient Oks.

+ B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissentient. Obs. 1647 Jes. Taylor Lib. Proph. vii. 144 None could have triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. Ibid. xvi. 216 If you persecute heretickes or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Hence Discrepantly adv., with discrepancy; in

contrary ways.

163 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 562, I am. precisely vowed. to speake confusedly, to speak discrepantly.

Discrepate (diskripelt), v. rare. [f. L. discrepāt-, ppl. stem of discrepāre to differ: see prec.]

† 1. intr. To differ, be discrepant. Obs. rare.

162 in Conneal Intrinted Discrepated.

1623 in COCKERAM [printed Discrepitate]. 1657 TOMLIN-son Kenow's Disp. 331 Some make three varieties .. which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude. 2. a. trans. To distinguish. b. intr. To dis-criminate or make a distinction.

1846 L. Hunt Stories Ital. Poets in Longf. Dante (Rtldg.) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. 1804 G. R. MATHER Two great Scotsmen 2 It would be akin to sacri-lege for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskr/pēl·ʃən). rare. [n. of action f. prec.] †a. Difference. Obs. b. Dis-

crimination.

1616 R. C. Times' Whistle, etc. (1871) 151 Twixt his first coming and his latter one There will be found much discrepation.

1847 L. Hunt Men, Women, & B. II. i. 4
Pope's own discrepation of immorality from debauchery. Discrese, -cresse, obs. var. Decrease.

Discrese, -cresse, obs. var. Decrease.

Discrete (diskrīt), a. (sb.) Also 6 discret.
[ad. l. discrēt-us 'separate, distinct', pa. pple. of discrere to separate, divide, DIscern: cf. later sinse of F. discret, discrète 'divided, separate'.

In the sense of cl. L. discrētus, discrete was used hy Trevisa (translating from L.), but app. was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), discret, discrete was well-known in popular use from the 14th c.; this, even in late ME., was occasionally spelt discrete, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that discrete in the L. sense began to be comman; so that thenceforth discrete and discrete were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning: see Discreer. Before this, while discrete was the prevalent form for the later discreet, it is only rarely (see 18 below) that discrete appears for the present discrete.]

A. adj.

A. aaj.

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct. Opposed to continuous.

1308 Taevisa Barth, De P. R. xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 One is the begynnynge of alle thynges that is contynual and dyscrete. 1570 Des Math. Pref. 13 Of distinct and discrete Vnits.

1504 Blundevil Exerc. III. I. xxxi. (ed. 7) 339 Of

fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. CONCRETE I b. 1864 WEBSTER cites RUSH.

c. Pathol. Separate, not coalescent or confluent: applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in

separatesy from each other over a surface, as in discrete small-pox [F. variole discrete].

1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol. 218.

1862-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol. 218.

1863 Carrenter in 19th Cent. Apr. 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, ever among the unvaccinated.

1863 Daily News 4 Mar. 5/4 A woman.. whose children had been removed for discrete small-pox.

d. Logic. Individually distinct, but not different

in kind.

1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xi. (1866) I. 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions. Ibid. xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension. are only relatively different for diverse); and in logical language are properly called Disjunct or Discrete Notions. 1864 Bowen Logic iv. 66.

6. Discrete degrees: applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each

conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to

pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr. Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels III. \$ 236 In every
Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or
discrete Degrees, one above or within another.

1856
GRINDON Life (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by
a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is...
on a distinct and higher level.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; dis-

continuous.

continuous.

Discrete quantity, quantity composed of distinct units, ns the rational numbers; number. Distinguished from continuous quantity=magnitude.

1570 Billingslev Euclid II. i. 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude. 1687 H. More Answ. Psychop. (1689) 123 Inseperability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity. 1785 Rein Int. Provers III. iii. 311 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. 16td. 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. 18379—BALLAM Hist. Lit. II. viii. 11, 322 note, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity. 1876 H. Spencea Princ. Sociol. (1877) I. 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete. 1893 Foasyth Th. Functions 584 If there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be discontinuous, or discrete. 1893 HARKNESS & More Th. Functions 50 To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with,

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts.

Discrete proportion = Discontinued proportion.

1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued. Discrete is, when the similatina rationum is only between the 1. and the 2. and the 3. and 4. term. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discrete or Disjunct Proportion. 1866 Dove Logic Chr. Faith 422 note, Scepticism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

4.3 Cann R. Logic Off conjunctions: adversative.

+ 3. Gram. & Logic. Of conjunctions: adversative. Of propositions: discretive. Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by

two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction. Obs.

1628 T. Spencer Logick 237 That Axinme is discrete, that hath a discrete Conjunction for the hand thereof. Ibid. 239 The conjunction which tyes the parts together, is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keepes two asunder, for the present. a 1638 Mede Apost. Latter Times i. Wks. 1672 III. 623 The Words. of my Text [Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc. 1 Tim. iv. 1] depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1637) I19 A discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction; as, although, yet, notwithstanding, etc. 1604 H. More Myst. Inig. Apol. 538 [It will] run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.

4. Metaph. Not concrete; detached from the material, abstract.

material, abstract.

material, abstract.

1854 Fraser's Mag. L. 343 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths.

1862 H. Spencea First Princ. (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

18. sb. A separate part.

1890 J. H. Stirling Gifford Lect. xviii. 353 Break it up into an endless number of points. an endless number of discretes.

Discrete, early form of DISCREET.

+ Discrete, v. Obs. [f. L. discret- ppl. stem of discernère to separate: see DISCERN.] trans. To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to sepa-

10 divide into discrete or distinct parts; to separate distinctly, dissever.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. i, 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as. its body is left imporous and not discreted by atomicall terminations. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Discreted, severed, parted, discerned. 1857-8 Shars Alhan. vii. 316 This essential dualism discretes for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

vii. 316 This essential dualism discretes for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

Discretely (diskri'tli), adv. rare. [f. Discrete a. +-1, 2.] In a discrete manner; separately.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. Discrete proportion, These Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only discretely Intispr. directly! 727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Discrete.

1872 PROCTOR Ess. Astron. xxvii. 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background.

Discreteness (diskri'tnes). [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being discrete: a. Discontinuity. b. The consisting of many individual

continuity. b. The consisting of many individual

parts.

1862 H. Spencer First Princ. 1. ii. § 9 (1875) 29 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once. 1877 E. Caird Philos. Kant 11. xvii. 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity. continuity and discreteness. 1893 P. S. Moxon in Barrow Worlds Parl. Relig. 1. 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness—in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego.

Discretion (diskrefon). Forms: 4-6 discrecion, 4- discretion; also 4 discression(e, 4-6 -cretione, 5 dis., dyscrecioun, -yone, -youn, -cression, -cressioun, -cretyown, 6 discrecyon,

crescion, -cressioun, -cretyown, 6 discreoyon, off. des- discrection, dyscreccion, -cretion. [a. OF. des- discrection distinction, discernment (It. discretione, Sp. discrection) ad. L. discretion-em separation, distinction, and later, discernment, n. of action from discernere (ppl. stem discret-) to separate, divide, Discens.]

I. [From ancient Latin sense of discretio.]

1. [From ancient Latin sense of discrètio.]
1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340; otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c.: cf. DISCRETE. [1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 12 Thynkynge of henen with discrecyone of all mene dedes.] 1500 R. Brace Sermons, Without discretion of His substance fra His graces. 1607 Topsell Serfenis (1658) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1614 JACKSON Creed 111. 197 The same rule. might serme for certaine discretion of true Prophets from false. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentles II. 1v. 82 All the notions of Virtue or Sanctitic. import Discretion, Separation, Singularitie, Preeminence. 1890 J. H. Strikling Gifford Lett. xviii. 331 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1892 E. CAINE Ess. Lit. 4 Philos. II. 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity. which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without.

II. [In late Latin sense of discretio.]

from without.

II. [In late Latin sense of discrētio.]

+2. The action of discerning or judging; judgement; decision, discrimination. Obs. (exc. as pass-

ment; decision, discrimination. Obs. (exc. as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5.)

c1374 CHANGER Boeth. III. pr. x. 93 Take now bus be discression [Canth. MS. descression] of bis questioun, quod she. c1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 283 Sumtyme a man mai not sene a discrecioun of blood frourine. c1400 Fortescue Abs. 4 Line. Mon. xx, Considryng that they lak it bi the discrecioun of be kynges counsell. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 16 By the discrecion of my executours. 1547-8 Ordive of Communion 17 Twoo peces, at the least, or more by the discrecion of the minister. 1568 Mary Q. Scors in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 253 Y refer all to your discretion. 1842 C. Whitehead R. Savage (1845) I. viii. 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

† 3. The faculty of discerning; discernment. Obs.

1380 Lay Folks Catech. (Lamb. MS.) 620 Ofte bon hast brokyn godys hestys sythe bon haddyst dyscrecioun of good and engl. 1382 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 30unn] discrescioun, or verrey knowynge, of spiritis. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 123b, The gyfte. called discreeyon, or discernynge of spirytes is but in fewe persones. 1563. J. Davisson Confut. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) I. 253 Discretione betwix the rycht understanding of thaim fra the wrang. 1651 Hosses Leviath. I. viii. 33 The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a good Fancy.

good Fancy.

4. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting

4. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.

1399 Rolls of Partl. III. 451/2 Mercy and grace of the Kyng as it longes to hym.. in his owene discretion. 1432 Paston Lett. No. 18 I. 32 Where he shal have eny persone in his discrecion suspect of mysgovernance. 1581 Pettie Grazzo's Ctv. Conv. III. (1386) 153 Not to put himselfe to the discretion of his servants, for the ordering of bis house. 1693 Mem. Cnt. Teckely 111. 73 If Transilvania were left to the Discretion of the Turks [etc.]. 1724 Swift Drapier's Lett., Let. to Harding 4 Aug., He leaves it to our discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list revenue. the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama. Sc. § Art I. 386 This practice. leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. I. 185 As to the form of worship,

a large discretion was left to the clergy. 1874 MorLey Compromise (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, because it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether they will hearken or not.

b. Law. The power of a court of justice, or person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of pro-

be borne, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a coosiderable discretion as to the punishment.

[1292 Britton 1. xvi. § 7 Et si antrefoix de mauvesté soint atteyntz, adnne soit en la descrecioun des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper le autre oraille.] 1467 Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds (1870) 379 Vppon the peyne of xxs. or more, after the discression of the Bailey and Aldermen of the seid cite. a 1626 Bacon Max. § Uses Com. Law (1636) 2r The judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 LD. Esher in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 734/2 The judge .. should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not. 1891 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 72/2 That the costs of references.. should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1892 Sir E. E. Kav in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms be will impose.

5. Phrascs. a. At the discretion of, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as

to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases; at discretion, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice; as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. b. To surrender, yield, etc., at discretion, formerly to the enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his

enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mercy; unconditionally.

1577 HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore. 1630 K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 525 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 218
One Vessel of Beer.. free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. 1614 294 This I leave the Reader to helieve at Discretion. 1706 Fullips (ed. Kersey) s.v., To Live at Discretion in Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. 1724
DE FOR Mem. Cavalier (1840) 489 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad. 1834 W. Ind. Sketch Bk.

11. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 43 Power to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI, 85 All the garrison yelded them symply to his mercy and discretion. 1628 HOBBES Thurd. (1822) to Conceiving that they might have gotten the city to discretion. 1632 Massinger Maid of Hon. 11. i. (Rtldg.) 191/1 He.. exacts. the goods and lives Of all within the walls, and of all sexes, To be at his discretion. 1633 I. HAVWARO tr. Bional's Eromena 151 This gave occasion to such as remained to yeeld themselves to the enemies discretion. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 224 General Wranghel., took... Paderborn at discretion. 1634 Lond. Gaz. No. 1933/3 They write from Duseldorp. that Buda was Surendring upon discretion. 1902 Lond. Gaz. No. 2830/2 All the Country. will lie at our Discretion. 1732 Gentl. Instr. 154 (D.) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion. 1758 JORTIN Erasm. 1. 592 Roterdam was some days at the discretion of these rioters. 1878 Bosw. SMITH Carthage 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

III. [Cf. Discreet.]

6. Ability to discern o

befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection,

conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 10162 Dyscrecyun a 1731 wyt ys, On bobe partys ryally to ges. 1340 Ayenb. 155 Hit be-houeh hyealde rizuolnesse and discrecion. c 1477 Cax-108 7ason 4 b, Thou art not yet pourneyed of discrecion for to gouerne thy Royaume. 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 97 b, Eche of them, shal as farfurth as their connynges and discrecions suffisen, truly... advise the kyng. 1596 Shaks, 1 Hen. IV, viv. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion. 1597—8 Bacon Ess., Discourse (Arb.) 20 Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence. 1682 Glannes Voy. Bengala 149 This King., derided his discretion. 1720 Swift Fates of Clergymen, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 Jank Austent Sense & Sens. (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps iv. § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

b. Age of, years of, discretion: the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence; in Eng. Law the age of fourteen.

1395 E. E. Wills 5 If Thomas here sone forsayd dyeth or he have age of discretion. 1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 47 Whan she to zeris of dyscrescyon Was comyn aftyr the lawes guyse. Wedded she was. 1545 Brinklow Compl. v. (1874) 18 The partyes neuer fauor the one the other after their come to discrecyon. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 23 a, The age of discretion is saide the age of xiiii, yeares, 1605 Rowlands Hall's Broke Loose 24 Wee'le have no Babes to be Baptized, Vintil they come to yeers of ripe discretion. 1773 Goldson. Stoops to Conq. 1. 1, He's not come to years of discretion yet. 1848 Wharkon Law Dict. 21/1 A male... at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

7. Sc. Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry; civility, courtesy to a guest, etc. (Jam.)

1782 [see Discrete a, 2], †8. An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange).

to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange). Cf. your worship, your honour.

1436 Surtees Misc. (1890) to If it lyke vn to your wirshipfull and wyse discrection. 1513 Ld. Berners Froise. I. ccccix. 712 Right dear and puissaunt lordes; to your right noble discressyons, please it you to known, that we have receyved right amiably the letters to vs sent. a 1555 LATMER Sermi. & Rem. (1845) 296 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

+ b. A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij a, A Discrecion of Prestis.

+ Discretionable, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Subject to or decided by discretion. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory II. 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic.

Discretional (diskrejonăl), a. [asprec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to discretion: discretionary.

**Discretional** (diskre 'smāl), a. [asprec. +-AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1. The second of the second of the second of opinion about those writs. Some will have them but discretional.

1. 1683 Hickes Case Inf. Bapt. 79 The Gospel indulging a discretional Latitude in both Cases.

2. A 1715

BUNNET Own Time (1766) I. 258 Without leaving any discretional power with the king.

1. The discretional use of the plough, roller, and barrows.

2. A 1859 De Quincer Wks. XIV. 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretional power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

2. Surrendered at discretion. Obs.

in an individual for controlling its movements.

† 2. Surrendered at discretion. Obs.

1777 J. WILKINSON in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) II.

14 We have made, during the Campaign, apwards of two thousand discretional prisoners.

† 3. Characterized by discretion; discret. Obs.

1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Juvenile Indiscretions (1786)

IV. 148 Not yet arrived at that discretional time of life.

Discretionally, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a manner or degree decided by discretion; at discretion.

Treatment of the management of the management of the management of include my dear Lady L... Any-body clee, but discretionally. 1766 ENTICK London I. 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners. 1837 Dr. Quincer Revolt of Tartars Wks. 1862 IV. 118 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots.

This plots.

Discretionarily, adv. [f. next + -LY 2.] In a discretionary way; at discretion.

1683 Vind. Case Green-Wax-Fines 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Suitors Costs. 1794 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

Discretionary (diskre fonari), a. [f. Discretion + -ARY: cf. F. discretionarie.]

1. Pertaining to discretion; left to or exercised at discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or independent. tion or judgement.

tion or judgement.

1698 ATTERBURY Disc. Lady Cutts 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none.

1726 AYLIFFE PAIRTON (J.), It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. 1741 H. Walfole Lett. II. Mann (1834) I. xii. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. vii. 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown.

† 2. Characterized by discretionary in the Crown.

† 24. Characterized by discretionary in the Crown.

1725 TEELE Spect. No. 402. P. 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World. 1753 L. M. tr. Du Bosco's Accomplish'd Woman I. 28 All. unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

13. as adv. At discretion.

1351 ELIZA HEWWOOD Betsy Thoughtless III. 63 A small

73 D. as aav. At discretion.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD Belsy Thoughtless III. 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionary.

Discretive (diskritiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. discretive-us serving to distinguish (Priscian), t. discretippl. stem of discernive to distinguish, divide, Discretical Color of the principle of the discretion of t CERN. Cf. OF. discretif (15th c. in Godef.).]

CERN. Cf. OF. discretif (15th c. in Godel).]

A. adj. 1. = Disjunctive. a. Gram. and Logic.
Discretive conjunction, proposition: see quots.; discretive distinction, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as 'not a plant, but an animal'. Cf. Discrete a. 3.
1588 France Lawiers Log. II. v. 03 In absolute copulative and discretive axiomes, there is no winders, no condition at all. a 160a W. Perkins Cases Consc. (1619) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretine conjunction. 1690 Locks Hum. Und. III. vii. 5 But is a Particle,... and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction,. thinks he has sufficiently explain'd it. 1753 S. Shuckford Creation & Fall Man 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period; but it is illative. 1819 G. S. Fraber Dispensations (1823) II. 389 The word only, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive. 1891 Welton Logic I. II. i. 192 Discretive Propositions, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adversative conjunction. adversative conjunction.

b. generally.

1660 STANLEY Hist, Philos. 1x. (1701) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; and two principal powers, Amity and Discord; one unitive, the other discretive. 1836 1. TAYLOR Phys. Th. Another Life (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter..thus lives..by its own discretive

+2. Serving to distinguish or discriminate; dis-

T 2. Serving to distinguish of Masteriate, and tinctive; discriminative; diacritic. Obs.

1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels To Rdr. 8 Not having upon them some discretiue stampe or discerning cen55\*-2

sure. a 1631 DONNE Serm. Gen. i. 26 (1634) 33, I have a power to judge; a judiciarie, a discretive power, a power to discern between a naturall accident and a judgement of God. 1669 GALE Crl. Gentiles 1. 1. x. 51 A name is an instructive and discretive instrument of the essence. 1803 W. Tavloa in Monthly Mag. XIV. 487 Such sub-division is neither discretive nor exhaustive. 1819 G. S. Faber Dispensations (1823) II. 388, note, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of rational Christians as a specifically discretive appellation.
+ B. sb. 1. A disjunctive conjunction or proposi-

† B. sb. 1. A disjunctive conjunction or proposition. Obs.

1612 Bainsley Pos. Parts (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed. 1650 R. Hollingworth Exer. Usurped Powers 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (and) and not using the discretive (or). 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 119 To the truth of a discretive is required the truth of hoth parts. 1725 Watts Logic II. ii. § 6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied or contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles.

† 2. A discriminative phrase or concept. Obs. 1660 Z. Cropton St. Peters Bonds abide 2 His universal discretive, 'All Episcopacy'.

Discretively, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a discretive manner; disjunctively; distinctively. a 1638 Mede Daniel's Weeks Wks. (1672) III. 707 The particle 'O (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (Quia), but discretively for DN 'O (Sed, But). a 1654

particle ') (Nehem. xin. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (Quia), but discretively for DN ') (Sed, But). a 1654 Br. J. Richardson Observ. O. Test. 237 (I.) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. 1836—7 Sia W. HAMITON Metaph. xxxvii. (1870) II. 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; or from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

collectively.

Discretiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning.

1844 G. S. Fabea Eight Diss. Mighty Deliv. (1845) II. 344
Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness.

† Diservibe, v. Obs. none-avd. [f. L. di., dis(Dis-6) + scrībēre to write, after proscribe, etc.: it does not in sense represent L. dīscrībēre to appordoes not in sense represent L. dīscrībēre to apportion (by writing).] trans. To undo by a writing. 1647 Waad Simp. Cobler (1843) 59 If a King...will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or discribe his Parliament at Westminster.

Discrier, obs. form of DESCRIER. 1380 SINNEY Arcadia 11. Wks. (1724) II. 792 The poor Shepherds...who were the first discriers of these matters. † Discriminable, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. discrīminā-re to DISCRIMINATE + -BLE.] Capable of being discriminated

being discriminated.

1730-6 in Ballev (folio). 1813 W. Taylon Eng. Synon. (1856) vii, Understanding and intellect are tending to. discriminable meaning.

Discriminal (diskri minăl), a. rare. [ad. L. discrīmināl-is serving to divide or separate, f. discrīmen division, distinction: see -AL.] Of the nature of a distinction or division.

Discriminal line in Palmistry: see quot.

1842 Bannoe Dict. Sc. etc. 224 [Chiromancy] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life. the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm.

† Discriminance. Obs. rare-1. [f. as next:

r Discriminance. Cos. 7476 [I. as next] see -ANCE.] = DISCRIMINATION.

1647 H. More Song of Soul II. ii. II. xxiv, They together blended are That nought we see with right discriminance.

Discriminancy. rare. [f. next: see -ANCY.]
The quality of being discriminant; faculty of dis-

criminating.

a 1846 Penny Mag. is cited by Worcester.

Discriminant (diskri minant), a. and sb. [ad. L. discrīminānt-em, pr. pple. of discrīmināre to Discriminate: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. 1. Discriminating; showing discrimination or discernment.

tion or discernment.

1836 Fraser's Mag. XIV. 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this. 1866 J. H. Newman Gerontius (1874)

334 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

2. Math. Implying equal roots or a node (cf. B). Discriminant relation, a one-fold relation

between parameters determining a nodal point.

B. sb. Math. The eliminant of the n first derived functions of a homogeneous function of nvariables.

variables.

Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for determinant, which is still found occasionally (H. T. Gerrans).

1852 Sylvester in Canh. & Dubl. Math. Frnl. VI. 52.

1876 Salmon Mod. Higher Alg. (ed. 2) & 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

Discriminantal, a. Math. [f. prec. +-Al.]

Discrimina'ntal, a. Math. [f. prec. +-Al.]
Relating to a discriminant.

Discriminantal index of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point. Total discriminantal index of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

1875 SMITH Higher Singularities Plane Curves in Proc.

Lond. Math. Soc. VI. 154.

Discriminate (diskriminět), a. [ad. L. discrimināt-us divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pule of discriminātes, see pert 1

pple. of discriminare: see next.]

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. arch.

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. arch.

1. 266 Bacon Sylva § 875 It is certaine that Oysters and

Cockles, and Mussles... have no discriminate Sex. 1805

W. Tavloa in Monthly Mag. XIX. 657 The characters of

the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans. 1887 E. Johnson Antiqua Mater 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life.

2. Marked by discrimination or discernment; making careful or exact distinctions: opp. to in-

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discriminate.

1798 MALTHUS Popul. (1817) III. 289 The best .. mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be giveo. Ibid. (1878) 479 Much may be done by discriminate charity. 1834 Fostea in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 250 Discriminate perception. 1895 Westin. Gaz. 20 Mar. 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

Hence Discriminately adv., with discrimination; Discriminateness, the quality of having

tion; **piscriminateness**, the quality of having discrimination.

1727 Battev vol. 11, Discriminateness, distinguishingness.
1779-81 Johnson L. P., Shenstone, His conception of an Elegy he has in his Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained.
1884 Bookseller Sept. 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way. **Discriminate** (diskrimine!t), v. [f. L. discrimināt- ppl. stem of discrimināre to divide, separate, distinguish, f. discrimen, -crīmīn- division distinction, f. stem of discrimer to distin-

sion, distinction, f. stem of discernere to distinguish, Discern. (Cf. Crime.)]

1. trans. To make or constitute a difference in or

1. trans. To make or constitute a difference in or between; to distinguish, differentiate.

1628 Paynne Love-lockes 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselnes from others.

1666 Bovle Orig. Formes & Qual., Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies. 1774 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry (1775) 1. Diss. 1. 65 No peculiarity... more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times. a 1871 Grotz Eth. Fragm. iii. (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another.

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or be-

perceive, observe, or note the difference in or be-

tween.

1655 Hooke Microgr. 66 The surfaces.. being so neer together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one.

21677 Barrow Wks. (1687) I. xx. 283 We take upon us..to discriminate the goats from the sheep. 1836 J. GILBERT Chr. Atomem. v. (1852) 139 It is in the nature of the reward sought.. that we discriminate a mean from a noble transaction. 1891 F. HALL in Nation (N.Y.) L11. 244/1 How is one..to discriminate the teachings of Dr. Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. intr. or absol. To make a distinction; to perceive or note the difference (hetween things): to

ceive or note the difference (between things); to

exercise discernment.

1774 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered.

1857 Buckle Civiliz. I. vii. 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters.

1876 GREEN Stray Stud. 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress.

b. To discriminate against: to make an adverse

b. To discriminate against; to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With indirect pass.

1880 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) Tramp Abr. 11. 153, 1 did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality. 1885 Pall Mall. 6. 24 Feb. 8/7 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States. 1886 Ibid. 19 July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions.

Hence Discriminated Abl. a., distinguished from

Hence Discri minated ppl. a., distinguished from

others; perceived as distinct.

1783 J. Young Crit. Gray's Elegy (1810) 49 The discriminated catalogue of the dead.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORGE Incarnation v. (1852) 137 The two titles [Father, and Son] imply a real co-existence of discriminated Persons.

Discriminating, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] 1. That discriminates (sense 1); distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction.

a ground for distinction.

1647 TRAFF Comm. Epistles 102 In these shedding and discriminating times. a 1677 HALE True Relig. III. (1684)
38 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits.
1797 M. BAILLIE MOTO. Anat. (1807)81 The discriminating mark of this disease. 1838 Tupper Prov. Philos., 6ifts 228
A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood.

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing

discrimination or discernment.

discrimination or discernment.

1792 Mary Wollstoneer. Rights Wom. iii. 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature,

1794 Sullivan View
Nat. 1. 17 A sound and discriminating judgment.

1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. 1. 172 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye.

3. Discriminating duty or rate: one that varies in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or

rate.

1845-22 McCulloch Taxation 11. v. 218 The 7 & 8 Victoria
..reduced the duty on foreign sugar. leaving a discriminating duty of 10s. 6d. a cwt. in favour of our own sugars.

1870 Daily News 16 Apr., Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of denlers and against another?

4. Math. Discriminating circle, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle

on which all the singularities of another connected function lie. [=Ger. Grenzkreis.] Discriminating cubic, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric

reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

1874 Salmon Geom. three Dimensions (ed. 3) 58 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation. represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola. 1893 Foasyrn Th. Functions vi. § 71. 111 To divide the plane of the modified variable  $\zeta$  into two portions. The boundary.. is a circle of finite radius, called the discriminating circle of the function. All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle. Hence **Discriminatingly** adv., in a discriminating way with discrimination

Hence **Discriminatingly** act., in a discriminating way, with discrimination:

1855 Bain Senses & Int. in. i. § 65 The ear must be discriminatingly sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches. 1856 Kingsley Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng. 11. 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatingly, patiently, and yet lovingly and genially. **Discrimination** (diskriminē<sup>1</sup>·fon). [ad. L. discriminātion-em, n. of action from discrimināre

to DISCRIMINATE.

1. The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things; a distinction (made with the mind,

tween things; a distinction (made with the mind, or in action).

1648 Eikon Bas. xxvii. (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any publique discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well setled. 1678 Phillips, Discrimination a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with Paradiastole. 2705 STANHOPE Paraphir. I. 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad. 1864 Bowen Logic i. 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them. 1889 Spectator 9 Nov., Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

b. tassively. The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? Obs.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), There is a reverence to be showed them on account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. 1791-1843 DISBAELI CUP.

Lit., Mast. Ceremon., Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks.

2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or hetween things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

Now rare or Obs.

Now rare or Obs.

1646 S1a T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxiii. 166 [These] are discriminations very materiall, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animal, 1759 Johnson Rasselas xxviii. (1787) 70 Where we see. the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations. 1807 G. Chalmeas Caledonia I. 1. i. 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of

observing differences accurately, or of making exact

observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions; discernment.

1814 Scott Wav. xxiii, His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora.

1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. xviii, It does..credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman.

1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt II. xxi. 15 It was essential.. that his waistcoat should imply much discrimination.

44. ERCRIMINATION. Obs. rare.

a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 1. (1692) 16 (D.), Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations. 1684 Baxter in Hale's True Relig. Introd. Ab, Schisms and Factions, and Personal Animosities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Hence Discrimina tional a., of or pertaining to discrimination: in Palmistry = DISCRIMINAL.

discrimination; in Palmistry = Discrimination of the discrimination; in Palmistry = Discrimination of the Wrist Lines, also known as the Rascette and Discriminational lines, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcursion at the wrist.

double, or triple transcursion at the wrist.

Discriminative (diskriminetiv), a. [f. L. ppl. stem discriminate: see -tve.] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating.

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

a 1677 Hale True Relig. 1. (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Dryden Wks. 11. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought. 1848 Johnsson in Proc. Bervo. Nat. Club 11. No. 6. 307, 1 must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of per-

or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.) a 1638 Mede Disc. Matl. vi. 9 Wks. (1672) 1. 8 After the same manner were the Holy Oyntment and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate usance of them. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. n. ix. (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and course of all things. 1805 FOSTER Ess. IV. i. 101 A more discriminative censure. 1865 MILL Exam. Hamilton 222 Mr. Bain recognises two.modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense. b. transf. (Of, or in reference to, things.) 1836 Southers in Q. Rev. XXXIV. 317 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative. 1831 Eng. Mechanic 27 May 277/3 The.. well-known discriminative power possessed by bi-chromatised gelatine of absorbing printers ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it.

C. = DISCRIMINATING ppl. a. 3; differential. 1872 Yeats Growth Comm. 132 [They] sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties. Hence Discriminative/May, in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.

tive manner, with discrimination.

a 1638 Mene Disc. Matt. vi. 9 Wks. (1672) 1. 14 When the same are worthily and discriminatively used. 1797-1803 FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively. 1861. F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 45 Certitude is the discriminatively, that of mind.

Discri minator. [a. L. discriminator (Tertull.), agent-n. from discriminare to Discriminate.]

One who discriminates.

1828 COLEBROOKE in Trans. R. Asiat. Soc. (1830) II. 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the dis-criminator (vivica).

Discriminatory, a. rare. [f. L. type \*discriminatori-us, f. discriminator: see prec. and

ORY.] = DISCRIMINATIVE.

1828 W. FIELD Mem. Dr. Parr II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment.

1832 Columbus

(Ohio) Dispatch t Mar., The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

Discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

Discriminoid. Math. [f. after Discriminant: see -OID.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence Dis-

criminoi dal a.

1879 Sir J. Cockle in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions and by Let us call them discriminoids. *Ibid.*, This first species of discriminoidal solution.

† Discriminous, a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L.

TINGCT'MINOUS, a. Uos. rare. [ad. late L. discriminōs-us decisive, critical, f. discrimen: see DISCRIMINATE v. and -OUS.] Critical, hazardous. 1666 G. Harver Morb. Angl. (J.), Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state. Ibid. xvii. 195 Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Discriminous, full of Jeopardy.

Hence Discriminousness.

1731 in Balley vol. 11.
Discription, Discrive, obs. ff. Description, DESCRIVE.

**Discrown** (diskroun), v. [f. DIS-6+CROWN v. or DIS-7+CROWN sb.: cf. OF. descoroner (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Decrown.] trans. To

c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Decrown.] trans. To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; spec. to deprive of royal dignity, to depose; transf and fig. to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment. 1586 Warner Alb. Eng. III. xvi. (R.) The one restored.. The other.. Discrowned. 1612-5 By. Hall. Contempl., N. T. IV. xxii, He discrownes not the body, who crowns the soule. 1803 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XIV. 54 On the shorn hair discrown'd of bridal flow'rs, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty. 1863 KINGLARE Crimea (1876) I. xiv. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs. 1871 Monley Voltaire (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage. Hence Discrowning vibl. sb.
1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. (1871) III. IV. vii. 167 A worn discrowned Widow. 1866 Pall Mall G. No. 510. 966/1 The successive contemporary discrownings. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carlhage 353 The discrowned queen of the seas.
† Discruciament. Obs. rare. [f. L. discruciāre to torture + MENT; cf. excruciament (also in Nashe). (L. had cruciāmentum from cruciāre.)]

Torment, torture.

in Nashe). (L. had cruciamentum from cruciare.)]
Torment, torture.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 181 What then is it, to line in threescore times more grinding discruciament of dying?

1632 Cockeram II, Endlesse Paine, discrutiament.

† Discruciate, v. Obs. [f. discrutiate, ppl. stem of L. discruciare, f. DIS-5 + cruciare to torture, rack, torment, f. crux, cruc-em Cross.]

1. trans. To torment, excruciate.

1600 ABP. Abbor Exp. Jonah 484 The conscience of the transgressing sinner. doth use to discruciate the person affected.

1633 BP. Hall Hard Texts 253 To discruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath not.

1660 Sharrock Vegetables 149, I mean that we purzle not ourselves over-much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes.

2. nonce-use. To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a 'crux' or riddle: cf. Crux 3).

1745 Swift To Sheridan Wks. 1745 VIII. 206 Pray discruciate what follows.

Hence † Discruciating fpl. a., tormenting; also † Discruciation, torture, torment, anguish.

1631 R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature xi. § 2. 100 They produce anxiety, griefe, vexation, anguish, discrutiation and discontent.

1666 BP. or Norwich Serm. in Westim.

1885 Trifler xxx. 233 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

1898 Trifler xxx. 233 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

1804 Crux of the content of the c

† **Discrutator.** Obs. rare-1. [f. di-, Dis-5 + Schutator.] ? A caviller or searcher for ob-

jections

jections.

a 1616 W. Sclater Serm. Exper. (1638) 100 It signifies the Discrutatour, or Disputer, against the promise.

Discry(e, -cryghe, obs. ff. Descry v.1 and 2.

+ Discubation. Obs. rare-1. [ad. assumed L. type \*discubātio, n. of action f. \*discubāte, f. dis-(Dis-) + cubāre to recline. The actual L. word discubition for discubation but the parallel was discubitio from discumbere; but the parallel forms cubatio, accubatio, occur in L .: cf. CUBATION,

Accubation.] Reclining at meals.

1635-56 Cowney Davides 1. Notes § 52 What was the fashion in Samnel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough . that Discubation was then in practice.

† Discu bitory, a. Obs rare-1. [ad. L. type \*discubitori-us, f. discubit-, ppl. stem of discumbere see Discumb and -0.81.] Adapted for reclining. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. vi. 241 Custome by degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory.

degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory.

† **Discu biture.** Obs. rare. [ad. L. type \*discubitūra, f. discubit, ppl. stem of discumbčre: see prec. and -ure.] The posture of reclining.

a 1655 Vines Lord's Supp. (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds. Ibid. 134.

† **Discu'lp**, v. Obs. rare - 1. [ad. med.L. disculpā-re (Du Cange), f. DIs- 4 + culpāre to blame, culpā fault.] trans. = DISCULPATE.

1738 Warburton Div. Legal. 1. 294 He himself disculps them.

Disculpate (diskv'lpe't), v. [f. disculpāt-ppl. stem of med.L. disculpāre: see prec.] trans. To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.

To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate, 1633 W. Bates Serm. vii. 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them. a 1734 NORTH Lives I. 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him. 1768 H. WALFOLE IIIst. Doubts 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland. . charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others. 1880 VERN. LEE Stud. Italy IV. iv. 173 The hero accused of regicide. . and unable to disculpate himself. 1888 H. C. Lea IIist. Inquisition I, 43 note, Disculpating himself to Eugenins IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power.

Disculpation (diskulpār fan). [n. of action from med.L. disculpāre to DISCULPATE.] The action of clearing from blame: exculpation.

action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

1760-97 H. Walfole Mem. Geo. II (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable. 1770 Burke Pres. Discont. Wks. 1837 I. 150 A plan of apology and disculpation. 1891 W. M. Rossetti Shelley's Adonais 9 note, Argoments..tending to Harriet's disculpation.

Disculpatory, a. rare - o. [f. disculpat-ppl. stem of med. L. disculpare: see prec. and -ouv.] Tending to disculpate.

Tending to disculpate.

1847 in Cario: and in later Dicts.

† **Discu'mb**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. discumb-ère to lie down, recline, f. Dis-1 + -cumbère to lie down: cf. CUMBENT.] intr. To recline (at table). Hence Diseu 'mbing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1683 J. Evans Kneeling at Sacrament 1. 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Discumbing or Leaning posture. while they Eat and Drank the two first Cups of Wine. 1684 l'ind. Case Indiff. Things 38 The posture of discumbing. 1699 T. Bennet Dissenters' Pleas (1711) 170 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, discumbing, standing.

† **Discu'mbence**. Obs. rare. - o. [f. as next + ENCE.] — next.

+-ENCE.] = next.
1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr

† **Discumbency**. Obs. [f. Discumbent, after L. type \*discumbentia: see -ency.] Discumbent

L. type \*discumbentia: see -ENCY.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 Sir T. Browne \*Pseud.\* Ep. v. vi. 243 This discumbency at meales was in use in the days of our Saviour.

1682-3 \*Casc \*Indiff.\* Things 11\* The Jews... did eat in the posture of discumbency. 1723 \*STACKHOUSE \*Hist.\* Bible, N.T. (1765) 11. viii. iv. 149 \*note, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the pascal supper.

† Discumbent, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6 discom
[ad, L. discumbent-em. pr. pple. of discum-

This cumbent, a. and so. Cos. Also o discom.

[ad. L. discumbent-em, pr. pple. of discumbere: see Discumble.] A. adj. Reclining.

1715 I. Mathea Several Serm. 11. 195 The Jews... sat at their Tables in a discumbent posture. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent B. sb.

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast.

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast.

1. Sea Bulleyn Use Sickmen 73 b, He east downe al the meate from the borde, fallyng out with all the discombentes.

1. Adams Devil's Fanquet 135 A beastiall Banket; wherein either man is the Symposiast, and the Deuill the discumbent; or Sathan the Feastmaker, and manthe Guest.

2. One confined to bed by sickness; = Decum-BENT sb.

1765 GALE in Phil. Trans. LV. 193 A. D. 1721 The discumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died. Ibid. 194 The discumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died.

cumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died. **Discumber** (diskn'mbal), v. [f. DIs-6 + Cumber v. Cf. OR descombrer, mod.F. décombrer.]

1. trans. To relieve; to discucumber.
1728 Pore Odyss. v. 474 The chief. His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest. 1806 J. Grahame Birds Scot. 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell Run lively round their dam. 1873 Helps Anim. § M. vi. (1875) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

¶ 2. To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance.
(But in the quot, app. a misreading.)

But in the quot. app. a misreading.)
... Chancer's Pars. T. 7816 (ed. Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of a woutrie is awarded to the peine of helle, but if so be that it be discombered by pentience. [Early MSS, and edd. destourbed, disturberid, distorbled, destroubled.]

+ Discumbitory, a. Obs. rare-1. A non-ctymological by-form of DISCUBITORY, influenced

by the L. present stem discumb.

1715 tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem. I. iv. x. 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their

Repast.
+ Discumbiture. Obs. rarc. A non-etymological by-form of DISCUBITURE: see prec.

1684 Vind. Case Indiff. Things 39 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts. 1696 J. EDWARDS Demonstr. Exist. God 10. 82 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture.

J. Edwards Demonstr. Exist. God in ...
of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture.
† Discumbrance. [Disc 5.] = CUMBRANCE.
c 1450 Merlin 511 At foure cours thei haue hem perced though with-out eny other discombraunce.
Discumfit, Discumfort, obs. ff. Discomfit,

† **Discurr, discurre**, v. Obs. [ad. I., discurrere to run to and fro, f. Dis-1+ currere to run.]

1. intr. To run about.

c 1550 Disc. Common Weal. Eng. (1893) 25 We be not so agill and light as. birdes of the ayere be, that we might discurre from one place to an other.

2. trans. To run over or through.

2. Wans. 10 run over or inrough.

1886 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. v. 206 b, Mans minde

in moment of a time it discurres all things. 1598 —

Diana Pref., The delight...in discurring most of those townes
and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

Discure, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

† Discurred, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DIS- 7 a + CURE sb.1 4.] Without cure of souls: see CURE sb.1 4.

1604 Tookea Fabrique Ch. 92, 1.. maintaine it more lawfull... to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discurred or impropriated livings.

† Discurrent, a.1 Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + CURRENT a.] Not current or in circulation.

1599 Sandys Europæ Spec. (1632) 122 To make discurrent .. those very books .. in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly salable. Ibid. 129 Whose bookes being discurrent in all Catholike Countries.

† Discurrent, a.2 Obs. rare. [ad. L. discurrent-em, pr. pple. of discurre. Ere: see Discurv.]

Running hither and thither.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Discurrent, that wanders or runs hither and thither. 1710 M. Henny Comm., Dan.xii. 4(1848)

902 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it.. discurrent, they shall discourse of it..

Discurreour, obs. form of Discoverer.

† Discursation. Obs. [ad. L. discursation-+ Discurred, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DIS- 7 a + CURE

† Discursation. Obs. [ad. L. discursation-cm, n. of action f. discursare, freq. of discurrere:

see Discur.] 1. A running hither and thither, or from place to

place. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 55 Making long discursations,

1052 OADLE Magastrom. 55 Making long discussations, to learn strange tongues.

2. A passing from one subject to another.
1647 Trape Comm. Matt. vi. 6 That being sequestered from company, we may .. be the freer from .. discursation and wandering of mind.

**Discursative**, a. rare. [f. L. discursāt-ppl. stem of discursāte: see prec. and -IVE.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive.

Hence **Discursativeness**.

1819 P. Moaars in Blackey, Mag. VI. 311 The Discursative Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving. Ibid., That sort of Discursativeness which relates to space. Ibid. The curiosity generated from Discursativeness has a spring of motion within itself.

† Discurse. Obs. [ad. L. discurs-us a running to and fro or away, f. discurs-, ppl. stem of discurrère: see next.] Onward course; = DISCOURSE

1555 H. PENDILTON in Bonner Hamilies 35 By contynuall discurse of tyme enery one hath delivered the fayth.

Discursion (disk \bar{v}1\int n). rare. Also 6 dis-

corsioun. [ad. L. discursion-em, n. of action from discurrere to run to and fro: see Discur.]

discurrère to run to and fro; see Discur.]

†1. The action of running or moving to and fro, 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 111. 404 Richt grit displesour he had enerie da Of the discorsion maid be Inglismen. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xviii. 6:18 Volatils are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discursion.

2. fg. The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression.

1851 Brimley Ess., Wordsw. 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.].

3. The action of passing from premisses to conclusions; reasoning; = Discourse 5b. 2.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. 1650 Hobbes Human Nature iv. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde. may be orderly... and this is discourse of the Minde. But because the word Discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. 1817 Coleride Biog. Lit. I. x. 160 Discourse here... does not mean what we now call discoursing; but the discursion of the mind. 1846 O. Brownson Wks. V. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well as of faith... involves it.

† Discurresist. Obs. rare — 1. [f. L. discurrent, in sepse discourse.] \*\* Lit. 1. One who preceives.]

+ **Discursist.** Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. discursus, in sense 'discourse' + -1st.] One who practises

in sense 'discourse' + -IST.] One who practises discoursing, a disputer.

1671 L. Addison West Barbary Pref. (T.), Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

Discursive (diskō'Isiv), a. (sb.) [f. L. discursppl. stem of discurrère (see Discursion) + -IVE.]

1. Running hither and thither; passing irregularly from one locality to another. rare in lit. sense.

1626 BACON Sylva § 745 Whatsoener moueth Attention. stilleth the Naturall and discursive Motion of the Spirits.

1834 West Ind. Sketch Bk. II. 240 Misgivings, that Our road.. might prove somewhat more discursive. Ibid. 282

The regularity of the streets... prevented the breezes being so discursive as..among the unconnected dwellings.

2. fig. Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling, digressive; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects.

1599 Marston Sco. Villanie III. xi. 231 Boundlesse discursive apprehension Giving it wings. 1605 Hoore Microgr. Pref. G., Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and discursive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy. 1791 Bownell Fodnson an. 1774 (1816) II. 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind. 1827 CARINIE Richter Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 8 The name Novelist. would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. cix, Heart-affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative. (Cf. Discourse v. 2.) Often opp. to intuitive. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. § Mor. 117 Ignorance.. depriveth Reason of her discursive facultie. a 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by a discursive deduction of one thing from another. 1605 MILTON P. L. v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive; discourse Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours. 1817 Coleratoge Biog. Lil. I. x. 161 Philosophy has hitherto been discursive: while Geometry is always and essentially intuitive. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. (1877) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty... has only one operation, it only compares, 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) II. i. 15 Johnson... is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect.

+ B. as sb. A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning

+ B. as sb. A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception).

Obs. rare.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. viii. 364 Sometimes... the very subjectum discursus is imperceptible to Sense... such are also the discursives of moral good and evil, just, unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour is to the Ear.

Discursively (disk \vec{v}\) usivli), adv. [f. prec. + -tv 2.] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premises to conclusions; by 'discourse of reason' (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 2): opp.

discourse of reason' (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 2): opp. to intuitively.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.

1816 COLERIOGE Biog. Lit., etc. (1882) 360 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines, first, intuitively on its logical possibility; secondly, discursively on its nnalogy to doctrines already believed.

1828 DE QUINCEV Rhetoric Wks. XI. 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, discurrendo,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notices together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2. In a rambling manner, digressively.

1829 I. Taylor Enthus. viii. 183 An intelligent Christian who should peruse discursively the ecclesiastical writers.

1846 Poe Halluk Wks. 1864 Ill. 61 [He] has read a great deal, although very discursively. 1876 Bankorf Tlist. U. S.

VI. Iv. 437 He [George III] spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

Discursiveness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being discursive: a. of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; b. of passing from one subject to another.

subject to another.

subject to nnother.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 III. xxii. 252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. 1829 I. Taylon Entlins. iv. (1867) 72 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy. 1857 Lever Fort. Glencore xxiii. (1873) 159 Discursiveness is the mother of failure. 1885 Manch. Exam. 12 Aug. 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of anyone who had a taste for original research.

**Discursory** (diskārīsori), a. rare. Also 6 discoursory. [f. L. discurs- (see above) +-oRY.] + 1. Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning;

argumentative. Obs. argumentative. Ocs.

1581 Mulcaster Positions vii. (1887) 50 A number of such like discoursory argumentes.

1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. Ded. A ij b, Here shall your Maiestic finde. speculation interchanged with experience, positive theologic with polemicall, textuall with discursorie, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1881 RUSKIN Lovi's Meinic I. iii. 126 If there be motive for discursory remark.

for discursory remark.

† **Discurtain**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 or 7 a + Curtain v. or sb.] trans. To draw aside the curtain from; to nuveil,

1616 J. Lane Coutn. Sqr.'s T. (1887) 41 Phebus, discurtaininge his murninge face. 1635 Brathwait Arcad. Pr., Ded., One, who discurtains the vices of that time. 1659 Lady Alimony 1. ii. in Hazl. Doddey XIV. 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeth ladies.

|| **Discus** (di'skbs). [L. discus quoit, plate, a. Gr. δίσκος quoit.]

Gr. dionos quoit.]

1. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, ellipt., the game of hurling the discus.

of nurling the discus.

1656 Cowley Pindaric Odes, Praise Pindar iii. note, The chief Exercises there were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. 1725 Pope Odyss. vill. 137 From Elatreus' strong arm the Discus flies. 1892 P. Gardine Chap, Grk. Hist. ix. 295 The discus. weighed about twelve pounds. It was round and flat, and a skilful athlete. would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. Ibid., These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling

the discus—were the chief and essential parts of the pentathlic contest.

b. In other ancient senses: (see quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discus, a Dish or Platter for Meat. Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Actiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods. Ibid., Discus or Descus (to old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church. 1849 Longe. Kavanagh xxx, The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. 1850 Lettich Müller's Anc. Art § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them.

12. = Disk in its various technical senses.

1664 Evelin Mem. 24 Oct. (1857) 1.406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it. 1665 Phill. Trans. I. No. 6, 105 The inclination of the discus of the Cometical Body. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Among Herballists, Discus is taken to signific the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; hecause its figure resembles the ancient Discus.

Discuss (diskvs), v. Forms: 4-7 discusse,

Discuss (diskvs), v. Forms: 4-7 discusse, (4-5 discuse, 5-6 dyscus(se, 6 diskousse, pa. pple. discust, 7 discus), 7- discuss. [f. L. discuss-ppl. stem of discut-tre to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late .. and Romanic to discuss, investigate: see Dis-CUTE. App. the L. pa. pple. discussus was first Englished as discussed (in Hampole c 1340, also Anglo Fr. discusse, 1352, in Statutes of the Realm I. 328), and discuss thence taken as the verb.]
†1. trans. To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter.

tt. and fig. Obs.

ct. and fig. Obs.

ct. and fig. Obs.

ct. and fig. Obs.

ct. and fig. Obs.

More Confut. Tindale Wks. 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate and discusse the myst. 1651 J. F[REARE] Agripha's Occ. Philos. 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussive about discussive and the confusion of the confusion of

pate and discusse the myst, 1651 J. F[REARE] Agripha's Occ. Philos. 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds.

† b. To shake off; also to set free, loosen. Obs.

a 1541 Wyatt Poet. Wks. (1861) 201 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly hond. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. 1, 48 All regard of shame she had discust, And meet respect of honor put to flight.

† c. To put off, remove (dress). Obs. rare.
1640 Glafthorne Hollander IV. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Sconce, you must discusse your doublet.

2. Med. To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). arch.

1533 Elyot Cast. Helthe IV. i. (1539) 77 a, To rubbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the poores, and dyscusse the vapours. 1597 Gerarde Herbal I. xx. (1633) 28 To discusse hard swellings in womens brests. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. III. 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 130 7-8 A pomade. . of virtue to discuss pimples. 1804 Abernethy Surg. Obs. 35 Three diseased lymphatic glands. . resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

b. intr. (for reft.) To disperse, pass away.
1788 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

† 3. trans. To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (cs. 2 index). Obs.

† 3. trans. To examine or investigate (a matter);

\*\* Trans. To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 2415 We may noght fle, Until al our lyf examynd be, And alle our dedys, bathe gude and ille, Be discussed, after Goddes wille. Phid. 6247 Crist, at his last commyng, Sal in dome sitte and discusse alle thyng. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirrirg. 141, I bileue, if ... he wole wisely discussen alle be opynyons of anctouris, bat he schal seen [etc.]. c1450 tr. De Initiatione 1. xiv. In demyng opir men, a man laboril in very... but in demying & discussing a man self, euere he lahorily fruytuously. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 7 Anie matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. 1555 Eoen Decades 13 Tbey haue onely discussed that superficiall parte of the earth which lyeth between the llandes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 479 A Supersedeus to stay execution till the error be discussed. † 4. To settle or decide (as a judge). Obs. c138 Chaucer Parl. Foules 624 Sith it may not here discussed by Who loveth her best. 1486 Henry VII at Vork in Surtees Misc. (1800) 55 To discuse up in conscience ich judicial cace. 1551 Robinson tr. Marc's Utop. (Arb.) 22, As an vmpier or a ludge, with my sentence finallye to discusse in the sum was the first; which question the holy scripture will discusse in one word Yea, and nature it selfe also will discusse it. 1600 J. Pork tr. Lev's Africa in. 123 Which etymologie seemeth to me not improbable. But ... the leave that to he discussed by others. 1771 Smollet Humph. Cl. (1797) VII. 102, I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be discussed. † b. absol. To decide (67). Obs.

1514 Barclay Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 32 Whysholde thyng mortall of endeles thyng dyscus. 1628 Gaule Pract. Th. (1622) 50 Pryingly to sift out, and peremptorily to discusse of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ. † 5. To make known, declare, pronounce. Obs.

to discusse of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ. + 5. To make known, declare, pronounce. Obs. (The history and place of this sense are not clear.)

1389 in Eng. Gills (1870) 726 No brother no sister ne shalle discuse be counseil of his fraternite to no straungere. 1480 Miracle Plays (ed. Pollard 1800) 63 Lord thi rythwysnesse here dyscus. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 11. 19/2 [Daniel] dyscussed the dreames of the kynge. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. I. iii. 104, I will discusse the humour of this Loue to Ford. 1599 — Hen. V, IV. iV. 5 Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? discusse. Bid. 30 Discusse the same in French vnto him. 1632 Lithgow Trav. IX. 379 Time discussing you A miracle of Mettall.

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to sift the considerations for and against; to debate.

(Now the ordinary sense.)
c 1450 [see Discussing vbt.sb.]. 1530 RASTELL Bk. Purgat.

III. vii. 2 Wherby man knowith the good from the evell, dyscussyng the thynge by argumentes. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) I Rhetorique is an arte to set forthe... any cause, called in contention, that male through reason largely be discussed. 1662 STILLINGFL. OFIG. Sacr. I. ii. § 3 Who that Jerombaal was, is much discussed among learned men. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) I. 238 We've business Tu discuss, a point of law. 1753 L. M. tr. Du Boscq's Accompl. Wom. II. 157 note, See the discourse... wherein it is discussed, whether brutes have the use of reason. 1777 PRIESTLEY Philos. Necess. x. 118 Mr. Hume.. discusses the question... with great clearness. 1847 Tennyson Princ. ii. 422 They, the while, Discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro. 1849 Mac. Aulay Hist. Eng. 1. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussed.

18. absol. To hold discussion; to debate.

discussed.

b. absol. To hold discussion; to debate.
1587 TURBERV. Trag. T. (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the
feasters gan discusse And diversly debate from young to old.
1628 T. SPENCER Logick 311 A Method whereby wee come
to know how to discusse.

7. trans. To sift or investigate (material). rare.
1802 PALEV Nat. Theol. xii. (1824) 483/2 These serrated of
entated bills...form a filtre. The ducks by means of them
discuss the mud; examining with great accuracy the puddle.

8. To investigate or try the quality of (food or drink); to consume, make away with. (Somewhat humorous.)

humorous.)

1815 Scott Guy M. xxii, A tall, stout, country-looking man. husy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef. 1836

MARRYAT Midsh. Easy i. 5 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port wine. 1861 Thornsury Turner II. 264 Throne was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenæum, discussing bis half-pint of sherry. 1884 Lo. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-min. II. 281 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon.

9. Civil Law. To 'do diligence' (DILIGENCE 5a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), csp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a

perty), before proceeding against the property of a

csp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable.

Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr. discriber in malogous sense. See Discussion 5.

1681-93 Stair Inst. Law Scot. 1. xvii. \$ 5 Cautioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debitor be discust. Ibid. 111. v. \$ 17 Heirs of Blood. and also Executors must be discussed before Heirs of Provision or Tailzie. 1766 W. Gordon Gen. Counting-ho. 340 The accepter being discussed, the bill must recoil upon the drawer. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. sv. Discussion, The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussed the principal debtor, if he is solvent. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 291 Where a special heir is burdened with n debt, the creditor must discuss that heir before he can insist against the heirat-law. By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, ns in the case of the discussion of a cautioner. 18. Civit Code of Quebec Art. 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued. [See also Discusson 5.]

Hence Discussed ppl. a.

1508 Floato, Discusso, discussed, searched. 1892 Patt Mall G. 22 June 3/t The only other discussed matter.

+ Discuss, sb. Obs. [app. f. Discuss v.; but cf. L. discussus dashing, agitating, f. ppl. stem of discustive: see Discuss v.] = Discussion. a. Decision (of a judge), settlement. b. Examination, investigation. c. Debate: in quot. fe.

disculère: see DISCUSS v.] = DISCUSSION. a. Decision (of a judge), settlement. b. Examination, investigation. c. Debate; in quot. fig.

a. 1556 J. Heywooo Spider & F. lxv. 19 By his discus, Streight to blisse go they, streight to bale go wee. Ibid. Concl. 26 That they and we by goddes mercifull discus, May. Line and lone together. 1616 Burgh Rec. Aberdeen 5 Mar. (Jam. Supp.), To attend vpone the said actionn, vntil the finall end and discus thairof.
b. 1586 HOLINSHED Chron. 5cot. II. 386/2 To refer my selfe to the discusse and consideration of his demands. 1609 Sir E. Hoby Let. to Mr. T. H. 6 In this my discusse. . I will confine my selfe within this list. 1650 T. VAUGHAN Anthrop. Theom. 7 These are Magnatia Dei & Naturae, and require not our Discusse so much as our Reverence.
c. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1. Storm (1858) 57 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind Incite them to that fierce discusse.

Discussable, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

Discussable, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

Discussal. rare. [f. Discuss v. +-AL.] = Dis-CUSSION.

1828 Life Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 124 This discussal of a one-day's wonder. Discusser (disk v sai). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

He who or that which discusses, in various senses.

Ile who or that which discusses, in various senses. † a. One who settles or decides questions (obs.). b. One who engages in discussion or debate. † c. A medicine that disperses humours, etc. (obs.). a. 1566 Dalrymfle tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. I. vi. 337 Quha was cheife discusser in controuersies, guhom thay call grett Justice of Jugland. 1507 Hooker Eccl. Pol. viii. vi. § 12 That thereof God himself was inventor, disceptator, lator, the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer. b. 1611 Cotors, Discuteur, a discusser, examiner, debater. 1689 Answ. Desertion Discussed in 11th Collect. Papers Present Juncture of Afairs of Thus the Discusser rambles out of one Untruth into another. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 349 A discusser of controversies against Bellamine. 1893 Chicago Advance 23 Nov., [The biblical preacher] is not a discusser, whose office is to break to pieces and sift for better construction and consolidation. c. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 29 This Minium-plaster is a good discusser of hot humors. 1656 Ridgley Pract. Physick 31 First give astringent Syrups, then add discussers.

Discussible (diskrsib'l), a. Also 7 -able. [f. L. discuss: see Discuss v. + -BLE.] Capable of being discussed. †a. Med. That can be dispersed, as a humour. b. That can be debated or examined by argument.

166a J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. 330 To consume water, and the more light discussable things, into vapours.

186a Mill Logic (ed. 5) H. 18 note, To have rendered so bold a suggestion. admissible and discussible even as a conjecture.

1889 J. M. Robertson Ess. Crit. Method 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

Discussient, obs. by-form of Discuttent.

Discussing. vbl., sb. [f. Discuss v. + -ING l.]

**Discussing**, vbl. sb. [f. Discuss v. +-ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb Discuss; = Discussion (in

The action of the verb Discuss; = Discussion (in various senses).

criso R. Gloucesler's Chron. (1724) 483/2 note (MS. Coll. Arms) Among righte welle lettred men.. he hathe busy discussing of questions. crists Fisher's Life in Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. 139 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. Intia Corca., Liguidation. a discussing, or examination. 1681-03 State Inst. Law Scot. 111. v. § 17 Heirs.. have the benefit of an order of discussing. 1726 Avi.1FPE Parergon 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

Discussing of Adv. [f. as prec. + ING 2]

**Discussing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That discusses; in various senses of the vb.; spec.

of medicine That disperses humours, tumours, etc.

1607 Torsell. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all. hard things in the bodies of Beasts. 163a Bruel. Phys. Pract. 276 These discussing medicines shalbe vsed. 1707 Flower Physic. Pulse-Watch 279 Hot discussing Unctions.

**Discussion** (diskv son). Also 4 discusion. [a. OF. discussion, discusion (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. discussion-em shaking, examination, discussion, n. of action from discutere: see Discute, Discuss.] +1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge)

†1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. Obs.

a 1340 HAMFOLE Psaller 1. 1 Here fordos he discussion of syn, for he grauntes the dede.

1340 — Pr. Consc. 2582 When be devels and be angels Has desputed our lif.. And discusion made, als falls to be. c1440 Jacob's Well xv. 98 Seynt Gregorie seyth, bat doom is a dyscussyoun of because. 1360 Filger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, Make dayly discussyon of thy conseyence.

2. Examination or investigation (of a matter) by

arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a

arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

\*\*a1556 Cranmer Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 61 Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt ... can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? 1558 Br. Warson Sev. Sacram. viii. 44 The subtlenesse of mans wyt., is to bee rejected from the indgement and discussion of this holy mystery. 1647 H. More Philos. Peans, Democritus Platonissans Pref. 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth. 1771 Junius Lett. Ik. 310, 16 ont mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. 1874 Green Short Hist, viii. § 2, 477 He [James]. forbade any further discussion of State policy. 1891 LD. Herschell. in Law Times Rep. LXV, 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

b. Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which

truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides.

a snoper is treated from different sides.

1789 Belsham Ess, II. xl. 519 Passionate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion.

1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Pref.

3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject.

1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 205 In the House of Commons.. there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion.

1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) IV. 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plate.

Plato.

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food,

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food, etc. by consumption of it. humorous and colloq.

186a Sala Seven Sens I. iii, 49 [He] has. five minutes for the discussion of his beloved cheroot. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL Sev. Stor. 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton. 1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. II. 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr. Rudd's back parlour.

† 4. Med. The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc.

1630 Venner Via Recta Introd. 3 Discussion of vaporous superfluities. 1656 H. More Enthus. Tri. 26 Evident from the suddan and easy discussion of the fit. 1753 N. Torrano Gangr. Sore Throat 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the Discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour ... Diabotanum. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Spppuration.

5. Civil Law. The exhaustion of legal proceed-

330 The Termination of the Eryspelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Sappuration.

5. Civil Law. The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, esp. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Qnebec, and Louisiana; also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

Benefit of discussion: the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself. Discussion of heirs (Sc. Law), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against the second, and so on.

1681-93 Stain Inst. Law Scot. III. v. § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefite of Discussion. 1751-3

A. M'Douall. Inst. Law Scot. I. xviii. 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself. bas not the benefit of discussion.

Law Lex. 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were.. liable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay. This was called the benefit or right of discussion. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Soct. 290/2 Discussion. This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs. 1bid, The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 60, §8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of cantion. 1bid. 201 Discussion of heirs. The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed:—1xt The heir of line...2d the heir of conquest...3d the heir-male...4th heirs of tailzie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor; and lastly Heirs under marriage-contracts, where they are not themselves creditors. 18. Civil Code of Quebec Art. 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussion. 18. Law of Louisiana Arfs. 3014-17 (old Nos.), 3045-8 (new Nos.).

6. Comb., as discussion-meeting.
1851 Lynch Self-Improv. iv. 97 The young man..may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

Discussional ostentation.

Discussional stentation.

Discussional stentation.

Discussional ostentation.

Discussionist. [f. as prec. + -1ST.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 Ch. & State Rev. 30 Mar. 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation...to air their vocabulary.

1879 Casself's Techn. Educ. 1. 152 In religious sects and theological discussionists.

**Discussive** (diskvsiv), a. and sb. [f. L. dis-

Discussive (disko'siv), a. and so. [I. L. aiscuss-ppl. stem of disculve to Discuss+-ive.]

A. adj. +1. Med. = Discuttent a. Obs.

1580 Well of W. Hill, Aberdeen Aiij, [The water] being laxatine, attenuative. and discussive. 1628 Venner Tobacco (1650) 407 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive.

1727 Bradlev Fam. Dict. s.v. Burdock, It. is discussive and bitter to the taste.

2. Having the quality of settling (a matter in

and bitter to the taste.

† 2. Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. Obs.

1604 T. Wright Passions v. iv. 18 Things...not discussive for questions or disputes. 1644 Presbytery Display'd (1668) 20 [They] have vocem deliberativam, vocem decisivam, have a debating, discussive voice.

have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. arch.

1644 Milton Jagm. Bucer (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter, 1668 J. Cockburn Bourignianism Detected i. 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 125 Judicionsly curtailed of some..verbose discussive scenes.

+ B. sb. Med. A dissipating or resolving agent;

a discutient. Obs.

1612 Enchir. Med. 92 Beware of immoderate discussives.

1671 SALMON Syn. Med. 111. xvi. 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insen-

Hence + Discu ssively adv., + Discu ssiveness. 1613 M. Ridley Magn, Bodies 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. 1727 Balley vol. 11, Discussiveness, dissolving or dispersing quality.

† Discussment. Obs. rare. [f. Discuss v.

† Discussment. Oos. Pare. [1. Discuss 2. + -MENT.] = Discussion.

1559 ABP. Parker Corr. 94 We beseech your Majesty... to refer the discussment and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men. 1651 Carrwriter Cert. Relig. 1. 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by..her consultations and discussments.

Discussory, a. rare-0. [f. L. discuss- (see Discussive) + -ORY.] Discutient.

1823 Crarb Technol. Dict., Discutient or Discussory medicines, those which dissolve impacted matter.

Licensessume. Obs. rare-1 [f. L. discuss-

† Discu ssure. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. discuss-

(see Discussive) + URE.] = DISCUSSION.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey 1, ii. 2 The Matter comprises the Elementarie composition and constitution of Possessions: and in discussure thereof, the Materiall parte is most conversant.

† **Discustom**, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Dis-9+Custom sb.: prob. after Discustom v.] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. xii. (1632) 611 Better..than for ever through discussome..lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

† **Discustom**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. descostumer, -coustumer to lose the habit or custom of, f. des-, Dis- 4 + costumer to render customary, etc.; see Custom v.] trans. To render unnecustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = DISAC-

cause to discontinue a enstom or habit; = DISAC-CUSTOM. Hence Discurstomed ppl. a. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 299 Moenynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome. 1598 SYLVESTER DU Bartas II. ii. i. (1641) 113/1 If now no more my sacred rimes distill With Art-lesse case from my discustom'd quill. 1677 E. PLEDGER in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxx. 7 Discustom onrselves to the exercise of faith. Discurtable, a. rare. [a. mod.F. discutable, f. discuter, ad. L. discutère to DISCUSS: cf. next.] Capable of being discussed; DISCUSSIBLE. 1893 Sat. Rev. 11 Feb. 150/1 Many insoluble or discutable points.

points.

Discutant. rare. [a. F. discutant, pr. pple. of discuter to discuss, used subst.: see -ANT 1.] One

who discusses. 1871 H. B. FORMAN Living Poets 166 The contrast be-ween the half-frank discutant and the unctuous but immoral dignitary discussed.

† Discute, v. Obs. [a. F. discute-r (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. discutere to dash or shake asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, f. Dis- I

asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, f. D18-1+quatère (in comb.-cutère) to shake, strike with a shock. Now displaced by DISCUSS.]

trans. To discuss; to investigate, examine.

1483 CANTON Cato A viii, Euery juge ought to discute and examyne the caas of bothe partyes in suche manere that he may do equite and justyce. 1484 — Fables of Alfonce (1889) 9 The cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge.

b. intr. with of.

1521 Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) III. 53 To discute of a mater.

11ence Discuting vbl. sb., discussing.

1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 421 b/1 Odylygente dyscutyng of

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 431 b/1 Odylygente dyscutyng of causes and maters he rendred or yelded juste jugemente.

causes and maters he rendred or yelded juste jugemente.

Discutient (diskiir sient), a. and sb. Med. Also 7 discussient. [ad. L. discutient-em, pr. pple. of discutere: see Discute.]

A. adj. Having the quality of 'discussing' or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

1610 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme. 1740 AVLETT in Phil. Trans. XLIII. 10 An hot, discutient, and restringent Fomentation. 1876 Bartholow Mat. Med. (1879) 411 Preparations of conium were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action. in certain kinds of tumors.

B. sb. A discutient medicine or preparation.

B. sb. A discutient medicine or preparation 165 Cupperper Riverius 1. xv. 54 When the matter is som-what thin...use not strong discussients and dissolvers. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 100 It enters...into many Fomenta-tions, as a good Discutient. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 30 Employed externally as a discritient.

Disdain (disdēl'n), sb. Forms: a. 3-5 de-4-6 -deigne, 4-7 -dayn(e, 5 dysdane, -dene, -dayne, Sc. disdenge, -dene, 6-7 disdaine, 6-disdain. Cf. Speign. [MF. dedeyn, desdeyn, a. OF. desdeign, -daign, -daign, -daign, AF. dedeigne (Langtoft Chron. II. 430), mod.F. dedain = Pr. desdaing, -denh, Cat. desdeny, Sp. desdeño, It. disdegno (sdegno), Romanic deriv. of des-, disdegnare to disdain: see next.]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity;

scorn, contempt.

thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

a. c.1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 414/387 He hadde gret de-deyn smale befbes to do. a 1300 Cursor M. 11309 (Cott.) O pouert na dedeigne [later MSS. disdeyn, -dayne], had he. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxviii. 6 Pai ere kald vnycorns for pride & dedeyne. c.1450 Mysc 1159 Hast [bowl had any dedeyn Of oper synfulle bat bou hast seyn?

y. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 121 He, which love had in disdeigne. 1540-1 ELVOY Image Gov. Pref. (1550) 3 Although disdeigne and envie dooe cause them to speake it. 1590 Shaks. Much Ado in. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1667 Millton P. L. 1. 98 That fixt mind And high disdain, from sence of injur'd merit. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones xt. vii, As I received no answer... my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. 1844 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. 1855 Millan Lat. Chr. (1864) V. Ix. viii. 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain. 1875 F. Hall. in Lippincott's Mag. XV. 34/1, I... had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

+ D. with pl. An instance or exhibition of this. a 1631 Donne Dial. vo. Sir H. Wrotton (T.), So her disdains can ne'er offend. 1632 SIR. Hawkinstr. Malhien's I nhappy Prosp. 152 My disdaines have served my purposes.

+ 2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from

Inhappy Prosp. 152 My disdaines have served my poses.

† 2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; diddgeon. To have d.: to be indignant, take offence. To have in d., to have d. of: to be indignant or offended at. Obs.

a. 1297 R. Glode. (1724) 193 Of byn vnryst ychabbe gret dedeyn. a 1340 Hampole Psalter xxxvi. 1 Noticentulari in malignantibus. Will not baf dedeyn in ill willand. Ibid. Ixxxiv. 3 Auertisti ab ira indignacionis tue. . Pou turnyd fra þe wreth of þi dedeyn. c 1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 70 þis eldere sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in. a 1400-50 Alexander 3155 He dedeyne [Dubl. MS. disdayne] hade, þat þai ware comen donn of kyngis, and be no canse ellis.

daynel hade, Pat þai ware comen donn of kyngis, and be no canse ellis.

β. c 136 Chaucer Frankl. Prol. 28 (Ellesm. MS.), I prey yow haueth me nat in desdeyn [v.r. disdeyne] Though to this man I speke a word or two. a 1450 Knl. de la Tour (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y chese the yongest of the ili, doughters..' of the whiche the eldest and the secounde had gret meruaile and desdeyn. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 11. vi. 72 Of grete desdayn he suffireth to be slayn and dye.

γ. c 136 Chaucer Prol. 789 (Sloane MS.) But take it nought I praie 30w in disdeigne [v.r. disdeyne, disdayn, desdeyn]. 1393 Gowre Conf. II. 345 But Phebus, which hath great disdein Of that his maiden was forlein. 1513 Douglas Æneis vii. xiii. 160 Than Jupiter. Haifand disdene ony mortall suld be Rasit to lyl. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 299 The defeat of the Armie. .caused..throughout the Realme a great griefe and disdaine. 1605 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 1. ii. 35 The disdain and shame whereof, bath euer since kept Hector fasting and waking. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master. a 1677 Barasow Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 62 The great person.. took the neglect in huge disdain.

† b. fig. Of a wound: Angriness, inflamed con-

†b. fig. Of a wound: Angriness, inflamed condition. Obs. rare. (Cf. proud flesh.)
c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 102 Whanne pilke wounde was

sowdid be pannicle bat was not weel heelid hadde a dedein & was cause of gendrynge of a crampe.

† 3. Loathing, aversion, dislike. Obs.
[1370-80 in O. E. Misc. 228 And hedden of mony metes de-deyn.] 1655 Curreppes Riverius 1. vii. 30 These are the forerunners of an Epilepsy; disdain of meat [etc.].

† b. transf. The application which except a recommendation of the property of the

† b. transf. The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness. (Cf. Dain sb. 3.) Obs.

1500 Seensea F. Q. 1. i. 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdaine.

Disdain (disdēl'n), v. Forms: a. 4 dedeyngne, 4-5 dedeyne, 5 dedene; β. 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. γ. 5 disdeyne, -daigne. (dis-4-5 dedeyne, 5 dedene; β. 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. γ. 5 disdeyne, -daigne, (disdeynt), 5-6 dys., 5-7 disdayne, 6 disdeine, -dane, 6-7 -daine, -deigne, 6- disdain. Cf. also SDEIGN v. [ME., a. OF. desdeignier, -deigner (3rd s. pres. -deigne), in later F. dedaigner, = Pr. desdegnar, Cat. desdenyar, Sp. dedeñar, Pg. desdenhar, It. disdegnare (sdegnare); a Common Romanic vb. representing, with des- for L. dē- (see DE-6), L. dēdignāre (collateral form of dēdignārī) to reject as unworthy, disdain, f. DE-6 + dignārē, -ārī to think or treat ns worthy: cf. DEIGN. -ārī to think or treat as worthy; cf. Deign.]

1. trans. To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to de-

notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to despise, scorn. 8. with simple obj.
a and B. c1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 42 (Ellesm. MS.) Lat youre eres nat my voys desdeyne [other MSS. disdeyne].
1433 Cath. Angl. 93/1 To Desden (Dedene A.), dedignari, detrahere, detractare; vbi. to disspise.
y. c1386 [see a and B]. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xvi. lvi; I fere to sore I shad disdayned be. 1573 G. Haavev Letterbok. (Camden) 4 He laid against me. that I did disdain everi mans cumpani. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage v. xvii. 450 Whose proud top would disdaine climing. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will Iv. iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity. 1821 SIELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 Lytton What will he do? 1. x, I disdain your sneer.

b. with inf. or gerund. To think it beneath one, to scorn (lo do or doing something).

to scorn (10 do or doing something).

a. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 2179 Ys herte was so gret, bat he dedeynede to clepe, 'oundo'; bot ran to wip is fet.

B. 1393 Gowra Conf. III. 227 If .. a king .. Desdaineth for to done hem grace.

y. 1489 CANTON Faptes of A. 1. xv. 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne. a 1533 Ld. Berneas Huon xxiv. yo They dysdayne to speke to me. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 11 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done. 1769 Golosm. Roman Hist. (1786) I. 397 This... was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1785 W. Thomson Watson's Philip III (1839) 357 [They] disdained to follow this example of submission. 1868 E. Eowards Raleigh I. xx. 455 Grey... had disdained to heg his life. his life.

c. To think (a thing) unworthy of (something).

(Cf. Deign v. 2.)

1646 J. Hall Horz Vac. 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome.

d. To think (anything) unworthy of.

1591 Spensea Ruins of Time Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

1591 SPENSEA KURIS Of TIME Ded., God nath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

† 2. To be indignant, angry, or offended at. Obs.
1494 FARVAN Chron. II. xiviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius, after dyuers monycions... gatheryd his knyghtes and made warre vpon Andragius.
1632 LITHGOW Trav. Prol. B. To shun Ingratitude, which I disdaine as Hell. 1633 T. STAFFORO Pac. Hib. vi. (1821)
84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 Lo. Parston Boeth. III. 160 Hence. we often so much disdain their being conferr'd upon undeserving Men.

b. with subord. clause: To be indignant that.
1548 HALL Chron., Rich. III., 45 The kyng of Scottes disdeignynge that the stronge castell of Dumbarre should remayne in thenglish mennes handes. 1587 Turrenv. Trag.
7. (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such... abuse his honour should distaine. 1602 Marston Ant. & Mel.
11. Wks. 1856 I. 27. I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thon shold'st make up the ful score. 1796 W. Taytoa in Monthly Mag. I. 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth.

† 3. intr. To be moved with indignation, be in-

+3. intr. To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. Const. at (rarely against,

dignant, lake offence. Const. at (rarely against, of, on). Obs.

a. 1382 Wyclif 70b xxxii. 3 But agen the thre frendis of hym he dedeynede, forthi that thei hadden not founde a resounable answere. — Matt. xxi. 15 The princis of prestis and scribis... dedeyneden, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen? a 1400 Retig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 30 Pat deuyls lymme, dedeyned at bi dede.

y. 14. Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleynly help. 1526 Tinoale Matt. xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren.— John vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whit whoale? c1563 CAVENOISH Ld. Seymour iv., in Wolsey, etc. (1825) II. 105 To disdayn ayenst natures new estate. 1636 B. Jonson Discov. ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour... disdains; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 Sia T. Herbera Trav. 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomacks wil disdaine at.

†4. trans. To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. Obs.

offend, anger, displease. Obs.

offend, anger, displease, Ubs.

a 1470 Tiptoft Caesar x. (1530) 12 Induciomarus was sore displeased and dysdayned at thys doynge. 1627 Vox Piscis A v b, It shall nothing disdaine you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for. 1650 Howell Girafft's Rev. Naples 18 The people.. being much disdain'd that the Vice-Roy had scap'd. 1790-1817 Combe Devil upon Two Sticks in Lond. 1.251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him.

+ b. impers. It disdains me: it moves my in-

† b. impers. It disdains me: it moves my indignation, offends me.

1440 York Myst. v. 11 Me thoght bat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And ber-at dideyned me.

Disdai nable, a. rare. [a. OF. desdaignable: see prec. and -ABLE.] Worthy of disdain.

1611 Corga. Desdaignable, disdainable, contemptible.

1895 Daily News 9 Sept. 4/7 That tenth of a second of allowance was. not disdained. Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'.

Disdained (disdē'nd), ppl. a. [f. DISDAIN.]

1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1. Treated with disdain despised, scorned.

1. Treated with disdain despised, scorned.

1. Treated with disdain disdained sight.

1. Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scorn-

†2. Characterized by discum, discumin, and ful. Obs. rare.

ful. Obs. rare.

1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, 1. iii. 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain'd contempt Of this proud King.

† **Disdai nedly**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] Sconnfully, disdainfully.

1535 Coveroaler 1 Sam. xvii. 10, 1 hane spoken diszdanedly vnto the hoost of Israel. — Ps. xxx. 18 Which cruelly, diszdanedly & despitefully speake agaynst the rightuous. **Disdai ner**. [f. DISDAIN v. + -ER 1.] One who disdains: a scorner, despisor.

who disdains; a scorner, despiser.

180 Hollvband Treas: Fr. Tong, Mespriseur, a disdayner, a despiser.

157 Golding De Morray ii. 22 To make his greatest disdainers. confesse his arte. c 1630

Trag. Rich. II. (1870) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner.

Disdainful (disde Inful), a. [f. DISDAIN sb.

+ -FUL.] 1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, con-

1. Full of or showing disadan; Scoffill, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

a 1542 Wyatt Watering Louer in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.)
35 Vnder disdainfull brow. 1600 Shaks. A. I'. L. III. iv.
35 The proud disdainfull Shepherdesse That was his Mistresse. 1663 Cowley Ode Restoration xii, Cast a disdainful look behind. 1750 Gran Elegy viii, Nor [let] Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 122 They. marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

b. Const. inf. or of. 1500 Lylly Englines (Arb.) 446 They are . not disdainfulle to conferre. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, II. iv. 123 Stubborne to lustice. Disdainful to be tride by 'I. 1746 Nobell Oratorio 'Indas Maccabas', Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe. 1874 Garen Short Ilist. viii. \$5.505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

† 21. Indigmant, displeased; inimical. Obs. rare. 1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III, 45 b, The malicions attemptes and disdeynful invencions of his envious adversaries. 1550 Coveroale Spir. Perle xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 1. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so.. fortunate as other be. temptuous, proudly disregardful.

other be. +3. That is the object of indignation, hateful;

that is the object of magnation, flatchin, that is the object of disdain. Obs.

a 1547 Suraev Æneid II. 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods [invisus divis] Have lingred fourth. 1586 Martowe 154 Pt. Tamburt. IV. ii, Villain. Fall prostrate on the low disdainful earth.

**Disdainfully** (disde 1 nfuli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain;

LY 2.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain; scornfully, contemptnously; † with indignation.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Auvel. xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdeinfully wold put theim vnder. 1548 HALL
Chron., Hen. VI, 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken. 1666 SHAKS.
Tr. & Cr. III. iii. 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully. 1749 FIELDIST Ton Jones xVII. ii, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow. 1838 DICKENS Nich.
Nick. xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door.

Disdainfullmass [f as prec. + NESS] The

Disdainfulness. [f. as prec. + - NESS.] The

Disdainfulness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being disdainful.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke vii. 37 (R.) With howe great stately disdeignfulnesse, and strange countenance the Pharisiacall sort vsed to turne awai their faces from sinners.

1541 'SMECTYMBUUS' Vind. Answ. xv. 184 The extream disdainfulnesse that hreaths in every page and line.

1750 D'URFEY Pills IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. viii. 287 note, Should she leave her sting in the flower, it its jnices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness?

Disdaining, vbl. sb. [f. DISDAIN v. +-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISDAIN; the expression of disdain or scorn.

disdain or scorn.

disdain or scorn.

1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) B vj, That the sodain disdaining rendred him rigorouser. a 1631 Donne Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. x. 19 In thy place is stept Disdaining vile, And Flatterie, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1722 ELIZA HAYWOOD Brit. Recluse 131 Her very Countenance discover'd the secret Disdainings of her Soul.

Thiedaining of the A. If as prec. + ING 2 1

Disdaining, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]
That disdains; disdainful, scornful.
Hence **Disdainingly** adv.

11ence **Disda'ningly** dav. c 1485 Disby Myst. rv. 1352 To be scornyd most dedenynglye. 1519 Hoaman Vulg. 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynyngly. 1611 SFEED Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. iii. (1632) 462 The Noble Helias disdainingly storming.

† **Disdai'nish**, a. Obs. [f. DISDAIN sb. + 1-18H.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence

Disdainishly adv.

1540 Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. 1. xii. (R.), Nor set her countenance. disdainishly.

† Disdainous, a. Obs. Forms: a. 4 dedeignous, dedeynous; β. 5 desdeynous; γ. 5-6 dys-, disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous, 6

dysdeignous, -danus, disdsinous. [a. OF. desdeignos, -eus, -eux (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr. desdenhos, Sp. desdeñoso, It. disdegnoso (sdegnoso), a Com. Romanic adj. f. disdegno DISDAIN sb.: see -ors.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scorn-

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scornful; proud, haughty.

\$\tilde{c} 1374 \text{ Chaucer Troylus 11. 1168 (1217) (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Sche..gan hire herte onfetere Out of disdaynis [v. rr. disdainys, dis, desdaynes, disdaynous, dis, desdayns] prisoun. 1377 \text{ Langl. } P. Pl. B. viii. 83 \text{ Who-so.. is noust dronkenlew ne dedeignous, dowel hym folweth. \$\text{c1400 Rom. Rose 7412}\$ His looking was not disdeinous, Ne proud, but meeke, and ful pesible. \$\text{1413 Pigr. Soule}\$ (Caxton) 11. xlv. (1859) 51 Prowde men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nought alother men. \$\text{153} Star Chamb. Proc. in Proc. Soc. Antig. (1869) 321 With a hye and a dysdatus countynans. \$\text{156} Aurelio & Isab. (1668) Giv, II pleasethe you more to be towardes hus disdaingieux. a \$\text{156} Starbistic Inautor G. C. iii, in \text{Wolsey, etc. (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous dispughts and contautrall debates.

2. Full of indignation; indignant.

\$\tilde{c} 1430 \text{ Pigr. Lyf Manhode II. civ. (1869) 114 Myn herte so disdeynows thereof j haue, that litel lakketh it ne bresteth on tweyne. \$\text{1531 Etyot Gov. II. xii. (1883) 150 They..began to murmure, and to cast a disdaynous and greuons loke upon Gysippus.

† \text{Disdai nonsly, } adv. Obs. [f. prec. +-LY2.]

† **Disdai nonsly**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY2.] Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 FABYAN Chron. VII. 563 He was dysdeynously answeryd. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 113 The Magistrates...
did likewise vilipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commanuded.

Disday you of Ungrap. (Pop.)

Pope had there commanded.

Disdar, var. of DIZDAR (Pers.), warden of a fort.

† **Disdare**, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. DIs- 6 or 7a

+ DARE.] trans. To strip of daring, cow, quell.

1612 SYLVESTER IT. Mathieu's Henry the Great 450 Whose awfull frowne Dis-dared Vice.

+ Disdeceive, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To

† **Disdeceive**, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To deliver from deception; to undeceive.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 1. 8 His owne miserie doth dis-deceive him. Ibid. 1. 77 He that truely loves is deceiv'd with that which ought to dis-deceive him.

1647 FARINGDON Serm. ii. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to disdeceive yourselves.

1649 EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Use of Passions (1671) 295 Christian Religion. hath not been able to dis-deceive all Infidels.

† **Disdeify**, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. DIS-6 + DEIFY.] trans. To deprive of deity: cf. DISGOD.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. xvi. 27 The Papists portray him as an old Man; and by this means, dis-deifie him.

Disdein(e. -deigne. -dene. -denze. devn(e.

Disdein(e, -deigne, -dene, -denze, deyn(e, obs ff. DISDAIN.

Disdenominationalize: see Dis- 6.

**Disdeserve**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans. To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose;

= Demenit v. 3.

1668 LD. Oarray State Lett. (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never disdeserve.

† **Disdesi're**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans. do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be

without.

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11, xxxiv, They.. lived to dis-desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance.

† Disdetermine, v. nonce-wd. [DIs-6.] trans. To undo that which is determined, to annul. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xl. (1739) 176 Why that which is once by the Representative of the People determined. should be dis-determined by one or a few.

|| Disdiaclasis (disdəi æ klasis). Optics. [mod.

L., irreg. f. Gr. δίs twice (in comb. regularly δι-, DI-2) + διάκλασις: see DIACLASIS.] Double refraction (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Disdiaclast (disdəi aklæst). [ad. mod. L. disdiaclast-us adj. (see next.)] 'A term applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissne' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Soc. Lex.).

1867 J. Masshall Outlines Physiol. 1. 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named disclards. 1876 Quan Elem. Anat. (ed. 8) II. 114 The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Bricke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him disdicalasts. 1877 ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves 102 At these points the disdicalests are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

Disdiacla stic, a. rare. [f. mod. L. disdiaclast-us doubly refracting (irreg. f. Gr. δίs twice + \*διακλαστός, vbl. adj. of διακλάεν to break in two) + -Ic.] Doubly refracting: applied to crystals; also, of the nature of disdiaclasts.

[1665 E. BARTHOLING (title) Experimenta Crystali Islandici disdiaclasti]. 1670 Phil. Trans. V. 2044 From this peculiar and notable propriety of the double Refraction in this Islandstone, we have not scrupled to call it Dis-diaclastick.

\* Disdiapa\*son. Mus. Obs. [a. L. disdiapāšon, a. Gr. δίs διὰ πασῶν 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music: see DIAPA-son.] The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth; (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes in-

cluded within the same.

1609 DOULAND Ornith. Microl. 21 Disdiapason, is an Internal by a Fifteenth, occasioned.. by a quadruple pro-

portion. 1651 J. F[REAKE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos. 259 Sol obtains the melody of the octave voice viz. Diapason; in like manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason. 1760 Phil. Trans. LI. 702 The lyre... took in the compass of a disdiapason, or double octave. 1774 Buranv Hist. Mus. (1789) I. i. 3 It was the opinion of the ancients that this disdiapason or double octave was the greatest interval which could be received in melody.

† Disdi'et. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 9 + Diet sb.] Improper or Irregular diet or regimen of food. 1576 Newron Lennie's Complex. (1633) 81 Old age is .. not well able to beare out even the least disdyet that may bee. 1619 Denison Heav. Bang. (1631) 268 If the patient afterwards distemper himselfe by disdyed.

† Disdi'gnify, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To deprive of dignity; to dishonour. 1625 Ackson Creed v. xxix. 286 They no way honour but . disdignifie him in such solemnities.

† Disdo'mage, Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. desdommage (in Godef.) a sum paid to indemnify, f. des-, Dis- 4 + dommage Damage.] Indemnification.

Dis- 4 + dommage Damage.] Indemnification.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 227 By reason of dysdomage, as yf.. the lenner were in domage

† **Disdou'bt**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 5.] trans. To have adverse doubts about; to distrust, mistrust, MISDOUBT.

asis Be. Hall Soliloquies 55 The stamp is too well mown to be disdoubted.

Disdub: see DIS-6.

+ Dise, dyse, decapitated form of adise, addis, ADZE, the initial a being mistaken for the inde-

Inite article.

a 1400 Gloss. in Rel. Ant. 1. 8/1 Ascia, a dyse. c 1460

J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 112 llaue a gymlet, & a dise.

Dise, obs. form of Dice; see Die sb. 1

Disease (dizēz), sb. Forms: 4 deses, delsese, disseeaso, dishese, 4-5 disese, -sese, desese, dysces, 5 disess, -ceso, -eos(e, -seese, -easse, desese, -ease, -esese, -ease, -ease,

in Godef.), f. des-, DIS- 4 + aise EASE sb.]

†1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet, disturbance;

trouble. Obs.

In later use, generally with distinct reference to the etym. elements of the word: cf. Disease v. 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 166 Go and mak his pes, or be do be more stoure, And bou to bi deses may had be frute and floure. 1388 Wyclif Johix xv. 33 In the world se schulen haue disese. c 1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xvvii, His disciples were in the see in grete disese. c 1450 Merlin 54 Thei shull haue grete diseses for lakke of water. a 1547 Surrey in Tottell's Misc. (Art) 22 Till thou know my hole disesyes my hart can haue no rest. 1615 Clarman Odyss. 1v. 1088 Doth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much disease? 1623 Lisle Alfricon O. 3 N. Test. Ded. xxiii, Some grudge of old disease, Which will enforce us fortifie our townes.

† b. A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance, Obs.

† b. A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance. Obs.

21386 Chaucra Nun's Pr. Prol. 5 It is a greet disese, Where as men ban been in greet welthe and ese, To heeren of hire sodeyn fal. 1443 Paston Lett. No. 36 I. 49 Sende me a letter as hastely as 3e may, yf wrytyn be nou dysesse to yow. a 1667 Jar. Taylor Serm. xxv. § 5 Wks. 1847-54 Vl. 641 The disemployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load to his country. 1712 Prioratz Direct. Ch. wardons (ed. 4) 59 [11] is only for their own ease, and that must not be made a disease to the rest of the Parish.

rest of the Parish.

(†)C. Molestation. To do disease to, to molest.

\*\*ryoo Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Nedders and oper venymous bester of pat cuntree duse na disease to na straungers
ne pilgrimes. \*\*r1440 Gesta Rom.\*\*n. xxvi. (1838) 353 The
Emperour comaundede, that no man shulde dispoile the
ymages...ne to hem do no disease. \*\*x493 Festivall (W. de
W. 1515) 71 To praye for his enemys and them that...dyde
him dysease.

him dysease.

2. A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged; a morbid physical condition; 'a departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Also applied to a disordered condition in plants.

Also applied to a disordered condition in plants. (A gradual restriction of sense 1, in early use only contextual: cf. the similar use of 'trouble' in dialects.)

8. gen. The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health; illness, sickness.

1303 Gower Conf. Ill. 35 He was full of such disese, That he may nought the deth escape. a 1400-50 Alexander 2549 He was fallen in a feuire... Pai... said ilkane to othire: lee his disese to ser Darie and his dukis knawen, He sall vs...surely eucounbre. 1555 Eden Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 32 Least thy disease become vncurable. 1727-46 Thomson Stummer 1035 The dire power of pestilent disease. 1788 Giabon Deca, 4. F. 1. (1846) V. 10 The legions of Augustus melted away in disease and lassitude. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1870) 21 Disease often fortifies the system against the action of remedies. 1879 E. Garrett House by Works II. 42 Suppressing disease instead of curing it.

b. An individual case or instance of such a condition; an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

dition; an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 38 Cured many diseases or sycknesses. 1552 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 11. 67 [The buriat ground being within the city] be the occasion of Vol. III.

much sickness and diseases. 1602 Shars. Ham. iv. iii. 9 Diseases, desperate growne, By desperate appliance are releeued. 1671 Milton Samson 618 My griefs.. pain me As a lingering disease. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. viii. (ed. 2) 83 The diseases of plants we may possibly do something to prevent, but we can do little to remove. 1847 Emerson Refr. Men. Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 To entertain you with the records of his disease.

c. Any one of the various kinds of such couditions; a species of disorder or ailment, exhibiting

C. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions; a species of disorder or ailment, exhibiting special symptoms or affecting a special organ.

Often with defining words, indicating its nature, or derived from the name of a person who has suffered from it, or of the physician who first diagnosed it: e.g., Addison's disease, a structural disease of the suprarenal capsules, resulting in ancemia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a brownish-olive discoloration of the skin (see Baonzero by; first described by Thomas Addison (1979-1860). Baddisease, font disease, names for syphilis (5yd. Soc. Lex.). Blue disease, Bright's disease, Fish-skin disease, Footand-mouth disease, Farken disease, Potato disease, etc.; see these words.

1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 18 Oure quinte essence auri et perelarum heelith pese disesis. 1555 Eden Decades 230 The disease of saynt 10h whiche wee caule the frenche poxe. 1651 Horbes Leviath. It. xix. 173 A Disease, which resembleth the Pleurisie. 1725 N. St. Ande in Lond, Gaz. No. 6349/t The ... Woman had the Foul Disease, 1727-51 Chamess Cycl., Diseases of plants. Mildew, a kind of epidemical disease. 1790 Med. 7rnl. It. 183 The disease of human teeth and bones. 1836 Penny Cycl. VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease. . called clubhing. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catching disease,

3. fig. A deranged, deprived, or morbid conditions of which a significant of the officer of a com-

3. fg. A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a com-

tion (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc.); an evil affection or tendency.

1509 HAWES Past, Pleas, xvi. xlviii, A, a! said Counseyle, doubte ye never a dele, But your disease I shal by wysdome hele.

1507 Shaks. a Hen. IV, 1. ii. 138 It is the disease of not Listning, the malady of not Marking, that I am troubled withall.

1607 Rowlands Famous Hist. 57 Ambitious pride hath been my youths disease. a 1601 FULLER Worthies, Warvicksh., Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age.

1785 Fannkin Lett. Wks. 1840 VI. 326 The common causes of the smoking of chimneys. the principles on which both the disease and the remedy depend.

1844 EMERSON

Lett., New Eng. Ref. Wks. (Boha) I. 266 The disease with which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. Count as disease grays.

4. Comb., as disease-germ, -maker; disease-caus-

4. Comb., as disease-germ, -maker; disease-causing, -resisting, -spreading, etc., adjs.

1865 Tytor Early Hist. Man. vi. 128 In the New Hebrides, there was a colony of disease-makers.

1883 Chamb. In regard to the nature of disease-germs.

1886 Atherwum 7 Aug. 178/1 The coffee tree is the patient, the fungus... is the disease-causing agent.

1890 Daily News 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-resisting potatoes.

Disease (dizerz), v. Forms: 4-5 disease, 4-6 disease a disease (a respective potatoes).

disese, 5 disees(e, -esse, -sease, -sase, dysese, esse, -seso, -sesse, desese, dessayse, deshese, Sc. discese, 5-6 dys-, desease, 6 desesse, 7 discesse, 5- disease. [a. AF. \*diseaser, -eeser, -aeser, for OF. desaaisier to deprive of ease, f. desaise sb., nfter aaisier, aiser to Ease.]
+1. trans. To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to

put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble,

put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble, annoy, incommode, molest. Obs.

1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. 41 Ouber for to put be fra thi mete or thi slepe..or for to disesse any ober mane vnskilfully. 1393 Gower Conf. Il. 8 ln parte he was right inly glad And eke in parte he was disessed. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 754 It ruethe me, yf I have you disessed. 1356 Tindale Mark v. 35 Thy doughter is deed; wby deseasest thou the master eny further? 1554 Knox Godly Let. A viij, He wold not disease hymself to heare a sermon. 1638 Chilling Redig. Prot. I. iv. § 19. 200 That I should disease myself or my Reader with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. 1697 Concreve Mourn. Bride III, iv., What racking cares disease a monarch's bed.

+ b. To disturb (from quiet, rest. or sleep). Obs.

+ b. To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). † b. To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). Obs. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus in. 449 (1468) And sufferyst hire [be dawyng] to sone vp.. ryse flor to disese loueris in his wyse. 1482 Monk of Eveskam (Arb.) 34 Sum what troubulde and disesyd by the noyse of the couent when they went oute of the chirche. 1568 Jacob & Esan w. i. in Hazl. Doddey II. 191 We disease our tent and neighbours all With rising over early. c 1611 Chapman Iliad x. 45 Brother, hie thee to thy ships, and Idomen disease, With warlike Ajax. 1633 T. Balley Fisher xxii. 202 He was loath to disease him of his rest.

2. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect

2. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect with disease. Usually in pa. pple. DISEASED, q.v. 1467 [see DISEASED, 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) IX. vi. 354 He hurte his fote and dyseased all his bodye. 1577 GOOGE Heresback's Ilusb. IV. (1586) 191 Little children diseased with the dry cough. 1888 J. ELLIS New Christianity iv. 116 No other poison...so perverts, diseases, pollutes and degrades a man. as does alcohol. fig. a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. Pref., We free our Language.. from the opinion of Rudeness, and Barbarism, wherewith it is mistaken to be diseas'd. c 1680 Hickerainglik. Hist. Whiggism Wks. 1716 1. 143 Evil Ministers Disease the Common-wealth. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) II. 375 Those shastly notions...which...diseased the imaginations...of men. Hence + Disea'sing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. (in sense 1). Obs.

15.5 Forrest Grysilde Sec. (1875) 101 She was remoued, to more diseasinge, To a towne Commoniton. 1615 T. Adams Elacke Devill 30 A diseasing displeasing change to be banished into a mountaioous desert. 1628 Wither Brit. Rememb. 111, 147 In those diseasings, I more joy received.

Disease, obs. form of Decease.

**Diseased** (dizirzd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]
Affected with disesse; in a disordered bodily condition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids:

dition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids: In an unhealthy or disordered state, infected.

1467 Mann. & Honsch. Exp. 173, I hame deshesed in schweche weyse that I may nate ryde norre wel goo. 1540 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 4 Diseasid personnes... infected with the pestilence. 1611 Bute John vi. 2 His miracles which hee did on them that were diseased. 1801 Med. 7pnl. V. 113 The diseased heels of horses. 1842 Tennyson Voyagu x, His eyes were dim: But ours he swore were all diseased. 1846 G. E. Day tt. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 63 The most striking changes in the diseased milk are the diminution of the solid constituents...and the extraordinary increase of the salts.

absol. 1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 8. § 1 Surgions. mindinge... nothing the profit or ease of the diseased milk are the diseased. 1659 Mitron P. L. xt. 480 A Lazar-house it seemd, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseas'd.

b. Characterized by disease; † subject to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of

b. Characterized by disease; † subject to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of disease; morbid, unhealthy.

1574 HYLL Conject. Weather 1, Then shall follow a diseased yeare. 1651 tr. Bacon's Life 3, Death 9. The Sheep is a diseased Creature; And rarely lives to bis full age.

1707 FLOVER Physic. Pulse. Watch ii. 188 Disease'd Pulses either exceed, or are deficient in respect of the natural Pulse in Number.. Strength, Celerity.

1797 M. Baillie Morb. Anat. (1807) p. vii, When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances.

c. fig. In a disordered or depraved condition (of mind, of affairs, etc.); pertaining to such a condition, morbid.

tion, morbid.

1608 T. James Apol. Wyclif 69 The faultes of the diseased Cleargie. 1611 Shars. Wint. T. 1. ii. 297 Good my Lord, be curd of this diseased Opinion. 1835 Lytton Riemi 1. vi, The times are.. diseased. a 1859 Macaular Hist. Eng. (1861) V. 104 The divines whose business was to sooth his not less diseased mind.

Hence Disea sedly adv., Disea sedness.

Hence **Disea seelly** adv., **Disea seedness**.

1614 T. Adams Derli's Banquet 153 All men [catch] their diseasedness by falling from their Christ. 1671 BANTER in Life J. Alleine (1838) I. 8 He laid not out his real diseasedly. 1684 T. BURNET Th. Earth II. 1844 That state of indigency, and misery, and diseasedness, which we languish under at present. 1829 SOUTHEV in Q. Rev. XLI. 294 A nervous system already diseasedly susceptible. **Disea'seful**, a. [f. DISEASE 5b. +-FUL.]

† 1. Fraught with discomfort, trouble, or annoyance troublesome Obs.

1388 WYCLIF Gen. xxxix. 10 The womman was disessful to the 30ng waxynge man. — Judg. xiv. 17 Sche was disessful to hym. a 16x6 Bacon Charge at Sess. of Verge (T.) It is both disgraceful to the king, and diseaseful to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid,

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. Now rare.

1506 Seensea State Irel. (Globe) 646/2 His languishing sowie being disquieted by his diseaseful bodye. 1624 Donne Devot. (ed. 2) 261 This great hospital, this sick, this diseaseful world. 1830 Tennyson Happy ix, This coarse diseaseful creature [a leper].

15. Causing or tending to disease, unwholesome.
1605 Timme Chersit. 1. xviii. 97 By the taking away of the diseaseful langurities. 1762 J. Warton Forms, Enthusiast 82 Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess.

llence † Disea sefulness, discomfort, uneasiness. 150 Stoney Arcadia II. (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulnesse.

Disea seless, a. rare. [f. Disease sb. + -LESS.] Free from disease. 1653 W. Jenkyn Fun. Serm. (1654) 44 A strong, hayl, vigorous, diseaselesse old age. † Disea sely, a. Obs. [f. Disease sb. + -LY].]

Affected with disease or sickness. 1640 Cate of Cate llence + Disea sefulness, discomfort, uneasiness.

namely in sorowe.

Disea'sement. [f. DISEASE v. +-MENT.]

†1. The action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease; uneasiness, discomfort. Obs.

a 1617 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 24 Men will content themselves with sorry lodgings and pass by little diseasements.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. xvi. 172 With his back resting on that bar, to his unspeakable diseasement. 1668 — Div. Dial. v. xiv. (1713) 450 The State of Vice and Sin is a state of Diseasement and Unnaturalness.

2. The condition of being affected with disease:

2. The condition of being affected with disease; ailment, nonce-use.

ailment. nonce-use.

1826 Lamb Lett. (1888) II. 149 You'll be lost in a maze of remedies for a labyrinth of diseasements.

† Disea:sify, v. Obs. rare. [f. next + -FY.] To cause disease. Hence Disea:sifying ffl. a.

1661 J. Chandler Van Helmon's Orial. 181 In an Erisipelas. the vitall Spirit being incensed, and as it were provoked to anger by the diseasifying cause, waxeth exceeding hot. 10id. 238.

† Disea'sy, a. Obs. [prob. a. AF. disaisé, eesé = OF. desaisié, pa. pple, of desaisier to Disease: but possibly an English formation from disease, after easy.]

1. Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble;

1. Marked by or causing associated annoying, troublesome 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 111 Canute wente unto Denmark, ledynge Eoglisshe men wib bym azenst be Wandales, bat war disesy [infestos] unto hym. c1440 Gesta Rom. viii. 22 (Harl. MS.), Strait and disesy is be wey bat ledith to life. 1483 Cath. Angl. 97/1 Desesy, nocuns. 56\*

2. Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid.

c 1450 LONELICH Grail liv. 19 Al deseysy & ful syk he wente. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. I. III. 238 (L.) Like diseasy, sharp choler. 1674 R. Godprey Inj. & Ab. Physic 93 Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Diseasy Fax, will again expell it.

Hence † Disea siness Obs., morbid quality or elements.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 126 Upon sight of a full Close-stool and imagining all diseasiness in it.

† Di<sub>1</sub>se et, v. Obs. [irreg. f. Di-1+L. sect- ppl. stem of secare to cut: cf. dissect.] trans. To cut

asunder, to separate by cutting.

1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be disected into 2.2.2. Ibid. 41 Expressed.. by two termes.. disected as it were the one from the other.

termes. disected as it were the one from the other. **Disedge** (dise'dz), v. [f. DIS- 7 a + EDGE sb.]

trans. To take the edge off; to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull. Hence Dise'dged ppl. a.

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 111. iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedg'd by her, That now thou tyrest on. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1859 TENNYSON (dylls, Enid 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain. **Disedification** (diseidible litter). In of action

TENNYSON Tayles, Emit 1036 Served a little to diseage The sharpness of that pain.

Disedification (dise:difikē!fən). [n. of action from DISEDIFY: cf. edify, edification.] The action of disedifying; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. xvii. 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers.. to the great disedification of the People. 1836 CDL. WISEMAN Lect. Cath. Ch. (1847) II. 74 The scandal and disedification committed before the Church. 1872 Contemp. Rev. XX. 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification.

Disedify (dise difoi), v. [f. DIS- 6 + EDIFY.] trans. To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

trans. To do the reverse of editying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 58 Let euery thynge that is done or spoken cuer edyfye the, & no thynge to disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself.

1844 C. E. A. Vng. Communicants (1848) 21 The party of visitors... were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school.

Hence Dise edifying \$\frac{\psi}{\phi \beta} a\_a\$, that disedifies, or

Hence Dise difying ppl. a., that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion.

weakens faith or devotion.

1844 Lingaro Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. iii. 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment.

1874 Pusev Lent. Serm.

285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disennobling, paralysing, 1894 J. T. Fowler Adamman Pref. 11 Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages.

Diseducate (diserdiakett), v. [f. Dis- 6 + EDUCATE.] trans. To undo or pervert the educa-

tion of.

1886 Lowell Gray Lit. Ess. (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated. as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge. 1887 O. Rev. Oct. 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think.

Disees(e, diseis, obs. ff. Decease, Disease, + Diseffect, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 + Effect v. or sh.] trans. To divest of an

officer.

1613 TOURNEUR Death Pr. Henrie 28 Nothing had the might To diseffect his actions of delight; No, nor his sufferings.

Diselder, v.: see Dis- 7 b.

Diselectrify (dis/le-ktrifəi), v. [f. Dis-6 + ELECTRIFY.] trans. To undo the electrified con-

dition of; to render non-electric.

1876 Sir W. Thomson *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 437 Moist cotton thread will gradually diselectrify it. 1887 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3473. 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool. and alpaca. Hence **Disele:ctrification**, the action or process

of diselectrifying.

1895 Athenzum 30 Mar. 412/1 Royal Society.. The following papers were read.. 'The Diselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A. Galt.

† Dis-element, v. Obs. [f. DIs- 7 c + Element] trans. To put (anything) out of its element.

ment; to remove from its proper sphere of activity.

161 a W. Parkes Curtaine-Dr. (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more then the fish dis-elemented on the shore. 1954 WHILDOK Zootomia 449 How doth this fifth Element [i.e. detraction] dis-element all the other foure? 1727 Philip Quaril [1754] 1844 Vast Number of which had, by the Wind, been dis-elemented.

Diselenide (dəi se lenəid), etc., Chem.: see

DISTEMENTAL (Uspec Finald), etc., Chem.: see DI-2 2 and SELENIDE, etc.

1877 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 822 The diselenide or stannic selenide, Sn Ses. 1881 Hid. VIII. 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenite. 1884 Humpide tr. Kolle's Fuorg. Chem. 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se 2Cl 2, is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles.

Dispun. 1802 Dispun Disem -: see DISEN -.

Disem-: see DISEN-.

Disemba'lm, v. rare-1. [DIS-6.] trans.
To undo the embalming of.
1858 O. W. Holmes Aul. Breakf.-1. (1883) 53 The disembalming and unbandaging of. literary mummies.

Disemba'rgo, v. [f. DIS-7c + EMBARGO.]
trans. To release from embargo.
1877 Times 15 Mar. 5/6 General Urquiza.. successfully besieged.. Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

Disembark (disėmbāuk), v. Also 6-7 -em-, -imbarque. [a. F. désembarque-r (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. It. disimbarcare, or Sp. desembarcar; f. des-, Dis- 4+the Common Rom. vb. imbarcare, embarcar, F. embarquer to Embark. Cf. Debark.] 1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.

1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
1. trans. Trans.

would be produced by a disembarkation.

† **Disembarkment**. Obs. [a. F. désembarquement (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. désembarquer to DISEMBARK: see -MENT.] = prec.

1508 BARRET Theor. Warres v. i. 122 The disembarkment should have beene betwixt the city and .. Castle. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the 1sle of Ree in. July 1627. **Disembarrass** (disembarx), v. [f. DIS-6 + EMBARRASS v.: prob. after F. désembarrass.

+ EMBARRASS v.: prob. after F. désembarrasse-r 'to vnpester, disintangle, rid from intricatenesse, or troubles '(Cotgr.). Cf. also Debarrass.] trans. To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy; to rid; to relieve; cf. Embar-

IASS.

1736 Berrelev Let. to Prior 6 Feb., I hope .. that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here.

1737 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Corn, They steep the Corn .. for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed.

1751 SNOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) II. lxiii. 207 Assistance. in disembarassing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear.

1820 Scott Abbol i, When he had disembarassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled.

1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith ii. 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing from another).

1742 Warburron Comm. Pope's Ess. Man II. 197 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious ... yet they may be disembarrassed.

1864 J. G. Nichols in Hervald & Genvalogist II. 438 One of the earliest results ... is to disembarrass the biography of Serlo.. from that of another monk of the same name.

Hence Disembarrassed ppl. a., unhampered.

Hence Disembarrassed ppl. a., unhampered.

1741 Betternon [Oldys] Eng. Stage vi. 109 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and dismbarrass d Pronunciation.

Disembarrassment. [f. DISEMBARRASS v. + -MENT, after embarrass, -ment.] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment.

1818 in Todd. 1821 Coleride Lell. Convers. etc. 1. xv. 163 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment. 1862 Merivale Ron. Emp. (1871) V. xli. 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

Disembattle (disembæ't'l), v. rare. [f. DIS-6+EMBATTLE v.1] trans. To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled. Hence Disem-

ments, make no longer embattied. Thence Disembartitled ppl. a. 1875 H. James Transallantic Sketches 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts...without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

† Disembay (disembē<sup>1</sup>), v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + Embay v.] trans. To bring out of a bay. 1651 Sherefurne Poems, Forsaken Lydia (T.), The fair inamorata who from far Had spy'd the ship... now quite disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

Disembed (disémberd), v. [f. Dis-6 + Embed.] trans. To liberate (something embedded).

1885 Leeds Mercury to Dec. 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening obeing able to disembed it. 1893 Daily News 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembedded.

**Disembellish** (disembellif), v. [f. DIS-6 + EMBELLISH; app. after F. désembelliss- extended stem of désembellir (Cotgr.).] trans. To deprive of embellishment or adornment.

oi embellishment or adornment.

1611 Coter, Desembelliv, to disimbellish, disfigure.

1624 Quaries Sion's Soun. i, 5 What if Afflictions doe disembellish My naturall glorie?

1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. I. x.

(1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disembellished and prosaic.

1875 Browning Aristoph. Apol. 131 Embellish fact? This bard may disembellish yet improve!

Disembitteen approve!

Disembitter, v. rare-1, [Dis-6.] trans.
To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness.
1622 (See Dissweeten). 1716 Addison Freeholder (J.) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men.
Disemble, obs. form of Dissemble.

**Disemboca tion.** rare-1. [f. Sp. desembocar to Disembogue: see -ATION.] The action of dis-

cmboguing.

1846 FORD Gatherings fr. Spain iii. 24 The .. water .. is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembocation.

Disembodied (disembordid), ppl. a. [f. Dis-

Disembodied (disembodid), ppl. a. [f. Disembody + 1D1.]

1. Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1742 Young Nt. Th. III. 452 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields.

1835 Thirlwall Greece I. vi. 197 Orion. chasing the disembodied bearist does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields.

1835 Thirlwall Greece I. vi. 197 Orion. chasing the disembodied bearts which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphode meadow.

1872 Longe Michael Angelo II. ii. 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers Of disembodied spirits.

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

1832 PEBOOY Eng. Yournalism xxiii. 180 He owned the ... uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

Disembodiment (disembody diment). [f. next + MENT.] The action of disembodying: a. Separation (of a spirit) from the body. b. Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

(of a body of soldiers).

1860 tr. Tieck's Old Man of Mountain (L.), A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed. 1871 Daily News 7 Sept., The militin as a whole have much to learn .. but. they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment. 1884 Ch. Times 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood.

Disembody (disembordi), v. [f. Dis- 6 + Емвору.]

1. trans. To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

1714 ADDISON Speet. No. 571 ? 9 Our souls, when they are disembodied .. will .. be always sensible of the divine presence. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets x. 339 Disembodying the sentiments which were incarnated in simple images. 1877 Sparrow Serm. xiv. 186 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things .. that it was not thought fit to disembody it.

body it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each

in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1762 Act 2 Geo. III, c. 20 (T.) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties. 1769 Lloyd's Evening Post 27-30 Oct. 413/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St. Alban's.

Disembogue (disembo"2), v. Forms: 6 desemboque, 6-7 disem-, -imboque, 7 disem-, disim-, -boke, -boake, -boge, dissemboque, 7-8 disimbogue, dissembogue, 6- disemboque, 110 6 disembogue, ad Sp. desembogue, to come out 7-8 disimbogue, dissembogue, 0-disembogue. In 6 disembogue, ad. Sp. desemboc-ar 'to come out of the mouth of a river or hauen' (Minshen 1599): f. des., Dis-4 + embocar 'to runne as the sea into a crecke or narrow riuer' (ibid.); f. en in + boca mouth: cf. F. emboucher, and see Embogue.] +1. intr. To come out of the mouth of a river,

† 1. intr. To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea. Obs.

1595 Maynarde Drake's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 20 Sir Thomas Baskervile. . talked with such as hee hearde intended to quite companie before they were disembogued. 1596 Raleigh Discor. Grinar 18 He was inforced to desembogue at the mouth of the said Amazones. 1613 Voy. Guiana in Hayl. Misc. (Malh.) 111. 203 We disembogued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. viii. (1821) 218 Neither could they disimboge from thence without an Easterly winde.

† b. trans. with the strait, etc. as object. Obs. 1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea (1847) 117 Another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straite. Ibid. 128 We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the straite; but.. before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed.

2. intr. Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow

mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow

into.

1508 HAKLUYT Voy. 1. 104 The riner of Volga.. issueth from the North part of Bulgaria..and.. disimboqueth into a certain lake. 1661 EVELYN Funnifigium Misc. Writ. (1805) It. 233 As far as any fresh waters are found disemboguing into the Thames. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) 1. xiv. 75 The Danube disembogues into the Euxine by seven mouths. 1891 Browning Herek Riel Vi. "Twixt the offing here and Grève where the river disembogues.

3. fig. and transf. To come forth as from a river's mouth to emerge: to discharge itself as a river.

mouth, to emerge; to discharge itself as a river.

1619 FLETCHER M. Thomas 111. i, Those damn'd souls
must disembogue again. 1670 Moral State Eng. 134 With
that one of the Company disembogueth. 1823 De QUINCEY
Lett. Educ. iii. (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still

disemboguing into the ocean of literature. 1868 G. Duff Fol. Surv. 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disembogued.

4. trans. Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge or

pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; refl. to dis-

pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; refl. to discharge or empty itself.

1610 HOLLANO Canulen's Bril. 11. 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick... and so disembogeth it selfe into the Sea.
1686 Ptor Staffordsh. 64 The immense quantities of water that are disembogued into the Sea by all the Rivers. 1715-20 Pore Iliad XVII. 311 Where some swoln river dissembogues his waves. 1820 Souther Inscriptions xlv, Where wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream. 1840 De Quincey Essenes Wks. X. 272 A great river... disemboguing itself into main ocean.

15. fig. and transf. To discharge your forth to

wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream. 1840 De Councer Essenes Wiss. X. 272 A great river.. disemboguing itself into main ocean.

b. fig. and transf. To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arh.) 13 She was.. of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father.. for on that side there was disimbogued into her veines.. the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1687 Dayden Hind & P. II. 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disembogue on some far Indian coast. 1765 Falcomer Demagogue 401 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. v. ii, Paris disembogues itself.. to witness, with grim looks, the Séance Royale.

abiol. 1742 Young Nt. Th. III. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue.

† c. To dislodge by force, to drive out. Obs.
1635 Fletchea & Shirley Nt. Walker v., If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' contrey.. shall disembogue me. 1633 Massingea Maid of Hon. II. ii, Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard Shall disembogue thy soul. Syl. O terrible! disembogue!

Ilence Disembo'gued fpl. a., furnished with ready outlet.

ready outlet.

1669 Address hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng. 91 Wit .. needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued.

The and disembogued.

† Disembogue, sb. Obs. [f. the vb.] The place where a river disembogues; the mouth.

1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Scamen 18 [Tearmes for the Seal Disimboage, a gulph, the froth of the sea. 1689 G. HARVEY Curing Dis. ty Expect. xii. 79 Hammersmithwater... being too near the disimbogue of the Thames.

Disemboguement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

The action or place of disemboguing.

a 18a8 Mease cited in Webster. 1851 S. Judo Margaret II.

ii. (1871) 198 Neither rock nor night, invalation or ultimate disemboguement, disturbed my little joyous babble. 1862 Borrow Wild Wales III. 186 Aber... is the disemboguement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there... does a river flow into the sea, or a brook... into a river.

Disemboguing, vhl. sh. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISEMBOGUE; the place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1605 Camoen Rem. (1637) 312 At the disemboging, or inlet thereof. a 1642 Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts 1. (1704) 191/2 Their disimboguing in the Indies. 1698 Faocer Voy. Pref. Aiv, Reforming the Charts... of the disemboguings of the Isles of Antilles. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Empl. 1. 160 From its origin to its disemboguing into the Oby. 1856 Miss Mulcock 7. Hallfax 399 In its disemboguing of its contents.

Disemboguing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

Disemboguing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.]
That disembogues or discharges its waters.

1725 Pore Odyss. IV. 480 The deep roar of disemboguing
Nile.

1728 — Dunc. II. 250 To where Fleet-ditch with
disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs
to Thames.

+ Disembo gure. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + OURE.] The place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1633 HOLGROFT Procopius 11. 122 The Natives call this disembogure, Tanais, which reaches from Maotis to the

Disembo'som, v. [f. Dis-6+Embosom.]

trans. To east out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf. DisBosom.)

1742 Young Nt. Th. IX. a350 He.. Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows 'The heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth! 1898 Browning Las Saisaza ar Throb of heart, beneath which. Treasure oft was disembosomed.

b. reft. and intr. To disclose what is in one's bosom subjurden overself.

b. refl. and intr. To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 Babler 1. 226 Miss Lambton.. thought it best to disembosom herself entirely, and thus went on. 1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 73/1 The irresistible desire to disembosom oneself had its way. 1884 Stevenson in Longin. Mag. IV. 80 What manner of man this was to whom we disembosomed.

Hence Disembo'soming vbl. sb.
1836 F. Manokey Rel. Father Prout (1859) 75 In the disembosomings of feeling and the pereonial flow of soul.

Disembow'el, v. [f. Dis-6 + Embowel v. (in sense 3); but in sense 1 app. only an intensive of DISBOWEL.]

DISBOWEL.]

1. trans. To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the

to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude.

1613-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 124 The Kings Physition disimbowelled his body. 1772-84 COOK Voy. VI. 11. II. I. (R.) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled by drawing the intestines and other viscera out. 1872 Baker Nile Tribut. x. 159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes. 1875 J. Curtis Hist. Eng. 148 While yet alive, he was. disembowelled and quartered.

b. transf. and fig.

1603 [see Disembowelling below]. 1742 Young Nt. Th. VI. 797 Earth's disembowel'd! measur'd are the Skies 1870 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. 1. 17 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2. To take out of the bowels. (Cf. EMBOWEL

v. 5.) 1703 J. Phillips Splendid Shilling 78 So her disembowell'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to

rant flies Hence Disembo welled ppl. a., Disembo wel-

Hence Disembo'welled fpl. a., Disembo'welling vbl. sb. and fpl. a.; also Disembo'wellment, the act of disembowelling.

1603 Florio Montaigne 1. xxv. (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disimbowelling words. 1747-46 Thomson Summer 778 Cataracts that sweep From disembowelled Earth the virgin gold. 1746 W. Horsley Food (1748) I. 77 No. 11

FI The Ripping up and Disembowelling of the dead Bodies.
1826 Scott Woodst, xxix, The disembowelling of the deer.
1837 Contemp. Rev. XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowelment.

poing disembowelment.

Disembower, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Embower.]

trans. To remove or set free from a bower.

trans. To remove or set free from a bower.

1856 BRYANT Poems, Ages xxxii, Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered.

† Disembra'ce, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + EMBRACE v.] trans. a. To refrain or withdraw from embracing. b. To undo embracing or the embraces of anything. Hence Disembra cing ppl. a.; also Disembra cement, the act of disembracing.

1628 MAYNE Lucian (1664) 187 They bedust one another, to hinder dis-imbracements. and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary. 1641 J. SHERMAN Grk. in Temple 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembrace goodness in any, nor trail in any. 1775. S. J. PRATT Liberal Opin. (1783) 1. 192 Torn away by the disembracing grasp of death.

away by the disembracing grasp of death.

† **Disembra'ngle**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+EM-BRANGLE.] trans. To free from embranglement or complication; to disentangle.

1736 BERKELEY Let. to Prior 19 July Wks. 1871 IV. 130
The difficulty of disembrangling our affairs with Partinton. tbid. 12 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs. **Disembroil**, v. [f. Dis-6+EMBROIL; cf. Sp. desembrallar (Minsheu); also 16th c. F. desbrouiller.] trans. To free from embroilment or confusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity.

fusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity,

to disentangle.

to disentangle.

1622 Maube et. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. 137 To disimbroyle our selnes of this troublesome businesse. 1681 Char. Illustr. Court-Favourite 16 The knowledg of things past . That Light which disembroils the intrigues of the Court. 1741 Warbuaron Div. Legat. II. 1.42 To disembroil a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. 1830 Mackintosh Eth. Philos. Wks. 1846 I. 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembroiled this ancient and established confusion. 1868 Browning King & Bk. vi. 22 Let him but decently disembroil himself, Scramble from out the scrape.

+**Disembrute**, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To deliver from an embruted or brutalized condition;

to debrutalize.

1967 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual. (1859) I. 71 (D.) Of a numerous cople he [Peter the Great] disembruted every one except imself.

Disemburden, -burthen, v. [See DISEN-, DISEM-, and BURDEN v.] = DISBURDEN. Hence Disemburdening vbl. sb.

Disembu'rdening vbl. sb.

1790-1810 Combe Devil upon Two Sticks (1817) VI. 282
Of all its affairs he has disemburthened himself. 1855
Browning Fra Lipbo Lippi, Never was such prompt disemburdening. 1884 Law Times 27 Sept. 361/t The local courts should be disemburdened of non-contentions business.

Disemic (doi;sī'mik), a. [f. L. disēmus disyllabic, a. Gr. δίσημος of doubtful quantity (f. δι-(DI-2) twice + σῆμα a sign) + 10.] In Gr. and L.

Prosody: Of the value of two morae or units of time (cf. Trisemic).

In recent Dicts.

† Disemua're. v. Ohs. rare.

time (cf. TRISEMIC). In recent Dicts.

+ Disempare, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desempare-r, f. des-, Dis-4 + emparer to possess, get possession of.] trans. To dispossess.

c 1500 Melusine xxix. 215 My brother.. thou wylt so dysempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, var. DISIMPASSIONED.

+ Disempositor v. Obs. Also disim-. [f.

+ **Disempe ster**, v. Obs. Also disim-. [f. Dis-6 + Empester v.] trans. To rid of that

DIS- 6 + EMPESTER v.] trans. To rid of that which pesters or plagues.

1613 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. 104 To unburthen his charge, and dis-impester his Court. 1654 TRAPP Comm. Neh.

1i. 4 That the Church might be disempestered of Arians.

† Disempire, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 7 c +
EMPIRE.] trans. To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 576 Otho, whom
this very Pope. had both. advanced, and. dis-empyred.

Disemploy (disemploir), v. rare. Also 7 -imploy. [f. DIS- 6 + EMPLOY v.] trans. To cease
to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employment.

ment.

ment.

1618 BOLTON Florus IV. II. 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. 1642 Jea. TAYLOR Episc. (R.), If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disimploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. 1886 O. Lode Inang. Addr. in L'hool Univ. Coll. Mag. 139 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience.

Hence Disemploy'ed fpl. a., not employed, out of employment, unemployed.

1631 Jea. Taylor Italy Living (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities. which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. 1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa I. xviii. 109 No one of them is so disemployed as. to be able to attend

to anything else. 1807 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. V. 187 The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor, 1893 Colombus (Ohio) Disp. 22 Mar., There is very little disemployed labor in the country.

Disemployment. rare. [f. prec. + -MENT.]
Absence or withdrawal of employment.

1651 JER. TAYLOR Holy Living i. § 1. (1727) 8 In this glut of leasure and disemployment.

1893 Columbus (Ohio) Disp. 7 Aug., This action is leading to some disemployment of labor at eastern works.

Disempower, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Empower.]

trans. To divest or deprive of power conferred.

1813 T. Busny Lucretius III. Comm. xii, 1f.. be can confuse the brain and disempower the understanding.

1858 Bussinell Nat. & Supernat. iii. (1864) 68 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone.

Disemprison, var. DISIMPRISON.

**Disemprison**, var. Disharkson. **Disen-, disem-.** Verbs in dis- are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in em-, en-; e.g. en-franchise, dis-franchise; generally, however, verbs in em- or en- have dis- prefixed, as in dis-embarrass, dis-engage, dis-entwine. In not a few cases, both forms occur; e.g. disbowel = dis-embowel, disfranchise = disenfranchise. Forms in disem- and disen- are found even where no verbs in em- or en- appear, as in disemburden, disenhallow, disenravel.

disenravel.

Disenable (disenēl'b'l), v. Also 6-7-inable.

[f. Dis-6+Enable.] trans. To render unable or incapable; to disable: the reverse of enable.

1604 T. Wright Passions vi. 346 By sinnes we are.. wounded in nature, disenabled to goodnes, and incited to ilnes. 1608 Hieron Defence ii. 103 Bellarmin, by rejecting their testimonies in parte, disinableth them in the whole. 1651 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bradford 188 The Palsic. 160 eight yeers together disinabled him from riding. 1690 Secr. Hist. Chas. Il & Jas. II, 110 A Bill to disinable him to inherit the Imperial Crown of the Realm. 1811 Lamb Edax on Appetite, I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice. 1873 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. II. 220 (This makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for being characters.

oeing characters.

absol. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 1. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprentiship extinguish native, nor disinable to acquisitive Gentry. 1658–9 Burton's Diary (1828) 111. 434 By the Act of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being that does disenable.

that does disenable.

Ilence **Disenabled** ppl. a., **Disenabling** vbl. sb.: also **Disenablement**, the action of disenable.

sb.; also **Disena blement**, the action of discriabling or fact of being disenabled.

1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xvi. 57 By his deserned death, and the disenablement of his sonnes.

1613 Jackson Creed I. 111. xi. [xxviii.] 8. 175 For disinabling of this Nation from effecting what he feared.

1613 Hitton Reform. I. (1851) 8 To set their hands to the disinabling and defeating. of Princesse Mary.

1663 Depos. Cast. Fork (Surtees) 113 She... was soc infirme and disenabled, that [etc.].

Disenact, v. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Enact.]

1 trans. To annul that which is enacted; to repeal

trans. To annul that which is enacted; to repeal. Hence **Disena etment**, the repeal of an enactment. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. n. xxiv. (1739) 1100 And did build and pull down, enact and disenact. 1859 SMILES Self-help a The chief reforms of the last fifty years have consisted mainly in abolitions and disenactments. **Disena mour**, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Enamour : ef. F. disenamour-er (16th c. in Hatz-Darm) and It. disinnamorare.] trans. To free from being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence † Disena moured fpl. a.

1598 Florio, Snamorari, to disinamour, to fall in dislike. Snamoratosi, disinamored, falne in dislike. 1620 SHELTON Quix. IV. xviii. 144 He makes Don Quixote disenamour'd of Dulcinea del Toboso.

† Disenca ge, v. Obs. In 7 disin. [DIs-6.] trans. To liberate as from a cage; to DISCAGE.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes IV. XXII. 274 The Don is disin-

caged.

† Disenca'mp, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Encamp.]
intr. To move one's eamp; to Decamp.
1652 Corains tr. Calprenede's Cassandra 1. 40 Seeing
the Army disencampt. 1658 J. Weba tr. Calprenede's Cteofatra viii. ii. 142 Then giving order for the march, she
disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchains.

Disenchain, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Enchain: cf. F. désenchainer (16th c. in Littré).] lrans. To cf. F. désenchaîner (16th c. in Littré).] trans. To set free from chains or restraint; to reverse the process of enchaining. Hence Disenchai ned ffl. a. a 1849 Por Eiros & Charmion Wks. (1888) 145 Why need I paint. Charmion, the now disenchained frenzy of mankind? 1856 Masson Ess., 7h. Poetry 19 I dealizations of what might be not copied from nature, but imagined and full fashioned by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

Disenchant (disentfort), v. Also 7-8 disin. [ad. F. désenchanter (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des., DIS-4+enchanter to Enchant; cf. It. disincantare, Sp. desencantar.] trans. To set free from

des-, DIS- 4 + enchanter to ENCHANT; cf. It. disincantare, Sp. desencantar.] trans. To set free from enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Alas! let your own brain disenchant you. 1659 Gentl. Calling Pref. 4 Reason and Religion will yield you countercharms, able to disinchant you. 1691 Dryden K. Arthur V. Wks. 1884 VIII. 187 A noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and disenchants the grove. 1759 Goldsm. Bee 13 Oct. Happiness No reading or study had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him. c1850 Arab. Nis. (Rtldg.) 612 Go and solicit the young enchantress, who has caused this metamorphosis, to disenchant her. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 2. 478 He had disenchanted his people of their blind faith in the Crown. 56\*-2

Disenchanted, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED ].]
Freed from enchantment or illusion.
1611 COTGR., Desenchanté, disinchannted. 1682 DRYDEN
Medall 180 Nor are thy disinchanted Burghers few. 1742
YOUNG NI. Th. 1. 346 The disinchanted earth Lost all her
lustre. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nick. xxx, A crest-fallen,
dispirited, disenchanted man.
Disenchanter. [f. as prec. + -ER ].] One

who removes enchantment.

7654 GAYTON Pleas, Notes III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 7831 [see Disenchantress]. 786a Mrs. OLIPHANT Mortimers I. 253 Harry. gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter.

Disencha'nting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>1</sup>.] Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON Quix. III. xxxv. 252 He may ... do all that is fitting for her Disenchanting. 1718 MOTTEUX Quix. (1892) II. xxxv. 268 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

Disenchamble white a ball of the same than 2018.

Disencha nting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-INO 2.] That disenchants. Hence Disenchantingly adv.

That disenchants. Hence Disenchantingly adv. 1755 Young Centaur vi. 221 At the touch of my disenchanting pen. 1866 Nona Bellars Wayside Ft, vi. 69 History comes with its disenchanting wand. 1886 R. Dowling Fatal Bonds I. xi. 219 He was disenchantingly opaque.

Disenchantment. [f. Disenchant v. + -Ment, after enchantment; cf. F. désenchantement (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted. 1620 Shelton Quix. IV. xxii. (R.), All concluded in the promise... of the disenchantment. 1675 (title), O Brazile, or the inchanted Island; being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-inchantment of an Island in the North of Ireland. 1794 Mathias Purs. Lit. (1798) 118 All the concluder... might assist at the disinchantment. 1876 Geo. Eldot Dan. Der. III. xxvi, This general disenchantment with the world...only intensified her sense of forlornness.

Disenchanters. [f. Disenchanter + -Ess.] A female disenchanter.

A female disenchanter.

A female disenchanter.

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. II. v., Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchantress...can nhide by Feeling alone.

Disencha Tm., v. rare. Also 7 -in. [f. DIS-6+ ENCHARM.] trans. To deliver from a charm. 1651 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year II. i. 9 The fear of n Sin had disincharmed him. 1884 Browning Ferishtah 143 A chill wind disencharms All the late enchantment!

† Disencloister, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. DIS-6+ ENCLOISTER v.] trans. To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion.

1662 Brinowes Thombs. IV. IXXXVII Let her still Enjoy.

1652 Benlowes Theoph, IV. Ixxvii, Let her still Enjoy her disencloystred fill In these high Extasies.

† **Disenclo'se**, v. Obs. rare. Also 7-inclose. [f. Dise 6 + Enclose v.] trans. To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the en-

closure of. Hence Disenclo'sed ppl. a. 1611 COTGR., Desclorre, to disparke, vnclose; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. 1669 WOODIEAD St. Teresa. 1. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and dis-enclosed.

†**Disencourage**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Encourage. Cf. Discourage.] trans. To deprive

of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

16a6 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) 1. 371 To disencourage
all opposers. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 26 P 6 Yet that must
not disencourage you. 1800 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Lett.
(1846) YI. 243 The world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will disencourage you no more. 1803 Ibid. 325.

Hence + Disencou raging, ppl. a.; also + Dis-

encourager Obs.

11. To Rdr. 14 As great.

12. Disencouragers as our Bibliopolists prove to learned Poverty.

23. 18. Disencouragers as our Bibliopolists prove to learned Poverty.

23. 18. Os. J. Fox Hist. James II (18.02) 27 The most completely disencouraging example that history affords.

† Disencouragement. Obs. Also 7 -in
[f. prec.; cf. encouragement.] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; disheartenment, discouragement.

of encouragement; ment.

1598 Barret Theor. Warres III. ii. 71 The effect whereof shall breede... disencouragement, and weakening to the enemy. 1632 J. HAYWARD LT. Biondis Eromena 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of disincouragement. 1668 Etheredog She would if she could li. i. Wks. (1723) 90 The later decay and disencouragement of Trade and Industry. 1715 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. 1. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disencouragement.

Disencrease: see Disinchease.

Tigencumber (disenkr mbs1), v. Also 7 in.

[ad. F. desencombrer, earlier desencombre (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): sec DIS-4 and ENCUMBER.] To relieve or free from encumbrances.

trans. To relieve or free from encumbrances.

1598 Barret Theor. Warres v. ii. 130 The space., behind the terraplene. shall., be made plaine and disencombered.

1667 Milton P. L. v. 700 Ere dim Night had disincumberd Heavin. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 147 \* 8 Most expeditionsly disencumbered from my villatick bashfulness.

1814 Woossw. Excursion 1x. 71 On that superior height Who sits, is disencumbered from the press Of near obstructions.

1828 Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Mor. I. iv. 307 The beautiful pillars were disencumbered of the monuments which...encrusted and disfigured them.

Disence imbered the form of the press of the monuments which...encrusted and disfigured them.

Disencu mbered, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Freed from encumbrance.

161 Cotge., Descombré, disincombred, vnpestered.

162 Cotge., Descombré, disincombred, vnpestered.

162 Davoen Abs. & Achit. 850 Free from Earth, thy disencumbred Soul Mounts up.

1705 Addison Italy 76 The Church of St., Justina...is the most handsom, luminous, disencumber d Building in the Inside that I have ever seen.

1708 Cowper Retirement 304 Four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disencumbered Atlas of the State.

1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5)

I. 449 That the more important.. words may possess the last place, quite disencumbered.

**Disency mberment.** rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. F. désencombrement (Littré).] Th action of disencumbering or fact of being disencumbered. In recent Dicts. cumbered.

† **Disencumbrance.** Obs. [f. as prec. + ANCE, after encumbrance.] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

dom from encnmbrance.

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 264 7 1 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance.

1776 Adam Smith W. N. v. ii. (1269) II. 455 The waste, and not the disencumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority.

1793 W. Roberts Looker-on (1794) II. No. 60. 406 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance.

Disend, obs. form of Descend.

† Disenda mage, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.]
trans. To relieve from loss or damage,
1655 Jennings Elise 69 Promising that he would disendamage him of all his pretended wrongs.
Disendow (disendam), v. [f. Dis-6 + Endow.]

Disendow (disendau'), v. [f. Dis-6 + Endow.] trans. To deprive or strip of endowments.

1861 F. Hall in Irnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 4 Descendants who were not entirely disendowed of power.

1862 Pall Mall G. 18 Feb., One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed.

1872 Labouchere in the stablished Church will at once be disestablished and disendowed.

Hence Disendowed ppl. a., Disendowing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disendower, one who disendows; Disendow ment, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

1864 Weister, Disendowment. 1865 Brewer in Times 1864 18. The House of Commons has pledged itself to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. 1869 Daily Tel. 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower. 1874 Eclectic Sept. 319 The secularized and disendowed priests of a once popular religion. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 99 The disendowment of the national church. 1888 Pall Mall G. 9 Apr. 2/2 Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas.

Disener, var. of Decener, Obs.

1489 Canton Faytes of A. II. xxx. 141 Eueryche shal haue undre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers.

† Disenfila de, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-6 + Enfilance] trans. (See quot.)

1706 Accomplished Officer v. 39 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed. Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. Ibid. 40 To Disenfilade signify's so to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line.

Disenfranchise, v. [f. DIs-6 + Enfranchise v. II.]

CHISE v. II.]

1. trans. To deprive of civil or electoral privi-

1. trans. To deprive of civil of electoral privileges; to DISFRANCHISE.

7664 BUTLER Hud. II. II. 708 And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their Charter dis-enfranchis'd.

7730 H. BROOKE Gustavis Vasa (Jod.), That nature .. Shall disenfranchise all her lordly race. 1832 Lyola H. Dickinson in Barrows Parl. Relig. 1. 507 There could. be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised.

franchised.

† 2. [f. DIS- 5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise. Obs. rare.

1626 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 153 A cruell Tyranny, from whence she may with a litle courage disinfranchize herselfe. 1654 LD. Orrews Parthenissa (1656) 360, I resolv'dmyself not a little disenfranchis'd from that obligation. Hence Disenfranchising ppt. a. and vbl. sb.; also † Disenfranchising mpt. a. and vbl. sb.; 1721 Balley, Disenfranchisisment Obs.

1721 Balley, Disenfranchisisment, a being disfranchised. 1865 Morn. Star 9 May, This... is not an enfranchising, but a disenfranchising measure.

Disengage (disenge<sup>71</sup>dz), v. Also 7-8 disingage. [f. DIS- 6 + ENGAGE v.; prob. after F. désengager (1462 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. trans. To free from engagement, pledge,

+1. trans. To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. Obs. exc. as pa. pple.

contract, or obligation. Obs. exc. as pa. pple.

1611 Cotgr., Desengager, to disingage, vngage, redeeme.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. \* \* ij a, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disingage my word.

1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 10 If the king prov'd unfaithful the people would be disingaged.

1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) 11. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disengage me of my rash, my foolish promise.

1837 [see DISENGAGED].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles, to detach liberate from

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1662 J. Dayles tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 34 Two great Ships.. between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves. 1678 Lond. Gazs.

No. 1317/4 Sieur Ollier was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again. 1771 OLIVIER Fencing Familiarized (1780) 60, 1 make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carte over the arm. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales I. 74, 1 had.. previously wound the rope..round my arm: the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

10. fig.

b. fig.
a 1618 Sylvester Job Triumphant 1, 390 Hee will. from the sword of war thee dis-ingage, 1634 Habington Castara (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disingage All humane thoughts.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disingage him from the service of the Arch-Duke. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 63 7 11 tis very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed. a 1871 Grotte Eth. Fragm. iv. (1876) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts.

C. To loosen a bond or that which binds.

1780 COWPER Doves 10 Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage. 1856 BRVANT Old Man's Funeral vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

No time shall disengage. 1896 BRVANT Old Man's Funeral vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

3. intr. (for refl.) To free oncself, get loose. 1646 J. Hall Poems I. 38 Wee'l disingage, our bloodlesse form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. ii. (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we may chuse our Company, and disengage without Cerentory or Exception. 1838 Regal. Instr. Cavalry ii. 80 The left Troop. must disengage. before it can move.

4. intr. Fencing. To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R. H. School Recreat. 71 When you are on your Gaard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without. 1771 OLIVIER Fencing Famil. (1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your hlade, 1 would always have you disengage, keeping the point strait to his body. 1809 ROLAND Fencing 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust. Hence Disengarging ging vbl. sb. and fpl. a. Disengaging gear, machinery: see Engaging ppl. a. 3. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 50 Caveating or Disengaging. Here you must. slip your Adversaries Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours. 1831 Boy's Com Bk. 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's hade to the other; that is, from carte to tierce, or vice versa. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Disengaging-gear, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their mator, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or hands which drive them.

Disengarge, sb. [f. prec. vb.] Fencing. The

**Disenga ge**, sb. [f. prec. vb.] Fencing. The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust.

act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust. So counter-disengage.

1711 OLIVIER Fencing Famil.(1780) 132 Begin trying your ndversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions, in order to embarrass him. Ibid. 87 The counter-disengage of carte over the arm. 1879 Encycl. Brit. 1X. 71 (Fencing) Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce; if outside, by tierce or counter in quarte. 1889 [see Counter-disengages, sh.]

Disengaged (disenge'dad), ph. a. [f. as prec. +-ED¹; but often used as f. DIS-10+ENGAGED.]

Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession; free from obligatory connexion; detached; not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty.

1621 Sir G. Calvert in Fortese. Papers 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keepe himself disengaged from medling in them. 1651 Honnes Govt. 4 Soc. iii. § 24. 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be disengaged. 1676 W. Hubbard Happiness of People 53 Such proceedings. ..doe but embolden disengaged standers by to complain of both. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 318 7 1 This Lady is of a free and disengaged Behaviour. 1771 OLIVER Fencing Famil. (1780) 38 Seize the time, and give him a disengaged thrust in carte over the arm. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. 1. 250 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. ii, Are you disengaged this evening?

Disengagedness. [f. prec. +-NESS.] The

engaged this evening?

Disenga gedness. [f. prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being disengaged; freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1685 tr. Gracian's Courtier's Orac. 195 To speak clearly.. shews not onely a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit. 1754 EDWARDS Freed. WILL. II. XIII. 133 The more Liberty. 1849 J. HAMILTON Let. in Life viii. (1870) 353. I have a singular sensation of disengagedness. 1887 E. GURNEY Tertium Quid 1. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

Disengagedness and common-sense.

**Disengagement** (diseng $\bar{e}^{i}$  dzměnt).

Disengagement (disengēl·dʒměnt). [f. DISENGAGE v. +-MENT, after engagement; cf. F. désengagement (15th c.)] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged from (anything). 1650 EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man become Guilly 378 They call poverty a dis-ingagement from uselesse things. 1659 H. Chandler Bigotry (1700) 6 Their Believing in Christ was no Disingagement from Judaism. 1716 Jer. Collier tr. Naziansen's Panegyrick Pref., A noble Disengagement from the World. 1887 R. Garkett in Lowell Study Wind. Introd. 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional and conventional influences... which characterises younger men.

b. The physical, esp. chemical, separation or

b. The physical, esp. chemical, separation or setting free (of anything).

1791 W. Nicholson tr. Chaptal's Elem. Chem. (1800) III.

113 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas.

1842 De Quincev in Blackw. Mag. Lil. 138 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city.

1881 Nature XXIII. 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed. with disengagement of heat.

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or case of manner or behaviour.

of manner or behaviour.

of manner or behaviour.

1701 STEELE Funcral III. I. (1702) 38 Ob, Madam! your Air!

1701 STEELE Funcral III. I. (1702) 38 Ob, Madam! your Air!

1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disingagement

1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 14 7 4 A man proposes his

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1768 Woman of Honor II. 182, I appeared with all the

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1769 III. 182, I appeared with all the

FERRIER Grk. Phitos. 1. x. 241 This mental disengagement

d. The dissolution of an engagement to be married.

married.

1796 Jane Austen Sense & Sens. xxix, She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement .. as an escape from.. evils. 1895 Westm. Gaz. 7 Feb. 8/1 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'.

6. Fencing. (See DISENGAGE v. 4.)

1771 OLIVIER Fencing Famil. (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 ROLAND Fencing 65 The side on which it was usual to parry the disengagement. 1889 W. H. Pollock, etc., Fencing (Badm. Libr.) ii. 48 Simple attacks are.. four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

Disengirdle, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To undo the engirdling of; to release from a cirille.

undo the engirdling of; to release from a girdle.

1871 SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sourise Prel. 99 And disengirdled and discrowned The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound.

leaves bound.

† Disengorge, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans.
To discharge (as a river); = Disgorge 2.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 239 At length he disengorgeth himselfe unto the Severn-sea.

engorgeth himselfe unto the Severn-sea.

Disengu'lf, -gu'lph, v. rare. [Dis- 6.]

trans. To east up what has been engulfed.

1839-44 Tuper Prov. Philos. (1852) 386 The unelström [shall] disengulph its spoil.

Disenhallow (disenhærlou), v. rare. [See Disen- and Hallow v.] trans. To deprive of hallowed character.

1847 Lytton Lucretia 69 The love is disenhallowed.
Disenherison, Disenherit, etc.: sec DISIN-.
Disenme'sh, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To free from meshes or enmeshment; to disentangle.

1868 Browning Ring & Bk. xii. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And disenmesh the fame o' the martyr.

Disenno ble, v. [f. Dis-6+Ennoble.] trans. To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble: the

reverse of to ennoble.

to the world. 1843 Faber Styrian Lake 335 The disennobling of our lives.

† Disenorm, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 8 + ENORM v. or a.] trans. To free from irregularity; to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 QUARLES Sheph. Orac. viii, To prevent Confused babling, and to disenorm Prepost rous service.

Disenra vel. v. rare. [See DISEN-, and RAVEL v.] trans. To unravel, disentangle.

1881 BLACKE Lay Serm. i. 64 A tissne which no mortal skill can disenravel.

To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

\*\*To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

\*\*South of the comm. 2 Cov. viii. 9 He that was heir of all things. disinriched and disrobed himself of all.

\*\*Disenrol.\*\* v. Obs. rare. In 7 disinronlo.

[f. Dis- 6 + Enrol.; ef. obs. F. desenrouller.]

\*\*Irans. To remove from a roll or list.

\*\*arSay Donne Let. to Cites. of Bedford in Pagents (1650)

a 1631 Donne Let. to C'test. of Bedford in Poems (1650)
164 He cannot (that's, he will not) dis-inrolle Your name.

Disensanity: see DISINSANITY.

Disensanity: see DISINSANITY.

Disenshrou'd, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1835 W. A. Butler in Blackw. Mag. XXXVII.357 When that misty vale Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. Mod. The disenshrouded statue.

Disensla've, v. Also 7 disin. [DIS-6.] trans. To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence Disensla'ved ppl. a.

1649 Petit. in J. Harrington Def. Rights Univ. Oxford (1690) i Your worthy intentions to disinslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary.. Power. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. VI. xi. 244 To disenslave him from the bondage of Satan. 1681 P. Rycaut Critick 242 To walk as free and disinslaved as the King of it. a 1716 South Serm. (1737) III. viii (R.), They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

Disentail (disente<sup>1</sup>1), v. Also 7 disin-. [f. Dis-6 + Entail v.²] Hence Disentailing ppl. a.

1. trans. (Law.) To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate); see Entails b.²

1848 Wharton Law Lex. 645/2 The disentailing deed must be enrolled, 1858 Ld. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law viii. 129 (Al disentailing assurance. 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 807/1 An heir born after that date [Aug. 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the anthority of the Cont. Ibid., The exercise of the power to disentail. 1888 Sig N. Lindley in Law Times Rep. [111, 60/2 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor. Mod. Part of the estate has been disentailed. †2. To divest, dispossess, deprive of. 1641 Milton Ch. Govl. II. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason undonbtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever. † b. To free oneself from, get rid of. Obs. 1650 Decay Chr. Picty viii. r 26 To disintail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us.

Disentail, 5b. [f. prec. vb.] The act of disentailing or breaking an cultail.

1868 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 807/2 An heir. is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts. 1868 Act 31-2 Vict. c. 1018 111 The

execution of a deed of disentail. 1884 Weekly Notes 22 Nov. 210/2 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the disentail.

Disentailment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec. 1848 WHARTON LAW LEX. 647/2 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold. 1886 LAW Rep. 31 Ch. Div. 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate.

Disentangle (disentarygl), v. Also 7-8 disin. [f. Dis- 6 + Entanole.]

1. trans. To free (anything) from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. Const. from, formerly sometimes of. a. lit.

1. 1898 Florio Ital. Dict., Strigars to disintangle, to rid. a 1691 Boyle (J.), Though in concretions particles so entangle one another... yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away. 1784 Cowers Task 111. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein. The threads of ... shrewd design. 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) II. 21 To disentangle our line from the water-likes. 1866 Tynall Glac. 1. xix. 135 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags.

b. fig. To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from diffi-

practical complications; to extricate from diffi-

culties or hindrances.

culties or hindrances.

1611 Cotgr., Desembarrasser, to vnpester, disintangle.

1622 J. Hayward It. Biond's Eromena 116 The Princesse now disentangled of publike affaires, and desirous to know who shee was letc. I. 1709 Berkeley Th. Vision § 92 To disentangle our minds from ... prejudices. 1709 Robertson Chas. V. 111. xtt. 370 The Emperor disentangled himself... from all the affairs of this world. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 6. 325 To... disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable.

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast. vi, Disentangling The passive reptile's folds.

1826 SCOTT Diary to Feb. in Lockhart, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle it.

1826 Kane Art. Expl. I. xx. 252 Patience to disentangle the knots of my harness.

1827.

1826 MARVELL Corr. xiii. Wks. 1872-5 11.40, I shall. inform myselfe here how that annexion stands, and the readiest way of disintangling it.

1821 TREEMAN Hist. Ess. Ser. 1. i. 31

We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up.

3. intr. (for refl.) To become disentangled; to

3. intr. (for refl.) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1607 Ford's Madrigal, 'Since first I saw your face', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle. 1676 Marvell Mr. Smirke K iv, Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warffare, they onght to disintangle from the World. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plum into the Sea. 1742 Young Nr. Th. 11. 455 Thoughts disintangle. Hence Disentangled ppl. a., ing vbl. sb.

1611 Cotgr., Desmestement, uppestering, disintricating, disintangling. 1633 G. Herrer Temple, Reprisallii, A disentangled state and free. 1675 Traherne Chr. Ethics ii. 14

Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangle II. Disentanglement. If. prec. +-MENT, after

Disenta'nglement. [f. prec. + -MENT, after entanglement.] The fact of disentangling, or state

entangement.] Include the disentangling, or state of being disentangled.

1751 Johnson Rambler No. 110 P to The disentanglement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances, 1774 Warron Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840) III. xliv. 127 In the disentanglement of this distressful tale. 1856 Facute Hist. Eng. 1. 228 Such process of disentanglement. Though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life.

Disentaingler. rare. One who disentangles

188 Manch. Exam. 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† Disenter, v. Law. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Enter v. 2.] trans. To eject, oust, dispossess. 1629 MS. Acc. St. Yohn's Hosp., Canterb., For his charges when he went into Thanett to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession. 1631 Ibid., [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker.

Disenter, -erre, obs. ff. DISINTER v.

† Disenteration. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. \*disenterate vb., f. Dis- 7 + Gr. έντερα bowels.]

Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 Gayron Pleas, Notes III. viii. 123 For doing the work of Nature (1 meane not that of Disenteration) but of laugh-

**Disenthral, -all**, v. Also 7 disin-. [f. Dis-6 + Enthral.] trans. To set free from en-DIS-0 + ENTIRAL.] Irans. 10 set free from entralment or bondage; to liberate from thraldom. a 1643 G. Sandys (J.), God my sonl shall disenthral. 1653 MILTON Ps. iv. 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large. 1689 Def. Liberty agest. Tyrants 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, be.. was the principal Instrument to dis-inthrall them. 1843 J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life (1867) 331 Reverence which disenthrals the mind from lower passions.

lower passions.

Hence Disenthra'lled fpl. a.

1848 R. I. Wilderforce Incarnation xiii. (1852) 363 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

Disenthra'ldom. rare. [irreg. f. prec. + -DOM, after thraldom.] = next.

1823 New Monthly Mag. VII. 529 The advocates of disenthraldom from the classic school.

Disenthra'lment. [f. DISENTHRAL + -MENT.]

The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from

enthralment; emancipation from thraldom.

1825 LD. COCKBURN Mem. 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 54 Enjoying that delicious sense of disenthralment from the actual which.. twilight brings.

Disenthrone (disenproun), v. Also 7 disin-[f. Dis-6 + Enthrone.] trans. To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity

or authority; to dethrone.

or authority; to dethrone.

1608 Heywood Lucrece 1. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 171, I charge thee, Tarquin, disinthrone thy selfe. 1607 Milton P. L.

11. 229 Either to disinthrone the King of Henv'n We warr ... or to regain Our own right lost. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) IX. XIV. X. 346 The proposal of n new translation of the Scriptures. disembroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority.

Hence Disemthro ming vbl. sb.; Disenthro ne-

ment, dethroning.

1648 Mixton Observ. Art. Peace (1851) 559 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parlament.. might of it self strongly conduce to the disinthrowning him. 1848 HAMPOEN Bampt. Lett. (ed. 3) 157 The disenthroning of Providence. 1894 Asquirt Sp. at Newburgh 24 Oct., To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege.

Providence. 1894 Asquirt Sp. at Newburgh 24 Oct., To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege.

Disentitle (disentair'l), v. Also 7 dishn. [f. Dis- 6 + ENTITLE.] trans. To deprive of title or right (to something): the reverse of to entitle. 1654 Jer. Tanlor Real Pres. 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat not are not disintitled to the resurrection. a 1716 South Scene. VIII. v. (R.) Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. 1. 99 He.. would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing nuterly the imaginary haw which disentitled him.

Disentomb (disentitin), v. [f. Dis- 6 + Entomb, 1 trans. To take out of the tomb; (transf. and fig.) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth. 1636 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentombe their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes of old Troy. 1839 De Quincey Recoll. Lakes Wick. 1862 H. 96 Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that wast abys, never to be disentombed. 1877 A. B. Edward Disentombed a great part of the early history of England. Hence Disentombed (-th'und), ffl. a.; Disentombument (th'mm, ment), the act of disentombing. 1859 Smiles Self-Itelp iii. 55 The disentombement of the Nineveh marbles. 1871 Fraser Life & Lett. Berkeley iii. 78 The disentombed remains of Herculaneum.

+ Disentrail or inward parts. Hence + Disentrailed fpl. a.
1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. iii. 28 The disentrayled blood

from the entrails or inward parts. Hence † Disentrailed ppl. a.

1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. III. 28 The disentrayled blood Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed. Ibid. IV. VI.

16 Heaping huge strokes. As if he thought her soule to disentrayle. 1692 J. Salter Triumphs Jesus 22 As if they designed to disentrail His very Soul.

Disentrainment. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Entrain v.2 + -Ment.] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1831 Globe 18 Apr. 5 The disentrainment was superintended by Lient. Colonel Knight.

Disentra'mmel. v. [f. Dis- 6 + Entrammel.]

by Lient.-Colonel Knight.

Disentra'mmel, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Entrammel.]

trans. To free from its trainmels, or from an en-

1866 Pall Mail G. 22 Jan. 1 Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1878 Swinnune Poems & Ball. Ser. 11, 11 Any soul.. Disrobed and disentrammelled.

**Disentrance**, v. [f. Dis-6 + Entrance v.] trans. To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

1603 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 717 Ralpho by this time disentrane'd, Upon his Bum himself advane'd. 1809 COLERINGE Friend (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me. 1855 Browning Any Wife to Any Husband xv, Love so, then, if thon wilt! Give all thon canst Away to the new faces—disentranced .. obdurate no more. to the new faces—disentrancement.
Hence Disentra neement. In recent Dicts

† Disentra verse, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-5 + \*entraverse vb., repr. F. entraverse to place en travers or athwart: ef. Entraverse adv.] trans.

Travers of athwart: et. ENTRAVERSE adv.] trans.

To wrest (meaning).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey 1. viii. 18 Plinie disentranerses the meaning of Pulla to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

Disentraylo, obs. form of DISENTRAIL v.

Disentraylo, obs. form of DISENTRAIL v.

Disentraylo, obs. form of DISENTRAIL v.

Disentraylo, obs. rare—o. [f. DIS-6 + ENTREAT.] trans. To deprecate, entrent not to have.

1611 COTGR., Desprier, to vnpray, disintreat.

† Disentru'st, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.]

trans. To deprive (a person) of a trust: the oppo-

trans. To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of entrust.

sile of entrust.

1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis-entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulnesse.

Disentwine, v. [f. DIS-6+ENTWINE.]

1. trans. To free from being entwined; to untwine, untwist, disentangle (lit. and fig.).

1814 Byron Corsair 1, xiv, My very love to thee is hate to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind. 1821 Sheller Prometh. Unb. II. iii. 48 The wind. disentwines my hair.

1877 Owen Wellesley's Desp. p. xl, In disentwining the coordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes.

2. intr. (for reft.) To become disentwined.

1875 Sunday Mag. June 380 Thoughts.. intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains.

**Disenve lop, -e,** v. Also 7-8 disin-. [f. Dis-6 or 7 + Envelop v. or Envelope st.] trans. To free from that in which it is enveloped;

to unfold, develop.

to unfold, develop.

1632 J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena 108 Maligne stars ... which being in some sort intricated with the fixed ... are never more disinveloped. Ibid. 162 He was not likely to be soone disenveloped out of the passions of his fatherly affection. 1655-73 H. More App. Anted. b 6 b, Disenveloping what pretended strength of Argument there may be. 1741 Warburton Div. Legat. 11. 574 When the prophets... have explained the spiritual meaning of his [Moses'] law and disinveloped his sense.

Disenveryon 21 rate [f] Disender Enveryord.

**Disenve nom**, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Envenom.] trans. To undo the process of envenoming; to de-

prive of its venom.

prive of its venom.

a 1711 KEN Christophil Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 45 By meekness disenvenoming their spite. — Hymus Evang. ibid. 1. 177 Conquer'd Death. By Jesus disenvenom'd is your Sting.

Disenvi'ron, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To deprive of or set free from its environment.

1875 L. Morris Evensong xii, Self-centred and self-contained, disenvironed and isolate.

tanned, disenvironed and isolate.
† **Disenwra'p**, v. Obs. rare. In 7 disin.
[f. Dis-6 + Enwrap v.] trans. To free from that in which it is enwrapped; to unwrap.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guaman d'Alf. II. 222, I went about to dis-inwrap her hands of her mantle, that I might come to touch them.

Disepalous (deise păles), α. Bot. [f. Gr. δι-

Come to touch them.

Disepalous (doise pălos), a. Bot. [f. Gr. &i-(DI-2) twice + mod.L. sepal-um Sepal + -ous.]

Having or consisting of two sepals.

1841 Penny Cycl. XXI, 248/1 If there are two sepals, the calyx is disepalous. 1870 EENTLEY Bot. 216 Disepalous for a calyx composed of two distinct sepals.

† Dise'qual, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + EQUAL a.; cf. OF. desegal, -gual unequal (in Godef.), also L. dispar.] Unequal.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Al/1. To Rdr., My minde still beating vpon the Barbarisme and dis-equal number of those ignorant Dolts.

† Disequa'lity. Obs. [f. DISEQUAL, after equality: cf. OF. desegaulte, desigalité inequality (in Godef.).] Inequality, disparity.

1602 Segar Hon. Mil. & Civ. III. v. 117 Euery small disequality ought not to make difference chiefly where God is Judge. 1632 J. Havwand tr. Biondi's Eromena 110 The disequalitie of yeares (she being at least by six yeares his elder). 1635 Cromwell. Sp. 22 Jan., If there be a disproportion or disequality as to power.

Dise'qualize, v. rare - 0. [f. DIS-6 + EQUALIZE.] trans. To render nnequal. Hence Dise'qualizer, one who or that which renders unequal. 1847 Lytton Lucretia 1. Epil, The mechanic—poor slave of the capitalist—poor agent and victim of the arch disequality brium.

Disequilibrium. [f. DIS-9 + EQUILIBRIUM.]

Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So Dise.

equaliser, Civilisation. **Disequili brium.** [f. Dis-9 + Equilibrium.]

Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So **Disequili brate**, **Disequi librize** vbs., to destroy the equilibrium of, to throw out of balance; Disequilibra tion.

1107a 110n.

1840 Acolus 12 A finely poised lever, to which the weight of a fly is enough to occasion a disequilibrium.

1882 ELWES 1r. Capello & Ivens' lienguella to l'acca 11. i. 7 The effect of this dis-equilibrium of nature.

1883 Blackvo. Mag. CXLVI. 742/2 They are disequilibrised.

1891 J. M. Guyan Educ. & Heredity Pref. 23 The disequilibrated are forever lost to humanity.

1891 Monist I. 627 A disequilibration of their organism.

Disequip, v. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans. To divest (any one) of his equipment; intr. (for refl.)

to doff one's equipment.

1831 Fr. A. Kemble Frul. in Rec. Girthood (1878) 111.

23 [He] arrived just as we had disequipped.

Diserde, obs. var. Dizzard.

Diserte, obs. val. Dizardi.

Disert, -yt: see DISHERIT.

† Disert, a. Obs. [ad. L. disert-us skilful in speaking, fluent, var. of dissertus, pa. pple. of disserve to discuss, discourse, f. dis-, DIS-1 or 2 + serve to interweave, connect, compose.] Able or discourse above the speaking alloquent

serire to interweave, connect, compose.] Able or fluent in speech; well-spoken, cloquent.

c 1425 Found, St. Bartholomew's 24 Blessynge the myght and the wysdome of God, the which openyth the dumme moweth, and the tongis of infantis maketh oppue and diserte. 1647 Waro Simb. Cobler 52 Disert Statesmen. 1675 Sherburne Manitius Pref., This most Disert Poet.

Disert, obs. var. of Desert sb.2

† Disertiude. Obs. rare - 0. [ad. late L. disertitude o eloquence, f. disert-us Disert.]

1656 Blount Glossogr., Disertitude, eloquence.

† Disertly, adv. Obs. [f. Disert + -ly 2.]

Ably, clearly, eloquently, in plain terms.

1447 Borentham Seputys (Roxb.) 188 By many an argumente She ber dyserthly shewydhyrentente. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1306 Heraclitus directly and disertly nameth warre, the Father, King, and Lord of all the world. 1650 Bluwer Anthropomet. i. 13 They speak a language disertly, briefly, and properly accented. 1798 Energh. Mag. in Spirit Publ. Yruls. (1790) 11. 322 What bath been already so disertly and irrefragably urged by that learned man.

Dises(e, obs. ff. Decease, Disease.

Disespeir, etc.: see Desespeir, etc.

Disespeir, etc.: see DESESPEIR, etc.

† **Disespou'se**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Espouse v.] trans. To undo the espousal or betrothal of.

1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 17 Not less but more Heroic then the .. rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disespons'd.

Disestablish (disestæblis), v. [f. Dis-6 + ESTABLISH v.] trans. To deprive of the character of being established; to annul the establishment of. a. gen. To undo the position of anything instituted, settled, or fixed by authority or general

acceptance; to depose.

1508 FLORIO Disconfermare, to vaconfirme, to disestablish.
1704 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XIV. 248 Labouring to disestablish those Platonic opinions. 1886 Pall Mall G. Io June 1'1 He has disestablished Money-bags at the arbiter of elections.

b. spec. To deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support; to remove from the position of being the national or state church: cf.

position of being the national of state church: cf. ESTABLISH v. 7.

1838 GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch. (1839) 113 If religion be injured by the national establishment of the church, it must forthwith and at whatever hazard be disestablished. 1868 BRIGHT Sp. Ireland 1 Apr., You may be asked to disestablish their Church. 1874 Moaley Conference (1886) 116 The designs imputed to the newly reformed parliament of disestablishing the Anglican Church.

Hence Disestablished (-a: blist), Disesta blishing the Anglican Church.

ng ppl. adjs.

1869 Daily News 2 July, The disestablished Bishops [of the Irish Church]. 1891 Spectator 17 Jan., He should take the wind out of the sails of the disestablishing party.

Disestablisher. [f. prec. vb. + -ER I.] One who disestablishes; an advocate of (Church) discrepablishment

establishment.

establishment.

1869 Daily News 2 July, The disestablishers of the Irish Church. 1885 Sat. Rev. 19 Sept. 371 Mr. Chamberlain poses before the Glaswegians as a disestablisher.

Disestablishment. [f. as prec. + MENT.]

The act of disestablishing. a. gen.
1806 W. Tavlos in Ann. Rev. IV. 264 From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginnings of its disestablishment under Pope Leo X. 1887 Pall Mall G. 10 Feb. 6/1 The position of the railways would justify the disestablishment of a railway guarantee fund.

b. spec. The withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church.

patronage and control from a church.

1860 Sat. Rev. 1X. 305/1 When the disestablishment grows nearer, the Church will cense to be recruited from the ranks of intelligence and education.

1883 Manch. Exam. 24 Oct. 5/1 They believe that religion, and justice, and citizenship would gain by Disestablishment.

Hence Disesta blishmenta rian, an adherent of

disestablishment (also attrib. or adj.).

1885 Times 4 Dec. 3/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishmentarian. 1885 Guardian 2 Dec. 1815/1 The 480 Disestablishmentarian candidates have considerably dwindled through explanations and rejections.

Disesteem (disestim), sb. [f. Dis-9 + Esteem sb.: cf. next, and obs. F. desestime (Godef.), It. disestimo (Florio).] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem;

or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem; 100 estimation or regard.

1603 Florid Nontaigne (1634) 66 The Turkes, a nation equally instructed to the esteeme of armes, and disesteeme of letters. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 1. Wks. (1851) I Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. 1697 Driven Virg. Past. Pref. (1721) I. 76 Pastorals are fallen into Disesteem. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will IV. 1. 195 Their Worthiness of Esteem or Disesteem, Praise or Dispraise. 1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 91 Whatever tends to bring a man in power into 'disesteem'. 1843 Pennington Wicity Jii. 32 The prevailing disesteem in which the Scriptures were held.

Disestee m, v. [f. Dis- 6 + ESTEEM v.: perh. after F. disestimer (16th c.), It. disestimare.]

1. trans. To regard with the reverse of esteem;

1. trans. To regard with the reverse of esteem;

to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think little (or nothing) of, slight, despise.

1504 Daniel Cleopatra Ded., Ourselves, whose error ever is Strange notes to like, and disesteem our own. 1629 LVNDE Via tuta 105 The authority of Prelates would bee disesteemed. 1735 Wesley Wks. (1872) XIV. 208 Norwill he at all disesteem the precious pearl, for the meanness of the shell. 1868 Helfs Realmah (1876) 262 Thinking that he had somehow or other offended Ellesmere, or was greatly disesteemed by him.

4. b. To take away the estimation of Ohs rare.

+ b. To take away the estimation of. Obs. rare. a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Ep. to J. Selden 40 What fables have you vex'd, what truth redeem'd, .opinions disesteem'd, Impostures branded.

† c. intr. with of: To think little of, despise:

= sense 1. Obs. rare.

= sense 1. Obs. rare.

1659 D. Pell. Impr. Sea 432 They that are apt to reject, and dissetteem of all Scriptural counsel. 1675 Brooks Gold.

Key Wks. 1867 V. 338 The reason why they so much dissetteemed of Christ.

Acy Wks. 1807 V. 338 The reason why they so much disesteemed of Christ.

† 2. with subord. clause: Not to think or suppose; to think or believe otherwise than. (Cf. ESTEEM v. 5 c.) Obs. rare.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. iii. 89 We have just reason to deny and disesteem this imaginary Eternity can belong at least to the sublunary World.

Hence Disestee med ppl. a., ing vbl. sb.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. iii. 83 (1873) 20 The disesteeming of those employments wherein youth is conversant. 1618

Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 80 Heroick commiseration of a disesteemed prince. 1609 WOODHEAD St. Teresa 1. xxxiv. 242 The undervaluing and disesteeming of all things in this life. 1860 ELLICOTT Life Our Lord ii. 47 A rude and looe village.. Nazareth the disesteemed.

Disestee mer. [f. prec. + -ER l.] One who disesteems; a despiser.

disesteems; a despiser.

1611 Corga, Mespriseur, a disesteemer, contemner.

1650 BAXTER Saints R. 1. iv. (1662) 37, I the unworthy Dis-

esteemer of thy Blood, and slighter of thy Love! 1674 BOYLE Excell. Theol. II. v. 231 It would extremely trouble me to see you a disesteemer of those Divine things. IIence + Disestee meress, a female disesteemer.

1611 Cotor, Despriseresse, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, † **Disestimation** (disestimation). Obs. [f. Dis-9 + Estimation, after disesteem: cf. Sp. desestimacion, It. disestimacione, -atione (Florio).]

The action of disesteeming; the condition of being disesteemed; disrepute; = Disesteem sb.

1619 Denison Heav. Bang. 166 Frequent receiving may cause a disestimation of the Sacrament. 1626 T.H. Caussin's Holy Crt., 37 Torays vice..and put vertue in disestimation. 1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 221 Contempt or disestimation.

† Dise exercise, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To put out of exercise, cease to exercise.

1644 MILTON Areof. (Arb.) 34 It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth. by the disexercising and blunting our abilities.

† Disfair, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-8 + FAIR a.]

trans. To deprive of fairness or beauty.

1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves 1, xxxvi. 118 Even the body is disfaired.

Misfaired. (disfēl·þ). [f. Dis- 9 + Faith.] 8.
Want of faith; distrist, disbelief. b. Unfaithfulness.
1870 Kinoslev in Life & Lett. (1878) II. 340 Having a firm
dis-faith in most English commentators. 1881 Maw's Mistake
111. viii. 127 Her righteous anger against what she believed
to be dis-faith on Keith Moriston's part.
† Disfai'thful, a. Obs. rare-0. [Dis- 10.]
Unfaithful, faithless, false.
1530 Palsor. 305/2 Begyleful, disfaythfull, cautelleux.
Disfame (disfēl·m), sb. rare. [f. Dis- 9 +
Fame. In early use a. OF. des-, disfame, var. of
def-, diffame: see DIFFAME, DEFAME.] The opposite of fame: disrepute, reproach; defamation.

posite of fame; disrepute, reproach; defamation. c1460 Play Sacram. 791 Now b\* hast put me from duresse & dysfame. 1620 WILKINSON Coroners & Sherifes 11 If three men go together to make a disfame. 1859 TENNYSON Merlin 465 And what is Fame in life but half-disfame, And counterchanged with darkness?

changed with darkness t + **Disfa me**, v. Obs. [a. OF. des-, disfamer, var. of def-, disfamer: see Defame.] trans. To deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach

deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach or disrepute; to defame.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Ll vij b, Great peril it is for the honourable, to be with theim that be disfamed. 1550 J. Coke Eng. & Fr. Heralds & 1 (1877) 5; Perceyvynge the frenche heralde .. in all thynges disfamyng this most noble realme.

† Disfa'ncy. v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + FANOY.] trans. The reverse of to fancy; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1657 Hammond Pastor's Motto Wks. 1684 IV. 545 Orthodox and heretical . are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies.

Disfashion (disfæ'fon), v., [f. Dis-6 + Fashion

all others that he disfancies. **Disfashion** (disfæ: son), v. [f. Dis-6 + Fashion v.: cf. obs. F. desfaçonner to beat down, destroy, (14th c. in Godef.).] trans. To mar or undo the fashion or shape of, to disfigure. (See Fashion v.) a 1538 More Wks. 90 (R.) Glotony. disfigureth the face.. disfashioneth the body. a 1628 F. Greville Treat. Warres lii. Poems (1633) 81 Their wealth, strength, glory growing from those hearts, Which, to their ends, they ruine and disfashion. 1881 CHR. Rossetti Pageant, etc. 156 Shame Itself may be a glory and a grace, Refashioning the sin-disfashioned face. 1885 MACKAIL Aeneid 146 Shapes of wolves... whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned. **Disfavour, -or** (disfælval). sh. [f. Disc. c.

whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned.

Disfavour, -or (disfē¹vəi), sb. [f. Dis-9+Favour sb., prob. after obs. F. desfaveur 'disfanor; want or losse of fanour' (Cotgr.); cf. It. disfavore 'a disfanour' (Florio), Sp. desfavor.]

1. The reverse or opposite of favour; unfavourable regard, dislike, discountenance, disapproval.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. xix. (R.) Ye women. with a littel disfauour ye recouer great hatred. 1535 Coverdale Prov. xix. 12 The kynges disfauoure is like ye roaringe of a Lyon. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. viii. vi. § 12. 395 Robert Gemeticensis... spread the Curtaine of disfauour betwixt Goodwin and the King. 1665 Wither Lord's Prayer 27 Not knowing how to please one of their faigned gods without incurring the disfavour of another. 1787 Bentham Def. Usury Wks. 1843 1fl. 17 The disfavour which attends the cause of the money-lender in his competition with the borrower. 1863 Longe. Wayside Inn. 1. Theol. T. viii, At the gate the poor were waiting. ... Grown familiar with disfavor. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. v. 169 The name of 'professor' will never lose its disfavour until... associated among us with the dignity of a life devoted to science.

† 2. An act or expression of dislike or ill will: the opposite of a favour. Obs.

† 2. An act or expression of dislike or ill will: the opposite of a favour. Obs.

1566 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) B, A thousand disfavours and a thousande woes.

1598 Yong Diana 277 When I. had so many disfauours of ingratefull Diana. a 1631 Donne Serm. lexxiv. VI. 403, I never needed my mistresses frowns and disfavours to make her favours acceptable to me. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election.

3. The condition of being unfavourahly regarded. Hence to be (live, etc.) in disfavour, to bring, come, fall etc. into disfavour.

fall, etc. into disfavour.

1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 53 Devising how to bring some Officer into the disfavour of his Prince.
1600 HOLLAND Livy XXVI. XI. 615 Hee was in disgrace and disfavour with Hanno. a 1661 Fullea Worthies (1840)

111. 281 This earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his dis-favour. 1669 Pervs Diary 7 Apr., Mr. Eden, who was in his mistress's disfavour ever since the other night that he come in thither fuddled. 1849 Lewis Author. in Matters Opin. vi. § 11 (L.) The disfavour into which it [the government] may have fallen. 1858 CARLVIE. Fredk. Gt. 1869: I. II. xix. 259 The poor young Prince. had fallen into open disfavour. of, to the disfavour of: to the disfavour of so as to be unfavourable to

4. In (the disfavour of, to the disfavour of: to the disadvantage of, so as to be unfavourable to, 1500 Swinnurse Testaments 125 The disposition is thereby void: and that in disfauour of the testator. 1600 E. Bloont Tr. Conestaggio 99 He was not bounde to obey, if it were in his disfavour. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 211 F 3 Acquaintance has been lost through a general Prepossession in his Disfavour. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxxiv, The first comparisons were drawn between us, always in my disfavour. 1838 Froune Hist. Eng. III. 208 That actions of doubtful bearing should be construed to their disfavour. +5. Want of beauty; ill-favouredness, disfigurement Obs. ICC DISFAVOUR of a Experience.

ment. Obs. [Cf. DISFAVOUR v. 2, FAVOUR sb. 9.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Disfavour.. Disfigurement. Hence in Ballev. 1755 Johnson, Disfavour.. 3. Want of beauty. Dict.

Disfa vour, -or, v. [f. Dis-6 + FAVOUR v.: cf. the sb.; also It. disfavorire.]

1. trans. To regard or treat with the reverse of

favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat with disapprobation.

with disapprobation.

1509 BUCHANAN Admonitions Wks. (1892) 27 V° King having ... persavit his unfaythfull dealing evir disfauourit him. 1583 T. WATSON Centurie of Loue xxxvi. (Arb.) 72 The heav as them selves disfauour mine intent. 1660 CLABENDON Ess. Tracts (1727) 97 Persons who are like to disfavour our pretences. a 1745 Swift (J.), Might not those of .. nearer access to her majesty receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavoured according as they obey? 1881 Times 13 July 6/3 The railway company favours a town by giving preferential low rates, while the trade of another town is disfavoured by having higher rates. 1895 Edin. Rev. Jan. 130 He disfavoured controversy.

+ b. To dislike. Obs. or dial.

1509 Sannys Europa Spec. (1632) 175 Who it is thought

† b. To dislike. Obs. or dial.

1599 Sarrys Europa Spec. (1632) 175 Who it is thought doth disfavour them as much as his Father doted on them. Typo Dyche & Pardon, Disfavour, to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person.

† 2. To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured. Obs.

1535 Coveroale Ecclus, xiv. 6 There is no thinge worse, then whan one disfauoureth himself. 1601 Holland Piliny II. 168 It secureth away freekles and such flecks as disfauor the face. 1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 159 Their whole visages so disfigured and disfavoured in a moment that their neerest friends. cannot know them.

Ilence Disfavoured ppl. a.

1612 Corga., Desfavorist, disfauoured, out of fauour with. 1865 Athensum 23 Dec. 889/3 The unfavoured, or rather disfavoured, study of Sanserit.

† Disfavourable, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 +

disfavoured, study of Sanscrit.

† Disfa vourable, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + FAVOURARLE, after disfavour. Cf. It. disfavore-vole.] Unfavourable; adverse.

1501 Stow Rich. If an. 1377 (R.) And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune disfavour; unfavourably, adversely.

164 W. Mountagle Devout Ess. II. iv. § 4 (R.) These occurrences, which look so aversely to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature. 1806 J. Pytches in Monthly Mag. XXI. 386 Should it be disfavourably received, I shall support my disappointment with becoming resignation.

Disfa vourer. rare. [f. DISFAVOUR v. + -ER l.]
One who disfavours.

One who disfavours.

One who disfavours.

a 1626 Bacon (J.), Had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.

Disfa vourite, sb. rare. [f. Dis-9 + FAVOURITE: cf. lt. disfavorito.] One who is the opposite of a favourite; one regarded with disfavour.

1611 Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 555 Kings brooke not to be braned by Subjects, nor is it wisedome for dis-favourites to doe it. 1884 Daily News 30 Oct. 5/t He has his likes and dislikes, his favourites and his disfavourites (if we may use the word).

So † Disfa vourits v. Obs. trans., to depose from the position of a favourite cast out of favour.

from the position of a favourite, cast out of favour.

1624 BP. Mountage Invoc. Saints 9 Aman that great
Minion of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourited in

Disfeat, obs. var. DEFEAT.

Disfeature (disfritiu), v. [f. Dis-7 a or d + Feature sb. Cf. the parallel Defeature, and OF. deffaiturer.] trans. To mar the features of; to disfigure, deface. Hence Disfeatured, Dis-

disfigure, deface. Hence Disfeatured, Disfeaturing ppl. adjs.; Disfeaturement.

1659 Lady Alimony 11. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 201 For fear she should disfeature the comeliness of her body.

1813 COLERDIGE Kemorke 111. ii, The goodly face of Nature Hath one disfeaturing stain the less upon it. 1871 PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems 34 Through the streets they ran with thying hair, Disfeatured in their grief. 1879 J. Toonunten Altestis 57 The prey of pale disfeaturing death. 1884 H. S. HOLLAND Good Friday Addr. 77 The horror. of disfeaturement, of defilement, of impotence, to one Who was Himself Life. 1886 Sir F. H. Dovle Remin. 275, I should be sorry to hear that it [that country] had been entirely disfeatured.

Disfe'llowship, sb. [f. Dis-9 + Fellowship sb.] Want of or exclusion from fellowship.

1608 S. Herron Defence in. 7 Kneeling at the Lords feast is a cariage of abasement and inferiority, and such as importeth disfellowship with him.

1619 Denison Heav. Bang.

(1631) 323. 1882 A. MAHAN Autobiog. xi. 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship.

troaj 322. 1882 A. MAHAN Antoolog. Xi. 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship. v. [DIS-7 c.] trans. To exclude from fellowship (chiefly, religious communion); to excommunicate. (Now U.S.)

1849 Mormon Regul. in Frontier (lowa) Guard. 28 Nov. (Bartlett), No person that has been disfellowshipped, or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed [etc.].

188a A. Mahan Autobiog. ix. 170 In all directions we were openly disfellowshipped. 188a-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 836 [Ben]. Randall] was called to account for holding to an unlimited atonement and the freedom of the will, and was disfellowshipped. 1889. J. M. Whitton in Chr. World Pulpit XXXVI. 139 On the strength of a few sentences. the Calvinists of the last century disfellowshipped the Wesleyans.

Disfe n, v. [f. DIS-7 b + Fen sb.] trans. To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land.

longer fen-land.

longer fen-land.

1881 E. W. Gosse in Encycl. Brit. XII. 62/1 The high fens, of which the greater part have been 'disfenned' or stripped of peat, are found in Groningen, Friesland.

† Disfertile, v. Obs. [f. D1s-8 + FERTILE a.] trans. To deprive of fertility; to make barren.

1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. 1. Abraham 1347 A broad standing Pool ., whose infectious breath Corrupts the Ayr, and Earth dis-fertileth.

Disferer, v. [f. D1s-7a + FEVER sb.] trans.

To free from fever; to calm.

1880 G. Mereentu Trag. Com. xiv. (1892) 206 He stood. disfevered by the limpid liquid tumult, inspirited by the glancing volumes of a force that knows no abatement.

† Disfigurate, a. Obs. In 4-at. [ad. med.

+ Disfigurate, a. Obs. In 4 -at. [ad. med. L. dis-, diffigurātus (or It. disfigurato), pa. pple. of disfigurāre: see Disfigure v.] Disfigured, de-

disfigurare: see DISFIGURE v.] Disfigured, deformed, misshapen.

1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foults 222 Disfigurat [MS. Cambr. Ff. 1. 6 (14...) disfigured] was she, I nyl nat lye.

Disfiguration (disfigured) fon). [a. of action from DISFIGURE: see -ATION. Cf. DEFIGURATION and OF. desfiguration.] = DISFIGUREMENT.

1653 GAUORN Hierasp. 237 We shall easily see the face of the holy Ministry. restored, without any Disfiguration or Essential change. a 1713 SUAFFESE. Miscell. 11. ii. (Seager) Prostrations, disfigurations, wry faces, beggarly tones.

1800 Med. Trnl. 111. 101, I have seen no disfiguration of the skin from this variety of cow-pock. 1881 Jefferes Wood Magic II. vii. 195 The prince, full of ambition. submitted to these disfigurations.

Disfigurative, a. rare. [f. DISFIGURE v.

Disfigurative, a. rare. [f. Disfigure v. + -ATIVE.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

1823 Examiner 452/2 You perceive in his left eye a very trong disfigurative cast.

Disfigure (disfiguiu), v. Also 5 dysfyger, fygure, fegoure, 5-6 disfygure, dysfigure, 6 disfygour, desfigure. [ad. OF. desfigurer (mod. F. dé-) = Pr. and Sp. desfigurar, It. disfigurare, med.L. diffigurare in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanie vb. f. L. dis-+figura

med.I. diffigurare in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanie vb. f.L. dis-+figura figure, figürare to figure. See also Defigure.

1. trans. To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface.

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1. trans. To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface.

1. trans. To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to disfigure.

1. trans. To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy deface, and to disfigure a trans. The destroy of figure the risage.

1. trans. To mar the they myght be seen of men how they faste. 1550 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 183 To scorch your face, and to disfigure you. 1667 Milton P. L. xl. 521 Disfiguring not Gods likeness, but thir own. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 195 The least sinoke would disfigure the rich handscape. 1880 Froule Chiefs of Dunboy v. 55 His face... had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

1. fig. To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (something immaterial).

1. 1799 S. Turner Anglo-Sax. (1836) 1. m. iii. 168 The authentic actions of Arthur have been so disfigured by the additions of the minstrels. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 11.

111 Their diction was disfigured by foreign idioms. 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) 1. vi. 433 Occasional acts of both craft and violence disfigure the whole of his career.

1. To misrepresent injuriously. Obs.

2. 1043 J. Shute Judgem. A Mercy (1645) 145 How ever some detracters disfigured him to his Prince, he never spake of him without reverence.

1. To alter the figure or appearance of; to disguise. Obs.

1. C1270 K. Robt. Cicyle in Halliw. Nugar Poet. 55 No man

guise. Obs.

gnise. Obs.

1c 1370 K. Robt. Cicyle in Halliw. Nugæ Poet. 55 No man myght hym not knowe, He was so dysfygerde in a throwe. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 2046 Ariadne, And me so wel disfigure. That.. ther shal no man me knowe. c 1450 Merlin 74 May this be true, that oo man may hym-self thus disfigure? 1504 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. VIII. (ed. 7) 757 The crookednesse of the Meridians, which.. do so much disfigure. the true shape of the Regions, as they can scant be known. 1655 Hooke Microgr. 217 The Sun and Moon neer the Horizon, are disfigured. 1713 Aodison Cato IV. II, Disfigur'd in a vile Numidian dress, and for a worthless woman. † 3. The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). Obs.

†3. The technical expression for: 10 carve (a peacock). Obs.
c 1470 in Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33
A crane displayd A pecok disfigured A curlew unioyated.
1513 Bk. Kerning Aj in Babess Bk. 265 Disfigure that peacock, 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Disfigure that Peacock, i.e. Cut it up, a Term as'd in Carving at Table.
44. intr. To lose its figure, become misshapen.
a 1618 Sylvester Quadrains of Pibrac xxxix, The right Cube's Figure. Whose quadrat flatnesse never doth disfigure.

Hence Disfiguring vbl. sb, and ppl, a.

1526 Pilgr, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 271 Without ony great disfyguryng of the body. a 1631 DONNE in Select. (1840) 161 In our fastings, there are disfigurings. 1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love (1660) 3 By indistinct or disfiguring considerations. 1775 HAN. MORE Let. in W. Roberts Mem. (1834) I. 52 Small-pox. cannot be a more disfiguring disease than the present mode of dressing. 1895 Athenxum 27 Apr. 532/3 The most disfiguring blemish is the way in which names are rendered.

† Disfigure sh. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Dis-

+ Disfigure, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Disfigurement.

ingurement.

2 1386 Chaucer Wife's T. 104 He [Midas] preyde hire that
to no creature She sholde tellen of his disfigure. 1590
Humble Motion with Submission 25 No small disfigure vato
Christs church. 1697 R. Petace Bath Mem. 1. vii. 181 It
was no small Disfigure to him.

**Disfigured** (disfirgitud), ppl. a. [f. DISFIGURE p. + -ED!.] Defaced, disguised, etc.; see the vb. Hence Disfiguredness.

14. [see Distinguardel, 156-73 Coofer Thesaurus s.v. Pranitas, Notable deformities in disfigured partes of the body. Ibid. Deformitie and disfigurednesse or crookedness, 1598 Floato, Sfigurato, formelesse, shapelesse, disfigured. 1825 SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay II. 27 Strangely disfigured with

Disfigurement. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -MENT: cf. OF. deffigureement, later défigurement (Cotgr.).]

1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition

1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured; defacement, deformity.

1634 Militor Comus 14 And they. Not once perceive their foul disfigurement. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) II. 49

The Carmelite church is not cicled, the rafters. being quite uncovered; but this disfigurement is abundantly compensated by the beauty and splendor of it in other parts.

1807-26 S. Coopera First Lines Surg. 359 The disease creates both great irritation and disfigurement. 1879 M. Arnold Firsh Cath. Mixed Ess. 115 Their vain disfigurements of the Christian Religion.

2. Something that disfigures (by its presence or addition); a deformity, defacement, blemish.

1641 Militon Ch. Gont. vi. (1851) 129 The scaffolding... would be but a troublesome disfigurement, so soone as the building was finisht.

1752 Hume Ess. xx. (R.), Pointed similes, and epigrammatic turns, especially when they recure too frequently, are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse.

1856 STANLEV Sinai & Pal. iii. (1858) 179 This mass of rock must always have been an essential feature or a strange disfigurement of the Temple area.

1874 Micklethwarte Mod. Par. Churches 175 A dial is not necessarily a disfigurement to a tower.

Disfigurer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who

Disfigurer. [f. as prec. + -ER l.] One who or that which disfigures.

175 Han. More Let. in W. Roberts Mem. (1834) I. 51, I have just escaped from one of the most fashionable disfigurers, and, though I charged him to dress me with the greatest simplicity, I absolutely blush at myself. 1833 W. Tavion in Monthly Rev. CH. 542 Some disfigurer of history. 1873 M. Arnolo Lit. 4 Dogma (1876) 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

† Disfinger, v. Obs. [f. D18- 7 c + Finger sh.] trans. To let out of the fingers; to part with. a 1632 Brome Covent Gard. 111. Wks. 1873 II. 36 Never to look for money again, once disfinger'd.

† Disfit, v. Obs. [f. D18- 6 or 8 + Fit v. or a.] trans. To render unfit; to unfit.
1669 Ph. Herry Diaries & Lett. (1882) 218 His Age disfitting him for service. a 1714 M. Herry Wks. (1835) I. 107 It disfits you for communion with God. Ibid. 1. 400 By their intemperance.. [they] disfit themselves for the service of God.

Disflesh v. If. Dis- 7 a + Flesh sh.] trans.

Disfle'sh, v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Flesh sh.] trans. a. To deprive of flesh. b. To free from the flesh,

otsembody.

1520 Seletion Quix. IV. xxv. 201 The best is not to run, that the lean strain not himself. nor the fat man disflesh himself. 1865 Swinburne Atalanta 17 As one on earth disfleshed and disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disflourish**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Flourish v.] intr. To wither, fade away.

1640 O. Sepowicke Christs Counsell to His hand may shrivell and disflourish.

Disflower, v. [f. Dis-7 a + Flower sh. Cf. deflower.] trans. a. To deprive or strip of flowers. b. To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence Dis-

160 Tunn of destroy as a nower. Frence Dis-flowered ppl. a.

1606 Sylvesten Du Barlas 11. iv. 11. Trophics 1238 Our disflowred Trees, our Fields Hailtorn. a 1618 — Selfe-civil War 165 A fruiltess Fruit, a dry dis-flowered Flower. 180a Idler Feb. 20 What tree... Of its beauty then dis-

Disfoliaged: see Dis- 7 a.

**Disforest** (disforest), v. Also 7 disforrest. [ad. OF. desforester, f. des = DIs-4 + Forest. Cf. the synonymous Deforest, De-afforest, Dis-AFFOREST, med.L. deafforestare, disafforestare.]

AFFOREST, med.L. deafforestare, disafforestare.]

1. trans. = DISAFFOREST 1.

1500 ARNOLDE Chrom. (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than yo lordis wood. be aforestid, to yo hurte of hym of whom yo wood were, it shalbe disforestid. 1543-3 Act. 34-5 Hen. VIII., c. 21 Disparked, disforested or destroied. 1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x, xix. 60 [He] disforrested the great Field of Wichwood, which King Edward his Brother had inclosed for his game. 1716 AVLIFFE Parengon 217 (L.) The Archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for disforesting a forest belonging to his archbishoprick. 1860 TROLLORE Framley P. i. 17 The forest will be disforested. b. fie.

b. fig. 1624 Br. Hall Peace-maker Wks. (1625) 537 The great King of Heauen will disforest that peece of the World which

hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage. 1829 SOUTHEV Sir T. More II. 338 My old haunts as a book-hunter in the metropolis were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road.

ments between Westminster and Oxford Road.

2. To clear of forests or trees.

3. To clear of forests or trees.

3. To clear of forests or trees dance after her, And so your

4. Woods disforrested? 1796 Morre Amer. Geog. II. 180 The

4. destroying axe... accompanied the sword... till the island

5. Boxton Gorilla L.

11. 275 These bush-burnings have... disforested the land.

4. Hence Disforesting vbl. sb.; Disforestation.

1673-8 Dannel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 167 The allowance

6 what disforestation had heretofore beene made was

6 earnestly vrged.

1862 O. Rev. Apr. 289 Before the dis
6 foresting of Cranborne Chaec.

1870 H. MACMILLAN Bible

7 Each. iv. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile

1 land, on account of the disforesting of its mountains.

4 Disform. a. Obs. [Variant of Difform a.]

+ Disform, a. Obs. [Variant of DIFFORM a.] Not in conformity: the opposite of CONFORM a.

1656 Artif. Handsom. 171 The .. rule of all humane actions. is the mind and end of the doer, either conforme or disforme to the holy revealed will of God.

¶ In this and the following words disf. (diff) is probably sometimes a misprint for diff.

Disform (disform), v. rare. [f. Dis-+Form v.: cf. the earlier parallel formations DIFFORM, Deform, of Romanic origin.] +1. trans. To mar the form, character, or con-

† 1. trans. To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. Obs.

1527 Lydgate's Bochas vII. (1554) 171 b, We be disformed [MS. Harl. 1766, If. 175 b, dyfformyd] in certeyn.

1527 PAYNEL Barclay's Yngurth 11 b, Now disformed by miserable calamite, poore and needy.

1623 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.

11. ii. 334 Disformed by abuse and Simonie.

1638 A. Fox Wurtz' Surg. III. xviii. 293 The blister. maketh still the wound disformed, so that it groweth brown.

2. To change or alter the form of, put out of shape. b. intr. (for refl.) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. rare.

shape. b. intr. (for refl.) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. rare.

1868 Gladstone Juv. Mundi viii. (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope. 1890 Sat. Rev. 15 Mar. 326/1 A. . verb eκτυπόω, to difform or disform, and a. substantive, eκτύπωμα, disformation or alteration.

† Disformate, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. disformāt-us, pa. pple. of disformāre (for cl.L. dēformāre): cf. It. disformare, OF. desformé deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke. bare hede and all dysformate.

Disformation. rare. [n. of action from Disform v. 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation.
1890 [see Disform v. 2]

† Disformed, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. Disform

† **Disformed**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. DISFORM v., or OF. desformé + -ED.] a. Deformed, mis-If. DISFORM shapen. b. Of different form: = DIFFORMED.

1591 PERCUVALL Sp. Dict., Disforme, disformed [Minsheu (1623) deformed], disagreeing in shape, Deformis. 1644 Dicay Nat. Bodies (1645) 1. 405 Another childe.. borne disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted.

disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted.

† **Disformity.** Obs. rare. [Variant of DIFFORMITY: cf. DISFORM.] a. = DEFORMITY (quot. 1494). b. Want of conformity: = DIFFORMITY. 1494 FARMAN Chron. vi. clix. 149 [They] chase rather to dye than to lyue in pryson with y' dysformyte. 1600 F. WALKER \$f. Mandeville 21 b, The bones of Orestes. being measured, were 7 cubits long...and yet this is no great disformity in respect of that which followeth.

† **Disfortune.** Obs. rare. [ad. OF. desfortune, f. des... DIS- 4 + fortune FORTUNE.] Adverse for-

f. des-, DIS- 4 + fortune FORTUNE.] Adverse for-

tune, misfortune.

tune, misfortune.

a 1529 SKELTON Bk. 3 Foles, These ennious nener langhe but .. at the disfortune of some body. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) N iv, Wyse men unto their ennemys oughte to keape their disfortunes cloase. 1592 BACON Confer. Pleasure (1870) 5 A .. griefe weh ariseth .. of .. y accesse of a disfortune.

† Disframe, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Frame v.] trans. To destroy the frame, form, or system of the frame of wet out of order derronge.

to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

c 1629 LAYTON Syons Plea Ep. Ded., Our disframed and distempered State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore.
1624 QUARLES Barnadas & B. 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions.

Disfranchise (disfrantsiz, -viz), v. Also 5-6 disfraun. [f. Dis-6+Franchise v.: probably representing an AF. des-, disfranchir, -franchiser, f. des-, DIS- 4 + franchir, franchiss-, and franchiser. Cf. the synonymous DISENFRANCHISE.

For pronunciation see note to Enfranchise.] trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of

trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 375 How a citezen shalle be disfranchised.

1535 in W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxford (1880) 132 He., shalbe dysfranchesed opynly at Carfox. 1542 Fabyan's Chron. vii. 695 In y\* sayd mayrs tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz-William [was] disfranchysed, because he wolde not be shyryfe. 1658 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) 1, 126 Hath.. beene disfranchised of his freedome of the same towne. 1673 Baxtes Let. in Answ. Dodowell 86 An Emperor might.. depose all the Bishops by dis-franchizing the Cities. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1, 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land. 1870 Ruskin Lett. Art i. 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

b. esp. To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives;

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of returning parliamentary or other representatives; to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 LUTTRELL Brief Red. (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchize that borrough.
1712 Junius Lett. Ikix. 361, I question the power. of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs. 1841 SPALDING Italy & It. 181. III. 55 This system boldly shook off democracy; for the citizens at large were disfranchised.
1862 Lo. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. viii. 100 The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I. xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised.

C. transf. and fig. To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right.
1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 498 We are not so mynded .. as to seeke to disfrannchise you of your froward, malapert sawcinesse. 1585-7 T. Rogers 39 Art. (1607) 311 A prince contemning the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 Warburton Div. Legat. I. xiv. Ded, Disfranchized of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused. 1846 Grote Greece 1. xvi. I. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised.

Hence Disfranchised ppl. a., Disfranchising

Hence Disfra nchised ppl. a., Disfra nchising

Hence Distrationised ppt. a., Distrationising vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 378 Vppon peyne of enerych of them of disfraunchesynge. 1646 J. HALL Horae Vac. 13 Wise men are timerous in the disfranchishing of their judgement, 1772 Junius Lett. lxix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs. I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold. 865 Cornh. Mag. Ang. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 Daily News 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote.

Disfranchisement (disfrantsizment). [f. prec. +-MENT: cf. the parallel franchisement, af, en-franchisement.] The action of disfranchising or fact of heing disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, especially of that of voting at the election of members of the legisla-

1623 COCKERAM, Disfranchisement, a taking away of one freedome. 1647 WARO Simp. Cobler 50 Such usurpations are the .. disfranchisements of Freedome. 1766 Sir J. Burrow Reports I. 525 [Jod.) In Vates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement. 1825 Syo, Smith Sp. Wks. 1859 II. 211/2 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. ii. 33 The revenge taken. was no less than the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility.

Disfra'nchiser. [f. DISFRANCHISE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disfranchises.

1861 Working Men's Coll. Mag. III. 46 Improvidence and intemperance... are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great unrepresented class. 1865 [see DISFRANCHISE].

+ Disfra'nge, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. DIS- 1 + L. frang-ère to break. (The L. compound was diffringere.)] trans. To break in pieces.

1778 Aprilore Preval. Chr. 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

+ Disfra'nk. v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 7 c +

1798 Apthore Preval. Chr. 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

† Disfra'nk, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 7 c + FRANK sb. pig-sty, boar-stall.] trans. 'To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares).

1638 Hist. Albino & Bellama 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an ore-growne boare.

† Disfraught, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 7 a + FRAUGHT sb. cargo, load.] trans. To unload.

1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe (1871) 158 Having disfraughted and unloaded his luggage.

† Disfrequent, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + FREQUENT v.] trans. To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 Gaule Cases Consc. 82 Noted for long dis-frequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 G. Alson Maryland(1869).

17 The Hogs... do disfrequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look dupon as tame.

Hence † Disfrequenter, one who disuses.

1646 Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer 16 Mar. 453 The

1646 Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe.

† **Disfri'ar**, v. Obs. [f. DIS-7b+FRIAR.] trans. To deprive of the order of a friar; reft. to divest oneself of friar's orders.

to divest oneself of trian's orders,

1599 Sanovs Europa Spec. (1632) 22 Over great severitie
would cause a great number to disfrier themselves.

1639
FILLER Holy War v. vi. (1647) 238 Many did quickly nnnume and disfriar themselves.

† Disfriendship. Obs. [f. Dis- 9 + FriendShip.] The opposite of friendship; unfriendliness,
enmity, disaffection.

enmity, disaffection.

1493 Sc. Acts Yas. IV(1597) § 40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor dis-freindship amangst the Kings lieges.

1579 FERTON Guicciard. III. 107 They pretended to hane no disriendship with him.

1632 EARL MONN. It. Bentivoglio's Histor. Rel. 41 They have no occasion of friendship or disfriendship with the King of Polonia.

Disfrock, v. [t. Dis- + FROCK sb.: cf. OF. des-, deffraquer, and Defrock.] trans. To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character: to unfrock. Hence Disfrocked

character; to unfrock. Hence Disfrocked

rpr. a.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. 1, i. (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot adjures Heaven that at least we may 'have done with Kings'. 1856 Faoud Hist. Eng. II. 29 The continent was covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. James American 309 If the abbé is disfrocked for his share in it.

**Disfulfi'l**, v. nonce-wd. [DIS-6.] trans. To do the opposite of fulfilling; not to fulfil. Hence Disfulfilment.

1818 BENTHAM Church of Eng. 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfilled, then [etc.]. 1823 — Not Paul 285 His prophecy would have been disfulfilled; but. his purposes would have been fulfilled. 1bid., The disfulfilment would indeed

† **Disfu'lze**, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. desfueille-r, deff-, mod.F. défeuiller, f. des-, DIs-+feuille leaf.] trans. To strip of leaves: = DEFOIL v.<sup>1</sup>, DEFO-LIATE U.

LIATE 7.
c 1378 BARBOUR Troy-bk. 11. 1652 And had be treis dispulseit Of bare faire flouris and disfulseit.

Disfurnish, v. [ad. OF. desfourniss-, extended stem of desfournir, also deff-, defournir, f. des-, DIS- 4 + fournir to FURNISH.] trans. To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished; to strip of furniture or belongings; to render de-

to strip of furniture or belongings; to render destitute (gf).

1531 ELYOT Gov. 11. vii. (1883) 75 Whan the emperour shuld be disfurnished of seruanntes. 1577 Fenton Gold. Epist. 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons. 1591 Stakes. Two Gort. tv. i. 14 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue. 1649 Roeferts Clavis Bibl. 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of ntensils. 1732 Neal Hist. Purit. I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students. 1748 RICHAROSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 VIII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, given up to me to disfurnish. 1887 LOWELL Democr. 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own. Hence Disfurnished ppl. a., Disfurnishing vbl. sb.

vbl. sb.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE Wks. (1587) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence. 1670 Cotton Espernon1. II. 46 To succour a weak, and disfurnish'd Prince, against an armed and prevailing Subject. 1799 SOUTHEV Lett. (1856) I. 73, I seize a leisure minnte, and a disfurnished room.. to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER Test. Rocks vii. 270 The disfurnished earth was peopled anew.

Disfurnishment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of heing disfurnished. 1603 Breton Dign. or Ind. Man 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-18 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 28 [He] withdrawes all cattle and pronisions.. for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemie. 1820 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Two Races of Men., Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment; getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches.

† Disfurniture. Obs. [f. DIS-9 + FURNITURE.] The act of disfurnishing; removal, depriva-

TURE.] The act of distion; disfurnishment. The act of disfurnishing; removal, depriva-

tion; disfurnishment.

1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 11 § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess. 11. viii. § 3 (R.) We may. with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† Disgarge, v. Obs. [a. 16th c. F. desgager to vngage, disingage' (Cotgr.), OF. desguagier, mod.F. dégager, 1. des., Dis-4 + gager to engage, pledge, wager.] trans. To release from pledge or nawn: to set free, disengage.

pledge, wager.] trans. To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage.

1594 Kvo Cornelia III. in Had. Dodsley V. 209 But when our soul the body hath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 232 (R.) Those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods. then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once.

+ Disga'llant, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-8 + Gallant a.] trans. To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. III., Sir, let not this discountenance or dis-gallant you a whit. 1640 GLAPTHORNE Ladies Privil. I. Wks. (1874) 11. 97, I would not have. the least Pimple in her countenance discompos'd, it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

† Disgaol (disdzērl), v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-7 b + Gaol sb.] trans. To divest of the charter or nature of a gaol.

nature of a gaol.

1647 Digges Unlawf. Taking Arms § 4. 160 He will contribute His atmost endeavours, that His owne Castles.. may

to disembowel. Hence † Disgarbaging vbl. sb.

16 to Eenvenuto's Passenger (N.), In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickely roasted, without disgarbaging of them.

+ Disgarboil, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 5 + GARBOIL

†Disgarboil, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 5 + Garboil taken in sense 'dishowel', perh. through confusion with garbage: cf. prec.] trans. To dishowel. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. (1575) II. Pref., Aristotimvs disgarboyleth the intralles of Tiranny. 1599 Broughton's Lett. iii. 13 Which sacrifice you could neuer yet offer. till you .. disgarboyle your selfe of those corrupt affections.

Disgarland (disgārlānd), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Garlands Jb.] trans. To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence Disgarlanding vbl. sb. 1616 Daumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan. .. Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee, Thy locks disgarland, thon black Jove shall be. 1879 G. Meredith Egoist II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

Disgarnish (disgā·inif), v. [a. OF. desgarniss-

Disgarnish (disgā·mi]), v. [a. OF, desgarniss-extended stem of desgarnir, -guarnir (11th c. in Hatz,-Darm.), mod.F. dégarnir, f. des-, DES- 4 + garnir to GARNISH.]

trans. To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfurnish, de-

spoil.

c1450 Merlin 291 Thei wolde not disgarnyssh the londe of peple. 1481 CAXION Myrr. III. xxi. 161 Synne. . is voyed and disgarnysshed of all goodnes. 1530 PALSGR. 519/1 This house is disgarnysshed, me thynke, now he is gone. 1598 HARRET Theor. Warres v. i. 148 Whosoener is found disgarnished of his Armes. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I, Wks. (1711) 2 If it should fall forth. .that this prince by usurpers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown. 1653 H. COGAN IT. Pinto's Trav. Ix. (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1831 SIR W. NAMER Penins. War XI. viii. (Rtldg.) II. 125 The front. .was. . disgarnished of troops. 1668 HOLME LEE B. Godfrey XXVI. 137 The small sleeping-closets... had heen disgarnished.

Hence Disgarnished the. a singarth of

Hence Disgarnished ppl. a.; -ing vbl. sb.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Aj, They ben yonge and litil
and dysgarnysshed of all wytte and reson. 1523 Ln. BerNERS Froiss. 1. ccclxvi. 636 Whan they were come to this
passage. they founde it nat disgarnished. 1812 Edin. Rev.
XX. 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrons houses.

passage.. they founde it nat disgarnished. 1812 Edin. Rev. XX. 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrons houses.

Disgarrison, v. Obs. or arch. [f. Dis-7a + Garrison, v. Obs. or arch. [f. Dis-7a + Garrison sb.] trans. To deprive of a garrison. 1504 J. Diekenson Arisbas (1878) 42 The.. disconerers of my desire, disgarisond my thoughts of wonted fancies. 1647 Sir T. Faireax Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 3, 1 have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. H. 298 When Winchester Castle was disgarrisoned, it was given to him. 1879 Q. Rev. No. 295. 17t Next year the castle was disgarrisoned.

Disgavel (disgavel), v. Law. [f. Dis-7a + gavel (GAVELKIND) sb.] trans. To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Hence Disgavelling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1683 SIDERFIN Rep. 1. 137 Les primer Statutes de Disgaveling come Wiats Stat. 15 H. 8. 1741 T. Roamson Gavelkind i. 6 Before the Time of the disgavelling Statute. 1767 Blackstone Comm. H. 18 g By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3, for disgavelling the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to he descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage. 1873 BLACKMORE Alice Lorraine I. xv. 151 The land had been disgavelled. 1881 19th Cent. Ang. 298 Notwithstanding the disgavelling of many estates . the area subject to the operation of the law is still large.

Disgeneric, a. [DIS-10.] Of differen. genera: the opposite of congeneric.

Disgene ric, a. [DIS- 10.] genera: the opposite of congeneric. In recent Dicts.

In recent Dicts.

Disgest, -gestion: see Digest, Digestion.

† Disgentilize, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+
GENTILIZE.] trans. To deprive of gentle rank.

16a1 Court & T. Jas. I (1849) 11. 242 Some say he shall.
be quite disknighted and disgentilised for ever.

† Disghi belline, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-

trans. To distinguish, as a Guelph from

a Ghibelline.

a Ghibelline.

1672 MARNELL Reh. Transp. 1, 299 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to dis-Ghibeline themselves from the Puritans.

Disgig v.: see Diss 7 a.

† Disgi'rd, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Girld v.] trans. To strip of that which girds; to ungird.

1610 HOLLAN Camden's Brit. 1, 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

Disgise, etc., obs. form of Disguise, etc. † Disglorify, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + GLORIFY v.] trans. To deprive of glory; to treat

Disglu't, v. rare. [I. DIS- 0 + GLOT e.] reads. To empty of its contents.

1800 Hurson Fax, I'illage too The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

Disglu'tinate, v. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + GLUTINATE.] trans. To unglue, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 C. J. Smith Syn. & Antonyms, Agglutinate, Antonym. Resolve, Disglutinate.

Disgo'dded, ppl. a. rare. [f. DIS- 7 + God + -ED.] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungod-like.

1877 BLACKIE Wise Men 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgodded, lightless, loveless grey!

Disgolf, obs. form of DISGULF v.

Disgood: see Dis- 8.

[Disgore, spurious word in Ash, etc.: see Dis-GORGE 3.] Vol. III.

Disgorge (disgoudz), v. [ad. OF. desgorger (mod. F. dégorger, whence Degonoe), f. des-, Dis-4+gorge throat, Gonoe: cf. It. (di)sgorgare.]

1. trans. To eject or throw out from, or as from, the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been swallowed).

swallowed).
c 1477 Caxton Jason 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 307 [Rats] swallow. them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle... vntill they disgorge again the feathers and bones that were in their bellies. 1677 OTWAY Cheats of Scapin II. i, How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 311 The leech.. disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application. 1873 MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington III, Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.
b. fig. To discharge as if from a mouth; to emply forth cet to give up what has been wronge-

empty forth; esp. to give up what has been wrong-

emply forth; esp. to give up what has been wrong-fully appropriated.
a 1549 Skellon Trouth & Information (R.) But woo to suche informers .. That .. Disgorgith theyr veneme. 1587 Turrer. 1605 Shaks, Tr. (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare. 1605 Shaks, Tr. & Cr. Prol. 12 The deepe-drawing Barke do there disgorge Their warlike frautage. 1776 Grabon Decl. & F. I. iv. 84 The dens of the amphitheatre disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. IV, 121 Some mode .. to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen. 1855 Prissoot Philip II, I. II. III. 173 It was. time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims. 1882 J. Tavlor Sc. Covenanters (Cassell) 153 The grandson.. was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters.
C. absol.
1608 Armin Nest Ninn. 7 The World, ready to disgorge at

C. absol.

1608 Armin Nest Ninn. 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present. 1638 Sir T. Herrer Trat. (ed. 2) 223 After I had disgorg'd abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe.

1667 Milton P. L. xii. 158 The river Nile.. disgorging at seaven mouthes Into the Sea. 1794 Sullivan Viro Nat.

II. Yii, Caverns full of water.. disgorging upon the earth.

1868 Millman St. Paul's 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge.

2. trans. To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth breast etc.)

forced to disgorge.

2. trans. To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.).

c 1592 Marlowe Massacre Paris III. ii, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast. 1597 Shakes. 2 Hen. II.,

iii. 97 So, 80, thon common Dogge) dids't thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1637 Herwood.

Did. I. Whs. 1874 VI. 100 Their stomacks some disgorge'd.

1861 Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon II. III. iv. 146 It was the custom to throw away all leeches which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion.

D. refl. To empty or discharge oneself.

1607 J. King Serm. 27 Nov., They. want but meanes and matter wherein to disgorge themselves. c1645 Howell Lett. (1660) I. 9 The sea.. meeting.. rivers that descend from Germany to disgorge themselves into him. 1679 Establ. Test 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings. 1712 Admison Spect. No. 309 r 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1868 Hawthorne Amer. Note. 48. (1879). 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves. + 3. Farriery. To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [cf. F. degorger in same sense]. Obs.

1727 Balley vol. H., Disgorge with Farriers] is to discuss or disperse an Inflammation or swelling. 1737 (see Decoace). 1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl. S.v., If a horse's legs are gorged or swelled, we say he must be walked out to disgorge them. [1775 Ash mispr. Disgore; whence in some mod. Dicts.]

Hence Disgorged ffl. a., Disgorging regime to the same conditions.

Hence Disgorged ppl. a., Disgorging vbl. 1611 COTGR., Despoys, disgorged. Despoysgenment, a disgorging. 163a Lithgow Tran, vi. 255 Woefinl accidents, and superabounding disgorgings (floods). 1681 N. Resbury Fun. Serm. 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings... had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822 T. L. Peacock Maid Marian xiv, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers.

Disgorgement (disgorgement). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. OF. desgorgement (1548 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disgorging; a discharging

Darm.).] The action of disgorging; a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

\*\*rapy Canton Yason 115 b. The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water. 1632 LITHOON Trat. 1. 13

This River of Tyber.. made muster of his extravagant disgorgements. a 1656 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 162 The.. presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1788 Clarkson Impol. Slave Tr. 55 There is a continual disgorgement of seamen from these vessels into the islands. 1837 Blackno. Mag. XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

Disgorger (disgoralgal). [I. as prec. +-ER 1.]

One who or that which disgorges. \*spec.\* A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish.

One who or hat which disgorges. Spec. A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish. 1867 F. Francis Angling iv. (1880) 129 A disgorger. . is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end. 1875 'STONE-BINGK' BFIL. Sports I. v. iii. § 10. 327 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 62.

† Disgo:spel. v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-7a + Gospel sh.] trans. To deprive of the gospel or of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence † Disgo:spelling bh. a

or of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence + Disgo'spelling ppl. a.

1642 Mitton Appl. Smect. xii. Wks. 1738 1. 133 Who possess hage Benefices for lazy Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgospelling Jurisdiction.

Disgo'spelize, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans.
To deprive of or exclude from the gospel.

1888 S. G. Osborne in Times 6 Oct. 12/3 That tens of thousands. are living disgospelized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel.. teachings cannot touch.

† Disgout, v. Ohs. rare. [f. DIS-7 a + GOUT sh.] trans. To free or relieve from gout.

1611 FLORIO Szottare. also to disgout. 1748 RICHAROSON Clarists Wks. 1883 VII. 286 Lord M... turning round and round. his but just disgouted thamb.

Disgo vern, v. nonce-wd. [Dis- 6.] trans. To leave ungoverned; to refrain from governing, 1878 II. WRIGHT Mental Trav., 78 The object of statesmanship at Nomunniburgh is not to govern but to disgovern as much as possible.

**Disgown** (disgourn), v. [f. Dis-7a + Gown sh.: ef. disrobe.] a. trans. To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, spec. of a university or clerical gown, and thus of the degree or office which it symbolizes. b. intr. (for reft.) To throw off or relinquish one's

gown.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. (1740) 222 (D.) He disgowned and put on a sword, 1887 Globe 1 Oct. 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices.

Disgrace (disgrates), sb. [a. F. disgrace 'n disgrace, an ill-fortnne, defeature, mishap; also vucomelinesse, deformitie, etc.' (Cotgr.), ad. It. disgrace disgrace mishap. grazia 'a disgrace, a mishnp, a misfortune' (Florio), f. Dis- 4+grazia Grace; cf. Sp. desgracia 'dis-grace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med.L. disgrātia

(15th c. in Du Cange).]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: +a. as exhibited by the personage who infliets

it: +a. as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (obs.); b. as incurred or experienced by the victim: the state of being out of favour and honour.

a. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv., 1. (1586-28 b, Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles. durst not open their monthes.

b. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary (1625). 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine. 1605 Shaks. Mach. 111. vi. 23, I heare Macdoffle lines in disgrace. 1659 B. Harris Parrival's Iron Age 267 The Spaniards offered him (Card. Mazarin) all kindness of favour in his disgrace. 1849 Macaulan Hist, Eng. II. 160 The King. had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. Med. The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court.

+ c. A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront. Obs. † C. A dislavour; a dishonour; an affront. Ubs. a 1586 Sidney (J.), To such bondage he was.. tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence. 1586 B. Voung Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 206 b, With my unluckle sport I have gotten your disgraces. a 1626 Bacon (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. 1651 Honnes Govt. 4 Soc. xv. § 18. 257 H it command somewhat to be. done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgracefull consequences may be derived. 1739 Charr Apol. (1756) 1. 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them.

† 2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of

+2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of T2. The dislayour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune. Obs.

1500 Greene Neuer too late (1500) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe deciphred high disgrace. 1600 E. Bloont Ir. Conestaggio 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Tran. i. 1 No disgrace of Fortune ought to esloign us. from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1607 Deven Virg. Georg. 10. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace.

Nature in Disgrace.
†b. A misfortune. Obs.

162a R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of Cod helping. 118. 152. Lisander & Cal. 118. 74, I shall alwaies bless my disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity. 1748 SMOLERT Rod. Rand. 11780) I. 187. Notwithstanding the disgraces which had fallen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others.

3. Dishonour in general or public estimation;

3. Distonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. i. 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworne duty in that case. 1639. S. Du Yerger The Camus Admir. Exerts 54. If ever he saw him approach his wife, he would... resist force by force...to drive disgrace from his house. 1728 PONE Dunc. II. 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace. 1846 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) II. xi. 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola II. xxiii, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

+4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement; an expression or term of reprobation. Obs. or arch.

1800 or term of reprobation. Obs. or arch.
1886 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625 86 When., a word
is either in praise or disgrace. repeated. 1608 Br. Hall
Char. Vertues & V. 102 If hee list not to give a verbal
disgrace, yet hee shakes his head and smiles. 1617—Recoll.
Treat. 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace. 1606 Trial Regic. 174 Vou spake. against the
King by way of disgrace against him and his family. 1676
Hoabass Iliad III. 33 Then Hector him with words of great
disgrace Reproved. [1855 Tennyson Mand II. I. 14 He..
Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]
5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour:

Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]

5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour.

1500 Spenser F. Q. I. i. 31 To all knighthood it is foule disgrace, That such a cursed creature lives so long a space.

1507 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, II. ii. 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? c1710 Baynard (1), And is it not a foul disgrace, To lose the boltsprit of thy face? 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II. 69, I found the two disgraces .. are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and, second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.

57\*

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 178 Is not the knowledge of words without ideas a disgrace to a man of sense?

+6. Marring of the grace of anything; disfigure-

ment. Obs.

1581 Petrie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 126 To take away some wart, moale, spot, or such like disgrace comming by chaunce.

1598 St. John's Coll. Agreem. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 251 The Chimneys. shalbe taken dowen and Raysed in some other Convenient place without disgrace of the new court.

7. Want of grace. + 3. of person: ill-favouredness (obs.); b. of mind; ungracious condition or character. rare.

ness (obs.); b. of mind; ungracious condition or character. rare.

1536 Spenser F. Q. v. xii. 28 Their garments. Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. 1861 T. Wintingor Cecil Dreeme v. (1876) 75 Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us.

Disgrace (disgrac's), v. [a. F. disgracier (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. disgraziare, f. disgrazia (see prec.). So Sp. desgraciar.]

†1. trans. To undo or mar the grace of; to deprive of (outward) grace; to disfigure. Obs.

1549-62 Sternhold & H. Ps. ciii. 16 Like the flower.. Whose glosse and heauty stormy winds do utterly disgrace. 1551 Rosinson tr. More's Utop. 14 Rude and valearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1555 Wateeman Fardle Facions 1. v. 69 The woman had her nose cut of, wherwith... the whole beautie of her face was disgraced. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. II. (1586) 115 b, His paunch shal the lesse appeer, which both disgraceth him and burdneth him. 1709 POPE Ess. Cril. 24 The slightest sketch. Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrace the sylvan scene.

†2. To put to shame, put out of countenance by eclipsing. Obs.

1586 Greene Menathon (Arb.) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids all her glorious flowers close themselues, as being by

eclipsing. Obs.

156 GRENE Menaphon (Arb.) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids al her glorious flowers close themselves, as being by her heautie disgraced. 1501 Nashe Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella, In thee.. the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is disgraced.

† b. To put out of countenance, abash, dismay. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 160 Casting.. burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beast is not a little disgraced and terrified.

3. To put out of grace or favour; to treat with disfavour, and hence with dishonour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

1593 Nashe 4 Lett. Confut. 43 Followers, whose dutifull seruice must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 62 Although he were without lands, and disgraced by Henry, yet heing favoured by the people, he supposed that Henry dying, he shoulde. be crowned. 1617 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 133 How easie is it for such a man, whiles the world disgraces him, at once to scorne and pitty it. 1711 Pope Temp. Fame 294 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd. 1745 P. Thomas Trul. Anson's 1'0y. 216 His Subjects. whom he either disgraces or honours. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. III. 268 Queensberry was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion.

†4. To bring into disfavour (with any one), or into the bad graces of any one. Obs.

1594 Shaks. Rich. III. 1. iii. 79 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes, My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 33 Which his enimies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King.

†5. To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring

enimies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King. † 5. To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring (intentionally) into disgrace. Obs.

1573 G. Harver Letter-bk. (Camden) 6 How sociablely he hath delt hime..to disgrace and slaunder me in the toun. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado III. ii. 130 As I wooed for thee to obtaine her, I will joyne with thee to disgrace her.

1715 Burner (J.), Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

+ b. To put to shame. Obs.

TO. 10 put to sname. Coss.

1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Int. viiii. (1611) 97 They never vse reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. 1595 T. Edwards Cephalus & Procris (1878) 45 For he that sorrow hath possest, at last In telling of his tale is quite disgra'st.

† 6. To speak of dishonouringly; to reprobate, disparage, revile, vilify, speak slightingly of.

Ubs.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. xix. (Arb.) 57 Such.. would peraduenture reproue and disgrace enery Romance, or short historicall ditty. c 1611 Chapman Iliad 1. 24 The general .. viciously disgrac'd With violent terms the priest. 1612 Drayton Poly-oth, vi. Notes 93 A Patriot, and so true, that it to death him greenes To hear his Wales disgrac't .. 1671 Baxter Holliness Design Chr. Ixiv. 19 They all agree to cry down sin in the general and to disgrace it. 1720 Lett. fr. London Frnl. (1721) 46 Again he disgraces the Ale.

7. To bring (as an incidental consequence) shame, dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or

dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or shame to; to reflect dishonour upon.

[1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (162a) 236 Leauing only Mopsa behind, who disgraced weeping with her countenance.] 1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 718 Against himself he sounds this doom, That through the length of times he stands disgraced. The through the length of times he stands disgraced. The stands of the stands disgraced in the stands of the stands disgraced in the stands of th

450 Hence Disgraced ppl. a., Disgracing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

and ppl. a.

1582 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. xvii.
45 He thought the same a disgracing vnto him. 1591
Snaks. Two Gent. v. iv. 123 Your Grace is welcome to
a man disgrac'd. 1592 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 94 They
would. fling the same (flowers) in the faces of their pursuing lovers.. maintaining their fained disgracings. a 1579
Hobbes Rhet. n. ii. (1681) 47 Contumely, is the disgracing
of another for his own pastime. 1802 Mrs. Jane West Inf.
Father 111. 145 The poor.. disgraced Selborne. 1807 Sta R.
WILSON Frint. 12 July in Life (1862) II. viii. 309 As Buonaparte passed.. he gave the right-hand file one of his disgracing crosses.

Disgraceful (disgrā'sful), 4. [f. prec. sb. +

Disgraceful (disgrēi sful), a. [f. prec. sb. +

**Disgraceful** (disgrzi sfül), a. [f. prec. sb. + -FUL: cf. graceful.]
†1. Void of grace, unbecoming, unpleasing: the opposite of graceful. Obs.

1501 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 1. i. 86 Away with these disgracefull wayling Robes! 1615 G. Sakdys Trav. 67 A certain blacke powder. which by the not disgraceful staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whitenesse of the eye. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 180 Whatever is counterfeit grows nauseous and disgraceful, even with those things, which when natural are most graceful and charming.

2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; that brings disgrace upon the agent: shameful dishonourable.

disgrace upon the agent; shameful, dishonourable,

disreputable.

disreputable,

1597 Daniel Civ. Wars v. lxiv, Stained with black disgraceful crimes. a 1744 Pope (J.), To retire behind their chariots was as little disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. 1794 Souther Botany-Bay Ecl. iii, The poor soldier. goes In disgraceful retreat through a country of foes. 1874 Green Short Hist. iv. § 3. 185 The disgraceful submission of their leaders. 1892 Sir A. Kerewich in Law Times' Rep. 140/1, I do think it is disgraceful for directors to .. issue such a prospectus.

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, op-

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, opprobrious, contumelious. a. Of actions.

1640 BP. Hall Rem. Wks. (1650) 39 Our speculative skill is wont to be upbraided to us, in a disgracefull comparison of our unanswerable practise. 1651 [see Disgraces sch. 1c].

1764 FOOTE Patron III. Wks. 1799 1. 358 Such disgraceful, such contemptible treatment! 1836 H. Coleride North. Worthics (1852) 1. 49 It does not appear that Sir Samuel. ever submitted to this disgraceful punishment.

† b. Of words. Obs.

1608-11 BP. Hall Medil. & Vowes 1. 8 52 In the revenge

† b. Of words. Obs.

1608-11 Br. Hall Medit. & Vorwes 1. § 52 In the revenge of a disgracefull word against themselves. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. Vilenie, Laide Vilenie, slaunderous, reproachfull, disgracefull, defamatorie tearmes. 1613 Sia F. Cottington in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 109 If any of base qualyty shall use disgracefull wordes unto a Jintleman, he is .. sent to the gallies. 1774 Sir J. Revnolds Disc. vi. (1876) 383 These terrific and disgraceful epithets with which the poor imitators are so often loaded.

Disgracefully (disgrēlisfuli), adv.

Disgracefully (disgrā 's full), adv. [f. prec. + 1 V 2.] In a disgraceful manner, with disgrace; shame fully, ignominionsly. † Formerly also, With opprobrium, opprobriously, contumeliously.

1604 Hieron Wks. I. 478 Some of whom to my griefe I haue heard speake very disgracefully, some very scornefully. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 11 The scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill.

1781 Cowfer Expost. 663 His [name] that scraphs tremble at, is hung Disgracefully on every trifler's tongue. 1893]. Strong New Era xvi. 357 Its progress is painfully and disgracefully slow. Mod. The work has been disgracefully scamped.

**Disgra'cefulness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disgraceful;

shamefulness, ignominy.

1581 Sidney Afol. Poetrie (Arb.) 61 These men. by their owne disgracefulnes, disgrace the most gracefull Poesic.

1841 Lans Arab. Nts. 111. 436, 1 knew. that there was no disgracefulness in him. the turpitude and disgracefulness were in my sister.

1880 Daily News 9 Jan. 5/2 Barbarous as hanging is, its disgracefulness and horror possibly act as deterrent influences.

† Disgracement. Obs. [f. Disgrace v. + The action of disgracing; also, concr.

-MENT.] The action of disgracing; also, concr. that which causes disgrace.

1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 1 Synce we have hen spoyled of the divine apparell, our shameful nakednesse discloseth an infinite heape of filthy disgracementes.

1581 J. Haddon's Austu. Osor. 454 Defacinges and disgracements of Religion.

1647 H. More Poems 169 That disgracement of Philosophie. this Theorie Might take 't away.

**Disgracer** (disgrēl səl). [f. as prec. + -ER l.] One who or that which disgraces; one that exposes to shame or causes ignominy; †an oppro-

brious reviler (obs.).

Drious reviler (00s.).

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 46 The .. continuall disgracer of Gods Veritie. 1589 Nashe Almond for Parrat 15 a, He began to .. shew himselfe openly a studious disgracer of antiquitie. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 367 A Reproacher or disgracer of his Majesties Government. 1732 Swift Exam. Abuses Dublin, I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of their sex. 1789 Mrs. Prozz. Yourn. France 1. 382 Who..were such disgracers of human nature.

|| Disgracia, -grazia. [Sp. desgracia (-grāþya) disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness, It. disgrazia (-grātsya), formerly disgratia.] An unpleasant accident, misfortune.

1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) I. 114 When it has been his ill fortune to meet with a disgraccia. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL. Chancellors (1857) IV. lxxix. 174 This disgrazia happened from meeting a line of brewer's drays at Charing Cross,

+ **Disgra ciately**, adv. Obs. rare-1. [as if f. \*disgraciate adj., ad. It. disgraziate, in Florio disgratiate 'graceless'.] Ill-favonredly, unhappily,

disgratiato 'graceless'.] Ill-favonredly, unhappily, unpleasingly.

a 1734 North Exam. 1. i. § 28 All this he would most disgraciately obtrude by his quaint Touch of 'confirming all'.

Disgracious (disgrē! ʃəs), a. Also 6-7 -tious.

[a. F. disgracieux (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Dis- 4 + gracieux, perh. after It. disgrazioso 'graceless, full of disgrace', (Florio): cf. Gracious.

1. Ungracious, unfavourable, unkind. ? Obs.
1598 J. Dickenson Greene in Conc. (1878) 144 Deigne rather to quicken them by a gracious regard, then to kill them by a disgratious repulse.

1603 Breton Dign. or Ind. Men 207 What indignities are these to prove the disgrations Nature of Man? 1837 New Monthly Mag. XLIX. 343 Any one of the disgracious cavillers.

†2. Out of favour; in disfavour; disliked. Obs.

Obs.

1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 111. vii. 112 I doe suspect I haue done some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye. Ibid. 1v. iv. 179 If I be so disgracious in your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, Madam. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xvi. (1592) 849 As for these causes he was in highest grace with the King, so hee was the more disgracious or hated of the people.

† 3. Disgraceful, shameful. Obs.
1615 Trades Incr. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 308 The lazy and disgracious merchandise of our coasters.

4. Without grace of manner; uncomely; unbecoming.

1870 MORIER Rep. Land Tenure in Parl. Papers CLXIII.
202, I heard general complaints .. of their [the women's] disgracious attempts to follow the fashions.

† **Disgra:ciously**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indig-

† Disgraciously, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indignity; without grace, ungraciously.

1618 Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 95
He read it in publick, and that so disgraciously fetc.]. 1619
Time's Storehouse ii. 182 (L.) All. were eyther at last disgraciously killed, or else receyved some great overthrow.

† Disgracive, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Dis-Grace v.+-ive: cf. coereive.] Conveying or tending to disgrace or reproach; disgraceful, shameful.

1602 Boys Wks. 412 The Syrian raca, which is a disgracive term. 1627 FELTHAM Resokvest. Xxvii.47 They are unwisely ashaned of an ignorance, which is not disgraciue. Ibid. 1. kxviii. 120 He that will question enery disgraciue word, which he hears is spoken of him, shall have much trouble.

Disgradation (disgradāt-[9n). ? Obs. [n. of crank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADATION 1.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Degradation, in our law-books could be disgradation, and deposition. [Not in Termes de la Ley, Cowell, Blount, who have disgrade, but not disgradation.] 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 291/2 Disgradation, Deposition, or Degradation; the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour.

Disgrade (disgradation, d. late L. dēgradāre, Pr. degradar, desgradar: for frequent Romanic interchange of de., des., see De-1.6.] trans. To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable

change of de-, des-, see DE-I.6.] trans. To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable

formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable rank, degree, or dignity; = Degrade v. 2.

c 1430 Lyde, Bochas viii. i. (1554) 177 b, Fortune list him to disgrade Among his knightes. 1269 Newton Cicero's Olde Age 28 b, Sore against my will was it, when I deposed and dysgraded L. Flaminius of his senatourship. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xvii. (1632) 869 He was first solemnly disgraded, his guilt spurs cut from his heeles by the Master-Cooke. 1880 Dixon Windsor III. vii. 67 Voted that the late duke be disgraded from his dignity as a knight. 1888 Circular to Senate by Coll. of Med. Durham Univ., Supposing the Durham University to possess already the power to disgrade its Graduates.

b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = Degrade v. 2 h.

GRADE v. 2 b.
c1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 246 Ony symple mon .. schal be enprisoned, disgratid or brent. 1460 Cargrave Chron.
112 Formosus...was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Cherch onto lay astat. 1586 Exam. H.
Barrowe, etc. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 28 Q. Are yow a Minister? A. No, I was one after your orders. Q. Who disgraded yow? A. I disgraded my self through Gods mercy by repentance. 1641 Paynne Antip. 98 They did not disgrade and deprive from holy Orders such Malefactors.

lence Disgra'ded ppl. a., Disgra'ding vbl.

sb.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 1 A certificat under his seale testifyinge the said disgradinge. 1546 Bale Eng. Votaries 11. Liv (T. s.v. Degrade), He once yet againe departed the realme with his disgraded abbots. 1602 Seoas Hon. Mil. & Civ. 11. v. 55 The King of Armes and other Heralds cast the warme water vpon the disgraded Knights face .. saying Henceforth thou shalt be called by thy right name. Traiour 1641 Termes de la Ley (1708) 257 By the Canon Law there are two kinds of Disgradings; the one summary, by word only, and the other solemn, hy Devesting the party disgraded from .. the Ensigns of his Order or Degree.

† Disgradement. Obs. rare -1. [6. prec. + MENT.] = DISGRADATION; DEGRADATION 1 1. 1538 FITZHERB. Fust. Peas 109 b, With certifycat therof under his seall testifyenge the sayde dysgradement.

† Disgrader. Obs. rare -1. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who degrades from a position of honour.

a 1603 T. CARTWRICHT Confut. Rhem. N. T. Pref. (1618) 17 Disgracers and disgraders of the Scripture haue taught men to say, that the copies are corrupted.

+ Disgraduate, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 b + Graduate st.] trans. To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege; = Disgrade,

DEGRADUATE.

DEGRADUATE.

1538 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man 73 b, Yf they be of mine anointed, and beare my marke, disgresse them (I wold saye, disgraduate them). 1550 NICOLLS Thugyd. 135 (R.) The saide Lacedemunions did desgraduate and declaire those to be deffamed and dishonoured, that were takene by the Athenyans in the Islande.

† Disgree', v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desgreer (Froissart) to disagree, f. des-, DIs- 4 + greer to agree: see GREE v.] intr. To be out of agreement or harmony; to DISAGREE.

1530 PALSGR. 519/1, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one note with an other. These synggyng men disgree.

† Disgreement. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + MENT.] Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

-MENT.] Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. vii. 148 Without disgrement or

dicevon.

contradiceyon.

Disgregate (disgrigeit), v. [f. l., disgregāt-, ppl. stem of disgregāre to separate, f. Dis-1 + greg-em (grex) flock, gregāre to collect (in a flock).]

Hence Disgregated ppl. a.

† 1. trans. To separate, sunder, sever (from).
1593 NASHE Christ's T. 64 b, It pleased our louing crucified Lord... to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes.

fied Lord.. to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes.

2. To separate into individual parts, disintegrate. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thick things. 1660 Stanley Hist. Philos. ix. (1701) 422/1 Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregates bodies. 1726 Monro Anat. Nerves (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres.

† 3. According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). Obs. a 1631 Donne Serm. xvi. IV. 245 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated.. so as that they could not confidently discern him. c 1645 Howell Lett. ii. Ii, Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency. Phild. I. v. Iv, Black doth congregat, unite and fortifie the sight; the other doth disgregat, scatter and enfeeble it.

Disgregation (disgregat, scatter and enfeeble it.

Disgregation (disgregat). [In. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; spec. in Chem. separation of the molecules of a substance by heat

separation of the molecules of a substance by heat

separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency.

1611 Florio Disgregatione, a scattering, a disgregation.

21626 Br. Andrewes in Southey Com.pt. Bk. Scr. 1.

(1850) 354 Without it [concord] a gregation it may he, but no congregation. The con is gone; a disgregation rather.

1653 Manton Exp. James v. 9 In troubles there are not so many scatterings and disgregations in Christ's flock.

1684 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compit. xix. 763 These Diseases do presuppose a Disgregation of Humours.

1865 Grove Plato

1. 1. 56 The partial disgregation of the chaotic mass.

Disgress, -ion, obs. ff. Digress, -10N.

+ Disgress, v. Obs. rare-1. [?f. Dis-7 a + L. pressus step. degree.

L. gressus step, taken as = gradus step, degree, position; and hence a synonym of DISGRADE. (Or

position; and hence a synonym of DISGRADE. (Or possibly an early corrupt form of DISGRADE v.)] 1528 [see DISGRADEATE].

† DISGRADEATE].

† DISGRADEATE].

† DISGRADEATE].

† Object of the control of the

of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

1611 Florid Disgrossamento, a refining, a disgrossing.
1636 Patent Rolls 7 May, Fyning, refyning, disgrossing.
1636 Patent Rolls 7 May, Fyning, refyning, disgrossing.
1631 gold and silver. 1662 Patry Taxes 85 If bullion be wrought into plate and utensils, or disgrost into wire or lace.
1687 M. Taubman Lendon's Tri. 6 In another apartment is.
Disgrossing, Flatting and Drawing of Gold. Wyre. 1823
Hone Anc. Myst. 250.

16 (unless misread for disease Disgress)

Hone Anc. Myst. 250.

b. fig. (unless misread for disgress, Discuss).
1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 330 The matters... beying not before disgrossed and brought to a conclusion.

† Disgrubble, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-5 + \*grubble, perh. for grumble.] = DISGRUNTLE.
1689 C. Hatton 16 Apr. in II. Corr. (1878) II. 131 St. Rt. Atkins is soe disgrabhi'd not to be Ch. J. of y' Com. Pleases y't be sath be will not have his brothers scimm milke.

Disgruntle (disgreent'l), v. Now chiefly U.S.
[f. Dis-5 + GRUNTLE v. freq. of GRUNT]. trans.
To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chaggin, disgrest. Chiefly in \$\phi a. \phi ble.

16 put linto sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in pa. tyte.

168a H. Cave Hist. Popery IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgrunted at that Inscription. a 1683 Sir P. Warwick Mem.

Chas. I (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent unto her house. . which the Lady was much disgruntled at. 1726 Amilers Terre Fil. Aviii. 226 M'Phelim finds his prince a little disgruntled. 1862 C. Thornton Convers Lea xii. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled. 1884 Lisbon (Dakota) Starts July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination.

Hence Disgru'ntled ppl. a.; also Disgru'ntle-

ment, moody discontent.

1847-78 HALLIW, Disgrantled, discomposed, Glonc. 1889 Voice (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgrantlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 Bryck in Contemp. Rev. Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or—to use an expressive American term—a 'disgrantled' temper.

Disguisal (disgoi'zăl). rare. [f. Disguise v.

Disguisal (disgaizăl). rare. [f. DISGUISE v. +-AL.] The action of disguising.

1652 COTTERELL Ir. Cassandra III. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal. 1824 Tair's Mag. 1. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal.

Disguise (disgaiz). v. Forms: 4 degise, (-gyse, desgyze), 4-5 des-, disgise, -gyse, dysguyse, 5-6 disguyse, 5-7 desguise, 5- disguise, (6 disgense, 6-7 disguize); Sc. 6 dis(8) agyse, dissagyiss). [ME. desgisen, degisen, etc., a. Olf. desguiser, deguiser (11th c. in Littré), later desguiser, mod. F. déguiser, - Pr. desguisar, f. des-, de- (DE- I. 6) + Romanic (It., Sp., Pg., Pr.) guisa, F. guise (11th c.), a. OllG. wisa manner, mode, nppearance (cf. Wise sh.): the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).']
+1. trans. To alter the guise or fashion of dress

and appearance of (any one); esp. to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress

considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress up fantastically or ostentationsly; to deck out. Obs, c 1335 Poem Times Edw. H., 25 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 335 Nu ben their so degysed and diverseliche i-diht, Unnethe may men knowe a gleman from a kniht. 1362 Lang. P. Pl. A. Prol., 2 in Cuntinaunce of cloping quenteliche degyset. c 1400 Kom. Kose 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde. hym disgysen in queyntyse. 1480 Caxron Chron. Eng. ccxix. 205 Mortimer disgised him with wonder riche clothes ont of all maner reson both of shapping and of werying. 1539 T. Chapman in Chron. Gr. Ericars (Camden) p. xv, The perfeccion of Christian livying dothe not consiste in dome ceremonyes. disgeasing on reliffes aftyr straunge fassions. 1567 Mom. It. Exc. Appar. (1859) 312 Manymen care not what they spend in disguising themselves, ever. inventing new fashions, 42. To make different in manner, mode, or dress (from others). Obs.

(from others). Obs.

1340 Ayenb. 97 Hi is zobliche newe and desgised uram obre lazes. c 1430 Lyon. Min. Poems 90 (Mātz) Amonges wymmen he spanne, In theyre habyte disguysed from a man. 1555 Waterman Fardle Facions 11. iv. 143 Thei ware disguised fro yo commune maner of other.

+3. To transform; to alter in appearance (from the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to

the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to disfigure. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. 1. 16 Pei scholden noght. The Papacie so desguise vpon diuerse eleccion. 1535 Coverdale Ecclus. xii. 18 Whyle he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguyse his countenaunce. ?a 1550 Dumbar's Pecuns, Freiris Berwick 474 Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyiss Him to translait or ellis dissagyiss Fra his awin kynd into ane vder stait. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 49/2 He [Saint Paul] reproveth his enimies which disguised the lawe of God. 1593 Sharss. Lucr. 1452 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised; 0f what she was no semblance did remain. 1697 Dayden Encid (J.). They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

4. To chappe the guise, or dress and personal

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing as some one or in a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.) c 1350 Will. Palerne 1677, & 3cf 3e were disgised & dist on any wise ... 3e wold be aspied. 1393 Gower Conf. 11. 227 She cast in her wit. Hou she him mighte so desgnise That no man shuld his hody know. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 111. 207 Robert the Bruce wnder the levis grene ... Oft disagysit in ane sempill weld. 1555 Edden Decades 176 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 Knolles 1761 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 Knolles 1761 They come disguised in the habit of a Turk. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garh the woman shall disguise. c 1850 Arab. Nts. (Rildg.) 297 She disguised him in woman's clothes. 1882 FREEMAN Almer. Leat. v. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. Mod. He attempted to escape disguised as a monk. b. refl. 4. To change the guise, or dress and personal

b. reft.

1340 Ayenb. 158 Ine hou wele wyzen he [be dyewel] him desgyzeb. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1570 (1577) Yn purpos gret. Hym self lyk a Pylgrym to degyse. 1535 Coverdale i Kings xiv. 2 Disguise the, so that no man perceane that thou art lerohoams wyfe. 1535 Ennoesan Salyre 721 Wee man turne our claithis. And disagyse vs, that na man ken vs. 1611 Butle i Kings xx. 36 The prophet. disguised himselfe with ashes vpon his face. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr Hist. Servia xvi. 290 The wife of Milosch was obliged to disguise herself in the dress of a Servian female peasant.

5. To alter the appearance of (anything) so as to mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light: to colour: to misterpresent. b. refl.

light; to colour; to misrepresent.

light; to colour; to misrepresent,

1308 Trevisa Barth. de P. K. xvii. (Tollem, MS.), This
Aloc Caballinum is disgised [sophisticatur] with pouder of
safron and vynegre, yf it is ten sibes plungid berin, and
dryed. 1623 Lo. Herberg in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. HI.
166 To palliate and disguise those thinges which it concernes
them to knowe. 1669 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. I. ii. 11 Plato's
custome to desguise the Traditions he received from the
Jews. 1732 Leolaro Sethos II. vii. 127 Some merchants
endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855
MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was
to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or clook the real state or character.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appear-

ance,
1599 Shaks. Hen. V, in. i. 8 Then imitate the action of
the Tyger.. Disguise fair Nature with hard-fauour'd Rage.
1681 DRYDEN Abs. & Achit. 740 This moving Court, that
caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other
Ends disguise. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 104, I think to
disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost, than learnt.
1853 Sir II. Douglas Milli. Bridges (ed. 3) 203 A feint to
disguise the real intention. 1856 Emersum Eng. Traits,

Kace Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion.
7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any

7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation.

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas I. ii. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too-Much remises Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 Wester Hymns, All Praise to Ilin' ii. The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full Blaze of Day. 1791 Hamilton Berthollet's Dyeing I. i. i. iv. 66 The colouring particles. are there disguised by an alkali. 1820 SCORESEY Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 116 An insulated cliff.. being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow. guised with snow.

b. To conceal the identity of under a different

b. To conceal the identity of under a different name or title,

1639 S. Du Verger tr. Camus' Admir. Events 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anaclete. 1806 Surre Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) 1.69 The new title.. did not disguise the old friend.

8. Electr. To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimnlate. (Usually in passive.)

1839 G. Biro Nat. Philos. \$ 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction.. no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them.. The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their nutual attractive action. Ibid. § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducting action of the outside coating.

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). arch. (pa. pple. still in slang use: see DISGUISED 6).

1852 J. Herwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee. 1618 Deloney Gentle Craft (1648) Hivb, We will get him out to the tavern and there cause him to be disguised, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 138 It may so stupife and disguise them, that they may be the more easily master'd. 1806. 7 J. Berrespon Mistries Hum. Life (1826) xx. 250 Sure, Indelling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza. † 10. intr. To dissemble. Obs.

1880 Surves Arcadia (1622) 97 Zelmane.. disguise not with me in words, as I know thou doest in apparell. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Saverlary n. (1629) 24 But if I should...tell you...you might thinke I did not then disguize with you.

Disguise (disgoiz), sb. Also 4 degise, yse, 7 disguize. [f. Disguise (15). Obs.

† 1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual; new or strange fashion (esp. of an ostentations kind). Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Conse. 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouthe maners and sere degyse pat now es used of many wyse. Phil. 1524 For swilk degises and suilk maners. Byfor bis tyme ne has noght ben. 1594 Loose Wounds Cen. War in Hazl. Dodstry VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2. Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the weaper's identity. the

ance intended to conceal the wearer's identity; the state of being thus transformed in appearance for

state of being thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake.

13. \*\*Coerde L.\*\* 962 The kyng hym [a baroun] tolde. \*\*Hou he founde hym [Rychard] in disguise. 1605 Shars. \*\*Learv.\*\* iii. 220 The banish'd Kent; who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1659 B. \*\*Harris \*\*Parirals\*\* Iron Age 214 In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1726 Adv. \*\*Capt. R.\*\* Boyle 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1758 Jonsson Idler No. 29 7.6 They concluded me a gentlewoman in disguise. a 1839 Prable Poems (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disgnise. b. fig. A disguised condition or form. 1709 Celebr. Beauties to in Poet. Miscell. (Tonson) vt. 514 Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise. 1742 Young Nt. 7th. vti. 52 His grief is hut his grandeur in disguise. 1751 Jonsson Rambler No. 184 7 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. \*\*Mod. A hlessing in disgnise.

in disgnise.

3. 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that

3. 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. vii. 21 Magnificke Virgin, that in quent disguise Of British arms dost maske thy royall blood. 1596 SHABS. 1 Hen. IV, 11. ii. 78 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 1. (1684) 120 In 1648 [the Duke] was .. conveyed in a Disguise or Hahit of a girl heyond sea. 1849 JAMES Woodman xiii, Now I bring you your disguise. 1875 [OWET Plato (ed. 2) I. 395 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise. b. transf. and fig. 1655 SHALEN Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 1/2 Their glory being intercepted. by some later disguise of alteration or addition. a 1674 CLARENDON Surv. Leviath. (1676) 193 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1789 BELSHAM Ess. II. xxxiv. 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1876 MOZETY Univ. Serm. iv. 82 The passion obliged to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one.
4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show;

a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show;

a false appearance, a counterient seminance of deception.

1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. a 1655 Vines Lord's Supp. (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disguises. 1781 Cowers Charity 558 No works shall find acceptance, in that day When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the Scripture plan. 1838 THER.WALL Forece V. Killi. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise. 1865 G. Mereoth Rhodu Fleming vi, Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5. The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. In. ii. 294 So disguise shall by th'disguised Pay with falshood false exacting. 1647 Claren-57\*-2

DON Hist. Keb. vi. (1843) 373/2 Nor could be have been led into it.. by any open.. temptation, but by a thousand disguises and corenages. a 1720 Pope Chorus Youths & Virgius 38 Hence false tears, deceits, disguises. 1746 Wesley Princ. Methodist 9 With regard to Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise. 1834 Meewin Angler in Wales 1, 252 Thou friend.. to whom I communicate without disguise the immost secrets of my breast. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. ii. 32 The heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

† 6. A masque; = DISGUISING 3. Obs.

1622 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/2

Disguise was the old English word for a Masque. 1622

BACON Hen. VII, 245 Masques (which they then called Disguises). c1630 MILTON Passion iii, O what a mask was there, what a disguise.

7. 'Disorder by drink' (Johnson).

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. 11. vii. 131 Strong Enobarbe Is weaker then the Wine, and mine owne tongue Spleet's what it speakes: the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all. 162a B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/1 Disguise! what mean you by that? do you think that his majesty sits here to expect drunkards?

8. Electr. See DISGUISE v. 8.

1839 G. BIRD Nat. Phil. § 286 In accordance with the conditions of the induction and disguise of electricity, it is obvious that an insulated jar cannot be charged.

Disguised (disgoizd), ppl. a. [f. DISGUISE

Disguised (disgaizd), ppl. a. [f. DISGUISE  $v_{*} + -ED^{1}$ .

†1. Changed from the usual or natural guise or

†1. Changed from the usual or natural guise or fashion: a. disfigured; b. altered in fashion of dress for the sake of modish display. Obs.

1303 Gower Conf. III. 260 They sigh her clothes all disguised.. Her haire hangend unkempt about. c 1430 Pilgr.

Lyf Manhode v. ii. (1869) 175 Pilke beste was disgised so vileliche, and so foule figured. 1853 Houtlies vi. Excess of Apparel (1859) 312 The haughty stomacks of the daughters of England are so maintained with divers disguised sorts of costly apparell, that letc.] 1869 Peele Tale Troy 27 Where ladies troop'd in rich disguised attire.

† 2. Of dress, etc.: Altered in fashion or assumed for the sake of concelling the identity of the weaver

for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer

or bearer. Obs.

or bearer. Ohs.

1413 Pilgr. Scoole (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 51 These hane ben feyned Religyous ypocrites with theyr desgnysed clothes.

1533 Lo. Berners Huon ix. 23 Charlot had a dysgysyd shylde bycause he wolde not be knowen. 1548 ILLL Chron., Hen. VI. an. 28. 167 Mistrustyag the sequele of ye matter, the departed secretly in habite disguysed, into Sussex. 1568 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 98 Wine. doth. unbare us of that disguis'd, and personated habit, under the which we are accustomed to marche. 1666 BLOUNT Boscobel 51 Procur'd him a pass from the Rebel commanders in a disguised name.

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb, or having the appearance otherwise changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 62 And he disguised fledde nway

changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 62 And he disguised fledde nway
By ship. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. ii. 175 Disguised
Gods... in pesants shape Prest to commit some execrable
rape. 1639 T. Brugos tr. Canuai Moral Relat. 346 Finding
no safety in high Germany...we came downe disguised into
this inferiour Germany. 1843 Presscort Mexico (1850) 1. 332
He. Lay in ambush, directing the disguised Spaniards... to
make signals. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 180 The
congregation in the old story were untouched by the disguised devil's eloquence... it lacked unction.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so
as to appear other than it is.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is.

1500 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 4 What inquest made her dissemble her disguised kind? 1632 LITHGOW Trav. III. 119
We may easily be deceived, by disguised and pretended reasons. 1862 H. Spenser First Princ. I. v. § 33 (1875) 120
Convinced as he is that all punishment.. is but a disguised beneficeace. 1878 Browning La Saisiaz 30 Hindrance proved but help disguised.

† 5. Concealed or hidden so as not to appear.

1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido I. i, Here in this bush disguised will I stand. 1677 Mas. Behn Rover III. i, Oh! he lay disguized.

1594 MARLOWE & NASE DIAGO I., 1881 IN 1885 BISH OBSguised will I stand.

6. Intoxicated; drnnk, tipsy. arch. slang.

1697 Deloney Strange Hist. (1841) 14 The saylors and the shipmen all, through foule excesse of wine, Were so disguised that at the sea they shewd themselves like swine.

1622 Massinger & Derker Virg. Mart. II. iii, Har. I nm a prince disguised. Hir. Disguised? How? drnnk? 1667
Davoen Wild Gallant I. i, I was a little disguised, as they say. Well, in short, I was drunk. 1754 Chester, World Wks. 1892 V. 293, I never saw him disguised with liquor in my life. 18a1 Scott Kenivo. xxix, What if they see me in little disguised? Wherefore should nny man be sober touight? 1883 W. C. Russell Jack's Courtship in Longm. Mag. III. 18 A woman, disguised in liquor, with a bonnet on her hack. 1884 Besant Childr. Gibeon II. xxi, He was not 'disguised', his speech was clear.

Hence Disgui'sedly adv., in a disgnised manner, in disguise; Disgui'sedlness, disguised state.

1612 Bp. Hall Imprese of God II. in Recoll. Treat. (1614) 674 But alas, the painted faces, and manishnesse, and monstrous disguisednesse of the one sexe. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 24 Hee. . fled disguisedly by sea for his sowne safety. 1633 Prinne Histric Mastiz III. II. (R.) The strange disguisednesse of theatricall attires. 1683 J. Barnardo Life of Heylin 172 (L.) He. . Studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly.

Disguiseless stayed, And unevadable, the fact. 1878 Fraser's Mag. XVII. 427 Nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not 'sophisticated'.

Disguisement. [f. Disguise v. + MENT; cf. OF. desguisement, mod. F. dég., a disguising,

Disguiseless, not sophisticated v. + MENT; cf. OF. desguisement, mod.F. deg., a disguising, that which serves to disguise.]

1. The fact of disgnising, or of being disgnised.

1583 Golding Calvin on Deul. cxi. 684 That they night not be put out of countenance by any faire disgnisement.

1622 Lirucow Trav. 11. 82 To lend... an old gowne, and a blacke vaile for his disgnisement. 1683 Poroage and blacke vaile for his disgnisement. 1683 Poroage Myst. Div. 130 Blessed are they who through all these wiles and disgnisements can find him. 1845 Blackw. Mag. LVII. 732 No disgnisement of natural form is attempted. 1885 Times 13 Apr. 4/2 Such disgnisement was always a direct infraction of international and military law.

2. That which disoniese or whereby disgnising

2. That which disguises, or whereby disguising is effected; a disguise; a garb that conceals the wearer's identity.

wearer's identity.

1580 Sioney Arcadia (1622) 53 Assuring myselfe, that vnder that disguisement, I should find oportunitie to reueale myselfe to the owner of my heart. 1590 Seenser F. Q. 111. vii. 14 What mister wight.. That in so straunge disguizement there did maske. 1801 Straut Sports & Past.

111. iii. 171 Minstrels and persons in disguisements. 1823 LAMB Elia (1860) 26 In this disguisement he was brought into the hall. 1861 T. A. Trolloffe La Beata II. xvii. 186

To don a black disguisement, and put our own hands to the work of mercy. work of mercy

3. pl. Additions or accessories that alter the

appearance; adornments, bedizenments.

1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett. III. (1654) 105 It hath paintings and disguisements, to alter the purity of all worldly things.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 153 Stripped of all the disguisements, and foreign mixtures cast upon them.

1867 D. G. Mitchell Kur. Stud. 199 If the charming but costly disguisements of a park cannot be ventured upon it of the charm. on at once

Disguiser (disgai zai). [f. Disguise v. + -ER1.] One who disguises. a. One who dresses himself up in order to act in a pageant; a masker or

mummer, a GUISER.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 517 Payd... [for] stuff for dysgysers on Saynt Stevens day... xvj.d.

1494
FABYAN Chron. vii. 558 Fyre was put to the vesturis of the disguysers.

1545 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, an. to (R.) Vo disguysers dissended from yt rock, & daunced a great space.

b. One who or that which changes appearances,

and makes things appear other than they are.

1386 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. 628 He must use great prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of matgreat prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of matters. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. II. 186 Oh, death's n great disguiser. 1719 Pope To Swift 11 Aug., [He] is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous disguisers. 1850 Temple Bar Mag. Jan. 22 The two main disguisers and disfigurers of humanity.

† Disguisily, adv. Obs. [f. DISGUISY a. + -LY 2.] Strangely, extraordinarily.

c 1325 Orfeo & H. 332 in D. Laing Sel. Rem. (1822), An hundred tours ther were about, Degiselich and bataild stout.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 485 Desparaged were i disgisil 3if i dede in bis wise. c 1430 Pilgr. Lty Manhode 1. lxxiv. (1869) 43 To the nille he was born, and disgisyliche grounden.

† Disguisiness. Obs. Also de- [f. as prec.

† Disgui siness. Obs. Also de-. [f. as prec. 1 JISG II SINESS. CVS. Also Ge. [1. as prec. +-NESS.] Strangeness of guise or fashion.

c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. F340 Precious clothyag is cowpable. for his softenesse, and for his strangenesse and degisynesses [v. r. disgsisinesses]. c1400 Beryu 2523 And mervellid much in Geffrey of his disgiseness.

Disguising (disgoizing), vbl. sb. [f. Disguise 25, +1061]

The action of the verb Disguise. †a. Change 1. The action of the verb DISGUISE. †a. Change of fashion of clothes; strange or fantastic dressing. 1395 Lollard Conclus. Art. xii. in J. Lewis Life Wyclif (1820) 342 Duodecima Conclusio, quod multitudo artium in nostro regno nutrit multum peccatum in weaste, curiositate, et inter disguisme. 1400 7acols Well 79 3 if dysgysing, or excesse of clothys.. be þerin.. þanne is þat desyre of praysing & delyst in þe clothys & rycches dedly synne. a1450 Kntt. de la Tour (1868) 62 Noyis flode.. stroid the world for the pride and the disgnysinge that was amonge women. 1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. (1482) 233 They.. chaunged hem euery yere dynerse shappes and disgnysyng of clothyng.

b. The assumption of a disguise.
1591 Saaks. Two Gent. n. vi. 37 Île giue her father notice Of their disgnising and pretended flight.

c. The giving of a false appearance or represen-

c. The giving of a false appearance or represen-

e. The giving of a false appearance or representation; concealing.

1386 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 13 His going to N. to be but a meere disguising his intent.

1387 Golding De Mornay xxii. (1617) 359 Disguisings of the truth.

2. concr. † a. Strange or new-fangled dress. Obs.

1386 Chaucer Pars. T. ? 351 The wrecched swollen membres that they shewe thurgh the degisynge in departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed. c. 1485 Digby Myst. V. 150 These do signyfie Vour disgysyng And your Araye.

b. Dress or covering worn to conceal identity.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 7 The said Mis-doers, by reason of their painted Faces, Visors, and other Disguisings could not be known.

1581 Lambarde Eiren. IV. iv. (1588) 419.

† 3. A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. Obs.

† 3. A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. Obs.

1481-90 Howard Housel. Bks. (Roxb.) 389 All suche stoffe.. that he bowgt for the Dysgysing. 1530 Tindale Pract. Prelates Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 339 The Frenchmen. of late days made a play, or a disguising at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 Instes, townels..or other marcal feates or disguisings. 1577-87 Holinsheo Chron. III. 893/2 This Christmasse was a goodlie disguising plaied at Graies In. 1688 R. Holme Armany In. 77/2 King Cassibelane.. gave.. many Disguisings, Plays, Minstrelsie and sports. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. III, ii. 145 Magnificent pageants and disguisings. †4. An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors. Obs.

tailors. Obs. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Disgysyng of Taylours.

**Disguising**, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That disguises. 1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. IV. V. (1634) 534 margin, The disguising ceremonies which the Church of Rome useth in making of her Priests. 1741 tr. D'Argen's Chinese Lett. xxxiii. 250 The European Women besmear their Faces with White and Red, and upon that disguising Paint they stick abundance of little Plaisters of black Taffata.

\*Disgui'sy, a. Obs. Forms: 4 deguise, (disgisi, -gesye), 4-5 degyse, 5 disgyse, -gisee, -guisee, -gisy. [a. OF. desguisié, déguisié, -sé, pa. pple. of de(s)guisier to Disguise.] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance.

1. Wearing a disguise; disgnised; masked.

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 298 pe Scottis sent ouer
be se A boye of per rascaile, quaynt & degnise. c1350
Will. Palerne 1610 Also daunces disgisi redi di3t were.

2. Of changed fashion; of strange guise; new-

2. Of changed tashion; of strange guise; new-fashioned, new-fangled; monstrous; wrought, made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter cxivi. 11, paire degyse atyre, & paire licherous berynge. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. ? 343
The cost of embrowdynge, the degise endentynge. or bendynge. c 1430 Lydo. Bochas vi. xii. (1554) 159a, There is none other nacion Touching aray, that is so disguisee In wast of cloth and superfluite. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhade 1. cxliv. (1869) 74 To roste a smal hastelet or to make a steike or sum oother disgisee thing.

3. Strange unfamilier extraordinary

3. Strange, unfamiliar, extraordinary.

2. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 14787 To telle hit here hit ys no nede; Hit were a degyse byng. c 1350 Will. Palerne 2715 So long bei caired .. ouer dales & dounes & disgesye weyes. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode (1869) 74 Whi it is of swich facioun. It is a thing disgisy to me.

4. Feigned, done to deceive.

1375 Barbour Bruce xix. 459 3one fleying is right degyse. Thair armyt men behynd I se. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. xxii. (1869) 84 Turnynge the gospel al up so doun bi disgisy woordes and lyinge.

Disgriff. govilnh. 2. Also 7 disgolf. If. Dis-

**Disgu'lf, -gu'lph**, v. Also 7 disgolf. [f. Discrete + Gulf, or from radical part of engulf.] trans.

7 c + GULF, or from radical part of engulf.] trans. To send forth or discharge as from a gulf.

1625 Person Varieties 1. 24 The perpetuall and constant running and disgolfing of Rivers, brookes and springs from the earth into it (the seal. 1839 BALEY Festus iv. (182) 44 Canst thou not disgulph for me. of all thy sengods one?

Disgust (disgv:st), sb. [ad. 16th c. F. desgoust (Paré), mod. F. dégoût; or ad. It. disgusto 'distaste' (Florio), f. Dis-4 + gusto taste: cf. Disgust v. This and all the cognate words appear after 1600.

This and all the cognate words appear after 1600. They are not used by Shakspere.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general, or for any particular kind or dish of food; sickening physical disinclination to partake of food, drink,

ing physical disinclination to partake of food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing.

1611 Cotch, Desappetit. a queasinesse, or disgust of stomacke. 1682 Glannus Vey. Bengala 43 This mishap was attended by a disgust to the Leaves which we heretore found so good. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 326 The Highlanders in general had a disgust at this kind of food. 1803 Med. Irnl. X. 497 The nausea and disgust excited from the exhibition of this medicine. 1837 Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer. III. 61 The conflict between our appetites and the disgust of the food was ridiculous. 1885 Clodo Myths & Dr. 1. vi. 106 To this day the [hare]...is an object of disgust in certain parts of Russia.

2. Strong repuprance, aversion, or repulsion ex-

2. Strong repugnance, aversion, or repulsion excited by that which is loathsome or offensive, as a foul smell, disagreeable person or action, disap-pointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike

or dissatisfaction.

pointed ambition, etc.; prolound instinctive distake or dissatisfaction.

1611 COTGR., Desaimer. to fall into dislike, or disgust of.

1623 J. HAYWARD Vr. Biondi's Eromena 26 It behooved him to make much of his wife, with no lesse art, than disgust lknowing her falsel.

1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. II. Diss. Murder K. Henry II., Du Croc .. represents her disgust a Darnley to be extreme.

1780 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) II. 574 His dress, in so gay a style, gives general disgust against him.

1796 R. BAGE Hernsprong Ix, Unable to conquer her disgust to Sir Philip.

1801 MRS. CHAR. SMITH Lett. Solit. Wand. II. 158 In her. disgust towards her conductor.

1822 HAZITT Table-I. Ser. II. vii. (1869) 156 The object of your abstract hatred and implacable disgust.

1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 33 He soon retreated in disgust across the Alps.

1858 FLORIO, Disparére, a disopinion... a disgust or vikindnes.

1859 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 64 He left behind him, an immortal disgust, amongst... the Hugenot party.

1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1779) III. Ixxxi. 213 A couple so situated would be apt to imbibe mutual disgusts.

1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr. iii. (1868) 77 His griefs, disgusts, and wounded sensibilities.

1887 C. An expression of disgust. Obs. rare.

† C. An expression of disgust. Obs. rare.

a 1634 Randolph Amyntas Poems (1668) 214 Will I be
Archi-Flamen, where the gods Are so remiss? Let wolves approach their shrines, [etc.].. Such disgusts at last Awaken'd Ceres.

+ 3. An outbreak of mutual displeasure and ill-

† 3. An outbreak of mutual displeasure and Ill-feeling; a difference, a quarrel. Obs.

1628 Diggy Voy. Medit. (1868) 41 Beiog aduertised of a disgust betweene Captaine Stradling, my Rereadmirall, and Mr. Herris a gentleman of my shippe. 1665 Sin T. Herriser Trav. (1677) 166 Some disgusts happend 'twist Rustan and his Brother. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxix. 158 Some disgusts also had previously taken place between Charles and Henry.

4. That which causes strong dislike or repugnance: an autogance vexation. ? Obs.

nance; an annoyance, vexation. ? Obs.
1624 W. Modatage Devout Ess. 11. x. \$5(R.), When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the

disgust. 1658 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 210 Custome and continuance has sweetned those disgusts. 1761-2 HUME Hist. Eng. (1866) HI. xhiii. 525 Some disgusts which she had received from the States. 1867-8 Svd. Smith Plyndey's Lett. Wks. 1859 H. 152/2 Nor can I conceive a greater disgust to a Monarch.. than to see such a question as that of Catholic Emancipation argued Jetc.].

Disgust (disgust), v. [ad. F. desgouster (in R. Estienne 1539) 'to distast, loath, dislike, abhorre' (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. R. disgustare 'to disguster' (Floria) f. des. Disgust + Kanguster (and R.

tasie' (Florio), f. des-, Dis- 4 + F. gouster (mod. F. goûter), It. and L. gustare to taste. (The F. word was itself prob. from It.).]

†1. trans. To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard

pugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard with aversion or displeasure. a. lit. of food. Obs.

1659 T. Pecke Parnassi Puerp. 11. 177 That you may disgust nothing you should eat: Let Hunger give the Hogoo to your Meat. 1669 W. Simsson Hydrol. Chym. 165 It is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1752 Scotland's Glory 27 Our Siloah's streams disgusting For English leeks and onions they And fleshpots still were lusting.

† h generally. Obe

lish leeks and onions they And fleshpots still were Insting.

† b. generally. Obs.

1601 Inf. Consid. Sec. Priests (1675) 64 There is no King.
disgusting the See of Rome..that would have endured us.
1611 Cotor., s.v. Odeur, Il ne la pas en bonne odeur, he
disgusts him..he hath no good conceit of him. 1654 H.
I.ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 110 His Majesty..disgusting
Parliaments, was enforced to call in the aid of his Prerogative. a1716 South Serm. (1744) X. 282 Had he not known,
that I disgusted it, it had never been spoke or done by him.

2. To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a
person): to offend the taste or smell of.

2. 10 excite physical nausea and toathing in (a person); to offend the taste or smell of.

1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 226 The remedy ...

disgusts the palate. 1750 Johnson Kambler No. 78 F1 The

palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first dis
gusted it. Mod. The smell of soap-works always disgusts

3. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion, repugnance, or sickening displeasure in (a person). 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 89 King James. by the negotiations with Spain. had disgusted many of the Reformed Religion. Ibid. 273 The Pope was disgusted at the disobedience of the Christians. 1717 Aur. King in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. IV. 316 Found him engaged in a practice that disgusted and shamed all his friends. 1841 El.-Rhistons Itist. Ind. 11. 557 Prince Azim had disgusted many of his principal officers by his arrogance. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant Sal. Ch. xix. 328 He was disgusted with Phoebe for bringing the message, and disgusted with Beecher for looking pleased to receive it.

b. absol. To be very distasteful.
1756 Burke Sabil. & B. 11. v, Want of the usual proportions in men and other animals is sure to disgust. 1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. v. 75 The Music and Dance of the Americans. at first disgusts.
4. With from, of, against: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissnades or deters him 3. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion,

4. With from, of, against: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him from a proposed or intended purpose.

1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 127 The very seeing of her disgusted me from Matrimony.

1781 JUSTAMOND Priv. Life Levis XV, 11. 133 The Monarch was ever soon disgusted of gratifications that were merely sensual.

1788 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) 11. 512 To disgust Mr. Neckar. against their new fishery, by letting him foresee its expense. 1879 Archeekley Boerland 156, I put an expansive hall right on his snout. which . thoroughly disgusted him of attacking us.

† Disgustable, a. Obs. rare. [f. Disgust v. +-ABLE.] Capable of exciting disgust; disgusting. 1787 Minor 29 A-propos, Mr. O'Nial, this house is like yourself—in many things disgustable.

Disgustant (disgustant), a. and sb. [f. Disgustant (disgustant).

Disgustant (disgo stant), a. and sb. GUST v. +-ANT: in F. dégontant.] a. adj. Disgusting. rare-0. b. sh. Something that excites disgust.

ing. rare 0. b. sb. Something that excites disgust.

1866 Macm. Mag. May 6a A deterrent and a disgustant.

Disgusted (disgv:sted), ppl. a. [f. Disgust v. + -ED.] † a. Distasteful, strongly disliked (obs.).

b. Feeling disgust or aversion; chagrined.

1668 South Serm. xxvii. (1843) 467 Fear. makes him unable to assert a disgusted truth. 1704 Hearen Duct.

Hist. (1714) I. 162 Wilson a disgusted Man wrote the Life of K. James. c1700 Willock Voy. 11 He retired sullen and disgusted.

1819 Metropolis II. 189 [He] staggers from his intemperate banquet, and reels to a disgusted wife.

Hence Disgustedly adv., with disgust or report.

Hence Disgu stedly adv., with disgust or repul-

1864 Lonie's last term (N. V.) 85 She. put her lips to the glass, turned up her nose very disgustedly. 1881 Miss Brancon Asph. III. 98 Shrugging his shoulders disgustedly.

Disguster. rare. [f. as prec. + ER.] + 1. One who strongly dislikes; cf. Disgust v. 1.

1891 J. Collins Pref. to Glanvill's Sadducismus, The truth of this story lying so unease in the minds of the disgusters of such things.

disgusters of such things.

2. He who or that which excites distaste or aver-

Disgustful (disgv stful), a. [f. Disgust sb.

Disgustful (disgrstful), a. [f. Disgust sb. + FUL. Very common in 17-18th c.]

1. Causing literal disgust; offensive to the taste or other sense; disagreeable, sickening, nauseous.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Bonduca 1. ii. The British waters are grown dull and muddy, The fruit disgustful. 1657 Town Linson Renou's Disp. 169 All kinds of cordialls save those that are disgustful. 17a7 Swift Gulliver IV. Vi, A medicine equally annoying and disgustful to the bowels. 1814 Carv Dante's Inf. in. 63 Blood, that mix'd with tears... by disgustful worms was gather'd there. 1881 LOWELL Prose IV.s. (1890) VI. 199 These flesh-flies...plant there the eggs of their disgustful and infectious progeny

2. Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dis-

2. Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dissatisfaction, or displeasure; offensive. arch.

1611 Speen Hist., Cot. Brit. VI. xxi. § 6. 108, I grieue; that my life and. Gouernment..should seem so disgustfull vntu any.

1659 C. Nober Mod. Answ. Immod. Q. 8 If any Prince were disgustfull. asperse and calamniate him.

1748

J. Mason Elocut.

15 This unnatural Tone in reading... is always disgustful to Persons of Delicacy.

1714 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 76/1 A trial by juries was strange and disgustful to them. a 1849 Poe Mrs. Bravoning Wks.

(1864) III. 424 A disgustful gulf of atter incongruity.

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities: repulsive, disrusting.

strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities; repulsive, disgusting.

1678 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 121 It seemeth so disgustful to many, if it be said, that God wils and produceth the act of particide. 1791 Burke Let. Member Nat. Ast. Wks. VI. 34 The spawn of his disgustful amours. 1821 New Monthly Mag. II. 385 A tragedy. which exceeds in horror the disgustful atrocities of Titus Andronicus. 1853 Haw-Trankne Billihedale Rom. III. ix. 164 Inexpressibly miserable is this familiarity with objects that have been from the first disgustful.

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by. disgust.

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by, disgust.

[178a V. KNON Ess. (1819) I. xxxvii. 200 It ceases to produce its natural effect, and terminates in disgustful satiety.] 1841 LYTTON N. & Morn. (1851) 244 He turned with hard and disgustful contempt from pleasure. 1866 STE-VENSON Dr. 7 fekyll ix. (ed. 2) 99 This person. had. struck in me what I can only describe as a disgustful curiosity.

Ilence Disgustfully adv., Disgustfully, unpleasantly. 178a V. KNOX Ess. (1819) III. cxlv. 131 Tristram Shnudy is in many places disgustfully obscure. 183a Frascr's Mag. V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness of death. 1863 Hawthorne Our Old Home, About II arvaick (1879) for To shrink more disgustfully than ever before from the iden of being buried at all.

Disgusting, vbl. sb. [see -1NG l.] The action

Disgusting, vbl. sb. [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb Disgust. (Now only gerundial.)

1659 WOODHEAD St. Teresa II. XXXV. 256 With the extream disgusting of their kindred.

**Disgusting** (disgo stip), ppl. a. [f. Disgust of the line of the

Disgusting (disgusts (see the verb); distantial, siekening, repulsive.

1754 P. H. Hiberniad in 20 Particular Detail would become dry, and disgusting to the Stranger's Palute. 1839 Ketigitzer Hist. Eng. II. 30 The disgusting language of the indictment. 1843 Prescort Mexico (1850) I. 302 Their disgusting cannibal repasts.

disgusting cannihal repasts.

Disgu'stingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disgusting manner, so as to cause disgust; colloq. offensively, aggravatingly, annovingly.

1758 L. Temple Sketches (ed. 2) 16 Neither. flat on the one hand, nor disgustingly stiff on the other. 1804 Ann. Are. II. 52/2 Calcutta is described as disgustingly fifthy. a 1856 Masson Est. iii. 75 He stands before them disgustingly unnbashed. 1864 Daily Tel. 1 June, With these disgustingly long days, the night never would come on. 1892 Jessor Stnd. Recluse vi. (1893) 198 The Younger Plny. was disgustingly rich.

Disgustingness [f. as prec. + NESS] The

Disguistingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

quality of being disgusting; an instance of this.

1851 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 175 The same defect, carried out into sheer disgustingness. 1880 R. S. Watson Vis. Watson vis. 187 and open to the day.

† Disguistion. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Disgust

† **Disgustion.** Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Disgust 7.; see -10x.] = Disgust 5h.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sca Ded. Cviij. Let not the irreligion of those places. breed in you... a disgustion unto the pure. Religion. Ibid. 556 Homer brings in brave Ulysses in great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death.

† **Disgustive**, a. Obs. rare—! [f. Disgust 7. + -1VE.] That tends or is fitted to disgust.

1740 A. Hill Let. in Mrs. Barbauld Life Richardson (1804) I. 45 A heavy disgustive insipidness. **Dish** (dif), sb. Forms: 1 dise, (3 dischs, diss), 3-5 disch, -e, 4-6 disse, dych, disseh, disseh, -e, 4-5 dyssh, -e, 4-6 disshe, dishe, 5-6 dyssehe, dysch, dysche, 6 diszshe, 3- dish. [OE. dise plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. tise plate [OE. disc plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. tisc plate (MIIG. and Ger. tisch table), OS. disk table, MDu. and Du. disch table, ON. diskr plate (? from OE.); WGer. \*disk(s), a. I.. disc-us quoit, dish (in Vulgate), DISK. The OE. (like OHG. and ON.) represents a Latin sense of the word, while the sense 'table' found in MHG, and other later dialects corresponds to a later Romanic sense, exemplified

1. A broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals. Now, on the one hand often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from the circular plate, and on the other extended to all open vessels used to contain food at table, as threens, vegetable dishes,

etc.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 786 (O. E. T.), Patena, disc. a 800
Corpus Gloss. 852 Ferculum, disc. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.
Matt. xiv. 8 Sel me.. in disc heafud iohannes. c 1000 Ags.
Gosp. Matt. xxvi. 23 Se be be-dypo na disce nid me hys
hand. a 1215 Aucr. R. 344 Ibroken disch. c 1200 S. Eng.
Leg. 1. 46/23 Ane Dischs of selver he nam also. a 1300
Cursor M. 13159 (Cott.) Ask him.. His heued to give be in

a diss. c 1300 Havelok 919 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen. c 1380 Wyclip IVks. (1880) 434 Dijschis & coupls of silver. c 1430 Liber Cocorum (1862) 32 In a dysshe thy gose thou close. 1535 Coverdale Plade. v. 25 She... broughte forthe butter in a lurdly disrshe. 1589 Mascall. Grovit. Cattle (1627) 270 The common saying is, the hog is never good but when he is in the dish. 1663. J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 198 The Wooden dishes that are all over Persia. 1710 Stelle faller No. 245 P 2 A small Cabinet. in which were. half a Dozen of Portugal Dishes. 1839 Souther Pilgr. Compostella ii, They both slipt about in the gravy Before they got out of the dish. 1881 Wheatlery & Dellamotte. Art Wk. Earthenware iv. 49 Palissy... took the greatest pains in the moulding of the fishes... which he placed upon these curious dishes. dishes.

b. A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for

b. A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also esp. as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup; cf. Alms-dish, Clack-, Clap-dish, 1361 [see Alms-dish], [e 1304]. Malveare Contin. Highen (Rolls) IX. App. 79 Quoddam jocale argenteum et deauratum formatum ad modum navis, vocatur discus eleemosynarum.] 1488 Will of Privade (Somerset Ho.), A new treen dyssh wt a pynte of ale therin. 153a [see Clapper Sh. 2]. 1293 Sinks. Rich. II, In. III. 350 I'll give. My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1605 Tryall Chev. I. III. Ballen O. Pl. III. 278, I know him as well as the Begger knowes his dish. 1634 Milion Comus 391 Who would rob a hermit of. his beads, or maple dish? 1781 Cower Trath 80 Books, beads, and maple dish, his mengre stock.

+ c. transf. Applied to an acorn-cup. Obs.

80 Books, beads, and maple dish, his meigre stock.

† c. transf. Applied to an acorn-cup. Obs.

159 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 172/1 Drie the little akorne dishes. and contunde them smalle.

† d. Phrases. To cast, lay, throw (something) in one's dish: to reproach or taunt him with it. To have a hand in the dish: to meddle, interfere. To have a foot in the dish (? like a pig in the trough): to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). Obs.

To have a foot in the dish (? like a pig in the trough): to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). Obs.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 62b, When wee charge hym with a like fault, and laye some greater matter in his dishe. 1566 NASHE Saffron Walten 67 Hee casts the begger in my dish at euerie third sillable. 1611 Cotgr. 8.v. Alboron, A. busie-body; one that hat his hand in euery dish. 1615 Swetnam Arraigum. Women (1880) p. xviii, Hir dowrie will be often cast in thy dish if shee doe bring wealth with her. 168a Buyna Holy War 233 We have already also a foot in their dish, for our Diabolonian friends are laid in their bosoms. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 164. 7. Some. have been so disingenuous, as to throw Maud the Milk-Maid into any Dish. 1722 Swwel Hist. Quakers (1793) 1. 8 Under the bloody reign of Queen Mary, this was laid in his dish.

2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in a dish; a distinct article or variety of food.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 17b, The moost hye deputyes or delicate dysshes. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. n. i. 173 Let's carue him, as a Dish fit for the Gods. 1611 — Wint. T. iv. iii. 8 For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King. 1655 Moueet & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 190 Cambletes King of Lydia, having eaten of his own Wife, said, he was sorry to have been ignorant so long of so good a Dish. 1675 Hobbes Odyssey (1677) 296 To beasts and fowls is he Somewhere. Decome a dish. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 78

1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. 1849 Macaclay Hist. Eng. I. 321 The laddes. retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured. 1853 Sover Pantroph. 73 You will obtain a most delicate dish by boiling the cucumbers with brains.

1647 N. Bacon Dire. Govt. Eng. I. xiv, The Theme of Marriage was the best Dish in all their Entertainment.

1552 B. B. Sover Pantroph. 73 You will obtain a most delicate dish by boiling the cucumbers with brains.

1647 N. Bacon Dire. Govt. Eng. I. xiv, The Theme of Marriage was the best Dish in

dish: one that appears each day or at every meal.

Also used fig. .

(Also used fig. .

16a1 Burron Anal. Mel. 1. ii. 11. i. 43 Artificial made dishes, of which our Cooks afford us a great variety. 1654 Whitlook Lootonia 146 Meer Quelquechoses, made dishes of no nourishing. 1876 W. H. Pollock in Contemp. Rev. June 56 The mysteries had ceased to be the standing dish of the string expertainment. of theatrical entertainment.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

a. As much or as many as will fill or make a dish when cooked. b. A dishful, a howlful or cupful.

1596 Shaks, Merk, V. H. ii. 144, I haue here a dish of Dones that I would bestow ypon your worship. 1597—2 Hen. IV, II. iv. 5 The Prince once set a Dish of Apple-Dohns before him. 1690 Damper Vey. II. III. 175 The Boat returned with a good dish of Fish. 1873 Tristram Moab xiv. 254 Trotter. secured a good dish of fish in the pools.

b. 1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV, II. iii. 35 Such a dish of skim'd Milk. 1663 J. Davies tr. Olearius Vey. Ambass. 171 He had taken off two or three Dishes of Aquavitæ. 1679 Trists of Green, Berry, etc. 65, I will go to the Coffee house, and drink a Dish of Coffee. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 57 P. 4 She scalded her Fingers, and spilt a Dish of Tea npon her Petticoat. 1795 Temima 11. 10 Having finished his dish of chocolate. 1824 Bwao Juan xvi. xxx, He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 688 More than one seat in Parliament. had been bought and sold overn dish of coffee at Garraway's. 1862 Sat. Rev. XIII. 526/2 The cook anticipates many a cosy dish of tea with friends.

with friends.
C. fig.
1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. i. 10 Thou full dish of Foole.
1608 — Per. iv. vi. 160 My dish of chastity. 1708 Motteux
Rabelais v. vii. (1737) 24 Roger... had a Dish of Chat with
her. 1753 Gray Lett. Wks. 1884 II. 241 To entertain you
with a dish of very choice crudition. 1820 Lady Garnville
Lett. (1894) I. 183 This new dish of Continental troubles.
1836 Buckwoods Canada 183 For the sake of a dish of gossip.
4. transf. A shallow concave vessel or receptacle
of any kind. See also Chafing-dish.
1633 G. Herbert Temple, Justice ii, The dishes of thy

ballance. 1702 W. J. Eruyn's Voy. Levant xxxii. 126 The Ropes which were round the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish. c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. 1. 305/2 Evaporating dishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a

b. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a wheel (see quots.); a depression in a field, etc. 1810 T. Williamson Agric. Mech. 95 The dish given to wheels. 1812-6 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 8 Art 1. 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre-piece; so that. the wheel appears dished or hollow. 1846 Workester, Dish. ... a hollow in a field.

6. As a specific quantity in various industries: + 2. An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. Toll-DISH.

As a specific quantity in various industries:
 a. An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. Toll-DISH.
 1419 Corn-dish [see Corn sb.] 11.]. 1774 T. West Antig.
 Furness (1805) 85, I will provide them mills for their foreign grain at the rate of the twenty first dish.
 b. Tin-mining. A gallon of ore ready for the smelter.
 c. Lead-mining. A rectangular box used

for measuring the lead ore; by Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water; brazen-dish: see BRAZEN a. 4. d. Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the

portion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc.

1531 Dial. Laws Eng. 11. lv. (1638) 173 If a man take a Tinnework, and give the Lord the tenth dish. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 13b, They measure their blacke Tynne by the ... Dish. which containeth. a gallon. 1631 Brazen dish (see Brazen a. 4). 1653 Manlove Lead Mines 53 But first the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Barghmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground. Ibid. 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1667 Primatt City & C. Build. 7 A Horse load .. is nine dishes .. weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound. 1681 Hougenton Compl. Miner Gloss. (E. D. S.), Dish, a trough made of wood, about 28 inches long, 4 Inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore. 1884 R. Hunt Brit. Mining 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770.. Permission was .. obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues'—was paid to him .. commonly one-sixth, one-seventh, one-eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

e. Diamond and Gold-mining: see quots. 1890 Goldfields Victoria 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 Scott. Lader 19 May 7 About 120 'dishes 'go to a 'load' . . it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats [of diamonds] obtained from 6 dishes).

from 6 dishes).

II. [immed. from L. discus.]

† 7. A quoit; quoit-playing. Obs.

1382 Wyclif 2 Macc. iv. 14 They hastiden for to he maad felawis of wrastlyng. and of oost, or cumpanye of dishe, or pleyinge with ledun dishe [1388 in ocupacions of a disch, ether pleiying with a ledun disch; Vulg. disci; Coverdale, to put at y° stone; i-fur the game of Discus.] 1552 HULDET, Dyshe caster, or who that throweth a dyshe, discobolus.

III. [f. DISH v.] 8. slang. The act of 'dishing' see Diski g. [s.]

III. [f. DISH v.] 8. slang. The act of 'dishing': see DISH v. 7.

1891 SIR W. HARCOURT Sp. 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' as it is called.

IV. Comb. 9. a. attrib. as dish-rack; b. ohjective, as dish-bearer, -designer, -turner, -washing.

1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dysshe berer at mete, discoferus. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy v, A long procession of dish-bearers. 1844 Tennyson Becket 5 A dish-designer, and nost amorous Of.. Gascon wine. 1894 H. Speight Nidderdale 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners. 1891 Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin IV. 336 Dish-washing. includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in amateur photography.

10. Special comb.: † dish-bench, -bink (north. dial.). -board, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-

dial.), .board, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a platerack; † dish-caster (see 7 above); dish-cover, a cover of ware or metal placed over bot food; dish-cradle, -cratch (dial.; in Nares -catch), a plate-rack; dish-crowned a., having a crown shaped like a dish; dish-faced a. (of dogs and horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the stop' (Stables Friend Dog vii. 50); (dial. of the stop' (Stables Friend Dog vn. 50); (aua. or persons) having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate; † dish-headed a., an epithet of monks; dish-heater, 'a warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes' (Knight Dict. Mech.); † dish-meat, food cooked in a dish, as e.g. a pie; dish-monger, a who doals in or has much to do with dishes one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); † dish-mustard, Turner's name for Thlaspi arvense dish-plate, Min. (see quot.) dish-rag, -towel = DISH-CLOTH; dish-spring, a

dish-rag, -towel = DisH-CLOTH; dish-spring, a spring shaped like a dish; dish-trough = DISH sb. 6 c. Also DISH-CLOTH, -CLOUT; -WASH, -WATER, etc. 1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 \*Dische benke, scutellarium. 1535 Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 12 A cobbord with a dysbynk. 1877 F. K. Robinson Whitby Gloss., Dish-bink, a kitchen rack for the plates. 1233 Fitzlers. Hisb. § 146 Swepe thy hous, dresse vp thy \*dysshborde. 1562 Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 122 My counter and dishebourd. 1831 Society 1. 144 The \*dish-covers are slowly raised. 1691 Ray N. C. Words 133 \*Dish-Cradle or Credle, a wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes. ? 16. Comical Dials betw. 2 Country Lovers (N.), My \*dish-c[r]atch, cupboards, boards, and bed. 1600 Rowlanos Let. Humours Blood vii. 1730 Bracken Fartery Impr. (1757) II. 12 The \*Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse. 1825-80 JAMIESON, Dish-faced, flat-faced; applied both to man and beast. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Dish-faced, hollow-faced. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 489, Those \*dish-headed dranes of that shavelyng and Cowled rowte. [c 1440]

Promp. Parv. 122/1 \*Dysshe mete, discibarium.] 1513
BRADSHAW St. Werburge 1. 2558 Delycate dysshe meates
were put out of her presence. 1589 R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.
(1590) 3 Let me alone, for my actiuity, at the dish meat.
1688 R. HOLME Armoury III. 316/1 All sorts of Bread and
Dishmeats are taken out of the Oven. 1607 WALKINGTON
OPt. Glass 8 \*Dish-mongers .. running into excesse of riot.
1548 Turner Names of Herbes 78 Named in englishe
\*dyshmustard, or triacle Mustard .. because the seede is
lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel
that conteyneth the seede is lyke a disshe. 1892 HESLOP
Northumbld. Gloss., Dish-plates, in mining, plates or rails
dished to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to faciliate the
teeming. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 34 C C is
a \*dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin. 1883 Harper's
Mag. Feb. 365/2 Mr. Ayer removed her \*dish-towel from its
nail. 1747 HOSSON Miner's Dict. s. v. Barmaster, [The]
Barmaster looks after keeping the \*Dishtrough.

Dish (dif), v. 1 [f. DISH 5b.]

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**Dish** (dif), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. Dish sb.]

1. trans. To put (food) into a dish, and set it

1. trans. To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal. Also with up (†forth, out).

1386 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 81 The thin fare that heere is disht before him. 1598 Epulario Biij, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce vpon it. 1652 N. CULVERWELL Lt. Nat. 150 (L.) They dish out ambrosia for them. c 1685 in Dk. Buckhm.'s IVks. (1705) II. 48 She.. neatly dish'd it up with Egg-sauce. 1760 Mas. RAOCLIFFE Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dished. 1833 Marayar P. Simple i, Jemima, dish up 1879 Sala Paris herself again (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled hones. dished up for you before bedtime.

2. fig. To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with up (†forth. out).

2. fig. To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with up († forth, out).

1611 SHARS. Wint. T. III. ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd For me to try how.

1641 MILTON Animadv. (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devill.

1658 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. verse 15 ii. § 4 (1660) 121/2

The heavenly viands disht forth in the Gospel. 1756 WASHINGTON Let. Wks. (1889) I. 265 Their success. dished up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians. 10 fall upon our inhabitants. 1888 Doank Crt. Fools 70 This story. has been dished up in a hundred different ways.

3. nonce-uses. 8. To dish about: to pass round in

3. nonce-uses. a. To dish about: to pass round in a dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl. b.

To receive (liquid) as in a dish.

1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) III. 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health. 1847 H. MELVILLE Omoo xvi. 59 The Julia reared up on her stern. and when she settled ngain forward, fairly dished a tremendous sea.

To fashion like a dish; to make concave like a dish or its sides; to hollow out; spec. to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident).

(purposely or as the result of an accident).

1805 Agric. Surv. E. Lothian 74 (Jam.), Formerly the wheel was much dished, from a mistaken principle.

1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 584 Dish-out, to form coves by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon.

1868 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. II. IV. II. 262 The yards are dished out in the centre to the depth of five feet.

1886 A.W. Greell Arcl. Serv. I. xvvii. 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dished' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made.

1897 Sporting

Life 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends [of a bicycle-track] were 'dished'.

eastern and western ends for a beyond in' dished.

5. intr. To be or become concave; to 'cave in'.

1669 [see Dishing fpl. a.]. 1886 A. W. Gaeelv Arct.

Serv. I. xxvii, 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently.

6. intr. Of a horse; To move the fore-feet in

his trot not straight forward but with a circular or

6. ntr. Of a noise; 10 move the lote-test in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or scooping motion.

1863 [see Dishing ppl. a.] 1869 Fitzwygaam Horses & Stables & 931 The more prominent defects... are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling. 1895 Letter fr. Corresp. I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. trans. slang. To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of food being done, and dished.]

1798 Monthly Mag. (Farmer), Done up, dish'd. 1811 E. Naass Thinks I to Myself (1816) I. 208 (D.) He was completely dished—he could never have appeared again. 1819 Abeillard & Heloisa to A consummation greatly wish'd By nymphs who have been foully dish'd. 1826 Scott Fral. 31 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dished. 1830 DISRAELI Let. 27 Aug. (1837) 32 He dished Prince Pignatelli at hilliards. 1835 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) I. 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owning. that on our first basis I dished you. a 1847 Mas. Sherwood Lady of Manor V. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dished, and that in a few hours. 1869 Latest News 29 Aug. 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 DISRAELI Endym. xl, I believe it (the House of Commons) to be completely used up. Reform has dished it.

Dish, v. 2 Sc. [variant of DUSH v.] trans. To push violently, thrust.

1821 Galt Sir A. Wylie I. 70 (Iam.) They hae horns on

To push violently, thrust.

1821 GALT Sir A. Wylie I. 70 (Jam.) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me.

their head to dish the like o' me. **Dishabilitate** (dis, habi lite't), v. [f. DIS-6 + HABILITATE: cf. Olf. deshabiliter to disqualify, depose.] trans. a. Sc. Law. To incapacitate, disqualify. b. (nonce-use.) To render impotent.

1662-81 STAIR in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) 11. 243 (Jam.) The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity dishabilitated to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxiii. 17 Ve, who..could in utter hate to lewdness your sex dishabilitate.

Hence Dishabilitation, disqualification; im-

posing of a legal disability.

16. Sc. Acts Chas. 1, (1814) V. 55 (Jam.) All prior acts of dishabilitation is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

upon a conviction for treason. **Dishabille** (disabrl, -bi·l). Forms: a. 7 dishabillie, -billié, 7-8 dishabillee, 8 dishabilie, -habilly, -abilly, deshabilé, 7-9 déshabillé.  $\beta$ . 7-9 deshabille, déshabille, 8 deshabil. 7. 7-dishabille, 6 deshabille, 6 habille, 8 dishabile, (9 dial. disabil). [ad. F. déshabillé (in 1642 desabillé, Hatz.-Darm.) undress, subst. use of pa. pple. of déshabiller to undress, f. des-, Dis- 4 + habiller to dress, etc. The final of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to e mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. des-) altered to dis-.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress. Usually in phr. in dishabille (= Fr. en déshabillé).

a. 1705 Farouhar Twin-Rivals v. iv, I found you a little in the déshabillé. 1709 Mrs. Manley New Atal. (ed. 2) 1. 38 (Stanf.) Favour'd by his Disabilly all tempting. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 49 7 3 The Pleasures of their Deshabilé. 1711 Bril. Apollo III. No. 144 3/1 The Ladies .. Appear'd in such a Dishabilie there. 1796 G. M. Woodward Eccentric Excars. (1807) 26 His lady made a thousand apologies for being catched in such a dishabilly. 1885 Athenzum 7 Nov. 601/1 The shortcomidgs of English costume pale before the déshabillé of the Dutch colonial ladies. β. 1708 Mrs. Centilive Busie Body 1. i, What would she give now to be in this deshabille in the open air? 1713 Swift Cadenus & Vanessa 367 (1726) 96 A party next of glitt'ning Dames .. Came early, out of pure Good-will. To see the Girl in Deshabille. 1773 Steatoan in Sheridaniana 70 In studious deshabille behold her sit. 1861 T. A. Trollope La Beata I. vi. 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her déshabille in the boudoir.

γ. 1684 tr. Plutarch's Mor. Pref. (L.), To surprise his mistress in dishabille. 1763-5 Churchill. Yourney Poems II. 5 Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1769 SOUTHEY Nondescripts iv, Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille? 1874 Burnano My time ii. 13 Standing .. in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2. concr. A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

2. concr. A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 Wycherley Gentl. Dancing-master v. i, Contented
. instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabillie, or flame-colour gown called Indian.

1690 Crowne Eng. Friar v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 111 They only come in dishabillees to visit me, and did not expect your Lordship.

1713 Gay Guardian No. 149 7 6 We have n kind of sketch of dress. which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1789 Man. D'Arbelav Diary

11 Aug., She does not become a déshabille. a 1847 Mrs. Sherwoop Lady of Manor V. xxxi. 224 A neat undress, odishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 Gloss. Sussex IVords in Hurst Horsham, I'm sorry, ma'am, yon see me in such a dirty disabil.

dishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 Closs. Sussex Words in Hurst Horsham, I'm sorry, ma'am, yon see me in such a dirty disabil.

3. transf. and fig.
1712 POPE Let. 5 Dec. Wks. 1737 V. 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, the very dishabille of the understanding. 1753 FOOTE Eng. in Paris 1. Wks. 1799 I. 35 What has been the matter, Squire? Vonr face seems a little in deshabille. a 1817 T. Dwight Tran. (1821) II. 142 Where nature .. is now naked and deformed, she will suddenly exchange the dishabille; and be ornamented..with her richest attire. 1825 Miss Mitfond in L'Estrange Life II. x. 212 [Pepys] sets down his thoughts in a most becoming dishabille. 1830 Galt Laurie T. iv. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille.

† B. as adj. [repr. F. déshabillé pa. pple.] In undress, negligently dressed. Obs.
1691 Islington Wells 4 (Stanf.) Three Ladies Drest Dishabille, that is in a careless Dress.

† Dis, ha. bit. v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Habit v.: cf. F. déshabiter 'to disinhabitate, or deprine of inhabitants' (Cotgr.).] trans. To remove from its habitation or place of abode; to dislodge.
1595 Shaks. John ii. i. 220 Those sleeping stones...from their fixed beds of lime Had bio dishabited.

† Dis, ha. bitable, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-10 + HABITABLE.] Uninhabitable.

1642 Lo. Falkland Let. Earl Cumberland 5 Those false reports..make London dishabitable.

1643 Lo., Falkland Let. Earl Cumberland 5 Those false reports..make London dishabitable.

1644 Lo., Falkland Let. Earl Cumberland 5 Those false reports..make London dishabitable.

1645 Lo., Falkland Let. Earl Cumberland 5 Those false reports..make London dishabitable.

1646 Lo., Falkland Let. Earl Cumberland 5 Those false reports..make London dishabitable.

1647 E. Dis, ha. bited, ppl. a. 1 Obs. [f. F. déshabité dishabited rocke. 1602 Caaew Cornwall 67 a, The dishabited rocke. 1602 Cae

verse of habituate. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1x. 1276 To dishabituate By sip and sip, this drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation. 1881 Contemp. Rev. Nov. 700 That talk and not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabituated them for the conduct of affairs.

Dishable, obs. form of DISABLE v.

Dishadow, var. of Dissilation v.

† Dis hair, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7, a + Hair sb.] trans. To deprive of hair, temove the hair from. 1631 Celestina vi. 78 They pill, and dis-haire their eye-

Dishallow (dishaelon), v. [f. Dis-6 + Hallow v.] trans. To undo the hallowing of; to destroy or violate the sacretness of; to profane.

to destroy or violate the sacrethess of; to profane. Hence Disha'llowing vbl. sb., profanation. 1552 LATIMER Serm. in Lincoln i. 70 God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabboth. 16. T. Adams Wks. (1861-2) II. 289 (D.) Nor can the unholiness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 Traper Comm. Matt. xxvi. 63 To pullute and dishallow. that 'glorious and fearful name of God'. 1833 Lame Lett. (1888) II. 288 If curses are not dishallowed by descending so low! 1869 Tennyson Felleas & E. 437 Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep, Your sleep is death.

Dis hallucination. [Dis -9: cf. disilln-Dis<sub>1</sub>hallucination. [DIs -9: cf. disillusion.] A freeing from hallucination; disillusion.

1883 R. Buchanan Child of Nature viii, He received..a

200d deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination,

1889 Univ. Rev. Mar. 356 Returning.. under dishallucination,

1891 Univ. Rev. Mar. 356 Returning.. under dishallucination,

1892 Univ. Rev. Mar. 356 Returning.. under dishallucination,

1893 Univ. Rev. Mar. 356 Returning.. under dishallucination,

1994 The Jis, Harbour, v. Obs. [f. DIs-6 or 7 +

1995 HARBOUR v. or sb.] trans. To drive out of its

1995 Thank v. or sb.] trans. To drive out of its

1995 Thank v. or sb.] trans. To drive out of its

1995 Thank Jis, and Jis, and Jis, and Jis, and we may not neglect or disharbour it.

1995 Thank Thank Jis, and Jis

Disharmonic (dishamgnik), a. [Dis- 10.] Not harmonic (disjutating lik), a. [DIS-10.]
Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic.
1887 II. Wallach in Authrop, Inst. Yrnl, XVII. 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub-dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never nuch accentuated.

The harmonical, a. Obs. [f. Dis-+ Harmonical, a. Obs. [f. Dis-+ Harmonical, a. Obs. [f. Dis-+ Harmonical, after disharmony.] = prec.

1688 Norris Theory Love II. i. 88 Some . . strokes upon it [a musical instrument] will . be harmonical, and other some . . disharmonical. Ibid. (1694) 74 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical.

Disharmonious (disharmony-nios), a. [f. Dis-10+ Harmonious; after disharmony.]

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony.

1659 H. More Immort. Soul (1662) 148 [It] may..prove painful to the Soul, and dis-harmonious to her touch.

1661 GLANVILL Van. Dogm. iv. 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonions.

1683 Tryon Way to Health, Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious Life.

1754 J. Hildboop Misc. Wiks. I. 38 Disharmonious Life.

1754 J. Hildboop Misc. Wiks. I. 38 Disharmonious disorderly Motions of the Fluids and Animal Spirits.

1867 FARRA Marlb. Serm. xxxv. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God.

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious, discordant.

1683 Tryon Way to Health 461 The dis-harmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzzi's. 1864 CARLVILE Fredk. Gt. (1865) IV. xi. iii. 56 Dispute which rose crescendo in disharmonious duet.

Hence Disharmoniously adv., in a disharmonious

Hence Dis harmoniously adv., in a disharmo-

nious manner, discordantly.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. To Rdr., Whose very title sounds so harshly and disharmoniously. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt., xv. xiii. (1873) VI. 97 This. victorious campaign ... with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing.

Disharmonize (dishā monois), v. [f. Dis-Harmonize; after disharmony. Cf. mod.F. désharmoniser, neologism in Littre, 1874.]

1. trans. To put out of harmony, destroy the harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant. harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant. 1801 J. Carev in Monthly Mag. XI. 314 Instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus disharmonized by the application of modern accent. 1824 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. Blakesmoor in II-shire, A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory. disharmonizing the place and the occasion. 1843 Pusev Holy Eucharist 10 Our nature jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed. 1858 Sears Athan. III. X. 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements.

2. intr. To be out of harmony; not to harmonize. 1863 B. Taylor H. Thurston III. 22 A trifle of affectation in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face; it was natural to her.

Disharmony (dishāːmonize fills. 0. +

**Disharmony** (dis<sub>1</sub>hā:1mŏni). [f. Dis-9 + Harmony; prob. formed after discord. Cf. mod.F. désharmonie, neologism in Littré, 1874, also cor-

desharmonite, neologism in Littré, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod. langs.]

1. Want of harmony or agreement, discordance.
a 160a W. Perriss Cares Consc. (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1665
GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xiii. 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unisons, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1765
Law Behmen's Myst. Magnum liii. (1772) 324 0f the Properties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord. 1864
CARLYLE Fredh. Gt. (1865) IV. xi. ii. 33 Disharmony of mind and tongue, 1879 Farra St. Paul II. 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God.
b. with a and pt. Something discordant.
1833 LAMR Elia (1860) 364 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 Ch. Timer 25 Apr. 331/4 The manifuld disharmonies of Church and State in England.
2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord,

2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord,

a 1655 Vines Lord's Supp. (1677) to A string over-stretched

makes a jar and disharmony. 1675 R. Burthogge Causa Dei 398 No harmony or Disharmony in sounds. 1860 Treren. Westin. Abb. xxiv. 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies... make themselves heard.

† Dishatter, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. di- for Dis-1 + SHATTER.] trans. To shatter completely.
1615 Daniel Hymen's Tri. u. iv, I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all Into a Chaos.

Pieces, and dishatter all Into a Chaos.

† **Dis, hau'nt**, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.) Also 7-8 dishant. [ad. OF. deshanter (Cotgr.), f. D1s-4 + hanter to Haunt.] trans. To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to; to absent oneself from. 1584 Hugson Du Bartas' Judith IV. 125 (D.) She dishaunted the resort Of such as were suspect of light report. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 48 The nobilitie and harons...now did dishaunt them. 1659 in W. McDowall Hist. Dunifries xxxii. (1873) 371 Capt. Ed. Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances. 1808-80 Jamieson, Dishaunt. is still occasionally used. Aberd.

Hence + **Dis. haunting** yhl sh. + **Dis. haunter**.

Hence + Dis, hau nting vbl. sb.; + Dis, hau nter,

one who 'dishaunts'. Obs.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 375 The dishaunting and intermissions of the exercise. 1665 in Cramond Ann. Banff II. 46 Several dishaunters of ordinances ordained to be summoned.

Dish-cloth. A cloth used in the kitchen or

scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1828 in Webster. 1859 Lonsdale Gloss. 25/1 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth.

1827 R. Buchasan Heir of Linne i, A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

Dish-clout. arch. or dial. A 'clout' or cloth Dish-clout. arch. or dial. A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc.; = prec. In the wringing of a dish-clout: speedily, immediately.

1530 Palsgr. 2141 Dishecloute, souldon. 1577 Fenton Gold. Epist. 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it ouer with a dishcloute. 1677 Honneck Gil. Law Consid. iii (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1782 Mad. D'Ardlav Diany 28 Dec., What a slut Mrs. Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket! 1821 Scott Keniku. ix, Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. II. 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dishclout pinned to his skirts. 1877 E. Peacock V. II. Line. Glass. 86/r 'Go thee ways or I'll pin th' dishclout to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

1. Lake as a type of limpness and weakness.

who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

1692 TRVON Good House-w. i. (ed. 2) 7 Vou are new weak as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish-clout. 1863 Mrs. Carkite Lett. III. 170, I was on foot again—but weak as a dishclout.

c. nsed in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

C. nsed in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

a 1529 Shelton Poems agst. Garnesche 36, A hawdy dysheclowte, That bryngyth the worlde abowte. 1592 Shaks.

Rom. & 7M. III. v. 221 Romeos a dish-clout to him. 1636
MASSINGER Bashf. Lover v. i, I am gazing on this gorgeous house; our cote's a dishclout to it.

d. transf.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 97 The Latines [call the caul]
Mapparentris, the dish-clout or map of the Belly, because it licketh vp the superfluities thereof. 1785 Grosse Dict.

Vulg. Tongue s. v., To make a napkin of one's dish-clout, to marry one's cook. 1832 Scott Fam. Lett. 25 June, It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the strains of such n man.

e. altrib. e. attrib.

e. attrio.

1889 Nashe Almond for Parrat 11 b, More.. then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in senuen yeeres. 1755 H. Walfolk Let. Geo. Montagu 20 Dec., That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. Hence Dish-clout v. trans., to wash with a dish-

clout.

1861 MAYHEW Lond. Labour III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected.. to dish-clout the whole of the panels [of a cab].

† Dis.heart, v. Obs. Also 7 dishart. [f. Dis. 7 a + Heart sb.] = DISHEARTEN.

1603 J. Davies Microcosmos (1876) 42 (D.) When, therefore, divine justice sinne wil scurge, He doth dishart their harts in whom it raignes. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus. 1.3 The which would viterly disheart them. a 1616 Beaun. & Ft. Bonduca 1. i, Car. Have not I seen the Britains — Bond. What? Car. Dishearted.

Dishearten (disthaut'n), v. Also 7 disharten. [f. Dis-6+Hearten, or from prec. + -en 5, after hearten.] trans. To deprive of 'heart' or courage;

hearten.] trans. To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, Iv. I. 117 No man should possesse him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should dis-hearten his Army. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xiv. xc. 365 Their former losse dishartned them so much. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 120 A great part. disheartened by the severity of the winter, returned to England. 1838 THERWALL Greece IV. 175 Lysander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and dishearten his successor.

† b. with complement: To discourage from doing something (also with to and inf.). Obs.

† b. with complement: To discourage from doing something (also with to and inf.). Obs.

1634 Sta T. Herrer Trav., 121 The Turkes got the grentest losse, and were disheartned to proceed further. 1642 FULLER HOLL & FULLER & FULLER HOLL & FULLER & FULLER

DISCOURAGE 2. Obs.

1658 Whole Duty Man Pref. 4 Where this is wanting, it disheartens our care. 1668 CLARENDON Vind. Tracts (1727) 64 An uncertainty which must dishearten any industry.

Dis, heartened, pt. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Discouraged, dispirited: see the verb.

1724 DE FOR Mem. Cavatier (1840) 210 We were a dis-

heartened army. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority.

Hence **Dis, heartenedness**, dispirited condition.

a 1679 T. Goodwin W.ks. II. 1.170 (R.) A disheartenedness and dejection of mind. 1863 Dicay Federal St. 11. 273, I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

Distheartener. [f. Dishearten + -en 1.] One who disheartens.

One who disheartens, 1645 City Alurum 9 A disheartner of Gods people, Disheartening, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING I.]
The action of vb. DISHEARTEN; discontagement. 1619 W. SCLATER Exp. 1. Thess. (1630) 309 Hierome thought labour a disheartning to the Tempter. 1654 Whitz LOCE Zootomia Pref. A vi, Or else he may lye open to such disheartnings, as become not..these undertakings.

disheartnings, as become not.. these undertakings.

Dis<sub>1</sub>hea'rtening, ppl. a. [f. as proc. + -1NO<sup>2</sup>.]

That disheartens; discouraging, dispiriting.

1654 Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 101 As serviceable to the Rebells.. and as dishartning to honest men. 1748

Anson's Voy. 1. x. 107 Under these disheartning circumstances. 1860 FROUDE Hist. Eng. V. 235 Friends brought in disheartening news.

Hence **Dis<sub>i</sub>hearteningly** adv. 1742 Batter, Dishearteningly, by way of Discouragement. 1882 Hall Caine Recoll. D. G. Rossetti 98 Dishearteningly unpropitious weather.

Distheartenment. [f. Dishearten +-MENT.] The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheart-

The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheartened; discouragement.

1830 Carlyle Misc. (1857) II. 143 No disheartenment availed with him. 1876 Farrar Marth. Serm. xxxix. 393 Among the disheartenments of labour and the strife of tongues. 1886 Mrs. A. Hunt That Other Person III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and disheartenment.

Dished. (dift), ppl. a. [f. Dish v.] + -ed.] a. Put in a dish. b. Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. c. slang: see Dishi v. 7. 1586 T. B. La Primant Fr. Acad. 1. (1889) 195 Raddish rosted in the ashes..was all the dished he had to his supper. 1650 Bolwer Anthropomet. 241 They use Disht wheat with milk. 1737 Bracken Farriery Imf. (1757) II. 37 The Soles..a little hollow or dish'd. 1812-6 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art I. 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies.

+ Disthedge, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis- 7 a + Hedge st.] trans. To deprive of its hedge.
c186 C'ress, Pembrook P's. lxxx. iv, Why hast thou now
hy self dishedg'd this vine?

† **Dis**:heir, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7b + Heir.]
1. trans. To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

nerttance; to disinherit.

[1492 Act. Dom. Conc. 260 [Jam.] In distitution and dishering of the said Gelis [perh. error for disherising]. 1607

TOURNEUR REV. Trag. t. iii, Sword .. Thou shalt disheire him; it shall be thine honor.

2. To deprive of an heir.
1687 DRVOEN Hind & P. 111. 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Defraud Succession, and disheir the Crown.

[Dishele (Halliw.), error for dishese, DISEASE.]

Dishelm (disther lm), v.1 [f. Dis- 7 a + Helm

Dishelm (dishe'lm), 2.1 [1. 1)18- 7 a + HeLM helmet, after OF. desheaulmer, -healmer, in same sense.] trans. To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. intr. for refl. To take off one's helmet. c 1477 Canton Juson 25 b, Incontinent as .. Jason hadde .. smyton doun the geant to the erthe. he dishelmed. 1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. claviii. [claiv.] 469 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englishe knyght. 1615 Chapman Odyss. xiv. 333 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847 Tensyson Princess vi. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute. Dishelm'd and mute.

Dishelm'd and mute.

Dishelm (dishe'lm), v.2 [f. Dis-7 a + Helm.] trans. To deprive of the helm or rudder.

a 1849 11. Colerade Foems (1850) 11. 155 Fear that dishelms The vessel of the soul. 1861 Lytton & Fare Tunnhanser 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves. Dishelv'd: see DISHEVELLED.

Dishenerite, -yt, obs. f. disenherit, DISIN-

**Disher** (diffal). [f. DISH sb. and  $v. + -ER^{-1}$ : cf. saddler.]

+1. A maker or seller of dishes. Obs.

† 1. A maker or seller of dishes. Obs.

1304 in Riley Mem. London (1868) 54 John le Disshere.
1302 LANGL. P. Pl. A. V. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng.kyng,
and Rose be disschere. [1377 B. v. 323 Rose be dissheres;
v. r. dyssheres dougter. 1393 C. vii. 372 disshere]. a 1500
Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 572 Cipharius, a cuppere, or a dysshere.
1892 O. Heslop Northumbld. Gloss. 238 Disher, a
turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of
some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? Obs.
1598 Florio, Imbanditore, a gentleman sewer, a disher or

One who dishes or serves up 1000. You.
 1598 Florio, Imbanditore, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.
 One who 'dishes': see Disn v. 7.
 1892 Pall Mall G. 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite... the disher will thus in the end beatished.

be dished.
† **Dis. herbage**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7a + Herbage st.] trans. To deprive or strip of herbage.

1542 Udall Erasm. Apoph. 216 b, These wordes, λειπο-βοτανεῦ ἐποίησε, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene disherbageing', 'smellen all of the inkehorne. **Dis. herent**, a. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-4 + radical part of co-herent.] The opposite of coherent; incongrupus

coherent; incongruous.

1890 J. H. Stialing Philos. & Theol. iii. 49 It is the Ta artifour συμφέρου, the coherent disherent, attributed to Heraclitus by Aristotle.

+ Di'sheress. Obs. rarc. [f. DISHER sb. + -ESS.] A woman who makes or sells dishes. 1377 [see DISHER 1]. [Margaret la Disheresse is cited in Bardsley Eng. Surnames from the Hundred Rolls.] 1377 [see DISHER 1]. [Margaret la Disheresse is cited in sardsley Eng. Surmames from the Hundred Rolls.]

Disherid, -ied, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of

Disherison (disherizon), sb. Forms: a. 3-4 desertison, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 disheritson, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 disheritson, -itison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson.

B. 5- disherison. [orig. disheriteson, a. OF. des(h)eriteisun, -eison, n. of action from des(h)eriter to Disherit. (The full L. type was \*disherēditātiōn-em: the syllable ed was dropped in OF., the t before s in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritance. c 1200 Beket 1836 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 159 Pat it .. were .. with on-right and a-gein lawe in desertison of mine churche to costome i-drawe. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 214 To him and his heyres grete disheriteson. 1340 Ayenb. 48 Desertesoun of eyr and ualse mariages, 1309 Rolls of Parll. 111. 451/2 Forfaitures of heritages, and disheretisons. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 13 The utter disheriteson of your seid Suppliant. 1405 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 35. § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII, c. 13 The saide hauen is. likely to be lost for euer, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth. 1607 COWELL Interpr. s. v. Contra formam collationis, The Abbot. hath made a feolment. to the disherison of the house or church. 1750 Carta formam collationis, The Abbot. hath made a feolment. to the disherison of the house or church. 1750 Carta formam collationis, The Abbot. hath made a feolment. to the disherison, 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prop. (1879) of To prevent improvident alienations of landed estates, by .. dying persons, to the disherison of their lawful heirs. † Dis, he trison, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To disinherit. desertison, tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 dishe-

TDISINETISON, V. Ovs. rare—1. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To disinherit.

1654 GAVTON Pleas. Notes IV. 212 To defraud rav'nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue.

† Disinheriss, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.) Forms:
4 dysherys, 6 disheris, -heireis, -heries, 7 disheriss, disherize. [14-16th c. Sc. disheriss, as if f. extended stem of an OF. \*disherir to disheir, which may have been used in AF. The corresponding E. form would be disherish; the form in -17E is due to confusion of verbal suffix: of advertise. is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. advertise,

Is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. advertise, amortize.] = next.

1375 Barbour Bruce II. 101 3e se How Inglis men, throw that powste, Dysherysys me off my land. 1500-20 Dunnar Poems Ixvi. 38 The temporall stait to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) 1. p. Ixvi. This was Edward... disherist of the crown of Ingland. 1600 Skene Reg. Maj. 41 Quhen ane man.. does anie thing.. for the quhilk he is disherissed: his heretage vess to returne, as escheit to his over-lord. 1611 Speko Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. v. § 25 These.. thus disherized, ought of right.. give first assault on their vnrighteous oppressor.

† Disherit (disherit), v. Obs. Forms: 3-4 † **Disherit** (dis,hernt), v. Ovs. Forms: 3-4 deserit(e, -yte, -ct, 4 desherit(e, dysheriete, 4-5 diserit(e, -yt, dyserit, 4-7 disherite, 5-6 dis-, dysherit, -yt(e, -et(t, -eit, 4-8 disherit. [ME. a. OF. desheriter, deseriter, -ereter, -ireter, etc., mod.F. déshériter = Pr. des(h)eretar, Sp. desheredar, Pg. desherdar, It. diseredare, med.L. disheritare, deheritare (Du Cange):-Rom. desheretare, for L. \*de-, \*dishērēditāre, f. DE- 6, DIs- 4 + hērēditāre to inherit f. hērēditās to inherit f. hērēditās to inherit. hērēditāre to inherit, f. hērēditās heirship, inherit-The pa. pple. and sometimes the pa. t. had also the shortened form disherit, with the variants disherid, -ied, desered, desirit: see examples at end of the article.]

1. trans. To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit,

ance; to disinherit.
c1390 S. Eng. Leg. 1.74/107 Alle obure weren descritede.
c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1065 Dido, That euere swich a
noble man as he [Eneas] Schal ben discrityd in swich degre.
c1465 Eng. Chron. (Camden) 16 Thow hast thaym slayne
rnightfulli, and disherited thair heiris. 1538 STARKEY
England II. ii. 196 Hyt were not mete that the lather schold
dysheryte hys chyld. 1634 Sir T. Herberat Trav. Table 230
[He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers
will. 1700 DRYGEN Fables, Pal. & Arc. III. 968 The
dryads and the woodland train Disherited ran howling o'er
the plain.

b. Const. of (rarely from).

the plain.

b. Const. of (rarely from).

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5394 He scholde..

Descrite Wyder of ylka del. c 1386 Chaucra Melib. 7 869
To desherite hem of al þat enere they han. 1523 Fitzherb.

Surv. Prol., Disheryted of their possessyons. 1570 T. Norton tr. Norvel's Catech. (1853) 193 Like children disherited from their father's goods. 163a-6a Hevlin Cosmogr. 11. (1682) 5 Disherited of their Fathers kingdom. 1795 Souther Yoan of Arc 1. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God.. to all had given, Disherited their brethren!

2. fig. To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot. 1579 1).

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxd.) xxxii.145 Ay to bis tyme we bene in peess, of be whilk bou will now dispoile vs and disherit vs. 1579 E. K. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal., This Poet.. hath labored to restore, as to their rightfull heritage, such good and naturall English wordes, as have beene long time out of use, and almost cleane disherited. 1579 Livi Eurphues (Ard.). 192 Thou art an heyre to fayre lyuing, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning. 1795 Colerides Yuvenile Peems (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disherited of soul. Hence Disherited ppl. a., Disheriting vbl. sb. 1388 in Wyclif's Sel. Wks. III. 471 A pleynt of disherytyng of his rit and possessions. c 1450 Sl. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5522 Of pair diserytyng to sees [=cease]. 1613-8 Daniel

Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. III. vii. § 2 The premisses tend...to the disheriting of the Crown of England.

¶ Examples of pa. pple. and pa. t. disherit,

etc.
c1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 6164 Thurch felonie mi fader he slough, Mi brother he desirit with wough. c1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.) 379 Pore, exilde, deserit. c1375 XI Pains of Hell 39 in O. E. Misc. 211 Peec. . deseredyn treu ayrs vnry3tfully. 1466 CAPGRAVE Chron. 289 Many men were disherid of her londis. 1523 FITZHERB. Surv. Prol., Theyr heyres shuld nat be disheryt. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon Ix. 210 He hath dysheryt me.
† Disheritance, Obs. [a. OF. des(h)eritance, thesheriter: see prec. and -ANCE]. The act of

TDIS, IDENTITATION. Co. 1. a. OF. des(n) eritance, i. desheriter: see prec. and -ANCE.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

c 1450 LONELICH Grail xxix. 85 It was cause of here disheritannee. 1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. i. (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses, and their heirs.

+ **Dis** he rite. Obs. In 4 descrite, -yte. [perh. OF. des(h)erité disherited, pa. pple. used subst.]

a. OF. des(n) errice disherence, parppier used states.]

A dishinerited person.

1207 R. Glouc. (1724) 452 Hii sette deserytes in be myddel ost bo, bat be kyng adde bynome her lond. Ibid. 563 Pe knijtes were deserties in be lond aboute wide.

Dis, heritment. rare. [f. DISHERIT v. +

-MENT: in OF. desheritment.] The act of disin-

-MENT: in OF. desheritement.] The act of disinheriting; = DISHERITANCE.

1881 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar.. his protest against the act of disheritment.

† Disheritor. Obs. rare. [f. DISHERIT v. + OR for AF. -our.] One who disinherits.

1607-72 COWELL Interpr., Disheritor, one that disinheriteth, or puts another out of his Inheritance, 3 E. 1 cap. 39.

Disherize, var. of DISHERISS, Obs.

Disherio (dishiono), v. [f. DIS-7 b.] trans.

To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 CARLYLE Misc. (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis. that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

Dishese, obs. form of DISEASE.

† Dishevel, a. Obs. In 4-5 discheuel(e,

† **Dishevel**, a. Obs. In 4-5 discheuel(e, disshevele, dysshyuell, 5 dishiuill, (Sc.) dyschowyll. [Variant of DISHEVELY, a. OF. deschevelé, with final é mute in Eng.

sb.]

1. Without coif or head-dress; hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabille.

app, in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabille, c1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foules 235 In kyrtelles at dischenel fo.rr. dysshyuell, discheneled, dissheueld, dissheueled, dissheuely for no maleyce she ne thoughte. c1470 HERRY Wallace XI. 1014 Eftyr mydnycht in handis thai haiff him tane, Dyschowyll on sleipe.

2. Of hair: = DISHEVELLED 2.
c1450 Crt. of Love 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishiuill crispe down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

**Dishevel** (dise vel), v. [perh. a. 16th c. descheveler (Cotgr.), mod. décheveler; but prob. chiefly a back-formation from DISHEVELLED.]

1. trans. To loosen and throw about in disorder

1. trans. To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down. 1598 Florio, Dischiomare, to disheuell, to touze ones haire. 1611 Cotgr., Descheveler, to discheuell; to pull the haire about the eares. 1618 Barnevelt's Apol. Diij, The Peacock when he's viewd disheuels his faire traine. 1648 Jos. Beadmont Psyche II. ix, They..dishevel May Round Fellus's springing face. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. I. 201 He had been at court in the morning; but though he had changed his clothes, he had omitted to dishevel his hair. 1826 Blacktw. Mag. XX. 397 She now dishevels..the unsinged beauty of her flowing tresses. + 2. intr. (for refl.) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. Obs.

† 2. intr. (for refl.) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. Obs.

1638 Sir J. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 230 Their haire curling, dishevells oft times about their shoulders. Ibid. 355.

Hence Dishervelling vbl. sb.

21656 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 244 The .. wanton fashion of the womans dissheveling her hair. 1786 Mad. D'Arblav Diary 17 July, Just as I was in the midst of my hair dishevelling, I was summoned.

Dishevelled, eled (dife veld), fpl.a. Forms: 5-7 discheveled, 5 dishevilled, dyssheuelled, 6 disheuld, discheaueled, 7 evell'd, disheveld, eviled, euelled, 7- dishevelled. [f. OF. deschevelt mod F. deschevelt (see Disheveled ) + -ED.] chevelé mod.F. déchevelé (see Dishevely a.) + -ED.]

chevelet mod. F. dechevelet (see DISHEVELY a.) + -ED.]
† 1. = DISHEVEL a. Obs.
c 1450 Merlin 453 She was discheneled and hadde the feirest heed that eny woman myght haue. Ibid. 646 An olde woman discheneled, and all to-rente hir heir. 1494 Househ. Ord.
123 Her (the Queen's) head must bee dishevilled with a riche sircle on her head. 1591 Sidney Ast. & Stella ciii, She, so dishenld blusht. 1653 H. Cogan Diod. Sic. 151 Growing distracted with griefe. she went up and downe... all discheveled with her haire about her eares.

b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress: untidy

dered dress; until dy.

1612 Drayton Poly-olb. xiii. 215 With thy disheveld nymphs attyr'd in youthfull greene.

1749 Fielding Tom Yones ix. iii, The dishevelled fair hastily following.

1862 Taolloff Orley F. Ixxiii, Her whole appearance was haggard and dishevelled.

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder; unkempt.

1583 STANYHURST Aeneis I. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheaueled hearlocks. 1638 Penit. Conf. iii. (1657) 22 Our hair dischiveld, not platted nor crisped. 1718 Paroa Pleasure 56; With flowing sorrow, and dishevell'd hair. 1813 Scott Trierm. III. xxxviii, Still her dark locks dishevell'd flow From net of pearl o'er breast of snow. 1837 Bowen Virg. Alterid III. 593 Foul rags and a beard dishevelled he wore.

3. transf. Disordered, ruffled disorderly, untidy. 1647 Ward Sint. Cobler 32 When States dishevl'd frinted dishelv'd] are, and Lawes untwist. 1712-14 Pope Rape Lock v. 130 The heav'ns bespangling with dishevell'd light. 1858 Sat. Rev. V. 388/1 In vehement diction, but dishevelled grammar. 1882 BLACK Skandon Bells xviii, The dishevelled mass of music that she never would keep in order. 1883 H. Drummono Nat. Law in Spir. W. (ed. 2) 294 Religion is no dishevelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith. 1886 Struerson Pr. Otto II. ii. 87 A certain lady of a dishevelled reputation.

† b. In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy. a 1639 Wotton in Reliv. (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read. of the same unaffected and dishered.

a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq*. (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read. of the same unaffected and discheveled kind.

Hence **Dishe velledness**.

1889 T. Gerr Not for Night-time 165 Smiling to myself at my dishevelledness.

Dishevelment (dise'vělměnt). [f. DISHEVEL v. + -MENT.] The action of dishevelling; dishevelled condition.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. 11. 1. xi. (1872) 50 Their Hebe eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishevelment. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th. 11. II. vii. 236 His tone. has made her hotly conscious of her dishevel-

† Dishevely,-elee, ppl. a. Also 4-5 dischieflee, 5 discheuelee. [a. OF. deschevele pa. pple., f. des-, Dis-+OF. chevel, cheveu hair, = med.L. dis-, decapillatus stripped of hair, shaven, Sp. descabel-lado 'bald, hauing no haire left on his head': cf. It. (di)scapigliare 'to desheuell, to disorder..ones head or haires'. In another form of this word,

head or haires. In another form of this word, the -e of OF. pa. pple., became mute in ME.: see DISHEVEL a.] = DISHEVEL a. 1.

a 1430 Chaucer's Canterb. T. Prol. 683 (Ellesm. MS.) Discheuelee [other MSS.] discheuele] saue his cappe he rood al bare. 14.. Chaucer's L. G. W. 1315 Dido (Fairf. MS.) She falleth him to foote and swowneth there Disshevely with hire bryght gelte here. c 1430 Merlin 298 She was all discheuelee in her heer. c 1430 Merlin 298 She was all discheuelee in her heer. c 1430 Merlin 298 in all, As seruyng was to estate virginall.

Disheful (difful). Also A dissuel. [f. DISH

Dishful (di'fnl). Also 4 dissuol. [f. DISH

Dishful (di'ffnl). Also 4 dissuol. [f. DISH 5b.+FUL.] As much as a dish will contain.

2130 Senyn Sag. (W.) 1918 Thre dissch-fol of blod he let me hlede. 1340 Ayenb. 120 Yef me yefp. ane poure manne ane dissuol of pesen. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 11. (1380) 136 b, Geve to every one a little dishefull of rennet crudes. 1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 105 They make account that fower mowter dishfulls is a pecke. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe II. vii. (1840) II. 170 A. dishfull of water.

Dishing (di'fly), vbl. sb. [f. DISH v.] + -ING].]

The action of the verb DISH.

1679 DRYOEN Troiltus & Cr. I. ii, The dishing, the setting on the table. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 160 (L.) In the dishing out of whose Odcombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1858 R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma xxxii, Nor do their anxieties end with the dishing-up of the dinner.

b. Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel,

D. Ublique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave.

1797 A. Cumming in Commun. Bd. Agric. II. 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels. 1880 L. Wallace Ben-Hur 209 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to perfect the dishing.

Dishing, ppl. a. [-ING 2-] That 'dishes'; spec. forming a concave or dish-like surface; see DISH v.

forming a concave of dish-like shriace; see DISH 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 Worldoge Syst. Agric. (1681) 232 They make them [Spokes] concave or dishing.. to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall. 1709 Morrhmar Husb. (1). For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing.. that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. 1863 Trnl. R. Agric. Soc. XXIV. 11. 94 Curby or cow hocks [of a horse] with dishing speedy cutting, or slouching action [see Cur sb. 27]. 1895 H. D. Taallt in Fortn. Rev. Sept. 364 Urged... by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf. quot. 1869 in DISH 27. 7].

\*\*Palebityrow 20 Obs.\*\* [f. DISH 5 + SHIVER 21]

364 Urged...by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [ct. quot. 1869 in Dish' v. 7].

† **Dishi'ver**, v. Ohs. [f. Dis- 5 + Shiver v.]

trans. and intr. To shiver to pieces. Hence
Dishi'vered ppl. a.

1562 Phare Éneid ix. Cc iij, Shields dishiuring crack.

1568 Yong Diana 290 His tender trembling flesh 1 will
dishiuer. 1624 Br. Mountagu Treat. Invoc. Saints 6 The
dishivered splinters runne into my hands. 1650 W. Sclatter
(son) Ep. Ded. to W. Sclatter's Rom. IV, As Dagon.. falls
...dishivered into dust and ashes. **Dishlet** (di'flét), **Dishling** (di'flin). [f. DISH

5t. +-Let, -Ling.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 Lame Edax on Appetile, A sliver of ham ... a slip of
invisible brawn... with a power of such dishlings. 1884
Daily Nevus 23 Sept. 2/1 It is a very agreeable miniature feed.

The dishlets are nine in number.

† **Dishlo'ly**, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-10+Holy.]

+ **Dis**<sub>1</sub>ho'ly, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-10 + Holy.]

The reverse of holy; unholy, iniquitous.

1503 Bell. Motives Romish Faith (1605) 16 Cast into the said Romish disholy inquisition.

1506 — Surv. Popery 1. 1. x. 34 Our disholy fathers the late bishops of Rome,

Dishome (dishhōu'm), v. [f. Dis-7 c + Home. sb.] trans. To deprive of, or eject from, a home. Hence Disho'med ppl. a.

1880 Contemp. Rev. 179 We have sunk into..being the only dishomed nation. 1882 F. W. H. Myras Renewal Youth 229 Thy soul dishomed shall..be forforn. 1882 Daily Tel.7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1893 W. T. Stead in Rev. of Rev. 15 Sept. 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed.

Dishonest (disp'nest), a. [ad. OF. deshoneste (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. deshoneste; = 1'r. deshonest, Sp. deshonesto, It. disonesto, a Romanic formation for L. dehonestus, f. honestus honourable, Honest: see De-6, Dis-4.]

+1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, igno-

able, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious. Obs.

2136 Charcer Clerk's T. 820 Ve koude nat doon so dishonest a thyng, That thilke wombe, in which youre children leye, Scholde. Be seyn al hare. 1483 Caxton Cato A vij, The galowes and .dyshonest dethe. 1483 — G. de la Tour D viij, The pryde of men. that counterfeted them self of newe and dishonest rayment. 1366 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 12 If we account it a shamefull thing to be ignorant of those things. the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 170a Rowe Tanterl. 11. 1115 Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 Pote Windsor For. 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. 1760 Home Siege Agnileia II, Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Adding dishonest wounds.

† 2. Unchaste, lewd, filthy. Obs.

2. 440 Jacob's Well 150 pe leccherous lonyth to be in dyshonest cumpanye. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. cci. 200 This duke, with Gunnore. 1, yued longe whyle a dishonest lyfe, and contrary to the lawys of the Churche. 1590 Shaks. Hen.!.

1. ii. 50 Holding in disdaine the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life. 1630 WADSWORTH Pilgr. vii. 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece. 1734 WATER Relig. Juv. Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas.

† 3. Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. Obs. (Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1585.) In 188 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. III. xx. 108 To

†3. Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. Obs. (Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1585.)

[1585 T. Washington Ir. Nicholay's Voy. III. xx. 108 To cover the dishonest partes of the hody.] 1650 Bluwer Antropomet. vii. (1653) 129 The Face... appeares very fithy and dishonest. 1667 Davden Encid vi. (R.) Dishonest [Ir. intonesto] with lop'd arms, the youth appears. 1735 Pope. Odyss. x. 462 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand: now, fraudulent thievish knayish

ing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish.

Ing. undernand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish.

11554 Hudort, Dishonest matter, or any thynge cloked with fayre wordes, subturpis.] 1611 Hall Ezek. xxii. 27 To get dishonest gaine. 1647 Cowley Mistress, Counsel vi, The act I must confess was wise, As a dishonest act could be. 1736 Butler Anal. I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 Dishonest artifices . are got into business of all kinds. 1840 Macaulay Ess., Ranke (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish.

1751-73 JORTIN Eccl. Hist. I. (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren.

1793 HOLEROFT IT. Lavater's Physiogu. xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not ...

Lavater's Physiogu. xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not ...

Lavater's Physiogu. xxxvi. 1850 Ningslev Good News of God xxi. (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true.

1 Die Lavater and Chemical Control of the Lavater of the Lord of the

† **Dishonest**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. deshonester (14th c. in Godef.) = Sp. deshonestar, It. disonestare :- a Romanic formation on dishonest-us (see prec.),

for L. dehonestare.]

1. trans. To bring dishonour, disgrace, or dis-1. trans. To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour: to stain with ignominy.

138a Wyclif Prov. xxv. 8 Whan thou has dishonestid IVulg, dehonestaveris) thi frend. 1505 Fisher Fun. Serm. Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 201 To eschewe every thynge that myght dyshonest ony noble woman. 1326 Tindale 1 Cor. xi. 5 Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare hedded, dishonesteth her heede. 1606 Willy Beguiled in Haal. Dodsley IX. 258, thope you will not seek to dishonest me. a1670 Hacker Abp. Williams 1. (1692) 44 He did not dishonest himself for it with any indignity.

2. To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame. calumniate.

2. To Implie disgrace of disnonour to (a person; to defame, calumniate, c1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 251 Hee slaunderuslie dishonested them. 1583 GOLDING Calvin on Dent. xxxix. 230 If a man call one a theefe. hee will not abide to bee so dishonested before the worlde. 1615 T. ADAMS Blacke Devill 20 He may tho not disquiet yet dishonest the soule of man. soule of man.

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) I. 762/2 If we do see a King to..rob and spoil his Subjects, deflour Virgins, dishonest Matrons. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Collutulo... to dishonest or defile. a 1652 Browle New Acad. 1. Wks. 1873 II. 18 I'll defie the devil to dishonest her.

11. 18 1'll defie the devil to dishonest her.

4. To render unscemly or ugly; to deform.

1881 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 10 b, Vour selfe do disfigure your owne whelpe, you dishoneste your owne creature. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose 11. 33 Hee. doth dishonest the grace of his vpper shape.

Hence Disho nesting vbl. sb.

1830 PALSGR. 214/1 Dishonestyng, anilement.

1850-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum, the dishonesting of bis stocke.

Dishomesting adv. If Dishonest a. 1221

**Disho nestly**, adv. [f. DISHONEST a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] †1. With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully. Obs. c1430 Lyng. Floure of Curtesye (R.), Dishonestly to speake of any wight She deadly hateth. 15. Doctr. Gd. Servauntes Vol., III.

in Poet. Tracts (Percy Soc.) to Whan that thou arte thus departed Without his lone dyshmestely. 1549 Compl. Scot. xi. 93 He gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly . sexten scoir of the maist nobilists. 1643 Paysnk Sov. Power Parl. App. 58 Who had been shaven n Monke, or dishonestly hald. + 2. Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony. 1560 Biale (Genev.) Fectus, xii. 4 Shee that lineth dishonestly is her fathers heauinesse. 1665 Sia T. Herber Tran. (1677) 71 He dishonestly courts. his Fathers Wife. 1685 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 11. 238 Monmonth. having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years.

3. In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to cheat or deceive.

chent or deceive.

1500 Shaks. Com. Firr. v. i. 3 He had the Chaine of me,
Though most dishonestly he doth denie it. 1855 MACAULAY

1111. Eng. 111. 586 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths,
and Aliesbury, who had dishonestly taken them.

Disho nestness. rare—0. [f. as prec. +

-NESS.] = next. 1727 in Balley vol. II.

Dishonesty (discription). Also 4-5 des., dishonestoe. [a. OF. desho n nesté (13th c. in Littré, in mod.F. déshonnéteté) = Pr. dezonestat, It. disonesta, a Romanic formation on dishonest-us DISHONEST, after L. honestatem honourableness, Honesty.] The quality of being dishonest.

+1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with

†1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with th.) a dishonourable or disgraceful action. Obs. 1386 Chaucea Pars. T. 7759 Shame, that eschueth all deshonestee. 1400 Destr. Troy 528 Ne dem no dishonesty in your derfe hert. 1535 Coveranale Ecclus. iii. 13 Where the father is without honoure, it is the dishonesty of the sonne. a1542 Wyatt Compl. Lone (R.), From thousand dishonesties have I him drawen. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 Cov. 10. 2 We renounce the secrete 1611 hidden) things of dishonestie [Wycc. Geneva, R. V. shame, Tindake, etc. unhonestie [Wycc. Geneva, R. V. shame, Tindake, etc. unhonestie [1566 Dalrwhmelet Lessiés Hits. Scot. vinl. 86 To venture he may have honour; to by hidd as he la, dishonestie. †2. Unchastity, lewdness. Obs. 1535 Coverale Ecclus, xxii. 4 Shee that commet to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heugnes. 1553 S. Cabot Ordinances in Hakluy Voy. (1589) 261 No woman to be tempted...to incontinencie or dishonestie. 1630 Warswoath Pilgr. vii. 73 Accused... of dishonesty with another mans wife. 1639 S. Du Vergere tr. Camus Admir. Events 110 A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only dishonesties.

+3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, de-

7 J. Shament or 1011 appearance, uguness, deformity. Obs.
 c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 82 Pare may a man see mykill dishonestee [F. meinte leide figure]. 1485 Canton Chas. Gt. 91 Ve may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dyshoneste of the place. 1535 Coverdale Ezek, xvi. 8 Then spred I my clothes ouer the, to coner thy dishonestic [1611 nakednesse].
 The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or interest. Alternation to decaying defraud on steal the control of the problem.

tegrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or

tegrty; disposition to deceive, defiated, or steat; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 Shaks. Much Ado II. ii. 9 So couertly, that no dishonests shall appear in me. 1616 Surfl. & Markil. Country Farme 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thriue best, but... I neuer knew profit in dishonestie. 1751-73

Joatin Eccl. Hist. (R.), A forger. will avoid... minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty. 1804 Souther Lett. (1856) I. 280, I have caught out Barros in so many dishonesties. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 59 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment.

Dishonorary (dispnorari), a. rare. [f. Distol.] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.

1828 Werster cites Holmes.

† Dishonorate, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dishonour sb. +-ATE 2.] = Dishonorrel.

1601 Death Robert of Huntington v. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley VIII. 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate.

Dishonour, -honor (dispnol), sb. Forms: 4 des(h)onour, des., dishonur, onre, (4-5 dyshoner, dyssehonour, 5 disonowre, 5-6 dyshonowre, oure, 6 our), 4- dishonour, 6 dishonour, -

honowre, -oure, 6 -our), 4- dishonour, 6- dishonor. [a. OF. deshouor, -ur, des(h)euor (11-12th c. in Littré), mod. F. déshonour = Pr., Sp. deshonor, It. disonore; a Romanic formation f. L. dis-, DIshonor. 4 b + honorem Honour. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling dishonor is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the

tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace; ignominy, indignity. To do (a) dishonour to: to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of; to the dishonour of, so as to bring into dishonour. a 1300 Cursor M. 4412 (Gött.) Joseph south on me in boure Forto do me dishonoure. bid. 2364 (Gött.) Pewicked. of all sal pai haue dishonur. a 1533 Ld. Bearras Huon lavil. 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady. nor no dyshonour. 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. VI. 167 Many slaunderous woordes to the quenes dishonor. 1553 Short Catech. 26 h. He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonour even the dishonour. of the crosse. 1601 Shars. All's Well in. vi. Sp Some dishonor wee had in the losse of that drum. 1611 Bible Ps. lxix. 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1633 H. Cogan tr. Pintos Tran. xii. 38 He would rather dye... then live in dishonor. 1718 Lady M. W. Montracu Let. to Ctess of Bristol to Apr., They have invented lies to the dishonour of their enemies. 1769 Junius Lett. xii. 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 Byron Mar. Fal. 1. ii. 64 Wouldst thou... Harp on the deep dishanour of our house? 1870 BRVANT Illiad I. VI. 192 Never bring Dishanor on the stock from which I spring.

b. with a and pl.: An instance of this, an in-

fliction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treat-

fliction of disgrace; a plece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

1320 Seuyn Sag. (W.) 482 Who had the done this desonour? 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (F. E. T. S.)
154 The dyshonoures in the same day he moste suffyre.
1673 Lady's Call. Pref. 2 Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours.

2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace.
1535 Edge Treat. New Ind. (Ath.) 34 They toke it for a dishonour, to ... forsake they Captayne. 1561 T. Noaton Catein's Inst. 1, 22 b, Images .. displease [God] as certaine dishonous of his maistie. 1755 YOUNG Centauri. Wks. (1757)
115 Who think it no dishonour to their understandings to credit their Creator. 1842 Tennyson Two Voices 255 Ilis little daughter, whose sweet face Ile kissed .. Becomes dishonour to her race.

3. Commerce. Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

3. Commerce. Refusal or latture to monour or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.), 1834 J. Cuttry Law Contracts (ed. 2) 597 The creditor upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action. 1866 Cacuse Banking v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. 1885 Law Times 6 June 941 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn.

Dishonour, -or (dispross), v. Forms as in sb. [a. OF. deshonnore-r, desonurer (12th c. in Littré; mod. F. déshonorer) = Pr. desonorar, Sp. deshonrar, It. disonorare: -late L. dishonörare in Du Cange), f. dis-, Dis- 4 + honorare to Honour.] The opposite or reverse of to Honour.

1. trans. To deprive of honour; to treat with dis-

1. trans. To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one.

1388 Wyclif Ecclus. x. 23 This seed schal be disonourid, that passith the comaindementis of the Lord.

1411 Rolls of Parll. 111. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonure. c 1450

67 Parll. 111. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonure. c 1450

67 Crt. of Lorde 1252 Love shal be contrarye To his availe, and him eke dishonoure.

1526-34 Tinoale Yohn viii. 49, Honour my father, and ye have dishonoured me. 1651 Hoases Leviath. I. x. 42 To Value a man.. at a low rate, is to Dishonour him.

1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxiv. 404 [She] fear'd not unholy the blessed dead to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of: to

ear'd not unholy the blessed dead to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fide And specheles and deshonoured. a 1533 Lo Berrer.

1100 Milk. 614 To the entente to have dyshonored her & to have had her to his wyfe. 1841 Elephinstone Hist. Ind. I. 510 She exclaimed that she was now unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Casim.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace.

1568 Tilney Disc. Mariage Biv b, He was faine to please, and content her, least she should dishonour him. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II., IV. i. 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Starres, On equall termes to give him chasticement? 1725 De For I'oy, round World (1840) 76 Fiendly usage. which we had not in the least dishonoured. 1727 — Syst. Magic 1. i. (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured. 1727 — Syst. Magic 1. i. (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured by his example, the doctrine of sobriety. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ton I'. II. 217 America... dishonours herself hy tolerating slavery. 1854 RUSKIN Lect. Archit. iii. 170 The water is not dishonoured by the love of the inworthy.

4. To strip of what is an honour. Obs.
1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes IV. ii. 180 As if you should... dishonour a cock of his spurrs. a 1700 Dryon tr. Ovid's Met. xv. (T.), His scalp... dishonour'd quite of hair.

5. Commerce. To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in

5. Commerce. To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in meeting (a promissory note).

1811 P. Kelly Univ. Cambust II. 285 Dishoneur, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc., is refused. 1837 Lockhart Scatt livii. (1830) VIII. 226 He found.. that Ilurst & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's. 1887 Stevenson Underwoods I. xxiv. 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured. 1894 Baring-Gouth Kitty Alone II. 57 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured by the state of the company of the counterance insult to a noble enemy in his absence. 1875 Poste Gaius 1. Comm. (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonouring outrage.

Dishonourable, -honorable (disp'norab'l),

Dishonourable, -honorable (disp'norab'l), a. [app. orig. f. Dishonour v. + ABLE; but in some uses regarded as f. Dis- 10 + Honourable. Cf. F. deshonorable (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

shame; ignominions, base.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 22 § 1 The continuance... whereof... were... dishonorable to the hole realme. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. L ii. 138 And peepe about To finde our selves dishonourable Graves. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. x. 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones xiv. v, The word dishonourable be the birth are nonsense... unless the word dishonourable be applied to the parents. 1846 Greener Sc. Gumery 345 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service.

† b. Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. Obs. pare.

Obs. rare.

1699 BENTLEY Phal. Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books;...if the Access to it be disbonourable; is the Library-keeper to answer for 't?

2. Of persons: †a. To be regarded with dishonour, disesteemed (obs. rare). b. Devoid or negligent of honour; meriting shame and reproach; unprincipled, base, despicable.

maprincipied, pase, despicable.

1611 Bible Ecclus. x. 31 He that is honoured in pouertie, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in pouertie? 1749 [see sense 1].

1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 292 Ungenerous, dishonourable, base.. trusted as he was. Mod. A dishonourable opponent at cards. Hence

Disho nourableness, dishonourable quality, dishonour; Dishonourably adv., in a dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discredit-

dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discreditably, basely.

1590 C. S. Right Relig. 29 Who (most dishonourably to Christ) acknowledge the Pope the head therof. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxi. 112 They are not esteemed to do it unjustly, but dishonourably. 1727 Balley vol. II, Dishonourableness, dishonourable quality. 1769 Junius Lett. iv, Your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up. 1776 Adam SMITH IV. M. I. x. (1869) I. 103 The honourableness of dishonourableness of the employment. a 1797 H. Walpole Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. x. 343 The injustice and dishonourableses of terracting what he had authorized Keppel to say.

Dishonoured. -ored (dispribal), fpl. a. [f.

ness of retracting what he had authorized Repper to say. **Dishonoured, -ored** (dispensed), fpl. a. [f. DISHONOUR v. +-ED.] a. Treated with dishonour.

b. Violated, defiled. c. Stained with dishonour, disgraced. †d. Dishonourable, dishonouring (abs.).

disgraced. †d. Dishonourable, dishonouring (obs.).

e. Of a bill of exchange: see DISHONOUR v. 5.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. IV. iV. 34 Receiving a dishonor'd life. 1605 — Lear I. i. 231 No vuchaste action, or dishonoured step. c 1611 Chapman Iliad IV. Argt. 82 He. .

Gives Menelaus a dishonour'd wound. 1784 Cowrer Task VI. 821 God.. would else In his dishonoured works himself endure Dishonour. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. III. i. (title) Dishonoured Bills. 1856 KARS Arct. Expl. I. xv. 182 Carrying the dishonored vehicle with us. 1881 S. Colvin Landor ili. 62 His dishonoured daughter.

Dishonourer, -orer (disp'nstol). [f. DISHONOUR v. +-ER¹] One who dishonours.

1671 MILTON Samson 861 An irreligions Dishonourer of Dagon. 1787 A. Hildither Rosa de Montmorien II. 152 The injured Motton recognized his base dishonourer, c 1870 J. G. Murry Comm. Lev. xx. 1-9 Introd., Dishonoers of parents.

parents.

b. One who violates female honour; a defiler. 1755 Johnson, *Dishonourer*...a violator of chastity. 1881 S. Colvin *Landor*iii. 62 In order to chastise her [his daughter's] dishonourer.

† Disho nourless, -orless, a. Obs. rare-1.

[-LESS.] Free from dishonour.

1595 CHAPMAN Ovid's Banq. Sence (1639) 32 Unwronged and all dishonorlesse.

and all dishonorlesse.

Dishorn (dishpīn), v. [Dis-7 a.] trans.

To deprive of horns, cut off the horns of.

1508 Shaks. Merry W. w. iv. 63 We'll.. dishorne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor. 1603 Flosio Montaigne (1632) 436 A chiefe Gossip of his had a Goate dishorned. 1884 Law Times 21 June 139/1 The question was with respect to dishorning cattle, or cutting off their horns quite close to the skull. 1890 Daily News 17 Feb. 5/6 A convert to dishorning. Now he dishorns his Guernsey cows.

Dishorse (dishōrs) and Dishors had I have.

**Dishorse** (dis<sub>1</sub>h\(\rho\):\(\begin{align\*}c\) is, \(v\). [Dis-7 c.] trans. To unhorse, dismount.

1859 TENNYSON Idylls, Enid 563 Then each, dishors'd and drawing, lash'd at each. 1885 — Balin & Bal. Wks. (1894) 375/1 He. dishorsed himself and rose again.

Dishort (disport), sh. Sc. Also 6 dischort, 9 dishort. [Origin unknown.]

I Injury mischief, apathing proindicial

disshort. [Origin unknown.]

1. Injury, mischief; anything prejudicial.
1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 555 And how hir father did
him sic dischort. 1585 Jas. 1 Ess. Poesic (Arb.) 47 But
cause they did her such dishort. 1811 W. Atron Agric.
Ayrshire Gloss. 691 Dishort, a mischief.
2. 'A disappointment (Aberd.)'; also 'Deficiency,
as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

† **Dishort** (dis, hō'ɪt), v. Ohs. rare. [f. L. dis-, Dis- 4 a + hort-ārī to Exhort; cf. L. dēhortārī to Dehort.] trans. To use exhortation to dissuade. 1549 CHALONER Erasm. on Folly M ij b, They dishort us from sinne. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. III. 320 Paul himselfe in another place dishorteth vs from carefulnesse.

Dishouse (dishous), v. Also 7 dishowse.

Dishouse (dishourz), v. Also 7 dishowse. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 + House v. or sb.] Hence Dishou'sed ppl. a.

1. trans. To oust or expel from a house.

2. 1586 C'ress Pembroke Ps. Lym. iii, Make them melt as the dishowsed snaile. 1648 J. Goonwin Right and Might 12. The Members of Parliament dishous'd by the Army. 1865 Masson Rec. Brit. Philos. ii. 60 The dishoused population of spirits. 1892 Pall Mall G. 21 Jan. 3/2 Providing cheap railway accommodation for the dishoused workers.

2. To clear (ground) of houses.

1640 Sonner Antip. Canterb. 191, I suppose those houses taken downe. the same ground being so dishoused and laid open. 1891 Chicago Advance 5 Mar., To 'dishouse' all the disease-breeding section. and reconstruct its streets.

† Dishrivelled, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 5 + Shrivel v.] Shrivelled up.

1771 Muse in Miniature 49 Thro' languid nature's cold dishiviel'd veins.

This hu'man, v. Obs. rare. [DIs-8.] = next. 1657 Reeve God's Plea 245 Oh look with shame.. upon this wofull evirating or dis-humaning your selves.

Dis.hu'manize, v. [DIs-6.] trans. To de-

prive of human character or attributes; = DE-

1861 LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser 105 In a desert isle

Dwelling till half dishumaniz'd. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* 11. ii, Visions born of brains Dishumanized. **Dishume** (dis<sub>1</sub>hiū'm), v. rare. [f. Dis- 7 c

+ L. humus earth: after inhume.] trans. To unearth, disinhume, exhume.

earth, disinhume, exhume.

1844 Syd. Dobell Balder xxv. 181 Of what colosal frame Do 1. Dishume the giant limb from my rent heart?

† Dis, hu mour, sb. Obs. [DIS-9.] Ill-humour.

1712 STELLE Spect. No. 424 r 6 Any thing that betrays Inattention or Dishumour. tbid. No. 479 r 1 Subject to dishumour, age, sickness, impatience. 1795 Jemima I. 67 Oppression exeites disgust; injustice, resentment; ill will, dishumour; pride, contempt.

† Dis, hu mour, v. Obs. [DIS-7 d.] trans. To put out of humour, vex, 'aggravate'.

1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. v. iii, Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour'd. 1680 Religion of Dutch ii. 15 [They] have, by their disputes, distracted and dishumour'd all the Province of Holland.

Di'sh-wash. [see Wash sb.] The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term

in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term

of contempt.

of contempt.

1502 NASNE P. Penilesse (Shaks, Soc.) 65 He.. hath his penance assignde him, to carouse himselfe drunke with dish-wash and vineger. 1508 Florio, Stipa.. dish-wash ginen to swyne and hogs. 1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 164 What I mean by warm water is not the warm Dish wash so much in use amongst the Vulgar.

b. 1509 NASHE Leuten Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808–12) VI. 180 (D.) Their fathers.. were scullions, dish-wash, and durty draffe. c.1640 J. SMYTH Lives Berketeys (1883) II. 372 Opproprious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp, dishwash, and the like.

Dish-washer.

1 One who washes plates and dishes: a scullion

1. One who washes plates and dishes; a scullion or scullcry-maid.

a 1520 Sentroly-madd.

a 1520 Sentrol Poems agst. Garnesche 26 Ve war a kechyn page A dyshe washer. 1587 Harrison England III. xi. (1878) II. 73 Everie dishwasher refused to looke in other than silver glasses for the attiring of his head. 1872 Tennyson Lynette 750 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.

2. An apparatus for washing dishes.

3. A popular name of the pied or water wagtail (Motacilla alba); also of the Grinder or Restless

tail (Motacilla alba); also of the Grinder or Restless Flycatcher of Anstralia (Scisura inquieta).

1375 Turberv. Faulconrie 137 The Wagtayles or dishwasher as we terme them. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Dishwasher, a water-wag-tail, a bird. 1832 Slanev Outl. smaller Brit. Birds 65 (Pied Wagstail) Often called by the common people the dish-washer, or vasherwoman. 1884 J. Coloren Web. 1845 Slanev Outl. smaller brit. Birds Pusha 265, I was surprised to meet my little friend the water wagtail, the dish-washer, where there was not a drop of water to wag his tail at.

Dish-washings, 3b. pt. [see Washing vbl. 3b.] a. = Dish-wash. b. Turner's name for a species of the plant horsetail (Equisetum hyemale), also called polishing rushes.

1538 Turner Libethus, Dysshwasshynges; fortassis hujus herbe ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus, 1771

Smollett Humph. Cl. III. 30 Sept., Bread soaked in dish-washings.

Di'sh-water. The greasy water in which dishes

Di'sh-water. The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. Also attrib.

1484 Caxton Fables of Esop v. xiii, Dysshe water and alle other fylthe. 1587 Harrison England in. xx. (1878) 1.

331 The verie dishwater is not without some use amongest our finest plants. 1607 Torsett. Four-f. Beasts (1688) 318
Wash them with a little beef broath or dish water. 1719
D'Urfey Pills 111. 7 Arrabian Tea, 1s Dish-water stuff to a dish of new Whey. 1884 Harper's Mag. June 22/1 Sally shook the dish-water off her fingers.

17 1874 Aug. 1886 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf. 1.

1883 224 Flash phraseology. is. the dish-water from the washings of English dandyism. 1887 Sanitary Era (N. V.) 15 Nov., Rainwater, after all, is nature's dishwater, from washing the great bowl of the atmosphere.

1 1181-WASHER 3 (for which it is app. only an error). Obs.

error). Obs.

error). Ohs.

1014 Josselyn Voy. New Eng. 100 The Troculus, Wagtail, or Dish-water. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dish-Water [1715 Krassey, Dish-Washer], a Bird otherwise call di Wag-tail. Disiccation, -ative, obs. ff. Desiccation, etc. † Disidæmony, des-, disidæmony. Ohs. [ad. Gr. δεισιδαιμονία fear of the gods, superstition.] 'A superstition, also a worshipping God out of fear and not from love' Bailey (folio) 1730-6.

This identifier a name of Diss. 61 trans.

Diside ntiffy, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans.
To undo or veil the identity of.
1845 Blackw. Mag. LVIII. 374 Gotham is England herself, poetically disidentified by a very transparent disguise.
Disillu'de, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + ILLUDE; prob. after disillusion.] trans. To free from illusion; to undeceive, disillusion.

1860 Russell Diary India II. 98, I am obliged to dis-illude many of my visitors, 1892 A. Lang in Illustr. Lond. News 16 July 83/1, I confess to feeling uncomfortable and 'disilluded' when I am thus taken behind the scenes. Disillu minate, v. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans. To

deprive of light or illumination; to darken.

1865 Swindurare Atalanta 14 All the fates... burn me blind, and disilluminate My sense of seeing.

Disillusion (disillurign), sb. [f. Dis-5 and 9 + ILLUSION sb. Cf. mod.F. desillusion.]

† I. [DIS- 5.] 1. Illusion, delusion. Obs.

1508 Vong Diana 130 What slights, what disillusions..

Haue risen of such sorrowes? 1603 H. Crosse Vertues
Commu. (1878) 57 Such fallacies, and disillusions, are incident to a base and seruile condition.

II. [DIS- 9.] 2. The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being

coming freed from Illusion; the condition of being freed from illusion; disenchantment.

1851 Mrs. Baowning Casa Guidi Windows p. vii, The discrepancy between . faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact.

1854 Longe. Epimetheus vi, Disenchantment! Dis-illusion! Must each noble aspiration Come at last to this conclusion?

1865 Lond. Rev. 30 Dec. 712/1 Amidst the disappointments and the disillusions which followed the ..revolutions of 1848.

1877 Downen Sháks. Prim. v. 53

It is the comedy of disillusion.

**Disillu sion**, v. [f. prec. sb.; cf. mod. F. désillusionner.] trans. To free from illusion; to disendant, undeceive, disillusionize.

r864 Reader 1 Oct. 417 Captain Burton .. disillusioned many by stating that the plain on which it stands was by no means unlike some parts of central equatorial Africa. 1876 W. C. Russell. Is he the Man? III. 193 His voice disillusioned me in a second.

Hence Disillu sioned ppl. a.; Disillu sioning

Hence Disillu sioned ppl. a.; Disillu sioning vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disillu sioner, Disillusionist, a disillusioning agent.

1855 Medley H. Coverdale xx. 127 Alice...took her revenge upon that disillusioning...lady's maid. 1866 Lond. Rev. 724/1 The notion of this coach is commendable, and is a protest against the increase of dis-illusioning. The world, however, will not go back for our fancy, and we must fain keep up with it. 1871 Morley Cril. Misc. Ser. 1. 273 The disillusioned France of '99. 1881 Symons Shelley ii. 31 A disillusioned world is inclined to look with languid approbation on benevolence. 1889 Voice (N. V.) 14 Mar., The ballot in womar's hand will prove a disillusionist; she will then be judged as a man. 1892 Graphic 9 July 38/3 Marriage is the great disillusioner.

Disillu sionary, a. [f. prec. sb., after illu-

**Disillu sionary**, a. [f. prec. sb., after illusionary.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of

disillusion.

disillusion.

1879 ANNIE THOMAS London Season II. 161 Miss Bertram is almost moved from her disillusionary purpose.

Disillusionize, v. [f. DISILLUSION sb. + -12E.] trans. = DISILLUSION v.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing I. 236 It was ... disillusionizing him. of the romance in which he had chosen to wrap himself up. 1890 Times 27 Jan. 5/2 A free discussion of Social Democracy would do more to .. disillusionize its votaries than all the police repression in the world.

Hence Disillusionizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.;

Disillusionizer. one who disillusionizes.

its votaries than all the police repression in the world. Hence **Disillu sionizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Disillu sionizer**, one who disillusionizes.

1864 Sat. Rev. 10 Dec. 708/2 There is something disillusionizing in the sumptuous returns of a successful poem or novel. 1869 Echo 7 Sept. A somewhat similar disillusionising is taking place in the United States with respect to President Grant. 1881 Public Opinion (N. Y.) 2 Apr. 559 The latest literary disillusioniser. 1890 Pictorial World 4 Sept. 293/3 The wife is not always so loyal to the disillusioniser. **Disillu sionment.** [f. DISILLUSION v. + -MENT: cf. mod. F. disillusionment.] The action of disillusioning, or fact of being disillusioned. 1856 Leisure Hour V. 712/2 The first few days in Rome . must be a disappointment—a sort of disillusionent, if we may coin that term. 1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 939

Therein was the beginning of disillusionments. 1891 FARRAR Darkness & Dawn II. 327 We have seen..the terribe disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca. **Disillu Sive**, a. [f. DISILLUDE, after illusive.]

Tending to disillusion.

1898 T. Hardy Return of Native II. 11. i. 74 A long line of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Helenic idea of life. **Disima gine**, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To bauish from the investicity of the property of the property of the investicity of the property of the property of the property.

of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Hellenic idea of life.

Disima gine, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To banish from the imagination; to imagine not to be.
1647 H. Morr Song of Soul To Rd. Bij a, Exercised Wits that have so writhen and wrested their phansies that they can imagine or disimagine any thing. 1668 — Div. Dial.
1. xxviii. (1713) 59 This Extensum we cannot disimagine. .. but it is whether we will or no. 1867 Enerson Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult. Wks. (Bohn) III. 231 Truth... whose existence we cannot disimagine.
Disimbark, disimbogue, etc.: see DISEM-Disimbroil, obs. var. of DISEMBROIL, v. 1611 FLoato Distrogliare, to disimbroile.

Disimbure, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To set free from confinement; to liberate.
1611 Corga, Desemmeré, disimmured, taken out of a wall wherein it was inclosed. 1878 B. Taylor Devkalion tt. v. 91 Thou shalt dis-immure Her slaves, and give them their abolished sex. 1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge II.
127 The.. piers of the nave.. were.. sufficiently disimured by pulling down the rubble on each side of them.

† Disimpark, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To

This imparts, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To turn out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a park. Hence Disimparking vbl. sb.

1609 Dekker Gvil's Horne-bk. St The spending Englishman who, to maintain a paltry warren of unprofitable conies, disimparks the stately swift-footed wild deer. 1675 J.

1619 Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal in. 109 (L.) The disimparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world. 1711-14 Spectator cited in Webster 1828.

1620 This imparts of the first part of the specific of th

Disimpa ssioned, ppl. a. Also disem-. [Dis-

Disimpa ssioned, pp. a. Also disem. [Disimpa]
10.] Freed or free from passion; dispassionate.
1861 M. W. Farea Henry IV, I. I. ii. 98 The debates. were generally practical and disimpassioned. 1876 Browning Numpholeptos 23 That pale soft sweet disempassioned moon.
1889 Tennyson Demeter & Persephone ii, Those imperial, disimpassioned eyes Awed even me at first.
† Disimpa wn, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To take ont of pawn; to redeem (what is in pawn).
1631 Celestina xv. 162 Thrice have I freed thee from the gallowes; foure times have I disimpawnd thee.

+ Disimpea'ch, v. Obs. rare. [ad. obs. F. desempescher (Cotgr.), f. des-, DIS- 4+empescher to IMPEACH.] trans. To free from impeach-

1611 COTGR., Desempescher, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere. 1657 R. Carpenter Astrology proved harmless 36 The wise man will disimpeach him, who boldly saith

Disimpestor, obs. var. of DISEMPESTER.

+ Disimplicate, v. Obs. [Dis- 6.] trans. To free from implication or entanglement; to disinvolve. Hence Disimplicated ppl. a., disinvolved, explicit.

volved, explicit.

1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 111. vii. 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin. 1753 S. Shuckford Creation & Fall of Man 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him.

Disimpri'son, v. Also 9 disem-. [f. Dis-6 + Imprison: cf. F. désemprisonner (in Cotgr.).]

trans. To release from imprisonment or confinement.

trans. To release from imprisonment or confinement; to set at liberty. Also fig.

1611 Cotch. Desprisonner, to viiprison, or disimprison.

1644 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 61 They can hardly be separated, and disimprisoned as in Minerals.

1671 Grew Anal.

Plants 1. 1. 844 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes. being once disimprisoned from their Coats.. must needs very considerably amplific themselves. 1845 R. W. Habilton Pop. Educ. vi. (ed. 2124 The keys which shall unlock the word of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves. 1858 Carlie Fredk. Gl.

1.1.1.21 All History is an imprisoned Epic'. says Sauerteig there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance I Hence Disimprisoned effects.

Hence Disimpri soned ppl.a., Disimpri soning vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disimpri sonment, the

20bl. sb. and ffl. a.; also Disimpri sonment, the action of disimprisoning.
1611 Cotgr., Disemprisonue, disimprisoned .. delivered out of prison.
1656 Earl Monn. Advt. fr. Parnass.
193 After the disimprisomment of the commendador.
1659 Torrainano, Disearceratura, a disimprisoning.
1777 Torlavo in R. Palmer Bb. of Praise 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore.
1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. (1872)
1. vi. i. 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of disimprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn-out Authority.
1878 Browning Poets Croisic 101 How can the youthful châtelaine but pant For disemprisonment?
† Disimpropriate, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans.
To undo the impropriation of; to divert what is impropriated.

impropriated.

a toa Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Larvix. (1636) 41 It shall not be disimpropriated to the benefit of the heire.

Disimprove, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To do the reverse of improving; to render worse in quality.

quality.

164a Jer. Taylor Episc. Ep. Ded., No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops.

1651 — Serm. for Year 1. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which .. disimprove the fruit.

2117 Parnell. Deborah (Seager), Thus direful was deform'd the country round; Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground.

1827 Lady Morgan O'Platertys IV. 325 Something changed, but not disimproved.

1820 Gentl. Mag. Feb. 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

18. intr. To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in Worcester, whence in later Diets.

Hence Disimproving ppl. a.

1813 COLERIDGE Remorse Epil., Dire disimproving disadvantages.

vantages.

Disimprovement, [f. prec. after Improvement, In provement, In prec. after Improvement, In action of disimproving; the reverse of improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp. v. § 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. 1678 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 193 The final issue. would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. 1723 Swift Power of Bishops Wks. 1761 III. 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. 1873 Helps in Macm. Mag. Feb. 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office. first tenure of office

Disinable, Disinamour, etc.: see DISEN-. † Disincameration. Obs. [ad. F. désin-camération (1664 in Littré): sec D18-4, 6 and In-CAMERATION.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the domain of the Roman Camera; also called dis-

1668 Lond. Gaz. No. 281/1 The Moneys which the Duke of Parmal was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincameration of one half of that Dutchy. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 11. 111. 198 In the husiness of the disincameration of Castro.

† Disincantation. Obs. rare.

† Disincantation. Obs. rare. [DIs-9.] The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

165a Benlowes Theoph. xi. 193 The Vanitie of the World. Cauto XI., The Disincantation.

Disincarcerate, v. [DIs-6.] trans. =

DISIMPRISON. Hence Disincarceration.

1665 G. Harvey Advice agst. Plague 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 Bentham Vks. (1838-43) XI. 62 In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration. 1868 G. Macdonald Seaboard Parish II. vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

Disincarmate, a. [DIs-10.] Divested of the flesh; disembodied: the opposite of incarnate adj. 1881 Palgaave Death in Forest in Vision of Eng. (1889) 34

The Soul disincarnate.

**Disincarnate**, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To divest of flesh or a material body: the opposite of incarnate vb.

1880 Contemp. Rev. Feb. 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection.. being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another.

Disinchant, obs. var. of DISENCHANT.

Disincli nable, a. [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINABLE.] llaving a disinclination; disinclined, indisposed.

1769 Goldsm. Roman Hist. (1786) 1. 245 The senate were
.. no way disinclinable to a peace.

Disinclination (disinkline i [ən). + Inclination.] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite); slight dislike or aversion; indisposition, un-

willingness.

willingness.

1647 ČLARENDON Hist. Reb. III. (1843) 75/1 [He] spent his time abroad, where he improved his disinclination to the church. 1697 Jea. Coller Ess. Mor. Subj. II. (1709) 164. This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifferency and Disinclination. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones vi. v., So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person. 1769 Babler No. 69 ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company. 1788 Paiestley Lect. Hist. Ix. (R.) The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks... and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. 1813 J. C. Hobbouse John. Albania 1122 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extremities. 1836 Emberson Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls.

Disincline (disinklain), v. [f. Dis- 6 + In-

Disincline (disinkləi'n), v. [f. DIS-6 + IN-CLINE v.] trans. To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 CLARENION Hist. Reb. 1v. (1843) 115/2 It served..to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen.

1736 BOLINGBROKE Patriot. (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen Welltsely's Desp. 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peishwa to place himself in our hands. 1846 D. King Lord's Supper iv. 106 He disinclines us for sin. 1878 Bayse Purit. Kev. ii. 33 Other considerations. might well disincline him to a warlike expedition.

absol. 1790 Han. More Redig. Fash. World (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

b. intr. To be indisposed or unwilling; to in-

is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

b. intr. To be indisposed or unwilling; to incline not (to do something).

1885 G. Mereutti Diana I. i. 19 She., believed, as men disincline to do, that they grow.

Disinclined (disinklaind), fpl. a. [f. Dis-10 + Inclined.] Having a disinclination or slight aversion; not inclined; averse, indisposed.

1647 Clarenoon Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 207/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 Young Revenge n. i. Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonora's heart is disinclined. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) HI. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Itulian i. He maintained that if she was not disinclined towards him, some sign of approbation would appear. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. 1. 149 The old aristocracy... were disinclined by constitution and sympathy from sweeping measures. 1858 Carlente Fredk. G. (1865) I. II. iii. 59 The Wends were highly disinclined to conversion. 1888 F. Hume Mad. Midas 1. v. [He] felt disinclined for any mure sleep.

Disincomber, obs. var. of Disencumber.

Disincomber, obs. var. of DISENCUMBER.

+ Disinco mmodate, v. Obs. Erroneous mixture of discommodate and incommodate.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virgin 22 For eare of disincommodating themselves.

† **Disincorporate**, fpl. a. Obs. Also 7 disen. [f. Dis-10+INCORPORATE a.: see next.] Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 11. xxv. § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disincorporate from the Church of God. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE Casnist Uncas'd 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Individuals, when disencorporate, and Lopp'd off from the

Disincorporate (disink@aporet), v. [f. Dis-6 + INCORPORATE v. : cf. F. désincorporer (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

solve (a corporation).

1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj. 1. (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State. 1754-62 Hume Hist. Eng. IV. 191 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 Min. Nat. Conj. Council (1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church.

2. To separate from a corporation or body. 1701 COLLIER M. Aurel. (1726) 168 He that is selfish. disincorporates himself from mankind.

Hence **Disincorporation**, the action of disin-corporating, or depriving of the rights and privi-

leges of a corporation.

172 T. Warron Life Sir T. Pope 41 (T.) [He] ranked the king's disincerporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome. as a matter of an external nature.

† **Disincrea'se**, sb. Obs. In 5 disen. [f. Dis-9 + INCREASE sb.] The reverse of increase; decrease, diminution.

Tago LVDG. Chron. Troy III. xxvii, In prejudice of his worthynesse And disencease of his hygh prowesse. c1430—Thebes II. (R.), The tydings that thou hast brought Shal vnto him be disencease. c1450—Compl. Lowers Lyfe 202 Wythout addicyoun, Or disencese, owther mor or lesse.

† **Disincrea'se**, v. Obs. In 5 disoncrese. [f. Dis-6 + INGREASE v.] To decrease, diminish (intr. and trans.; in quot. 1430, = DIMINISH 5, to rob, deprive).

roo, deprive).

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth, v. pr. vi. 173 It failed and falled in to moeuringe fro be simplicite of [the] presence of god, and disencresily to be infinite quantite of future and of preteric c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode m. xxiv. (1850) 149 Thei withdrawen and disencresen grace dieu of the tresore of hire

Disincrustant. [f. Dis-10+L. incrustant-em, pr. pple. of incrustare to Incrust: see -Ant 1.]

Something that removes or prevents incrusta-1878 Ure's Diel. Arts IV. 1012 Zine as a Disincrustant in

Steam Boilers

Disincumber: see DISENCUMBER.

Disindivi dualize, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To

Disindivi'dualize, v. [DIS-0.] wans. 10 divest of individuality.

1839 J. Stealing Ess. & Tales (1848) I. 327 Self is thus... dis-individualized, unisolated, rather universalized and idealized. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Art Wks. (Bohn) III. 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired.. by all men.. must disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party.

Disinfect (disinfe:kt), v. [f. DIS-6 + INFECT v.: perh.ad. F. disinfecter (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. trans. To rid (a person or place) of an infection or infectious disease. Obs. rare.

fection or infectious disease. Obs. rare.

1598 Floato, Smorbare, to disinfect, to cure, to heale.
1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 602/s/1 La Canonrgue and Banassac were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.
2. To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.
1658 R. White it. Digby's late Disc. 63 They use to make great fires, where there is houshold-stuffe of men that died of the Pestilence, to dis-infect (1664 disinfect) them. Ibid. 64. 1838 Webster, Disinfect, to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 1844 Pharmac. Trul. 111. 396 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients. 1875 (re's Dict. Arts II. 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air.
absol. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts II. 37 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Ilence Disinfected fpl. a., Disinfecting vbl.

Hence Disinfe cted fpl. a., Disinfe cting vbl.

sb. and ffl. a.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 109/1 As a disinfecting agent. it [chlorine] is unrivalled.

1853 STONEMENGE Greyhound iii.
(L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or. disinfecting fluid.

1856 B. A. Whitelegger Hygiene & Public Health xi. 241 One of these rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods.

1854 Times 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers.

Disinfection

**Disinfe ctant**, a. and sb. [ad. F. desinfectant (1816 in Hatz.-Darm.), pres. pple, of désinfecter to DISINFECT.]

A. adj. Having the property of disinfecting. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts 111, 1192 The disinfectant liquor of ir W. Burnett is chloride of zinc.

B. sb. Something having this property; an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of in-

rectious disease.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 107/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime.. is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant.

fig. 186a T. Winthror Cecil Dreeme vi. (Cent.) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant.

Disinfecter. [f. Disinfect v. + -er l.] lle who or that which disinfects.

1845 Full E. Actic. Sec. VI. 1. et al. is a disinfecter of

1845 Jrnl. R. Agric, Soc. VI. 11. 547 It is a disinfecter of outrid matter.

putrid matter. **Disinfection** (disinfe k son). [n. of action from DISINFECT v.: cf. F. desinfection (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

infectious diseases.

1803 Dinican's Ann. Med. II. it. 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection. 1838 Penny Cycl.

XII. 470/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation. 1890 B. A. Whitelegge Hygiene & Public Health xi. 234 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods.

**Disinfector.** [f. DISINFECT v.+-OR, after L. infector, etc.] = DISINFECTER; spec. a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

183a Lo. Campbell Let. Aug, in Life (1881) III. 15 In court we are almost overpowered by finnigations and aspersions. A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors. 1874 in Knourt Dict. Mech.

Disinfeudation. [Dis- 9.] The reversal of infeudation; liberation from feudal tenure.

1881 Academy 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfeudation of advowsous.

Disinflame, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To make no longer inflamed: to desrive of orders.

make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour. c 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad XII. 400 O Lycians, why are your not spirits so quickly disinflam'd?

Disinflation. [DIS- 9.] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon. Cf. DEFLATION.

1880 Daily News 22 Oct. 6/5 The grappel having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed... before the arrival of the lads, who were very serviceable to for rolling the balloon.

Disingage, -ment, obs. ff. Disengage, -ment. 1603 Florio Montaigne 111. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee. disingaged from their contentions.

Disingenious, etc., freq. error in 17th c. for

DISINGENUOUS, etc.

1655 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. i. § 1 (1669) 62/2 One is against love, and so dis-ingenions. 1674 Govt. Tongue iii. § 6. 110 The disingeniousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. 1678 Yng. Man's Call. 161 If duty may be disingeniously put off now. 1707 FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch 11 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discovered by it.

Disingenuity (disindzeniā iti). [f. next, after ingenuous, ingenuity.] (which is now more usual). = DISINGENUOUSNESS

(which is now more usual).

1647 Trape Comm. Pentat. (1650) 1. 302 Unthankfulness and dis-ingenuity. 1653 Manton Exp. 7as. iii. 17 Uncharitable deductions.. forced by the disingenuity of the adversary. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1v. viii. (1695) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms. 1769 Robertson Chas. V, 111. vii. 1 The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises. 1835 Sir W. Hamitton Discress. (1852) 184 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis' disingenuity merited.

b. A piece of unfair treatment or underhand

dealing.

1680 H. Dodwell Disc. Sanchoniathon's Hist. (1691) 114
For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 Souther in
Ann. Rev. II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a
worse disingenuity.

(disindze niu<sub>1</sub>98), a. [DIs-

Disingenuous (disindzemiu, as), 10.] The opposite of *ingenuous*; lacking in candour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent.

(Said of persons and their actions.)

(Said of persons and their actions.)

1655 [see Disingenious]. 1657 Burton's Diary (1828) 11.

297 It will be disingenious to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. v. P. 3. 32 Of such disingenious addresses, 'tis easy to read the event. 1718 Freethinker No. 67. P. 9 A Disingenious Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1827 Hallan Const. Hist. (1876) I. ii. 98 Cranmer. had recourse to the disingenious shift of a protest. 1875 Helps Ess., Advice 46 It is a disingenious thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance.

Hence Disingeniously adv., in a disingenious mainer, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly. 1661 H. Newcome Diary (1849) 26 So disingeniously. 1748 Richardson Clarisa (1871) I. xxxix. 289 Although I had most disingeniously declared otherwise to my mother. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. viii. (1852) 232 We should deem it to be disingeniousless. [f. prec. + NESS.] The

Disingernuousness. [f. prec. + - NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means

trankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see Disincenious, etc.]. 1815 Jane Austen Emma III. v. 298 Disingenuousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. III. 274 Those statutes... could not without the grossest disingenuousness be so strained. 1881 Stanley Chr. Instit. viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingenuousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

\*TDISINHA: bit, ppl. a. Short for DISINHABITED.
1530 PAISGR, 519/2 This countraye is utterly disinhabyt,
ce pays est entierement depopulé.

† Disinha: bit, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + INHABIT
v.] trans. To rid or deprive of inhabitants; to

dispeople.

dispeople.

1530 PALSGR. 519/2, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barayne of dwellynge people. 1582 N. Lichefield it. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. liv. 117 The Citie heeing thus disinhabited. 1607 Torsell. Serpents (1658) for Some places have been disinhabited, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 Tood s.v. Dishabit, In modern times we sometimes use disinhabit for it.

b. refl. To remove one's dwelling.

1679 G. R. tr. Boyatuan's Theat. World 111. 220 Caused the People to dis-inhabit themselves.

Hence † Disinhabitabited ppl. a., uninhabited, without inhabitants.

without inhabitants.

without inhabitants.

1500 HARLUYT FORAGES III. 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountaines... viterly disinhabited and voyd of people.

1622 MABBE tr. Alemai's Gusman d'Alf. 1. 157
Hee... dwels in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabited.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. VIII. 374 Wee were long or night involved in a dis-inhabited. Country. 1648 Bucaniers Amer. 1. (ed. 2)

5 That part of this Island... is totally dis-inhabited.

+ Disinha bitable, a. Obs. [DIS- 10.] Uninhabitable.

1050 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabitable. 1660 N. Ingelo Bentivolio & Urania (1682) I. 74 Will you make this place disinhabitable to ingenuity? + Disinha-bitate, v. Obs. rare-o. [Dis-6.] 1611 Cotca., Deshabiter, to disinhabitate, or deprine of inhabitants.

Disinherison (disinherizan). [f. Dis- 9 + Inherison: cf. disherison.] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance: = DISHERISON.

disinheritance: = DISHERISON.

1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 1 The peril slaunder or dishinherison of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII Wks. (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. 1643 Panne Sov. Power Parl. 11. (ed. 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 448 There are fourteen such reasons. which may justify such disinherison. 1862 SALA Ship Chandler iii. 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison...to unite himself to the bride he.. had chosen for him.

Disinherit (disinherit), v. Also 6 disen, dishenerite. [f. Dis-6 + Inherit v.] trans. To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would de-

or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir.

c 1450 Merlin 452 We hadde leuer he disinherited and chased oute of the londe. c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1040 The sonne him shal disenherite. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V an. 2 (1809) 60 Shamefully to dishenerite ourselfe and the Cronne of our Realme. 1577-87 HOLIN-SHEO Chron. III. 820/2 Yet had he sent his people to inunde the said dukes contrie... to destrole and dishinherit the said duke. 1653 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Traw. xxvii. 103 A very rich Woman, that had disinherited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod. 1718 Laoy M. W. MONTAGU Let. to C'tess Bristol (1887) I. 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOK Lives 405s. (1869) I. 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

† b. Const. of. Obs.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VII an. 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to disheneryt the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Graundfathers inheritaunce. 1621 State Trials, Abb. Abbot (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archhishop was to disinherit his church of. a 1716 South (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

C. fig.

portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

C. fig.

1634 Milton Comins 334 And thou, fair moon.. Stoop thy pale visage through an number cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here. 1742 Young Nt. Th. 1. 246 God's image disinherited of day, Here, plung'd in mines, forgets a sun was made. 1840 Mas. Browning Drama of Exile Wks. 1889

1. 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy.

Hence Disinherited fpl. a., Disinheriting

vil. sb. and ppl. a.

153 Exec. for Treason (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all the Nobility. 1635 Exal Stanfford Lett. (1739) 1. 471 Those disinherited Princes of the Palatinate. 1777 Sherman Sch. Scand. IV. i, An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still looked on the land as his own.

Disinhe ritable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable

to be disinherited.

to be disinherited.

1646 FULLER Wounded Consc. (1841) 291 Heirs of Henven they are, but disinheritable for their misdemeanour.

Disinheritance. [f. DISINHERIT v., after inheritance.] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinheritance.] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinheritance. The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinheritance hath followed. 1660 R. Core Ynstice Vind. 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1789 Triffer No. 39. 506 He was enjoined .. upon pain of disinheritance. 1843 W. H. MILL Observ. Crit. Gosp. II. ii. §3. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance.

† Disinheritate, v. Obs. rare. [f. DISINHERIT + -ATE 3, on analogy of words from Latin ppl. stem: see -ATE 2 and 3. Cf. It. discerditare = discredare to disinherit.] = DISINHERIT.

dare to disinherit.] = DISINHERIT.

Hence Disinhe ritated ppl. a.; also Disinheri-

ta tion = Disinheritance.

ta'tion = DISINHERITANCE.

1654 COKAINE Dianea III. 172 A Princesse disinheritated implores your aide. 1835 Chamb. 7rnl. 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritation.

Disinhume (disinhirā m), v. Also disentibles 6.] trans. To unbury, uncarth, exhume.

1821 Worden Fear, And at her call is Wicliffe, the Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1831 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1881 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 331 A golden drinking-horn disenhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

† **Disinsa nity.** Obs. rare. In 7 disen. [irreg. f. dis- (used otiosely or?intensively; cf. Dis- 5) +

INSANITY.] Insanity, madness.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. Two Noble K. III. v, What tediosity and disensanity Is here among ye!

Disinslave, obs. form of DISENSLAVE.

Disinsulation. [Dis-9.] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island.

1882 Daily Tel. No. 8306. 5/3 The dis-insulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

Disinsure, Disintail, etc.: see DISEN.

Disintegrable, a. [f. DISINTEGRATE: see
-ABLE.] Capable of being disintegrated.
1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 93 Argillo-calcites. 1816
Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere.
1864 H. Spencer Induct. Biol. § 118 (L.) The formations
[of land] being disintegrable in different degrees.

Disintegrant a and & If as Drec + ANTI 1

Disintegrant, a. and sb. [f. as prec. +-ANT 1.]

A. adj. Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. B. sb. Something that disintegrates; a

disintegrating agent.

1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. i. iv. 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues.

1866 Pall Mail G. 10 Nov. 4

Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

Disintegrate (disi'ntigreit), v. [f. Dis-6 +

Integrate v.]

1. trans. To separate into its component parts or particles; to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or

atmospheric action). Also fig.

1796 Krewan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 99 Marlites .. are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1866 Tynoall. Glac. 1. vii. 49 The adjacent rocks .. were disintegrated. 1864 Daily Tel. 20 Sept., Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks. 1874 Helps Soc. Press.

xxii. 333 Bricks..entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

fig. 1837 HALLAM Hist. Lil. ii. III. § 13 A fanatical anarchy, disintegrating every thing like a church. 1866 Frouto Hist. Eng. V. 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated. The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them. 1876 Glaostone Homeric Synchr. 7 Learning and ingenuity..expended in a hundred efforts.. to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1879 G. Mereorin Egoist vii. (1880) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments from the whole mass or body.

1873 Taistram Moab iii. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass. 1876 Brewer Eng. Studies ii. (1881) 57 Their personal adventures ... cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurning its lineaments.

2. intr. (for refl.) To become disintegrated, to

2. intr. (for refl.) To become disintegrated, to

18. R. Jameson (L.), On exposure to the weather it [chalk marl] rapidly disintegrates. 1851 RICHARDSON Geol. is, 349 The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks... to disintegrate. 1856 Frond Hist. Eng. I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

Eng. 1. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

Disintegrate, a. rare. [f. DIS-10 + INTE-GRATE a., after prec.] Disintegrated.

1875 G. Macdonald Malcolm III. x. 147 The disintegrate returns to resting and capable form.

Disintegrated, ppl. a. [f. DISINTEGRATE v. + -ED l.] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments: see the verb.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found. in a decomposed or disintegrated state. 1844 J. Scoffern in Orris Circ. Sc. Chem. 7 Disintegrated particles. 1869 Phillips Vesnu. v. 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 Church Spenser 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs.

Disintegrating, ppl.a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That disintegrates (trans.); reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or

integrity.

1831 BREWSTER Nat. Magic xii. (1833) 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 220 Those disintegrating forces which have worked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the States.

2. That disintegrates (intr.); breaking up, going

to pieces.

1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. x, 217 A disintegrating race.

1873 ROBERTS Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) 1. 124 Disintegrating red corpuscles are sometimes seen.

Disintegration. [n. of action f. DISINTEGRATE v.: see -ATION.] The action or process of disintegrating or the condition of being disintegrating. disintegrating, or the condition of being disintegrated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

a. lit.; spec. in Geol., the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.

1796 Kirkwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 96 By exposure to the nir and moisture, it.. chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water. 1808 Henry Epit. Chem. (ed. 5) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of potash. 1834 Thomson in Proc. Berru. Nat. Chib I. No. 2. 42 The disintegration of the clay-slate rocks. 1866 Maury Phys. Geog. i. 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration. 1863 A. C. Ramsay Phys. Geog. iii. (1878) 34 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs. 1874 Carentee Ment. Phys. I. ii. § 31 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

b. fig.

a certain disintegration of the body of the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations. 1865 Merivale Rom. Emp. VIII. kviii. 355 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 Gladstone fun. Mundi. (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. attrib. as disintegration-scheme, -theory.
1865 W. Kay Crisis Huffeld. 59 The principles on which
the Disintegration-theory rests.

Hence Disintegra tionist, an advocate of disin-

tegration.

1884 DUNCKLEY in Manch. Exam. 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr. Forster seems to them to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 Spectator 3 Aug., Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists.

upon the disintegrationsts. **Disintegrative**, a. [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.]

Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate.

disintegrate. 1869 Contemp. Rev. XII. 164 Tenets . essentially disintegrative of union. 1876 A. M. Fairbairn Strauss II. in Contemp. Rev. June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Disintegrator. [agent-n. f. DISINTEGRATE

v.: see -or.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates.

1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of débris. 1863 A. C. Ramsay Phys. Geog. i. (1878) 4 Frost is .. a powerful disintegrator.

(1878) 4 Frost is .. a powerful disintegrator.

b. spec. Applied to machines or appliances for reducing substances to small fragments orto powder.

1874 Knicht Dict. Mech., Disintegrator. 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, etc., for manure.

2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions.

1890 Daily News 26 June 6/1

Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator. It grinds everything to powder, and . is largely used in reducing. . bones and oyster shells. . into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST.
1865 W. KAY Crisis II upfeld. 26 The opponents of the Disintegrators.

Disintegrators.

Disintegra:tory, a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 Lewes in Pop. Sc. Monthly XIII. 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies.

Disintegrity. [Dis-9.] Want of integrity or entireness; unsound or disintegrated condition.

1785 Bentham Wks. (1838-43) X. 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection.

1861 William in Exclesiologist XXII. 91 Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower; it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest.

Disintegrous, a. rare. [f. DIS-10+L. integer entire+ous: after disintegrate, etc.] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion.

1885 Sci. Amer. (N. V.) 8 Aug. 80 Snch a disintegrous material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold.

Disinte nsify, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To deprive of its intensity; to make less intense.

1884 Browning Ferishtah 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power to disintensify.

Disinter (disintā:1), v. Also 7 disen-, -terre. [ad. F. désenterrer (15th c. in Littré), f. des- Dis-

[ad. F. désenterrer (15th c. in Littré), f. des-DIS-4+enterrer to INTER.]

1. trans. To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of the grave; to unhury, exhume.

1611 Cotgr. Dessevelir, to disinterre, vnburie. 1627 May Lucan ix. (R.) Isis (their Goddesse now) I'le disinterre. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vit. xix. 384 To disenterre the bodies of the deceased. 1658 Evelips Fr. Gard. (1659) 69 Disinterre the greatest roots. 1867 Pearson Ifiss. Eng. I. 2 The short shallow skulls which are even now disinterred in old barrows.

2. transf. and fig. To take out as if from a tomb; to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 215 F 2 The Philosopher, the Saint, or the Hero. very often lie. concealed in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have disinterred. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. i, The two ladies who had been disinterred out of the fallen vehicle.

† Disinteress, v. Obs. Pa. pple. -essed, -est.

on other latten venicle.

† **Disinteress**, v. Obs. Pa. pple. -essed, -est. [ad. F. desinteresser 'to discharge, or saue harmelesse; to rid from all interest in' (Cotgr.), f. des-DIS-4+interesser to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST v.

DIS-4+intéresser to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST v. Hence Dis-interessing vbl. sb.

16a2 BACON Hen. VII, 55 The higher Bond that tyeth him. doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations. 1642 R. CARPENTER Experience III. iv. 14 Why is every man disinteressed from a lawfull calling? 1642 Jer. TAYLOR Epice. (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterest in the allegeance of subjects. 1646 SALTMARSH Some Drops i. 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinteresse any in the Civill part. a 1655 VINES Lord's Supp. (1677) 342 The dis-interessing of self-love... is very rare.

† Disinteressed, fpl. a. Obs. Also des-, disinterest. [f. prec. + -ED ], or f. DIS- 10 + IN-TERESSED.]

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee disinteressed of other mens affayres, and disingaged from their contentions. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. III. §81.179 We that are disinteressed persons. 1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love vi. (1700) 48 Such disinteressed and resign'd Habitndes. 1692 DRYDEN St. Euremont's Ess. 351 Let us act the disinteressed.

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1612 DONN Presuda warder vii are The Pope, more discussion.

26. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DONNE Pseudo-martyr, xii. 358 The Pope. more disinteressed then the neighborn Princes. 1649 Jer. Tavlor Gl. Exemp. 1. 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterest person. 1656 Mark Astell Proposal to Ladies 137 The most refin'd and disinteress'd Benevolence. 1700 Tyrrell Hist. Eng. 11. 1098 This Writer being a Layman is more disinteressed.

Hence + Disinteressedly adv.; + Disinteressed-

ness, -estness, disinterestedness.

1648 Boyle Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 66 The. Disinteresteness of his Love to us. 1707 Reft. Rulic. 253 Disinteressedness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. Philipps tr. Thirty-four Confer. 351 Men disinteress'dly holy.

† Disintere ssment. Obs. [a. F. désintéressement (1657 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Disinterested-

ness, impartiality.

ness, Impartiality.

1662 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 110 Let him read them both with an equal disinteressment. 1718 Panor Poems Poster. to Pref., He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinteressment.

Disinterest, sb. [f. Dis-9+INTEREST sb.]

1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage, disadvantage, projudice injury, something

I. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury; something against the interest of or disadvantageous to (a person or thing concerned). Now rare.

166a GLANVILL Lux Orient, Pref. (1682) 7 Tis a great disinterest to so... unnsual a Doctrine as this, to be but partially handled.

1678 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 294 Whatever... tends to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil. 1744 Harris Three Tract. (1841) 105 You have seen many a wise head sbake, in pronouncing that sad truth, How we are governed all by interest. And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest?

1876 Ruskin Fors Clav. VI. lxviii. 253 All gain, increase, interest... to

the lender of capital, is loss, decrease, and dis-interest to the borrower of capital.

the borrower of capital.

† 2. Disinterestedness, impartiality. Obs.

1658 J. Webb tr. Calprenede's Cleopatra viii. i. 34
Perswaded of my disinterest in the affaires of Coriolanus.

1718 Ozell. Tournefort's Voy. 1, p. xviii, Physick, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest.

1799 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIX. 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence. 1805—in Monthly May. XX. 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest. disinterest.

3. Absence of interest, unconcern. rare.

1889 Mrs. Randolph New Eve 1. i. 29 [An expression] of intense disinterest in all earthly things.

Disinterest, v. Now rare. [f. Dis-6 + Interest v.: see Disinteress, which this vb. has superseded.]

1. trans. To rid or divest of interest or concern;

1. trans. To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of.

1612 Bacon Charge touching Duels, When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard.

1675 tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz. 539
An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nancio...if he would disinterest himself from the Queen.

1692 Brurely Disc. Dr. Crisp 13 His present Emmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would; But it hinders his being willing to come.

1895 Pall MallG. 1 Feb. 2/1 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them.

2. To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

terested.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE Apol. Prot. II. 29 That every man disinteresting himself, may candidly endeavour the retriving of the Truth.

Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESSED ppl. a. **Disinterested**, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED <sup>I</sup>; or f. Dis- 10 + Interested.]

+1. Without interest or concern; not interested,

† 1. Without interest or concern; not interested, unconcerned. ? Obs.

a 1612 Donne Badθavaros (1644) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested. 1634 Contempl. State of Man 1. x. (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all Worldly matters, since they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea. 1767 Junius Lett. iii. 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.

2. Not influenced by interest; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by personal interest; free from self-seeking. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.) 1659 O. Walker Oralory 115 The soul... sits now as the most disinterested Arbiter, and impartial judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 Stanhous Paraphy. 111. 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be... Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement; your Passion has blinded yours. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. 11. 82, 1 fairty own I was not disinterestedly in wishing you here. 1865 Livinostone Zambesi xxii. 446 His disinterested kindness to us.. can never he forgotten.

Disi:nterestedly, adv. [f. prec. + .1Y 2.]

Disinterestedly, adv. [f. prec. + In a disinterested manner; impartially; without

In a disinterested manner; impartially; without regard to self-interest; unselfishly.

1711 Shaftese. Chapac. (1737) 1. 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 Southev Lett. (1850) 11. 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them disinterestedly. 1830 Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) 11. 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful. 1875 Hamerton Intell. Life ii. iii. 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly.

Disinterestedness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disinterested; impartiality;

The quality of being disinferested; impartiality; freedom from self-interest or selfish bias.

a 168a Sia T. Browne (J.), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. 1709 J. Johnson in Balland MSS. (Bodl. Libr.) XV. 46 What I most admire him for is Disinterestedness. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 196 r 8 This. ... gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness. 1866 Lionon Bampt. Lect. iv. (1875) 195 This disinterestedness, this devotion to the real interest of humankind. 1875 Jowett Plato 111. 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them.

Disjuntancesting ptd. a. [F. Diss. 10 + IN-

Disinteresting, ppl. a. [f. DIS-10 + INTERESTING ppl. a., or f. DISINTEREST v. + -ING 2.]
Uninteresting; causing lack of interest.

1737 Warburton Let. to Birch in Boswell Johnson (1887)
1. 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of disinteresting passages. 1800 W. Tayloa in Monthly Mag.
X. 310 The attempt. produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect. 18. The Studio III. 130 (Cent.) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject.

Disinterestness, var. Disinterestness. Obs.

Disinterment. [f. DISINTER v. + -MENT.]
1. The action of disintering; exhumation.
1790 P. Neve (title) A Narrative of the Disinterment of Milton's Coffin. 1807 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) 1. App.
788 The disinterment of Harold's body. 1873 Veats Growth Comm. 60 The disinterment of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
2. concr. The material result or product of dis-

2. concr. The material result or product of dis-

interring; something disinterred.

1845 W. Tayloa in Monthly Rev. CVI. 526 Among the most curious disinterments are vases for heating water.

1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit., R. Crowley II. 150 Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation.

Disintertwine, v. [DIS- 6.] trans. To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist. 1861 LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser 32 The carven archi-

trave, Whereon the intricate.. design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1867 GILDERSLEEVE Ess. 4 Stud. (1890) 108 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

Disinthrall, Disinthrone: see DISEN-.

Disintomb, obs. var. of DISENTOMB v. 1611 FLORIO, Disepelire, to vnburie, disintombe.

Disinto'ne, v. rare. [f. 1)18-6 + INTONE v.] trans. To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble.

1892 Voice (N. Y.) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned.

Disinto xicate, v. ? Obs. [Dis- 6.] trans. To free from intoxication; to restore to soberness, 1885 J. Chamberlayne Coffee Tea & Choc. 40 It disintoxicates those that are inddled.

Disintreat: see Disentreat.

Disintreat: see Disentreat.

Disintricate, v. [f. Dis-6 + Intricate v.]

trans. To free from intricacy or complication; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1598 Florio, Districave, to free... to disintricate, to vntangle.

1611 Cotor., Desmestement... a loossing... vnpestering, disintricating.

1660 tr. Amyratdus' Treat. conc. Relig. III. iv.

371 The knowledge of the true God... disintricated from the confusion of so many false Delites. 1830 Six W. HAMUTON

Discuss. (1852) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

+ Disjuncy e. v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Inure v.]

† Disinure, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Inure v.]
irans. To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom.
1613 Jackson Creed 1. 59 God... disinuring his chosen
Israel from his wonted call. 1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 65
We are hinder'd and disinur'd by this cours of licencing
towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.
† Disinvali dity. Obs. [irreg. f. dis-, otiose or
intensive (cf. Dis- 5) + Invallidity. 11 Invalidity.
1635 Br. (Mountagu App. Casar II. iv. 136, I do call those
Some mens doctrines... Private Opinions: and so well may
I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of
them. † Disinure, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + INURE v.]

them.
† **Disinveigle**, v. Obs. rare. [D1s-6.] trans.
To free from inveiglement.
163s J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 50 Nor had he. heene yet disinvengled so soone as he was. but for the Princesse. who .. shew d him the false carde dealt him. Disinvelope: see DISENVELOP.

Disinvent, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans. To undo the invention of.

undo the invention of.

1868 Help's Realmah xiv. (1876) 371, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. Ibid. 376 and 386.

Disinvest, v. [Dis-6: cf. mod. f. désinvestir.] trans. To deprive of that with which one is invested; to strip, divest (lit. and fig.).

1630 Waddworth Pilgr. iii. 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. a 1631 Drayton Wks. I. 270 [Jod.) Having seen His disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1645 W. Ball Sphere Govt. 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they doe not disinvest themselves of their right naturall. 188a A. Austin in Contemp. Rev. Jan. 129 Not... that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition.

So Disinvestiture, Disinvesture, the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1616 Court & T. Yas. I (1849) 1. 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber.

1846 Workester cites West. Rev. for Disinvestiture.

**Disinvi'gorate**, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of invigorate.

1844 Syo. Smith Let. in Mem. (1855) 11. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

† **Disinvitation**. Obs. [f. Dis- 9 + Invita-

† **Distinvitation.** Cos. [1. Dis-9 + INVITATION.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 Lo Orrerev Parthenissa (1676) 502 Why do you... give me so great a dis-invitation to obey you?

† **Distinvite**, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancel an invitation of the composite of t

do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancer an invitation to. Hence Disinviting ppl. a.

1580 Sioney Arcadia ii. 329 Casting a sideward took on Zehnane, (he) made an imperious sign with a threatening allurement (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow. 1656 Finett For. Ambass. 143 (T.) I was upon his highness's intimation sent to disinvite them. 1665 J. Sergeant Surefooting 27 Which would. disinvite to a pursuit.

Disinvolve, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Involve v.] trans. To free from an involved condition; to unfold: to disentangle.

1611; to diseutangle.
1611; Florid, Distinuolto, disintangled, disinuolued.
1632; Sir T. Hawkins tr. Mathieu's Vinhappy Prosperitie of Other inquisitions... from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves.
1647; Power of Krys ii. 12 False illations... which will all vanish... and the truth be dis-involved. 1744; Young N. Th. ix. 260 To dis-involve the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms.

Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP v.

1611 FLORIO, Disuilluppare, to disinwrap. Disione, var. of Disjune v. Obs.

Disja:sked, -et, -it, ppl. a. Sc. [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of dejected': cf. Disjected.] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. tit.

and fig. Also in comb.

1816 Scott Old Mort. Nli. Tak the first broken disjasked-looking road. 1825 Galt Steamboat 261 (Jam.) In a very disjaskit state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind. 1830 — Laurie T. VII. viii. (1849) 336 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disjasket state.

**Disject** (disdze'kt), v. [f. L. disject-, ppl. stem of disjicère to throw asunder, scatter, disperse, f. dis-, Dis- i + jacère to throw: cf. also L. disjectare freq.] trans. To cast or break asunder; to scatter, disperse. Hence Disjected ppl. a. separated by

disperse. Hence Disje'cted ppl. a. separated by force, dismembered.

1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward mise[ra]blie disiected and seperated.

1647 Trapp Comm. Jas. i. 1 The Jews at this day are a disjected and despised people.

Rev. xvi. 19 By the earth-quake disjected and dissipated.

1879 Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit. 11. 322 My lecture.. the last of my long but disjected series.

1839 Law Times XCV. 54/12

That branch of the Profession elects to remain disjected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion.

1894 G. Allen in Westm. Gaz. 22 May 1/3 To tear his present critic limb from limb.. and then to dance a stately.. carmagnole over the disjected members.

1 Disjecta membra. Lat. phr. An alteration of Horace's disjecti membra poeta 'limbs of a dis-

of Horace's disjecti membra poetæ 'limbs of a dis-

of Horace's disjecti membra poetw' Imbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1722 Pope Lett. (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd'em an Horatian cento and then I recollected the disjecti membra poetwe.

1754 H. Walvole Lett. (1857) II. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the disjecta membra of Pitt. 1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. ix. 186 The savant to whose tender mercies these disjecta membra have been committed.

Disjection (disdze'k son). [ad. L. disjectionem, n. of action f. disjicere, to Disject: see -Tion.]

The action of throwing asunder; the fact or con-

dition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rout. 1735 J. Atkins Voy. Guinea 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. a 1806 Br. Horsley Biblical Crit. IV. 395 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 Carkule Fr. Rev. II. iii. vii. These days of convulsion and disjection.

Disjeune, var. Disjune, Sc., breakfast.

Disjoin (disdgoin), v. Also 5 des. des-, disioyne, a. OF. desjoign-, pres. stem of desjoindre, mod. F. déjoindre = Pr. desjouher, It. disgiugnere: L. disjungère, f. Dis-4+jungère to Join.]

1. trans. To undo the joining of; to put or keep

1. trans. To undo the joining of; to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever:
a. persons, places, things, actions, etc.
1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 25/14 We wold have disioned yow and have drowned yow. 1484—Curiall 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioned vs. 1514 Barclav Cyt. & Uplandyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. xxii, The smell and tasting partly conjoyned be, And part disjoyned. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 212 Deserts and ... mountaines disjoyning the provinces. 1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1633) 140 The first Intention. is performed by restoring the bones disjoyned. 21604 Pinot Cella to Damon 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin? 1864
A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock 134 The two parishes were disjoined in 1642.

A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock 134 The two parisues were disjoined in 1642.

absol. 1564 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disjoyne and separat. a 1683 Oldman Wks. & Rem. (1686) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (from another).

1525 Lo. Berners Froiss. II. cc. (R.) They sayde, they
wolde not disloyne nor discener them from the crowne. 1381

SAVILE Tacitus' Hist. 11. Iviii. (1501) 87 Spaine being disloyned from it [Africal by a narrow strayte. 1601 Shaks.

Jul. C. 11. i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is, when it disloynes Remorse from Power. 1741 MIDOLETON Cicero I.

10. 271 Our knights are now almost disjoined again from
the Senate. 1865 M. Arnolo Ess. Crit. ii. (1875) 77 [He]
never disjoins banter itself from politeness.

12. To senarate into parts or sections: to disjoint

1 2. To separate into parts or sections; to disjoint.
1579 Fulke Heskins' Parl. 367 Although M. Heskins hath disjoyned this place. I have set it down. entire. 1598 Florid, Slowbare. . to disjoyne as a butcher doth a sheepe.
1612 Brinsley Pos. Parls (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fitly be disjoyned are to be taken together.
2. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union): to under purposter (a knot or tip).

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tie).

1633 Marmon Fine Companion I. v, Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disjoins. 1643 MILTON Divorce viii. (1851) 42 That mariage therfore God himself disjoyns.

1695 BLACKMONE FP. Arth. II. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disjoyn. 1738 GLOVER Leonidas v. 617 All with headlong pace. Disjoin their order.

14. fig. To put out of joint, unhinge. Obs. rare. a 1633 Lennard IV. Charron's IVisd 1. xvi. § 2 (1670) 62 Gallus Vibius. so dislodged and disjoyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5. intr. (for refl.) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: a. said of two or more.

1622 CALLIS Stat. Scauers (1647) 167, If one of them die,

come separate: a. said of two or more.

1622 Callis Stat. Sewers (1647) 167 If one of them die,
that Action shall survive, for though they were joynt in the
personalty, yet they disjoyned in the realty. 1699 Garri
Dispers. III. (1766) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel
decline, More they advance, the more they still disjoin.

21713 ELIWOOD Autholiog. (1765) 268 They, hopeless now.
disjoined, and one of them fled the country.

It said of one thing parting feat another.

disjoined, and one of them fied the country.

b. said of one thing parting from another.

1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 541 Till breathlesse he disioynd,
and buckward drew. 1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) go Being
of clammy nature, it disjoyneth not, but sticketh fast.
Hence Disjoining vbl. &b. and ppl. a.

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Disjoynyng, disjunction. 1615 G.
Sandys Trav. 21 Two not farre disjoyning vallies. a 1643
W. Carrwaight Lady Errant IV. iv, This disjoyning of
bodies only is to knit your hearts. 1741 A. Monro Anat.
(ed. 3) 192 They may.. yield to a disjoining Force. 1794

SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 26 The meeting or disjoining of

Disjoin, obs. f. DISJUNE, Sc., breakfast.

Disjoin, obs. t. Disjune, Sc., breaklast.

Disjoined, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.] Disunited, separated, parted, etc.: see prec. vb.
1504 Southwell M. Magd. Fun. Teares 88 These disjoyned ghests. a 1626 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and disjoyned Aphorismes. 1790 Pennant London (R.) Windmill-street consists of disjoined houses.

Hence † Disjoinedly adv. Obs., separately, disjunctly.

iunctly.

sisty Digges Panlon. 1. xx. Fivb, If magnitudes disjoynedly or seperatly be proportionall, conjoynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 126. T. Spencer Logick 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul. neither of them distinctly, but both

**Disjoiner.** rare. [f. as prec. +-ER 1.] Onc

who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) to This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoyner which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoint**, sb. Obs. [a. OF. desjointe, disjointe separation, division, rupture (Godef.):—L. type \*disjuncta, fem. sb. from disjunctus pa. pple.

type \*disjuncta, fem. sb. from disjunctus pa. pple., analogous to sbs. in -ata, -ada, -ade, F. -ée: see -ADE. This takes the place in part of L. disjunctio.] A disjointed or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'.

1374 Chaucea Troylus III. 447 (496) What wyght bat stont in swych disjoynte. 430 Lyoc. Chron. Troy I. v., And thus amiddes of either of these twaine Of lone and shame euen so vpon the poynt Medea stode as tho in great disjoynt. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vii. 309 The which [warrel, at that tyme, was in suche disjoynte, that he cowde not brynge it to any frame. 1553 Douglas Æneis xii. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quhil now hane cachit at disjoynt [MS. 1513 disjunct] The sylly Troianis baith be se and land.

† Disjoint. ppl. a. Obs. [a. OF. desjoint (:-

+ **Disjoint**, ppl. a. Obs. [a. OF. desjoint (:-...disjunct-us), pa. pple. of desjoindre to DISJOIN.]

1. Disjointed, out of joint; disconnected.

1. Disjointed, out of joint; disconnected.

1. Disjointed, on Hush, vii. 164 That sensis spille or pointe disjoynt be therynne Is not my wille. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. ii. 20 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our State to be disjoynt, and out of Frame. a 1717 Parnell David (Seager), My bones. Disjoint with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position. (Cf. Distoyre 16)

DISJOINT sb.)

DISJOINT 56.)

c 1500 Lancelot 2907 For well 3 he se the perell, how disiosifint The adwentur now stondith one the point Boith of my lord his honore, and his lond.

3. Disjoined, separated; separate.
1589 Ive Fortif. 37 Because of it [=its] disioint standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 Milton Eikon. iv. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disjoynt and privat interest of his own. 1660 H. More Myst. Godliness 31 The disjoint and independent particles of Matter.

b. ouasiadv. Apart. asunder.

The disjoint and independent particles of Matter.

b. quasi-adv. Apart, asunder.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. cxlviii. (1869) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hatred]; bi which disjoynet is ysawed the onhede of bretherhede.

Also 6-7 -ioinet

Disjoint (disdgoint), v. Also 6-7 -ioinct [orig. f. Disjoint ppl. a. (cf. -ATE 3); but in some uses treated as f. Joint sb.]

Disjoint (disdgoth), v. Also 0-7 -toinct [orig. f. Disjoint ppl. a. (cf. -ATE 3); but in some uses treated as f. Joint sh.]

1. trans. To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. Disjoint a. 1.) c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 873 Thi wortes that the wermes not disyoint [destruant]. 1541 R. Coplano Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Vpon the rybbes & lyke bones for to reduce and retourne them in to theyr places, whan they are broken or dysioynted. 1665 Camber Rem. (1637) 72 Giles, is miserably disjoynted from Ægidius, as Gillet from Ægidia, by the French. 1648 Sanderson Serm. II. 226 If our spirits. be shattered and dis-joynted, through distrust in God. 1860 Puser Min. Proph. 347 Selfishness. disjoints the whole frame of society. a 1862 Buckle Civiliz. (1869) III. v. 377 The framework of affairs would be disjointed. † b. fig. To distract. Obs.

1628 Earle Microcosm. Merre Formall Man (Arh.) 30 He is not disionted with other Meditations.

c. fig. To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate.

1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have .. disjoynted, and given us the grounds of it in the begining of the Chapter, and the superstructure .. in the end. 1770 Gibbon Misc. Wks. (1814) IV. 504 It is.. disagreeable .. to observe a lyric writer of taste .. disjointing the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. Colkridge Grk. Poets (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disjointed by time.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

1533 STANYHUSST Aeneis III. (Arb.) 83 The sea .. rusht in .. Italye disjoyncting with short streicts from Sicil Island. 1601 Br. W. Barlow Defence 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disjointed from the main body of that Tribe. 1750 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disjoints the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. 1775 T. Jefferson Let. Writ. 1802 I. 484 Great Britain, disjointed fr

at the joints.

at the joints.

1887 HARMAR Beza's Serm. 384 (T.) As for his coach..he would not only have it to be unharnissed as I said..but also unpinned, disjointed, and pulled asunder. 1649 Lovelace Poems (1864) 44 Like watches by unskilfull men Disjoynted,

and set ill againe. 1832 LYTTON Engene A. 1. ix, The corporal began to disjoint his rod. absol. 1712 STELLE Spect. No. 473 A good Carver.. cuts up, disjoints, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity.

4. intr. (for refl.) To be disjointed; to suffer

4. mtr. (for reft.) 10 be disjointed; to sinier dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces, 1605 Shaks. Mach. III. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disjoynt. 1888 Harper's Mag. Apr. 741 A hundred cottages overturn... quiver, disjoint. 1890 Constance Smith Riddle L. Haviland 1. II. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of things disjoint, because your lover has left you.

things disjoint, because your lover has left you.

Hence **Disjointing** vbl. sb.

1598 Florio, Disgiontione, a disjoining, a disjointing.

1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 149 The disjoynting of the bones. a 1715 Burket Own Time (1823) 1.546 Those unhappy jealousies, which began a disjointing between the king and his people.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 90 Even strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without any disjointing of the mortar. **Disjointed**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED I.]

1. Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

ated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. Sandys 70b 45 (T.) Be.. their disjointed bones to powder ground. 1684 Contempt. State of Man I. vi. (1699) 69 Consider. the disjoynted disposition of the Bones. 1700 DRYDEN Fables, Ceyx & Alexone 27, I saw a-drift disjointed planks. 1726 Leoni Albert's Archit. I. 121 Disjoynted and unfinished Members. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 379 That the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjointed parts of it. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy. II. 191 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disjointed state.. ready to be put together. 1887 HALL CAINE Deemster XXXVII. 247 A little disjointed gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2. Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

disconnected.

GISCONNECTED.

1652-62 HEYLIN Cosmogr. III. (1682) 96 A dis-joynted People, not under any setled form of Government. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V. III. x. 258 He felt already.. that he was the head of a disjointed body. 1838 Thiakwall Greece III. 188 The huge frame of the Persian empire was disjointed and unwieldy.

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper containing the prop

nexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

nexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1586 Sidney (I.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. 1614 Jackson Creed III. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disiointed surmises. 1817 Eaal of Dudley Lett. 3 June (1840) 169 His argument . seems loose and disjointed. 1831 Lever 7. Hindra xiii, Our conversation dropped into broken disjointed sentences. Hence Disjointedly adv., Disjointedness. 1654 Ld. Orrer Parthenissa (1676) 505 The disorders and disjointedness of his discourse. 1749 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 134 Vou remark in all their Actions. a Disjointedness. 1871 Ruskin Fors Clav. xi. 19, I must pass, disjointedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would bave been put in a postscript. 1872 Mark Twain (Clemens) Innoc. Abr. xii. 85 We talked disjointedly.

Disjointly, adv. [f. Disjoint a.+-ly².]

1. Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: opp. to conjointly.

to conjointly.

to conjointly.

1534 M. Sandys Prudence 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, disjointly, no way can they be perfect. 1836 Alurnea Gaius II. § 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjointly or disjointly, they take each a share.

2. Disjointedly, disconnectedly. rare.
1621 Hakewill King Davids Vow A ija, Discourses which were delivered disjointly and by peece-meale. 1892 Argosy Jan. 10 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disjointly muttered Mr. Arthur.

Disjointure. [f. Disjoint v. + -URE, after jointure. Cf. Of. desjointure (in Godel).] The state of being disjointed: disconnexion, separation.

state of being disjointed; disconnexion, separation. state of being disjointed; disconnexion, separation.
1757 Conway Lett. in Fraser's Mag. (1850) XLI. 424
There is more disjointure to our affairs.. than any coalition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 Tourgee Fool's Ern.
xix. 104 The disjointure of opinion between them and the Yinkee schoolmaring was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

Disjone, -joon, obs. ff. DISJUNE, Sc., breakfast.
+ Disjourn, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- I + stem of adjourn.] trans. To put off from the day appointed.

pointed.

pointed.

1642 Sia W. Breaeton in 13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjourned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. Ibid. 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjourned. † Disju'dge, v. Obs. [f. DIs-7 b + JUDGE.] To deprive of or remove from the office of judge.

1649 [see Disjustice]. 1658 State Trials, Dr. J. Hewet (R.) All the rest of the Judges...were... impeached of high-treason, disjudg'd and put to fines and ransoms.

[Disjudication, error for DIJUDICATION. See List of Spurious Words.]

† Disjugate, v. Obs. rare—0.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disjugate, to disjoyn, part, sever.

7 Drightage, v. Oss. rare—s.
1656 Blount Glossogr., Disjugate, to disjoyn, part, sever.
† Disjurnet, Sc. Latinized form of DISJOINT sb.
1513 Douglas Æneis xii. xiii. 30 [See Disjoint sb.].
Disjurnet (disd yr)kt), a. [ad. L. disjunct-us,
pa. pple. of disjurgëre to disjoin. Cf. DISJOINT a.]
1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; + distant. (Now rare exc. in technical

distinct; † distant. (Now rare exc. in technical senses: see also below.)

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich..it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1662 Glanvill. Lux Orient. viii (R.) The divine.. freedome consists not in his acting by meer arbitrarious will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1638 R. Holme Armoury III. 356/2 The Side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv. p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is,

when the Harbours, Bays, or Islands... nre each surveyed separately in a geometrical Manner. 1817 N. Daake Shaks. 1. 56, 3 quatrains with 2 verses of immediate, interposed between 2 verses of disjunct rhime, and a terminating couplet. 1800 J. H. STIRLING Philos. 4 Theol. iv. 60 That congeries of externalities, mere disjunct atoms.

b. Entom. Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep incisions.

†2. Math. (Opp. to Conjunct a. 5): = Discontinuous.

CONTINUOUS.

Disjunct proportion: a proportion in which the second and third terms have not the same ratio (or difference) as the first and second, or the third and fourth, Obs.

1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 1. xviii. 42 Disjunct proportion Geometricall... is when there is not like proportion betwixt the second and the third, that is betwixt the first and the second, or betwixt the third and the fourth, as 3, 6, 4, 8. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot. 1706 [see DISCRETE 2b].

3. Mus. (Opp. to Conjunct a. 6.)

D. tetrachords, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone. D. notion, motion by intervals exceeding a degree of the scale.

of the scale.

1694 W. Holder Harmony (1731) 07 Tetrachords .. were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord .. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord, there being always a Tone Major between the Fourth and Fifth Chords.

1774 BURNEY Hist. Mus. (1789) 1. i. 54 When the modulation passed from a conjunct to a disjunct tetrachord.

1879 ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus. 11. 88 He [Biordi] has used the diminished fourth in disjunct motion.

4. Losic. etc. + n. = DISJUNCTIVE a. 2. Obs.

4. Logic, etc. † a. = DISJUNCTIVE a. 2. Obs. b. = DISORETE a. 1 d. c. Applied to the several

b. = DISORETE a. 1 d. c. Applied to the several alternative members of a disjunctive proposition. 1608-11 BP, HALL Epist. II. iii, Gregory the Third, writing to the Bishops of Bauaria, gives this disjunct charge: 'Let none keepe an harlot or a concubine; but either let him line chastely, or marry a wife.' 1628 T. SPENCER Logick 300 A compound Syllogisme is then disjunct, when the proposition thereof is a disjunct axiome. 1656 STANLEY Hist. Philos. VIII. (1701) 312/1 A disjunct axiom is that which is disjoyned, by a disjunctive conjunction; as, either it is day, or it is night. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xii. (1860) 1. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language, are properly called Disjunct or Discrete Notions, Inotions dijuncta, discreta). 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 218 The Subsumption is a Disjunctive of which these several Antecedents are the Disjunct Members.

† Disjuracted, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Disjoined, disconnected.

a 1650 May Satir. Puppy (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense.

**Disjunction** (dis<sub>1</sub>d<sub>2</sub>p<sup>n</sup>ykʃ<sup>sn</sup>). [a. OF. disjunction (13th e. in Godef.), or ad. L. disjunction-em separation, n. of action f. disjungère to DISJOIN.]

1. The action of disjoining or condition of being

1. The action of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; separation, disconnexion, disunion. (The opposite of Conjunction 1.)

Disjunction certificate, one given to a church member when he leaves to join another church. (Scotland.)

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 322 pe firste boon of he necke... disiunccioun of hat boon wole sle a man anoon. c 1430 Lvg. Bochas v. xiv. (1554) 132 a, To make a disjunction Betwene these landes. 1280 Sinner Arcadia iv. (1590) 430

When they made the greevous disjunction of their long combination. 1653 H. More App. Antid. (1662) 184

Death being .. a disjunction of the Soul from the Body. 1798 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 51 A total disjunction .. between the respective concerns of the church and the state. 1852

Dana Crust. II. 1724 The frequent disjunction and remoteness of the two superior [eyes]. 1864 A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock 131 After the disjunction of the new parish.

2. Logic, etc. The relation of the several terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive

of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive

proposition or statement; an alternative.

proposition or statement; an alternative.

1388 France Lawiers Log. B. vii. 95 h, If the disjunction or separation bee true absolutely, without any thirde thing put betweene, then the whole axiome is true and necessary.

1630 Randolph Aristiffus Wks. (1875) 7 Hippathi, hippathi, hip athi, and disce, and discede incontinenter—a very good disjunction. 1633 H. More Antid. Ath. I. iv. (1712) 15 If you make choice of the other Member of the Disjunction. 1794 Paley Evid. I. iii. (1817) 56, I am entitled to contend that one side or other of the following disjunction is true. 1864 Bower Logic vii. 219 The nature of a Disjunction is, that any one of the Disjunct Members exists, or is posited, only by the non-existence, or sublation, of all the others. Hence Disjunctionistics.

Hence Disjn netionist, one who leaves a church

in order to form a new congregation.

187a J. S. Jeans Western Worthes 135 Dr. Buchanan should accompany the disjunctionists to the new church.

Disjunctive (disjunct-us Disjunct, Disjoint: see IVE. Cf. F. disjonatif (desjointif in 13th c.).]

A. adj.

1. Having the property of disjoining or disconneeting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation.

or separation.

1570 Levins Manif. 153/31 Distunctiue, distunctions.

1688 Norkes Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 83 Since the original
Law did not admit of a Mediator, as not being Disjunctive.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 371 The disjunctive
characters. in the description of the original species. 1813

J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 367, 3dly, In the separation
of dead or mortified parts from those which retain their
vitality. to distinguish this from the other modes of morbid
absorption, it might be termed the disjunctive.

b. Opposed to joining or uniting.

a 1711 Graw (J.), Such principles, whose atoms are of that
disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number
to make a visible mass.

2. Logic, etc. Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative.

Disjunctive proposition, a proposition in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true. Disjunctive syllogism, a syllogism in which the major premiss is disjunctive, and the inference depends on the alternation of its terms: sometimes loosely extended to any syllogism containing a disjunctive premiss.

1524 Fenner Def. Ministers (1587) 39 This section beginneth with a disjunctive Sillogisme. a 1628 Presto New Covt. (1630) 542 A disjunctive proposition is true. . if either part be true. 1725 WATTS Logic III. ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle; therefore it moves in an ellipsis. 1847 Grotz Greece II. iii. (1862) IV. 445 His promise was disjunctive—that they should be either so brought home, or slain. 1887 Fowler Deductive Logic III. v. 113 If Itwo propositions or sets of propositions] be dissociated, so that the truth of one depends on the falsity of the other, and the falsity of one on the truth of the other, the complex proposition may be called Disjunctive Hid. 116 A Disjunctive Syllogism is a syllogism of which the major premiss is a disjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition, the latter affirming or denying one of the alternatives stated in the former. 1891 Wellow Logic II. 1. 209, 210 margin, Logicians differ as to whether or not the disjunctive form necessitates the mutual exclusiveness of the alternative predicates. When the alternatives are not incompatible they are not exclusive. Exclusion is not, therefore, due to the disjunctive form of proposition.

3. Gram. Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammatically connect.

cally connect.

With the earlier grammarians the division of Conjunctions into Copulative and Disjunctive was made a main one. It is, however, of grammatical importance (see quot. 1824) only in the Coordinative Conjunctions, of which and is Copulative, while the Alternative or, nor, and the Adversative but, yet, are Disjunctive. Of the Subordinative Conjunctions, the Causal lest, the Hypothetical unless, and the Concessive although, are also disjunctive in sense; but in their grammatical use these do not differ from the Copulative that, if, because, as, since.

1628 T. Spencer Logick 244 That axiome is disjunct, whose band is a disjunctive Conjunction, a species of words which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences.

1776 CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet. II. III. v. 8 r Both the last mentioned orders [Adversative and Exceptive Conjunctions] are comprehended under the general name disjunctive.

1824 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 229 The conjunction (signative has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately; it must be in the copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, 'Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake'.

In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the indirect

b. In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the indirect nominative (and objective) case of the personal pronouns (moi, toi, lui, eux) as distinguished from the direct nominative (je, tu, it, its), called in this nomenclature conjunctive.

4. Math. (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans. CXLIII. 1. 544 A disjunctive equation is a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal according to some unspecified order of connexion with one of the other set.

B. 5th.

1. a. Logic. A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2. Hence generally, b. A statement or condition of affairs involving a choice between two or more statements or courses; an alternative. c. Phr. In the disjunctive: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively. (Cf. AF. en disjointe, par disjointe,

disjunctively. (Cf. AF. en disjointe, par disjointe, Britton II. 354, 358.)

1533 More Debell. Salem Wks. 9437 To the verity of a disjunctive, it suffiseth any one part to be tru. 1569 Aff. Parker Corr. (1853) 352 The words of the Injunction (which were once a disjunctive, but by the printer made a copulative [or being changed to and]). 1614 Bacon To the King 7 Feb. (R.), Your Majesty... very wisely put in a disjunctive, that the judges should deliver an opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor, or to ourselves. 1725 Watts. Logic II. ii. § 6 The Truth of Disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate Opposition of the Parts. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) VI. 105 The clause was to be construed in the disjunctive; viz. either by will, codicil, &c., or by writing signed before three witnesses. 1864 Bower Logic VI. 131 Disjunctives are reduced... to as many Categoricals as there are disjunct members of the Predicate. Thus,—A is either B or C =

All those A which are not B are C, and All those A which are not C are B.

All those A which are not C are B.

2. Gram. A disjunctive conjunction: see A. 3.

1530 PALSCR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be disjunctives.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 138 b, In such woordes where the heire demandeth the heritage or mariage of his mother, this worde ['or'] is a disjunctive. 1751 HARRIS HETMES 11.

ii. Wks. (1841) 187 The conjunction or, though it join the sentences, yet, as to their respective meanings, is a perfect disjunctive. 1824 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 220 When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun., and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun. as, 'Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him'.

† 3. One who favours disjunction; a separatist.

1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. XII. 1xxii. (1612) 290 Disjunctives.

T 3. One who favours disjunction; a separatist.

1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. XII. IXXII. (1612) 299 Disjunctives,
who. lesse love their Prince than Pope.

† 4. pt. Disjoined or disconnected things. Obs.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. iv. 167 God himself is Truth;
and never meant to make the Heart and Tongue disjunctives.

Disjunctively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In
a disjunctive manner or sense; separately; alternatively; adversatively; not in combination.

1500 SWINBURNE Testaments 182 Although the executors.

1590 Swinaurne Testaments 182 Although the executors

bee appointed alternatively, or disjunctively. both the persons are to bee admitted executors. 1624 FISHER in F. White Reply to Fisher 494 Except you eate and drinke, is to be vinderstood disjunctively. Except you eate the flesh or drinke the blond. 1768-74 Tueker Lt. Nat. (1852) 1.65, I cannot answer the question so generally proposed, but must give my opinion disjunctively. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 227 When singular pronouns... are disjunctively connected, the verh must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it: as, 'I or thou art to blame'. 1891 Welton Logical Premises of the major [premise] contains a plurality either of antecedents or of consequents, which are either disjunctively affirmed, or disjunctively denied, in the minor.

† Disjunctly, adv. [f. DISJUNCT a. + LY 2.] Disconnectedly, separately, as disjoined. Obs.

1649 ROBERTS Clavis Bibl. Introd. iii. 52 Christ speaks... of bearing witnesse to himself disjunctly and solely without the Father. 1650 Baxter Saints R. 1. ii. § 3 If considered disjunctly by themselves.

1706 [see DISCRETELY].

Disjuncture. [ad. med. L. disjunctura, f. disjungire, disjuncture. cf. OF. desjointure, joincture (Godef.), and Juncture.

1. The fact of disjoining or condition of being

1. The fact of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; disjunction; separation, breach.

disjoned; disjunction; separation, breach.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 63 Panne bryage togidere be brynkis [in a wound] eiper be distuncture. 1611 Florio Diccontinuita, a disjuncture. 1639 Wotton in Relig. 477 (R.) The departure of my...dear neice, your long, and I dare say, your stil beloved consort... as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. a 1639 T. Goodwin Wks. II. 1v. 347 (R.) Those bruises, disjunctures, or brokenness of bones.

2. fg. A juncture or condition of affairs involving disjunction is a perplayed or disjunction table of

ing disunion; a perplexed or disjointed state of

ing distinton; a perplexed or disjointed state of things. (Cf. Disjoint sb.) 1683 Cave Ecclesiastici 225 Basil.. was nt a loss, how to behave himself in this dis-juncture of Affairs. 1830 Examiner 260/2 At this juncture, or rather disjuncture, the contested demesses are purchased. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gf. VIII. xix. viii. 268 Friedrich.. foresaw, in case of such disjunctures in Italy, good likelihood of quarret there.

Disjune (disdzūn), sb. Chiefly Sc., arch. Forms: 5-7 disjoing 6 designed disjoin, sjoyn

Forms: 5-7 disione, 6 desiune, disjoin, -joyn, dischone, 7 disjoon, 6-9 disjune, 9 disjeune. [a. OF. desjun, -jeün (mod.F. dial. dejun), f. desjuner, -jeüner (mod.F. dejeüner) to break fast, breakfast, f. des-, de- (De- I. 6) + jeün:-L. jējūnus fasting.]

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

1491 St. Giles Charters (1859) p. xx, And than to pas to their disione. 1549 Compl. Sect. vi. 43 Eftir there disinne, tha hegan to talk of grit myrrynes. c.1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Sect. (1728) 140 That he might go to his bed the sooner, and have his disjoin ready by four hours. 1589 [see Dejeune]. 1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 168 (D.) For a disjune or morning breakfast. 1600 in A. Bisset Ess. Hist. Truth v. (1871) 203 This deponer desired Maister Alexander to dischone with him. 1603 Philotus xx, And hid your page in haist prepair, For your disjone sum daintie fair. 1706 in Watson Collect. 1. 54. I trow ye cry for your disjoon. 1816 Scott O. Mort. iii, King Charles, when he took his disjune at Tillietudlem. 1827 Tennant Papitsry Storm'd 51 Tak' your disjeunes afore you gang! 1847 De Quincer Wisk. (1863) XIII. 110.

† Disjurne, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. desjuner: see † **Disju'ne**, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. desjuner: see prec. sb.] intr. To breakfast.

1536 Bellennen Cron. Scot. (1821) I. p. lv, Thay disjunit airly in the morning.

†**Disju'ngible**, a. Obs. [f. L. disjung-ère to Disjoin + -ible.] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

1676 H. More Remarks 70 More easily disjungible than

+ Disjust, v. Obs. rare - o. = Disadjust.

† Disjust, v. Obs. rare - 0. = Disaddust.

1611 Cotten, Desruner, to disorder, disiust, peruert.

† Disjustice, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7 b + Justice.]

To deprive of the office of Justice of the Peace.

1603 in 14th Rep. Hist. NISS. Comm. App. viii. 79 To disjustice. Mr. Edw. Dynnys. 1621 Crt. 4. Times 762. 1(1849)

11. 233 He is disjusticed, and made incapable of holding any office hereafter. 1649 Pranne Vind. Liberty Engl. 10 To disjudge, disjustice or discommittee their fellow Judges, Justices and Committee-men.

Justices and Committee-men.

Disk, disc (disk). [ad. L. disc-us, a. Gr. δίσκos quoit, dish, disk: cf. F. disque, (1556).

The earlier and better spelling is disk, but there is a tendency to use disc in some scientific senses (not in the
botanical, 5 a, b).]

1. The Discus or quoit used in ancient Greek
and Roman athletic exercises; the game played
with this Observation (CS) Pure of the

and Roman athletic exercises; the game played with this, Obs. exc. Hist. (Cf. DISH 5b. II.)

1715-20 Pope Iliad 11. 941 In empty air their sportive javlins throw, Or whirl the disk. 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Disc or Disk, Discus, in antiquity, a kind of round quoit, about a foot over, used by the antients in their exercises, 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended 36 The Disc was one of the five games called the Quinquertium. 1791 Cowper Hiad II. 948 His soldiers hurled the disk or bent the bow. 1835 THIRLWALL Greece I. viii. 329 He could run, leap, wrestle, hurl the disk. 1876 DOWDEN Poems 67 In manage of the steed Or shooting the swift disc.

2. A thin circular plate of any material.

1803 Med. Yrnl. X. 36 Volta constructed a pile made up of disks of different metals with layers of cloth interposed. 1827 FARADAY Chem. Manife, xxiii. 568 Clipping fragments of plate glass into circular discs. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times vi. (1878) 283 A small oval disk of white sandstone. 187a Roskin Eagle's N. § 224 The shield [is] a disk of leather, iron fronted. 1881 Greene Gum 198 Allowing the breech-ends to rise clear of the discs.

+ b. Used poet. of a shield.

1791 Cowper *Bliad* x1. 528 Ulysses' oval disk he smote, Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew.

c. spec. In ancient armour, a plate of metal used to protect the body at certain joints of the armour; a roundel.

3. Anything resembling a circular plate.

3. Anything resembling a circular plate.

a 1711 Grew (J.), The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl. 1860 Maury Phys. Geog. Sea iv. \$ 265 About the Arctic disc, therefore, there should be a whint. 1865 Grore Plato II. xxiii. 169 Whether the earth was a disk or a sphere. 1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. xi. 236 The whole great disc of world outspread. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute sancer-shaped disks.

4. spec. The (apparently flat) surface or 'face' of the sun, the moon, or a planet as it appears to

of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to

the eye.

the eye.

164 Phil. Trans. I. 3 He hath... at length seen them emerge out of his Disk.

1714 DERHAM Astro-Theol. v. iv.

(1726) 130 Jupiter... hath manifestly... his Belts and Spots, darker than the rest of his Disk.

1760 W. Hirst in Phil.

Trans. Abr. XII. 639 (title) Oseveral Phenomena observed during the Ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc.

1790 Godwin Enquirer II. xi. 364 The spots discoverable in the disk of the sun.

1834 Mrs. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. iv. (1849) 34 The eclipses [of the satellites] take place close to the disc of Jupiter.

1893 Sir R. Ball. Story of Sun 39 Mars at the time, shows a large and brilliant disk.

1891 b. transf. Any round luminous (or coloured)

b. transf. Any round luminous (or coloured) flat surface; the surface of a flame or the like.

flat surface; the surface of a flame or the like.

1758 Reid tr. Macquer's Chym. I. 315 The surface of the
Lead appearing... bright and shining like a luminous disc.
1855 Longr. Hiavo. viii. for [The sun-fish] Slowly rising
through the water. Lifting his great disc of whiteness
[v. v. disk refulgent]. c1860 FARADAY Forces Nat. 180
(Electric Light) If you look at the disc of light thrown
by the apparatus. 1878 HUKLEY Physiogr. xxi. 359 It
presents the appearance of a luminous disc. 1881 Daily
1cd. 28 Jan., So long as the position of the disk which he
is legally obliged to affix somewhere upon the vessel's side
is left to the discretion of the owner.

5 Bot A round and flattened part in a plant

5. Bot. A round and flattened part in a plant. spec. a. A collection of tubular florets in the flowerhead of Compositæ, forming either the whole head (as in the tansy), or the central part of it, as distinguished from the ray (as in the daisy). enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. (In these senses always

spelt disk.)

below or around the pistil. (In these senses always spelt disk.)

o. A disk-shaped marking or 'bordered pit' in the wood-cells of Gymnosperms, etc. d. One of the disk-shaped adhesive bodies formed on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper and other plants. e. The flat surface of a leaf, etc., as distinguished from the margin. f. The disk-shaped hymenium of a disconvectous fingus; = Discocaap (b). Ir96 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, Discus. the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the ancient Discus. I 1727 Balley vol. II., Disk, with Florists, is a Body of Florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain Surface. 1794 MARTYN Roussean's Bot. vi. 55 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour and the ray of another. 1807 J. E. Smith Phys. Bot. 454 Polygamia frustranea, florets of the disk... perfect or united; those of the margin nenter, or destitute of pistils as well as of stamens. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 29 Immediately between the stamens and the ovarium is sometimes found a fleshy ting or fleshy glands called a Disk, and supposed... to represent an inner row of imperfectly developed stamens. 1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 347 Conifera... wood-cells studded with disks. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. II. 195 In Daisy... the inner florets are much smaller, regular, tubular, and yellow, constituting the disk. 1875 Darwin Insective. Pl. x. 246 The four leaves... with their tentacles pointing... to the two little masses of the Phosphate on their discs. 1875 Bennett & Dyea tr. Sach's Bot. III. iv. 781 Some tendrils, strikingly those of the Virginian creeper and Bignonia capreolata, have the ... power of developing broad discs at the end of their branches... which attach themselves like cupping glasses to rough surfaces.

6. Zool. A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body.

6. Zool. A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. spec. a. In the animals formerly grouped as Radiala (Echinoderms, Coelenterates, etc.): The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening and usually surrounded by rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the disk and rays of a composite flower.

disk and rays of a composite flower.

b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl. c. The part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. d. The most elevated portion of the thorax or elytra of an insect; the central portion of the wing. e. The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod.

1761 GAERTNER in Phil. Trans. LII. 32 Out of the top part, or the disk of the polype, grow the feelers. 1834 McMutrais Cuv. Anim. Kingd. 272 Some of them. expand into a disk comparable to that of a flower or of an Actinia. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 1015 In the Ophiura we find a more distinct central disk. it is furnished with arms. Ibid. § 1013 In others the disk seems almost absent, the animal being, as it were, all rays. 1855 Gosse Marine Zool. 1. 41 Acalepha. Body in form of a circular disk, more or less convex and umbrella-like... moving by alternate contractions and expansions of the disk: Discophora (Sea-blubbers, etc.) Ibid. 63 Comatula. When adult, free, stemless, with simple thread-like jointed appendages around the dorsal disk. 1861 J. R. Gaeene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 132 The expanded Actinia... attaching itself by one of its flattened ends, known as the 'base,' a mouth being placed in the centre of the 'disc,' or opposite extremity. 1866 TATE Brit. Mollusks iii. 46 The foot is a broad flat expanded disk. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 707

The month in the *Phylactolaemala*.. lies in the centre of a disc, or lophophore, either circular or horse-shoe shaped, along the edges of which are arranged... a row of tena district and a strength of which are arranged .. a row or tentacles.

7. Anat. Applied to various round flat struc-

7. Anat. Applied to various round flat structures: spec.

a. The mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent vertebræ. b. The flattened corpuscles of the blood (blood-disks). c. One of the flat circular bodies formed by the transverse cleavage of a muscular fibre; called specifically Bownan's disks. d. Optic disk: the round or oval spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. Choked disk, a diseased condition of this, in which the retinal veins are distended and tortuons (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1845 Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat. 1. 60 Certain particles, the blood-discs, which float in it in great numbers. 1848 Carenter Anim. Phys. 35 In the blood of all the higher painmals, we also find a wast number of minute discs, sometimes round, sometimes oval. 1859 Todd Cycl. Anat. V. 41/1 Minute embryoes, scarcely longer than the blood discs of the frog. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 43 All the other vertebræ have their centra articulated together by fibro-cartilaginous discs. 1843 Syd. Soc. Lex. v., Internediate disks, the membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments. 1883 Ibid., Intervertebra discs, lenticular elastic masses interposed hetween, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebræ through the spinal column.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or belonging to a disk, as disk-bud, budding (see 6 a), -floret, flower (see 5 a), -lobe. b. Consisting, or having the form, of a disk, as disk-micrometer. c. Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks as disk-activities.

5 a), -lobe. b. Consisting, or having the form, of a disk, as disk-micrometer. c. Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks, as disk-coupling, -electrometer, -harrow, -signal, -lelegraph. d. objective and obj. genitive, as disk-bearing adj., -worship. e. parasynthetic, as disk-shaped adj. f. Special combs. disk-armature, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; disk-barrow, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; disk-clutch, a form of friction-clutch in which one revolving disk acts upon another; disk-dynamo, a dynamo furnished with a disk-armature; diskengine, -steam-engine, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating disk; disk-owl, the barn-owl: so called from the completeness of the facial disk (see 6 b); disk-valve, a valve formed by a circular disk with rotatory or reciprocating motion; disk-wheel, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven

rotatory or reciprocating motion; disk-wheel, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the disk.

1895 Å. J. Evans in Folk-lore Mar. 15 Like the \*disk-barrows it is surrounded by a ditch and bank. 1870 Bentlev Bot. 39 \*Disk-bearing Woody Tissue is composed of those wood cells called Disc-bearing Wood-cells. 1846 Dana Zooph. iv. \$ 54 The \*disk-buds, like the lateral, probably proceed from one of the same lamellæ. Ibid. iv. \$ 53 In \*disk-budding, a new mouth opens in the disk. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. 5. Kens. \$ 1422 Attracted \*Disk Electrometer, with double micrometer screw. 1833 Mechanics Mag. XVIII. 242 One of these half oscillatory, half revolving \*dise engines. 1855 lbid. LXIII. 266 In 1849 disc engines. . Were employed with great success in the printing office of the Times. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bol. 11. 195 In Daisy, and many other plants with ray and \*disk florets. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 185 Asteroideæ. "Disk-flowers 2\*\*2\*\*exhal. Ibid. 159 Cicuta... \*Disk-lobes depressed, entire. 183 Herschel in Phil. Trans. XCII. 214 To remove the disk micrometer. 1836 — in Phil. Trans. XCII. 214 To remove the disk micrometer. 1836 — in Phil. Trans. XCII. 214 To remove the disk micrometer. 1836 – from 10\*\* Trans. XCII. 214 To remove the disk micrometer. 1836 G. Findlay Eng. Railway 69 The disc signals is used to indicate to a driver whose train is in a goods siding, when he may pass on to the main line. 1874 Knight Dick. Mech. 1.708/2\* Disk-telegraph, one in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. 1876 Routzlede Dissew. 7 The position. assumed by the apparatus when the engine is in motion, the \*disc-valve being partly open. 1883 V. Stunker Egypt. 265 Some Egyptologists assert that Amunoph III already had adopted \*disk-worship from bis Semitic wife.

Disked (diskt), a. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Having or showing a disk. (Chiefly in comb.).

Disked (diskt), a. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 2.]
Having or showing a disk. (Chiefly in comb.).

1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 85 Spectacles. rising full-disked upon the beholder like..two moons at once.

† Disken, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6 + KEN v.]

trans. ? To withdraw from notice. In quot. refl. c 1400 Beryn 20 The Pardonere beheld the besynes, howe statis wer I-servid, Diskennyng hym al prynely, & a syde

wervid.

Diskere, obs. form of Discover v. + Distkindness. Obs. [Dis- 9.]

1. Unkindness, unfriendliness.

discorde or diskyndnes had fallin amang thame. 1709 E. Ward tr. Cervantes 121 His Diskindness soon chang d into a perfect Hatred. 1768-74 Tuckea Ll. Nal. (1852) II. 651 An effect of diskindness.

An effect of diskindness.

2. An unkind act, an ill turn: usually in phr. to do (a person) a diskindness. (Frequent in 18th c.) 1578 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 189 To do another man a diskindness merely because he has done me one, serves to no good Purpose. 1747 W. MATHER Yng. Man's Comp. 70 Remember to requite, at least to owo Kindnesses, lest thy Ingratitude prove a considerable Diskindness. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) 1. 2 He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a diskindness, however inconvenient soever it were.

+ Disiki ngdom, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIS- 7 c.] trans. To expel from or deprive of the kingdom.
1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. XII. IXXII. (1612) 298 Lastly cinil
Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them [Picts] from bence.

Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them [Picts] from hence. **Diskless** (di'skles), a. Also discless. [f.Disk + -LESS.] Without a disk; not showing a disk.

1846 PATTERSON Zool. 50 It is now badly represented in my cabinet by an armless disc and a discless arm. 1871 tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal. 338 In the largest instruments the stars remain diskless.

† **Disknight**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + KNIGHT v.] trans. To degrade from knighthood. 1621 [see Discentilize].

trans. To fail to know or acknowledge.

\*\*To fail to know or acknowledge.

\*\*Tog Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. III. Lawe 85x And when He shall (to light thy Sin-full load) Put Manhood on, disknowe him not for God.

† Dis, knowledge, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-7 c.] trans. To put out of knowledge, make unrecognizable.

1576 Newron Lemnic's Complex. (1633) 148 All his beauty was .. so faded. his face so incredibly disknowledged.

Diskure, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

Dislace, v. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] irans. To strip

Disla'ce, v. rare. [DIS-7a.] trans. To strip or deprive of lace.

a 1734 North Lines III. 213, I have., found him very busy in picking out the stitches of a dislaced petticoat.

† Disla'de, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 Sc. disladin. [DIS-6.] trans. To unlade, unload.

1609 HEWWOOD Britaines Troy v. Argt. 107 Ægeons ful-fraught gallies are dis-laded. 1635-49 Sc. Acts Chas. 1 (1814) V. 880 (Jam.) With power. als to laidin and disladin the saidis merchandice and guidis.

† Disla'dy, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7b. Cf. obs. F. desdamer in same sense.] trans. To deprive of the title or rank of lady.

the title or rank of lady.

1630 B. Jonson New Inn IV. iii, Nay, it shall out, since you have called me wife, And openly dis-ladied me.

† Disland, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7 a.] trans. To deprive of land, or of a landed estate.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies 14. xvii, To ruine Wife, or to is-land an Heir.

Dislander, dislaunder, var. Dischander Obs.

dis-land an Heir.

Dislander, dislaunder, var. Disclander Obs.

† Dislaughter, v. Obs. rare. [f. di-for discee DIs-5] + Slaughter v. Obs. rare. [f. di-for discee DIs-5] + Slaughter v.] trans. To slaughter.

1661 Sir A. Hasterig's Last Will & Test. 3 Our dislaughtered Complices, who lately sacrificed their active lives with undaunted valour to the hands of the common Executioner.

Dislavy, var. form of Delavy a. Obs.

Disla'wyer, v. rare. [DIs-7 b.] trans. To deprive of the name or standing of a lawyer.

a 1734 North Lives (1826) II. 164 Vilifications plenty. He was neither courtier nor lawyer: which his Lordship hearing, he smiled, saying, 'That they might well make him a whoremaster, when they had dislawyered him.'

Dislea'f, dislea've, v. [f. DIs-7 a + LEAF.] trans. To strip of leaves. Hence Dislea'ved ppl.

a., Dislea'fing vill, sb.

1598 Sylvester Du Bartas II. ii. 1. Arke 3 If now the Laurel. be dis-leavid and vaded. 1655 Hartlia Ref. Silk-vorm 27 They will now be found in the Woods on the dis-leaved trees. 1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 36 A disleafing which, as in the vine, ripens and incites the grapes. 1840 Carlyle Heroes i. (1872) 19 Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings. 1854 Lowell Cambridge 30 Y. Ago Prose Wks. 1890 1. 89 The canker-worm that annually disleaved her elms.

† Dislea'gne, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 7 +

† Dislea gue, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 7 + LEAGUE v. or sb.] trans. To dissolve or break off a league of.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. vi. 240 When fortune would change friendship, she disleagneth conditionall amity, with .. in-

gratitude.

† Disle'al, a. Obs. rare. [ad. It. disleale = OF. and Pr. desleial. Cf. Leal.] Disloyal.

1590 Spensea F. Q. II. v. 5 Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent.

Dislevelment. [f. DIS- 6+ Level v. + -MENT.] The condition of not being levelled; deviation from the level.

1883 Nature XXVII. 225 During the measurement of a base line.. the rods are not .. accurately levelled, and a correction has to be made for dislevelment.

Dislicense, v. rare. [DIS-6 or 7 a.] trans. To deprive of a licence.
1885 Manch. Exam. 30 Oct. 4/7 The Museum Inn. and the West Australian. were dislicensed at Brewster Ses-

sions.

Dislikable, a. [f. DISLIKE v. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being disliked; exciting dislike.

1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. III. iv. (1872) 133 One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings: but on the whole... that is not the most dislikable.

1887 Mas. Norton in L. Fagan Life Sir A. Panizzi I.
322 A receipt for blotting out all dislikable qualities. 1886
R. A. Kins Shadowed Life II. x. 185 About as likeable or dislikeable as a machine-made American clock.

Dislike (disloi'k), sb. [f. DISLIKE v.]

1. Displeagure disapproved (as directed to some

† 1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object). (Passing gradually into the mod. sense 2.) To be in dislike with, to be displeased with; so to come or grow into dislike with. Obs.

1571 LD. BUCKHUAST in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 272 To hazard therby. her Ma. [Majesty's] dislike. 1586 J. HOOKER Girald, Irel. in Holinshed II. 16/1 The king being in some dislike with the earle, and not fauourablie allowing

his successe.. lingered to give nnie answer. 1630 Wansworm Piller, v. 46 This my father hearing, grew into dislike with the lesnites. 1703 PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 264 A letter from the government, in dislike af such proceedings. 1742 VOLNG At. Th. 10, 26 Should any .. give his thought Full range, on just dislike's unbounded field.

2. The contrary feeling to liking or affection for the contract of the c

an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf.

an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf. DISLIKE 7. 3.)

1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxv. (1617) II. 342 As the vsnall. Ceremonies of common life are in request, or dislike, according to that they import. 1644 Dight Nat. Bodies II. (1648) 139 [II] is attended with annoy & with dislike. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 76 74 Where Men speak Affection in the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest. Affection in the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest. Affection on the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest. Affection on the show dislike to coarsely. 1878 Jevons Prim. We need not show dislike to coarsely. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 9 Now there is a kind of ignorant dislike and impatience of political economy.

D. With a and pl. A particular aversion.

1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 465 Away with these weake dislikes. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. 11. (1677) 175 She the hawk] is apt to take a dislike, and will never afterwards receive it willingly. 1885 Manch. Exam. 14 May 5/t All that the Chancellor said about his likes, his dislikes. . carefully reported.

fully reported.
+3. Disagreement, discord. Obs.

1596 Shaks, t Hen. H, v. i. 26, 1 do protest, 1 haue not sought the day of this dislike, 1606 — Tr. 4 Cr. 11. iii. 236 My Lord, vnu feede too much on this dislike, a 169a FALBFAX (J.), A murmur rose that showed dislike among the

Christian peers.

† Dislike, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + LIKE a. Cf. L. dis-similis.] Unlike, dissimilar, not alike. 1506 Br. Annerwes Serm. II. 82 Two states., there be after death. disjoined in place, dislike in condition. 1506 J. Norden Progr. Pietie (1847) 174 It is so dislike that wedding garment. 1603 HOLLAND Pintarch's Mor. 1255 Aristotle., said that the body of harmony is composed of parts dislike, and accordant verily one with another. 1644 DIGBY Nat. Bodies II. (1645) 4 That which wee call a like thing is not the same; for in some part it is dislike.

Dislike (disloik), v. Also 6-lyke. [f. DIS-6 + LIKE v.] The opposite of LIKE v. (q.v.) in

6 + LIKE 2.] The opposite of LIKE 2. (q.v.) in its various uses: cf. also MISLIKE.

6 + LIKE v.] The opposite of LIKE v. (q.v.) in its various uses: cf. also MISLIKE.

†1. trans. (Only in 3rd pers.) To displease, annoy, offend. Obs.

1590 LVIV Euphines (Arh.) 91 If the sacred bands of amitye did., dislike thee, why diddest thon praise them?

1581 Pettir Grazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 77, I see not how those thinges can dislike you, which commonly like all men.

1604 Saaks. Oth. II. iii. 49 Ile do 't, but it dislikes me. a 1619 Daniel. Sonn. liv. (R.), Like as the lute delights, or else dislikes, As is his heart that plays upon the same. 1667 Pepys Diary (1877) V. 240 Sir W. Pen's going to sea do dislike the Parliament mightily. 1672 Mede's Wss. Life 31 To do that which may displease or dislike others. 1760 S. Patesson Another Trav. II. 208 If the thing dislikes you, use it accordingly. 1814 Souther Roderick xxv. Ile drew forth The scymitar. its unaccustom'd shape Disliked him.

† 2. intr. To be disapprove (of). Obs.

1555 Haafsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 301 God. disliked with the divorce, and liked well of the marriage with Queen Katherine. 1570-6 Lamansop Peramb. Kent (1826) 149 King John disliked much of the choice. 1612 Beinsley Lud. Lit. 18, I cannot instyl dislike of any thing which you haue sayd herein. 1677 Hale Contempl. II. 211 If you dislike with your success, come no more among them.

3. trans. Not to like; to regard with aversion; to have an objection to; to disrelish. (The opposite of Like v. in its current sense; and so less strong than hate, which is the opposite of love.)

site of LIKE v. in its current sense; and so less strong than hate, which is the opposite of love.)

1594 Hookea Eccl. Pol. v. iv. (1611) 135 [They] presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselues to dislike. 1596 SHARS. Merch. V. 1. ii. 26, I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India & P. 174 A Warlike and Troublesome Nation, apt to dislike Government, Proud and Brave. 1775 Buker Corr. (1844) II. 18 There are many things amongst most of them, which I rather dislike than dare to condemn. 1849 Macaushy Hist. Eng. I. 177 He disliked the Puritans indeed, but in him dislike was a languid feeling, very little resembling the energetic hatred which burned in the heart of Laud. 1873 Black Pr. Thule (1874) 36 He disliked losing a few shillings at billiards, but he did not mind losing a few pounds. † b. To show or express aversion to. Obs. 1603 Shars. Meas. for M. 1. ii. 18, I neuer heard any Souldier dislike it. 1641 Mitton Reform. 11. (1851) for Neetheir death. they plainely dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies... as foolish and detestable. 1667 — P. L. 1. 102 Innumerable force of Spirits arm'd That durst dislike his reign.

reign.

Hence Disli'ked ppl. a.

1632 Sherwood, Disliked, desgonsté. 1893 McCair Worship Presbyt. Scot. 162 A popularly disliked episcopacy.

† Disli'keful, a. Obs. [f. Dislikesh.+-Ful.]

a. Unpleasant, distasteful. b. Characterized by dislike or aversion.

1596 Spensea F. Q. iv. ix. 40 Now were it not .. to you Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take. 1596—State Irel. Wks. 675/2 To bring them to be one people, and to putt away the dislikefull conceit both of the one, and the other.

Disli kelihood. rare. [Dis- 9.] Unlikeli-

hood, improbability.

1823 Scott *Peveril* xxvii, But consider .. the dislikelihood of her pleasing.

† Disliken, v. Obs. [f. Dislike a. + -EN 5, after like, liken: cf. L. dissimilare, F. dissembler.] trans. To make unlike; to dissemble, disguise. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. IV. IV. 666 Muffle your face; Dis-Vol. III.

mantle you, and (as you can) disliken The truth of your owne seeming, that you may .. to Ship-boord Get vades-

cry'd.

† Disli'keness. Obs. [f. DISLIKE a. +-NESS, or f. DIS-9 + LIKENESS.] Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

16a3 Wonroephe Fr. & Eng. Gram. 492 (1.) There is a great dislikeness between these things.

1633 Amis Agst.

Cerrem. 11, 480 Likenesse of intention... is such as admitted much dislikenesse.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. vv. iv. § 5 That which is not design'd to represent any thing but it self, can never... mislead us from the true Apprehension of any thing, by its Dislikeness to it.

Disli'ker. [f. DISLIKE vv. +-ER 1.] One who

thing, by its Dislikeness to it.

Disliker. [f. Dislike v. + -er 1.] One who dislikes or disapproves.

1286 Hooker Answ. Travers' Supplic. Wks. 1617 11. 18

It were hard if.. [they] make themselves to be thought dislikers of the present state and proceedings. 1633 H. More Conject. Cabbal. 244 (T.) An unrecnncileable disliker of their vices.

1705 Hickeringill Priest-cr. 11. viii. 81 There would not have been any Dissenters, or Dislikers of a Moderate Church of England.

1832-4 De Quincev Casars Wks. X.

151 He is a general disliker of us and of our doings.

Disliking, vbl. sb. [f. Dislike v. + -ING 1.]

The netion of the verb Dislike: aversion, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of liking.

The nction of the verb DISLIKE: aversion, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of liking.

21540 in Fisher's Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II, Not for any displeasure or dislykinge of the queens person or age.

1579

Lylv Enphues (Arh.) 130 Whereby they noted the great dislyking they had of their fulsome feeding.

1583 Marprel.

Epist. (Arh.) 24 The good quiet people.. at length grew in disliking with their pastor.

1632 LTHIGOW Trait. x. 481 To their great disliking, I was released.

1659 C. Noble Mod. Answ. to Immod. Queries 2 The Author.. cannot at all paliate his dislikings with moderate and beseeming words.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. xxxvi. 210 Our likings and dislikings... are seldom governed by prudence.

1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. I. ii. \$12 If a man is cold in his likings and dislikings... you can make nothing of him.

Disli'king., phl. a. [I. as prec. + 1NG 2.] That

**Disliking**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + 1NG<sup>2</sup>.] That dislikes: see the verb.

Disli'king, fpf. a. [1. as prec. + ·ING 2.] That dislikes: see the verb.

†1. Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful. Ols.

1566 J. Noaden Proger. Pictie (1847) 62 That I may carefully perform what thou likest, howsoever disliking it be unto me. 1636 in Picton L'pool Manic. Rec. 1. 211 They were.. altogether dislikeinge to the whole Corporacion.

2. Feeling, or showing, dislike or aversion.

1502 Shaks. Ven. 4. Ad. 182 Adonis.. with a heavy, dark, disliking eye, His louring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Const., 389 Divorces.. to be arbitrarily given by the disliking husband, to his displeasing and unquiet wife. 1654 Whithoux Zoolomia 460 Nothing sooner striketh Detraction dumbe, than a contemning and disliking Deafresse. 1798 Collable Travenile Poems (1864) 53 Chilled friendship's dark disliking eye.

Dislimb (disli'm), v. [Dis- 7 a.] trans. To cut off the limbs of; to tear limb from limb; to dismember. Hence Dislimbed (disli'md) fpl. a. 1662 II. More Philos, Writ. Gen. Pref. 19 Not.. unlike the raising from the dead the dislimb'd Hippolytus. 1855 Singleton Viergi I. 386 His body. Could I not have dislimbed, and o'er the waves Have scattered it? 1860 Addle Rouriel's Prov. Poetry xii. 265 The shoulder of a calf.. which he dislimbed with the most admirable dexterity.

Dislimm (disli'm), v. [I Dis- 6 + Limv v.]

1. trans. To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to efface, blot out.

1. trans. To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to essay to out.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. IV. xiv. 10 Sometime we see a clowd that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon. That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght The Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. 1826 Die Quincex in Blacken. Mag. XX. 738 The flash. of colourable truth, being as frail as the resemblances in clouds, would, like them, unmould and 'dislimn' itself (to use a Shakespearian word). 1831 Taench Poems of Till the sain currents of the upper air Dislimn it. 1864 C. J. Black in Lyra Messianica No. 225 Behold the Man, Time cannot change the eternal fact, Dislimn the abiding vision.

2. intr., sor reft.) To become effaced, to vanish. 18324 De Quincex Casars Wks. 1862 IX. 108 The nocturnal pageant has dislimned and vanished. 1867 Contemp. Rev. IV. 116 The primitive vision dislimns, decomposes, and vanishes away.

or c + Life.] Irans. To deprive of life; to put ont of life, to kill.

1598 Tofte Alba (1880) 17 Now that Alba mine is parted, Who hath me left dislined and quite vnharted. 1610—
1610 Thapman Odyss. XXII. 355 Telemachus dislived. 1615 Chapman Odyss. XXII. 355 Telemachus dislived Amphimedon. 1631—Caciar & Pompey III. Giv b, She not destroyes it When she disliues it.

† Disliven, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + -liven in Enliven.] Irans. To do the opposite of to enliven; to dispirit.

to dispirit.

to dispirit.

1630 I. Craven Serve. (1631) 46 The Trumpet. disliueneth the heart of a cowardly souldier.

Disload (dislōard), v. Also 7 Sc. disloaden.

[f. Dis-6 + Load v.] trans. and intr. To unload, disburden. Hence Disloading vbl. sb.

1568 C. Warson Polyb. 70 b, Preparing there to disloade and deliver the victualls.

1625-49 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814)

V. 630 (Jam.) That no ship...aucht to disloadin...vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht. 1831 CARLYLK in Froude Life (1882) 11. 163 Dust, toil, cotton bags, hampers, repairing ships, disloading stones. 1882 - in Century Mag. XXIV. 21 Their long dangerous loading and disloading.

XXIV. 21 Their long dangerous loading and disloading.

Dislocable (di'slökáb'l), a. rare. [f. mcd. L. dislocāre to Dislocate; see -nle.] Capable of being, or liable to be, dislocated or displaced; displaceable. Hence Dislocability.

1827 Bentham Const. Code it. viii. § o Dislocable is this functionary.. by that authority, for the giving execution and effect to whose will be has been located. He is dislocable by the Legislature. Ibid. it. viii. § 6 Inferior, in respect of his dislocability,—he is superior even to the whole Legislature.

Di'slocate, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. med.L.

Dislocate, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. med. I., dislocat-us, pa. pple. of dislocār-e: see next.] Dislocated. (Chiefly as pa. pple.) c 1400 Lanfranê's Cirurg. 62 Whanne... be boon ... is to broke atwo & dislocate—bat is to seie out of ioynte. Ibid. 63 Pe boonsy bat weren broken ouber dislocate [I.r. dislocat]. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick XXII, Where the cement of authority 1s wanting, all things there are dislocate. 1826 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 170 Lying in the middle of the road, his neck dislocate. 1846 in Workester.

Dislocate (disloke't), v. [f. dislocāt-ppl. stem of med. L. dislocāre to put out of place. f. DIs- I

of med.L. dislocare to put out of place, f. Dis- 1 + L. locare to place, locus place: cf. It. dislocare, Pg. deslocar, Fr. disloquer. In Eng. as pa. pple. long before its use as a finite verb: see prec.]

1. trans. To put out of place; to shift from its

proper (or former) place; to displace. Now

rare.

1633 Cockeram, Dislocate, to unplace.

1635 Fuller Ch.

11ist. III. v. § 55 We will conclude this Section with this..

submission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, sent to the King.. though dislocated, and some yeares set back in the date thereof.

1724 A. Collins Gr. Chr. Relig. 102 He alters some passages and changes the places of others which he supposes dislocated.

1829 Holland Cold F. xxiii. 264

A plant may be dislocated from an old, and removed to a new hed.

1839 G. Merrotth Egoist xxxiii. (1889) 323 No sooner was he comfortably established than she wished to dislocate him. dislocate him.

2. To put out of proper position in relation to

2. To put out of proper position in relation to contiguous parts (without removal to a distance).

1650 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xv. 103 The Sun-beams .. were in their passage .. Dislocated and Scattered. 1655 Hooke Microgr. 133 This Clock comes to be broken .. so that several parts of it heing dislocated, are impeded. 1695 Woonward Nat. Hist. Earth 11. (1723) gr They the Strate were dislocated. 1755 Phil. Trans. XLIX. 441 Some chimnies, though not thrown down, are dislocated .. and partly turn'd round. 1869 Putilies Vesur. vii. 197 A great fault dislocating the strata.

D. spec. To displace (a hone) from its proper resistion in the injury to put out of joint. 10 fault.

position in the joint; to put out of joint; to 'put out' (a joint or limb). (Rarely with the person as

out' (a joint or limb). (Rarely with the person as object.) In early use more widely: see quots. 1605, 1668, and cf. Dislocation I b.

1605, Shaks, Lear iv. ii. 65 These hands... are apt enough to dislocate and tear Thy flesh and bones. 1658 Rowland Monfel's Theat. Ins. 912 The pain of a joynt that is dislocated. 1668 Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anal. iv. iii. 338 Its use is, like a cord to bind together the parts of the body. that they may not be dislocated. 1752 Joinson Rambler No. 199 P. 3. I have twice dislocated my limbs.. in essaying to fly. 1763 Franklin Lett. Wks. 1887 III. 244, I write in pain with an arm lately dislocated. 1838 Thialwall Greece II. xiv. 192 Darius had dislocated a foot in hunting. 1845 CAMPBELL Lives of Chancellors (1857) II. xxxv. 120 Anne was still much dislocated by the rack.

3. fig. To put (affairs, etc.) 'out of joint'; to throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

1648 Howell Lett. (1802) II. 658 These sad confusions... have so unhing d... tumbled and dislocated all things. a 1661
Fuller Workhies, Barkshire 1. (1662) 85 Since our Civil Wars hath lately dislocated all relations. 1719 DE FOE Crusoc (1840) II. 1, 1 was ... desolate and dislocated in the world by the loss of her. 1825 T. Jefferson Antobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 73 He contrived to dislocate all their military plans. 1877 F. R. Conder Bas. Faith ii. 61 In the volent strain put upon his mind, its balance is dislocated. 1889 Spectator 9 Nov., That will dislocate the trade of the port. Hence Dislocating ppl. a.

1863 Kinglake Crimea I. 484 This perturbing and dislocating course of action.

Dislocated. 171. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Dis-

Di'slocated, ppl. α. [f. prec. + -ED I.] Displaced; put out of position; out of joint; disarranged; having the continuity broken and the parts displaced, as a line or stratum; see the

verb.

1605 CHAPMAN All Fools III. i. The incision is not deep nor the orifice exorbitant, the pericranion is not dislocated.

1659 Fulg. Errors Censured 35 It was he that .. cured Diodorus of. .his dislocated member [shoulder out of joint].

1793 J. Berrsford in Looker-on (1794) III. No. 85, 360 Parts .. not already occupied by the dislocated Frederick. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 295 A kind of dislocated calyx.

1854 Hooker Himal. Frans. I. xi. 253 Much-crumpled and dislocated gneiss. 1874 Stubes Const. Hist. I. iv. 61 The dislocated state of Britain seems. .to have made way for the conquerors.

Hence Di slocatedly adv.; Dislocatedness, the

1827 BENTHAM Const. Code 11. vi. § 30 From the situation of Member of the Legislative Assembly, causes of dislocatedness are these—1. Resignation ... 5 Mental derangement 1883 American VI. 377 [They] intrude dislocatedly into Mr. Riley's landscapes.

Dislocatee. nonce-wd. [f. DISLOCATE v. + -EE.] One who is dislocated or displaced.

1827 BENTHAM Const. Code II. ix § 18. 294/1 Dislocation is .. removal from an official situation, without consent of the dislocatee, and without his being located in any other.

Dislocation (dislokē! fan). [a. OF. dislocation (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. dislocation-cm, n. of action f. dislocate to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocating or condition of being dislocated. of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or

of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or former) place or location.

1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Dislocation, setting out of right place. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World 11. 216 Which preventeth such dislocation of the Moneths. 1646 Undafty Game at Scotch & Eng. 14 The dislocation of the Kings person by his personall will all this while from the two Houses of Parliament. 1846 Gaote Greece 1. xiv. (1862) II. 383 Those violent dislocations of inhabitants. 1886 Willias & Clarke Cambr. III. 463 There has been much dislocation of the glass [in the windows of Jesus College Library].

b. spec. Displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation. (Formerly, more widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ.) c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 303 It is sett ypon be region of be wombe for fallinge of be maris, but is clepid dislocacion of be maris. Ibid. 322 Dislocacion of berigboonys is a greuous sijknes. 1541 R. Copland Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg., Demaunde. Yf all the membres may regenerate after theyr perdicion, & knytte agayne after theyr dislocacion? 1659 Vulg. Errors Censured 35 His Shoulder-bone suffering a dislocation. 1907 Lond. Gnz. No. 4362/4 Lost... a. Greyhound Bitch... a Dislocation in her Neck, which causes a Bone to stand up. 1842 Abdy Water Cure! (1843) 1 A slight pain, which I could no otherwise describe than as the sensation of a slight dislocation.

c. Geol. A displacement in a stratum or series of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or which denote the country of the parts. 2 fault

of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or

of strata caused by a fracture, with upneaval or subsidence of one or both parts; a fault.

1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth II. (1723) or This Distruption, and Dislocation of the Strata. 1849 Muscuison Siluria iii. 53 The black schists.. are there insulated by a powerful dislocation.

1880 Carentra in 19th Cent.
No. 38. 598 Earthquake phenomena involving extensive dislocations of the crust.

d. Mil. The distribution of the several corps composing an army to a number of garrisons,

composing an army to a number of garrisons, camps, etc.

1808 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. IV. 33 His Majesty has .. been pleased to command that the following should be the outline of the dislocation of the troops. 1842 Alison IIst. Europe (1849-50) XII. laxxii. 258 A very considerable dislocation of the forces which had combated at Leipsic immediately took place. 1883 Manch. Exam. 19 Dec. 4/6 The dislocation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier had begun to assume.. significant proportions.

2. fig. Displacement of parts or elements; disarrangement (of something immaterial); a con-

arrangement (of something immaterial); a con-

fused or disordered state.

fused or disordered state.

1659 O. Walker Oratory 57 Causing a harsh superfluity, or else forcing a dislocation of the words.

1778 Bp. Lowth Transl. Island Notes (ed. 12) 203 This whole passage... healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters.

1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 209 The utter dislocation of society.

1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) IV. XXXIII. 91 A dislocation of all social principles.

3. attrih., as Dislocation forceps.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Hence Dislocationally adv., by way of dislocation or displacement.

Hence **Dislocationally** adv., by way of dislocation or displacement.

1827 BENTHAM Const. Code II. viii. § 5 The omission is...an anti-constitutional offence...and, punitionally...as well as dislocationally, every offender is responsible. **Di slocative**, a. rare. [f. med.L. dislocat-ppl. stem of dislocate to DISLOCATE + IVE.]

Serving to dislocate or remove from its place. Also

serving to dislocate or remove from its place. This ellipt. as sb. = displacing power.

1827 BENTHAM Const. Code II. v. § 2 Dislocative function: exercised by dislocating, out of the situation in question, the functionary therein located. Ibid. ii. vi. § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their incidental dislocative.

functionary therein located. Ibid. 11. v1. § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their incidental dislocative.

Di'slocator (di'sloke'təx). [agent-n. in L. form f. Dislocator v.; sec -or.] One who dislocates. 1818 Sir A. Cooper Surg. Ess. 1. Dislocations (ed. 3) 16 One of those people called bone-setters (but who ought rather to be called dislocators).

Dislocatory (di'sloke'təri), a. [f. L. dislocāt-ppl. stem of dislocators; see -orv.] Having the effect of dislocating; producing dislocation.

1870 E. L. Garbett in Eng. Mech. 11 Mar. 625/1 Afrozen pond.. roughened by dislocatory cracks. 1881 E. Warsen Laughing Eyes (1890) 64 The mistress.. had no notion of dislocatory attitudes on damp grass.

Dislock (disle'k), v. Obs. or Sc. Also 7 disloke. [In form dislock app. ad. F. disloquer (1549) in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med. L. dislocāre to Dislocate; in form dislock, app. associated with Lock v.]

= DISLOCATE v. = Dislocate v.

= DISLOCATE v.

1609 J. DAVIES Holy Roode (1876) 20 (D.) His bones and joints... With rackings quite disloked and distracted.

1830 GALT Laurie T. III. v. 100 Many a joint-dislocking jolt.

Dislodge (dislords), v. Also 5 disloggen, 5-6 des., disloge, des., dyslodge, 6 Sr. disloge, la. OF. desloger, -logier to leave or to cause to leave a lodging-place, f. des., DIS-4+loger to LODGE.]

1. trans. To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement: to displace.

lodgement; to displace. a. generally.
a 1500 Chancer's Dreme 2125 Whan every thought and every sorrow Dislodged was out of mice herte. 1579 Spenser

Sheph. Cal. Dec. 32 How often haue 1 scaled the craggie Oke All to dislodge the Rauen of her neste. 1641 Bp. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 71 Rivers changed, Seas dislodged, Earth opening. 1645 — Remedy Discontents 151, I must be dislodged of my former babitation. 1791 'G. Gambano' Ann. Horsem. vi. (1809) 93 [A horse] kicking... at such a rate, as to dislodge the Bagman that bestrides him. 1831 J. W. Croker in Croker Papers 1 Mar., It would be madness to dislodge the present Ministry. 1871 L. Stephen Player. Europe v. (1804) 127 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope.

† b. Mil. To shift the position of (a force); refl. to shift one's quarters. Ohs.

ness to dislodge the present Minustry. 1971 L. Stephen Player, Europe v. (1894) 127 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope.

† b. Mil. To shift the position of (a force); refl. to shift one's quarters. Obs.

c 1477 Caxton Jason 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to disloge him ne to reyse bis siege. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 240 At night, the French King dislodged his armie, and departed. 1607 Sharks. Cor. v. iv. 44 The Volcians are dislodg'd and Marcius gone. 1670 Dynoen 1st Pt. Cong. Granadauli, The Christians are dislodg'd; what Foe is near?

c. Mil. To drive (a foe) out of his position.

c 1450 Lonellett Grail xliv. 435 Hem to disloggen in this plas, It were best thorwh goddis gras. 1659 B. Harris Parteals Iron Age 155 The Spanish Army drew towards him, to dislodge him from thence. 1783 Watson Phillip III (1839) 23 Judging it necessary. to dislodge the Spaniards from their fortifications. 1839 Thislwall. Greece VI. 160 He had dislodged the barbarians from the position which they had taken up. and made himself master of the pass.

d. Hunting. To drive (a beast) out of its lair. 1610 Guillim Heraldry III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Dislodge the Buck. 1634 Sta T. Herbert Trav. 56 The two and twentieth day we dislodged a wilde Bore. 1827 Wordsw. Co back to Antique Ages, While, to dislodge his game, cities are sacked. [1876 Smiles Sc. Natur. vi. 66 A badger endeavoured to dislodge him, showing his teeth.]

2. intr. (for vefl.) To go away from one's lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodged; to remove. a. gen. Of persons and things.

1520 St. Papers Heu. VIII, VI. 56 The dannees. continued... unto thre of the clocke in the mornyng; whiche... made the Ladyes more unmete to dislodge at the daye appoynctyd. 1528 Lyndesay Dreng 690 In the lawland I come. And purposit thare to mak my residence; Bot singular proffect gart me sonne disluge. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. Ixi. 249 Proclaimed, that all persons. should upon pain of death dislodge speedily out of the Island.

Hence Dislodged ppl. a., Dislodging vbl. sb.

Hence Dislo'dged ppl. a., Dislo'dging vvl. so. and ppl. a.

1523 LD. Berners Froiss. I. ccxi. 254 Whan the frenchemen.. sawe the dyslodgynge of the Englysshe cost. 1602
Masston Antonio's Rev. III. iii. Whs. 1856 I. 111 His dislodg'd soule is fled. 1641 Earl Straffood Let. to Chas. I.

4 May in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1602) III. I. 251, I forgive all the World, with Calmness and Meekness of infinite Contentment to my dislodging Soul. 1737 L. Claree Hist. Bible II. (1740) 151 This was the order of their incamping. The manner of their dislodging was thus. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 84 Among the dislodged was an elderly female...who bitterly deplored her lot.

+ Dislo'dge. sb. Obs. [f. prec.] The fact of

† **Dislo'dge**, sb. Obs. [f. prec.] The fact of being dislodged; dislodgement.

1837 TUBBERV. Ventrous Lover, &c. (R.), Show how long dislodge hath bred Our cruell cutting smart.

**Dislodgement, -lodgment** (disle dament). [f. Dislodge v. + -MENT; cf. F. délogement, older des-.] The act of dislodging; removal of anything

ACS-.] In eact of dislodging; removal of anything from the place where it is lodged; displacement.

1728 Morgan Algiers 11. iv. 267 He told them, their Dislodgement was resolved on. 1737 L. Clarke Hist. Bible 11, They continued thereabout, making...eighteen several Removes or Dislodgments, and at last they returned to Kadesh Barnea. 1864 in Webster. 1870 Echo 11 Nov., The chance dislodgement of a party of Prussians by a band of Franctireurs. 1876 Bartholow Mat. Med. (1879) 457 [Sulphate of Copper] also occasionally used in croup, to effect the dislodgment of the false membrane.

Dislogistic, erron. f. Dyslogistic.

† **Disloign**, v. Obs. [a. OF. desloignier to remove or withdraw to a distance, f. des., Dis-1+loin far: cf. éloigner.] Exemplified in pa. pple. Disloigned [= OF. desloignie], removed to a distance; distant, remote, far off.

1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. X. 24 Low looking dales, disloignd

rom common gaze.

Disloke: see Dislock.

Dislove, sb. Obs. or nonce-wa. [Dis- 9.] The reverse or undoing of love; unfriendliness, hatred.

a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Ooij,
Dislone in thee, causeth the hope doubtfull in me. 1562
Child Marriages 11 Then dislove fell betwene them. 1823
W. Tavlor Sayer's Wks. I. p. lxxviii, Agitated by various loves and disloves.

† **Dislove**, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. Not to love; to withdraw one's love from.

1568 North Gueuara's Diall Pr. 1v. iv. 116 b, 1 care not if all Greece hate and dyslove mee. 1582 Ibid. 1v. xii. 400 b, Dispraised, defamed, disloved, and ill thought of of all. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 180 Which he so loved, as for it he disloved everything else. **Disloyal** (disloved everything else.

Disloyal; false to one's allegiance or obligations; purfaithful faithless perfidious trackerous

unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early use: now somewhat rare.)

ISC: now somewhat rare.)

c 1477 Caxton Yason 53 Certes fayr sire Jason ansuerede the disloyal and untrue Peleus [etc.]. 1581 Pettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Covv. 1. (1586) 26 b, The Greekes though singuler in learning and eloquence, yet are they disloiall and faithlesse. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, v. ii. 105 Thou do'st suspect That I have bene disloyall to thy bed. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. Cavuis Admir. Events 51 The demeanure of his disloyall wife. 1844 Mrs. Browning Flower in Let. iv, Without a thought disloyal.

b. Untrue to one's allegiance: wanting in loyalty.

b. Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty

b. Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty to the government or to constituted authority.

1885 ABR. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 200 Absolon rebelled. but God quickly paid him that which was due to his rebellious and disloyal attempts. 1634 Prynne Documents agst.

1871 Prynne (Camden) 48 Executed by your Lordship as seditions and disloyall. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 204 Man discobeying, Disloyal breaks his feältie, and sinns Against the high Supremacle of Heav'n. 1673 [R. Leighl Transp. Reh. 146 His malicious and disloyal reflections on the late Kings Reign. 1711 Hearbe Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 111. 222 Disloyal Whiggs dispatch and goe, And visit Noll and Will below! 1837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (1839) I. xv. 225 Disloyal to the authority of God.

† B. sb. A disloyal person; a trailor, rebel. Obs. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. Ix. xxii. (1632) 1112 The battell of the disloyals. 1651 tr. De las Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise 302, I desired to see this disloyall yet once. Ibid. 303. Hence Disloyalist, a person disloyal or disaffected to the government.

Hence **Disloy'alist**, a person distoyal or disaffected to the government.

1885 Pall Mall G. 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations.

1886 J. Cook in Advance (Boston) 18 Feb. 99 As dangerous in his character of a disloyalist as that of a polygamist. **Disloy'ally**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disloyal manner, with disloyalty; with violation of one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithfully.

fully, [Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 1. 58 (dated 1417, but extant only in alleged transcript of c1600), And after that disloyally rose up agayn in warres.] 1552 Hulder, Disloyally rose up agayn in warres.] 1552 Hulder, Disloyally experting. 1578 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851) 464 Setting. subjects disloyally to rebel against their princes. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 2 Had they all disloyally revolted. 1884 Freeman in Manch. Guardiau 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

† Disloyalness. Obs. rare. [-NESS.] = next. 1526 Ferne Blaz. Gentrie 138 A disloyalnesse of heart. 1727 Baller vol. 11, Disloyalness, disloyalty.

Disloyalty (dislovalti). Also 5 des-, disloyalte, 6-7-tie. [ad. OF. desloyaute, desloyaute, carlier desloialteit (mod.F. deloyaute), f. desloyal, DISLOYAL: cf. loyal, loyalty.] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness. 1481 Caxton Godfrey 167 Whan the disloyalte and false.

DISLOYAL: ct. loyal, loyalty.] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness.

1481 CAXTON Godfrey 167 Whan the disloyalte and falsenes of mahomet ran thurgh thoryent. 1483 — G. de la Tour E viij b, He slewe his broder Amon that suche desloyalte and untrouth had done to his Suster. 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV (an. 15) 237 b, Your moste renoumed name, by suche a desloialtie, and untruthe against promise, to be both blotted and stained. 1599 SIMAS. Much Ado II.

1. 49 There shall appeare such seeming truths of Heroes disloyaltie, that icalousie shall be cal'd assurance. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 397 P 5 This Princess was then under Prosecution for Disloyalty to the King's Bed. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 90 The infidelity to truth, the disloyalty to one's own intelligence.

1. Now esp. Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 195 Some.. charged him with disloyaltie, saying that he would not fight, having beene corrupted. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. t. Ivii. (1730) 106 Although Richard the First forgot this man's disloyalty, yet God remembred it. 1821 Souther Vision Judgem. v, Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon, He had sown on the winds. 1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India II. 385 Several of the Sipahis.. suffered the penalty of their disloyalty.

1. c. with pl. A disloyal act or proceeding.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 216 The Earle of Holland, repenting himself of his great disloyalties, began [etc.]. 1697 C. Leslie Saake in Grass (ed. 2) 360 To upbraid the Presbyterians.. with their former Disloyalties.

Dislume, v. nonce-vol. [f. Dis- 4 + L. lūna the moon.] trans. To cure of lunacy.

1881 A. J. Duffield Don Quixote 111. kiv. 641 He wondered if Rozinante would remain humpbacked or not, or his master dislocated: it had been no small fortune had he been disluned. [Sp. deslocado, f. loco mad. 'cracked'.] † Dislustre, sb. Obs. [Dis- 9.] Loss or deprivation of lustre; something that dims lustre.

Instre.

1656 Finert For. Ambass. 151 To exclude the Venetian, that he might not by his Presence be a dis-lustre to him in his march. 1669 Watershovse Fire Lond. 139 Do not glary in her ruines, trample not upon her dislustre.

Dislustre (dislusta), v. [Dis-7 a.]

1. trans. To deprive of lustre or brightness; to dim, sully. Hence Dislustred ppl. a.

1638 Bakke tt. Balaac's Lett. (1654) fl. 25 To dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so black a vapour.

1654 W. Mourrague Devont Ess. 11. vi. § 3 (R.) All those glittering passions.. get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deads and dislustres them. 1667 Dicay Exira v. iv. Whose character would it not dislustre? 1868 Lowell. Willows ii, Her [May's] budding breasts and wan dislustered front.

2. intr. To lose its lustre.

1800 R. Bridges Shorter Pociss IV. 15 When their bloom Dislustres.

Dismade, -maid.-maiede. obs ff. Dismayer.

Dismade, -maid, -maiede, obs. ff. DISMAYED. DISMAGE, -maid, -maiecte, obs. ff. DISMAYED.

† Disma'gn, v. Obs. nonce-vul. [f. DIS-8 + L. magn-us great.] trans. To deprive of greatness.

1657 Reene God's Plea 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

† Dismai'den, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7 b.] trans.

To deprive of maidenhood; to devirginate.

1603 Florio Mentaigne III. xiii. (1632) 629 At the dismaydening of their wives.

Dismai'l v. arch. [a OF desmailler f. desc.

dening of their wives.

Dismail, v. arch. [a. OF. desmaille-r, f. des-, Dis-4 + maille MAIL, armour; cf. It. dismagliare, obs. Sp. desmallar.] trans. To divest of mail or armour; to break or strip the mail off.

armour; to break or strip the mail off.

2 1450 Merlin 207 Thei perced haubrekes, and dismailed,
and many ther were throwen to grounde. 1485 CANTON

Chas, Gi. 69 Hys helme was desmaylled & hroken. 1590

SPENSER F. Q. II. vi. 20 Their mightic strokes their haberjeons dismayld. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno
357 O thou. who with thy fingers dismailest thyself.

Dismain (dismann), v. [DIS-8.] trans. To
deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1886 Kent Herald 21 Oct. 2/1 That the Local Government
Board be asked to hold an enquiry with a view to dismain
a road. 1893 Bristol Times 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to
dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley.

Dismal (dizmal), sb.1 and 2 and a. Forms:
4-7 dismall, 4-5 dis(e) male, 5 dysmal, -mel,
-mol, 6 diesmoll, dismold(e, 6-7 Sc. dismail,
6- dismal. [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or
Anglo-French name for Fr. les mals jours: whence
it appears to be OF. dis mal = L. dies mali evil
days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning; when 'day' was
added, making 'dismal days', (cf. 'summer days,'
'winter days'), its attributive use passed into an
adjective, and, its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from scured, it was finally before 1600 extended from day, days, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

A. sb. 1 (The original use.) +1. The dies mali, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also dies Ægyptiaci, 'Egipeian daies' (see EGYPTIAN I b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age.

hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old agc. The dies mali were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 20; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediaval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chancer quot. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. dis mal, ten evils, or plagues, plagar; see Prof. Skeat's note, Chaucer 1. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness.

[136] see Note below.] e 1300 Langtoft's Chron. (Rolls II. 258), Cambr. MS. Gg. I. i. (e 1310, (Satirical Verses on Baliol) Begkot an bride, Rede him at ride In the dismale [rime liale]. e 1369 Chaucer Dethe Blaunche 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismalle, That was the x. woundes of Egipte. a 1400 Pystyll of Susan 305 pon hast the presedent, be peple to steere, Don dotest now on him olde to sin be dismale [v. rr. in him olde days, in him eldel. e 1400 Apol. Loll. 93 A waytip not beis Egipcian daies, bat we call dysmal.

B. adj. [orig. attributive use of A.]

† 1. Of days: Of or belonging to the dies mali; unlucky, unpropitious. Obs.

H. adj. [orig. attributive use of Λ.]

†1. Of days: Of or belonging to the dies mali; unlucky, unpropitious. Obs.

ε1400 Beryn 650 So trewly for the Pardonere, it was adismol day. ε1420 Lyde. Story Thebes III. (1561) 370 a/1 Her disemale daies and her fatal houres. 1548 Crannea Catech. B vi b, Other.. thinke that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or yt signe, it is an valucky thing to enterprise this or that, and vpon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1552 HULDET, DISMOLD dayse, atri dies, dies Kejitiaci. 1560 BP. J. PILTRINGTON Exp. Aggens. Is Viij b, Why shall we then be bolde to call them euyll, infortunate, and dysmall dayses?. Why shal they not prosper on those dayes, as well as on other? 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 24 If she had now escaped her dismall daye: yet, doubtlesse.. within a fewe yeares her life would have ended. 1590 Spenser F. Q. in. vii. 36 An ugly feend, more fowle than dismall day. 1668 BP. Hall. Char. Virtues 4 V. 88 (Superstitions) If his journey began.. on the dismall day; or if he stumbled at the threshold. 1618 Bolton Florus 12 Hee.. distinguisht the yeere into twelue months, and markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismall. 1738 Birken Life Milton M.'s Wis. 1738 I. 75 Before that dismal 30th of January that his Majesty's Life was taken away.]

† 2. Of other things: Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal.
1588 Greene Perinades 9 Seest thou not a dismall influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps.

dismall threatning sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake. Ibid. Int. ii. 41 A Rauens Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my Vitall powres. 163a J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena 139 Such like love. could not prove to her otherwise than dismall and unluckie. 11664 Dayden Rival Ladies v. iii, It was that dismal Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare, and associated with sense g.)

with sense 5.)

with sense 5.)

1502 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. IV. III. 19 My dismall Sceane, I needs must act alone. 1509 T. M[oufft] Silkwormes 37 A little dismall fire whole townes hath burnd, A little winde doth spread that dismall fire. 1638 Str. T. Herakat Tran. (ed. 2) 188 Many dismall showres of Darts and stones. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. Biog. (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions and other Dismal and Affrighting Distempers. 1712 Adolson Spect. No. 418 76 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismal Accidents. 1777 Watson Philip II (1793) II. xii. 91 Involved in this dismal catastrophe. 1856 Mas. Browning Anr. Leigh v. 433 If this then be success, 't is dismaller Than any failures.

4. Causing dismay: terrible, dreadful, dire, Now

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Cansing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable. 1588 Shaks. Th. A. III. i. 262 Be this dismall sight The closing vp of our most wretched eyes. 1605 — Mach. v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in t. 1686 Horneck Cricif. Jesus ii. 24 The Devil appeared unto him in a .. most dismal shape. 1728 Pope Dinte. III. 269 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din. 1770 GOLDSM. Des. Vill. 204 Full well the husy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismal tidings when he fromed. 1820 W. Inving Sketch Bk. 1. 15 The sight of this wreek .. gave rise to many dismal anecdotes. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 460 These things when spoken to a inaltitude..take up a dismal length of time.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless. 4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now

and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless. Dismal Science, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy. Great Dismal Swemp (U. S.); see C. 5.

1617 MINSHEU Ductor, Dismall. It signifies halso Darke.
1621 Gouge God's Arrows i. § 23. 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurious and most dismall skie.
1634 Sia T. Herbert Trav. 146 Blacke is not known emong them, they say its dismall and a signe of hell and sorrowe.
1696 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 48 The Ghastliness of the Prospect is heighten'd by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismal Shade.
1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 311 It looked very dismal and threatening all the time.
1849 Carevier Nigger Question, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 44 The Social Science—not a 'gny science', but a rueful,—which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand'. what we might call, by way of eminence, the dismal science.
1850—Latter-d. Pamph. iv. (1872) 119 Good monitions, as to several things, do lie in this Professor of the dismal science.
1873 Black Pr. Thulei, What a wild and dismal country was this which lay. all around him! 1881 Garden 28 Jan. 54/2
The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallest.

6882 Mostly Veltaire (1886) 246 Doctrines which

fig. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 246 Doctrines which had naturally sprung up in the dismal age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late

b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly subjective, as in 6.)

1593 [see 2]. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Pismat dity, a Psalm at the Gallows. 1703 DANFIER Voy. III. 131
Whales.. blowing and making a very dismal noise. 171
DE FOE Crissoe (1840) I. xix. 350 The dismallest howlings of wolves. 1794 Miss. Radcuffe Myst. Udolpho i, Afar in the woods they raise a dismal shout. a 1839 Paaed Poems (1864) I. 139 And heard her singing a lively song. In a very dismal tone. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 80 The dismal groans of the harmonium. 1894 BLACKMORE Perlycross 56 A dismal wail of anguish.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression: (subjectively) gloomy or miscrable.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom of depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miscrable.

1705 Bosman Guinea 403 You may be surprized that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c. which they do in a very particular dismal manner. a 1715 Burner Orwa Time (1766) I. 320 Wrote dismal letters to Court. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. vii, The only dismal figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 Junius Lett. kvii, 330, I think you should suffer your dismal Countenance to clear up. 1837 W. laving Capt. Bomercille II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain. the warriors returned, in dismal procession, to the village. quasi-adv. 1757 Mrs. E. Grippith Lett. betw. Henry & Frances (1767) I. 64, I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. 5b.2 [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

+1. A dismal person. a. The devil. b. A fu-

+1. A dismal person. a. The devil.

†1. A dismal person. a. The devil. b. A funeral mute. Obs.

laisoo Priests of Peblis in Pinkerton Scot. Poems Repr.
1.17 (Jam.) Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil. 1570
Levin Manip. 13/20 Ve dismall, deuill, diabolus. 1708 Reply
Swift's Bickerstaff detected Wks. 1755 II. 1. 165 Away..
into your flannel gear.. here is a whole pack of dismals
coming to you with their black equipage.
†2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most
probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. Obs.
a 1605 Montgomeate Flyting w. Polwart 315 The doit
and the dismail, indifferentile delt.
†3. bl. Mourning garments. Obs.

and the dismail, indifferentile delt.

† 3. pl. Mourning garments. Obs.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adorned the weeds 1. Such pretty employment in her dismals.

1778 Foote Trip Calais III. Wks. 1799 II. 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

4. pl. a. Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

176a Foote Lyar II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 IIe. seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals.

1777 J. Q. Adams in Fam. Lett.

(1876) 265 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized our whole State. a 1834 Lamb Final Mem. v. To Mrs. Ilaslitt 232 When we are in the dismals

there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836
MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xxxiii, He has frightened that poor old woman into the dismals. 1833 EONA LYALL To Kight the Wrong I. 44 What business have you to indulge in a fit of the dismals on this gala-day?

b. pl. Expressions of gloom or despondency. 1774 J. Q. Adams Fam. Lett. (1876) 16 Their matual reproaches, their declamations... their triumphs and defiances, their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion.

c. pl. Depressing circumstances. miseries.

c. pl. Depressing circumstances, miscries.

18a9 Sporting Mag. XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals, I must relate an amusing anecdote. 1865 Reader 25 Feb. 221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary poverty, and on other dismals of life.

5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy

land on the eastern sea-hoard of the United States,

esp. In North Carolina. esp. in North Carolina.

1763 G. Washington Writ. (1889) II. 198, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs.

1812 II. WILLIAMS Hist. N. Carolina II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country.

1856 OLMSTED Slave States 149 The 'Great Dismals'... of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

D. Comb., as dismal-dreaming.

1599 Shaks. Pass. Pilgr. 200 And drives away dark dismal-lreaming night.

1599 Shaks. Pass. Pilgr. 200 And drives awny dark dismaldreaming night.

[Note. As to the identity of dismal with OF. (=AF.) disma!—L. dies mali, see Professor Skeat in Trans. Philol. Soc. 1888, p. 2. Already in 1617, Minsheu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when dismal was used only to qualify days) derived it from 'L. dies malns, an euili and vnhappie time'. Early corroborative evidence comes from OF. and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French Art de Kaleuder of Rauf de Linham, 1256 (MSS. at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge; extracts printed by M. Paul Meyer in his official Rapport on Documents Munuscrits de l'ancienne litterature de la France, Paris 1871, pp. 127-9), has a passage of sixty lines on the Dies mali, beginning 'Ore dirrai des jours denietz, Que vous dismal (bodley MS. dismol) appelletz' (Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call dismal), and further on 'Dismal les appelent plusours, Ceo est a dire les mals jours' (Dismal several call them,'that is to say the evil days). Here dismal is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days.

(2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS. (Arna-Magnæan 350, written 1363, If. 148 a), begins 'Her greinir unn dismala daga. Tueir ero beir dagar i huerium manadi er at bokmali kallaz dies mali . enn þat þydis illir dagar (Here tells of the dismal days. There are two days in every month that in the book-language (Latin) are called dies mali, in the passage (Latin) are called dies mali, in the sook-language (Latin) are called dies not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1363. In dismala daga, it is probably an adj. accus, pl., but may be a Sb. gen. pl., 'days of the dismals'. Both the AF. and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the dis mal or dies mali, identical with that given by various mediaval writers, and computable by the mnemonic distich given by Du Cange s.v. Dies Agspotiaci': see sense I above.]

† Di smal, v. Obs. nonce-w.d. [f. prec. adj.] intr. To feel dismal or melantcholy.

intr. To feel dismal or melancholy.

1780 MAO. D'Arbanay Diary (1842) 1. 344 Miss L. sung various old elegies .. 0! how I dismalled in hearing them.

Dismality (dizmæ'liti). [f. Dismal a.+-itt.]

Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.

1714 Mandeville Fab. Bees (1725) 1. 291 A beggar. assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures.

1779 MAD. D'Arbanay Diary, Let. Susan Birthey 25 Aug., After ten we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismalities. 1867 Miss Braddon Birds of Prey v. iii, The desert of Sahara is somewhat dismal. but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance. 1800 II. M. Stanley Sp. in Lit. World 11 July 33/2 The dismalities of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.

Dismalize, v. [See -IZE.] trans. To make or render dismal. Hence Dismalized ppl. a.

1734 Lany M. W. Montagu Let. to Duchess of Portland (1809) 1. 19 Dismal faces, which hy my art I dismalized ten times more. 1885 Masson Cartyle i. 26 A dull and dismalised blur of the facts.

Dismally, adv. [f. Dismal a. + 1.42] In

Di'smally, adv. [f. DISMAL a. + ·LY 2.] In dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolor-

ously.

a 1660 Hammond Rev. ix. (R.), A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1709 Street Tutter No. 38 P.6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under... a settled Peace. 1794 Wordsw. Gnill & Sorrow xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock! 1840 Dickers Barn. Rindge i, The wind howled dismally among the bare branches of the trees. 1874 Moaley Conformates (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes... directly vicious.

Dismalness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.
1620 Shelton Qnix. 111. xxxiv. 245 The Night came on

gloom; dolefulness.

1620 Shelton Qnix. III. xxxiv. 245 The Night came on ...not so light and calm. hut a certain Dismalness it had.
1633 Gataker Vind. Annot. Yer. 42 All the dismalnes... should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rayes were remooved.
1832 Examiner 65/1 He is like to the raven in... the dismalness of his croak.
1879 Black Macleod of D. xv, The dismalness of being alone here... eats more and more into my heart. more into my heart.

**Disman** (disme'n), v. [f. Dis-7+Man sb.] + 1. trans. To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. Obs.

constitutes the man. Cos.

1627-47 Feltham Resolves I. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd. 1633 Earl Manch. Al Mondo (1636) 162 There is no spectacle. more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a man dismanned. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. i. (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath oace dismanned himself.

2. To deprive (a country, etc.) of men. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea I. xiv. 293 This is why t have hosen to say that France was dismanned. [Dis- 7 a.]

+ Disma nacle, v. Obs. rare. + Disma nacle, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 7 a.] trans. To free from manacles or shackles.

1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves 311 Till it [the soul] be dismanucled of the clogging flesh. a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 39 Such Caitifes as .. are dismanacled, unshackled, raised up.

+ Disma nd, -maund, v. Obs. [ad. Sp. desmandar to countermand, refl. desmandarse to

disband, stray from the flock, obs. It. dismandarsi 'in Grison is taken when a horse doth flie or depart in Grison is taken when a horse doth flie or depart out of the ring or compasse where he is ridden' (Florio), f. des-, DIs- 4 + mandar, L. mandare to command.] refl. To disband, to go off duty.

1508 BARRET Theor. Warres IV. i. 98 Vpon small occasions doe they dismande themselues. Ibid. 103 Not to suffer any souldier. It of dismande himselfe. vntill the whole Regiment be all entred.

be all entred.

† Dismangle, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-5.] trans.
To cut in pieces; = MANGLE. Hence † Dismangling ppl. a. Obs.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 392 Ships..in which lye murdering Guns, mortal engines, and dismangling bullets. Ibid. 611 Decks be-decked with all sorts of dismangling bullets.

Dismantle (dismantl'), v. [ad. obs. F. desmanteller 'to take a mans cloake off his backe; also, to dismantle, raze, or beat downe the walls of a fortresse' (Cottage 1611) mod F. dismantler. of a fortresse' (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. démanteler,

of a fortresse' (Cotgr. 1611), mod.f. demanteler, f. des- Dis- 4 + manteler to cloak, Mantle.] † 1. trans. To divest of a mantle or cloak; to uncloak. lil. and fig. Also b. intr. (for refl.) Obs. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xxiii. § 32 He must take heed he shew not himselfe dismantelled and exposed to scorne and iniury. 1611 Shars. Wint. T. IV. IV. 666 Muffle your face, Dis-mantle you, and .. disliken The truth of your own seeming. 1623 Cockbaam, Dismantle, to vucloath one. 1691 Nobels Pract. Disc. 57 When the warm influence of a like-perswaded Princes Favour, invites him to come abroad and dismantle his Secrecies.

a like-perswaded Princes I avour, invites him to come auroad and dismantle his Secrecies.

b. 1638 Sia T. Herriera Trav. (ed. 2) 33 A delicious streame. refreshes the fields, forcing Flora to dismantle.

2. To divest or strip of (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).

protection, or the like).

160a SHAKS. Ham. II. II. 203 This Realme dismantled was of Ione himselfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 55 Authority, whereof if Soveraignty be once dismantled, once stript, she is soon trampled upon. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. II. (1677) 166 Pluming, is after the Hawk hath seized her Prey, and dismantles it of the Feathers. 1784 Cowper Task VI. 178 All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load. 1821 Combe Wife III. 16x The chin dismantled of its beard. 1876. F. Pollok Sport Brill. Burmah II. 73 Houses. dismantled of their roofs.

† 3. To strip off or remove (that which covers).

1605 SHAKS. Lear 1. 1. 220 To dismautle So many folds of fauour. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler (1843) 26 Such exotic garbes, as.. dismantles their native lustre.

4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; est. to

4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; esp. to strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to strip (a vessel) of its sails, rigging, etc., to unrig.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 136 The Persians caused this Hypparenum to be dismantled.

1629 FULLER Holy War III. 11, 1164 The Persians caused this Hypparenum to be dismantled.

1629 FULLER Holy War III. 11, 1164 The Persians caused this Hypparenum to be dismantled all his cities in the Holy land.

1772 Ann. Reg. 237/2 The Favorite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore.

1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Leicester, Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building.

1794 SULINAN View.

1843 Paescort Mexico (1850) I. 226 One of those tempests. Iell with terrible force on the little navy. dismantling some of the ships.

1831 T. W. Reid Life Ld. Houghton I.

1. 444 Engaged. in dismantling the rooms. which had been for so many years his home in London.

1852 1792 W. Roberts Looker-on (1794) I. 431. No. 30 Calculated. to dismantle the mind and scatter its materials of knowledge.

5. To render (fortifications, or the like) useless for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces,

for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces, destroy, raze.

1579 Fenton Gnicciard. IV. 153 The Florentins.. bound them selues.. to dismantle even to the earth, the hastillion which had so much molested the Siennoys.

1581 MULCASTER Positions vi. (1887) 42 Vntill such time, as nature shall dismantle, and pull it [the body] downe her selfe.

1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xxxviii. 153 Causing all the walls of it to be dismantelled, he razed the place quite to the ground.

1672 Comer Comp. Temple 1. § 3 (R.) Sin.. defaceth its heauty, dismantles its strength, and brings down its highest and noblest faculties.

1853 Sia H. Douglas Mill. Bridges (ed. 3) 37 The gun was dismounted. the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore.

Hence Disma ntling vbl. sb.; Disma ntler, one who dismantles or strips.

Thence Disma nting vol. 30.; Disma ntier, one who dismantles or strips.

1611 Cotga, Desmantellement, a dismantling 1649 Milton Eikon. xxi. Wks. (1847) 323/1 For the dismantling of his letters he wishes 'they may be covered with the cloak of confusion'. 1747 Gould Eng. Ants 77 The dismantling of the Nymphs is also an additional Task in reference to the Workers. 1758 Monthly Rev. 534 The dismantlers of our woods and groves. 1889 Athensum 2 Nov. 596/2 The utterly wanton dismantling of the Guesten Hall [at Worcester].

Dismantled, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED I.] Deprived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications.

prived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications.

1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 300 The citie of Angra and all other places being dismantled and weake, they had no other defence then the landing. a 1800 Cowfea Iliad (ed. 2) XII. 486 The dismantled wall. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 207 He repaired and garrisoned the dismantled

fortress. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 244 The driven dismantled hulk.

**Disma'ntlement.** [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. démantèlement, older desmantellement.]

The act or process of dismantling.

1870 Daily News 22 Dec., The fortifications on the horseshoe enecinte... are now also undergoing a vigorous process
of dismantlement. 1876 Symonus Grk. Poets Ser. II. ix. 332
Then came the dismantlement of Athens by Lysander. 1882
Standard 14 July, The ultimatum then gave the choice of
dismantlement or bombardment.
Dismarble, v. [Dis-7.] trans. To free from
marble, divest of marble-like appearance.
1830 W. Tayloa Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry II. 397 Dismarbled, free, he stalks around. 1855 M. Asmold Poems,
Youth & Calm 3 There's nothing can dismurble now The
smoothness of that limpid brow.
†Dismarch-er 'to step, or goe, backe.. to retire.. loose
ground' (Cotgr.), f. des- Dis- 4 + marcher to
MARCH.] intr. To march or fall back, to retreat;
to march off, retire. Hence †Dismarching vbl. sb. ground' (Cotgr.), 1. des- Dis- 4 + marcher to March.] intr. To march or fall back, to retreat; to march off, retire. Hence + Dismarching vol. sh. 1596 Life Scanderbeg 225 He [Scanderbeg] dismurched therefore with as great secrecy as possible. 1600 Holland Livy II. kili. 86 The enemies. dismarched away [abeunt] as speedely as they could. 1623 Bircham Xenophon 115 To dismarch from an enemy, was euer held dishonourable by a man of valour. 1635 Baratffe Mil. Discipl. lxxxii. (1643) 234 Of dismarching, or firing in the Reere. † Dismarch, sh. Obs. rare. [ad. 16th c. F. desmarche, f. desmarcher: see prec.] A retreat. 1600 Holland Livy xxv. xxxiii. 574 The enemie... traced him hard at heeles in his dismarch [abeuntium].

Dismark, v. rare. [ad. obs. F. desmarquer (now démarquer) 'to take away the marke from'.] trans. To deprive of (distingnishing) marks. 1632 Thomas of Reading in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) I. 146 Then before the horse should go from thence, he would dismarke him. 1804 Blackwi, Mag. Dec. 850/1 Before the horse left this, the man dismarked him, cropped his ears, etc.

Dismarket, v. [Dis-7b.] trans. To deprive of the legal character and privileges of a market. 1878 Daily News 13 Dec., The Court proposed to dismarket the two existing Leadenhall markets, and had... applied to Parliament for the requisite powers.

† Dismarry, v. Obs. rare. [ad. 16th c. F. desmarier' to dinorce, nwed, or vnmarrie' (Cotgr.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + marier to Marry.] trans. To appul the marriage of.

f. des-, DIS- 4 + marier to MARRY.] trans. To annul the marriage of.

1525 Lo. Beaneas Froiss. II exc. [clxxxvi.] 583 He was dismaryed, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman. + **Dismarshall**, v. Obs. rare. [D1s-6.] trans.

To derange, disorder, throw into confusion. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Flowers Sion 31 What was dismarshalled late . . Is now most perfect seen.

† **Dismarsk**, v. Obs. [ad. obs. F. desmasquer to vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske'

'to vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske' (Cotgr.), f. des-, Dis-, 4 + masque Mask.] trans. To divest of a mask or covering; to unmask.

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 296 Faire Ladies maskt, are Roses in their bnd: Dismaskt.. Are Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne. 1599 Sandys Europæ Spec. (1622) 184 Their plausible pretences being now dismasked. 1633 T. Staffond Pac. Hib. i. (1821) 1 To dismaske themselves of that cloake of subjection which before they pretended. 1651 Walton in Relig. Wotton (1672) 213 The Marquess.. thought best to dismask his Beard.

Dismast. (dismast). 2. If. Dis- 7 a + Mast

Dismast (dismast). [f. Dis- 7 a + Mast sb.; cf. F. démâter, obs. desmaster (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).] trans. To deprive (a ship) of masts; to

Darm.).] trans. To deprive (a ship) of masis; to break down the masts of.
1747 Gentl. Mag. XVII. 486 She fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. v. 172.
1823 Lisgaan Hist. Eng. VI. 17 His ship was quickly dismasted by the superior fire of his adversary. 1843 Paescort Mexico (1850) I. 200 A furious storm. dismasted his ship.
Hence Dismasted ppl. a.; also Dismastment [cf. F. démâtement], † Dismasture, the action of dismasting a ship.

uisinasting a ship.

1762 FALCONER Shiptor. II. 749 The hull dismasted there awhile may ride. 1781 ARBUTHNOT in Westm. Mag. 1X. 265 My letter.. will have nequainted their Lordships with the .. dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind. 1828 Webster refers to Marshall for Dismastment. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 98 Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

Dismatch, v. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans. Not to match or suit. Hence Dismatchment.

1591 SYLVESTER Die Bartas I. v. 907 Blush not (my book) nor think it thee dismatches, To beare about vpon thy paper-Tables, Flies, Butterflies, [etc.]. 1847 Mas. Goae Castles in the Air iv. (Hoppe), The dismatchment of the furniture.

† **Dismaw**, v. Obs. rare. [DIs-7 c.] trans. To empty out from the maw.

1620 Shelton Quix. IV. vii. 50 You may dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.

Dismay (dismēt), sh. [f. Dismay v. Cf. Sp. desmayo a swoon, dismay, Pg. desmaio a fainting fit, It. smago (Körting, 2960), from the corresp. vbs.] Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or from feeling of inability to cope with peril

1590 SPENSEA F. Q. 11, xi, 41 Awhile he stood in this aston-ishment, Yet would he not for all his great dismay Give over to effect his first intent. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. 111. ii. 61 With much more dismay I view the fight, then thou that

mak'st the fray. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 422 Each In other's count nance red his own dismay. 1740 PITT \*\*Zneid vii. (R.), Ev'n hell's grim porter shook with dire dismay. 1791 Cowera \*\*Iliad xii. 54 He no dismay Conceives or terror in his noble heart. 1836 W. laving \*\*Astoria\*\* III. 56 Our unformate travellers, contemplated their situation. in perfect dismay. 1838 Thirlimant Thebes. 1863 Geo. Eliot \*\*Romola\*\* i. xii, [She] lifted. her hands in mute dismay. †\* b. Dismaying influence or operation. \*\*Obs. 1594 Spenser \*\*Amoretti\*\* lixxvii, I wander as in darkenesse of the night, Affrayd of every dangers least dismay. 1596 — F. Q. v. ii. 50 Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrishe dismay.

\*\*Dismay\*\* (dismāt'), v.1 Forms: 3-4 demay. 4. 4 demay. 4. 6 dismaie, 5 desmaye, dis., dysamay.). [Appears to represent an OF. or AF. type\*\*\* desmaier, démaier\*\* (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. dismaye) = Sp.

démaier (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. dismayé) = Sp. desmayar 'to dismay, to discourage . . to swoune' (Minshen), Pg. desmaiar, It. smagare 'to trouble, to vexe, to annoy' (Florio), Romanic type \*dismagāre, f. dis-, Dis-4+-mag-, app. ad. OHG. magan to be powerful or able (see MAY v.); cf. AMAY, ESMAY, representing the ordinary OF. form esmaier :- \*exmagāre.]

1. trans. To deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyze with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. ref. + To be

with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to disconrage, daunt, or dishearten. refl. † To be filled with dismay; to lose courage entirely.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 136 He wende fort, and soste out here fon, Some heo fonde ligge slepe, heo demayde hem anon. 13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 1645 Nowe gob Gij sore desmaid, His woundes him han juel afreyd. c1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 470 Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer. c1350 Will. Palerne 3800 Pough here he mani mo ban 3e, dismaie 3e noust herfore. 1413 Pilgr. Sonde (Caxton 1433) IV. xxxviii. 64 He helde hym self abasshed, and desmayed. c1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy V. xxxvi, In herte for loue disamayde. 1597 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. In. (1568) 154 That both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismay the Theefe. 1615 J. Stemens Satyr. Ess. A viii, Let not this dismay thee. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. II. xivi. 730 The enemies were dispersed and dismayed. 1857 Long. Gold. Leg. 1. Chamber in Castle Vautsberg, I heard. Of your maladies. Which neither astonished nor dismayed me. † 2. To defeat or rout by sudden onslaught, Obs. [Cf. 1297 in 1.] 1596 Spense F. Q. v. ii. 8 He. there assaies His foe confused. That horse and man he equally dismairs. Ibid. vi. x. 13 When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay. † 3. intr. To become utterly discouraged or faint-

+3. intr. To become utterly discouraged or faint-

hearted. Obs.

hearted. Obs.

a 1375 Joseph Arim. 31 Whon Ioseph herde þer-of, he had hem not demayen. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxxiv. v., Be of good chere, and for nothyng dismaye. 1578 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India 227 For all those bragges Cortea dismaide not. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 111. iii. 1 Dismay not (Princes) at this accident. 1596 J. Noaden (title), A Christian . Incorragement vnto all English Subjects not to dismaie at the Spanish Threats.

4 Digmays 22 Obs. 2006. 2007.

Spanish Threats.
† Dismay, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DIs-7a + MAY sb.] trans. To strip of May-blossom.
1610 G. Fletchea Christ's Vict. (1888) 99 And may, dismayed, Thy coronet must be.

mayed, Thy coronet must be.

† **Dismayd**, †pl. a. (In Spenser.) Explained by editors, for \*dismade, i. e. mis-made, mis-shapen.

1590 Spenser F. Q. II. xi. 11 Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to Apes, dismayd.

Apes, dismayd.

Dismayed (dismē¹¹d), ppl. a. Also 4 desmaid, 6 dismade, 6-8 -mai(e)d. [f. Dismay v.¹+-eD¹.]

Overwhelmed with fear, etc.; appalled.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 765 The Queene... sate alone alowe... all desolate, and dismayed. 1561 Hollybush Hom. Apoth. 22 a, Then is he holye dismade and heavy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia v. 196 Newes was brought the Gouernor by a dismaied Messenger. 1743 J. DAVIDSON Æneid vin. 238 Then first our men beheld Cacus dismaid. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 218 His ardent and unconquerable spirit... soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen. of his dismayed countrymen.

of his dismayed countrymen.

Dismayedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Dismayed state or condition; utter dispiritedness.

1571 Golong Calvin on Ps. xxii. 2 Hereupon came that dismaydnesse and dread, which compelled him too crave release of death. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 163 That shame and dismaiednesse which maketh us that we dare not looke a man in the face. a 1649 Winthaop New Eng. (1853)

1. 12 There appeared no fear or dismayedness amoung them.

1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome i. 19 Never discovering perplexity, dismayedness... or distrust.

Dismayedness... [f. DisMay 20 + FER 1] One who

Dismay'er. [f. DISMAY v.+-ER 1.] One who

Dismay er. [f. DISMAY v.+-ER l.] One who dismays or appals.

1504 SOUTHWELL M. Magd. Fun. Teares 26 What gained shee by their comming, but .. two dismayers of her hope?

1622 AINSWORTH Annot. Ps. liv. 5 (1639) 83 Daunting tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue.

Dismay ful, a. [f. DISMAY sb. +-FUL.] Full of or fraught with dismay; appalling.

1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps. cv. ix, For cheerefull lightes dismayfull lightnings shine. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. xi. 26 Much dismay d with that dismayfull sight. 1638 R. Horart Edw. II, cix, In that sad dismaiful houre of dying. 1876 G. MACDONALD T. Wing field vi, That thought of all most dismayful.

Hence **Dismay fully** adv., in dismay.

1596 Spensea F. Q. v. viii. 38 From which like muzed deare dismayfully they flew.

+ Dismaying, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DISMAY v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISMAY; daunting;

lismay.

13. K. Alis. 2801 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wrynge.

13. K. Alis. 2801 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wrynge.

15. Sway, and gret dismayng.

1571 Gotding Calvin on Ps.

1818 Jer. xlviii. 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismaying to all them about him.

1666 Pervs Diatry 4 July,

It was pure dismaying and fear which made them all run upon the 'Galloper'.

Dismaying, ppl. a. [-1NG 2.] That dismays, 1653 GATARER Find. Annot. For. of They fil mens heds with dismaying fears. 1816 SCOTT Bl. Dwarfii, They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dismaying. 1817 SIRELLEY New. Islam II, xix, To tread life's dismaying wilderness Without one smile to cheer.

Hence † **Dismay'ingly** adv. Obs.
1731 Balley, Dismayingly, dishearteningly. **Dismayl**(0, obs. form of DISMAIL v.

† Dismayment. Obs. [f. DISMAY v. + -MENT.]

T DISMAY MEHO, COS. [1. DISMAY V. + -MEM I.]

DISMAY sb., dismaying.

1600 F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville 66 b, He., bad him be of good courage, and shake off that dismaiment. a 1640 W. FENNER Sacv. Faithfull (1648) 30 A base dismayment of spirit below or beneath the strength that is in a man. 1642 ROGENS Naaman 45 Naaman heere had his dismaiments.

Disme (doim), var. of DIME sb. and v. The sb.,

besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'tithe', is used, in the earliest Eng. book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also attrib. or

subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also attrib. or as adj. = 'decimal'.

1608 A. Norton (title) Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Decimal Arithmeticke. invented by Simon Stevin. Ibid. Cj b, Disme is a kind of Arithmeticke, invented by the tenth progression. by which also all accounts. are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers. Ibid. Cji b, The numbers of the second and third Definitions before, going 1;364, 375.9] are generally called Disme numbers. Ibid., There are 3 orders of Disme numbers given.

† Dismeamor, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 + meanour in Demeanour: cf. Mismeanour.] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

misconduct (oneself), 1598 BARRET Theor, Warres IV. i. 102 Taking..care..the souldiers dismeanour not themselnes.

† **Dismea surable**, a. Obs. Also des-. [a. OF, desmeasurable (in Godef.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + mesurable Measurable.] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence **Dismea surably** adv.,

moderate, excessive. Hence **Dismea surably** adv., immoderately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON Chesse in. vii. H viii, I make them line in misery that I see lyne dismeasurably. c1477 — Jason 16
To whom he guf so demesurable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit. Hid. 3: To the knight. he gaf a strook so dismesurably that he clefte his hede.

† **Dismea sure**, a. Obs. rare. In 5 dysmesure. [app. a. OF. desmesure, pa. pplc. of desmesurer: see next.] = DISMEASURED. c 100 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 102 pay shalle hate be as dysmesure.

dysmesure.

+ Dismea sure, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desmesurer (Godef.) to go to excess or beyond measure, f. des., Dis-4+mesurer to Measure. Cf. Sp. desmesurar 'to be vnmeasurable, to be vnruly' (Minsheu).] refl. To show want of moderation in one's conduct. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres II. i. 19 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismeasure himselfe with none, but execute the same with great moderation.

† Dismearsured, a. Obs. Also des., dys...
[f. Dis-+ Measured, opt. of measured:]

1 Unmeasured: opt. of measured: immediately.

[f. Dis-+Measured, repr. OF. desmesure.]

1. Unmeasured; out of measure; immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 123/3, 1. wende to have saved the and thou art desmesured in worldly love and flesshly. A 1533 Lb. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Anvel. (1546) Bij, 1 wyll not that my penne bee so dismeasured to reprove so muche the anneiente men. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. 1t. ix. 43 Sapho... in a fury and rage of a love dismeasured, she cast her selfe... into the Sea.

1584 B. R. Herodotus 10 b, A wyld bore strangely dismeasured and overgrowne.

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fam. Ef. 50 To them he gineth all things variable, dismeasured, and by false weight.

3. as adv. Immoderately.

3. as adv. Immoderately.

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 64 O Paynym, dysmesured al day auntest the

thou vanntest the.

† Disme'ddle, v. Obs. rare. [ad. ONF. desmadler, OF. desmesler, -meller 'to loosse, open.. disintangle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. demêler, f. des-, Dis-4+medler, mesler, mêler to mingle, mix.] trans. To unfasten, loosen, disentangle.

1480 CANTON Ovid's Met. XIV. XIII, She opened her breste and dysmedlid her blonke heeris.

Dismember (disme'mbəz), v. Forms: 4-6 dis-, dysmember, 5 desmember, 5-dismember; looked dis-, dysmembre, 5 desmember, 5-dismember.

also 3-6 demembre: see Demember. [a. Of. desmembre-r (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. démembrer = Pr., Sp., and It. desmembrar, It. di)smembrare, med.L. dismembrare and démembrare, f. Dis- 4, DE- 6 + membrum limb.]

1. trans. To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of; to tear or divide limb

from limb. (In quot. 1697, to castrate.)
1297 R. Glove. (1724) 559 Must reube it was ido, Pat sir
Simon be olde man demembred was su. c 1380 Sir Ferumb.

1150 Pat we ne scholde to debe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Ouber be demembrid enerechann. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3488 Dyssnembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe, 1540-1 Etvor Image Gor. & Ve woulde with your owne handes dismembre hym & plucke him in pieces. a 1618 Raleign Mahomet 42 Seeing Atanlpho entering. dismembred of nose and ears. 1697 POTTER Intig. Greece II. iii. (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that. they dismember dismember'd his remains. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses. b. trans.

b. transf.

1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. III. 624 A never yet repaired dismembring of this Tree. 1706 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World (1757) 257 Palm-cabbage is.. the head of this tree, which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading leaves, [etc.]. 1830 J. G. STEUTY Sylva Brit. 93 Its branches are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would dismember most other trees. 1830 Murchison Silva. Syst. 1. xxxi. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata.

+ C. To carve; said in reference to herons and some other hirds. Oh:

† C. To carve; said in reference to herons and some other birds. Obs.

1513 Bk. Kernynge in Babees Bk. 265 Termes of a Kerver.

Dysmembre that heron. 1514 Barclar Cyt. & Uptondyshm.
(Percy Soc.) p. xliv. The Kerver. . his Knife in his hande
Dismembring a crane, or somewhat deynteous. 1804 Farley

Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 10) 203 To dismember a Hern. Cut
off the legs, lace the breast down the sides. 1885 Illustr.

Lond. News 10 Oct. 362/3.

2. for To divide into parts or sections so

2. fig. To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide

mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire).

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 665 To swere grete obys... As we folys do... Dysmembre less alle bat we may. c1330—Chron. (1810) 313 Pe coroune forto saue Dismembred not a dele. 1404 Fabran Chron. vi. cxviii. 133 So dyd this Charlis dismembre and cut or breke the enemyes of Fraunce throughe his hyghe prowesse. 1895 Abr. Sanns Serm. (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism. 1624 N. De Lawse tr. Du Moulin's Logick 123 He... must dismember the said question into two parts. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 Carlyte Heroes iii. (1872) 106 Italy. poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all. 1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 2. 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son.

+3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or †3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or number). (In quot. 1616, To mangle or mutilate.) 1580 (see Dismembered ppl. a. 2). 1601 Holland Pliny II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembred. 1616 Surpl. & Markin. Country Farme 126 The slitting of a horses nosthrils... by dismembring the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing. 1675 Traherne Chr. Ethics xx. 319 A hand, or foot dismembred from the body. 1694 tr. Miton's Lett. State Feb. an. 1655 Wks. (1851) 339 Thewresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembred from the Head of the Beast.

+ b. fig. and transf. To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country

of legion. (Obs.

1580 North Plutarch (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boeotia from the city of Thebes. 1776 Gibbon Nocl. & F. I. xiii. 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 180a R. Brookes Gasetteer (ed. 12) s.v. Polotsk, Part of a palatinate of Lithnania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. c.1815 JANE AUSTEN Persuas. II. ii, Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree.

4. 16 Dec. 25

4. [f. Dis- 7 b + MEMBER.] To cut off from mem-

bership.

bership.

1649 Prinne Vina. Liberty Eng. 10 The House of Commons. having no more Authority to dis-member their fellow-members, then any Judges. have to dis-judge. their fellow Judges. 1683 T. Hunt Def. Charter Lond. 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. a 1734 North Lives 1. 175 The parliament met, and .. the new members were attacked... and were soon dismembered by vote of the house. 1884 S. S. Seal in Solicitors' Iral. 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter.. would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange.

Hence Dismembered from the Exchange.

1861 J. G. Sheppard Fall Kome 1. 59 Long before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

Dismembered, 101. a. If, prec. +-ED 1.

**Disme'mbered**, ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1.]

1. Deprived of members or limbs; divided limb from limb; cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated. a. lit.

muthated. 8. 111.

1552 HULDET, Dismembred or lackynge some lymmes. a 1656 Bp. HALL Occas. Medit. (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads. 1752 FOOTE Taste II. (ed. 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember Bust! 1827 POLICE Course T. VIII, Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. transf. and fig. (In quot. 1578 of leaves:

Divided, cut.)

1578 Lyre Dodoens v. xlviii. 612 The leaves be almost lyke the leaves of Coriander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frengis. 1603 Knotles Hist. Turks (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1864 S. Lucas Secularia 5 Dubions fragments of a dismembered truth.

c. Her. Of a charge representing an animal: Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut

1572 Bossewell. Armorie 11. 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes, as .. Couped, Dismembred, Vulned. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dismembered,

in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; as also to lions, and other animals, whose members are separated. 1882 Cussans Her. vi. oo A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Mailtand Family, +2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member;

† 2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. Obs.

1580 North Plutarth (1676) 729 When these poor dismembred members were brought to Rome, Antonius... commanded his head and his hands should... be set up over the pulpit. 1665 Boyle. Orig. Formes & Qual., The dismembred part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family.

Dismemberer. Also 5 des. [f. as piec. + ER l.] One who or that which dismembers. (In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure Dialysis.)

1491 Isee Dememberel. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Poesie in xix. (Arb.) 230 margin, Diahsis, or the Dismembers. A maner of speach not volike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1865 W. Kay Crais Hupfeldiana 17 note, So much even the Dismemberers are compelled to allow. 1870 Daily News 27 Sept., When.. the famous 'dismemberer' Frederick II, obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

Dismembering, vol. sh. [f. as piec. + ING l.]

1. The action of the verb Dismember; dismem-

1. The action of the verb DISMEMBER; dismem-

berment.

berment.

c1386 CHAUGER Pars. T. 7517 For cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dismembrynge of Crist, by soule, herte, bones, and body. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 157/2 That no bishop nor. clergle should be at the judgement of anie mans death or dismembring. 1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 2 In dismembring of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1677 Gout. Venice 75 The dismembring of Bressia.. from the Dutchy of Milan. 1816 Keatinge Tran. (1817) 1. 244 Shooting, beheading, maining, and dismembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot.

† 2. concr. A division into members; a separate number or part. Obs. vare.

member or part. Obs. rare.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne in. x. (1632) 570 Of so many dismembrings [Fr. membres] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us. 3. attrib.

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks (1653) 5 The dismembring saw. 1715 Kersey, Dismembring-knife, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc.

Dismemberment. [f. DISMEMBER v. + MENT: cf. OF. desmembrement, mod. F. det. -]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or

of dividing limb from limb.

1816 KIRBY & SP. Entomol. (1843) I. 45 The .. dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer. 1816 KEATINGE Trinv. (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed to be carned. to be carned.

2. transf. and fig. Division of a whole into parts

to integrity: cutting

or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting

or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e.g. of a country or empire).

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE The Occasional Writer No. 11 (R.)
To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy. 1772

Ann. Reg. 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland. 1849 Cobden Speeches 69 Now, don't give faith to the idea... that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire. 1866
Felton Anc. & Mod. Gr. I. vii. 111 Modern criticism has... attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Hiad.

b. Separation from the main budge.

b. Separation from the main body. rare.

1838 PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is. (1846) I. ii, Aversion .. to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy. Ibid. I. v. 233 Isabella .. would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory.

C. quasi-concr. A detached part formed by sepa-

C. quasi-concr. A detached part formed by separation from the main body.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 98 This order approaches more near to Urticeæ and Capullieræ than either Plataneæ or Salicineæ, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 Mivare Elem. Anat. iv. 169 An eartra bone which exists in many vertebrates...is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership.

Expulsion or cutting off from membership. 1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) 111. 262 Reports from the Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment.

Dismembrate, v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. dismembrare to DISMEMBER.] trans. To med.L. dismembrare to DISMEMBER. 1 trans. To disintegrate or dismember; spec. so as to separate the flour from the large

the flour from the bran after grinding.

1877 Specif. Patent No. 4099 (Pieper), The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or "dismembrated".

+ Dismembra tion. Obs. [ad. med.L. dismembrātion-em, n. of action f. dismembrāre: see ATION. Cf. OF. demanbration (1366 in Godef.),

and Demembration.] = DISMEMBERMENT.

1597 [see Demembration]. 1653 Gataker Vind. Annot.
2er. 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation, rather then division and distribution of it.
1822 Scott Nigel xxx, Prosecuted on the lesser offence.
usque ad mutilationem, even to dismembration.

Dismem head to force to force to force.

Dismembrator. [agent-n. f. med.L. dismembrare to DISMEMBER.] Something that dismembrates or disintegrates; spee. an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a

roller mill.

1877 Specif. Patent No. 4009 (Pieper) A dismembrator for flour mills. 1881 Times 18 May 6/1 To divide and scatter the crushed meal...the meal passes through a dismembrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon [another] stationary [disc].

+ Disme'rit, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 or 7 a + MERIT

† Dismerit, v. Ols. [1. DIS-0 or 7 a + MIERIT v. or sh.: cf. DEMERIT v. 2-4.]

1. a. trans. To deprive of merit, take away the merit of; = DEMERIT v. 2. b. intr. To lose merit, incur blame; cf. DEMERIT v. 4.

1484 CANTON Fables of ABSOP II. XIX. An almesse that is done for vaying glorye is not merited but dismeryted. 1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. 11. 76 Neither my service dismerited with My Lord, nor their friendship fayled me at my need.

2. trans. To fail to merit; = DEMERIT v. 3.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. 1. 58 Since they

2. trans. To fail to merit; = DEMERIT v. 3.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. 1. 58 Since they have dismerited this [blessing] by disobedience. 1629 — tr. Fouseca's Dev. Contempl. 409 Our Sauior. would therby give her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered vnto her.

† Dismettled, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [DIS-7 a.] Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless.

1630 Llewellyn Pref. Verses y. Gregory's Posthuma, Graie Customs which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up.

† Dismight, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7 a.] trans.

To deprive of might, render powerless.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps. lxxi. vii, Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dissmighted, all diffamed.

† Dismi'ngle, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] trans.

† **Dismingle**, v. Obs. rare. [DIs-6.] trans. To extricate, disentangle (= F. démêler).

1669 Gale True Idea Jansenisme 90 Things being thus dismingled and differenced.

Disminion, disminister, vbs.: see Dis- 7 b. Dismiss (dismis), v. Pa. t. and pple. dismissed; in 5-7 dismyste, -mist. [app. f. I. dimiss-ppl. stem of dimittère to send away (see DIMIT) with the prefix altered to DIs-after the already existing DISMIT, OF. desmetre. It appears to occur first in the pa, pple. dismissed, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa, pple. desmis (=L. dimissus), and it is probable that this was the way by which dismiss became at length the accepted Eng. repr. of L. dimittère in all its senses. It was preceded in use by DISMIT, and had to contend in 16-17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms DIMIT, DIMISS, as well as Demit v.2 (from F. démettre).]

1. trans. To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to

disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc.).

158 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts xix. 41 He dismissed the assemblie. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. Iv. i. 104, I may dismisse this Court. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. vi. 16 Relying on this Treaty of Peace he dismist his Army. 1673 Ray Yourn. Low C. Venice 181 After this .. the Council is dismist. 1784 Cowper Tivo. 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their fock. 1819 SIELLEY Cencil. iii. 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

b. intr. (for 161.) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command. 1809 A. Adam in Scott Fam. Lett. (1804) I. 155 He. added faintly, But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss' 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. vii. ix. (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued. and dismisses for this night. 1889 Gen. P. Thomrson Audi All. II. xcviii. 86 A ministry, which .. scatters the hoasted counsellors, like a hattalion on the word 'Dis-miss'.

2. trans. To send away (a person); to give per-

on the word 'Dis-miss'.

2. trans. To send away (a person); to give per-

2. Wans. To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.

1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV. (an. 10) 214 b, So with fayre wordes. he dismissed the messengers.

1593 Shaks. 3 Hev. VI. 111. 178 Please you dismisse me, eyther with I, or no.

1667 Milton P. L. VII. 108 We can .. dismiss thee ere the Morning sbine.

1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 50 To dismiss my visitor.

1847 Tennyson Princ. IV. 341 Your oath is broken; we dismiss you; go.

b. transf. To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or eggess to.

b. transf. To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to.

1601 Shaks. Jul. C. 1. iii. 97 Life being wearie of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismisse it selfe.

1600 Cotton Esperman 1. 11. 116 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismist, till after the horror of a thousand torments.

1768 Hawkesworm tr.

1761 Telemaque xv. (1784) 114/2 As a slinger whirls a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength.

1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) 11.65/2 They dismiss the great optic nerves hy a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position: to discharge, discard, expel.

ment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel.

ment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel. Const. from, + of, and double obj.

c 1477 CANYON Jason 80 Zethephius dismissed of his office.

attemprid his corage. so well. that [etc.]. 1481 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 313 To be thysmyste from the forsayde fraterynte. 1579 LYUE Enthuses (Arb.) 174, I meane shortly to sue to the Empresse to be dismissed of the court. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 369 (vesterday Sir John Lowther was dismist the treasury. 21700 DRYOEN TO Ld. Clifford (L.). He soon dismissed himself from state affairs. 1719 DE FOE Crusce (1840) II. iv. 72 They dismissed them the society. 1874 CREEN Short Hist. viii. § 2. 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

b. To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc.).

etc.),
1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 299 Vet did they not dismisse their hired ships. 1836 Marryat Yaphet lxxi. 137, I dismissed the coach,
14. To deprive or disappoint of or from some advantage. Cf. 10a. Obs.

c1489 Caxton Soines of Aymon xx. 445 He was dysmyssed of his purpose. 1590 Webbe Traw. (Arb.) 22 The Turke.. might, if he would, dismisse them cleane from

haning any water at all. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. III, 104 The Galleys.. durst not enter the harbour.. The Florentines being dismissed of their Galleys, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement. [Dysmysse in Halliwell's ed. of Coventry Myst. (1841) 315 is an alteration of the MS. dynmysse.]

1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. II. lxvi. 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismist without satisfaction to the Prelate. 1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. i. 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in Med. Commun. I 146 She.. was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b. transf. and fig.

.. was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b. transf. and fig.

1501 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. i. (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismist Mount Libaus from the Nights gloomy Mist. 1839 De QUINCEY Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 29 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity. by dismissing them at once from life.

T. discord reject. 45 (18.1 Latin district)

has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity.. by dismissing them at once from life.

6. To discard, reject; esp. (as Latin dīmittěre) to put away, repudiate (a wife). Also absol.

1610 Shaks, Temp. iv. i. 67 Broome-groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll, Treat. 473 Whether the wronged husband.. should retaine, or dismisse; dismissing, whether he may marry. 1625 Buages Pers. Tithes 34 God.. hath dismissed Leui, and repealed that Law of Tithes. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. 393 Breach of wedlock.. for which only had they dismissed their wives. 1834 S. Gobat Abyssinia 346 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife.

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of. (Now rare with regard to things material.) 1675 Hobbs Odysey (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss, And, when they will, put on a new disguise. 1683 Mrs. Bein Young King v. i. 53 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. a 1700 Dayden Ovid's Met. 1. (R.) The crafty God His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. 1712 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrate 9 Nov., This will soon dismiss all incumbrances; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up. 1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. (1874) 1. xxviii. 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meagre lines.

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of con-S. 10 but away from the finink, leave out of control sideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of Warr. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. vii. 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 422 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 Manch. Exam. 17 June 5/T We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge.

+ b. To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive;

to forgo. Obs.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. II. ii. 102 Those.. which a dismisd offence would after gaule. 1786 Wesley Wks. (1872) IV. 345 The Elders of his Church.. would dismiss my promise.

9. To pass from the consideration or the literary treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 Fayer Acc. E. Ind. & P. 47 Before we dismiss this Discourse, it may be noted [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY Th. Vision & 40 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 ADDISON Spect. NO. 1107 7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus. 1873 TRISTRAM Moab v. 70 Both De Saulcy and Lynch have dismissed Kernk very shortly.

Lynch have dismissed Kernk very shortly.

10. Law. + a. refl. (with of or inf.) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden); to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage). Obs.

15a in Strype Ann. Ref. I. xxxi. 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenares 53b, Shee hathe utterlye dismissed her selfe to have anye parte of the tenementes. a 1626 Bacon Max.

4 Uses Com. Law xviii. (1636) 64 The Court may dismisse themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1642 PERRINS Prof. Bb. v. \$448. 193 The husband doth presently dismisse himselfe of the possession.

b. To send out of court, refuse further hearing to reject (a claim or action).

to, reject (a claim or action).

1607 SHARS, Cor. II. i. 85 You . . dismisse the Controversie bleeding. 1713 SWIFT Cadenus & Vanessa Wks. 1755 111.

1. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismist. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) VI. 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed. 1891 Law Times XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs. with costs

Hence Dismissed (dismist) ppl. a., Dismissing vbl. sb.

1603-10 [see 8 b, 6, nbove]. 1611 Cotga., Manumitsion, n manumission, or dismissing. 1622 [see Dismission 2 b]. 1824 L. MURRAY ERG. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 266 "What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?"

† **Dismi'ss**, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embody-

ing a dismissal.

ing a dismissal.

1589 RALEIGH Let. in N. & Q. Ser. in. IV. 3 Order from the Queen for a dismis of their cavelacions. 1618 L. Paasons in Lismore Papers (1887) Ser. ii. II. 154, I send away this bearer.. with his dissmiss hereinclosed. 1645 Millton Tetrach. Wks. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismiss was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1678 Massacre Irel. 2 The Priests gave the People a dismiss at Mass. 1705 De For Review 17 Feb. in Arb. Garner VII. 624 At the dismiss of their work.

**Dismissal** (dismissal). [f. Dismissv. +-AL; cf. committal, refusal, upheaval. A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular Dismission.] = Dismission, q.v. for detail of senses.

Not in Johnson or Ash. 1818 Todd, Dismissal, a word

of recent use for dismission. 1825 Jameson, Dismissal, Mr. Todd has introduced this ns 'a word of recent usage for dismission'. But it is of long standing in Scotland.

a 1806 Br. Hoasley Serm. xxxviii. (1826) 468 'Send her away', that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal. 1816 Scott Old Mort. v, Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal. 1842-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 3 (L.) Requesting. dismissal from the minds of my readers of preconceived views. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. 11. 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation. 1885 Weekly Notes 28 Mar. 67/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action. 1889 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women xvi. 120 This patient has returned since dismissal [from hospital]. attrib. 1891 Pall Mall G. 5 Mar. 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers.

Dismissible (dismissib'l), a. Also -able.

Dismissible (dismissib'l), a. Also -able.

[f. DISMISSIBLE (dismi'sib'l), a. Also -able. [f. DISMISS v., on analogy of permissible: see -BLE.] Liahle to be dismissed or discharged.

184 Examiner 422/2 A motion .. for the dismissal of the Recorder—if he be dismissable. 1863 Sat. Rev. 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. 11. xii. 322 The teachers .. are appointed and dismissible by the rector.

**Dismissing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dismisses. Hence **Dismissingly** adv., with a tendency to dismiss.

180a Spirit Pub. Yrnls. (1803) VI. 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guinens. 1880 G. MEREDITH Trag. Com. xvii. (1892) 236 She. very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

**Dismission** (dismi-sən). [n. of action from DISMISS v., corresponding to L. dīmissiön-em and OF. desmission 'dismissing, forgoing, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod.F. démission renunciation. See the doublets Dimission and Demission 2.] The action of dismissing; the fact of being dismissed. Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent

1. The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons;

various directions, of an assemblage of persons, disbanding of troops.

a 1646 J. Gregory De Æris et Epochis in Posthuma (1650)
139 The Indictions began at the verie dismission of the Nicene Council. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 252
To content themselves with that dismission of the new Troops, which was already made. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4840/2
The Diet.. had this Day n final Dismission. 1798 Wellesley in Owen Desp. 56 The dismission of the French corps raised nt Mauritius would discourage other adventurers of that nation. 1825 Sporting Mag. XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismission from school.

2. The sending away of a person; permission to

2. The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal

go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 BP, HALL Char. Virtues & V., Busie-Bodie & 1 Hee runnes to them... and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. 250 After this dismission of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts. 1666 F. BROOKE IT. Le Blanc's Trav. 190 The King... in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismission. 1793 MAUNGRELL Fourn. Jerus. (1721) 21 To give a civil dismission to the visitnnts. 1791 Cowper Odyss. xv. 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.

b. A sending away from. or ushering out of life.

19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.
b. A sending away from, or ushering out of, life.
1627 Donne Serm. xxviii. 282 There falls . . a Dismission, a dismissing out of this world. 1685 N. MATHER in C. Mather Magn. Chr. (1853) II. 168 Dissolution. . is but a dismission of the spirit into its happiness. 1724 WATTS Reliq. Yuv. (1789) 126 Give me a glorious dismission into that intellectual and blissful world. 1795 GIBBON Autobiog. 92 The final dismission of the hero through the ivory gate.

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position;

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position; discharge from service.

1547 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 187 Synce the dismission of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chauncelor. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. II. Wks. (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) V11. vi. 27 The power, madam, of change or dismission thro' the house, is entirely yours. 1816 Scott Old Mort. ii, Pnins, penalties, and threats of dismission were denounced in vain. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 431 To be punished by dismission from the public service.

b. The written or spoken form of words in which

b. The written or spoken form of words in which

such discharge is conched.

1606 ShARS. Ant. & Cl. 1. 1. 26 Your dismission Is come from Cæsar, therefore heare it Anthony. 1679 Crowne Ambit. Statesm. 1. I A soft dismission stuft with downy words. 1786 Mad. D'Arbelan Diary 8 Aug., The general form of the dismission .. is in these words.

4. Release from confinement; setting free, libera-

4. Kelease from connement; setting free, floeration, discharge.

1609 Bible (Douay) Lev. xvi. 10 That, whose lotte was to be the goate of dismission.

1642 Roceas Naaman 319 The Jew. slave. at this dismission was to have a gratuity paid him.

1709 Strype Ann. Ref. 1. i. 38 marg., Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench.

1717 Howard Prisons Eng. (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

18 Rejection discording: act repudiation or Dut-

5. Rejection, discarding; esp. repudiation or put-

Nejection, discarding; esp. repudiation or putting away of a wife.
 161x Shaks. Cymb. 11. iii. 57 You in all obey her, Saue when command to your dismission tends.
 1643 Milton Divorce iv. Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission tooke beginning.
 1645 — Colast. bid. 353 If hee dismiss her with n beneficent and peacefull dismission.
 Putting aside from consideration; expulsion from the wind.

from the mind.

1742 Young Nt. Th. v. 295 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Pope Wks. 1V. 107 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices. 1830 HERSCHEL

Stud. Nat. Phil. § 70 To demand of him an instant and peremptory dismission of all his former opinions.

Dismissive (dismi'siv), a. [f. Dismiss v. + IVE.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, dismissal; tending to dismiss; valedictory.

1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks. (1851) 221 The law of Moses. only requires the dismissive writing without other caution.

1683 O. U. Parish Ch. no Conventices 32 The Ite missa, or dismissive Blessing.

1888 A. S. Wilson Lyric Hoplers Love 31 The loves peruse the leaf To find no revelancy there Dismissive of unsolved despair.

+ Dismi'ssment. Obs. [f. as prec. + MENT.]

+ Dismi'ssment. Obs. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

TISMISSION, DISMISSAL.

= DISMISSION, DISMISSAL.

1591 Horsey Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) 204 Glad of so peaceable a dismistment. 1650 T. Bayr.y Herba Parietis 20 Maximanus asked.. what she meant by that strange picture.. adding, moreover, the dismissment of the artist.

**Dismissory** (dismisori), a. (sh.) [f. Dismiss v.; see Dimissory.] Of or pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; parting, valedictory; = Di-MISSORY I, 2.

MISSORY 1, 2.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt. xxvi. 30 This [Psalm] they began to sing after that dismissory cup. 1664 II. More Myrt. Iniq. 104 Ordained without Letters dismissory.

+B. sb. (pl.) = DIMISSORY sb.
1716 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. III. Crit. Ilist. 87 Dismissories or Certificats of the Orthodox Ethicks of the

† **Dismit**, v. Obs. Also 4 dismette, 4-5 disdysmytte. [app. a latinized adaptation, through dismette, of Of. desmetre, repr. a late pop. L. type dismittère instead of cl. L. dimittère (cf. DIMIT).] 1. trans. To send away, dismiss; to let go, re-

lease; = DiMIT v. I.

1382 WVCLIF Acts iii. 13 Whom 3c... denyeden bifore the face of Pilate, him demynge for to be dismyttid [Vulg. dimitti] or left. Ibid. xvii. 10 Bretheren dismttiden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.

2. refl. To divest or deprive oneself of; to sur-

2. refl. To divest or deprive oneself of; to surrender, relinquish. Cf. DISMISS v. 10 a.

13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 536 As longe as bou mayst holde in honde, Dismette be noust of bi londe [Fr. Tanut cum poyes aleyne trere, Ne vus demettes de vostre tere]. 1394 Recognizance in Collect. Top. & Gen. (1836) 111. 257 We hadde ous fulliche dismettyd of the same londis. e.440 Partonope 737a Gandyn and Aupatryse Have dyssmyttyde him clene of the pryse. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) Iv. iv. 164/1, I wolde not connseyll theym fully to dysmytten them of her good.

† Dismortgage, v. Olis. rare. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To free from mortgage, disencumber.

1640 Howell. Dodona's G. (1645) 5a He dismorgag'd the

1640 Howett. Dodona's G. (1645) 52 He dismorgag'd the Crown demeans.

Dismount (dismount), v. [f. Dis-6+Mount v.; perh. after OF. desmonter (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. démonter = It. dismontare, Sp. desmontar, med.L. dismontare (Du Cange). Cf. also obs. doublet DEMOUNT, from 15th c. French.]

I. intransitive.

1. The come down from a height; to descend.

1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 315 The bright Sunne gynneth to dismount.

1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 60 Cupide shadl dismounted from his mothers lappe, left his bow, and quiner at random. 1677 Caowne Destr. Jerusalem 1. Song, Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 242 Day is dismounted on the watery plain.

1785 Pope Odyss. xx. 76 If dismounted from the rapid cloud, Me with his whelming wave let Ocean shrowd!

2. To get days alight (from a horse or other

2. To get down, alight (from a borse or other

2. To get down, alight (from a borse or other animal; also, formerly, from a vehicle).

1533 Bellender Livy III. (1822) 295 Incontinent the horsmen of twa legionis.. demonth haistilie fra thare hors.]
1588 Shake, Tit. A. v. II. 54. I will dismount, and by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Semile footeman. 1508 Braker Theor. Warres IV. I. 102 Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to dismount. 1609 Play Stuckey II Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 251 Dismount thee Muly from thy chariot wheels. 1697 Davden Virg. Georg. Ded. (1721) I. 189 He. dismounted from the Saddle. 1705 Lond. Gas. No. 4151/3
Their Dragoons dismounted. 1788 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. (1846) V. 16 He instantly dismounted to present the pilgrim with his camel. 1832 W. Iaving Alhambra II. 174 Every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate.

18g. 1817 Kears Lett. Wks. 1889 III. 95, I am in a fair way now to come to a conclusion. I shall be glad to dismount or a month or two.

15. spec. of a stallion.

b. spec, of a stallion.

1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. v. (1686) 17 Cold water to throw on the Mare's Shape, immediately on the dismounting of the Horse.

II. transitive.

3. To come down from (a height or elevated place); 3. To come downfrom (a height or elevated place); to descend. Obs. (exc. as associated with next.)
1589 Gold. Mirr. (1851) to Disnounting thus the hill, I did retyre. 1620 QUARLES Jonah in Farr S. P. Jas. J. (1848) 131 He straight dismounts his throne. 1638 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 23 It's only dismonnting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see Dismouring below].
4. To get off, alight from (a horse, etc.).
1620 Z. Boyd Zim's Flowers (1855) 30 Dismount your . steeds. 1638 Six T. Hranert Tran. (ed. 2) 96 Hee is made to dismount his Elephant. 1859 Reeve Brittany 236 A peasant has just dismounted his white horse.
5. (causal) To throw down from a horse, etc.; to unseat, unhorse.

(causal) 10 throw down from a horse, etc.;
 to unseat, unhorse.
 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, III. vii. 84 Your Horse... would trot as well, were some of your bragges dismounted.
 1623 H. M. T. V. T. W. T.

VII. 19 Least from this flying Steed unrein'd . Dismounted, on th' Aleian Field I fail. 1838 LYTTON Leila II, ii, Several of his knights were dismounted.

b. To deprive of horses; the opposite of mount

= to supply with horses.

1866 W. Watson *Youatt's Horse* vi. (1872) 122 Diseases that used to dismount whole troops.

6. To remove (a thing) from that on which it has been monnted; esp. to take or throw down (a gun or cannon) from its carriage or other support, either deliberately for tactical purposes, or by hostile missiles.

missiles.

1544 Exped. Scotl. Biij'i One of our peices, with shotte out of the sayde castel, was stroken and dismounted.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Lxix. 22 They burst one of their best peeces, and dismounted four other.

1625 Markham Soddier's Aceid. 26 Dismount your Musquet, and carrie it with the Rest.

1636 D. Pell. Impr. Sea 542 Trees are rent up by the roots, and out-housing dismounted.

1707 Lond. Gav. No. 4359/2 One of our Ships. had dismounted Two of their Batteries.

1845 Part of their cannon. they dismounted and placed on nules.

1879 Castell's Techn. Educ. IV. 46/t A whole drawer-full of mounted shells may, by bad handling, he dismounted from their tablet at one shock.

7. To take (a thing) out of that in which it is set or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its set-

or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its setting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. † Dismount thy tuck

framework, take to pieces. † Dismount thy tuck (Shaks.): draw thy rapier from its sheath.

1601 Shaks. Twel. N. II. iv. 244. 1683 Burket tr. More's Utopia (1683) 98 Nor will Men buy it la precious stone) unless it be dismounted and taken out of the Gold. 1859 Musketry Instr. 13 When the lock is dismounted.

8. To set, put, or bring down from an elevated position; to lower. ? Obs. (In 1597 fig. from 6.)

1597 Shaks. Lover's Compl. 281 His watrie eies he did dismount. Whose sightes till then were leaueled on my face. 1633 G. Herbeat Temple, Man iv. His eyes dismount the highest starre. 1665 Sta T. Herbeat Trav. (1677) 66 The Doolaes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1742 Volng Nr. Th. vi. 1192 Sorceries of Sense... Dismount her [the soul] from her native Wing.

† 9. fig. (largely from 5): a. To bring down from lofty position or high estimation; to cast down, lower, debase. Obs.

1668 Day Law Trickes v. (1881) 81 Now Daughter make

down, lower, debase. Obs.

1608 Day Law Trickes v. (1881) 81 Now Daughter make thee fit To combat and dismount her actine wit.

1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 447 The positive Detractor. dismounts the most merited Reputation with some But. a 1718 PENN Maxims Wks. 1726 I. 824 Drunkenness. spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men.

† b. To reduce to an inferior position, degrade,

depose (a person). Obs.

Teopose (a person). Oos.

1607–18 BACON Ess., Supersition (Arb.) 342 But Supersition dismountes all this [Sense, Philosophy, Piety, etc.] and erecteth an absolute Tyranny, in the minde of Men.

1651 N. Bacon Dise. Govt. Fing. 11. xiii. (1739) 69 Dukes were dismounted without conviction. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1687) I. xxv. 344, Did not Samuel exercise such a charity, when. injuriously dismounted from his authority?

when.. injuriously dismounted from his authority?
+10. To reduce to a plain; to level. Obs. rare-1.
1503 SACKVILLE Induct. to Mirr. Mag., Xerxes.. Dismounted hills, and made the vales uprear.

Hence Dismournting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1500 Whitehoane Ord. Souldiours (1588) 36 To saue the saide artillerie from dismounting. 1654 Whithook Zootomia 446 Cold Praise.. or Interruption of it, with a Dismounting But. 1677 Cillen Demonol. (1867) 272 Intended for the dismounting of the confidence of the wicked. 1844 Dismael. Contingsby t. i. (L.). The number of stairs.. the time their mountings and dismountings must have absorbed. 1890 Daily News 11 Nov., The dismounting of the heavy battery on the bank of the Rhine.. commenced yesterday.

Dismournt, sb. [f. prec. vb.] An act or method of dismounting.

of dismounting.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. viii. 123 A Tournament, [led] to an Over-turne; that, to a Dismount. 1886 Cyclist 6 Oct. 1325/1 The pedal dismount is the best for this form of bicycle. 1888 Chicago Advance 5 July, Frequent dismounts [from bicycle] in connection with a hot pace, are fatiguing.

**Dismounted**, ppl. a. [f. Dismount v. + -ED l.] a. Off one's horse; not on horseback. b. Of a cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

1610 GUILLM Meraldry IV. xiv. (1611) 225 He beareth argent, a culuring dismounted. 1724 De For Mem. Caralier (1840) 232 Our dismounted men. lined the edge of the wood. 1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 851 The barrel of a dismounted gun. 1886 Manch. Exam. 19 Jan. 5/6 A dismounted party of the same regiment.

† Dismo've, v. Obs. In 5 dis-, dys-meve, -moeue. [ad. OF. desmoveir, desmo(u)voir (14th c. in Godef.), mod. F. démouvoir, ad. L. dismovère, variant (and Romanic form) of dimovère, f. dis-, DIS- I + movère to move. For the vowel change (super) see Moyel 1 trans. To move away respective. (-meve) see Move.] trans. To move away, re-

1480 Caxton Ovid's Metam. xv. ix, To dismeve away her sorowe. 1491 — Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 234 2/2 The montayne of Syon . which shall be neuer dismoened. 1611 FLoato, Scomonere, to dismoone, to disorder.

Dismurdered, -murderized, ppl. adjs. nonce-wds. [Dis-7 b.] Divested of the character of murder; pronounced to be not murder. 1817 BENTHAM Parl. Reform Introd. 140 note, The commission of legally dismurdered murders. Dismurderized murders. Dismurges arise. ver Dismussage of the commission of the dismurderized murders.

Dismyssaries, var. Dimissaries, Obs.

† **Dismy stery**, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 7 a or b.] trans. To divest of mystery.

1649 BLITHE Fing. Improv. Impr. 45 No man.. hath published any thing.. to dismystery the same [draining]. **Disma**, Sc. = does not; see Do v.

† **Disna-tural**, a. Obs. [ad. OF. desnaturel (in Godef.), f. des., DIS- 4 + naturel NATURAL a.]

Contest, to nature, unnatural.

[1202 Baitton 1, xxxii, § 22 Si tiels clers.. soint a eus desnaturels]. c 1430 Lyor, Bochas 1, i. (1544) 2 b, To beholde a thing disnatural. c 1477 Caxron Jason to Ryght myserable and right disnaturall enuie. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. Iv. 223 Atheisme is a proposition so disnatural, monstrose and difficult to be establisht.

Hence † Disna turalness, unnatural behaviour. 1430 Lyos. Chron. Troy 1. vii, Iason .. Receyned hath benan tallionis Of the goddes for his disnaturelnesse.

† **Disna tural**, v. Obs. [in a. f. prec. adj.; in b. f. Disna + **N**ATURAL a.: cf. next.] a. trans. or intr. To make or become unnatural; to brutalize. b. trans. = DENATURALIZE2, DISNATURALIZE,

12c. D. Irans. = DENATURALIZE, DISNATURALIZE, 1549 Compl. Scotl. viii. 73 Al pepil ar disnaturalit fra there gude nature...3e ar mair disnaturellit nor is brutal beystis. 1588 R. Parre tr. Mendosa'r Hist. China 70 Vpon paine to bee disnaturalled of the countrie.

Disna turalize, v. [f. Dis-6+NATURALIZE; cf. Sp. desnaturalizar' to banish, to outlaw' (Minsheu 1599).] = DENATURALIZE v. 1, 2. Hence Disna turalization = DENATURALIZATION.

DISMA-THYRALIZATION — DENATURALIZATION.

a 1704 LOCKE Hist. Natigation 400 (Seager) Magellan.. renounced his country, disnaturalizing himself as the custom then was. 1837 Souther Dector cxv. IV. 127 [1f] this well-known name [Job].. were disnaturalized and put out of use. 1874 LD. Stanley Magellan's 1st Voy. p. xi, 'the custom. of disnaturalization, in accordance with which, any noble who felt aggrieved, formally renounced his fealty to the sovereign.

Disnature (disnettinia), v. [ad. OF. desnaurer to change in nature, or change the nature of (Godef.), 'to make vnnaturall' (Cotgr.), It. disnaturare. See Dis- 4 and NATURE.]

† 1. intr. To get into, or be in, an unnatural or

disordered condition; to be unhealthy. Ols.

1481 CAXTON Myrr. 1. xii. 37 So.. tranaylleth phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.

2. trans. To render unnatural; to deprive of

natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence

natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence Disna tured ppl. a.

1450 Merlin 425 Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde, holde thy pees. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1632) 493
There are many .. who think to honour their nature, by disnaturing themselnes. 1753 Churchill Gotham III. 18 Can the stern mother. From her disnatur'd breast tear her young child? 1841 D'Israell Anen. Lil. (1867) 307 A sister disnatured of all kin, hastening to be the voluntary accuser of her father. 1877 Blackie Wise Men 161 The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

† Disneglect, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-5+NEGLECT v.] trans. To neglect.

Thing to e.g. v. 003.742. [I. Dis-5 + NEGERI v.] trans. To neglect.

1800 True Briton in Spirit Pub. 7rnls. (1801) IV. 50
Disneglecting his duty, out of nothing but a piece of pried:

† Disnerve, v. 0bs. rare. [Dis-7a +
NERVE sb.: cf. obs. F. desnerver (Cotgr.).] trans. To deprive of nerve or vigour; to weaken, relax.

a 1618 Sylvester Mem. Mortality Ixxxi, All Idelness dis-natures Wit, dis-nerves it. Ibid. [see Disart].

Disnest (disne'st), v. rare. [Dis-7c.]

trans. To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also,

trans. To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also, to void (as a nest of its occupants.

1506 Life Scanderbeg 41 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde.

21700 Dayden Life of Lucian (1711) 43 To disnest Heaven of so many immoral and debauch d Deities.

† Disne'stle, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+Nestlee. Cf. unnestle.] trans. To turn out of a nest.

1626 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 221 Birds are disnessled from the kingdome which nature hath allowed them.

Disner, disnier, var. Decemen, Obs.

Disniche (disnitf), v. [f. DIS- 7 c + NICHE.] 1889 Jenl. Educ, I June 280/1, He could dis-niche, so to speak, whom he pleased.

speak, whom he pleased.
† **Disno ble**, a. Obs. rare. [Dis-10.] Ignoble,

mean, petty.

1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXVIII. i. 326 A disnoble lignobilem advocat and defender of causes.

† Disno'ble, v. Obs. [f. Dis-8 + Noble a.: cf. obs. F. desnoblir to disgrace, vilify (Godef.'.] trans. To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to Disnovation.

Prans. To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to DISENNOBLE.

1622 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 30 The
chiefest complement of greatnesse is the retinue, take away
ber equipage you disnoble it. 1638 O. Sedewicke Serm.
(1639) 36 O Watch, that it doth not dis-noble and staine its
excellency by a sordid league...with sinful lusts.
† Disnominate, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.]
trans. To take away the name from.
1633 Cave Ecclesiastici 203 Reducing it unto the rank of
a Village, disnominating it, and not suffering it to bear the
name of Caesar.
Disnosed, disnumber: see DIS-7a.

† Disnosed, disnumber: In 6 dws. If Dis-

+ Disnu'll, v. Obs. rare. In 6 dys-. [f. Dis-+ L. null-us none, null: cf. Annul. A variant of DENULL, DISANNUL.] trans. To bring to nothing, do away with, destroy.

1509 HAWES Past, Pleas. viii. (1845) 31 To dysnull vyce and the vycious to blame. Ibid. xLiv. 216 Dysnullynge the sectes of false idolary.

† Disnu'n, v. Obs. rare—o. [f. Dis-7b+Nun; cf. dispriar.] trans. To deprive of nun's orders; to unnun.

1611 Florio, Dismonacare, to vufrier. Also to disnunne.

Disobedience (disobi diens). Also 5 dys., aunee. [a. OF. desobedience (in Godef.); cf. It. disubbidienza, Sp. desobediencia; a Romanic formation for L. inobedientia, f. Dis-4 + L. obedientia OBEDIENCE.]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it; an instance of this,

of it; an instance of this.

?a 1400 Arthur 230 To vnderfang onre ordynaunce; For by dysobediannee.

?a 1430 Lydg. Min. Paems 143 (Mätz.)
For disobedience Disclaundrid is perpetually my name.
1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XLIV. XIV, Adam. And Eve. .the worlde dampned . By disobedience. 1607 Shaks. Cor. III.
i. 117, I say they norisht disobedience. 1644 BP. HALL.
Rem. Wis. (1660 107 Our wilfull disobediences. 1776
GIBBON Decl. & F. i. (1846) I. II It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. 1875 Jowett Plato V. 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience.

b. transf. Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like.

an influence, or the like.

an innuence, of the like.

a 1729 Blackmore (L.), If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?. This disobedience of the moon, etc.

† Disobediency. Obs. [f. L. disobedientia: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being disobedient.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars VII. lviii, The out-let Will of Disobediency. 1614 R. TAILOR Hog hath lost his Pearl III. in Hazl. Dodstey XI. 464 In punishing my disobediency. 1710 STRYPE Life Grindall, anno 1580 (R.), You might... have corrected the disobediency of such.

**Disobedient** (disobedienty of such. **Disobedient** (disobēdient), a. and sb. Also 5 dys-, 6 dishob-. [a. OF. desobedient (in Godef.); cf. It. disubbidiente (Florio), Sp. desobediente; a Romanic formation, for L. inobēdient-em, f. Dis-4 + L. obedient-em Obedient.]

A. adj. Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authori-

ing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14. Why I can't be a Nun 272 in E. E. P. (1862) 145
A-nother lady.. That hy3t dame dysobedyent.. set now3t by her priores. 1535 Converdale Ps. cv. 7 Oure fathers. were dishobedient at the see. 1549 Cheke llurt Scalit. (1641) 15 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobedientest obeyed. 1667 Milton P. L. vi. 687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobedient. 1819 Shelley Cenci III. i. 316 Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxxiv, These are not loving subjects, but disobedient rebels.

b. transf. Unyielding, intractable, stubborn.

b. transf. Unyielding, intractable, stubborn.

1588 J. Reao Compend. Method for Growing nigh to
the manner of a cancer, and disobedient to any medicine.

1802 E. Darwin (Webster, 1828). Medicines.. rendering
peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli.

1843
Carlyle Past & Pr. III. x. (1872) 165 Disobedient Cotton
fibre, which will not..consent to cover bare backs.

† B. sb. A disobedient or refractory person.

1548 Act 2-3 Edw. VI. c. 23. § 2 Inflicting all such Pains
upon the Disobedients. a x670 Spalding Troub. Chas. I.
(1820) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant... and other
disobedients.

† **Disobedie'ntiary**, (a.) and sb. nonce-wd. [f. prec. adj. + -ARY.] = prec. sb.

1537 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 389 Pseudo-prophets

. sly, wily, disobedientiaries to all good orders.

**Disobe diently,** adv. [f. DISOBEDIENT + -LY 2.] In a disobedient manner; with disregard of commands.

OI commands.

1548 Privy Council Acts (1890) II. 209 Arrogantly and disobediently...contrary to an expresse commandement.

1504 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 11. ii. (1611) 57 The least thing done disobediently towardes God. Mod. These boys have behaved most disobediently.

† Disobei sance. Obs. Also 4 des-, 5-6 aunce. [a. OF. desobeissance (13th.c. in Hatz.-Darm). mod F. desobeissance (13th.c. in Hatz.-Darm).

Darm.), mod.F. désobé-, f. désobéissant: see next

and -ANCE.] = DISOBEDIENCE.

1303 Gower Conf. I. 86 Now. To telle my desobeissance.
1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 Adam was...
dampned .. for disobeisaunce to the hest of god. 1548
GEST Pr. Masse 93 Canceled owte of the masse boke, as heresye to God and disobeysaunce to the King.

† **Disobei sant**, a. and sb. Obs. [a. OF. desobeissant (13th c. in Littré; mod. désobéissant), pr. pple. of désobéir to DISOBEY.]

A. adj. Not submissive, DISOBEDIENT. B. sb.

A rebel.

c 138x Chaucer Parl. Foules 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntrewe, Dishobeysaunt or wilful necligent. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 143 Disobeisaunt my tithes for to paye. 1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. 11. xliv. 148 To punysshe them that be dysobeysaunt to the kynge of Castell. 1542-3 Act 34 Hen. VIII (in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 241) In such.. perill of invasion by the disobeysants, Irishrie.

**Disobey** (disobē<sup>1</sup>), v. Also 4 des., 4-6 dys.; 5 dyshobeye. [a. F. désobéir (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. desobedir, It. disubbidire:—Romanic dis-, desobēdīre, for late L. inobēdīre, f. Dis- 4 + L. obēdīre to OBEY.]

1. intr. To be disobedient; not to obey.

1. intr. To be disobedient; not to obey.

This is the original use as in Fr., but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2.

1393 GOWER Conf. 1. 86 Perof woll 1 desobeie. 1539 Tonstall. Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 26 Pride.. makethe hym that disobeyeth to contemne to obey. 1669 MILTON P.L.

11. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his feältie. 1727-38 GAY Fables 1. xx. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey. 1781 Cowper Hope 315 II.. some headstrong hardy lout Would disobey. 1836 Ruskin Praterila 1. 424 The wish to disobey is already disobedience.

† b. Const. to, unto [= F. désobéir à or dative].

14.. Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. 88 Eyretykes that falsly dysobey To holy chyrche. a 1450 Kni. de la Tour (1868) 50 She. disobeyed to God and felle in his yre. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 1.ii. 12 Whan Adam & eue., dysobeyed unto god. 1525 LD. Bernens Froiss. 11. xxxiii. 07 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 33 We.. disobey to theyr commanundementes.

2. trans. [The object represents an earlier dative cf. F. il me désobéit, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse

cf. F. il me désobéit, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse sub-

mission to.

(a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to.

1303 Gower Conf. I. 338 Her owne liege.. That hem forsoke and disobeide. Ibid. 111. so Ther might nothing hem disobey. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1889) 60 He toke and ete thereof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470-85 Matory Arthur xvi. xi, it were well done. that ye dishobeye not the auysyon. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes. 21532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgy. 1048 Nat be wyllyng to disobey you. 1622 I. Hayward tr. Biondi's Fromena 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffer Italian ii, Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 79 The chief magistrate.. will punish those who disobey God and the law.

Hence Disobey'ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 1. ii. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty.

Disobeyal (disobei'al). rare. [f. prcc. +-AL.] An act of disobeying. 1889 Daily News 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court. + Disobey'ant, a. Obs. [irreg. f. Disobey v. +-ANT, in place of the normal Disobeisant.] = DISOBEDIENT.

DISOBEDIENT.

DISOBEDIENT.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 122
Some of the Pepyl ther weryn agaynys hym and disobeiaunt.

Disobeyer (disobē'a). [f. DISOBEY v. +
-EB l.] One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel.
1513-75 Diurn. Occurrents (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder
the payne of burnying of disobeyaris vpoun the cheik.
1653 A. WILSON Jas. I. 11 A strickt Proclamation threatens
the disobeyers. 1875 KINGLAKE Crimea (1877) V. i. 365
A wilful disobeyer of orders.

Disoblegiant. obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT.

Disoblegiant, obs. var. Desobligeant.

1811 Sporting Mag. XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disoblegiants.

† Disobligation. Obs. [f. DIS-9 + Obliga-TION; after disoblige.]

1. Freedom or release from obligation.

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1. The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disobligation from the Law. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11.

1. The conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation. 1770 Monthly Rev. 363 The disobligation. being cancelled. leaves the obligation without abatement.

2. A disobliging action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes: a piece of inconsiderate treatment.

2. A disobliging action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment; a slight, affront, insult.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Rel. IV. § 127 By the disobligations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham. 1654 H. L'ESTRANCE Chas. I (1655) 132 NOV. wheel'd about and made amends with his future service, for his former disobligations. 1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) 1. 295 Mrs. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disobligation. 1788 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 61 Russia had.. heaped disobligation upon disobligation in her transactions with Great Britain.

3. The fact or feeling of being disobliged.

1645 F. Thorpe in Hull Lett. (1886) 120 To sowe seedes of discention and disobligation betwist the two nations. 1713 Steele Englishman No. 1. 9, 1. shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disobligation. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) 111. ix. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions...must be built on a better foundation than occasional disgust or disobligation.

b. An instance of this feeling; a grudge.

a 1754 FIELDING Journ. Lisbon 1. x, Besides his disloyalty. I have private disobligations to him.

† Disobligatory, a. [DIS-10.] a. Not obligatory or binding. b. Releasing from obligation.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. Queries of State Wks. (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful.. being... null and disobligatory. a 1649 Chas. 1 Let. to Henderson Wks. 165 You much mistake in alleaging that the two Houses of Parliament can have this disobligatory power.

Disoblige (disoblaida), v. [ad. F. désobliger (1307 in Godef. Sutpl.) = Sp. desobligar, It. disobbligare:—Romanic \*disobligare, f. DIS-4+L. obligare to Oblige.]

+1. trans. To set free from obligation; to release

†1. trans. To set free from obligation; to release from dnty or engagement. Const. of, from. Obs. 1603 Florid Montaigne in. ix. (1632) 545, I love so much to disoblige and discharge myselfe. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. V. Wis. (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty. 1678 Couworth Intell. Syst. 895 They .. would be altogether Disobliged, and Consequently, might Justly break any Laws. absol. 1643 Milton Divorce v. (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disobliging from a more general command. † b. To disengage, detach. Obs. 1647 W. Strong Trust & Acc. Steward 14 Prodigality of the publique purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers. 1689 Temple Misc. 1, 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disobliged him from France; upon whose assistance he reckoned.

2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a

or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person); hence, to put a slight upon, affront, offend. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena To Rdr. Aiv. Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages, 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. II. (1843) 46/t Colonel Lesley... being lately disobliged (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have. 1739 Franklin Ess. Wks. 1840 II. 25, I know not how to disoblige her so much as to tell her I should be glad to have less of her company. 1787 S. C. Cox P. William's Rep. I. Notes 681 His daughter Mabell had disobliged him by turning Roman Catholick. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disobliging the rest. transf. 1658 Collera Answ. Compreve (1730) 195 As to the Smit [=indecency], I have endeavoured not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

absol. 1697 Dampier Voy. 1. 500 For fear of disobliging by our refusal. 1741 Richardson Pannela II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose.

† b. To render disobliging. Obs. rare.
1716 Coller tr. A Panegyrick 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disoblige their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience inor comply with the convenience or wishes of (a

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, in-

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy. Obs. or dial, 1668 [see Disoblicing ppl.a.]. 1685 [Transfirm Siege Newheusel 13 The besieged. Legan to fire upon us..by which they somewhat disobliged our Battery. 1697 College St. Mor. Subj. 11. (1700) 1 I'm afraid I may disoblige your Business. 1726 [Shelvocke Voy. round World 387 [They disobliged us very much by the stench of their dung, 1851 [S. ] upo Margaret 11. i. (1881) 198, I.. hope my presence, Madam, will not disoblige you. Hence Disobliged ppl. a., slighted, affronted. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. iii. ?22 Let therefore the disoblig d not look back upon the injury. 1724 A. Collins Gr. Chr. Relig. 186 Joiada.. and other disoblig'd Refugee Jews. 1814 Scott War. xxxii, His father a disobliged and discontented courtier.

tented courtier.

Disobligeant, obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT.

1787 ANN HILDITCH Resa de Montmorieu 1. 48 To travel

in the very disobligeant which Sterne celebrates in his

Sentimental tour. Wid. 1. 49.

Disobligement. [f. DISOBLIGE v. + -MENT.]

1. Release from obligation; = DISOBLIGATION 1.

1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 36 If I make a covnant with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceave a disobligement. 1679 GILPIN Demond. (1867) 107

God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disobligement from duty.

12. A slight; = DISOBLIGATION 2. Obs.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virgin 185 Disobligements received and requited. 1672 Lond. Gaz. No.

712/4 Some disobligements that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disobliging or fact of being disobliged.

18. in H. Adams Alb. Gallatin 450 (Cent.) To the great lisobligement of some of his strong political friends.

Disobliger, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER l.] One

Disobliger, rare. [1. as prec. + -RR¹.] One who disobliges.

1648 W. Mountague Devont Ess. 1. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disobligers.

1730 Swift Vind. Ld. Carteret, Disobligers of England.

Disobliging, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.]

The action of the verb DISOBLIGE.

1692 Vindication Pref. A ij b, The disobliging of Wicked Men. 1726-31 Tinoal Rapin's Hist. Eng. xvii. 11. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disobliging of Men.

Disobliging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

That disobliges; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating: also. + inconvenient, annoving (obs.).

or meet the convenience of another; innaccommodating; also, † inconvenient, annoying (obs.).

1652 Cokane tr. Calprenède's Cassandra III. 207 In the least disobliging terms. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677)

238 A Prince of that tyrannical and dis-obliging nature.
1668 Davrann Rivals 4 To preserve your knees From such a disobliging posture. 1703 De Foe Power Body of People, Misc. 164 Their Proceedings., have been Disobliging to the Nation. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. 11. 239, 1 must.. get our disobliging neighbours turned ont.

Hence Disobligingly adv.; Disobli gingness, papilline: want of readiness to ac-

unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to ac-

commodate another.

1654 LD. Orrero Parthen. (1676) 596 The disobligingness ... of this performance. 1667 G. Digby Elvira 7 Whose action ... hath shown So disobligingly, his rash judgement of me. 1858 Mes. Carlyle Lett. 11, 382 Women ... whose disobligingness had been the cause of my flurry. 1868 Helps Realmank xvii, Disobligingness ... is but too common everywhere.

† Disobservant, a. Obs. rare. [DIS- 10.] Not observant; disobedient.

1672 W. DE BRITAINE Dutch Usurp. 25 A great part of the people became disobservant to the Laws.

+ Disobstertricato, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Discerning; to retard or hinder from child-birth.

163 Unquinar Jened Wks, (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility.

their enixibility.

Disobstruct, v. ? Obs. [Dis- 6.] trans.
To free from obstruction; = Deorstruct.

1611 Florio, Disopilare, to open or vistop, to disobstruct.
1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1, 68 The Optick Nerve being disobstructed and relaxed. 1738 A. Stuart in Phil. Trans. XL. 8 Applications... intended to... discuss stagnating animal fluids, or disobstruct the vessels.

† Disoccident, v. Obs. nonce-vud. [Dis-8; cf. Disorient.] trans. To throw out of his reckoning as to the west; to confuse as to the points of the

compass.

167a-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. 1. 53 Perhaps some rogning Boy that managed the Puppets turned the City wrong, and so disoccidented our Geographer.

Disoccupation. [f. DIS- 9 + OCCUPATION; cf. F. desoccupation (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition.

1834 SOUTHEY Corr. 10. C. Bowles (1881) 299 There is no interval of disoccupation. 1889 Howells: Hazard New Fort. 105 A life of luxurious disoccupation.

Disoccupy (disp'khipoi), v. [f. DIS- 6 + Occupy v., prob. after F. desoccuper, Sp. desocupar, It. disoccupare.] trans. To cease to occupy, vacate.

187a Daily News 1 Apr. 3/2 [Let. fr. Madrid] The hall vacated. was merely disoccupied in order that [etc.]. 188a tr. Rep. Congr. Chili in Chr. World (N.V.) Feb. (1883) 50 The refusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disoccupy his post.

Disodic (doisōu'dik), Disodiohy'dric, etc.,

The retusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disoccupy his post.

Disodic (doisōu'dik), Disodiohy'dric, etc.,

Chem.: see Di-pref.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. ri) 340 Disodiohydric Phosphate,
or Disodic Orthophosphate, is prepared by precipitating
the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing boneash with sulphuric acid. Disodour (disourdar). nonce-wd. [Dis- 9.] Ill

Disodour (disourdor), nonce-rood. [D18- 9.] Ill odour; evil repute.

188a Society 11 Nov. 7/2 He.. died in the disodour of being ... [18] most extortionate old hunks.

† Disoffice, sb. Obs. [D18- 9.] An evil office, an ill turn, a disservice.

1634 Brief Inform. Afairs Palatimate 56 It shall be an vakindnesse and dis-office in his deportment.

† Disoffice, v. Obs. [D18- 7 c.] trans. To deprive of or depose from office.

1637 Crt. § Times Chas. I (1848) I. 241 The other lords.. which are refusers, are disofficed. 1658 J. R. Chr. Subj. vii. too To disauthorize and dis-office a Magistrate. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. (1692) 200 All that refuse it must be sequestred, imprisoned, disofficed.

† Disolution. Chem. Obs. [D1- 2 2 ¶.] A solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e.g. of mercury).

solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e.g. of mercury).

1854 J. Scoffen in Orr's Circ, Sc. Chem. 501 The action of dry hydrochloric acid on di-solutions of mercury.

Disomatous (dɔisō̄º matəs), a. [f. Gr. δισώματ-ος double-bodied (f. δε-, D). 2 + σῶμα, σωματ, σωματος double-bodied (f. δε-, D). 2 + σῶμα, σωματος double-bodied (f. δε-, D). 2 + σῶμα, σωματος double-bodied (f. δε-, D). body) + ous.] Having two bodies, double-hodied.

1857 Duscisson Med. Dict. s.v. Disonus, A Monster with
two bodies ... is said to be disonatous.

two bodies... is said to be disomatous.
† **Disopinion.** Obs. [f. DIS-9+OPINION.]

1. Adverse or mean opinion (of); disesteem.

1635 Sir J. Elior in Gardiner Hist. Eng. (1875) I. vi. 225
The general disopinion., which it would work to him. 1640
BP. REYNOLDS Passions xxxix. 501 According to the Disopinion & slender Conceipt which they have of their own Abilities. 1647 May Hist. Parl. II. iv. 67 A disopinion and dislike of the Parliament. 1705 Sir E. WALKER Hist. Disc.

210 He was in some disopinion with the king.

2. Difference of opinion; dissent. rare.

1598 Florio, Disparére, a disopinion, a dinersitie in conceit. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS Passions iv, Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion.

Hence + **Disopinioned** a. Obs., thought little of, held in disreptite.

Hence † **Disopi'nioned** a. Obs., thought little of, held in disreptite.

1632 H. Synerham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 137 A disopinioned undervalued man.

† **Disoppilate**, v. Med. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Oppilate; ef. F. désopiler (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. disoppilare, obs. Sp. desopilar; also Deoppilate.

1577 Frampton Joyfull Newes II. (1596) 54 Being vsed it [Sassafras] dooth disopilate, and make a good colour in the face. 1601 Holland Pliny xx. vi. II. 43 Hippocrates. is of opinion, that it will disopilate the neck of the Matrice. 1652 Wandsworth Chacalate 8 It hath also parts of Sulphur and of Quicksilver, which doth open, and disopilate. **Disoph** (dispih), v. [f. Dis- 7 a, e + Orb sb.]

1. trans. To remove from its orb or sphere. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. II. ii. 45 Like a Starre disorb'd. 1800 W. Tayloa in Monthly Mag. VIII. for To turn aside the planet. and to disorb its approaching culmination.

2. To deprive of the orb as a symbol of soverelyty.

1863 W. LANCASTER Practerita 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand. 1887 SWINBURNE Locrine III, ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, discrested.

Disorchard, v. rare. [Dis- 7 a, b: ef. dis-

orchard; to change from the condition of an orchard; to divest (land) of orchards.

1796 W. Marshall W. England I. 216 Land .. encumbered with orchard trees. and which ought. to be disorcharded.

1869 Pall Mall G. 24 Sept. 3 Disorcharding must of necestages.

sity he a gradual process, and, meanwhile, how is the farmer...to pay the higher rent which the landlord usually expects for his orchard land?

expects for his orchard land?

† **Disordain**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 desordeine, 3-5 deyne, 4-5 disordeyne, 5 hordeyne.

[n. OF. desorden-er to disorder, degrade (11th c.), mod. F. desordonner = Sp. desordenar, It. disordine to the control of the contr nare, a Romanic formation from DIS- 4+ L. ordi-

nare, a Romanic formation from DIS-4+L, ordināre to order, ORDAIN. Cf. DEORDINATE.]

1. trans. To deprive of or degrade from orders.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 473 31f eni clerc., were itake, & vor felon iproued... That me solde him uerst desordeini. c 1300 Beket 378 That he scholde the preost take, And desordeyni him of his ordre.

2. To disorder, derange.
1398 Taguisa Barth. De P. R. vn. li. (1495) 265 Diaria comyth.. of humours whyche renne... fro the hede to the guttes, and disordeynyth them.

\*\*The property of them. The property of the pr

† **Disordeine, disordeny,** a. (sh.) Obs. Forms; 4 des-, disordene, 4-5 des-, dis-, dys-, ordeyne, -ordene, -ordeine, -eyne, -eigne, 5 -ordeyne, -ordeny. [a. OF. desordené (mod. désordonné), pa. pple, of desordener: see DISORDAIN and DISORDINATE. The final é of OF. appears to have had a double fortune, becoming on the one side mute as in Assign, Avowe, on the other developing into -ce, -ie, -y as in Assignee, City: cf. dishevel, dishevely.]

dishevel, dishevely.]
Inordinate, immoderate, excessive; disorderly, irregular. (Cf. DISORDINATE 1.)
1340 Ayenb. 34 Anarice is disordene lone. c1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P. 841 Alle the desordeynes [n.rr. dysordenee, disordeynet, deline; deyne, desordeigne) moewynges that comen of flesshly talentes. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. exxiii. (1869) 65 Whan bou seest be wille encline to dede disordeynee. c1450 [see B.]. c1475 Partenay 2768 All disording [I disordiny] is she All-way.

B. 60. Disorder, an irregularity.

B. sb. Disorder, an irregularity.
c 1450 St. Cultbert (Surtees) 2079, 2083 What disordeny he bare kende, He was besy it to amende.. Disordenys when he reproued, Disordeny monkes, bat baim loued, Of his spekyng were nost payed.

Hence † Disordeinely adv. Obs., inordinately,

immoderately.

1340 Ayenb, 55 Hit ne is no zenne uor to ethe be gnode metes ak ethe his [=but to eat them] to uerliche ober dissordeneliche. 1412 Philpr. Soule (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 A good thynge desordeynly desyred ngeynst goddes wylle.

Disorder (disg<sup>2</sup>:1dəx), sh. [f. Dis-9 + Order sh.: prob. after F. desordre (Palsgr. 1539). Cf. also Disorder z. (which is known earlier).]

1. Absence or undoing of order or regular arms.

rangement; confusion; confused state or condition. rangement; confusion; confused state or condition.

1530 PALSGR, 214/T Disorder of a thyng, deshavilx, deshavelx, deshave

1709 POPE Ess. Cril. 152 Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track; From yulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace

he sound the reach of art.

2. (with a and pl.) An instance of want of order

2. (with a anid pt.) An instance of want of order or breach of rule; an irregularity.

1574 Whitgeff Def. Amissa. iii. Wks. (1851) I. 363 If you say that it were a disorder that all should lay on their hands, I grant you. 1584 Hester Sect. Phirara. I. i. I These disorders which are thus committed. 1687 T. Brown Saints in Ufraar Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to ...reform these disorders. 1828 Sir W. Naper Tenins. IV are tw. vi. I. 528 Inexperience was the .. principal cause of the disorders which attended the retreat. concr. 1717 Freeder Vys. S. Sea 263 The Decoration of the Altars. .. crowded and bad. .. a man cannot but lament the immense Sums they spend on those gilt Disorders.

† D. spec. An irregularity of conduct; a disorderly net or practice: a misdemeanour. Obs.

TO. spec. An irregularity of conduct; a disorderly net or practice; a misdemeanour. Obs.

1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. To Rdr. (1586) A vij, The disorders of those travailers abroade, are the chiefe cause.

1601 Shaks. Twel. N. 11. iii. 103 My Lady bad me tell you, that though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing ally'd to your disorders. a 1715 Burnet Own Time (1823) 1. 457 The king had another mistress.. she fell Into many scandalous disorders. 1772 S. Denne Hist. Rochester 165 To remedy the disorders of those committed to his charge.

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; esp. n breach

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumuit; esp. a breach of public order, riot, mutiny, outrage.

153a Becon Fomander of Prayer Prayers, etc. (1844) 80 To send the spirit of love and concord among us, that, without any disorder or debate, every one of us may be content with our calling. 1638 Mean in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 111. 255 To prevent all disorder the train-bands kept a guard on both sides of the way. 1761 Home Hist. Eng. 111. Ix. 295 Many disorders in England it behoved him previously to compose. 1834 West Ind. Sketch Bk. 1, 303 A never ceasing surf.. when the wind blows strong... it breaks with terrific disorder on the coast.

4. Disturbance or additation of mind discom-

+4. Disturbance or agitation of mind, discom-

†4. Disturhance or agitation of mind, discomposure. Obs.

1595 Shaks. John in. iv. 102, I will not keepe this forme yoon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte.
1680 Burnet Rochester (1692) 20 He remembering his dream fell into some disorder.. and said.. he was to die before morning.
1765 H. Walfole Otranto i. (1758) 27 His voice faltered, and he asked with disorder, 'What is in the great chamber? '1838 LYTON Letia v. vi, The old man found Boabdil in great disorder and excitement.

5. A disturhance of the bodily (or mental) functions; an ailment, disease. (Usually a weaker term than Disease, and not implying structural chance.)

change.)
a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. 1725 N. ROBINSON Th. Physick iii. 108 A Fever is the first Disorder that affects the Blood and Vessels. 1781 COWFR Lett. 18 Mar., A slight disorder in my eye. 1860 BNESS BUSSEN in Hare Life (1879) II. iv. 261 A new and troublesome stage of his chronic disorder. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lett., Disorder. a term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change.

Disorder (dis@tdal) v. [app. a modification of carlier desordene, disordeine vb., OF. desordener, after ORDER vb. (l'alsgr. has a F. désordrer beside désordomer, but the latter (OF. desorderer) was the proper F. form.) (Disorder sb. is app. later.)]

1. trans. To put oul of order; to destroy the

1. trans. To put oul of order; to destroy the regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or

regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dietes 70 Workis doon by lesings is for to disorder good thinges.

1881 Fulke in Confer. III (1584) Pij b, You would obscure the sense by disordering the wordex.

1692 B. Harris Parraal Frankge

308 The Polanders... attempted sundry waies to break and disorder the Swedish army.

1607 Milton P. L. x. 914

With .. tresses all disorderd.

1783 Burki Ref. Affairs

Ind. Wks. 1842 II. I Vour committee hold it expedient to collect. the circumstances, by which that government appears to them to be most essentially disordered.

1887 Bowen

1887 Emed VI. 49 Loose and disordered fair hair flew.

† b. intr. (for ref.) To become disordered; to fall into confusion. Obs.

1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. clail. 198 The hatayle of the marshals began to dysorder, by reason of the shot of the archers.

1647 May Hist. Park. III. v. 86 The Earle made... Cull's Morse to retreat and disorder at this first charge.

† 2. trans. To make morally irregular; to vitiate,

+2. trans. To make morally irregular; to vitiate,

TZ. trans. To make morally irregular; to vittate, corrupt; to mar, spoil. Obs.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist, 401 Many times by reading such tryfles. the manners of younge learners are disordered.
1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Pop. 10. xxxiv. 156 b.
A life disordered, corrupted, and ful of al villany.

+ b. refl. To violate moral order or rule; to

break loose from restraint, behave in an unruly or riotous manner; to transgress the bounds of moderation, go to excess. Obs. (Cf. DISORDERLY a. 2, DISORDINATE 1.)

DISORDINATE 1.)

1570 TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim. 53'2 Those persons, which disorder themselues, and beecome wild colts, and can abide no law nor bridle. 1613 Manch. Crt. Leet Rec. 1883;
11. 279 A common Drunckard, and disorders himselffe verie often in quarrelinge and brawlinge. a 1654 SELDEN Table-T. (Arb.) 44 That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper.

† 3. trans. To disturb the mind or feelings of;

† 3. trans. To disturb the mind or feelings of; to agitate, discompose, disconcert. Obs.

1875 J. Still Gamm. Gurton v. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley III.

236 Dame Chat, master doctor upon you here complaineth, That you and your maids should him much disorder. 1679 BURNET Hist. Ref. I. 450 This he uttered with a stem countenance, at which Lambert being a little disordered [etc.].

1710 Da Foe Crusoe (1840) II. i. 4, 1 looked very earnessly at her; so that it a little disordered her. 1819 Shellt V. Cenci II. 1, 77 He said, he looked, he did;—nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me.

† b. To confuse or discompose the countenance.

1676 Driven Aurenge, III. i. 1518 Disorder not my Face into a Frown. 1791 Mas. Incharld Simp. Story IV. 2011

150 With an angry voice and with his countenance disordered. 1795 SOUTHRY Joan of Are IV. 461 The youth's cheek A rapid blush disorder'd.

4. To derange the functions of; to put out of health; to 'mpset' (a person or animal, or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

health; to 'upset' (a person or animal, or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

1336 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1331) 263 b, By reason of ... some humour, which disordereth the body. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 80 If you should eat their Fat, it would ... disorder the Stomach very moch. 1697 DAMPIEE Voy. 1. 229 They feochineal insects] take wing ... but the heat of the Sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead. 1733-4 BEAKELEY Let. to Prior 17 Mar., The east wind ... never fails to disorder my head. 1735 Wesley Wks. (1872) I. 18 The sea has not disordered me at all. 1853 Lh. Hotehton in Life (1891) I. xi. 490 That doctrine .. seems capable of quite disordering the minds of men who adopt it. Mod. This climate is apt to disorder the liver.

transf. 1826 Q. Rev. XXXIV. 456 It is not full of such 60\*

disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by susceptibility.

† 5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders;

† 5. To deprive of, or degrade from, noty orders;

= DISORDAIN 1. Obs.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 131/2 If this Pope I ohn did
not erre in his disordering Formosus. 1681 Davden Sp.
Friarv. ii, Alph. I shall do it by proxy, friar; your bishop's
my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a
cloister. Gom. Ay, do, father-in-law, let him be stripped
of his habit, and disordered.

6. [f. Dis-6 + Order v.] To reverse an order

for; to countermand.

for; to countermand.

1643 PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl. III, 122 The first word favrtracojaevo] signifies properly disordered, counterordered, or ordered against. 1852 Smedley L. Armadel xxvi, Charley Leicester, who dis-ordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence Disordering vill. sh. and ppl. a.

1523 Lo. Beaneas Froiss. I. xviii. 19 The next day. all the oste. avaunced, without disorderyng. 1559 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 Knotles Hist. Turks (1638) 39 [The] arrowes fell as thick. as if it had bin a perpetual. showre of haile, to the great disordering and dismaying of the whole armie. 1744 Ess. Acting 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream.

+ Disorderable, a. Obs. rare - 0. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

\*\*This some disordering Dieau.\*

† Disorderable, a. Obs. rare - °. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

1611 Corga., Desemparable.. disorderable.

Disordered, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED ¹.]

1. Put out of order, thrown into confusion; disarranged, confused, irregular.

1571 DIGGES Pantom. III. xiv. Sijb. To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordered or irregular so euer it be. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 39 Baldwin..seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enemie. 1635 EABL STRAFFORM Lett. & Disp. (1739) I. 394 Pardon my disordered Writing.

1805 SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast. xix, They..with disorder'd speed. Ran to the city gates. 1838 Thistwall Greece IV. xxix. 79 Thrasybulus suddenly turned upon the enemy. and . attacked their victorious but disordered centre. † b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

+ b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

.. and .. attacked their victorious but disordered centre.

† b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

1561 T. Noaron Calviu's Inst. 1. 25 b, After once that such disordered counterfaiting of God well liked them, they eneuer ended, till .. they imagined y: God did shew forth his power in images. 1592-3 Act 35 Eliz. c. 1. \$ 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawful Conventicles and Assemblies. 1638 Pactry Christianogr. 171 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostaticall.

† 2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous; = DISORDINATE 1. Obs.

1548 HALL Chron., Rich. 111 (an. 3) 44 b, The disordered affection whiche this kynde kynseman shewed to his blood.

1579 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 407 A nomber of disordered persons of the Universitie. 1585 Anr. Sanors Serm. (1841) 381 Our own rebellious and disordered desires.

1605 Shaks. Lear 1. iv. 263 Men so disordered, so debosh d, and bold. 1630 Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) II. 63 His wife hath. been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 696 Warr. hath. to disorder'd rage let loose the reines. 1743 BULKELEY & Cummins I'oy. S. Seas 84 The People very much disorder'd in Liquor, and very quarrelsome.

† 3. Discomposed, agitated. Obs.

1711 AODISON Spect. No. 42 P. It is ... a very odd Spectacle, to see a Queen venting her passion in a disordered Motion.

1800 Mrs. Hersey Mourtray Fam. 111. 18 She found him pacing the renw, with a disordered air.

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

1212 ATTERBURY Job xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

a 1731 ATTERBURY Job xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls disordered and restless. yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure.

1777 PRIESTLEY Matt. 4. Spir. (1782) 1. xviii. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body. 1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phit. § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects. 1856 Sir B. Brode Psychol. Inq. 1. iii. 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health.

Hence Disorderedly adv. Disorderedness.

Hence Disorderedly adv.; Disorderedness. 1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xi. 8 Lest the disorderednesse of al things may empair his faith. 1574 tr. Marlorat's Apocalifs 35 The Nicolaits which live disorderedly have for their founder, Nicolas one of the seven..deacons. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), By that disorderedness of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. 1611 COTGR., Escorcher les anguilles par la quenë, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way.

Disorderer. rare—0. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who disorders,

1598 FLORIO, Scorrettore, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing,

Disorder. Disorderliness. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disorderly.

1584 Whitcher Let. to Burghley, Not... out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion... but also of his negligence in reading. 1678 Comwoath Intell. 5yst. 873 God is not the President... of Irregular... Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratick Disorderliness. 1748 Richaroson Clarisa (1811) VIII. 331 Disordering more her native disorderliness. 1885 Lipool Daily Post o June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings.

Disorderly (disorderli), a. [f. DISORDER sb.

+-LY<sup>1</sup>; after orderly.]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder; not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.
1632 J. Havward tr. Biondi's Eromena 59 The winds so outrageously unstable.. they were constrained to rome up

and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc.]. 1655
STANLEY Hist, Philos. III. (1701) 112/2 Æschylus, saith he,
is of all Poets.. the harsbest, most disorderly. 1712
BERKELEY Passive Obed. § 28 A disorderly and confused
chaos. 1725 N. ROBINSON Th. Physick viii. 175 A disorderly, weak, low Pulse. 1850 Paescort Peru 1. 302 The
disorderly state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government. 1855 Macaulay Hist.
Eng. IV. 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as
disorderly as the beggars.. on the Continent.
2. Opposed to or violating moral order, consti-

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted anthority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous,

submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumnituous, riotons. (Of persons, or their actions, etc.)

1588 ABP, SANDYS SETM. (1841) 333 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked. 1658 A. Fox Wurtz Surg.

11. iii. 224 A patient causeth pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking. c1680 Beverance Setm. (1729) I. 24

Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders, 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 310

To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly. 1700

S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearre home. 1817 Parl. Deb. 346 The Speaker submitted... that ... if it was a personal charge against an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 Stephen Comm. Laws Eng. vi. vii. § 14 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkeness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour... imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed. 1890 Casself's Techn. Educ. III. 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished. 1891 Law Times XC. 412/1 [He] appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. Mod. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

b. spec. in Law. Violating public order or

and disorderly.

b. spec. in Law. Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; esp. in disorderly house (see quot. 1877); disorderly person, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, esp.

guilty of one of a number of oliences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, esp. 5 Geo, IV, c. 83. § 3.

1744 Act 17 Geo, II, c. 5, § 1 They who threaten to run mway and leave their wives or children to the purish; or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages; and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc., to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons. 1809

Tomlins Law Dict., Disorderly houses, see Bawdy Houses; Riots; Theatres. 1817 Parl. Deb. 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications. shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed. 1824 Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 83. § 3. ... every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law...[etc. etc.] shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act. 1877

J. F. Stephen Digest Crim. Law (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say: common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1887 Times 30 Sept. 8/3

The charge of keeping. a disorderly house.

+3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the

bodily functions; diseased, morbid. Obs.

1655 CULFEFFER Riverius IV. vii. 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more

4. Attended with mental agitation or discompo-

sure. rare.

1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxv. 24 She in tell-tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame. Disorderly, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a

disorderly manner.

1. Without order or regular arrangement; con-

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

a 1577 Gascoigne Devise of a Masque, etc. (R.) On other side the Turkes.. Disorderly did spread their force. 1586 Exam. H. Barrow, etc. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 75 Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malitious humour of mine accuser. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Ediondi's Eromena 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their eares. 1745 P. Thomas Jrnl. Anson's Voy. 182 The Husbandmen at first sow it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 Tennyson Princess IV. 152 'To horse' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' and fled.. Disorderly the women.

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way: tumultuously, riotously.

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; tumultuously, riotously.

1564 Brief Exam. \*iii, Their amendement who haue disorderlye behaued them selues.

1581 LAMBAROE Eiren. II.

1. (1583) 185 An unlawfull Assemblie, is the companie of three or mo persons, disorderly comming together... to commit an vulawfull acte.

1611 BIBLE 2 Thess. III. 6 Polish letters bring, that the dyet... was lately broken up very disorderly.

1843 J. H. NEWMAN Miracles 58 They could use them disorderly.

3. With mental activation or discomposure. rare.

3. With mental agitation or discomposure. rare, 1811 W. R. Spencea Poems 211 Disorderly she own'd her

† Disorderous, a. Obs. [f. DISORDER sb. + - OUS.] = DISORDERLY a. Hence † Disorderously adv., † Disorderousness.

auv., T DISO TREFOUSINESS.

1579 TOMSON Cabinit's Serm. Tim. 115/1 They whiche line disorderously, and gine euill example to the rest. Ibid. 119/2 If there be any disorderous or disolute person. Ibid. 143/1 If they see any dronkardes, if they see any whoredome, and such like disorderous snesse. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor. 215 b, One onely disorderous order of people. Ibid. 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion.

1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp. 164 Risen in such Commotious and Disordrous manner.

† **Disordinance**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 dis., dys., -orden., -ordin., -ordyn-aunce, 5-6 -ordonaunce. [a. OF. desordenance, later -on(n)-ance, f, desordener (now -ordonner) to DISORDAIN:

ance, f. desordener (now -ordonner) to DISORDAIN:
see -ANCE.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity.
c1374 Chaucer Boeth. v. pr. i. 150 What place mystled
ben left... to folie and to disordinaunce syn bat god ledib
.. alle binges by ordre? 1481 CAXTON Tully's Friendship,
Orat. G. Flaminius E iv, They have sette it in grete
trouble and disordinaunce. 1489 — Faytes of A. 1. xvi. 48
Noo thyng is mor preindicyable in a bataille than dysordonaunce. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii.
205 Yf he have not other disordonaunce.
† Disordinate, a. Obs. Forms: a. 4-7 disordinate, 5 dys-, disordynate, disordenaete, 6- disordinate. B. 5-6 des-, dys-, 6 disordon (n) ate.
[Latinized form of OF. desordené (= Sp. desordenado, It. disordinato), pa. pple. of desordener to
DISORDAIN. Cf. the synonym DEORDINATE from
med.L. \*deordināre, and see De- I. 6.]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is
right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety; unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate. (Cf. DISORDERLY α. 2.) ε1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. P. 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothing. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 34/2: For this cause putteth gybert the neeglygence of prelates emonge the thyngys dysordynate. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 75 [The soul] faileth by affection in loue dysordonate in to powder & asshes of thynges erthely. 1577 Noathbrooke Dicing (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures. 10 dishonest verses. 1579 Twyne Philische agst. Fort. II. xiviii. 223 b, Although the lyfe of man in many other thinges be disordinate and out of course. 1660 F. Baooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate raines which fall from that Moneth to the end of August. ar 1663 Urgoubar Rabelais III. xxxii. 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the Mind.

b. of persons.

tions of the Mind.

b. of persons.

1483 CANTON Cato Aij, By whiche they be the more disordynate and obstynate in their Iniquite. 1574 HELLOWES Generara's Fam. Ep. 4 A Prince. . disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious. 1570 MILTON Hist. Eng. III. (1851) 99 They. unfitted .. the People, now grown worse and more disordinat, to receave. any Liberty. 1671—Samson 707 With sickness and disease thou bow's them down.. Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

2. Devoid of order confused irregular: = DIS-

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular;

Z. Devoid of order, confused, irregular; = DIS-ORDERLY a. 1. (Only in De Quincey.)
1822-56 De QUINCEY Confess. Wks. V. 146 This private
Oswestry library wore something of the same wild tumultuary aspect, fantastic and disordinate. 1840 — Style Wks.
XI. 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the
Latin language, and yet..careless and disordinate.
Hence + Disordinateness, Obs.
1657 Divine Lover 113 When shall disordinatenesse be
blotted out of thee?
+ Disordinately aday. Obs. If the true + 112 1

\*\*Topic Disordinately, adv. Obs. [f. prec. +-LY².]

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1474 CANTON Chesse I. i. Aiv, To displese...god by synne & the peple by lyuyng disordonally. Ibid. III. iiii. Fijb, They deceyve the symple men & drawen them to the courtes disordenately. 1401 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 83 a/r They that louen dysordynatly the honoures of thys worlde. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V. (an. 2) 35b, The temporall landes devontely geven, and disordinatly spent by religious and other spirituall persones. 1624 Gag for Tobe? The king would take into his hands the lands disordinately consumed by the Clergy.

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly.

regularly.

1830 De Quincey Kant in Misc. Ess. Wks. (1890) VIII. 92
No matter how clumsily, disordinately, ungracefully.

Autobiog. Wks. II. 18 The. library..has been so disordinately collected.

† **Disordina tion.** Obs. [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE a.; see

condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE A.; see -ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order; disordered condition; = DEORDINATION.

1626 BACON Sylva § 836 This is wrought by Emission. of the Natiue Spirits; And also by the Disordination and Discomposture of the Tangible Parts. 1684 T. BURNET Th. Earth 1. 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination in nature?

Disordinad. see DISORDAINED 2

Disordined: see DISORDAINED 2.

Disording: see DISORDEINE a. Obs.

Disordonat, -aunce: see DISORDINATE, -ANCE. Disorganic (disquarnik), a. [Dis- 10.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes V. (1872) 156 This anomaly of a disorganic Literary Class. 1843 — Past & Pr. IV. vi. (1872) 247 This disorganic. hell-ridden world.

Discreganization. [ad. F. désorganisation (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action f. désorganiser: see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being

disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

1794 W. Burke tr. Addr. M. Erissot in Burke's Wks.

(1808) VII. 329 The anarchy of the administration of Paché, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies; which by that disorganization reduced the army of Dunquier to stop in the middle of its conquests. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 458 He found the Portuguese

army. in such a state of disorganization, that [etc.]. 1833
Hr. Martineau Loom & Lugger it. v. 80 The total disorganization of society. 1845 Buon Dis. Liver 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver. 1884 Manch. Exam. 10 Dec. 5/2 Half measures are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

Disorganize (dispriganization and discontent.

Disorganize (dispriganize), v. [ad. F. desorganizer (1764 in Hatz. Darm.), f. des-, Dis-4 + organizer to Organize. Connexion of: to throw into preak in the organize connexion of: to throw into

break up the organic connexion of; to throw into

break up the organic connexion of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 Burke Conduct Minority Wks. 1842 I. 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should. set their foot. 180a Hamlton Wks. (1886) VII. 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed. 181a Collinson Treat. Law Idiots & Linadicks I. 68 (Jod.), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 Macaulav (Hist. Eng. 1.478 The Whigs... though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort.

Disorganized. 244, 261. [6]. prec. + -ED 1.]

**Disorganized**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived or destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

1818 [see Disorganize]. 1840 Macaulay Ess. Clive
(1854) 529/1 A succession of revolutions; a disorganized
administration. 1868 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art Add. 179
A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he
can get. 1879 Harlan Eyesight v. 53 The operation for
the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one.

Disorganizer. [f. as piec. + -ER l.] One
who or that which disorganizes.

1795 Helen M. Williams Lett. on France II. 131 (Jod.)
[They] discredit the cause of liberty... by treating as atheists,
that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partisans and
friends. 1835 New Monthly Mag. XLV. 301 If he had
lived in the French revolution he should have been a great
disorganizer. 1894 D. G. Thompson in Forum (U.S.) Jan.
502 That greatest disorganizer of society...war.

Disorganizing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -Ing 2.]
That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

Disorganizing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization. 1796 C. Burney Metastasio 111. 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor. 1799 W. Tavlor in Monthly Rev. XXVIII. 525 French principles have been called disorganizing. 1800 J. Bowles Polit. 4 Moral State Soc. 160 note, The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution. 1895 Century Mag. Aug. 540/1 They weaken the body by . violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

† Disorient, v. Obs. [ad. F. désorienter to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, f. des- DIS- 4 + orienter to CRIENT.]

trans. To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's

trans. To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass. 1655 J. Jennings Elise 48 'Twas Philippin who was discriented, but more Isabella. 1740 WARBURTON Div. Legat. V. (R.), I doubt then the learned professor was a fittle discriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. 1835 Syd. Smith Memoir, etc. (1855) II. 356, I hope you will discrient yourself soon. The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed.

Disorientate (diso ricinte't), v. [Dis-6.]

**Disorientate** (disōo rientot), v. [Dis- 6.] trans. To turn from an eastward position; pa. pple.

rans. To turn from an eastward position; pa. ppie. not facing due east.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., cited in Johnson. 1730-6
Balley (folio), Disorientated (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd away from the east, or some of the cardinal points. 1850
Ecclesiologist X1. 79 S. John the Evangelist [Guernsey] is a district church, built in 1836. It is disorientated. 1853
Ibid. XIV. 361 It has a chancel.. strangely disorientated towards the south.

1867

towards the south.
b. fig.
1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., The word is most frequently used. for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physic to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.
Disorientation. [n. of action f. prec. vb.]
1. The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.

from the eastward position.

1866 Ecclesiologist XXI. 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of . the new church of S. Mark.

2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

uncertainty as to direction.

1884 W. James in Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb Apr. (1883)
109 [One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his bed] knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' in the horizontal plane.

† Disornament, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6 or 7 a.]

trans. To deprive of ornament.

1503 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 58 The disornamenting of this mother of Cities. 1648 E. Sparkk in J. Shute Sariak & II. (1649) Ep. Ded., The very Executioner of all Ingentity, which it. rifles and disornaments.

Disosit. obs. Sc. (Disused.)

Disosit, obs. Sc. f. Disused. + Disour. Obs. (exc. Hist.) Forms: 4 disur, disour, dyssour, 4-6 dysour, 5 dysowre, 6 disor, dyser, dysard, dissare, dissar, (9 Hist. dissour, disour). [a. OF. disour, -cor, -crr, -crr, agent-n. from dire, dis-ant to say. Cf. Pr. dizedor, Sp. decidor, It. dicitore, repr. a Romanic type \*dicitoren, from L. dicereto say, tell. See also DIZZABD.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester. a 1300 Cursor M. 27932 (Cott.) Speche o disur, rimes vn-right, gest of Jogolur. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) Prol. 75, 1 mad nought for no disours... Bot for pe luf of symple menne, Pat strange Inglis canne not kenne. 136a Langl. P. Pl. A. vii. 50 Hold not bou with harlotes, here not heore tales... For bei ben be deueles disours, I do be to vndurstonde. 1377 Ibid. B. xiii. 172 I'li is but a dido', quod bis doctour, 'a dysoures tale'. 1496 Dives & Paup, (W. de W.) 1x. vi. 355/2 This mynstrall is the worlde whiche playeth with folke of this worlde as a mynstrall as a Jogulour and as a dysour. 1530 Palsor. 214/1 Dissar, a scoffer, saigefol. 1523 More Confut. Timale Wks. 374/Y Ife playeth the deuils disor even in this point, 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. III. iii. 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called dissours, and seggers... were literally taletellers. 1800 C. Rev. Oct. 430 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen. Disown (disōurn), v. [f. DIS-6 + OWN v.: cf. disclaim.

disclaim.

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple Own have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 3 being erroneously assumed to be derived from OE. unnan to grant, with which it has no connexion: see Own v.)]

†1. trans. To eease to own, to relinquish one's possession of; to give up, part with, renounce.

croso H. Anderson Bidding World Farewell in Fars S. P. yas. 1(1848) 304 The houre is set wherein they must disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself: not to own; to renounce,

connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce,

connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce, repudiate, disclaim.

1649 St. Trials, Cot. J. Lilburn (R.) Von say it is impossible for you... without advice of counsel to own or disown books.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes... of their Salvation.

1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 130 The king... had not the least Regard to his Word, and even disown'd a Letter he had written to...the King of France.

1777 Franklin Lett. Wks. (1889) VI. 117, I see... that Mr. Deane is disowned in some of his agreements with officers. 1832 Ht. Martineau Homes Abroad i. 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons.

1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 116 The prince... was ... required to disown... the obligations contracted in his name.

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of la government. etc.) over oneself; to renounce

(a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce

allegiance to.

allegiance to.

1693 LUTERLL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 89 Sir George
Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning
of the revolution. has taken the oaths. 1726 Adv. Copt.

R. Boyle 127 Their Mufti.. disowns the Emperor's Acthority. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 705 As soon as
James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and with
stand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand
his son in law. James was restored, it would be a start of the stand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand his son in law.

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member; to expel from membership.

1727 Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends 26

Mar. (J. Phillips, 1783), Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance.. he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them.

1783-1883 Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends 204 Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment or to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require.

1806 [see Disowment].

+3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything

imputed, elaimed, or asserted); to deny. Obs.

1666 Pervs Diary 24 June, He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet... was a good resolution. 1701. Der Fox True-born Eng. Pref., Nor do I disown... that I could be glad to see it rectified. 1710 Lond. Gaz. No. 4752/2
The Court no longer disown his.. Majesty's Arrival. 1726
Leon Alberti's Archit. I. 26/1 We cannot disown that it has one Early. has one Fault.

has one Fault.

Hence Disow'ned fpl. a., Disow'ning vbl. sb.

1654 Lb. Orrere Parthen. (1676) 675 A disowning of their
Quarrel by the Gods. 1707 Norris Treat. Humility iii.

119 A constructive disowning, and vertual denial of our
having received what we have from God. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth Patron. 11. xxiv. 70 Lord Oldborough had never,
after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829
Lytron (title), The Disowned.

† **Disow nable**, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disowned; spec. rendering one liable

to be disowned (sense 2 e).

Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. (1882-3) III. 107 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

Disownment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The

Disownment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disowning, renunciation; spec. repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON Port. Quaker. I. Discipline i. § 11. 195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned. This is done by a distinct document. alled a Testimony of Disownment. 1883 Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person. 1893 Columbus (Ohia) Disp. 14 Sept., The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour.

† Disowidate, v. Chem. Obs. [Dis-6.]

trans. To reduce from the state of an oxide: DEOXIDATE. Hence Diso widsting ppl. a.; also Disoxidation = DEOXIDATION.

Disoxidation = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans. XCl. 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance.

1802 SMITHSON Phil. XCIII. 26 The disoxidation of the rinc calx.

1813 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. etc. 403 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxydating an earth.

† Disoxygenate, v. Chem. Obs. [DIS-6.]

1814 Irans. To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE.

Hence Disoxygenated ppl. a.; also Disoxygenation = DEOXYGENATUN

genation = DEOXYGENATION.

1800 HENRY Epit. Chem. (1808) 137 The sulphur is not

entirely disoxygenated. Ibid. 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by disoxygenation. 1832 Imison Sc. 3. Art 11. 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state. 1831 Beewster Optices, or Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation.

† Dispace, v. Obs. [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. Perh. f. DIS-1+PACE v.; or else f. L. di., DI-1+ spatiarī, It. spaziare to walk.] intr. and refl. To walk or move about. 1588 Spenser Virgile Guat 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. 1591—Mulopot. 250 But when he spide the joyous Butterfile In his fair blot dispacing too and fro. 1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Tri. after Death (R.), [The Saints] in this lower field dispacing wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

† Dispack, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+PACK v.: cf. OF. despacquer to unpack (1496 in Godef.)]

trans. To unpack, to open out.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Fartas 1.1. 518 When God the mingled tump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract.

Dispageant, v. rare. [DIS-7b.] trans.

To strip of pageantry or brillant display.

1861 LYTON & FARE Taunhäuser 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted.

† Dispaint, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-1+Paint v.: cf. depaint.] trans. To paint diversely.

1590 Syenser F. Q. 11. ix. 50 His chamber was dispainted all within With sondry colours.

† Dispairt, v.! Obs. [f. DIS-6+Pair v.] trans. To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair.

1598 Sylvester Du Bartas 11. ii. 111. Colonies 41 The grissell Turles (seldome seen alone) Dispayer'd and parted, wander one by one. cristi Baum. & Ft. Triumph af Love vii, I have... dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) IV. x. 60 Engagements where the minds are unpaired—dispaired in my case, may I say.

† Dispair(e. v.² Obs. [var. of Depair, a. OF.

† **Dispair**(**e**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [var. of Depair, a. Of. despeirer, depeirer to spoil. Cf. also Dispayre sb.]

intr. To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'.

1573 Tussen Hush, Ivii. (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or faire, where drieng and lieng in loft decided in the state of t

Dispair (e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

T Dispa'late, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+PALATE v.] trans. To make or find unpalatable, disrelish. 1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our sicer and more curious gallants.. will be distasted and dispalated.
† Dispa'le, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7a.] trans. To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence.

1658 J. Jones Ovid's Ibis 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispa'd.

+ Dignarad. † Dispa'late, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + PALATE

+ **Dispand**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dispand-ère, f. Dis- 1 + pandère to spread, stretch.] trans. To spread abroad, to expand.

spread abroad, to expand.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Dispand (dispando), to stretch out or spread abroad.

1657 Tomenson Kenou's Disp. Ded., The rayes of your learning being dispanded.

1669 Worlder, Syst. Agric. (1681) 56 This Seed. heing cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum.. doth dispand its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed.

1692-1732

1602-1732

1733 Toley No. Obs. rare.

161 Dis-6 + Pannel v.] Irans. To deprive of a 'pannel' or saddle-cloth.

saddle-cloth.

1654 GAYTON Pleas, Notes IV. XX. 267 Behind dispannell'd o rode.

† **Dispansion**. Obs. rare=0. [n. of action from DISPAND.] = EXPANSION.

1658 PHILLES, Dispansion, a spreading both wayes.

1755 Johnson, Dispansion, the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation. **Dispansive** (disparisiv), a. [f. L. dispans.

ppl. stem of dispandere to DISPAND: see -IVE.] Sec quot.)

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dispansive, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance, which is termed collective.

Dispantheonize, dispa:palize: see Dis-6.

† **Dispar**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dispar, f. Dis-† **Pispar**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dispar, f. Dis-† + par equal.] Unequal, unlike. 1587 Misfort, Arthur v. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 323 Dis-par minds and inward moods unlike. **Dispar**(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

Dispar(e, obs. form of DESPAIR. † Disparable, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dispar unequal, or f. L. dispar-āre to separate, divide; perhaps after Comparable.] Unlike.

1413 Piler. Soule (Caxton) t. iii. (1859) 4 Dynerse and disparayble, bothe in theyr personnes, and .. occupacyons. † Disparadise, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7 c.] trans. To turn out of paradise. Also fig.

1503 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 78 Thou that ere this hast disparadized our first Parent Adam. 1633 Cockeram, Disparadised, false from happinesse to miserie.

† Disparage, sb. Obs. Also 4-5 des., disperage unworthy marriage (Godef.), f. as next.]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

of inferior rank.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 54 Ne may hem falle after thys fyf Non on-worth desperage. c 1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 854 Hym 60\*-2

wolde thynke it were a disparage To his estaat so lowe for talighte. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 23 b, No desparage shalbee but where he that hath the warde marieth him within the age of xillij yeare. 1596 Seenser F. Q. Iv. viii. 50 Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

within the age of xiiij yeare. 1500 SPENSER F. Q. IV. van. 50 Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

2. Ill-matchedness; incongruity.
c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 74 Pride in age Doip disperage.
3. Disparagement, dishonour.
a 1502 H. Smith Wks. (1867) II. 481 If I forbear. I blush, I fear His despite and my disparage. 1615 Hrywood Foure Prentises I. Wks. 1874 II. 169, I hold it no disparage to my birth, Though I be borne an Earle, to haue the skill And the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade.

Disparage (dispartedg), v. Also 4 des., 5 dys.; 5 dysparych, 7 disparadge, -parrage, -parge. [a. OF. desparagier, desperager to match or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnfit, or vuworthie conditions' or impose on a man vnfit, or vnworthie conditions

or impose on a man vnfit, or vuworthie conditions? (Cotgr.), f. des-, DIS-, 4 + parage equality of rank.] 1. trans. To match unequally; to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. Obs. Itaga Britton ii. ii. § 4 Et si acune de juvene age soit marié a tiel ou ele est desparagé. transl. If any female heir of tender years be married where she is disparaged.] c 1350 Will. Palerne 485, I nel leie mi lone so low. Desparaged were i disgisili şif i dede in þis wise. 1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. ccxvii. 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dysparaged sith that she was maryed ayenst al the comune assent of England. 1611 Cotga., Apparage, a maid thats maried vnto her equall, or, thats not disparaged. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks. IV. 113 History relates that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit: to lower in credit or esteem.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 351 Who dorste be so boold to disparage My doghter that is come of swich lynage? a 1400 Pistill of Susan 253 Heo kenered vp on hir kneos, and cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage by moub. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Bijb, Then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere. 1612 Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat. (1614) 657 The place oft-times disparages; As, to put the Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon. 1691 HART-CLIFFE Virtues 466 Men disparage Religion who profess it, and do not guide their Actions according to its Doctrines. 1754 Foote Knights. Wks. 1799 I. 69 If you tell father he 'll knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the family. 1854 Brewster More Worlds Pref. 6 A view. calculated to disparage the science of astronomy.

† 3. a. To lower in position or dignity; to degrade. b. To lower in one's own estimation; to

grade. b. To lower in one's own estimation; to

cast down. Obs.

cast down. Obs.

1496 Dives & Panp. (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste...
anentysshed hymself and dysparyched hymselfe in to the lykenesse of a seruaunt. 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. VI (an. 28) 760 Lest they shoulde... declare his base byrthe, and lowsy lynage, desparagyng him from his usurped surname of Mortymer. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. x. 2 How shall fraile pen, with fear disparaged, Conceive such soveraine glory and great bountyhed? 1614 H. Greenwood Tayle Delivery 471 They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them not be disparaged. 1704-5 Pope Let. to Wycherley 25 Jan., 1 am disparaged and disheartened by your commendations. 1716 Aodison Drummer: 1. j. I'll not disparage myself to be a Servant in a House that is haunted.

4. To speak of or treat slightingly; to treat as something lower than it is; to undervalue; to

something lower than it is; to undervalue; to

1536 Cranmer in Four C. Eng. Lett. 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched thereby, but her honour only to be clearly disparaged. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado in. ii. 131, I will disparage her no farther, till you are my witnesses. a 1656 Br. Hall Rein. Whs. (1660) 161 One dares question, yea disparage the sacred Scriptures of God. 1660 Hickeringill Jamaica (1661) 20 The Composition of. Chocoletta is now so vulgar, that I will not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in so known a Recipe. 1715 Burnet Own Time (1766) II. 48 Took it ill of me that I should disparage the kings evidence. 1837-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. IV. vi. IV. § 16. 267 It is a very narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry of Shakspeare. 1859 Mill Liberty II. (1863) 26/1 It is the fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic. Hence Disparaged ppl. a.

1611 Cotga., Desparage, disparaged. 1802 Beddesome aliment? 1885 Glaostone Sp. Ho. Com. 23 Feb., A disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons. Disparageable, a. [f. DISPARAGEV. +-ABLE.] 1536 CRANMER in Four C. Eng. Lett. 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched

Disparageable, a. [f. DISPARAGE v. + - ABLE.]

1. Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon; lowering, disgraceful. Obs.

1617 Collins Def. Bp. Ely 11. vii. 276 Can there be any thing more disparageable to a poore suiter then this?

1638 N. R. Camadon's Hist. Eliz. 1. 53 They disdained this marriage. as.. disparageable and most unworthy of the blood Royal. 1643 Oath Pacif. 21 Much lesse let it be held. desparagable to the King to hearken to his Parliament.

2. To be disparaged.

1648 J. Gooowin Right & Might 37 The action of the Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelyhood of evill, that it may bring upon the Kingdome afterwards.

Disparagement. (disparagement).

Disparagement (dispærédzmeut). Also 6 disparge-, -perge-, -parrage-, -paradgment. [a. OF. desparagement, f. desparager DISPARAGE.] †1. Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. Obs.

1523 FITZHEAB. Surv. xii. 23 If he he vnmaryed, than his maryage to gyue or sell to whome he wyll without dispargement. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramt. Kent (1826) 455. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commov. Eng. 111. v. (R.) Couenable marriage without dispergement. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. viii. 12 He.. thought that match a fowle disparagement. 1651 [see Dis-

PARITY 1]. 1850 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. 1. ii. 52 Some houses lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement. transf. 3 fig. 1585 Apr. Sandys Serm. (1841) 325 In marriage therefore it behoveth us to be careful, that they whom we choose be of the household of God, professing one true religion with us; the disparagement wherein is the cause of all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dis-

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which causes or hrings loss of dignity, etc.

1436 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 2 Women... heen... defoiled to the ... Disparagements of the said Women. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. i. 149 Passed sentence may not be recal'd But to our honours great disparagement. 1598 — Merry W. 1. i. 31 If Sir John Falstaffe hane committed disparagements vnto you. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. viii. § 3. 43 To hane commandement oner Gally-slaues is a disparagement, rather than an honour. 1644 MILTON Jdgm. Bucer (1851) 303 In that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet. 1676 Coles Eng. Dict. To Rdr., Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick d. 1764 Rein Inquiry ii. § 6. 108 No disparagement is meant to the understandings of the authors. 1837-9 HALLAM Ilist. Lit. (1847) I. xi. § 2. 85 Nor is this any disparagement to their ability. 1869 Pall Mall C. in Oct. 2 These appointments... have brought all the lesser dignities into disparagement.

3. The action of speaking of in a slighting or depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, undervaluing.

depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, undervaluing.

1501 GREENE Art Conny Catch. n. (1592) 13 [He] dare not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit. a 1665]. Goodwin Filled vo. the Spirit (1867) 87 That proverb of disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. Pref. & A Disparagement from men of no knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least of Disparagements. 1761-2 Hunk Hist. Eng. (1806) 111. alvii. 705 He had expressed himself with great disparagement of the common law of England. 1859 Lewin Invas. Brit. 61 A Strong hias towards the glorification of the writer and the disparagement of the Britons. 1859 Lewin Invas. Brit. 62 (1870) 106 We may observe in the New Testament and absence of all disparagement of the military life.

Disparager. [f. DISPARAGE 2. + -ER l.] One who disparages or discredits; one who speaks slightingly of, or belittles; a detractor.

1611 Cotca., Vitupereur, a disparaser, discommender; disparager, disgracer. 1640 Bp. Hall Episc. In xix. 108 It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of Episcopacy. a 1715 Hickes Let. to Nelson in Life Bp. Bull 518 (T.) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient fathers. 1822 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Mod. Gallantry, The idolator of his female mistress—the disparager and despiser of his no less female annt. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. II. vii. § 2 (1876) 173 The disparagers of peasant properties.

Disparaging, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISPARAGE; disparagement. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 22 b, A convenient mariage wythout disperagyng. 1654 Whittook Zootomia 446 Disparagings of mens Moralls, Naturalls, Fortunes, Pedigree.

Disparaging, that speaks of or treats slightingly, that brings reproach or discredit.

1645 Millyon Tetrach. (1851) 199 What can he more oppo-

That disparages; that speaks of or treats slightingly, that brings reproach or discredit.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 199 What can be more opposite and disparaging to the covinant of love? a 1665 J. Goonwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 395 If we take the word 'legal' in any disparaging sense. 1771 Foote Maid of B. 11. Wks. 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (1 don't speak in a disparaging way), your friends are low folks, and your fortune just nothing at all. 1867 W. Bell. Diet. Law Scot. s. v. Disparagement, If the superior required the heir to make an unsuitable or disparaging marriage, he or she might legally refuse. 1888 F. Hume Mad. Midas 1. Prol., With a disparaging shrug of the shoulders.

Disparaging manner; slightingly.

1707 Norris Treat. Humility i. 28 We are not to think disparagingly of that excellent nature God has given us. 1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 486 The 'dirty acres', as Sir Lucius... disparagingly calls them. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 351 Not that I mean to speak disparagingly of any one who is a student of natural philosophy.

† Disparagon, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+

† **Disparagon**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+Paragon v.] trans. To disparage.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. after Death xxv, Lickt with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon If. Dis- 6 +

† Disparail, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desparail, -eil disserent (14th c. in Godes.) f. des-, Dis-4+ pareil equal.] Different, diverse.

1413 Piler. Sovole (Caxton 1483, repr. 1859) 60 Two ymages nuge, of disparayl fourme.

Disparate (di spărăt), a. and sb. [orig. ad. L. disparāt-us separated, divided, pa. pple. of disparāre, f. Dis- 1 + parāre to make ready, prepare, provide, contrive, etc.; but in use, app. often associated with L. dispar unequal, unlike, different.]

A. adj. 1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In Logic, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. Hence distinguished from contrary, since contrary things are at least correlated in pairs, e.g. good and bad. Also distinguished from disjunct, since disjunct concepts may all be reduced to a common kind.

Disparatus appears first in Cicero De Inv. Rhet. 28. 42, applied to the mere separation expressed by sapere, non sapere, or A is not B, as against the opposition of hot and

cold, life and death; it is used by Boethius, De Syll. Hyp. (ed. Bas.) 608, to denote things which are only different, without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla contrarietate pugnantia). It reappears in x4-15th c. with the school of Occam, e.g. in Rud. Strodus and Paulus Venetus, and is retained in modern transformations of the scholastic logic. According to Ucherweg Logic § 53, disparate conceptions are those which do not fall within the extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next higher conception. (Prof. W. Wallace.)

1608 Bp. J. King Serm. 5 Nov. 5 Two disperate species and sorts of men. 1633 Ames Agst. Cerem. 11. 243 Can men give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Ceremonies? 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. Iv. vii. 273 Not onely disparate, but even opposite terms. 1684 T. Burnet Th. Earth 1. 302 As remote in their nature .. as any two disparate things we can propose or conceive; number and colour. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man. 1. iii. 296 The Terms must be disparate, opposite, or the same. 1781 Bentham Wks. (1843) X. 92 A. personage of a nature very disparate to the former. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic Xii. (1860) 1. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the whole of comprehension, are, in respect of the discriminating characters, different without any similarity. They are thus, pro tanto, absolutely different; and, accordingly, in propriety are called Disparate Notions, (notiones disparata). On the other hand, notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and, in logical language, are properly called Disjunct or Discrete Notions.
1865 Grott Plato I. vi. 249 Other creeds, disparate or discordant. 1883 F. Harrison in Pall Mall G. 3 Nov. 1/2 The questions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the same argument.

b. (See quot.)

the same argument.
b. (See quot.)
1867 L. H. ATWATER Elem. Logic ii. § 11. 69 Any one of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, Disparate. Thus. lion, as compared to fish, Sbetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

(See quot.)

to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

c. (See quot.)

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Disparate points, two points upon the two retinæ which, when a ray of light falls upon them, do not produce similar impressions. Used by Fachner in opposition to corresponding points.

2. Unequal, on a disparity.

1764 T. Phillis Life Pole (1767) I. 6 Which at very disparate years united these two persons. a 1834 Lamb Misc. Wks. (1871) 449 Between ages so very disparate.

1879 FARRAR St. Paul 1. 416 Paul proceeds to narrate the acknowledgment of the Three that his authority was in no sense disparate with theirs.

B. sb. Chiefly pl. Disparate things, words, or concepts; things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

compared with each other.

compared with each other.

1586 Bright Melanch, xii. 50 Contrarie faculties or such as we call desparates in logicke. 1588 France Lawiers Log. 1. x. 47 Disparates are sundry opposites whereof one is equally and in like manner opposed unto many. 1623 Cockeram, Disparates, words which are differing one from another, but not contrarie, as heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture disparates. 1654 Jer. Taylor Real Pres. 109 It is the style of both the Testaments to speak in signs and representments, where one disparate speaks of another; as it does here: the body of Christ, of the bread 1682 R. Burthogge An Arg. (1684) 154 Disparates are distinct, and are not opposites. 1712 Wollaston Relig. Nat. v. 71 If they are supposed to be only different, not opposite, then if they differ as disparates, there must be some genus above them. 1849 Grote Greece II. kwiii. (1862) VI. 180 Blending together disparates or inconsistencies.

+ Disparated. 1918. a. Obs. = DISPARATE.

† **Disparated**, ppl. a. Obs. = DISPARATE. 1524 Br. MOUNTAGE Gagg 307 Questions .. of different natures, of unequal extents, of divers and disparated approbation.

Disparately, adv. [f. DISPARATE + -LY 2.] In a disparate manner; separately, without relation to each other.

1881 G. S. HALL German Culture, Laura Bridgman 251 After the retina is destroyed . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately.

Disparateness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The condition or quality of being disparate; dissimilarity of nature or character; absence of re-

1639 FULLEA App. Injur. Innoc. (1840) 567 Such foreign Canons, though not against but only besides our Common Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness to the laws of our land. 1825 COLENICE in Rem. (1836) 11.

349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its disparateness from the Mosaic. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. 4 Dogma (1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side with this for its disparateness to become apparent.

† **Dispara tion.** Obs. [ad. L. disparātion-em separation: cf. DISPARATE.] The condition of

being disparate; the opposition of disparates.

1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition of specialls. by opposite differences; as a man and a beast are disparates, or dissevered. 1656 Jeanes Fuln. Christ 154 The second argument from the comparison of the extreames of this union. is taken from their disparation.

Disparcle, var. of DISPARKLE v. Obs.

+ Di sparence. Obs. rare. [f. as next: see

+ **Disparence.** Obs. rare. [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Disappearance.

1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 11. x. 447 A miraculous annihilation, or disparence at least, of the water in the font.

+ **Disparent**, a. 1 Obs. rare. [f. L. type \*disparent-em pr. pple. of \*disparere (It. disparere, OF. disparent), f. Dis-4 + parere to appear. Cf. obs. F. disparent.] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 11. vii. 258 Now when they pray to him in Nyssen, as entire and present...who was mangled and disparent, is there no Rhetorique in this?

+ Di'sparent, a.2 Obs. rare. [?f. L. dispar † Disparent, a.2 Obs. rare. [71. L. disparent, unclud, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of different; or ? f. Diss- in sense 'diversely' + L. parère to appear.] Unlike, diverse; of various appearance. c to 1 Chapman Iliad II. Comm. (1857) 50 This. deformed mixture of his parts. to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures.

Disparen, -ment, obs. f. Disparage, -MENT.

† Disparility. Obs. rare-o. [ad. I. disparilităs, f. disparil-is = dispar unlike.] = DISPARITY.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disparility (disparilitas) inequality, unlikenes, difference.

† Disparish, v.1 Obs. Also 5 -ys, dysperysh. [f. F. disparaiss-, present stem of disparaitre to disappear: peth. from an OF. by-form \*disparir, dispariss : cf. Apparish to appear.] intr. To disappear.

disappear.

c 1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's 6 In these wordes the visioun disparyschydde. Ibid. 41 Thus she seyed, And ..sodanly dysperyshid. 1435 Misva Fire of Love 100 All adnersite vanyschis & all oper desyres aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and disparischyd. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surrees) 4504 Cuthbert away disparysid. a 1622 T. Tavlon God's Jindgem. 1. xv. Summary (1642) 439 These men or rather Angels. .. then disparished and were never more seen.

Disparish (disparif), v.2 [Dis-7.] trans.
a. To oust from one's parish. b. To cause to be no longer a parish, denrive of the status of a parish.

longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT Survey II. Discipline 5 That all the
parishes in England (they say) must be first disparished,
and all the people of the land first sanctified.

1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond, 40 Has not God disparished and scattered them, Priest from people?

1864 Realm 8 June 5 The
Lutheran Chapel..occupies the site of 'Trinity Church',
disparished after the great fire.

† Disparison. Obs. [ad. L. disparātion-em
(see Disparation), after com-parison.]

1. = DISPARITY,

1. = DISPARITY.

1. = DISPARITY.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 304 There should be a great disparison betweene them.

2. Depreciatory comparison.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 94 Vitered without enuious comparison, or malitious disparison of others.

1617 COLLINS Def. Eb. Ely 1. 1.96 Which is enident by the comparison, or disparison rather, of earthly Kings there vsed.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Malt. xix. 19 They stand upon their comparisons—I am as good as thou; nay, upon their disparisons, 'I am not as this publican'.

† Disparition. Obs. Also 7 erron. -ation.

[a. F. disparition disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), f. OF. disparent.] Disappearance.

f. OF. disparoir, after apparition. Cf. disparence, disparent.] Disappearance.

1594 Br. J. King On Jonas (1618) 376 A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1358 Deaths, destructions and disparitions. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feign of his Body. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXIII. 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition.

Disparity (dispariti). [ad. F. disparité (16th c. in Littré) = It. disparité, Sp. disparidad, after L. type \*disparitās, f. Dis- 4 + paritās Parity.]

1. The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dis-

condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or

similarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

1597 Hookes Eccl. Pol. v. xlvii. § 3 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years.

1610 C. Hampton Sept. 23, I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparitie.

1651 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 21 A wife. In the or him without disparity or Disparagement.

1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. (1703) 59

Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune.

1773 Golosm. Sloops to Cong. v, The disparity of education and fortune.

1828 Scott F. M. Pepth xxxiv, Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers.

1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. (1858) 1. i. 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

b. with \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$. An instance of this.

1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. 1. 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

b. with pl. An instance of this.

1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mer. 1. § 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine. 1877 H. A. Pace De Quincey II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity. Also with pl. An instance or particular form of this.

c1555 Harpspield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them. 1880 North Plutarch (1676) 93 Who could more eloquently. note the disparities and differences (of men than Plutarch) 166 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. 1.276 In which computes there are manifest disparities. 1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland xv. 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialects. 1773 Adak Amer. Ind. 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South Americans. 1875 Lyell's Princ. Geol. II. II. xxxiv. 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals. descended from a common stock.

Dispark (dispā'uk), v. [f. Dis- 7 b + PARK sb. Cf. 16th c. F. desparquer (Littré), mod. F. deparquer, also depark (De- pref. II. 2).] trans. To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence Disparking vibl ch

(park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence

Disparking vbl. sb.

1538 LELAND Itin. 1. 21 The Frith Park sometyme a mighty large thyng, now partely deparked.] 154a-3 Act 34-5 Iten. VIII, c. 21 [1f] house or houses, parke, chase or

forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroied. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, III. 1.23 You have fed vpon my Seignories, Dis-park'd my Parkes, and fell'd my Forrest Woods. 1664 J. TAYLOR Confirmation 4. This device. disparks the inclosures, and lays all in common. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Yaratey, The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked. 1836 Scort Woodst. vi, The disparking and destroying of the royal residences of England. 1831 KNOSLEY Feast it., Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked.

b. transf. and fig. (In quot. 1633 = DISIMPARK, as deep?)

b. transf. and jig. (In special as deer).

1633 G. Herbert Temple, Forerunners i, Must they have my brain? must they dispark Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 92

He thereupon disparks his Seralio, and flyes thence .. with Assaph-chawns daughter only in his company. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Yeart. xvi. 204 The little undecencies and riflings of our souls, the first openings and disparkings of our vertue. Ibid. (1678) 220.

+ Disparkle, -parcle, v.t Obs. Also 5 desdyspercle, 5-6-parcle, perkle. [app. a corrupted form of the earlier DISPARPLE, by association with spark, sparkle (in ME. sperclen, sperkle, sparklen). No trace of the corruption appears in French. ]

1. Irans. To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse;

DISPARPLE 1.

c 1449 Pecock Repr. III. vii. 318 Alle.. weren disperciid abrode. c 1450 tr. De Initiatione 1. iii. A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disparcled [v.r. disparpled] in many werkes. c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. xxv. 69 Riches maye lityll and lityll multeplie but sodenli they ben dysperklid. 1548 Recorne Urin. Physick ix. (1651) 73 There appear. disparkled abroad in the urine. divers kinds of motes. 160. Holland Pliny 11. 45 It disparcleth the mist and dimnesse that troubleth the cie-sight. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xix. (1632) 943 His Fleet was disparkled. a 1634 R. CLERKE Serm. (1637) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disparkled over all lands.

b. intr. for rell.) To disparent

b. intr. (for refl.) To disperse, scatter them-

b. till., (for refl.) To disperse, scatter themselves abroad; = DISPARPLE 2.

1553 Brende Q. Curtius Eiv, Then all hys men for fear disparcled, flyinge by such wayes as were open for them.
1553 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to disparcle abrode.

2. trans. To divide, portion out.
1538 Leland Him. 1. 93 A Gentilman. whos Landes be now disparked by Heires General to divers Men. 1661 Dugdate Monasticon 11. 136 In processe the landes of the Oilleys wer disparkelyd.

Hence Disparkled 6th a. Disparkling 6th as

Oilleys wer disparkelyd.

Hence Disparkled fpl. a., Disparkling fpl. a.

1529 More Dyaloge n. Wks. 184/2 Not a company and congregation but a disperched noumber of only good men.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. § 30 Hee resolued to recollect his disparkeled troupes.

† Disparkle, v.2 Obs. Pare. [f. di-= D1s-1+SPARKLE v.] intr. To sparkle forth.

1648 Herrick Nuptiall Song iv. Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more disparkling then thy fires.

† Disparple, v. Obs. Forms: 4 desparple, -perple, 4-7 disparple (4-5 disparploil. -par-

-perple, 4-7 disparple (4-5 disparpoil(1, -par-ble, 5 dys-, disperpil, -parbel, -perble, -perbyl, ble, 5 dys-, disperpil, -parbel, -perble, -perbyl, 5-6 disperple, 6 -pearple, 7 -purple). See also DISPARKLE, DEPERPEYL [a. OF. desparpelier, -peillier, -prillier, closely akin to It. sparpagliare, Sp. desparpajar, f. Rom. des- (DIS-) + \*parpaliare, Sp. desparpajar, f. Rom. des- (DIS-) + \*parpaliare, f. \*parpalio, \*parpalio (It. parpaglione, Pr. parpaliare, f. \*parpilio, -ōuem. The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in OF. es-parpillier, mod.F. esparpiller, Cat. es-parpillar, Pr. es-parpalhar: cf. mod.Pr. esfarfalhā, f. farfalla butterfly. In OF. the -ill- belonged orig. to the atonic, the -eill- to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.] the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.] 1. trans. To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in

1. Irans. To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

a 1345 Frose Psatler xliii[i]. 3 Pyn honde desparplist be folk, and hou settest bem. 1382 Wycur Mark xiv. 27, 1 schal smyte the schepherde, and the scheep of the floc schulen he disparplid. 1460 CAPGRAVE CAPON. 1 Thoo [exposiciones] that were disparpled in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into 0 body. 1472 Sir J. PASTON in Paston Lett. No. 692. 111. 39 All hys meny ar dysparblyd, every man hys weye. 1482 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 56 b/1 Thenne the chyldren were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. 1613 Heywood Sitver Age in. Wks. 1874 III. 144 Their hot, fiery brains Are now dispurpled by Alcides' club. 1615 Chapana Odyss. x. 473 Odorous water was Disperpled lightly on my head and neck.

b. To divide. c. To throw into confusion. 1362 Wycur Mark iii. 25 If an hous be disparpoilid on it silf, thilke hous may not stonde. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 73 He schal desparple the weyes of synfulmen. 1541 PANNEL Cattline xix. 35 Discorde alone disparpeleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty.

2. intr. (for reft.) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.

der, scatter themselves.

tet, scatter themserves.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 4 A Flock of Scheep withouten a schepperde.. which departeth and desparpleth. c 1450 Merlin 196 Noon durste hym a bide, but disparbled a brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. 1584 Husson Du Bartas' Judith 1v. 339 (D.) Her way'ring hair disparpling flew apart In seemly shed.

Hence Disparpled ppl. a.; Disparpling vbl. sb.
1494 FABYAN Chron. vi. claxvi. 173 This disparblyinge of the
cristen hoost. 165a Urquihart Jewe Wks. (1834) 229 Their
transported, disparpled, and sublimated fancies. 1678
PHILLIPS, Disparpled or Disperpled, loosly scattered, or
shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

Disparse, obs. form of DISPERSE.

Disparse, obs. form of DISPERSE.

Dispart (dispā:1), sb. [Derivation uncertain. There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from DISPERSE V.]. from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by disparting (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters. But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (DISPERT V.?) appears earlier than any whown occurrence of DISPERT V.] and that the particular sense 'divide into parts' is not known to us before 1629.]

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a run at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle.

gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle,

gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim.

1588 Lucar Appendix to Tartaglia's Collog. 4 Every Gnnner before he shootes must trulle disparte his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte. 1644 Nye Gunnery 1.

(1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordnance .. subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch. 18th (1670) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base-Ring) then the Mussel-Ring, so much is the true Dispart. 1659 TORRIANO, Tirare fnora del vivo, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as pur Gunners term it). 1859 F. A. Griffith aftil. Man. (1862) 50 The Angle of dispart is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-lek., Dispart, or Threw of the Shot. An allowance for the dispart is necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.

2. concr. A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of

2. concr. A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis

of the bore.

a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

1578 W. Bourne Invent. or Denises xxxi. 24 You must give your levell justly uppon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to bee all three uppon one right line by the sight of your eye.

1611 Florio, Tirare di funteria. The disparte is when a piece of wax or sticke is set upon the mouth of the piece in an euen line with the cornish of the breech.

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. 78 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, until you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispart, and the Mark all in one Line.

1620 April Samma Sam

metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense

metal on the minzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; dispart-sight (see quots.).

1867 Santh Sailor's Word-bk., Dispart-sight, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring—about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon.

1884 F. C. Morgan Artill. Matt. 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. Thid. 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the tronnions.

Dispart (dispāut), v.t [In Spenser, app. ad. It. disparlire to divide, separate, part, repr. L. disparlire, -perlire to distribute, divide, f. Dis- 1 + parlire to part, share, divide. By others perh. referred directly to the L. vb., or viewed as an Eng. formation from Dis-1 and Part v. It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of DE-

taken the place of the corresponding senses of DE-PART (1-5).]

1. trans. To part asunder, to cleave.

1500 Spenser F. Q. I. x. 53 That. man of God, That bloodred billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 556 A sudden gust dis-parting the Fleet. 1641 Milton Ch. Govt. vi. (1851) 128 As often as any great schisme disparts the Church. 1745 Pope Odyss. xiv. 482 Expert the destind victina to dispart. 1738 Wesley Psalms cav. ii, The Sea. fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod. 1780 Hist. Eur. in Ann. Keg. 16,2 A state, already weakened. and now disparted by defection. 1814 Carv Dante's Inf. vi. 17 He.. flays them, and their limbs Piecemeal disparts. 1850 Mss. Browning Crowned and Buried xiv, Disparting the lithe boughs.

2. To separate, sever; to dissolve (a union).

1639 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. Iv. xi, Which like a balk. Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving. 1708 J. Phillips Cyder II. 54 A strainer to dispart The husky, terrene Dregs from purer Must. 1814 Souther Roderick xviii. 260 Till death dispart the union. 1851 Trench Poems 150 To dispart All holiest ties. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. x. 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shive from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribule.

I find the truth, dispart the shipe from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribule.

16a9 Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 223 The Imperiall Palace. being disparted betwirk them, there would be roome enough for each. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 3 The Old Testamena. is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. 1718 Prior Solomon 1.283 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil 1.83 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe.

4. intr. To part asunder, fly apart, and open up. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1st, xii. Ivii, The broken heavins

dispart with fearful noise. 1747-46 Thomson Summer 709
The flood disparts: behold!.. Behemoth rears his head.
1811 SHELLEY St. Irrype x, Suddenly.. the mist in one
place seemed to dispart, and through it, to roll clouds of
deepest crimson. 1863 Kinglake Crimea II. 150 Between
the fleets thus disparting, the. flotilla of transports passed.
b. To part and proceed in different directions.
1804 J. Grahame Sabbuth 149 The upland moors, where
rivers, there but brooks, Dispart to different seas.
+ 5. Dispart with: to part with. rare. (pseudoarchaism.)

archaism.

1820 SCOTT Abbot iv, He will enjoy five merks by the year, and the professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially.

bienially.

Hence Disparting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1611 Florio, Dispartimento, a disparting. 1640 Roberts
Clavis Bibl. 93 The disparting or cutting off of Jordans
Stream before the Ark. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 309 The
deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd The central waters
round. 1865 Geikle Scen. § Geol. Scot. ii. 37 Water... expands, and .. exerts a vast disparting force on the rocks
in which it is confined. 1890 W. C. Russell My Shipmate
Louise I. xii. 261 The rush and disparting of the maddened
clouds.

**Dispart**, v.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 dispert and erron. disport. [f. DISPART sb.]

1. trans. To measure or estimate the dispart in (a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this

(a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this in taking aim.

1587 W. Bourne Art Shooting iv. 17 The disparting of your peece is but to bryng the mouth of your peece before, to be as high as is the tayle behind. 1588 [see Dispart 56.1].

1627 CAFT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. xiv. 65 To dispert a Peece is to finde a difference betwirt the thicknesse of the metall at her mouth and britch or carnouse. 1644 Nvs Gumery (1670) 40 And one chief thing, in the last place, to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. 79 To Shoot at a Sight seen in the Night, Dispert your Piece with a lighted and flaming Wax-Candle, or with a lighted piece of Match.

1731 J. Gaav Gunnery 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks .. on its muzzle. 1753 Chambers (yel. Supp. s.v., Dispart, in gunnery, is used for the setting a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line taken upon the top of the base-ring. by the mark. may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder.

1853 Stocouelle Milit. Encycl.

11ence Disparting vbl. sb.

1587 [see above, sense 1]. 1611 Florio, Tirare gioia per gioia, to shoote leuell...without helpe of disparting. 1692 (2apt. Smith's Scanara's Gram. II. x. 105 These ways...prescribed for Disparting of a Piece.

† Dispartation. Obs. rare. [app. n. of action from DISPART v.]; but the etymological form would be dispartition.] A division, a partition.

1634 Massinger Rengado II. vi, Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies, ont-offices, and dispartations here.

Disparted, ppl. a. [f. DISPART v.] + -ED 1.]

Parted or cloven asunder, divided, separated.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 18 Such a fire as he sent down in disparted tongues... at penteost. 1667 Militon P. L. x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimd. 1700 PRIOR Carmen Scaulure 86 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful Sway. 1800-44 Campbell Poems, Portrait Fernale Child 29 Thy hrow, with its disparted locks. 1894 Fallen Angels xwii. 151 Two animals ... as far disparted, say, as a horse and a goose.

Dispartment. rare. [f. DISPART v.] + -MENT; cf. It. dispartimento, obs. F. despartement: see DEPARTMENT I.] A parting assunder; cover. a

DISPARTON: 4-MENT; cf. II. DISPARTON: 4-MENT; cf. It. dispartimento, obs. F. despartement: see DEPARTMENT I.] A parting asunder; concr. a parting, cleft, or opening caused by separation. 1671 Gaew Anat. Plants 1. iv. § 3. (1682) 29 Since the Lignous Body is. frequently disparted; through these Dispartments, the said interiour Portions. actually shoot. 1869 BLACKMORE Lorna D. (1889) 408 Many troubles, changes, and dispartments.

and dispartments. **Dispa'ssion**, sb. [f. DIS- 9 + Passion sb.]

Freedom from passion; dispassionateness; †apathy.

1692 J. Ewardos Farther Eng. Rem. Texts O. & N. T.

249 Those hard and flinty philosophers, who talk'd of an utter dispassion. a 1698 Temptle Gardeling (R.), What is called by the Stoics apathy or dispassion; by the Sceptics indistarbance; by the Molinists quietism.. seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. 1785 Sir C. Wilkins in Jas. Mill Brit. India (1818) I. II. vi. 233 Who constantly placeth his confidence in dispassion. 1802 Miss L. T. Smith in Academy 13 Aug. 123/1 The peculiarity of his standpoint gives a calm dispassion to his statements.

† **Dispa'ssion**. v. Obs. [f. DIS- 7a+Passion

point gives a calm dispassion to his statements.
† **Dispa'ssion**, v. Obs. [f. Dis- γ a + Passion sb. Cf. mod.F. depassioner (in 16th c. F. 'to put into a passion').] trans. To free from passion. Chiefly in ppl. a. Dispa'ssioned.
? 1608 Donne Serm. cvii. IV. 463 Sober and discreet and dispassioned and disinterested men. a 1612 — Βιαθανατος (1648) 193 It became Moses to be reposed and dispassioned ... in his Conversation with God. 1668 Clarendon Life 1. (1843) 926/2 In all those controversies, be had so dispassioned a consideration... and so profound a charity in his conscience, that [etc.]. 1746 Cawthorne Equality Hum. Cond. 131 Ease and Joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visits cottages as thrones. **Dispassionate** (dispæ'sənêt). a. [f. Dis- 16]

**Dispassionate** (dispassionate), a. [f. Dis- 10 + Passionate a. Cf. It. disappassionato, Sp. desapasionado.] Free from the influence of passion or Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

1504 Parsons Confer. Success II. ix. 218 So themselves do confesse, I meane the wise and dis-passionate among them.

1646 J. Hall Horae Vac. 58 Mens judgements have more time to grow dispassionate and disintangled. 1780 Cowern Progr. Err. 453 A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, dispassionate and free. 1874 GREN Short Hist. vi. § 4. 300 A dispassionate fairness towards older faiths. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith iii. 102 They account it the prime duty of a dispassionate inquirer.

¶ Used as = 'passionate' (16th c. F. depassioné: See Dispassionate)

TOSCU as — passionates see DISPASSION v.).
1635 BRATHWAIT Arcad. Pr. 114 Fixing his ferret eyes in a furious and dispassionate manner.
† **Dispassionate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs- 6.] trans. To free from passion. Hence † **Dispas**.

† DISPA'SSIONATE, V. COS. rare. [I. DIS-0.] trans. To free from passion. Hence † Dispa's-sionated ffl. a.

1647 Manne Answ. Cheynel 27 (T.) As all dispassionated men may judge. 1658 Walton Life Donne (ed. 2) 21 These ... had so dispassionated [1640 dispassionated] Sir George, that .. he also could not but see..ment in his new son.

Dispa'ssionately, adv. [f. DISPASSIONATE a. +-LY 2]. In a dispassionate or calm manner.

1772 Killinbeck Serm. 191 (T.) As if she had only dispassionately reasoned the case with him. 1753 Hanway Trav. (1762) II. 1. xi. 59 To speak dispassionately of the conduct of the Dutch. 1806 A. Knox Rem. 1. 29 These passages ought to be dispassionately investigated. a 1853 Robertson Lect. (1858) 270, I ask the meeting to listen to me dispassionately.

[Used as='passionately': cf. DISPASSIONATE 1. 1628 Slingsby Diary (1826) 201, I found no billows dispassionately acting to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel. All appeared to me as in a calm sea.

Dispa'ssionateness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.]

A dispassionate condition or quality.

1842 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 2) V. v. 74 St. Paul makes it a part of a Christian character to have a reputation for .. dispassionateness. 1886 Athenxum 24 Apr. 551/1 A dispassionateness and a sense of humour quite rare in her sex.

Dispassioned: see DISPASSION 7.

Dispassioned: see Dispassion v.

Dispassioned: see DISPASSION v.

Dispatch, despatch (dispætf), v. Also 6 dispatch, dyspach(e, -patch; 8-9 despatch. [Found early in 16th c.: ad. It. dispacciare 'to dispatch, to hasten, to speed, to rid away any worke' (Florio), or Sp. despachar to expedite, 'to dispatch, to rid out of the way' (Minsheu). The radical is the same as in It. impacciare to entangle, hinder, stop, prevent, Sp., Pg. empachar to impede, embarrass. Not related to F. despecher, which gave the Engl. depesche. Dependen. which gave the Engl. depesshe, DEPEACH, common in 15-16th c., rare after 1600, and app. superseded by dispatch before 1650. The uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th c. was with dis-; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under des- (although Johnson himself always wrote dispatch, which is also the spelling of all the authors cited by him); though this has, since c 1820, introduced diversity into current usage, dispatch is to be preferred, as at once historical, and in accordance with English analogy; for even if this word had begun in ME. with a form in desfrom OF. (which it did not), it would regularly have been spelt dis- by 1500: see DES-, DIS-, prefixes.

nave been spelt dts- by 1500: see DES-, DIS-, prefixes.

The notions of impede, expedite, are expressed by different roots in the northern and southern Romanic langs. The radical of F. impeder, depocher (Eng. In Peacet, Depeacet), OF. empechier, despocher, is taken to be a L. \*-fedicare (extended form of im., ex-pedire, or deriv. of pedica' fetter, gin'); cf. precher, Parach, OF. freechier:—L. predicare. This also occurs in Pr. empedegar. But Sp. empachar, despochar, Pr. empaniar, point to a L. type -factare (f. featus, 'fastened, fixed, fast', pa. pple. of pangère). The radical of It. im., dis-pacciare, Pr. empachar (with which perh. are to be taken dial. OF. empachier, ampauchier, dapauchier: see Godel), have been referred to a cognate L. type-factiare (cf., for the phonology, It. tracciare, docciare, succiare:—\*tractiare, \*ductiare, \*sūctiare'). Thus, these words are quite distinct from F. emphecher, diephecher, in 16th c. also despecher, which gave Eng. impeach, and depeach, also despeche, in Caxton depeashe, Sc. depesche. Dispatch, therefore, could not be of French origin. The date of our first quot., 1517, is early for a word from Italian, and still more so for a word from Spanish; but the active intercourse with the Papal Court and with Spain at that date may have facilitated the introduction of dispach(e, was Commissioner to Spain in 15th and 1517.]

I. trans. \* To dismiss or dispose of promptly.

I. To send off post-haste or with expedition or promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an expressed destination). The word regularly used

promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used for the sending of official messengers, and mes-

for the sending of official messengers, and messages, of couriers, troops, mails, telegrams, parcels, express trains, packet-boats, etc.

1547 Bp. Tunstall Let. to Hen. VIII in Ellis Orig, Lett. Ser. I. I. 134 We. dispached that poste. reserving this to be written by my selff at laysor. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. in. viii. 82 If. the great Lord hath to send and dispatch in hast any matter into any places. 1600 E. Brount tr. Conestaggio 21 He. dispatched fower coronels throughout his Realme of Portugall, to levie twelve thousand foote. 1624 Davenpoar City Night-Cap III. i, Embassadors were dispatch'd to Bergamo. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 153 F 3, I was in my eighteenth year dispatched to the university. 1766 Golds. Vic. W. ix, Moses was . dispatched to borrow a couple of chairs. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 459/2 The number of chargeable letters dispatched

by the General Post. 1875 F. Hall in Lippincott's May. XVI. 749/1 The palanquin, as being portable and easy to handle, was dispatched first, its contents included.

\$\begin{align\*}\beg

+2. To send away (from one's presence or em-

T 2. 10 send away (170m one's presence or employment); to dismiss, discharge. Obs.

a 1533 LD. Beaners Gold. Bk. M. Auvel. (1546) Lvi, As an ydell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent hym awaie. 1632 Littheow Traw. 1x. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling, with a greater consideration then my. conditions allowed me. 1662 Grim, Collier of Croydon III. in Ant. Bril. Drama III. 312 To give her warning to dispatch her knaves.

3. To dismiss (a person) after attending to him

3. To dismiss (a person) after attending to him or his business; to settle the business of and send away; to get rid of. Now rare.

1530 Palsor. 520/1, I have dispatched these four felowes quickly, fay despeché ces quattre galans vistement.

1551 in Furnivall Ballads from MSS. I. 421 Remembre poor shewters who dothe susteyne wronge; speake and dispatche them, they tarrye to longe. a 1625 Bovs Wks. (1630) 382 And I can say this of other suitors, if ten be dispatched ninety be despited.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 198 Dispatching all that came to him with great satisfaction.

1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 171 Nor would I suffer another to enter my Ship, till the former was dispatched.

2. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 132 Finally we may be despatched with a culogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death; to make away with, kill.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death; to make away with, kill.

1530 Proper Dyaloge (Arb.) 146 Duke Humfray By them of his lyfe was abreulate. Sythe that tyme I could recken mo Whom they caused to be dispatched so. 1568 Garfon Mohrm they caused to be dispatched so. 1568 Garfon Chron. II. 1329 He drowned himselfe. 1 there beyng so shallow that he was faine to lye grovelyng before he could dispatch himselfe. 1580 North Plutarch 112 (R.) He drank. poyson, which dispatcheth a man in 24 hours. 1607 Shaks. Cor. III. 1 286 We are peremptory to dispatch This Viporous Traitor. 1611 BIBLE Ezek. xxiii. 47 The companie shall. dispatch [1885 R. V. despatch] them with their swords. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN Pilgr. 1. (1847) 140 Show them the Bones and Skulls of those that thou hast already dispatch'd. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 68 If he had made any Resistance, 1 should certainly have dispatch'd him. 1819 SHELLEV Cyclofs 446 You think by some measure to dispatch him. 1850 Thackeray Virgin. xxi. 162 Heroes are not dispatched with such hurry and violence unless there is a cogent reason for making away with them.

B. 1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. & Leg. Art (1850) 419 And then after many torments despatched with a dagger. 1879 Faouse Casar xviii. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was despatched.

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life,

r noude Lexar xviii. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was despatched.

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life, out of the way, the world, etc. ? Obs.

1580 Baret Alv. D. 384 To dispatch one out of life, de medio aliquent tollere. 1697 Potter Antig. Grecce 1. iv. (1715) 17 [He] was quickly dispatch'd out of the way, and no enquiry made after the Murderers. a 1745 Swift Hist. Stephen in Lett. (1768) IV. 313 To remove the chief impediment by dispatching his rival out of the world. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 100 To desire that they would be more expeditious in dispatching her out of her misery.

† c. To dispatch the life of. Obs.

1586 Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl. v. ii, The Turk and his great Emperess. Have desperately despatch d their slavish lives. 1605 Shaks. Lear IV. v. 12 Edmund, I thinke is gone In pitty of his misery, to dispatch His [Glouster's] nighted life. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 61 Which if it had hit, where he levelled, dispatched had beene the life of Toluido.

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc.); to get done, get through, accom-plish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly

or speedily.

or speedily.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon ci. 330 Dyspatch the mater and renenge me. 1547 Booade Introd. Kuroul. 145 He had many matters of state to dyspache. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. ii. (Arb.) 74 The worke beying divided into so greate a numbre of workemen, was with excedinge manuelous speed dyspatched. 1659 B. Harais Parival's Iron Age 202 He was so..unlike to live, that his Christening was dispatcht in hast. 1667 Pervs Diary (1879) IV. 239 To my office, where dispatched some business. 1751 Donison Rambler No. 461 P4, II. soon dispatched a bargain on the usual terms. 1776 — Let. to Mrs. Thrade 6 May, We dispatched our journey very peacably. 1782 Paiestlex Corrupt. Chr. II. IX. 152 Dominic easily dispatched this task in six days. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 219 Causes lingering before his commissaries were summarily dispatched at a higher tribunal. 1895 F. HALL Two Trifles 27, I must dispatch my errand and be off.

B. 1817 Mooae Lalla R. (1824) 126 Veiled Proph., The matter is easily despatched. 1884 Cuucen Bacon ix. 218 Two of the great divisions of knowledge.. are despatched in comparatively short chapters.

b. To' dispose of' or 'make away with' (food, a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat np, consume,

a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat np, consume, devour. colloq.

1711 Aodison Spect. No. 7 P 1, I dispatched my Dinner as soon as I could. 1833 Hr. Martineau Brooke F. ix. 112
The roast beef and plant-puddings had been dispatched. B. r826 Scott Woodsl.v, I saw two rascallions engaged in .. despatching a huge venison pasty. r837 DISEABLE Venetia I. xv, The brother magistrates despatched their rumpsteak.

c. trans. To produce or 'turn out' promptly

Tel. Irans. To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly. Obs.
e1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) in There are also paper mills with dispatches paper at a quick rate. 1711 Street.
Tather IV. Pref. P. 2 The great Ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature.

+ 6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose

† 6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. Ols.

1588 Graffon Chron. 11. 395 Dispatching some by death, and other by banishment. 1578 Lytz Dadeets in. xlvi. 382 It dissolveth and dispatcheth congeled blood. 1600 Holland Land Lipy xxii. vi. 435. The heat of the sunne had broken and dispatched the mist. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 221 To dispatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House.

† b. To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by 2012) Ohe.

sale). Obs.

sale). Ols.

1502 GREENE Disput. 17 The Paynters coulde not dispatche and make away theyr Vermiglion, if tallowe faced whoores vide it not for their cheekes. 1632 Lithow Trav. viii. 335 Rings. valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I dispatched for lesser.

† C. To put out of the way, stow away. rare.
1567 R. Enwards Damon & P. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 39
Such a crafty spy 1 have caught. Snap the tipstaff.. Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge dispatched him.

\*\* To rid (a person) of something.

† T. trans. To rid (a person, etc. of, from, some encumbrance or hindrance); to deliver, free, relieve.

encumbrance of nindrance); to deliver, free, relieve.

1530 Palsgr. 520/1 We shall dispatche us of hym well ynoughe. c 1534 tr. Pol. I erg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 161 The thinge which shoulde cleanlie dispatche him of all languor and sorrow. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasmus Par. Pref. 18 Whan I had cleane dispatched myself of this great charge and taske. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasmus Par. 17 im. vi. 17 Thinges. so incertain that yf casualtie take them not awaye, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 315 Dispatch vs from euils, graunt us the good thinges promised. 1563 Tunner Baths 6b, Some are dispatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes. 1580 Baret Akv. D 884 To dispatch himself out of a businesse. To dispatch and ridde out of trouble. 1594 Plat Yewell-ho. 11. 57 Von shall soone dispatch your harnes. of all these wastfull birds. a 164 Be. Mountage Acts & Mon. (1642) 295 Antipater being dispatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run.

† b. To deprive, bereave. Obs. (Cf. 4.)
1602 SHAKS. Ham. 1. v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers hand, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once dispatcht. 1606 G. Wloodcockel tr. Instine's Hist. 94a, Aristotimus was dispatched both of life and rule.

11. intransitive.

† 8. (for refl. 1 b.) To start promptly for a place,

+8. (for refl. 1 b.) To start promptly for a place, † 8. (for refl. 1 b.) To start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away.

1587 Turberv. Trag. T. (1837) for Howe he mought.

Dispatche and goe unto the place. 1597 Shars. 2 Hen. 117, iv. iii. 82 And now dispatch we toward the Court. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 52 Dispatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica.

1712 W. Rogers Prov. 400 That we might dispatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

2 To make haste (to de court history)

9. To make haste (to do something), hasten, be

quick. Obs. or arch.

9. 10 make haste (10 do something), hasten, be quick. Obs. or arch.

1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 24 b, Dispatch I pray you to shew me. 1501 Florio 2nd Fruites 5 Dispatch and gine me a shirt. 1602 R. L'Estrange Josephus' Antiq. iv. 1. (1733) 78/1 Why do we not dispatch then and take possession? 1712 Arbuthnot John Bull III. iii, Thou hast so many 'II's' and 'And's'! Prithee, dispatch. 1753 Foote Eng. in Paris 1. Wks. 1790 I. 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1818 Scott F. M. Petth viii, Butler Gilbert, dispatch, thou knave. 1833 L. Ritchie Wand. by Loire 146 'Come—despatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through.

† 10. (absol. from 5). To conclude or settle a business; to get through, have done (with). Obs. 1603 Shaks. Meas, for M. III. 1279 At that place call you me, and dispatch with Angelo, that it may be quickly. 1665 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual. (1667) 51 And thus (to dispatch) by the bruising of Fruit, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that fetc.!

Phispatch is used by Gahriel Harvey for the pa. pple. 1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 22, I hope mi long lingering matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1577 Ibid. 58 Ar thely so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence Dispatched ppl. a. (whence † Dis-

Hence Dispartched ppl. a. (whence + Dis-Hence Dispatched fpl. a. (whence † Dispatchedly adv.); Dispatching vbl. sb. and fpl. a. 1552 Hulder, Dispatched, expeditus, perfectus. a 1564 Broon Acts Christ & Antichr. Prayers, etc. (1844) 531 Unto the dispatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory. 1617 Flosto, Spaccialamente, dispatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed. 1615 W. Hull. Mirr. Maiestie 78 Not to a dispatching, casy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painefull, ignominious death of the Crosse. 1633 Castlie Whore IV. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, A cup of poyson Suff with dispatching Simples. 16. Cabbala, Marq. Vnoiosa to Lord Conway (R.), I have differed the dispatching of a currier. 1893 Star 25 Feb. 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire salt trade.

Dispatch, despatch (dispætf), sb. Also 7 dispache. [f. DISPATCH v., or perh. immediately ad. It. dispaccio (also spaccio) 'a dispatch, a hastning, a riddance; also a pleeke or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp., Pg. despacho, Romanic deriv. f. the vb. stem: see prec. Cf. relation of DEPEACH sb, and v.]

I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on an errand or to a particular destination.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 280 Blaming him to have beene too slacke in the dispatch of the Armie.

1607 Perys Diary 10 June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched.

1805 I'. LISHLEN Voy. Brazil (1808) 24 He deferred the dispatch of my note.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 457/1
The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters.

1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 70 The despatch of a French embassy to England.

1886 Postal Guide No. 119 title-p., Dates of Dispatch of Mails, etc. Hidd. 210 Dates of Despatch of Colonial and Foreign Mails.

12. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to 210 despatch of Person Mails.

+2. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to an ambassador after completion of his errand;

congé. Obs

congé. Obs.

1571 S1. Trials, Duke Norfolk (R.), After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 161
To heare Embassadors from forrein Princes, and to gine them their dispatch. 1605 Shaks. Lear 11. i. 127 The seuerall Messengers From hence attend dispatch. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India & P. 124, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed.

† 3. Dismissal (of a suitor, etc.) after settlement of business: attention to or settlement of the business.

of business; attention to or settlement of the busi-

ness (of a person); see DISPATCH v. 3. Obs.

1550 Crowley Last Trumpet 936 If thou be a mans atturney. Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4. Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence.

sense 6).

ing; death by violence.

\*\*Happy dispatch\*, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA-KIRI.

\*\*1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 315 Except I had followed you...the sorrowes. had quite overwhelmed me, and wrought my remedilesse dispatch. 1591 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611)

59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants feasting day. 1653 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Trav. xv. 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all. 1697 Bp. Pataick Conn. Exod. xii. 6 There were about two hours and a half for the Dispatch of all the Lamhs. 1859 Times 26 Mar. 9/2 The Japanese are. Laught. the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'.

5. The getting (of business, etc.) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy)

settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy) execution. Quick dispatch: prompt or speedy settlement of an affair; hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition

sense 6).

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1286) 101 h, Neither that he be lesse liberall of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them [the poore], than towards the rich. 160 Shaks. All's Well III. ii. 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe. 1601 Cornwallyes Ess. II. xlvi. (1631) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey. 1602 How Man may chuse a good Wife III. ii. in Old Eng. Drama (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st. 1651 Baxter Inf. Eapt. 214, I offered you—To Dispute publikely, only for quick dispatch. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable. 1833 III. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike vii. 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business. 1863 H. Cox Instit. I. vi. 41 If it be intended that Parliament should neet for dispatch of business. 1885 Act 48-49 Vict. c. 60. § 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy. the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business.

business.

B. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. at. I. In him is..only clerkbusiness.

B. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. at. I. In him is..only clerklike 'despatch of business' according to rontine. 1860
Motley Nethers. (1868) I. iii. 75 To his credit and dexterity
they attribute the despatch of most things.

+ b. 'Conduct, management' (J.). Obs. rare.
1605 Shaks. Mach. I. v. 69 Yon shall put This Nights
great Businesse into my dispatch.

B. a. Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of an affair (=quick dispatch in 5). Also as
a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with
affairs. b. Speed. expedition, haste, rapid progress.

a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with affairs. b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress.

a. 1607-12 Bacon Ess., Dispatch (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the tymes of sitting, but by the advauncement of the busines. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1750) II. 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman. 1712 Adolson Spect. No. 469 ? 4 The Dispatch of a good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office is very often as beneficial to the good office is very often as the good of the good of

ting away hastily. Obs.

ting away hastily. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Lear 1. ii. 33 Glou. What Paper were you reading? Bast. Nothing my Lord. Glow. No? what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket?

1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Tran. xiii. 41 in less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse... Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc.].

11. Concrete and transferred senses.

8. A written message sent off promptly or speedily;

spec. an official communication relating to public

spec. an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

1582 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. xx. 52 b, Nicholas Coello hauing received this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast. 1583 T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy. IV. xxi. 156 Messengers which carry yo ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blane's Trav. 309 Visier, keeper of the seale, who before he can seale any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senior. 1783 Genil. Mag. Lll. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship Russel, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. 1803 Wellesley Let. to Wellington 23 Dec. in Thornton Hist. India (1842) 111. xviii. 358 note, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November. 1809 Wellington in Girw. Desp. IV. 292 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft. 1844 H. II. Wilson Brit. India 1. 223 Sir John Malcolm. announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers. 1847 Tensynson Princess IV. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took halfamazed.

B. 1641 Nicholas Papers (Camden) 59, I have alsoe made an other despacth to the lords of the privic counsel by his Majesties command. 1838 Thiblumla. Greece IV. xxix. 87 They were called away by a despatch from the fleet in Cardia. 1865 Livingstone Zambeti vi. 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government despatches and our friends' letters for the past year.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels. or letters are dispatched

transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel

by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 2964/1 Died.. Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1703 Ibid. No. 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New-England. 1861 [see 12]. Mod. The Merchants' Despatch; it was sent by despatch. (Cent. Dict.). † 10. A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. Obs.

particular destination. Obs.

113 WARDER True Amazons 60 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given.

11. slang. (pl.) A kind of false dice: = Dis-

PATCHER 2.

1812 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Dispatches, false dice used by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick. 1856 Times 27 Nov. 9/2 There are dice called 'despatches'. A 'despatch' has two sides, double fours, double fives, and

III. 12. attrib. and Comb., as dispatch-bearing, -writer, -writing; dispatch-boat, .box, dispatch

This. 12. altivo. and Comb., as dispatch-bearing, -wirler, -writing; dispatch-boat, -box, dispatch cock, dispatch-tube (see quots.).

1714 Addison. Spect. No. 469 7 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption.. shelters itself.

1783 Gross Dict. Vidg. Tongue, Spatch cock, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 West Ind. Sketch-bb. 1. 209 These.. dispatch cocks.. are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill.. they afford an agreeable relief on an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1841 Lever C. O'Malley xci. 443 In the mere details of note-writing or despatch-bearing. 1861 Engineer XII. 51/3 (title) The Pneumatic Despatch. Phid., The loads, in the pneumatic despatch tubes do not much exceed halfaton, unless the despatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1864 Webster, Dispatch-box, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling. 1874 Knisar Dict. Mech. sv. Almospheric Railway, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates \$1,5000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington. Ibid., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. Ibid., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. Ibid., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. Ibid., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. Ibid., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. Ibid., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. Ibid., Dispatch-b

Dispatchable, a. rare. [f. DISPATCH v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being dispatched.
18ar Blackte. Mag. IX. 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy

dispatchable matter.

**Dispatcher** (dispætsə1). [f. as prec. +-ER 1.]

1. One who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verb.

1. Une who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verh.

1547-64 Bauldwin Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) v. vi, To the godly, death is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such displeasures. 1549 Bale Prof. Leland's Itin. B iv. (T.), Avaryce was the other dyspatcher, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect. 1553-87 Fox A. J. M. (1631) III. X1 551/3 marg., D. Story..the chiefe dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time. 1611 Cotta., Dataire, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls. 1755 Magens Insurances II. 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages. 1884. A. Wannwagent in Harper's Mag. July 272-2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1886 Pall Mall G. 31 Aug. 3/2 The despatcher of a telegram.

2. slang. (pl.) A kind of false dice: see quots. 1798 Sporting Mag. XI. 85 How long it was since his conscience had permitted him to use dispatchers; these, he said, were loaded dice. 1894 Maskelyne Sharp's & Flats 237 Of unfair dice. there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. 18id. 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three.

Dispatchful, a. Obs. or arch. [f. DISPATCH

Dispatchful, a. Obs. or arch. [f. DISPATCH

sb. + -FUL.]
+1. Having the quality of dispatching or making

away with expeditionsly. Obs.

r608 Middle are the Catch Old One II. ii. Dij, Ile..
Fall like a secret and dispatchfull plague On your secured comforts. r680 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 83 Their teeth..
were very dispatchfull of their prey.

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy,

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy, expeditious, quick, hasty. Obs. or arch.

1642 FULLER Answ. to Ferne 3 Those dispatchfull and nrgent times. 1669 MILTON P. L. V. 331 So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. 1683 it. Erasmus' Morix Enc., While the dispatchful fool shall rush bluntly on. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1823) II. 502 There is a wide difference between leading a regular life, and living by rule; the one is pleasant, easy, smooth, and dispatchful; the other . toilsome, stiff, and generally wasteful both of time and strength. 1814 H. Busk Fugitive Pieces 230 If despatchful haste thy journey need. 1820 Lytton Discounded 19 The most dispatchful solicitude.

† D. quasi adv. Speedily, quickly, in haste. Obs. 1795 Pope Odyss. 111. 534 Let one, dispatchful, bid some swain to lead A well-fed buillock from the grassy mead. 1791 Cowpera Iliad xull. 148 Their keen-edged axes to the towering oaks Dispatchful they applied.

† Dispatchment. Obs. [f. DISPATCH v. + MENT.] The act of dispatching, dispatch (in various senses): prompt execution or settlement; getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making

getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making

getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing.

1529 St. Trials, Wolsey, For want of dispatchment of matters. 1538 M. Thracomorton Let. Cromwell (MS. in St. Pap. Hen. VIII, XII. 11. No. 552 Recd. Off.) Att Pares... y requeryd off hyme [Pole] my dyspachement [copy in MS. Cott. Cleop. E. 6,386 despachement] accordyng to hys promes to me at Rome. 1546 Bale Eng. Volaries 11. (1550) 110 b. He.. confessed that he had sent. false letters and poysons to the dyspachement of hys enemyes, 1570 Abp. Parker Corr. 363 To procure the dispatchment of this offensive court.

Dispathy, obs. form of Dyspathy.

† Dispatron. 2. Obs. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To

Tispatny, obs. form of DYSPATHY.

† Dispatron, v. Obs. [Dis-7 a.] trans. To deprive of a patron or of patronage.

1615 SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Job Triumphant II. 62
Townes of late By him dispatroned and depopulate. c 1620
Z. Bovo Zion's Flourers (1855) 83 By thee dispatron'd...
Who could a comforte once afford to me?

Dispanper (disporpai), v. Law. [Dis- 7 b.] To decide a person to be no longer a pauper; to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disqualify from suing in forma pauperis, that is, without payment of fees.

out payment of fees.

1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 72 Therfore the Court would dismisse the cause or dispauper the pl[ain]t[iff], for that by his confession he hath 11<sup>th</sup> per annum. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dispauper is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue in forma pauperis, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be Dispaupered. 1816 J. Phillingse Rep. 1. 185 (L.) If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be dispaupered. 1885 Law Times 7 Mar. 340/1 The plaintiff had, by the fact of his having recovered. more than 55, become dispaupered.

L<sub>5</sub>, become dispaupered.

Dispauperize (dispo persiz), v. [f. Dis-6+ Pauperize] trans. a. To release or free from the state of pauperism. Also fig. b. To free (a community or locality) from paupers.

1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 283 What chance do you see of dispauperizing any of the paupers? 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. v. xi. § 13 (1876) §85 Many highly pauperized districts. have been dispauperized by alopting strict rules of poor-law administration. 1874 Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 965 The boy was thoroughly dispauperized in spirit.

Hence Dispau perized phl. a.; -iza-tion.

965 The boy was thoroughly dispanperized in spirit.

Hence **Dispau perized** ppl. a.; -iza-tion.

1834 1st Rep. Poor Law Comm. (1885) 163 The principle of relief., found so efficient in the dispanperized parishes, 1876 Pretyman (title), Dispanperization, a popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils and their Remedies.

† Dispay're, sb. Obs. Also dys-,-peir,-peyre.

† Dispay're, sb. Obs. Also dys-,-peir,-peyre. [f. Dispair v.², var. of Depair, to spoil, injure, or suffer injury.] Impaired condition, disrepair.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 397 That it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys [in] ruyn, or in dispeyre, or before.

1537-8 Will of Y. Sponer (Somerset Ho.), All the wyndows. that be in dyspeir.

Dispayr(e, obs. form of Despair.

Dispeace (dispā's). [f. Dis- 9 + Peace sb. Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; uneasiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; uneasiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

1825 Jameson, Dispeace, disquiet, dissension. 1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. III. iv. § 36. 197 The London of the nineteenth century may yet become as Venice without her despotism, and as Florence without her dispeace. 1856—Mod. Paint. III. iv. will. Concl. 338 Two men, cast on a desert island, could not thrive in dispeace. 1857 S. Cox Quest Chief Good 123 This very contrast.. breeds no dispeace or anger in the heart. 1873 Buston Hist. Scot. VI. Ixxi. 219 Scotland had elements of dispeace. 1881 Geikie in Nature XXIII. 224 The rumonts of renewed dispeace among the nations. Hence Dispeaceful a.

1802 R. Wallace in Scott. Leader 20 Jan. 6 A messenger of that dispeaceful divinity [the goddess of strife].

† Dispear, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + stem of appear, com-pear; see also the aphetic Pear. Cf. OF. disparoir (16th c. in Godef.) or It. disparere 'to disappeere' (Florio). Mod. Fr. has in the present stem disparatire, disparaiss-: cf. Disparish v.1 and Disappear.] intr. To disappear.

1600 Fairaax Tasso vii. kilv. 125 All those stars on hean'ns blew face that shone. disparated were and gone. 1627 Br. Hall. Gt. Impastor Wks. 501 This great impostor. dispeareth and is gone. 1647 H. Mose Song of Soull. 1. li, But he looks on to whom nought doth dispear.

Dispeche: var. of Despeche, Depeach v. Obs., to send away, dispatch. Also Dispechement, = Dispartement.

to send away, dispatch. Also Dispechement, = DISPATCHMENT.

1538 M. THROGMORTON Let., copy in MS. Cott. Cleopatra E. 6, If. 386, And from thens also to have been dispeched [orig. in St. Pap. Hen. VIII, XII. 11. No. 552, dyspachyd]. Ibid., And hernpon delayed my dispechement.. To come further concernyng my dispechement [original, in both cases, dyspachement].

Dispect, var. of Despect, Obs.

† **Dispee'd**, v. Obs. [app. ad. obs. It. dispedire, (spedire) to dispatch (Florio), f. Dis-1; a parallel form to L. ex-pedīre, im-pedīre (Expede, IMPEDE). But, as the spelling shows, associated in Eng. use with SPEED: cf. also the parallel form DESPEED.] trans. To dispatch, to send off. b. reft. To get

trans. 10 dispatch, to send off. D. rep. 10 get away quickly.

1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (L.), To that end he dispeeded an embassadour to Poland. The man returned..and was againe dispeeded. 1624 in Calend. St. Papers, E. Indies 16 Aug. (1878) 365 The Dutch have dispeeded sundry ships towards the west. 1630 Lord Baniaus 79 [He] dispeeded his Bramane Madewnauger, and his Pardon, to Delee. 1814 Souther Roderick xv. 273 Himself from that most painful interview Dispeeding, he withdrew.

C. To dispatch or finish promptly; to expedite.

1626 GATAKER Spanish Invasion 16 Iulian. sent one Aly-Dispeir(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

**Dispel** (dispe'l), v. [ad. L. dispell-ère to drive asunder, scatter, f. DIS- I + pellère to drive.]

1. trans. To drive away in different directions or

in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate

in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate (e. g. clouds, darkness, doubts, fears, etc.)
a 1631 Donne in Select. (1842) 141 More clouds than they could. dispel and scatter. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 210 Lamps...enough to dispell the greatest darknesse. 1667 Milton P. L. i. 530 He. gently rais'd Their fainted courage, and dispel'd their fears. 1781 Gibbon Dect. & F. 111. 63 His apprehensions were soon dispelled. 1883 FROUGE Short Stud. IV. I. viii, 90 He dispelled the illusions of Lewis. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid i. 199 Ills more dire ye have suffered; and these too Ileaven will dispel.

2. intr. (for reft.) To become dissipated or scat-

tered, as a cloud or the like.

1643 Kingdomes Wkly. Intellig. No. 7. 55 [He] still hangs as a cloud over Plimmouth, but it dispells every day. 1799 CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope 11. 263 Melt, and dispel, ye spectredoubts. 1840 Blackw. Mag. XLVIII. 270 Conventions. in constant succession bubble up, form, and dispel.

Hence **Dispe'lling** ppl. a., csp. in comb., as care-dispelling, that dispels care; **Dispe'llent** (also -ant), a dispelling agent; **Dispe'ller**, he who or that which dispels.

1717 FREZIER VOy. S. Sea 77 It is an admirable dispeller of certain Tumors. 1836 F. Mahoney Rel. Father Prout, Watergrasshill Caronsal (1859) 78 A dispeller of sorrow. 1869 Pall Mall G. 18 Ang. 10 The change of scene...will often act as a good dispellant.

Dispence, var. of DISPENSE.

+ Dispernd, v. Obs. or arch. Also 4-6 des-, dys -. Pa. t. and pple. dispended, dispent. [ME. des-, dispend-en, a. OF. despend-re (mod.F. dépendre) = Pr. despendre, Sp. despender, It. dispendere: – late L. dispendère to weigh out, pay out, dispense, f. DIS- 1 + pendère to weigh. Cf. EXPEND, SPEND.] 1. trans. To pay away, expend, spend: a. money,

wealth.

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 290 Pe kyng sent. For hisshoppes. & ober hat hei found, Pat ilk zere mot dispende of londes twenty pound. 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 63 For hooly chirches good moot been despended On hooly chirches blood that is descended. 1491 Canton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. xxvii. 45 a/1 She had dyspended alle her hauour to leches for to recounter her syghte. 1590 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 11. iii, A poore elder brother of mine, sir, a yeoman, may dispend some seven or eight hundred a yeere. 1642 Declar. Lords & Com. 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been. 1640 HICKERINGILL Hist. Whiggism Wks. 1716 I. 28 All [the money] was dispended. 351 ch wylle het hou ete and drinke and ... despendi. 1629 Gaule Holy Madn. 348 When he must needs despend, he... kisses enery Peece he parts from. b. other things.

b. other things.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13410 (Cott.) be god drine suld bou first despend. 1411 Rolls of Parilt. 111. 650/2 Schal do brynge.. two fatte Oxen.. to be dispended on a dyner. 14.. Hoccleve Compl. Virgin 244 And hath his blood despent in greet foysoun. 1582 N. Licheffeld in Castanhedia's Cong. E. Ind. xlii. 98 a, They were the bolder to dispend amongst them their shot, with the which there were many very sore hurt. 1627 Feltham Resolves 1, Ixix. Wks. (1677) 105 Every Man will be busie in dispending that quality, which is predominant in him. a 1745 Swift Wks. (1841) 11. 69 They insist, that the army dispend as many oaths yearly as will produce £100,000 nett. 1868 Kinglake Crimea (1877) IV. xiii. 317 An isolated bastion dispending its strength.

C. To dispend land: to have an income from

c. To dispend land: to have an income from

land, to possess land.

1523 Fitzhera. Surv. xii. (1539) 27 In some case he shall dispende and have more landes. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1630) 405 Where that clause needs not, the lurors must dispend some land of freehold out of ancient demesne within the Countie where the issue is to be tried.

the Countie where the issue is to be tried.

2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time).

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 2435 Thon here dispended thi tym wrang. c1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 320 How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende [Harl. erron. despent]. c1422 Hoccleve Learn to Die 239 My dayes I despente in vanitee.

1582 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. lxix.

142 b, That vpon them the Carnells might dispend their times, 1582 BENTLEY Mon. Matrones 122 The time of my life enill dispent.

pass. To be brought to an end or finished up;

3. pass. To be brought to an end or finished up; to be exhausted or spent; to come to an end.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 5 Whan the prologe is so despended.

1452 Will of S. Fyncham in Blyth's Fincham (1863) 154 Til hese issue male be dispended.

1470 Harding Chron. Ix. i, Anchises dyed and was dispent. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng.

1. 0/2 The vytayles were dispended and fayled.

4. To spend to no purpose; to waste, squander.

1393 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 1198 A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth pe godys bat hys fadyr hym 3yveth. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 2491 Phyllis, Me liste not. Despenden (v. r. dispenden) on hym a pennefull of ynke. 1483 Caxton Cato Byb, To thende that thou dyspende hyt not folysshly.

5. To distribute, DISPENSE (esp. in early use, in charity to the poor).

5. To distribute, DISPENSE (esp. in early use, in charity to the poor).

1375 Cato Major III. x. in Anglia VII, Freliche dispende, Per neod is, ener among. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 112 If pis be zeuen or despendid to be pore. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 275/1 To gyue to the poure peple and dispende it among the nedy. 1517 Test. Ebor. (Surt.) V. 83 Dispendyd and dalt at my buryall. xls. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1sl. III. vii, The purple fountain. By thousand rivers through the Isle dispent. 1653 BENLOWES Theoph. XII. xlix. 225 When Sols Influence descends. And richer Showres, then fell on Danaes lap dispends. a 1656 Hales Gold. Rem. (1688) 267 To make them. profitable unto us, by charitably dispending them.

6. To dispense with, do without. rare.

6. To dispense with, do without. rare.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 61 If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall neuer be dispended with.

† Dispender. Obs. Also 4-5 des-, dispendour. [ME. a. OF. despendour agent-n. from despendre: see prec.] One that expends; a dispenser; an almoner; a steward; = DISPENSATOR.

1340 Ayenb. 190 He.. het his desspendoure bet he him yeane uyftene pond of gold. Pe spendere.. ne yeaf bote uyf.
1382 Wycl. Tit. 1, 1 th binouth a bischop for to be withoute crime, as dispendour of God. 1382 — 1 Pet. iv. 10 As goode dispenderes of the .. grace of God. c1386 CHAUCEA Melib.

1869 144 Thilke is executrice, and dispender in. xvii. (1869) 144 Thilke is executrice, and dispender in the testat. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 114 Marye .. that arte.. moste ware dyspender. fede the hungry wyth thy benygne prouydence. 1611 Florio, Dispensatore. also a dispender.

† Dispending, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DISPEND v. +

+ Disperding, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DISPEND v. +

-ING 1.] The action of DISPEND v.; expenditure.
c1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 25 Thes holy mene lefte not witterly. the dispendynge of worldely goods. 1563 Homilies
I. Almsdeeds III. (1859) 395 There is a kind of dispending that shall never diminish the stock. 1603 FLORIO Montaigne
III. ix. (1622) 537 Their dispending and. artificiall liberalities.

b. Money to defray expenses.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce VIII. 509 He...gaf thame dispending And send thame hame.

c. Dispensation; stewardship.

C. Dispensation; stewardship.

1388 WYCLIF I Cor. ix. 17 Dispending [1382, Geneva, an 1611 dispensation; R. V. stewardship] is bitakun to me.

Dispendious (dispendios), a. [ad. L. dispendios-us hurtful, prejudicial, f. Dispendiou. Cf. mod. F. dispendieux expensive (Littré).]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1557 Pole in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. lxxx. 276 [It] being thought. that for the necessity of money that is to be demanded in the parliament, and otherwise cannot be provided, the prorogation of that should be much dispendious.

2. Costly, expensive; lavish, extravagant.

1727 BALLEY vol. II, Dispendious, sumptuous, costly.

1861 Bearsf. Hore Eng. Cathedr. 19th C. ii. 59 A somewhat dispendious use of material may in the end be true economy. 1864 Ecclesiologist XXV. 36 What is the good. Of this . dispendious use of materials?

Hence Disperndiously adv., at great expense.

Hence **Dispe'ndionsly** adv., at great expense. 1874 T. G. Bowles Flotsam 8 7 fetsam 9 Nov. (1883) 116 A green apple which he had dispendiously bought. **Dispenditure**. rare. [f. DISPEND, after Ex-

PENDITURE.] = EXPENDITURE.

1857 SIA F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. II. 506 His exuberant dispenditure speedily received a check.

| Dispendium. Obs. [L. = cost, expense; also, loss, damage; f. dispendiere to DISPEND: a parallel form to Compendium. Cf. It. dispendio expense]. Loss waster expenditure among

parallel form to COMPENDIUM. Cf. It. dispendio expense.] Loss, waste; expenditure, expense.

1648 Petit. Eastern Ass. 18 Is not Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? a 1661 FULLEA Worthies I. (1662) 236 This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wisheth that his Compendium might not prove a Dispendium to the Reader thereof. 1699 J. Woodward in Phil. Trans. XXI. 207 The less they [Plants] are in Bulk, the smaller the Quantity of the Fluid Mass in which they are set is drawn off; the Dispendium of it. being pretty nearly proportioned to the Bulk of the Plant. 1727 S. SWITZER Pract. Gardiner 1. v. 42 The dispendium or expense of water was the less by 4.

Dispensability. If part 4 1772 The

Dispensability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being dispensable. a. Capability of being dispensable as dispensed or made the subject of ecclesias. dispensation. b. Capability of being dis-

pensed with or done without.

pensed with or done without.

a. 1650 R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powers 43
Quoting a Doctor of the Papacy for the dispensabilitie of an oath. 1837-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. iv. 111. \$23[They]deny...
the dispensability of the decalogue in any part. 1881 STURAS
Med. 4 Mod. Hist. xii. (1886) 284 The theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with a brother's widow.
b. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON Belinda III. III. 11. XI Weighing the dispensability or indispensability as a travelling companion of each [book].

Dispensable (dispensab'l), a. fad. med.L.

dispensable (dispensable), a. fad. med. 1. dispensable is, f. dispensable (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Eccl. Subject to dispensation. a. Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or

against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 More Let. to Cronwell Wks. 1425/1 Sodenly his highnes..shewed me that..his mariage was.. in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coulde in no wyse by the churche be dispensable. 1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII, c. 7 § 5 The maryage..was..ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctoritie. 1562 FitLs in Strype Ann. I. xxxiii. 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money. a 1700 Atkwas Park. 4 Pol. Tracts (1734) 296 The Distinction of Mala Prohibita, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable.

b. Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc.

oath, etc.

a 1612 Donne Buddavaros (1644) 106 If it [the Law] be dispensable in some cases beneficiall to a man, 1679 Burner Hist. Ref. 1. 1, ii. 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable. 1690 Stillingel. Charge to Clergy (T.), The question. 18, whether the church's benefit may not..make the canons against non-residence as dispensable as those against translations. 1837-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. iv. III. § 23 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest. 1890 Pull Mall G. 15 Feb. 2/2 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2. Allowable, excusable, pardonable. arch. or Ohs. 1889 Puttenham Eng. Possie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanitie but of a fatherly affection, joying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect..it was dispenceable in him and not indecent. a 1684 Leignton Comm. 1 Pet. iii. 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things. 1704 Swift T. Tub 'v. (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without;

3. In at can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. in. xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pinus, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable. 1653 H. More Conject. Cabbal. Pref. Avij (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man.. ought rather to propound..septically to the world. 1842 BLACKIE in Tait's Mag. IX. 749 Books..are yet only of secondary use..and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable. 1867 Swinburne Ess. & Stud. (1875) 118 Not a tone of colour..is misplaced or dispensable.

pensable.

4. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

1880 St. Trials, Col. Andrewe (R.), If they be laws, they must be dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land. Hence **Dispensableness** = DISPENSABILITY.

11654 HAMMOND Fundamentals xii. § 2 (R.) Of Dispen-thleness of Oaths.

Sableness of Oaths.

Dispensary (dispensari). [f. L. type dispensarium, dispensarius (liber): cf. med.L. dispensarius (1290 in Fleta = dispensator DISPENSER), and F. dispensaire 'a Dispensatorie, or Booke, that teacheth how to make all Phisicall compositions' (Cotgr. 1611); f. dispens- ppl. stem of L. dispend-ère to dispense; see -ARY.]

ire to dispense: see -ARY.]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. spec. A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (charitable or fublic dispensary).

1699 GARTH Dispens. Pref. (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. 1703 (title), The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor. 1708 Mas. Prozzi Journ. France I. 199 [Venice treacle] can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary. 1806 Surr Winter in Lond. I. 58 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 Lecky Europ. Mor. II. 18 de Merchant. founded. a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 C. Geikie Life in Woods xvii. 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary.

† 2. transf. A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopæia or to be

†2. transf. A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopeeia or to be found in an apothecary's shop. Obs.

1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1710 STERLE Tatter No. 248 P. 4 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ... 1721 STERLE TATTER STERLE TO STERLE T

Dispensation (dispensation). Also 4-6 dys-; -acioun. [a. F. dispensation (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. dispensation-em distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from dispensare to Dispense.] Vol. III.

I. The action of dealing out or distributing.

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical

spendlng, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 469 (Mätz.) Everych schulde make good for his owne partie, and 3eve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1649 Selder Laws of Eng. 1. ii. (1739) 2 The dispensation of this grace unto all men. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 28 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. a 1704 T. Brown Praise Wealth Wks. 1730 1. 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours. 1841 Dispensation dispensation of the Lord's Eupper. 1878 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. II. viñ. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions.

† 2. Anat. The distribution of blood, the nerves,

+2. Anat. The distribution of blood, the nerves,

T.Z. ANAI. Ine distribution of blood, the herves, etc., from some centre. Obs.

1668 Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anal. 1. i. 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart. Ibid. 111. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the Medulla oblongata. 1759

17. Duhamel's Husb. 11. ii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

the nutritive juices.

3. The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions; 'the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient '(Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

146 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. iii. 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animall. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Garth, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

11. The action of administrating ordering or

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing; the system by which things are ad-

ministered.

manging; the system by which things are administered.

(This group of senses originates in the L. use of dispensatio to render Gr. oikorouka in N. T. and patristic writers. The latter is used in 1 Cor. ix. 17, Eph. iii. 2, Col. i. 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below); but in Eph. i. 10, iii. 9, for 'a method or system of administration' (specifically that which involved the Incarnation. From this latter arose various theological uses: (1) Tertullian (Adv. Praxean ii, iii, iv.) uses dispensatio=oikoroula to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i. e. a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes. This is known as an acconomical as distinguished from an essential Trinity: in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATIVE, and it is the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATIVE, And STENSATIVE, DISPENSATIVE, and as a public to the Incarnation (dispensatio assumptic corporis, d. susceptic carnis, or simply dispensation) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August. Serm. 264 § 5). (3) The evangelical system is termed dispensatio gratize in opposition to the Law or system of works (August. Ep. 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is dispensatio salutis nostre (August. Serm. 237 § 1). Hence, in the Latin version of Irenœus, Christ is called dispensator paternæ gratiæ (iv. 20. ?). (4) Dispensatio was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertuil. Adv. Marv. vi. 18. Hillar. Pict. De Triu. ix. 66, xi. 73); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption.]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge; the function

mitted to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. arch.

138a Wyclef i Cor. ix. 17 Forsoth if I willinge do this thing, I haue mede; sothly if agens my wil, dispensacious is bitake to me. 148a Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 98 They shulde gene acomtys of her dispensacyon that haue resceyued benefytys and ryches of the chyrche. 1548 Latiner Plonghers (Arb.) 34, I haue taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemynge mankynde. 1647 Bury Wills (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an accompt of the dispensacion of that which he hath committed vnto me. 1691 Noaris Pract. Disc. 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon. 1860 Taench Serm. Westin. Abb. xxxii.366 A man. may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

ministration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

2174 CHAUGR Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MIS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparith hym. 1382 Wyclif Col. i. 25, I poul am made mynystre bi dispensacioun of god. 1308 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. (1495) VI. xviii. 204. The dyspensacion of goddis word settyth some men to fore other. 1513 Baadshaw St. Werdurge I. 3463 Whiche danes by sufferaunce and dispensacion Of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Punysshed vnpiteously all this region. 1306

Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 27 Binhe body and soule, with the hole dispensacion and ordrynge of our lyfe & wyll. 1643-7 Westm. Confess. Faith will. \$8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by bis almighty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 260 Albeit in his dispensation. his strokes are .. with an equal hand afflicting the innocent with the nocent. 1671 MILTON Samson 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence

or of Nature.

1665 HOOKE Microgr. 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature. 1754 SHERLOCK Disc. i. (1759) I. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) I. 18 With the immutable decree that man should

labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 Mill Utilit. v. 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

c. A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as a mysterious or merciful dispensation.

a 1652 ROGERS (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man.
1704 NELSON Fest. & Fasts ii. (1730) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men. are very promiscuous. 1823 Scott Peweril xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1837 DICKENS Pickus, ii, Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. 11. III. 11. xiv. § 10. 111 Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support. 1895 CROCKET Clistering Beaches in Bognyrtle 154 In the north ... everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself. yourself.

6. Theol. A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a par-

as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the patriarchal, Mosaic (or Jewish) dispensation, the Christian dispensation; also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = Economy 5 b.

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above); the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form. This use became common in the theology of the 17th c.

1643-7 Westm. Confess. Faith vii. § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations. a 1652 J. Smith Scl. Disc. Disc. 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God. 1675 W. Cave (11th), Antiquitates Apostolice: . to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaical, and Evangelical. 1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Divinity, God's high Dispensation, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1732 Berrelew Serm. to Soc. Prop. Gospel Wk. III. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 PRIFITLEW Inst. Relig. (1782) II. 124 Christianity is the last dispensation. 1838 Gladstons State in Rel. Ch. vii. (L.), [They] declared. . that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commenment of the gospel dispensation. 1877 W. Bruce Comm. Rev. v, As the Israelitish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is abolished by His Second Coming.

+7. The ordering or arrangement of anything in a particular way; coner. An arrangement, a

system. Obs.

system. *Obs.*1633 Br. Hall. *Hard Texts*, N. T. 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10, I never found my mind low or abject enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation (supersition), experimentally to find what is at the bottom thereof. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I.v. iv. (1713) 295 He that lives in this dispensation of life. 1691 Norris *Fract. Disc.* 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med.L. dispensatio. (See DISPENSE II.)

8. Eccl. An arrangement made by the administra-

tor of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a reaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements, or from some sacred obligation, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence

astical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given.

1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat, Wyclif 139 pei sellen it for mony, al pat bei maye; as pardons, indulgencis, & obre dispensaciouns. 1382 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 111. 162 Dispensacioun wip bis lawe winnes miche money. Ibid. 511 Monks and chanouns forsaken be reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wipouten eny dispensacioun be reule of freres. 1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensacion. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxx. 243 Sir Iohan.. wedded dame blaunche duk henryes doughter of lancastre cosyn to the same Iohan by dispensacion of the pope. 21555 Harrsfeld Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 129 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law. 1588 Snaks. L. L. L. 11. 1. 37 Then seeke a dispensation for his oath. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. IX. iii. § 30 Richard Cheyney, Bishop of Bristol, bolding Glocester therewith in dispensation. 1696 ft. Du Mont's Vop. Levant 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation of eating Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 Blackstone Comm. IV. 114 To sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to obey any process from thence, are made liable to the pains of praeminire. 1856 Frouo Hist. Eng. 1. 143 The original bull of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II for the marriage of Henry and Catherine. 1873 Dixon Two Queens I. 1. viii. 50 A dispensation would be needed; but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

10. transf. and fig. 1064 Butler Hud. 11. 1075 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 Dryden Assignation v. 1 v. Tis a crime past dispensation. 1682 Eng. Elect. Shtriffs 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 44 He had a Dispensation from the Mufty to dribk Wine.

9. Law. The relaxation or suspension of a law of the realm in a particular case; the exercise of the dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

1607 Topsell Hist, Four-f. Beasts (1658) 452 The first that gave dispensation against those laws was Cheius Anfidius.
1607 Persy Diary 9 Jan., A way of preventing the King's dispensation with Acts. 1686 Lutrrell Brief Rel. (1857) 1. 382 Ten [judges] were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good. 1689-92 Locke Toleration i. Wks. 1727 II. 250 The private Judgment of any Person concerning a Law enacted. for the publick Good, does not take away the Obligation of that Law, nor deserve a Dispensation. 1730-6 Ballev (folio), Dispensation by non obstante. If any statute tends to restrain some Prerogative incident to the person of the King, as to the right of pardoning, etc., which are inseparable from the King, by a clause of non obstante, he may dispense with it; this was disannulled by Stat. I. W. & M. a 1832 MACKINTOSI Rev. of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 194 The King answered. that the royal power of dispensation had been solemly determined to be a sufficient warrant for such acts. 1863 H. Cox Instit.
1. v. 24 It was declared that .. no dispensation with any statute should be valid unless such statute allows it.

b. Clause of dispensation (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861 W. Bell Diet. Law Scot., Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous... a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted, specifying a particular place at which it should be sufficient to take infeftment for the whole lands, and other subjects, however discontiguous or dissimilar, and dispensing with any other subjects than earth and stone. The Crown alone could competently grant such a dispensation.

10. transf. Exemption, release from any obliga-

10. transf. Exemption, release from any obliga-

10. transf. Exemption, release from any obligation, fate, etc.; remission. arch. or Obs.

163; H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. kwili. 275 The richest resolved to get a dispensation from this voyage by the means of a great sum of money. 1676 Hale Contempl. 1.

96 After this third application for a deliverance from this terrible Cup of the wrath of God, and yet no dispensation obtained, he returns to. the three Disciples. a 1711 Ken Serm. Wks. (1838) 161 Daniel never made business a dispensation from God's service. 1723 Johnson Rambler No. 200 r 5 Our intimacy was regarded by me as a dispensation from ceremonial visits. 1771 tr. Viaud's Shiptoreck 132

The present circumstances. appeared to be a sufficient dispensation from methoding.. to any other consideration.

11. The action of dispensing with anything; a setting aside, disregarding; a doing away with, doing without. [Cf. sense 8, quot. 1382.]

1593 Shaks. Lucr. 248 And (hel with good thoughts makes dispensation Urging the worser sense for vantage still. 1612-15 Bp. Hall Contempl., O. T. Xiv. i, Those temptations. which are raised from arbitrary and private respects, admit of an easie dispensation. 1848 Sia J. Parke in Exchequer Rep. II. 723 Going to the counting-house during business hours, and finding no one there to receive the notice was equivalent to dispensation of notice. 1855 Millman Lat. Chr. (1864) V. x. vii. 359 The dispensation.

1874 H. R. Revnolos John Bapt. v. iii. 351 He had certain national and dispensational offices to fill. 1876 Spectator 25 Nov. 1478/1 The Day of Pentecost, when the dispensational gifts of the Spirit were bestowed. 1888 Bibliothera Sacra Apr. 237 Not a few. have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.

Dispensative, a. (sb.) [ad. L. dispensātīv-us, f. dispensātīve, a. (sb.) [ad. L. dispensātīve. L. Administrative, official; pertaining to the

tīv-us, f. dispensā-re to Dispense: see-ative. Cf. F. dispensatif, -ive (14th c. in Littré).]
+1. Administrative, official; pertaining to the office of an administrator or steward. Obs.
1528 Rov Rede me (Arb.) 58 Though he have here soche prerogative, In all poyntes that be dispensative, Toperforme it by commyssion. 1633 Ames Agst. Cerem. 11. 307 Not only in the name of the wholle societie, which in suche cases hath some dispensative superioritie over particular members, but allso by Commission from God. 1637 R. Humehbey tr. St. Ambrose 1. 21 People are drawne away from the office of dispensative mercy. 1656 Jeanes Fuln. Christ 34 There agreeth unto Christ a twofold power of Authority, essential, and official. 1. Essential or natural, which belongs unto him as God 1. 2. Official, dispensative, or donative, delegated unto him as Mediatour, and head of his Church.
2. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = DISPENSATORY a. 2.

SATORY a. 2.

SATORY A. 2.

1621 HAKEWILL David's Vow vii. 270 Onely the dispensative power of the Lawgiver himself can possibly make it lawfull. 1687 Pol. Ballads (1860) I. 256 Knaves [that] would set up a Dispensative power, To pull down the Test unto which we have swore. 1738 NEAL Hist. Purit. IV. 230 Dr. Barwick. proposed that his Majesty should grant his commission to the Bisbops of each province. 10 elect and consecrate fit persons for the vacant sees, with such dispensative clauses as should be found necessary.

dispensative clauses as should be found necessary.

Dispensatively, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a dispensative way; by dispensation.

1572 Forrest Theophilus 542 in Anglia VII, Some saye it was doone dispensatively. a 1639 Wotton in Relig. 328 (R.), I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively. 1646 Saltmars Smoke in Temple 62 Is not their whole power defended to be entirely, essentially dispensatively in the Presbytery. a 1666 Br. HALL Serm. Canticles ix. (R.), The state [is] absolutely monarchical in Christ, dispensatively monarchical in respect of particular churches; forasmuch as that power, which is inherent in the Church, is dispensated.

Dispensation. Now wave. Also 4.001.4-06

Dispensator. Now rare. Also 4-owr, 4-6-our, 6-er, Sz. -ure. [a. AF. dispensatour = OF. dispensatour, -tur (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. dispensatorem, agent-n. from dispensare to DISPENSE.

Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod. Eng. dispensator; but conformation to L. gave dispensator, exemplified in 17th c. and in Johnson,

dispensator, exemplified in 17th c, and in Johnson, Walker, Craig 1847; Smart 1849 has dispensator.]

One who dispenses; a dispenser; a distributor.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. 1. xiii. 35 Gode hede wold be taken that the dyspensatours and vitaillers of the oost be not theuys.

1491 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 253 b/2 As a gode & trewe dyspensatour & dystryhutour to the poore people of the goodes of thy fader.

1549 Compl. Scot. xix. 158 God hes ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil.

1582 Hester Secr. Phiorax.

1. xlviii. 59 The Liuer beeyng dispensator bothe of the good and bad qualities of the humors. 1654 tr. Scodery's Curia Pol. 180 The ancient Romans (who were such equal dispensators of Glory). a 1859 L. Hunt Shewe Faire seeming v. Wks. (1860) 178 Much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre, Counting it as a church, in which the page Of vertuous verse found the sole dispensator.

† b. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of

+ b. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of

another. Obs.

another. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Gen. xliii. 16 He comaundide to the dispensatowr [1388 dispendere] of his hows, seiynge, Lede yn the men hoom. c 1449 Pecock Repr. 111. xix. 400 The richessis of chirchis ben patrimonies of poor men...the mynystris... hen dispensatouris ther of. 1525 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563) 155 The chamberlaynes and dispensatoures or stewardes of the mysteryes of God. 1621-51 Burton Anal. Mel. III. iv. 11. iii, Out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins. 1658 Blount Glossogr., Dispensator, a Steward, or Officer that laies out money for an houshold. 1698 Noaris Pract. Disc. 1V. 341 They are but Stewards and Dispensatours in respect of God. [1876 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. V. xxii. 25 Azor the 'dispensator' had received his land again from King William.]

† C. An almoner. Obs.

† C. An almoner. Obs. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11, 222 The kings dispensator or almoner.
d. An administrator.

Cl. An administrator.

2. 1630 PRIMM, of HAWTH. Poems 31/1 The sun in triumph rides. Time's dispensator, fair life-giving source. 1688 LADV RUSSELL Lett. II. lxxix. 4 May the great Dispensator of all these wonderful events dispose our hearts and minds. 1802 Hatred III. 95 Providence, the supreme dispensator of events.

Hence Dispensatorship.

1637 R. HUMPHREV St. Ambrose 11. 36 [He] that beareth rule in some office, as in the office of the ministery, all dispensatorship.

Dispensatorial, a. rare. [f. as DISPENSATORY

Dispensatorial, a. rare. [f. as DISPENSATORY a. +-AL.] Administrative.

1776 BENTHAM Fragm. Gont. iii. § 5 Wks. 1843 l. 278 By dispensatorial power I mean as well that which is exercised by the Board of Treasury, as., the War Office, Admiralty Board.

Dispensatorily, adv. [f. DISPENSATORY a. +-LY2.] By dispensation; dispensatively.

a 1641 Bp. R. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 139 Prophety is not all of one and the same assise, either originally. or dispensatorily. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. l. 1. 439 (R.) He is the God of all grace dispensatorily, or by way of performance and execution, and gracious dispensations of all sorts.

Dispensatory, sb. [ad. med. or mod.L. dispensātōrium, dispensātōrius (liber), absol. use of dispensātōrius adj.: see next and -ORY.]

1. A book in which are described the composition, method of preparation, and use of medicinal

tion, method of preparation, and use of medicinal

tion, method of preparation, and use of medicinal substances; a pharmacopocia.

1566 Securis Detection Abuses Physick D vi, V° poticarie mought not be without the dispensatories of Valerius Cordus, of Fuchsius. 1666 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant Avijb, Wherto is added a Chirurgical Dispensatory; shewing the Manner how to prepare all such Medicines. 1799 Med. 7rnl. 11. 9r A cerate, which nearly resembles the unquentum tripharmacum of the old Dispensatory. 1811 A. T. Thomson (title), The London Dispensatory, a Practical Synopsis of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. 1879 STILLE & Marson (title), The National Dispensatory. attrib. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 11. 352 Of all our Dispensatory Medicines, there's not one better. b. fig.

STILLE & MARSER (112), The Mandal Dispensatory. attrib. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 11. 352 Of all our Dispensatory Medicines, there's not one better.

b. fig.
a 16a6 Br. Andrewes Serm. x. Holy Ghost (1661) 462 In all Christ's dispensatory, there is not a medicine for such a heart. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety vii. P. I They] defame the Gospel as the dispensatory, and Christ as the physician, and likewise ruine themselves as the patients. 1697 COLLER Immor. Stage i. (1698) § One of the Fathers calls Poetry, Vinum Demonum an intoxicating Draught, made up by the Devils Dispensatory. 1741 Warberton Div. Legal. 11. 44. 1773 Berridge Chr. World Ummasked (1812) 27 To hear what my dispensatory is concerning will and prayer. † 2. A place where medicines are made up; = DISFENSARY I. Obs.
1597 Gerrarde Herbal xxxv. xxv. § 1. 35 Apothecaries shop or dispensatorie. a 1626 Bacon New Atl. (1650) 29 Dispensatories, or Shops of Medicines. 1644 Evelvy Diary 8 Nov., Father Kircher. leading us into their refectory, dispensatory, laboratory, gardens, etc. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. § 3 P 14. 23 Not only opening their purses, but dispensatories too, providing medicines for such as ... want that sort of relief. 1742 Richardson Pamela I. 352 [He] praised me that I don't carry my Charity to Extremes, and make his House a Dispensatory. 1799 tr. Didero's Nat. Son II. 196 He had given me a key of the dispensatory, that I might myself take what I wanted.
† 3. fig. A repertory or collection of medicines. 1654 Friana in Fuller's Cause & Cure (1867) 207 Sickness carrieth with it its own dispensatory for such incivilities. 1797 Curios. in Huss. & Gard. 108 If hut one half of them were true, we should find in this single Tree an intire Dispensatory; and the Leaves, the Wood, and the Juice of Ash, would be sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's Shop. 1748 G. Jeppersevs in Duncombe's Lett. (1773) 11. 196 The

whole moral dispensatory affords no remedy so universal and efficacious.

4. gen. A place whence anything is dispensed or dealt out.

1653 Consid. Dissolv. Crl. Chancery 5 The Magazine, store-house, and dispensatory of all Writts remedial. 1752 A. Murahv Gray's Inn Yrnl. No. 17 This place is the grand Dispensatory of Life and Death.

**Dispensatory**, a. [ad. L. dispensator-ins (Jerome), f. dispensator: see DISPENSATOR and ORY.]

†1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, administrator, or steward, or to administration; = DISPEN-SATIVE I. Obs.

SATIVE 1. Obs.

The 17th c, theologians contrasted dispensatory or dispensative power, which is exercised by virtue of office, with essential or inherent power.

1638 RAINBOW Serm. 8 (T.) The dispenser [is] the Son of Man: the author of the dispensatory power, God the Father.

1649 ROBERTS Clavis Bibl. iii. 54 Christs Kingdome may be considered in divers respects, viz. As it is Essentiall. As Occonomical, Dispensatory or Mediatory.

1671 FLAVEL FOUNT. Life xiii. 38 The Divinity of Christ. which was obscured in this Temporary Dispensatory kingdom. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wiss. I. 1. 439 (R.) There is a dispensatory Kingdom (as Divines use to call it), as he [Christ] is considered as Mediator between God and his church: which Kingdom is not his natural due, but it was given him and given him by choice.

2. That gives dispensations; having the power or habit of dispensing with laws or rules.

1647 Taapr Comm. Jas. ii. 10 A dispensatory conscience keeps not any Commandment. 1650 — Comm. Gen.

1658 EROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 36.

Dispensatress. [f. Dispensator + -ESS.] = next. In recent Dicts.

vii. 5, Exod. x. 26. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 36.

Dispersatress. [f. Dispersator + ESS.] =
next. In recent Dicts.

Dispersatrix. [a. L. dispensator; fem. of
dispensator Dispersator.] A female dispenser.
a 1864 Farer tr. De Montfort's Devotion to Virgin, He
has chosen her to be the dispensatix of all He possesses.
1865 Pusev Eiren. 258 De Montfort speaks of 'the freethinkers of these [his] times'; who did not believe that the
Holy Trinity has made the Blessed Virgin the dispensatix of all which they possess and will to bestow upon man.
† Disperse, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 4-5 (7) despens(e, 4-8 dispense, 4-7 dis-, 5-6 dyspence.
[In I., a. OF. despense act of spending, ad. late L.
dispensa, sb. from pa. pple. of dispendere to Dispensum that which is expended. In II. prob. an
Eng. deriv. of the vh. in the cognate sense.]

I. 1. The act of spending, expenditure.
c 1300 Seuyn Sag. (W.) 330 Your travail and your despens.
1340 Ayenb. 21 Huanne he dep to moche despense oper of
his ogen oper of oper manne. c 1386 Chaucea Pool. 441
He was hut esy in dispence. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1141 Alle
his purpos. Was for to make gred dispense. a 153 Lo.
Beaneas Huon lxxxix. 283 Huon gaue hym..money for his
dyspence. 1631 William I in Harl. Misc. (Mall.) Ili.
154 With great dispense, both of their estates and blood.
1664 Pervs Diary (1879) Ill. 41 [They] are not sufficient to
supply our dispense if a war comes.
b. pl. Expenses, charges, costs.
c 1360 Wycclus Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 20 Costlewe housis and
greet dispensis. 1416 Comb. Subs. in Rel. Ant. I. 232 The

supply our dispense if a warr comes.

b. pl. Expenses, charges, costs.

c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 20 Costlewe housis and greet dispensis. 1416 Comp. Subs. in Rel. Ant. I. 232 The somme..in clere, without colectours dispensis. c 1460 Foatescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. v. (1885) 119 Thai most serue hym.. at thair owne dispenses. 1718 Byrom Jrnl. 4. Lit. Rem. (1854) I. 1. 36 With these and other dispenses. I am just as I was before I drew upon you last.

c. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend

C. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend or use; means of support; supplies.

1382 Wyclif i Chron. xxii. 5 Beforn his death he made redy alle the dispensis. c 1430 Hymns Virz. 63 Wrahbe hab no Conscience, He makih ech man oberis foo; Perwith he getih his dispence. a 1510 DouClas King Hart ii. 443 Thai wantit thame dispence, Ewill purvayit folk. 1652 F. Kirkman Clerio & Lozia 123 Which might furnish me with so many amorous dispences as these .. beauties make by their so long sojourn at my heart.

2. The act of dispensing or bestowing liberally. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. xii. 42 Whatever.. Is sweete.. Was poured forth with plentifull dispence. 1596 — F. Q. v. xi. 45 Dealing his dreadfull blowes with large dispence.

3. A place where provisions are kept; a storeroom, pantry, or cellar; = Spence. [Fr. despence, a larder, storehouse, gardemanger (Cotgr.)]

1622 Maber tr. Alenan's Guaman d'Alf. 1.237 He went to the Dispense for wine. Ibid. 11. 348 In a little Dispense, or Pantrie. Ibid. 11. 351.

1II. 4. = DISPENSATION 8.

1490 CAXTON Eneydos xii. 46 [Elysse] leuynge by dystate the state of the tree forther transports.

II. 4. = DISPENSATION 8.

1490 CAXTON Encydos xii. 46 [Elysse] leuynge by dyspense abstractyue her first vowes of chastyte promysed. 1578 Cude & G. Ball., Huntis vp 153 That cruell beist, he neuer ceist.. Under dispens to get our penneis Our saulis to deuoir. 1631 Havwood 2nd Pt. Fair Maid of W. v. Wks. 1874 II. 411 My honesty, faith, and religion, are all ingag d; there's no dispence for them. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 492 Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE Trav. Sp. & Port. exi, It is necessary for every knight who [marries] to get a dispense for his vow. † Dispense, sb.2 Obs. [deriv. of L. dependere (see DEPEND v. 7) with dis- for de- (cf. De-I. 6), perh. of AFr. origin Godef, has OF despens for depens, and the same change of prefix is found in other OF, derivatives of dependee.] A state of uncertainty; an undetermined condition; Suspense.

certainty; an undetermined condition; Suspense.

1562 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 294 Mr. Tilcocke.. shall stand in dispence for his submyssion for his offence untyll the fleast of Christmas.

1583 Rich Phylotus

& Emelia (1835) 23 If there be any thyng that hanges in dispence betweene vs. 1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist, Fr. (1678) 33 The absense of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispense.

Dispense (dispens). Also 4-6 des., 5-6 dys.; 5-8 dispense. [ME. a. OF. de-, dispense (13th c. in Hatz,-Darm.) = Pr., Sp. despeusar, It. dispensare, ad. L. dispensare (freq. of dispendire to DISPEND: cf. pensare to weigh out); in class.L. to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law.]

I. from L. dispensare in classical senses.

1. trans. To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

bestow in portions or from a general stock.

c1374 Chaucer Boeth. v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS) Despensinge and ordeynynge Meedes to goode men, and torment to wykked men. c 1430 Pallad. on 11 nsb. 1. 172 Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol dispence To vynes sette agayne his influence. 1566 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Some we must vse, dispence and expende, and truly distribute. 1599 H. Buttes Dyels drie Dinner A a ij. 1 assume the Carvers office: and .. dispense to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution. 1647 CLARENDON 11 ist. Reb. i, (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 157 Now gentle gales. dispense Native perfames. 1715 Leont Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 99 Those Pipes which dispens'd the Heat. 1781 Cowpen Convers. I Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicoum of sense. 1849 Macaulay 11 ist. Eng. II. 81 Several commissioners. had been appointed to dispense the public alms.

† b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. Obs.

† b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. Obs. c 1624 Charman Batrachom. 13 Who with his wreak dispenst No point of Tyme. 1638 Rouse Heav. Univ. x. (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispense it. 1649 G. Daniel Trinarch, Rich. II, coexviii, Affliction Is the best Mistresse to dispense our Time.

2. To administer (c.g. a sacrament, justice, etc.). 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. n. ii. (1495) 30 An angel dispensyth thyages that ben abowte vs. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 46 The sacrament that we han to dispensen off penaunce to the peple. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 65 It is nocht ye office of euerie man. to consecrat, dispens, and minister ye sacraments. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle IV. 1517 You, which should true equity dispense. a 1656 Br. Hall Serm. Canticles 1x. (R.), That power . is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers. 1678 Cupwort Intell. Syst. 110 Shall we say . that this whole Universe is dispensed on dordered, by a mere Irrational . and Fortnitous Principle? 1894 Law Times 387/2 Sir Richard Malins . dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own. b. absol.

2 1374 Chaucre Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the

D. AUSOL.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the which thing I trowe bat god dispensith. a 1633 AUSTIN Medit. 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well.

3. Med. To make up (medicine) according to a

which thing I trowe pat god dispensith. a 1633 Austin Medit. 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well.

3. Med. To make up (medlcine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription).

1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe (1541) A iij, Some [physitions] were not diligent inough in beholdynge their drouges or ingredience at all tymes dispensid and tried. 1612 WOODALL, Surg. Mate Wks. (1563) 310, I dispence and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de-pois. 1768-74 Tuckea Lt. Nat. (1852) 1, 586 That. the apothecary dispense his recipes properly. 1780 Cowfer Progr. Err. 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., s. v. Dispensary, The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed.

II. from med.L. dispensare in eccles. use. [In later need.L. (hy 1200 or earlier) dispensare was used absol, or intrans. (= agere dispensatorie or dispensative), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (οίκοτομος), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively, especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which, according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons; thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc. The chief constructions were dispensare in tali casu, circa jus, circa aliquem or aliquid, and esp. eum aliquo (ut possit), etc. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc.). (Prof. F. W. Maithand, LL.D.)

These intrans. uses passed into English, esp. dispense with, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, to be dispensed with, and has had a wide development of sens

4. intr. To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxa-tion of the strict letter of the law in a special case; to make a special arrangement (with any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. a. simply, or with in. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's

dispensing power.)
c1440 Promp. Parv. 122/2 Dyspenson, be auctoryte, of penawnce, dispenso. c1555 Harrsteld Divorce Hen. VIII
(1878) 40 When he dispenseth he shewith the case whereon he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of the law.
1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. lxxx. Wks. 1888 1. 128

Quhat pouer haif ze to dispence mair in the ane nor in the wthir? 1688 Sir E. Herbert Hales' Case 20 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case. 1810-16 C. O'CONOR Columbanus and Hibernos vii. 62 It asserted. that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns. 1833 R. II. Frounc Rem. (1838) I. 307 In case he could not dispense. at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by unother.

Council might be rescended by another.

† b. with clause, expressing purpose or end. Obs.
c1555 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again. 1639 Fuller Holy War IV. xxv. (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporall Dominions.
c. with with. The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif c1380), and also the most important of the proposed with the law.

portant: see Dispenso with, III below.

†d. with against. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give

penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law). Obs.

c 1555 Harrsheld Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. Pol. 146 He saith the Pope may dispense against the Apostles' order, as in bigamie, yet not against God's own law. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 185 h, Yea the same gloser... sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispence agaynst the Conneell. For he is more than the Councell.

† 5. trans. To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person).

a. To remit or permit (a thing

thing or person). a. To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to eondone. Obs.

condone. Obs.

1303 Gower Conf. I. 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, where it was compensed. c 1540 in Fisher's Wks. (E. E. T. S.) H. p. xlii, In this Bull the maryage with Prince Henrie was dispenced, for that the ladie was before maryed to his brother prince Arthur. 1566 Pasynine in a Traunce 108 The Pope, dispensing all things for money. 1501 Troub. Raigne K. John (1511) 48 Our holy father hath dispenst his sinnes.

† b. To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation. Obs.

1511-2 Act 3 Her. VIII. c. 1. Preamble. No person shuld

pensation. Uss.

1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 1. Preamble, No person shuld carie...out of this Realme...Bullion...hut suche persons as be desspensed within the Statute. 1605 CAMMEN Rem. (1637) 127 Hugh... was dispensed by the Pope to marrie.

† C. absol. To permit, allow, give dispensation.

1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ep. To Rdr. A iij a, Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance.

18 teams To dissolve relay or release by dis-

6. trans. To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. +a. To relax or dissolve the obliga-tion of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority. Obs.

1534 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 619/2 The churche hathe synce. dispensed and vndone the bonde. 1632 Massinger City Madam v. iii, Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 Bratinwait Two Lanc. Lovers 235 Those vowes ... could not so easily be dispensed.

b. To give (a person) dispensation from some-

thing; to release from (+ of) an obligation; to

exempt, excuse.

exempt, excuse.

1637 Lisander & Cal. 11. § 8 Beleving that hee was dispensed of his promise. 1639 T. Bruis tr. Canus' Moral Relat. 345 [He] entrented his Highnes to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Goland. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pintó's Tratv. xxxi. 122 The Subject I now treat of dispences me to speak of all. 1697 Driven Virg. Past. Pref. (1721) I. 91 Extraordinary Genius's have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws, binding to Subject-Wits. 1744 Jonnson L. P., Sarage Wks. 111. 366 He appeared to think himself. a 1822 SIELLEY Ets. & (1852) I. 226 This materialism. allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking. 1851 J. H. Newman Cath. Eng. 173 Who was to dispense them from their oath absol. 1768 Woman of Honor II. 50 That dispenses from all panegiric.

† 7. To do without, to forgo; = Dispense with: see 14. Obs.

+8. intr. To make amends or compensation for.

Ohs. rare. (Cf. 1393 in 5 a.)
1590 Spenser F. Q. I. iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispence.

yeares of sorrow can dispence.

III. Dispense with.
[Orig. the chief construction of the intrans. sense 4, = med.L. dispensare cum (see note under II); which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive to be dispensed with, and extensive development of sense.]

\* To dispense mith = the month of the construction of

\* To dispense with a person.

† 9. To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to let off from doing something; to exempt, excuse.

refl. To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain from.

21380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 390 Her-to bai ben bounden..

And ber may no man dispense with hem of bat boonde. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 190 Whan his fader was ded, the Pope dispensid with him [a monk] and made him wedde the

doutir of Charles. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vii. 299 To gether money..he had lycence of pope Innocent..to dispence with such as hym lykyd.. for takynge ypon them the crosse. 1549 LAILMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 57 God had dispensed wyth theym to haue manye wynes. 1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath.. never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away. 1705 Addison Hally 251, I could nut dispense with my self from making a little Voyage. 1728 T. Sheridan Persius Ded. (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary (1889) II. 52, I cannot dispense with inyself from giving you.. my whole sentiments.

+ b. transf. To make an arrangement or com-

† b. transf. To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. Obs. rare.

1508 Grafton Chron. II. 117 These Gualo reserved to his awne aucthoritie, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them. 1293 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.

v. 1. 181 Canst thou dispense with heauen for such an oath 1699 B. Harris Parival's from Age 126 They [were] dispensed with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix-dollars.

\*\* To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement, etc.

ment, etc.

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil, so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give

ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.

21360 Wyclip Sel. IFRs. III. 511 Pe pope may dispence wip be reule of ech privat secte or religiona. but he may not dispense wip Cristis reule 30ven to apostlis. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 35 When ye prayed him to dispense with the hardnesse of your order. 1500-20 Durbar Fenzeit Fyeir 54 He had dispensit with matynnis channoun. 1538 Starkey England 1. iv. 103 Thys ys a grete faute. any one man to have such authoryte to dyspense wyth the commyn lawys. a 1626 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Con. Law v. (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law. 1818 Cruste Digest (ed. 2) V. 12 Either House of Parliament might dispense with their own orders, whenever they thought fit. 1827 Hallan Const. Hist. (1876) III. xiv. 61 It was agreed. that the king could not dispense with the common law. 186a Ld. Broughan Brit. Const. xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispense with penal statutes.

11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, onth, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc.).

1530 Tindale Pract. Prelates, Denorcement II vij b, II this maryage be of God the pope can not dispense with it. 1593 Nashe Christ's 7. 15b, this humour was pacified, his oth was dispense with. a 1618 Raleign (J.), How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance. the popes have not wrought inaumerable mischiels. 1628 Washington tr. Militaria Solve, 1876 II, vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 Freenan Norm. Cong. (1876) II, viii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 per sould dispense with the promises.

† 12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or

+12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or

† 12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc.); to disregard. Obs.

1559 Mirr. Mag., Warnick vi, With his fayth he past not to dispence. 1598 Stakes. Merry W. n. i. 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour: what is it? dispence with trifles: what is it? 1607 in Ellis Org. Lett. Ser. 1. 11. 85. To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with. 1659 B. Harris Farreal's Iron Age 125 It seems that..men may dispense with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VII. 310, I never knew her dispense with her word, but once.

13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous.

1576 Flemms Pawyl. Epist. 255 IA Translation] short also, and not tedious, which dispenseth with all maner of cares and husinesse. 1645 Bacon Ess., Ambition (Arb.) 225 The Vse of their Service dispenseth with the rest. 1729 Builler Serm. Wis. 1874 II. 111 Guilt or injury... does not dispense with or supersede the duty of love and good-will. 1875 F. Hall. in Lippin of the Mag. XV. 341/1 Familiar facts dispense with all need to draw on the imagination. 1894 Law Times XCIV. 103/1 The possession given on the marriage day... dispense with the necessity of a writing.

14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want

14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The

of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16.)

1607 Shaks. Timon 111. ii. 93 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence. 1643 Shk T. Ibrowne Relig. Med. 1. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarse with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1742 Richardson Panela III. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispense with me, on this Occasion? 1840 Dickens Barn. Kudge xii, Let us dispense with compliments. 1856 Frough Ilist. Eng. (1838) I. i. 68 No genius can dispense with experience. 1874 Green Short Hist. Ii. § 8. 105 Resources which enabled him to dispense with the military support of his tenants.

\*\*\* To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, abjectionable matter, etc.

offence, objectionable matter, etc.

+15. To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something

condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular); to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation; to excuse, pardon. Obs.

1540-54 Croke Ps. (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take ruthe, And with my faults clerely dispense. 1546 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII (an.) 12 The whiche mariage was dispensed with by Pope July, at the request of her father crists Harrspield Directe Hen. VIII (1878) 134 In such kind of marriages with which it hath not been wont to be dispensed, the children cannot prosper. 1603 SHAKS. Meas.

That it becomes a vertue. 1651 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 45
The Reader will be pleased to dispense with this little

digression. 1716 Acotson Freeholder No. 43 (Seager) His religion dispenses with the violation of the most sucred

engagements. + 16. To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with. Obs. (The exact opposite

to do with, pul up with. Obs. (The exact opposite of 14: see quot. 1796.)

1580 Sinney Arcadia v. (1590) 451, I would and could dispence with these difficulties. 1660 Woon Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 366 Though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 158 Yea, [they] can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispence with a shallower Shop. 1755 Colman & Thornton in Connoisseur No. 97 75 My pantry is stored with more provisions than we can dispense with it, i. e. I can do with oit; and, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it.

1 Dispense realess. a. Obs. rave. [See LESS.]

† Dispernseless, a. Obs. rare. [See -LESS.]

Not subject to dispensation.
1721 CIBBER Perolla II, Dispenseless Oaths.

Dispenser (dispenser). Forms: 3-7 despen-Dispenser (dispensor). Forms: 3-7 despencer, 4-5 despenser, 4-6 dispensour, 5-6 dyspenser, 6- dispenser. [ME. dispensour, a. AF. des-, dispensour = OF. despenser, -eur:—L. dispensatör-em, agent-n. from dispensare to dispense. This has fallen together with AF. & ME. despencer, ser, = OF. des- dispensier, = It. dispensarius, f. despenser, Pg. -tero = med.L. dispensarius, f. late L. dispensa: see DISPENSE sb. and -ER 2 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or ad-

ministers.

ministers.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 33 They may be founde the faythfull dyspensers of the sayd graces. 1592 in Edin. Rev. No. 323, 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1653 Manton Exp. James v. 2-3 God gaue us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 336 The air... as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. a. A

steward of a household. arch.

sleward of a household. arch.

[1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 559 Sir Hue be Despencer, be noble justice.] c 1380 Wyclif Sern. Sel. Wks. II. 229 Men axe bat a man be found trewe amongis dispensours of an house. c 1400 Maunoev. (1839) xi. 123 Helizeus... bat was 30man & despenser of Abraham before bat Ysaac was horn. 1580 Fulke Agst. Allen 112 (T.) Christ's embassadours, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 Campen Rem. (1637) 246 Turstane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1626 L. Owen Running Register 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker Jetc.]. 1867 Faeeman Norm. Conq. (1276) I. vi. 512 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 Mullerao Gains 1. § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers.

D. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc. 1654 State Case Commu. 24 Where law is dispensed there

D. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc. 1654 State Case Commu. 24 Where law is dispensed there should. be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers. 1825 COLERIDGE Aids Reft. (1848) I. 111 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1875 Kinglake Crimea (1877) V. i. 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispenser.

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines.

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dispenser, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines. 1861
WYNTER Sec. Bees 455 A dispenser who could not stop in the room with an unstoppered bottle of ipecachuana. 1885
Pall Mall G. 31 Dec. 5/1 The old saying that 'chemists and dispensers make eleven pence three farthings profit out of every shilling they earn'.

4. One who dispenses with, or gives a dispensation to (a person or thing)

tion to (a person or thing).

1604 Constit. & Canons Eccles. § 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths.

Hence **Dispensership**, the office of a dispenser

(of medicine).
1891 Lancet 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by

† **Dispensible**, a. Obs. [repr. L. type \*dispensibilis, f. ppl. stem of dispendere: see DISPEND.]

= DISPENSABLE I, 2.

= DISPENSABLE I, 2.

1661 Petit. for Peace 5 Things dispensible, and ... unnecessary. 1688 Sir E. Herberat Hales' Case 22 If any Penal Laws were. Jess Dispensible than others. 1689 W. Arwoon Ld. Herbert's Acc. Examined 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King. 1766 Amorr Buncle (1770) IV. 19 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

Hence + Dispensibly adv.

1711 Peace in Diminity 15 There is a keeping them like

111 Peace in Divinity 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensibly, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel.

Dispernsil, var. of DEPENCIL v. Obs.

1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 123 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensild in euery Church.

Dispe'nsing, vbl. sb. [f. DISPENSE v. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb DISPENSE, in various senses:

dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up

of medicine according to prescription.

2380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 67 As 3if it were not leful to do profit to mennus soulis wib-out dispensynge of anticrist.

1548 UOALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. (R.), My Lorde..

taketh awai from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes. 1608 Hieron Wks. I. 748/2 The faithfull dispensing of Thy truth. 1643 Milton Divorce II. v. (1851) 75 It is a fond perswasion ... that dispencing is a favour. 1668 Sin E. Herbert Hale's Case 20 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King. 1724 Swift Reasons agat. Exam. Drugs Wks. 1755 III. 1. 126 The power. lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's subjects from dispensing. 1727 Pore Th. on Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks. (1755) II. 1. 225 The choice of ladies .. in the dispensing of their favours. 1836 F. E. Pager Oulet Owlst. 106 Is not .. Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. attrib. Dispensing power, the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or stale in special cases.

or state in special cases.

or stale in special cases.

1621 LD. WILLIAMS in Fortest. Papers 166 This dispensing power were more fitly placed in his Highnes.

1731 SWIFT Presbyt. Plea Merit Wks. (1761) III. 275 The King. encouraged by his Presbyterian friends, went on with his dispensing power.

1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited.

1874 Green Short Hist. ix. § 3, 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated.

pensing power in the Crown had been defeated. **Dispensing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ·ING <sup>2</sup>.]

That dispenses: see lhe verb.

1642 ROGERS Nauman 554 The swarme of Pharisees and dispensing hypocrites. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5)

168 That they should come down. from the hands of a dispensing despotism. Mod. Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence Dispensional and in a dispension.

pensing chemist.

Hence **Dispe'nsingly** adv., in a dispensing manner; distributively.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and .. cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† **Dispension**. Obs. [n. of action from Dispension: cf. Of. despension expense (Godef.).]

Spending: expenditure

1. Spending; expenditure.

1. Spending; expendit

2. Suspension of a law; dispensation.

1483 Cron. Eng. (1510) X v b/r John .. wedded dame Blaunche .. by dyspencyon of the pope.

1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 82 To sue to y kynges grace for a dispension of the acte of parlement late made to the contrarie.

† **Dispensive**, a. Obs. [f. L. dispens- ppl. stem of dispendère (see DISPEND) +-IVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spend-

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627-47 Feltham Resolves 1. lili. 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour.

1677 Caowne Destr. Yerus. 111. i, Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand.

2. Snbject to dispensation.

1500 Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburl. 11. i, 'Tis superstition To stand so strictly on dispensive faith.

3. = DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY.

1828 Westm. Rev. IX. 7 In 1671 the king began to assume bis dispensive power.

dispensive power. Dispent, pa. t. and pple. of DISPEND.

**Dispeople** (dispī p'l), v. [ad. OF. despeupler, mod.F. despeupler (1364 in Hatzf.) = Sp. despoblar, Pr. despovoar, It. dis-, dispopolare, Romanic formation from des-, L. dis-, DIS- 4 + populus people, parallel to L. dēpopulāre (used in med.L. in same sense): cf. DEFOPULATE. In sense 3 f. DIS- 7 b + PEOPLE sb.]

1. trans. To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1. trans. To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1490 CAXTON Eneydos xviii. 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled. 1562 Phake Æmeid viii. Xij b, And voyde of tilmen wide dispeoplyng spoyle the shyres. 1649 Blittie Eng. Improv. Impr. xiii. (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord..could..dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1709 tr. Baltus Answ. Hist. Oracles 114 Cities [were seen] to dispeople themselves every Year—to obey these Impostors. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. VI. 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Phillistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites. absol. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore. 1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in 7rnl. Geogr. Soc. XXIX. 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b. transf. and fig. To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 RANDOLPH Galous Lovers II. ii. Wks. (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates. 1704 Pore Windsor For. 47 And Kings. Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods. 1777 Gamblers 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1890 Daily News 29 Sept. 4/8 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled. † 2. To exterminate (people). Obs.

1596 J. Noroen Progr. Pietie (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us. 1643 Oath Paacif. to Ireland hath seen more than two hundred thousand Families of Brittish Protestants dispeopled and massacred.

† 3. [DIS-7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people. Obs.

1633 P. Flettere Purple Isl. vi. vii, When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled. 1643 Buarouches Exp. Hosea iv. (1652) 67 The people of God. when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege. 1687 Reason of Tolevation 17 Traps and Suares to dis-People the Nation.

Hence Dispeopled ppl. a., deprived of people or inhabitants, depopulated, uninhabited.

1577 FRAMPTON Joyfull Newes II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled countrie. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled. 1740 C. PITT Eneid v. (R.), Endless crowds .. From all the wide dispeopled country round. 1844 THIRLWALL Greece VIII. lxii. 187 The dispeopled city was placed .. at the disposal of Arms

Dispeo pler. [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who

Dispeo pler. [f. prec. vb. + ER 1.] One who or that which dispeoples; a depopulator. 1616 Breton Good 4 Badde 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdome. 1711 GAY Rural Sports 1. (R.), Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. 1767 W. L. Lewis Statius' Thebaid 1x. 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains.

Dispeo pling, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]
Depopulation; extermination of people.
1529 Moae Suppl. Soulys Wks. 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme. 1688 Burner Lett. conc. Italy 4 How such a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation.

a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation. || **Dispe'ple, despe'ple,** v. Obs. rare. [a. Af. \*despeuple-r, -puepler, OF. despeupleer, -puepleer, C. des., DIS- I + OF. peupleer, puepleer, later peuplier to make public, publish, f. peuple people.] trans. To publish, promulgate publicly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 (l. 10549) Pere big gode lawes hil despeplede al aboute. Ibid. 568 (17966) Pere it was despepled, be edit ywis, bat was be ban of Kenigwurpe. **Dispepsy,** obs. var. of DYSFEPSY. **Di'sper.** Winchester Coll. slang. Also dispar. A portion of food.

1841 Howitt Visits Remark. Places (1882) 201 The scholars

A portion of tood.

1841 Howitt Visits Remark. Places (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of dispers to their breakfasts, suppers and lunchions. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dispar. a commons or share. North. 1870 MANSFIELD Sch. Life Winchester Coll. 84 (Farmer s. v. Cat's Head) [The dinner] was divided into portions (Dispars); there were .. six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton. 1891 Waench Winchester Word-bk., Dispers are thus divided:

—Fat flab, Fleshy, Cat's head, Long disper, Middle cut, Rack, Cut.

Disperance, -ate, etc. obs. ff. DESPERANCE, etc.

Dispercle, obs. form of DISPARKLE.

+ Disperdition. Obs. [ad. L. disperdition-em + **Disperdition**. Obs. [ad. L. disperdition-em. n. of action from disperdère to destroy, spoil, ruin. f. DIs-5 + perdère to destroy. Cf. OF. desperdition (mod. F. dép-), Sp. desperdicion.]

1633 COCKERAM, Disperdition, an vndoing.

+ **Disperge**, v. Obs. [ad. L. disperg-ère to scatter, disperse, f. dir. DI-1= DIs- I + spargère to strew; cf. OF. disperger.] = DISPERSE v.

1530 Compand. Treat. (1863) 59 Tobye saithe, chap. xiii, that God disperged [Tobit xiii. 4 Vulg., Dispersit vos intergentes. 1611 hath scattered]. 1657 Tomunson Renou's Disp. 436 Bubbles and lumps which by tonching are disperged.

Dispergreement. obs. form of DISPARAGEMENT.

Dispergement, obs. form of DISPARAGEMENT.

Dispergement, obs. form of DISPARAGEMENT.
† Disperish, -persh, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desperier, desperies-, ad. L. disperire, f. DIS-5+perire to perish.] intr. To perish utterly.

1382 Wyclif Judith vi. 3 Al Irael with thee shal dispershen in perdicioun [1388 shal perische dyuerseli with thee in perdicioun]. — Wisd. xvi. 29 The hope of the vnkinde as cold ijs shal flowen, and dispershen [Vulg. disperiet] as watir ouer voide. — Lam. v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it disperish.

Dispermatous (doispō':matəs), a. Bol. [f. DI-2 twice + Gr. σπέρμα(τ- seed + -ous.] Having two seeds: dispermons.

DI-² twice + Gr. σπέρμα(τ- seed + -oUS.] Having two seeds; dispermous.

1851-60 Μαγκε Επρος. Lex. s. v. Dispermatus, Having two seeds; two-seeded: dispermatous.

Dispermous, α. Bot. [f. as prec.] = prec. [1722 Balley vol. II, Dispermos (with Botanists) is us'd of Plants, which bear two seeds after each Flower.] 1760 Jas. Lee Introd. Bot. 11. xxxiii. 171 Rhamnus, with a dispermous Fruit. 1819 Pantologia, Dispermous. containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants.

+ Disparem n. Obs. 2022. [ad 1215]. distherm-+ Dispern, v. Obs. rare. [ad. rare L. dispern-

ěre, f. Di-1 = Dis- i + sperněre to remove, reject, Spurn.] trans. To drive away, dispel.
1500-20 Dunbar Poems lxxxv. 7 Our tern inferne for to

pern Helpe rialest rosyne. Disperple, var. form of DISPARPLE v. Obs.

Dispersable, a. rare. [f. DISPERSE v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 Examiner 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be
dispersable (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very

Dispersal (dispēusăl). [f. DISPERSE v. +-AL.]

Dispersal (dispō'xsāl). [1. DISPERSE v. +-AL.]
The action of dispersing; = DISPERSION.

1821 Examiner 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force. 1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 160
The phantoms... vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal.

1863 BATES Nat. Amason i. (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species.

1895 C. Dixon in Forth. Rev. Apr. 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is.. that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe.

+ Disperse. ph. a. Obs. Also 4-6 dispers.

Dispersal over the globe.

† Disperse, ppl. a. Obs. Also 4-6 dispers.
[a. OF. dispers, pars (in Godef.), ad. L. dispers-us,
pa. pple.: see next.] Dispersed, scattered about.
1303 Gower Conf. II. 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wise
the misbeleve. Ibid. II. 185 They liven oute of goddes
grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 Douglas Pal.
Iton. 1, 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatterit.

\*\*Theorem Chicology\*\* Forms: 5 dysparse.

Disperse (disperse, pearse, 7 -pearce, -pierce, 6-disperse. [a. F. disperse-r (15th c.), f. dispers, ad. L. dispers-us, pa. pple. of dispergere to scatter, f. Dī-1, Dis- I + spargere to sprinkle, strew.]

1. trans. To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout.

scatter; to rout.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 161 He hathe dysparsed the prowde in the wylle of thy harte. An hooste that ys dysparsed ys not myghty to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dysparsed by the passyon of oure lorde lesu cryste. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VI. c. 3.4. Preamb., They were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed.

1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 287 It must needes be Philip the Deacon, that was dispearsed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 82 Such a Fire as cannot be extinguisht, is better to be dispersed. Ibid. 102 The Victors are so tryumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dispierced.

1758 A. Reid tr. Macquer's Chem. 1. 51 The precipitate. exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dispersed into the air, with a most violent explosion.

1799 Worosworn Lucy Gray vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke.

1887 Spectator 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

1. Int. To be driven or fly asunder.

1651 Hooke Microgr. 33 These (Rupert's drops) dispersed everyway so violently, that some of them pierced my skin.

2. trans. To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various

directions; to send to, or station apart at, various

directions; to send to, or station apart at, various points. Esp. in pa. pple.; see Dispersed.

1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. in. Wks. 1212/t He taketh the whole people awai, disparsing them for slanes among many sundry countreys.

1521 Hon. Act. E. Glemham, Dispersing sundrye Sentronels, for watche, farre from the Campe, divers wayes.

1624 Raleigh Hist. World in. v. 9. 308 Those they saved, and disperst [1634 dispierc'1] them among the children of Israel to serve them.

1638 Fryer Acc. E. India 4. P. 125 Made me range for Game, and disperse my Servants for Provant.

1744 Harris Three Treal. III. I. (1765) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dispersed throughout all.

1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comm.

55 They are now dispersed throughout the museums of Europe.

18. refl. To spread in scattered order.

Comm. 55 They are now dispersed throughout the museums of Europe.

b. refl. To spread in scattered order.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. i. 45 Souldiers, I thanke you all: disperse your selues. 1684 Contempl. State of Man I. (1693) 16 Locusts. . shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1, 281 About twenty families. . dispersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. 1886 A. Winchell Walks & Talks Geol. Field 286 These primitive Mongoloids. . had dispersed themselves over America.

c. intr. (for refl.) To separate, go different ways. a 1672 Woop Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 385 Sir Thomas. . desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him. 1718 Freethinker No. 68, 71 The gay Assemblies meet, and disperse, with the Parliament. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. 1 xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and disperse in search of foot-marks. 1874 Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Churches 117 The congregation is dispersing. 1874 Green Short Hist. v. § 4, 246 The mass of the insurgents dispersed quietly to their homes.

13. trans. To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. Obs.

15.8 Hall Chrom., Rich. III, (an. 3) 39 Thynkynge yt not have feigill to disperse and dayers by greete ceruse into

vide, dispart. Obs.

1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III. (an. 3) 30 Thynkynge yt not .. beneficial to disparse and devyde his greate armye into small branches. 1556 J. Herwoop Spider & F. lx. 33 The flieing ant .. dispersth his nature, in two natures throwne .. A creper with spiders, and a flier with flies. 1660 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1. 2 Europe is of a more.. manifolde shape, being in sundry places dispersed and restrained by the sea.

4. To distribute from a main source or centre.

1555 Eden Decades 326 The veynes of bludde are disparsed in the bodies of lyuing beasts. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dispersed in all places thereof. a 1626 Bacon (J.), In the gate vein which disperseth that blood. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 5 Wings.. with black thick ribs or fibers, dispers'd and branch'd through them.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

1555 Eden Decades 51 Which is nowe printed and dispersed throughowte Christendome. Ibid. 196 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie have caused to bee coyned, and are disparsed throughowte the hole worlde. 1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa. 1.54 The cloth whereof is dispersed along the coast of Africa. 1633 Col. Rec. Pennsylv.

1. 386 Wee of the Jurie doe find Charles Butler guiltie of dispersing bad monie. 1709 Strype Ann. Ref. 1. xi. 136 A paper of questions that was. privately dispersed. 1838-9 Act 2-3 Vict. c. 12. § 2 in O.xf. & Camb. Emactm. 177 [Any] paper or book... meant to be published or dispersed.

15. To make known abroad; to publish. Obs.

1548 HALL Chron., Ilen. V. (an. 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shalbe spred and dispersed through the whole world. 1612 tr. Benvenuto's Passenger, To Rdr. A iij, By their owne diunleed and dispersed ignominie. 1634 B. Josson Masques, Neptune's Triumph (Stage-direction at beg.), The poet entering on the stage, to disperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook.

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

seminate.

Seminate.

1576 FLEMING Panopt. Epist. 308 If happly other diseases disperse their infecting properties. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers (Camden) 37 The sicknes and small pox is very much dispersed in Westminster and London. 1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Impr. 4 To disperse the Heat so uniformly. 1762 BURNEY ILL. Mins. (1789) II. i. 10 A practice. thence dispersed into all parts of the Christian world. 1818 J.S. MILL Brit. India III. ii. 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dispersed.

industriously raised and dispersed.

† b. reft.

† b. reft.

1592 Shaks, Kom. & Jul. v. i. 61 Let me have A dram of poyson.. As will disperse it selfe through all the veines. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 16 Water put into wine.. or the like, does immediately .. disperse it self all over them.

† c. intr. (for reft.) To extend, be diffused.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1, vii. 256 Th' Almighties care doth diversely disperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniverse,

7. trans. To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause

7. trans. To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

153 W. Furre Meteors (1640) 24b, If the Exhalation [thunder].. doe not at the first disperse it [the cloud], it naketh a.. fearefull rumbling. 1590 Spenser F. Q. L. ix. 48 All his manly powres it did disperse, As he were charmed with inchanned rimes. 1590 Siaks. Com. Err. 1. 1. 90 Al length the sonne.. Disperst those vapours that offended vs. 1736 Sielvocke Voy. round World (1757) 133, I said all that leould.. to disperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760-72 tr. Juan 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 342 When a tempest appeared brooding in the nit, the tolling of the bell dispersed it. 1804 Abernethy Surg. Obs. 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to disperse it.

b. intr. To become dissipated.
1591 Shars. 1 Hen. VI, 1. il. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) II. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dispersed.

8. trans. Optics. Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see Dispersion 4.

8. trans. Optics. Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light); see Dispersion 4. (1637 Dranton Agincourt, etc., 197 In a burning Glasse.. that colour doth dispierce the light, and stands vntainted.] 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 220 The Rayes that dispersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 69 By reason of .. its Globular Figure, the Rays that pass through it will be dispers'd. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Art 1. 503 Concave lenses disperse the rays of light, 1868 Lockyer Elem, Astron. vi. § 36 (1879) 211 Different media... disperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

Dispersed (disposst, poet. -sed), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

prec. + -ED 1.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde yt is dispersed in the waneryng consideration of many thynges at that time whan it sholde be specially occupyed about one thyng. 1535 Coverdale Isa. xi. 12 He shal.. gather together ye dispersed of Israel. a 1502 Greene Looking Classe Wks. (Rtldg.) 142 Come, monraful dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dispersed hairs. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. u. ii. § 9, 13 Many worthy personnges that deserne better than dispersed report. 1765 H. Walfole Otranto iii. (1798) 62 The new proof of . valour, recalled her dispersed spirits. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 272 Before William. had brought together his dispersed forces.

b. with reference mainly to situation.

a 1547 Surrey Encid 11. (R.). The watchmen lay disperst to take their rest. 1553 T. Wilson Khet. (1580) 176 Von shall praie for all menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1697 Dannier Vyl. 1. 140 With a few small Rivers dispers'd up and down. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 1. 150 Both .. are plentifully dispersed throughout the creation. 186a Ln. Brougham Brit. Const. v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dispersed.

Dispersedly (disposicalli), adv. [-LY2] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1561 Eurn Arte Nauig, Pref., Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispensedly here and there.

1561 Eurn Arte Nauig, Pref., Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispensedly here and there.

1561 Eurn Arte Nauig, Pref., Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispensedly pref. Whs. 1850 111. 325 Their incidents center dispersedly, as the old stage directions used to say.

1561 Eurn Arte Nauig, Pref., Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispensedly about your Ground. 1847 Handy in Proc. Berne. Nat. Club II. No. 5, 251 Disk convex. dispersedly punctulate. 1870 Lowell Chaucer Pr. Wks. 1850 111. 325 Their incidents enter dispersedly, as the old stage directio

+ Disperseness. Obs. [f. Disperse a. +

This persences. Os. [1. 1713 East d. 7-NESS.] = DISPERSEDNESS.

1612 Brerewood Lang. & Relig. x. 88 A libbards skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dispersness of habitations or towns in Africk.

Disperser (disp5-1831). [f. Dispersev. + -ER 1.]

Disperser (dispō-1501). [f. Dispersev. + -erl.]
One who or that which disperses.

1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Dissipateur, a disperser or scatterer abroad. 1583 in Fuller Ch. Hist. ix. vii. § 27 The dispersers of the several Libels. 1611 Biale Nahum ii. 1 He that dasheth in pieces [margin, the disperser or hammer]. 1722 De For Plague (Rtldg.) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books... and to frighten the disperser of hammer]. 1722 De For Plague (Rtldg.) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books... and to frighten the disperser of hazy and confused thinking. 1876 S. A. Wyllie in Encycl. Brit. iv. 269/1 (Brewing) Kiln-drying, An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the disperser, is placed over each fire to disperse the heat.

Dispersing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.] The action of the vb. Disperse et dispersion.

1604 Hieron Wks. 1. 523 There must be a disposing and a dispersing of the seed with the hand. 1607 Torsell. Fours. Beasts (1658) 104 The powder of the bones burned, is an antidote against the falling evill, and the dispersiog of the milt. 1670 Millton Hist. Eng. 1. (1851) 3 After the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations. 1899 Masson Millon 1. 679 This meeting and dispersing cannot go on for ever!

Dispersion (disp5-1/9n). Also 5 -cioune, 6 -tion. [a. F. dispersion (disparation 13th c. in liatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. dispersion-em scattering, n. of action f. dispersire: see Disperse v.]

n. of action f. dispergere: see Disperse v.]

1. The action of dispersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dispersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; whence sense 5. c 1450 Miyour Saluacioum 3635 The Jewes yt tyme hadde bene thorgh the werde in dispersionne. 1555 Edde Decades 266 In the fyrst dispertion of nations. 1646 Ben Israpi. Vind. Thadsorum in Phenix (1708) II. 423, I conceived that our universal Dispersion was a necessary Circunstance to be fulfil'd. 1786 Burke W. Hastingt Wks. 1842 II. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 Trial fyshe Palmer 22 The alleged dispersion of a seditious writing. 1882 VINES Sachi Bot. 920 The specialities of organisation which effect the dispersion of their seeds. Ag. c. 1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xx, What comeb perof but grucching of conscience & dispersion of their seeds. Ag. c. 1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xx, What comeb perof but grucching of conscience & dispersion of herte?

2. The action of diffusing or spreading; diffusion. 1664 Powke Exp. Philos. t. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the contional dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 36 When the natural dispersion of heat is disturbed. then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 Ilarwic Aerial W. ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dispersion of all gases.

3. Med. 'The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); dissipation. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v., This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dispersion of tumors. 1616, Remedies for the dispersion of inflammation. must terminate either by dispersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. Optics. The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum; esp. in reference to the amount of this divergence.

diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: esp. in reference to the amount of this divergence.

reference to the amount of this divergence.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge. 1794 C. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. II. xxii. 447 This diffusion or dispersion of the rays is greater. 1833. N. Ansort Physics (ed. 5) II. 199 The quality of .. bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dispersion, are distinct. 1871 it, Schellen's Spectr. Anal. § 18. 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dispersion. 1881 N. Lockyre in Nature No. 617, 399 [The lines] are.. visible when considerable dispersion is employed.

5. The Dispersion: The Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity: the

5. The Dispersion: The Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as the Egyptian Dispersion; = DIASPORA.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Pet. i. 1 To the chosen gestis of dispersion I gless, or scateringe abroad]. e1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3781 Of ysrael be dispercionne he gadird samen fra strete and toune. 1581 N. T. (Rhem.) John vii. 35 Wil he goe into the dispersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 1641 EVELYN Mem. (1857) 1. 30 Transported. to all the desolate ports and havens throughout the world wherever the dispersion was, to convey their brethren and tribes to the Holy City. 1880 J. E. CARPENTER tr. Excald's Hist, Israel V. 4 The 'Coast of the Sea'.. are now (as in the eighth century) mentioned as a residence of the Dispersion. 1933 SMITH & FULLER Diet. Bible S.W., The African Dispersion. preserved their veneration for the 'holy city'.

6. Law of dispersion: The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

to the direction of error.

1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus. § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. Itial. § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dispersion is mathematically expressed.

7. attrib.

1801 Times 28 Sept. 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dis-ersion lenses.

Dispersive (dispāusiv), a. [f. L. type dispersiv-us, ppl. stem of dispergère to disperse: see -ive. Cf. F. dispersif, -ive.]

Having the character or quality of dispersing;

Having the character or quality of dispersing; serving or tending to disperse.

1637-77 Feltham Resolves I. lii. 84 A fond popularity bewitches the soul, to strow about the wealth, and means; and, to feed that dispersive humor, all ways shall be trodden.

1737 M. Green Spleen 730 Nor wanting the dispersive bowl off cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 Herschel in Phil. Trans. XC. 443 The dispersive power of different mediums with respect to heat. 1874 Morely Compromise (1886) 133 Thought has become dispersive and the centrifugal forces of the human mind. have. become dominant.

180. Optics. Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of

b. Optics. Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see DISPERSION 4.

1802 WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans. XCII. 373 The dispersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined. 1831 Brewster Optics viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dispersive power than crown glass, because ... it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum. farther from the mean ray. 1893 Sir R. Ball Story of Sun 113 The dispersive apparatus of the spectroscope.

Hence Dispersively adv., in a dispersive manner, by dispersion; Dispersiveness, the quality of being dispersive.

1841 Alford in Life (1873) 133 An indolence and dis-

of being dispersive.

1841 Alford in Life (1873) 133 An indolence and dispersiveness about my efforts. 1878 Mokley Diderot ii. 18
The characteristic of his activity is dispersiveness.

† **Disperson**, v. Obs. Se. and north. [ad. med.L. dispersonare var. of defersonare to deprive any one of his fersona or dignity, f. Dis-4 + fersonare to dignity, fersona person, dignity, Cf. Misperson.] trans. To treat with indignity, insult. a 1400-50 Alexander 746 For syyte he spittis in his face, Dispises him despetously, dispersons [Dubl. MS. revylez] him foule. 1489 Burgh Reeds. Aberdeen (1844) 1. 416

William Porter was convikit. for the strublance of the said bailse in the execucione of his office, and in dispersoning of him. 1579-80 Burgh Recds. Glasgow (1876) I. 77 George Herbertson is fund and decernit. in the wrong for incurring eorge Elphinstone.

and dispersoning of George Elphiustone.

Dispersonalize, v. [Dis- 6.] trans. To divest of personality, to depersonalize.

1866 Lowell Biscow P. Introd. Poet. Wks. (1879) 251 He would have enabled me to dispersonalize [Poems 1890, II. 200 depersonalize] myself into a vicarious egotism. 1886 Maudely Nat. Causes 302 Man is only qualified to be immortal when, being dispersonalized, extinct as a self, it is all one whatever the event.

Dispersonate (disp5-1sonet), v. [f. Dis-6+ L. persona mask, person + -ATE3.]

†1. trans. To divest of an assumed character, to unmask. Obs.

1624 Bollon Nero 233 To behold any person, according

unmask. Obs.

1624 Bolton Nero 233 To hehold any person, according to the truth of his qualities, distinctly, and dispersonated.

2. To divest of one's personality.

1702 S. Parker tr. Cicero's De Finibus 304 Till a Man has got a way of Dispersonating himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those Thiags which will turn to Advantage and good account. 1827-38 HARE Guesses (1859) 96 We multiply, we dispersonate ourselves: we turn ourselves outside in. We are ready to become he, she, it, they, anything rather than I.

1. Dispersonify (disparsonifa) 21. [Disp. 6.1]

Dispersonify (dispensemifei), v. [Dis- 6.] trans. To undo the personification of; to repre-

sent or regard as impersonal.

sent or regard as impersonal.

1846 Grove Greece 1. xvi. 1. 467 Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hêlios. 1855 Seiss German Liter. (1864) 182 Others, on the contrary, dispersonified the Divinity.

Hence Dispersonification, the action of dis-

personifying.

1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. xvi. (1874) 392 The dispersonification of Hélios.

† Dispersua sion. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis- 9.]

TISPERSUA'SION. Obs. nonce-wet. [D18-9.]
Want of persuasion or feeling of certainty.

1648 SANDERSON Serm. (1653) 23 Many a good soul..could never yet.. be so well persuaded of the sincerity of his own repentance.. as to think that God would..accept it. The censure were very hard..to call such his dis-perswasiqn by the name of despair.

Dispersh, Sc. var. of DESPECHE, Obs., to dispets heard a west.

patch, send away.

1578 in Scot. Peoms 16th C. II. 159.

† **Disperster**, v. Obs. [ad. obs. F. despestrer to vnpester, disintangle? (Cotgr.): see D18-4 and PESTER v.] trans. To rid of that which pesters.

1600 HOLLAND Livy XLII. kwi. 1155 Hardly and with much adoe were they dispestered and rid of this confused and disordered companie of captives.

Dispetal (dispertal), v. [DIS- 7 a.] trans.

Dispetal (dispetal), v. [DIS- 7 a.] Irans. To deprive or strip of petals.

1863 W. Lancaster Practerita 74 Though the garland rose hereafter hung Dishonoured and dispetalled. 1880 Miss Broughton Sec. Th. II. III. vi. 223 The splashed and dispetalled geraniums. 1887 Stevenson Underwoods I. xxxv. 69 When the truant gall Skims the green level of the lawa, his wing Dispetals roses.

Dispeticioun, -ison, var. Disputisoun Obs.

Dispeyr(e, obs. form of DESPAIR, DISPAYRE. Disphenoid (deisfi noid). Cryst. [DI-2 1.] A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles.

1805 Storay-Maskelyne Crystallogr. vii. § 211. 256 The faces of the disphenoid being symmetrical in pairs.

Dispice, obs. form of Despise.

+ **Dispi**'cience. Obs. rare. [app. for dispicions pl. of next: cf. accidence. But it may represent a L. type \*dispicientia; see -ENCE.] Discussion, disputation.

GISPULTATION.

1530 TINDALE Answ. More [1. xxv.] 59 b, But if our sheperdes had bene as wel willynge to fede as to shere, we had neded no soch dispicience, ner they to haue burnt so many.

1532 More Confut. Tindale 264 (Quotes Tindale's words).

[1623 COCKERAM, Dispitience, adulsement, diligence. 1656
BLOUNT GLOSSOGY., Dispitience, dispiciential, circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.]

advisement, diligent consideration.]
† **Dispi'cion**. Obs. Also 6 des-, dyspycion.
[The form suggests derivation from L. dispicere
to look through, investigate, make an examination, consider', the formation being on the analogy of suspicion; but the sense suggests association with DISPUTISOUN, disputation, some forms of which, as

DISPUTISOUN, disputation, some forms of which, as dispitesoun, dispeticioun, might be reduced to dispit'soun, dispeticioun. Discussion, disputation. c 1510 More Picus Wks. 3/2 He taried at Rome an whole yere, in al which time his enniours near durst openly with open dispicions attempt him. 1526 Tinonle M. T. Prol., Lest we. fall from meke lernyage into ydle despiciouns.— Acts xxviii. 29 The Iewes departed from hym and had greet despicions [Covero. a greate disputacion, Cranmer greate despicions], amonge them selves. 1520 More Dyadioge in. Wks. 262/1 He reherseth a certain dispycion had with an heretique. 1520 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. xvii. 132 Not minding to fall in contentions or dispytions [disputations, perhaps, (Str.)] with your highness. 1533 More Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1039/2, I shal in this dispicion between hym and me, be content for this ones. 10 cal him mayster Masker. 1553 BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 331 As great dyspycyons were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule.

Dispiece (dispies), v. Also 5 des-. [ad. OF. despiece-r, mod.F. dépiéce-r (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, DIS-I+piece, PIECE.] trans. To divide into pieces; to cut or tear to pieces.

6 1477 Caxton Jason 103 The body he dispieced by membres. 1480 — Ovid's Met. XIII. viii, He murdryd the chylde .. and despieced in pieces & caste hym into the see. 1885 G. Merebith Diana II. iv. 102 It hay dispieced like a pulled rug.

Dispierce, obs. var. of DISPERSE v.

Dispierce, obs. var. of Disperse v.

Dispierce, obs. var. of Disperse v.

Dispight, -izt, obs. forms of Despite.

† Dispill, v. Obs. [f. di-=Dis-1+Spill v.]

trans. To spill, shed.

1522 World & Child in Hazl. Dodsky I. 251 For I have boldly blood full piteously dispilled.

Dispirit (dispirit), v. Formerly also disspirit. [Dis-7a.] To deprive of spirit.

† 1. trans. To deprive of essential quality, vigour, or force; to weaken to deprive of animation; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit, to render flat. Obs.

1647 May Hist. Parl. 1. vii. 73 They woulde vaporate and disspirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1660 Sharrock Vegetables 130 The fruit, bythe loss of the natural seed, would be very much dispirited. 1685 Boyle Salub. Air 40 If the Bottles were not kept well-stopt, they (corpuscles) would in a short time vanish, and leave the Laquor dispirited. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. m. (1700) 38 He that has dispirited himself by a Debanch. 1713 CTESS WINGELESE Misc. Poems 9 Trail all your pikes, dispirit every drum, Ye silent, ye dejected Men of War.

2. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.

Z. 10 lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress. 1647 [see Dispianted]. 1732 Gay in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 151, I find myself dispirited, for want of having some pursuit. 1759 Robeatson Hist. Scot. I. v. 382 A blow so stal and unexpected dispirited the party. 1790-1817 COMBE Devil upon 2 Sticks in Eng. (1817) VI. 292 To dispirit the sufferer from future exertions. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 260 One side was cheered and the other dispirited by an unlooked-for incident.

4.3 To extract and transfine the 'spirit' or established.

+3. To extract and transfuse the 'spirit' or es-

sence of. Obs. rare.

sence 01. Uos. rare.

1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 111. xviii. 200 Proportion an houres meditation to an houres reading of a staple authour. This makes a man master of his learning, and dispirits the book into the Scholar.

Dispirited (dispirited), ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED].] +1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour;

† 1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour; destitute of spirit or animation, spiritless. Obs. a 1660 Hammono Wks, IV. Pref. (R.), Religious offices... degenerating into heartless dispirited recitations. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Pall'd, Flat, Dispirited, or Dead Drink. 1737 Brackens Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 111 The Blood becomes so viscid, poor, and dispirited. 1758 Whitworth Acc. Russia 5 The Laplanders and Samciedes being too heavy and dispirited.

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discovered disportant descripted.

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discouraged, disheartened, dejected.

1647 TRAPP Comm. 1 Thess. v. 14 The dispirited, fainthearted, sick and sinking. 1717 Pope Let. to Blount 27 Nov., My Mother is in that dispirited State of Resignation. 1741 MIODLEYON Cicero II. xi. 437 A few unarmed, dispirited men. 1822 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xxxii. 290 He turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind bim. Hence Dispiritedly ado:, Dispiritedness. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression. 1673 H. Stubbe Vind. Dutch War 4 The decay of Trade, the dispiritedness of the English. 1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. IX. § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates... when their Force is worn off... leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, and Anxiety. 1664 Webster, Dispiritedly. 1889 Temple Bar Mag. Feb. 186, 'I do not know'..said the lad dispiritedly.

Dispiriting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That dispirits; disheartening, depressing.

1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. IX. § 1 (1734) 206 The Symptoms may be so dispiriting and painful. 1799-1805. S.

Turner Anglo-Sax. I. IV. vi. 315 That dispiriting belief, which men on the eve of great conflicts sometimes experience, that he should not survive it. 1872 Miss Brandon To Bitter End xvii, Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiriting place to arrive at.

Hence Dispiritingly adv.

1889 H. C. Meanyale Faucit of B. I. I. vi. 67 Little enough of their influeace, however, seemed to fall dispiritingly upon

1881 H. C. MERIVALE Faucit of B. I. 1. iv. 67 Little enough of their influence, however, seemed to fall dispiritingly upon Daisy and Guy

Dispiritment. [f. Dispirit v. + -ment.] The state of being dispirited; disheartenment;

The state of being dispirited; disheartenment; depression of spirits.

1827 Carlyle Germ. Romance IV. W. Meister 250 A spirit of dispiritment.

25 Some with their modesty and quiet endurance combining a sickly dispiritment.

1830 — in Froude Life (1882) II. 116, I look.. forward to a life of poverty, toil and dispiritment.

1843 — Past & Pr. III. xiii. 295 You bonestly. quit a most muddy confused coil.. of sorrows, dispiritments and contradictions.

1866 Lowell Lessing Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 207 What he wrote under the dispiritment of failure.

† Dispiritua-lity. nonce-word. Obs. rare. [DIs-

An unspiritual or worldly act.

9.] An unspiritual or worldly act.

1684 H. More Answer 24 If they do not repent of these immoralities or Dispiritualities, it I may so speak.

† Dispiritude. Obs. [f. DISPIRIT, after solicitude, decreptitude, etc.] Dispirited condition.

1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXII. 512 Considering how general was the dispiritude of his troops.

1814 — Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 30 Infidels have complained that the Christian religion. drives men into dispiritude.

Dispire, obs. form of DESPISE.

Dispit, -ite, -itt, obs. forms of DESPITE.

Dispiteous (dispities), a. [A revival or continuation of the 16th c. dispitients, variant of DESPISE.

tinuation of the 16th c. dispiteous, variant of DES-PITEOUS (q.v. for earlier instances), related to despite; but in later use analysed as f. Dis- 10 + PITEOUS.] Pitiless, merciless.

1803 W. S. Rose Amadis 82 The felon wreck'd dispiteous wrong and shame. 1818 Tood, Dispiteous, malicious, furious. 1845 Blackwo. Mag. LVII. 658 This dispiteous and abominable tyrant. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. xiv. 357 The wages he receives are as dispiteous, for he is devoured by a beast. 1865 Swinsburne Poems & Ball., Phadra 81 The most dispiteous out of all the gods.

Hence Dispirteously adv. ; Dispirteousness 1818 Tond, Dispiteously, maliciously, without pity. 1861 ROSSETTI Ital. Poets, Mazzeo di Ricco 57 Certes, it was of Love's dispiteousness That I must set my life On thee.

Dispitesoun, var. DISPUTISOUN, disputation. Dispitous, -uous, -ly: see DESPITOUS.

Displace (displēts), v. [ad. OF. desplacer (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. déplacer to displace, f. des., Dis-1, 4+ place sh., placer to place.]

1. trans. To remove or shift from its place; to put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot.

put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot. 1551, To transpose.)

1551 T. Wilson Logicke (1580) 28 By connersion of the Propositions, and by displacyng the same, settyng one in an others steede. 1553 — Rhet. (1580) 203 The whiche wordes beyng altered or displaced, the figure straight dooeth lose his name. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. IV. (1586) 187 b, Cat away part of the Coames. . which you must do with a very sharpe knife, for feare of displacing the rest of the Coames. 1611 Siaks. Cymb. IV. II. 122 [He] swore. heel'd [=he'd].. Displace our heads, where (tbanks the Gods) they grow, And set them on Luds-Towae. 1781 Cowerr Expostulation 258 Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone. 1837 Wiewell. Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth.

† b. fig. To remove, banish. Obs.

151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth.

† b. fig. To remove, banish. Obs.
1580 SIDNEY PS. XXXIX. vi, Ah! yet from me lett thy plagues be displac'd. 1596 SPENSER Hymne Heavenly Love 264 All other loves. Thou must renounce and utterly displace. 1605 SHARS. Macb. 11. iv. 109. 1675 HOBBES Odyss. VIII. 64 When their thirst and hunger was displac'd.

2. To remove from a position, dignity, or office.
1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 68 When God striketh the mightie. and displaceth those that were highly placed.
1563-87 FOKE A. & M. (1596) 6/1 King Solomon displaced Ahiathar the high preest. 1687 in Magd. Coll. & Yames II (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 68 To place, or displace, Members of Colleges. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 84. P. 4 With a Design of displace them, in case I find their Titles defective. 1849 MACAULAY III. Eng. II. 556 Enjoining him... to displace all the Popish officers who held commands under him. 1853 STOCQUELER Millt. Encycl., Officers are sometimes displaced from a particular regiment in consequence of misconduct, but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps.

3. To oust (something) from its place and occupy it instead: a. to put something else in the place

3. To oust (something) from its place and occupy it instead: a. to put something else in the place of; b. to take the place of, supplant, 'replace'.

a. [1667 Milton P. L. 1. 473 Gods Altar to disparage and displace For one of Syrian mode.] 1844 H. H. Wilson Bril. India 111. 458 To displace by regular garrisons the troops of the Thakurs. 1853 Sist. Douclas Milti. Printges 41 The desideratum is, to displace as much water, with as little weight of vessel as possible.

b. [1634 Milton Comus 560 A soft and solemn-breathing sound. stole upon the air, that even Silence. wished she might Deny her nature, and be never more, Still to be so displaced.] 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 188 A cork, a ship, a buoy, each buries itself a bed on the surface of the water; this bed may be considered as so much water displaced. 1831 Lardner Hydrost. viii. 157 A body when it floats in a liquid, displaces a quantity of the liquid equal to its own weight. 1889 A. R. Wallace Darwinism 29 In three years. . this weed. absolutely displaced every other plant on the ground.

Displaceable (disple 1-8ab), a. [f. prec. +

**Displaceable** (displ $\bar{e}^i$ -săb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, dis-

placed.

placed.

1676 Boyle ia Phil. Trans. XI. 805 Its parts were ... easily displaceable by the subtile permeating matter. 1810 BENTHAM Packing (1821) 43 A Board .. paid, placed, and displaceable by the servants of the crown. 1879 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women i. (1889) 3 It may be mobile or floating, or it may be merely displaceable.

Hence Displaceablility.

1882 Nature XXVI. 592 The classification of surfaces according to the displaceability of their geodetic triangles.

Displaced (displaist), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Removed from its place; put out of place; denosed: see the verh.

eduction de la comparation del

ment, perh. the immediate source of sense 1.] The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition. (The earliest sense, but somewhat rare.)

1611 Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. 12. xx. xi. § 44 His displacement from the Regency of France. 1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIII. 570 Without the least intention of carrying their schemes farther than the displacement of their adversaries. 1857 Toulm. Smith Parish of Election, displacement, and fresh election depend on the Parish only.

2. Removal of a thing from its place; putting out of place; shifting, dislocation.

1803 W. Taylor in Ami. Rev. 1. 320 Change of air, removal, displacement, seem to be efficient remedies. 1840 A. Tweene Pract. Med. 111. 380 When the displacement is very considerable, the functions of the heart may be much embar.

rassed. 1863 Kinglake Crimea (1876) 1. xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 Haughton Phys. Geog. ii. 46 note, A vertical displacement of the strata. b. Physics. The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position at some subsequent instant.

1100 at some sinsequent fistant.

1837 Whewell, Hist, Induct, Sc. (1857) I. 150 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [etc.].

1879 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 90 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacements.

cuspiacements.

c. Thermometry. (See quot.)

1871 B. Stewart Ileat § 22 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation. This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

d. Electr. (See quots.)

1881 Maxwell Electr. § Magn. I. 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity. 1885 Warson & Busaury Electr. § Magn. I. § 25. 1895 Silvanus Thomson Electr. § Magn. § 57 Displacement. Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other. the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred.. was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. Ibid. § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as connexion-currents and conduction-currents do.

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of some-

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of some-

thing else in its place; 'replacement'.

1868 GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi iii. (1869) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelasgic vocabulary.
1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. IX. 297 The displacement of human labor through... machinery.

b. Hydrostatics. The displacing of a liquid by

a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e.g. a ship. Centre of displacement : see CENTRE

sb. 16.

180a-19 REES Cycl. s. y. Shipbuilding (L.), To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple xiii, He was always talking about centres of gravity displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what. 1869 Sia E. J. REEN Our Iron-Clad Ships iv. 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement. 1876 W. H. G. Kingston Bril. Navy 535 Her total length is 320 feet.. with a displacement of 11,407 tons.

C. Pharm. The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by Donring over it successive graph

of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters

ne extracted: = PERCOLATION.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Displacement.. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as Percolation.. D. apparatus, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid.

+ Displacence. Obs. [ad. mcd.L. displacentia, f. DIS- 4 + placentia pleasantness: cf. OF. desplaisance, mod.F. dép-, lt. dispiacenza. The el.L. word was displicentia, whence DISPLICENCE.] = next:

the reverse of complacence.

c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 1432 With displacens of all synne and hertly contrycionne. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. 229 Displacence, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 Sir T. Browns Chr. Mor. 111. § 5 Rake not up envious displacences at things successful unto others.

**Displacency** (displēi sensi). Now rare or Obs. [f. as prec.; see -ency. See also Displacency.] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dis-

with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dis-like. (The reverse of eomplacency.) a 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. x. iii. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but in inward displacency of nature against something entitled by the devil's name. 1654 Warren Unhelicuers 205 His divine displacency against their sins. 1771 Wesley Wks. (1872) VI. 18 Feeling a dis-placency at every offence against God. 1859 I. Tavloa Logic in Theol. 59 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacency, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character.

dispositions, or his individual character.

Displacent (displēt-sent), a. rare. [f. Displacenter, after complacent: cf. OF. desplaisant, DISPLEASANT.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of complacent.

1859 1. Tavida Logic in Theol. 62 These emotions.. becoming either complacent or displacent.

Displacer. [f. DISPLACE+-ER1.]

1. One who or that which displaces.

1858 J. Udall Demonstr. Discipl. (Arb.) 73 If the ministers that bee visually displaced, be called of God.. if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospell. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. n. v. 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evill.

2. Pharm. An apparatus for obtaining an extract by DISPLACEMENT (3 c); a percolator.

by DISPLACEMENT (3 c); a percolator.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Displacer, a synonym of Percolator. Displacing, vbl. sb. [f. DISPLACE + -ING l.]
The action of the verb DISPLACE; removal from its place; deposition.

185 place; deposition.

1851 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 65 a, In the dividying, and displacing of the same. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Ahus. II. (1883) 84 Authoritie for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able. 1616 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) 1. 403 More

such displacings and alterations have by his means happened, 1654 LD. Obbran Parthen, (1656) 310 Phanasders displacing gave him the invitation to invade us.

attrib. 1804 Westni, Gaz. 30 May 2/1 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment. you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove.

Displacing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That displaces: see the verb.

186a F. IIALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 87 note, That one such quality may displace another, their theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter.

1867 FAREMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. i. 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

Displant (displant), v. [ad. OF. desplanter = Sp. desplantar, It. dispiantare: -Romanic \*displantāre, for L. dēplantāre, f. DE- I. 6, DIS- + plantāre to plant.]

plantare to plant.]

1. trans. To take up or remove (a plant) from

1. trans. To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground; to uproot.

1491 Caxron Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 256 a/1 A tree whiche is ofte dysplaunted & transported from one grounde to an other may bere no fruyte. 1635 R. Bolton Conf. Alfl. Consc. xv. 79 A strong and mightic Oake... which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow. 1725 Branley Fam. Dict. s. v. Safron Crous, After these Bulbs are displanted the Gardiner must be sure to keep them... Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVIII. 99 When the hops are displanted. † 2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; spec. to undo the settlement or establishment of (a 'plantation' or colony). Obs.
1503 Shakes. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. iii. 59 Displant a Towne, reverse a Princes Doome. 1596 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countrys, which... had bene planted with English, were shortly displanted and lost. 1605 Hirron Short Dial. 49 Almost 300 preachers are already eyther displanted, inhibited, or under...censure. 1616 G. Sannys Tran. 39 The... Greeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displanted the barbarous. 1650 J. MUSCRAVE Grievances of North. Co. 27 All Israel... were displanted, and carried away into captivity. 1660 F. Brooke Ir. Le Blanc's Trav. 370 A Colony... in Dariana, displanted for the unsoundnesse of the ayre. 370 A Colon of the ayre.

370 A Colony..in Dariana, displanted for the unsoundnesse of the ayre.

† 3. fig. a. To root up, cradicate; b. to supplant.

1603 H. Crosse Vertues Commu. (1878) 93 Others...displant all good order established. 1612 T. Taylor Comm.

17ths i. 6 He must...displant vices, and plant the contrarie vertues. 1624 Massinger Renegado III. i, Some other hath displanted me, With her dishonour. a 1638 Mene Affort.

Lat. Times (1641) 83 Three of these...should the Antichristian horne depresse and displant, to advance himselfe. Hence Displainting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1604 Shaks. Oth. II. i. 283 By the displanting of Cassio. 1616 H. Gosnolo In Linner Papers (1829) Ser. II. 11. 20

The stock which I am tyed to purchase vider paine of displanting. 1725 Bradley Vol. II. Displanting Scoop, an Instrument to take up Plants with Earth about them.

† Displantation. Obs. [f. prec. after Plant

+ Displantation. Obs. [f. prec. after Plant-

† **Displantation.** Cos. [1. p. 1. ATION.] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. 46 The Edenites in Thelassar ... whose displantation Senacherib vaunted of. Ibid. v. ii. § 8. 603 The Boij. Feared the like displantation.

† **Displat**, v. Obs. [Dis-6 or 7 a.] trans.

To do out of its plats or plaits, to unplait.

1624 HAREWELL Apol. (1620) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state... should be in combustion then his baire should bee displatted? **Display** (displaid) v. Forms: 5 desplay, dysplay, 6 displeigh. β. 5-6 des-, dysploy.

To CF despleier (-plier, -ployer), = Pr. desplegar, a displaid of the state in **Display** (display), v. Forms: 5 desplay, dysplay, 6 displeigh. β. 5-6 des-, dysploy. [a. OF. despleier (-plier, -ployer),= Pr. desplegar, -pleiar, Sp. desplegar, It. dispiegare:—L. displicare to scatter, disperse, (in late and med.L.) to unfold. See also the doublet DEPLOY, and aphetic SPLAY. In OF. displicare became orig. in inf. desplier; in tonic forms as 3 sing. pres. desplei-e; whence by subseq. confusion of tonic and atonic forms despleier, later desploier, desployer: examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng. in ply, ploy, apply, comply, imply, deploy, employ; the forms in -play being from Central OF., or later F.]

1. trans. To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now Obs. exe. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view'

by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view

(a banner or the like).

[149a Britton II. xxii. § 4 Si la disseisine fust fete a banere desplaé, ou as chevans covertz.] [130a R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 2 Inc., displayed his banere, & went to be bataile. [140c. 147b. Poems. (Percy Soc.) 6 Ther yssed oute empresses thre, Theire here displayed. [140c. Emare 97 The cloth was displayed sone. 149a Caxon Energdos xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysploye the sayles. [150a Melusinexxi. 131 And made hys banere to be dysployed abrode. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. xxxvi. 83 There was displaide a flagge in the top of the Factorie. 159a Spenses F. Q. III. [1. 47 The old-woman carefully displayd The clothes about herround with busy ayd. 16a1 G. Sanoys Ovid's Met. IV. (1626) 86 With Dores display'd, the golden Palace shines. 1656 E. Ral. Monn. Advi. fr. Parmass. 259 [IIe] displaid his sails to a prosperous west wind, 169a Ennter Boyle Leet. 208 Elastick... particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves. 1728 Pope Dunc. III. 71 See... her sable flag display'd. 1894 C. N. Roanson Brit. Fleet 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea. intr. (for refl.). 157a R. H. tr. Lavaterus' Ghostes &

Spir. (1596) 81 When . their ensignes will not displaie abroade but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

† b. Mil. To spread out (troops) so as to form

† b. Mil. To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; = DEPLOY v. 2. Obs.

1881 SAVILE Agric. (1622) 198 Agricola.. fearing lest hee should bee assailed on the front and flankes both at one instant, displayed his army in length. 1581 — Tacitus'

Hist, 1v. xxxv. (1591) 196 Fought with troupes displayed out thinnely in length. 1610 HOLLAND Canden's Brit. 1. 151

The Englishmen. display their ranks and.. press hard upon their enemies. 1823 Chana Technol. Dict., To display (Mil.) in French déployer, to extend the front of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc.)

spec. in Her.: see DISPLAYED 2.

1320 R. BRUNNE Medit. 640 Toward be cros hys bak he

spec, in Her.: See DISPLAYED 2.
c1320 R. Brunne Medit. 640 Toward be cros hys bak he layde, And hys real armes oute he dysplayde. 1486 Ilk.
St. Albans Bv iij a, Display the wynge esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe. 1539 Hilsev Primer in Three Primers (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins. 1591 Spenser Virg. Gnat 240 Sleep oppressed him, Displaid on ground. Ibid. 336 Thou... Thy careles limbs in loose sleep dost display.
† b. Carving. The technical term for: To earve

† D. Carving. The technical term for: 10 carve (a crane). Obs.
ciqo in Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.)
33 A crane displayd, a pecok disfigured. 1513 Bk. Acr.
synge in Babees Bk. 267 Dysplaye that crane. Take a crane,
and vnfolde his legges, and cut of his wynges by the Loyntes.
1804 Farley Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 101293.
absol. 1711-14 Spectator (J.), He carves, displays, and
cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the

3. To Open up of expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13. Gave 4 Gr. Knt. 955 Hir brest & hir bryst brote bare displayed Schon shyrer ben snawe. c1430 Lyde. Min. Poems (1840) for (Matl.) Displaieth hir crown geyn Phebus hemys bribte. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. F1, 1. ii. 77, 1. to Sunnes parching heat display'd my checkes. 1695 Woonward Nat. Hist. Earth iv. (1723) 244 By this means, the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast. 1s display'd, 1769 Sir W. Jones Seven Fount. Poems (1777) 46 Th' alloring stream, That through the grove display'd a silver gleam. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1839) 1.45 Round the apartment.. was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate. 1864 Bourtel Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xix. 301 More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England.

b. Printing. To make more prominent (a word, line, etc.) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc. 1888 [see Display 3b. 5].

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. † a. To give utterance to, pour forth, utter. Obs.

utterance to, pour forth, utter. Obs.

1580 Sinney Is. xxvii. vii, Heare, Lord, when I my voice display.

1638 Sin T. Herrerr I France (ed. 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displayes.

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be ob-

served or perceived.

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or perceived.

1575 Laneham Let. (1871) 12 At last the Altitonant displeaz me hiz mayn poour. 1636 Quarles Embl. II. i. (1711) 66 Thy hasie hands address Their labour to display. 1660 Boyle Revo Exp. Phys. Mech. xvii. 113 The. Air. sufficing. 16 display a considerable pressure upon the surface of the Mercury. 1762 Sir. V. Jones Arcadia Poems (1771) 107 The curling eglantines display'd. an aromatick shade. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 7. 415 The new English drama was beginning to display its wonderful powers. 1885 Manch. Exam. 16 June 47 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

5. esp. To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of. 1648 Earle Microcosm., Fold forward Man (Arb.) 47 These few good parts hee has, hee is no niggard in displaying. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 126 Many great Divines were fain to display their cloquence. 1709 Pore Ess. on Criticism 329 The sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. 1726 BUILER Serm. Wks. 1874 H. 47 Their business in coming into company. [18] to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display hemselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display themselves. 1750 Joinson Rambier No. 27 ? 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display the median themselves. 1750

perecived, to betray.

perceived, to betray.

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. III. Wks. 1856 1. 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you; therefore put them off. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 171 He began to display. some token of suspition. 1706 H. Huntea tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) II. 568 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. iii. 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic. 1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage.

† 7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict describe exhibit; to set forth at large.

† 7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale). Obs. or arch.

1726-31 Tindal Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) 11. xvii. 156 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen 1750 Johnson Rambier No. 79 ? 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantages of his own dominions. 1760 Pennant Zool. (1768) I. Pref. 2 The admirable Linnæus has displayed them [arguments] at large in an oration. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) 1. 200 Zealous to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind. 1808 Scott Marm. 1v. ii, He.. did his tale display. greatness of tale display.

†8. Med. To disperse, dissipate. Obs. [Cf. L. displicare, Varro.]

1607 TOPSELL Four f. Beasts (1658) 84 The fat of this beast is reserved by some for heating, softening, and displaying rumours in the flesh. Ibid. 504 The use of this by reason it is very hot, is to display Ulcers and tumors in wounds.

¶9. To discover, get sight of, descry. [In Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's our view of the state of the state

Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's own view'.] Obs.

1500 Spenser F. Q. II. xii. 76 They .. did at last display That wanton Lady, with her lover. c 1611 Chapman Iliad xi. 74 He. from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorn'd with tow'rs. 1615 — Odyss. v. 350 He might display The shady hills of the Phaeacian shore.

Display, sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of displaying or unfolding to view or to notice; exhibition, manifestation.

21680 GLANVILL (J.), A glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. 1752 Joinson Rambler No. 205 F 5 At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled. 1769 Junius Lett. xxv. 116 You were not quite indifferent to the display of your literary qualifications. 1823 Rutter Fonthill 8 A too sudden display of the colossal dimensions. of the Abbey. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. i. 4 The display of horsetails at the gate of the Palace is the Ottoman signal of war. 1838 Fraude Hist. Eng. III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of his powers. † b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. Obs.

† D. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. Obs.

183 Stubbes (title) The Second part of the Anatomie of Abuses, containing The display of Corruptions, with a perfect description of such imperfections. 160 Gullin (title) Display of Heraldry. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Display, a particular Explication. a 1714 Sharp Serm. 1. v. (R.), For the more lively display of him. it will be fit that we represent him a little more particular under those several respects and capacities, in which his nprightness is principally seen and expressed.

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibition of something.

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibiting of something.

1665 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. IV. Pref. (R.), Some grains must be allow'd to a rhetorical display, which will not bear the rigour of a critical survey. 1789 Cowper Queen's Visit Lond. 10 (17 March) Twas hard to tell of streets or squares Which formed the chief display. 1831 Brewster Nat. Magic i. (1833) 6 The optical display which hallowed their ancient temples. 1845 Florist's Yrnl. 278 The display of dahlias. was most excellent. 1883 GLAOSTONE in Glasgow Weekly Her. 9 June 1/7 Constant parades and military displays with hands and flags. 1886 A. WINCHELL Walks Geol. Field 210 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3. Show, ostentation.

3. Show, ostentation.

3. Show, ostentation.

1816 Byron Parisina xvii, He died, as erring man should die, Without display, without parade.

1838 EMERSON Nature, Lit. Ethics Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Fatal to the man of letters, fatal to man, is the lust of display.

1870 — Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life Ibid. III. 45 A house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women.

4. Printing. The selection and arrangement of types so as to call attention to important verts of

types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages

and advertisements.

1824 J. Johnson Typographia II. 588 An alteration in the method of display and a new mode in the arrangement of the matter, became now very general.

5. Comb., as display-letter, -type, a letter or type used for displaying printed matter; cf. 4 above; display-stand, a stond, rack, shelf, etc. for display-stand, a stond, rack, shelf, etc. for displaying goods; display-work (see qnot.).

1888 Jacon Printer's Voc. 32 Display work, Type displayed, such as titles, headings, and jobbing work, is thus termed to distinguish it from ordinary solid composition.

Displaying the a grater if the proper thanks in the property of the proper

Display able, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being displayed.

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. (1865) IV. XII. Xi. 265 Belleisle displayed, so far as displayable, his magnificent Diplomatic Ware.

Displayed (displayd), ppl. a. Also 4-6 dess.

Displayed (displæ'd), fpl. a. Also 4-6 des-, dys-, -plaied(e, -playit, -plaid, -pleyd. [-ED I.]

1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to view. c. 1425 Wyntous (7-on. viii. xxxix. 32 A Rade of were He made wyth displayid Banere. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turkes (1638) 297 The displaied ensignes. 1625 K. Long tr. Barlay's Argents iii. iii. 155 Opening now their displayed Pedigrees. 1649 Million Eikon. Wks. 1738 I. 365 Fought against him with display'd Banners in the Field.

b. Expanded, as wings, leaves, etc. 1578 Lyte Dodorns iii. xvii. 339 The leaves her lyke desplayed winges. 1648 Boyle Scraph. Love (1660) 44 The Coy delusive Plant. shrinks in its displayed leaves. † c. Lying supine with the limbs extended. a 1400 Octonian 1516 Well many Sarsyns. ley dyspleyd. c. 1485 Digby Myst. IV. 313 This displaied body. 1591 [see DISPLAY V. 2]. 1647 CLEVELAND Poems, Smectymnuus 90. 2. Her. Having the wings expanded: said of a bird of prey used as a bearing. Also with wings displayed: see quot. 1882.

bird of prey used as a bearing. Also with wings displayed: see quot. 1882.
c1400 Sovdone Bab. 190 An Egle of goolde abrode displayed.
a1490 Botonea Itin. (1778) 164 Ung egle displayed de argent. 1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 60 b, The fielde is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Saphire. 1766 Poany Heraldry (1787) 170 Three Eaglets displayed, points of their wings pendent, Or. 1830 Romson Bril. Herald III. Gloss., Displayed recursant, or tergiant, the wings crossing each other; sometimes termed backward displayed, the wings crossing. Displayed foreshortened, eagles, etc. thus borne, are depicted flying straight forward towards yon, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended. 1882 Cussans Her. vi. 91 The Heraldic student must hear in mind the difference between An Eagle displayed and An Eagle with wings displayed; when the latter term is employed, the Bird is supposed to be perched.

b. By PUTTENHAM (1589) Eng. Poesie II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 106 applied to geometrical figures arranged in pairs somewhat as wings, e.g. the Tricquet displayed [=two triangles joined at their apices]; the egge displayed, the Rondel displayed [=an oval or a circle bisected, and the halves joined at their convex margins].

Hence + Display edly adv. Obs.

rori Floato, Spiegatamente, openly, displaiedly. **Displayer.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which displays; an exhibitor.

or that which displays; an exhibitor.

1611 FLORIO, Spiegatore, a displayer, an vnfolder.
1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. IXXXVI. (L.), Nothing that has sense but is better for this displayer [charity].
1634 GAYTON Pleas. Notes (T.), The displayer of his high from ters.
1815 W. H. IRELANO Scribbleomania 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves humanity's stayer.
1849 BROWNING Scrietle v. (1880) 235 Some displayer, still More potent than the last, of human will.

Displaying, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, displacing reveloping exposure.

The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure.

1556 HUGGARGE (title), The Displaying of the Protestantes, and sondry their Practices. 1611 COTGE, Despliement, an unfoulding; displaying. 1677 J. Webster (title), The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft. 1878 T. SINCLAIR Mount 4 Whatever value these partial displayings may have.

Displayment. [f. as prec. +-MENT.] = prec. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. IV. iii. 326 The displayment of vulgar pastimes.

† Di'sple, v. Obs. Also 6 dyspel. [App. a popular formation from DISCIPLINE sb. 7, or v. 2.

If derived from discipline vb., the final -inle might be confounded with the infinitive suffix -en, -yn, and disappear along with it. But it is, on the whole, more probable that discipl-ine sb. was associated with vbl. sbs. in -ing, and so converted into discipl-ing, dissplying, dyspelying, as in the earliest instances quoted. Thence a verb to disple would naturally be deduced. The verb DISCIPLE is of later date.] trans. To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance or punishment; sch as a religious practice.

naturally be deduced. The verb Dische is of later date.]

Irans. To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance, or punishment; esp. as a religious practice. Also Displing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1492 in Brand Pop. Antiq., Ash Wedn. (1870) I. 56 For dissplying rods, ij<sup>3</sup>. 1533 More Apol. xxvii. Wks. 893/2 As lothe. as the Ladye was to come. to dyspelyng, that wepte .that the prieste had. with the dyspelyng rodde beaten her hard vppon her lylye white handes. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 1339/2 Euery of them had a Taper in his hand, and a rod, wherewith the Preacher did disple them. 1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 586 The displing of the froward childe. 1590 Spenser F. Q. t. x. 27 Bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. 1605 B. Josson Volpone IV. ii, Who here is fled for liberty of conscience. Her will I aisciple. 1607 R. C. tr. Estienne's World of Wonders 169 Displing friers. 1641 Vind. Smectynnnus iii. 49 The Reverend Fathers will have multitudes of disobedient sons to disple.

† Displea sance. Obs. Forms: see Displeasant. [a. Oh. desplaisance (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. deplaisance, f. desplaisant: see next and -ANCE. Cf. also DISPLACENCE, DISPLICENCE. Still stressed on final 11530 by Skelton.]

CENCE. Still stressed on final c 1530 by Skelton.] The fact of being displeased; displeasure, dissatis faction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause

faction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble.

1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 11 Wordes of myssawe ne vnhoneste ne of displesance. 1386 CHAUCEA Pard. Prol. 4.

7. 92 Thus quyte I folk, that doon vs displesances. 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 48 So it be noon dysplesaunce to your pay. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98/1 A Desplesance; grauamen, aggrauamen. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gl. 82 He was in grete desplaysannce. 1509 BARCLAY Shyp Folys (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed.. Not rigorously for wrath or displeasance. 1509 Spenser F. Q. 11. x. 28 Whose simple answere.. him to displeasannce moov'd. [1886 J. Payne Decameron 1. 29 Albeit the husbandmen die there ... the displeasance is there the less.]

† Displea sant, a. Obs. Forms: 4-5 des., 4-7 dis., 5-6 dys., 4-6 -ples., 5 -pleys., -plays., 5-7 rpleas., 4-7 -ant, 5-6 -aunt. [a. OF. desplaisant, ppl. adj. of desplaire to DISPLEASE.]

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable.

plaisant, ppl. adj. of desplaire to DISPLEASE.]

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable.

1481 Caxton Myrr. III. viii. 147 One is colde, rayny, and more desplaysant than thother. cristo Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1590) Giv. Clense thy bedchamber from all displeasant sent. 1556 J Herwoop Spider & F. ii. 64 Loue causeth friendes to hide displeasant troth. 1609 Bible (Douay) I Sann. xviii. 8 Saul was exceeding angrie, and this word was displeasant in his eies. 1668 Palp. Evid. Witcher. 107 That morning it left a sulfurous smell behind it very displeasant and oftensive.

b. Const. to. unto.

c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. \*623 Thanne is this synne moost displeasant to Crist. a 4150 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 149 Pride, whiche is the synne most displeasant vnto God. a 1533 Lo. Berrers Gold. Ek. M. Aurel. (1546) Sijb, If your deathe be displeasant to them. 1656 Glanvill. Zeepsis Sci. xiv. 91 What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and displeasant.

2. Displeased, angry, grieved.

1485 Caxton Chas. Gt. 62 So desplaysaunt ne sory was he neuer as I shal make hym for the. 1525 St. Papers Hen. VIII, VI. 516 Sens that day that we founde the Chancellonr so displeasant for synne, contrit. 1599 Hakkuyt Voy. II. 1. 131 It was not they y' ought to shew one displeasant looke or countenance there against; but to take it patiently. 1700 Straye Ann. Ref. I. vii. 105 They looked with a very angry and displeasant eye npon them.

† Displeasant, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. adj.] To render displeasant; to disquiet, vex.

Hence Displea santing vbl. sb., vexing, disquiet-

ing.
1628 FELTHAM Resolves II. xxii. 74 Lamentations that have no better fruit, then the displeasanting of the soule, that ownes them.

162 and If as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† **Displea'santly**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably; offensively.

1607 TOPSPIL Four f. Beasts (1658) 429 Before it is ripe, t smelleth displeasantly.

it smelleth displeasantly.

2. In a displeased or offended manner.

1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. (1556) 130 b, I speake not displeasantly. 1662 J. CHANGLER Van Helmont's Oriat. Pref. to Rdr., I do humbly beseech you all. not displeasantly to receive my ready poor labour. 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. I. xii. 103 He thought the Emperor should take it more displeasantly, than if his Holiness had declared himself.

+ Displea santness. Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being displeasing or unpleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of

pleasant, nupleasantness; also, the condition of being displeased, displeasure.

1553 BRENDE Q. Curtius III. 29 (R.) When Philip had read the letter, hee shewed more tokens of displeasauntness than of feare. 1582 W. Cicill in Bentley Mon. Matrones, Q. Catherine's Lament. Pref., This good Ladie thought no.. displeasantnesse to submit hirselfe to the schoole of the crosse. 1655 J. Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 42 They present ... a certain kind of Displeasantness to the Eye.

**Displease** (displēz), v. Forms: 4-5 desplese, (displess); 4-6 dis-, dysplese, displece, -pleis, (displess); 4-0 dis-, dyspiese, displease. [a. OF. desplais-, pres. stem of desplaisir, desplaire (pres. subj. -place, -plaise), in AF. desplere, desplese, refashioned repr. of L. displicere, Rom. \*displacere: cf. It. dispiace re, Sp. desplacer, Pr. desplacer; see PLEASE. The 16th c. ea represented an AF. and ME. open & from OF. ai.]

ME. open ê from OF. ai.]

1. intr. To be displeasing, disagreeable, or offensive; to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction, or dislike.

(This is app. the original use, as in Fr. and L.; hut in later Eng. it passes into an absolute use of the transitive sense 2.)

13... E. E. Allit. P. C. r Patience is a point, bag hit displese ofte. 1414 BRAMFION Penit. Ps. xiv. 17 He may sone dysplese and greve. 1484 CAXTON Chivalry 98, I wold demaunde a question yf I shold not displease. 1626 BACON Sylva (I.), Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of foul things. 1705 POFE Spring 83, Ew'n spring displeases, when she shines not here. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They dare to displease.

† b. const. to. Obs. [=F. déplaire à. or with

dare to displease.

† b. const. to. Obs. [=F. déplaire à, or with dative; L. displicère with dat.]

c1374 CHAUCEA Boeth. 1. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) To displese to wikkede men. c1380 WycLIF Serm. Sel. Wyks. I. 196 Dis displesib to sinful men. 1413 Pilgr. Sawie (Caxton 143) III. viii. 55 For somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. c1425 Wyntoun Cron. v1. xvi. 29 That til hyr fadyr dysplesyd noucht. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour D vij b, Thexcusations of Eue displeasid moche to god.

2. trans. [The object represents an earlier dative:

cf. Fr. cela me deplaît, cela deplaît à Dieu.] To be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend,

be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend, annoy, vex, make angry.

13... E. Allit. P. B. 1136 Penne bou drystyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 233 If it shulde him nought displese.

21400 MAUNIEV. (ROXD.) vi. 20 If bai speke any thing bat displeser be sowdan.

21401. 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserne peyn.

21401. 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserne peyn.

21401. 231 To do synne, & displece God, & deserne peyn.

21401. 241 Caxton Chesse 4 He put them al to deth that displesid him.

12503 Supplie. to King 53 Afrayed to speake the trewethe, lest they shulde dysplease men.

12505 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. 176 Let it not displease thee good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my girle.

12506—1 Hen. IV. 1. iii. 122 You shall heare in such a kinde from me As will displease ye.

1251 Bill. Jonah iv. 1 Bvt it displeased Ionah exceedingly, and he was very angry.

1264 CAPT. SMITH Virginia IV. 112 This answer.

1250 Shaks. Mids. 11. 205 The world, in the main, displease the company.

1251 In. 1253 I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

1252 In. 1253 I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

1252 In. 1253 I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

1252 In. 1253 I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

1253 In. 1254 II. 1255 In. 1256 In. 1256

ends else.

† b. refl. and intr. = be displeased: see c. Obs.
13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 422 'Blysful', quoth I, 'may bis be trwe, Dysplesez not if I speke errour'. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 135 'At 3owre preyere', quod pacyence bo, 'so no man displese hym'. a1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 160 Madame, displese you not thoughe this lady.. goo before. c1470 Hanny Wallace XI. 266 Ve suld displess you nocht.

C. To be displeased: to be dissatisfied, or moved to disapprophation or displease to be a varied. to be

c. 10 be aispleasen: to be dissatisfied, of inlock to disapprobation or dislike; to be vexed; to be full of displeasure or indignation. (Expressing state rather than action: cf. DISPLEASED ppl. a.) Const. with, at, +of, +against; also with infin.,

or clause.

cr386 Chaucea Can. Yeom. Prol. & T. 457 Beeth no thyng displesed, I yow preye.
They pray him . That he will saie no contraire, Wherof the-king may be desplesed.

cr489 Caxton Sonnes of

Aymon xxi. 464 My cosin, he not dysplaysed of that 1 shall telle you. n 1533 Lo. Berners I from 1xv. 222 Make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym. 1548 Hall. Chron., Edw. IV, (an. 14) 232 h, [He] was sore displeased to se hys master made a jesting stocke. 1563 Winger Four Soir Three Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 133 3e are. displess that We embrase nocht... your new interpretationis. 1593 Siars. 2 Hen. VI, 1.i. 155 There's reason he should he displeased against the rivers? 1638 Sir T. Herabert Trav. (ed. 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeased with so much knavery. 1745 P. Thomas Yrnl. Anson's Voy. 16 We should not have been displeased.. to have met them with our whole Force. 18a9 D'Israell in Croker Papers (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves.

Displeased (displeased.; vexed, angry, annoyed. 158 Mulcaster Positions xxix. (1887) 109 The thinges, which do please the displeased infantes. 1669 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. (Qo. 1) Epistle § ij, The most displeased with Playes, are pleasd with his Commedies. 1659 Graft. Calling (1696) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities. 1840 J. W. Bownen Gregory VII. 1, 174 Too wary top th himself into the power of his displeased sovereign.

¶ Fer to be displeased, with its constructions, see Displeased all v. Erzidili) adv. [f. prec. + 1.1. 2]

DISPLEASE v. 2 C.

Displeasedly (-vzidii), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².]
In a displeased or vexed manner; with displeasnre.
c1611 Chapman Hiad xv. 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. 1836 Scott Woodst. xxxv, 'Have I not said it?'
answered Cromwell, displeasedly. 1856 Titan Mag. July
10/1 He muttered the last words displeasedly.
† Displea'sedness. Obs. [f.as prec. + -NESS.]
Displeased state or condition, discontent.
1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 111. 197 To do penance..is
..to vtter a displeasednesse when god is angry with vs.
1680 Baxter Cath. Commun. iii. (1684) 21 It is not Pleasedness with the evil; therefore it is Displeasedness. a 1716
South Serm. viii. 150 (T.) What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!
Displea'ser. rare. [f. Displease + -ER1.] Displeasedly (-i zedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Displeaser. rare. [f. DISPLEASE + -ER 1.]

Displea: ser. rare. [f. DISPLEASE + -ER 1]
One who displeases.

1641 MILTON Ch. Govt. II. (1851) 140 It must.. be a hatefull thing to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands.

Displea: sing, vbl. sh. [f. as prec. + -ING 1]
The action of the verb DISPLEASE; offending.

1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) II. 411 Priamus.. hadde anon in mynde.. be displesynge [Higden contemptus] of his messager Antenor. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Displeasyng, remors, offention. 1580 BRET Alv. Dog Without any displeasing of the tast. 1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 26 P 14 A servile fear of displeasing.

Displeasing.

of the tast. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 26 F 14 Å servile fear of displeasing.

Displea Sing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable.

1401 Fol. Poems (Rolls) II. 17 It is. displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules. 1525 Anp. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 30 Displeasand and nocht acceptable to God. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. Epil. 10 Å displeasing Play. 1643 Milton Divorce II. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfitnes in hef. 1779 Mad. D'Arbidan D'Arbidan (1961) Arbidan St. (1886) I. 16 [The marriage] was also. highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Il cnee Displea singly adv.; Displea singness. a 165a J. Smith Sel. Disc. viii. 304 Nothing that might. carry in it any semblance of displeasingness. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xxi. (1693) 149 Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure. 1731 Balley, Displeasingly, offensively. 1753 Hogarin Anal. Early xi. 128 Although the form. should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! 1841 W. Palmer 6th Let. to Wiseman 28 A virual displeasingless in this life. 1843 Lyttos Last Bar. 1. v, Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

Displeasurable. a. rare. [f. Displeasure

**Displea: Surable**, a. rare. [f. DISPLEASURE sb. + -ABLE, after pleasurable.] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasant, disagreeable. Hence

Displea surably adv.

1660 HEXHAM, Ongeriesticken, Incommodiously, Displeasurably, 1879 H. Spencer Data Ethics xiv. 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable. Ibid. 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

tax on the energies.

Displeasure (disple: zhu), sh. Forms: a. 5
des., dis., dysplaisir, -playsir, -yr(e. \(\beta\) dis.,
dysplaysure, -pleysure, 5-6 dyspleasur(e, 6
displeasure, -pleis., -pleas., displeasur, -or, 6displeasure. [In type a., a. OF. desplaisir (13th
c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. deplaisir, subst. use of
OF. infin. desplaisir to DISPLEASE: cf. Pr. desblaser. Sp. desplacer. It displacers in subst. use. In plazer, Sp. desplacer, It. dispiacere, in subst. use. In

type  $\beta$ ., conformed to PLEASURE, which see for the relation between plaisir, pleasure.]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger

sity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action.

a. 1484 Caxron Chivalry 81 Yre and dysplaysyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the sowle.

B. 1495 Act 11 Ilen. VII, c. 57 Pream., All that that he hath doon to the displeasure of your Highnes. 1535 Covernate Nahum i. 2 The Lorde. reserveth displeasure for his aduersaries. c. 1550 Chere Matt. iii. 7 Who hath counceld to yow, to file from y displeasure to come? 1601 Shaks, All's Well ut. v. 38, I know not how I have deserted to run into my Lords displeasure. 1769 Junius Lett. xv. 64 The royal displeasure has been signified. 18a8 Scott F. M. Perth xvii, 'Thou art severe'. said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure. 1856 Froude Ilist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 116 An indication of the displeasure of Heaven. Vol. III.

+b. phr. To take (a) displeasure: to take offence,

+b. phr. To take (a) displeasure: to take offence, acke umbrage; to be displeased. Obs.

2189 Caxton Blanchardyn xvi, 96 She brought thene in remembraunce how swetly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grete a dyspleasure. 1513 Bradbhaw St. Werburge 1. 1863, No man was greued nor toke dyspleasure At this sayd mayden. 1610 Shaks. Trmf. IV. i. 202 Do you heare Monster: If I should Take a displeasure against you: Looke you. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 536, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickednesse.

†2. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. Obs.

a. c1477 Caxton Jason 70 Appollo.. considering the right grete displaisir in which they hadde ben.. opened all the entrees. 1485 — Paris & V. 22, I shall deye. for the grete desplaysyr that I have contynuelly in my herte.

B. 14.. Compl. Mary Magd. 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is lafte but naked sepulture.

2. 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xxxiv. 129 My sayd lady is in grete displaysure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysshe hym wyth her. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 11 Men.. Oppressed with pouette, langour and dyspleasure. 1632 Lithgow Trav. II. 66 He disappointed died for displeasure in his returne. 1630 Lennards It. Charron's Wisd. (1658) 24 The bumane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight. a 1704 Locke (J.), When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it. 1875 W. K. Clifford Leck. (1879) II. 126 A feeling .. as distinct .. as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache.

† b. with a and pl. An instance of this. Obs. Cf. 1 † b.

c1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Cj. Hauing for

c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Cj, Hauing for c 1510 BARCLAY AILTY, G.A. Manners (1570) C.J. Haung for one pleasure displeasures eight or nine. 1542 BOORDE Dyetary viii, (1870) 246 It doth ingendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures, 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) HI. 238 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures.

3. That which causes or occasions offence or trouble; injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. arch.
a. 1470-85 MALORY Archur IX. xix, I dyd to hym no displeasyre. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. III. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displaysit that she had don to hym.

B. 1494 FARVAN Chron. VI. clxi. 154 Ve great daunger that he was in agaynste God for the dyspleasurys doon to hym.
1534 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 124 They might. doe displeasure and execute theire malice upon the inhabitants. 1577 HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1679) 364 He was. incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure.
1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. VI. V. 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Do outrage and displeasure to himselfe? 166a J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII (1867) 36 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. 1866 Howells Venet. Life 19 To do you a service and not a displeasure.

4. A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. Obs. That which causes or occasions offence or

† 4. A state of unpleasant or untriently relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. Obs.

1550 J. Coke Eng. & Fr. Heralds (1877) & 72. & 1 Wyllyam Conquerour...upon certayne dyspleasures between hym and the french kying, passed .. into Fraunce. 1568 (Raeton Chron. II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe between the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of London. 1570-6 Lambarder Perands. Kent (1826) 212 During the displeasure betweene him and Earle Godwin.

Displeasure, v. arch. [i. prec. sb.] trans.

Displea sure, v. arch. [i. prec. sb.] trans. To cause displeasure to; to annoy; to displease.

150-1 Elyor Image Gov. 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure. 1563 Immilies in. Of Almsdeeds. (1859) 387 He.. is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1625 Bacon Ess., Ambition (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite. 1829 Souther O. Accoman vi, Not for worlds Would 1 do aught that might displeasure thee. 1849 Whittier Marg. Smiths Jrnl. Prose Wks. 1889 1.25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr. Richardson.

† b. transf. Obs.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 24 Elementall bodies, are altered. and displeasured, by the Influentiall working of the Suane.

Displea surement. rare. [f. prec. +-MENT.]

Displeasure.

Displeasure.

1882 SYMONDS Animi Figura 134 He Quailed 'neath his

\*\*Hose Symbols Allian Serve in Phenix (1708) II.

\*\*Parallel Franchiscons of the Phenix (1708) II.

\*\*Parallel Symbols Allian Serve in Phenix (1708) II.

1619 Lusansoton Repetition-Serm, in Phenix (1708) II. 484 The Kerchief so wrapt and displeited, as tho yet it had not been us'd; and yet so laid aside, as tho he would have

Disple ndour, v. nonce-wd. [f. di- = Dis- 7a + SPLENDOUR.] trans. To deprive of splendour. 1854 Svo. Dobett. Balder xxiv. 165 Sole wandering, like n unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not

Displenish (displenis), v. Sc. [f. Dis-6+ PLENISH v. to furnish: cf. Deplenish.] trans.

PLENISH v. to furnish: ct. Deplenish.] trans.
To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind; to divest of (farm) stock; to disfurnish.

1639 R. Baillie Lett. (1775) 1. xi. 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms... yet we were... sort displenished before. 1873 Genie Gt. tee Age i. I Large areas of forest-land had been displenished.

Hence Displenishing vbl.sb.; also Displenish.

Flence Disple'nishing vol.so.; also Disple'nish
sb., Disple nishment, the action of displenishing.
Displenish(ing) sale (Sc.), a sale of farm stock and utensils
at the expiry of a lease.
1863 Montrose Standard 14 Aug. 1 Displenish sale of
growing corn. 1864 N. Brit. Advertiser 21 May. Displenishing Sale... at Orbost, isle of Skye... Cattle, Stock.
and Household Furniture. 1893 C. A. MOLLYSON Parish
of Fordown v. 107 An important displenish sale.
Displeyer, obs. form of Dice-PLAYER.

+ Displicable, a. Ohs. [ad. med.L. displici-† Displicable, a. Obs. [ad. med.1. displicable bilis displeasing (Du Cange), f. L. displicable Displease, with Eng. suffix -ARLE.] Displeasing. 1471 RIFLEY Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyvyng be to thee dysplycable.

1471 RIFLEY Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyvyng be to thee dysplycable.

† **Displicence**. Obs. [ad]. L. displicentia displeasure, f. displicer to DISPLEASE. Cf. the earlier DISPLACENCE.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction.

1608 Bell. Motives cone. Romith Faith 102 Durand saleth, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displicence of venials, which the soules haue in that place.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ets. 1. ii. § 2 (R.). Pit on a serious displicence. that they may not incurre this menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. 1680 BAXTER Cath. Commun. (1684) 16 Complacence is the first act of the will upon Good as Good. Displicence is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil. 1736 H. Coventre Philem. to Hyd. (T.). Devotion towards heaven, and a general displicence and peevishness towards every thing besides. **Displicency** (displiscens). [Las prec. +-ENCY.]

The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = DISPLACENCY. Self-displicency; the condition of being dissatisfical with oneself.

1640 Br. Revnotos Passions xxxi. 320 A selfe-displicency and severity towards our owne Errours. 1680 BAXTER Cath. Commun. (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durandus. commonly ascribed Displicency, as well as Complacence to God. 1745 J. MASON Self-Knowl. 1. xvi. (1853) 110 Complacency and Displicency, in reference to the Objects of the Mind. 1816 Br. J. Jenn Let. in Life lii, 323 lt is not without self-displicency, and self-accusation, that I look nipon. your letter. 1886 J. Waro in Encycl. Brit. XX. 70/2 (Psychology) The like holds where self-complacency or displicency as a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others.

Displiment. nonce-wd. [from compliment: cf. DIsp. 0.] An uncomplimentary speech.

Di'spliment. nonce-wd. [from compliment:

cf. Dis-9.] An uncomplimentary speech.

1888 Helfs Realmah xvii, It was a high compliment:
delicately veiled. All my displiments (if I may coin a word
for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimen-

Displing, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see DISPLE

† Displo de, v. Obs. [ad. L. displod ere to burst asunder, f. Dis- 1 + plaudere to clap.] a. trans. To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. b. intr. To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence Disploded, Disploding tel.

cxplouc. Fience Disploued, Displouing fpl. adjs.

1667 Milton P. L. vi. 605 Rankt. In posture to displode thir second tire Of Thunder. 1704 Swift T. Tub viii.

(1709) 97 Fetching it . in certain bladders, and disploding it among the sectaries in all nations. 1708 J. Philtips Cyder.

1. 13 More dismal than the loud disploded Roar Of brazen Enginy. 1742 Young M. Th. vi. 488 Like rubbish from disploding engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly. 1812 F. Jeffere vi n. Edin. Kev. Nov. 332 The pentup vapours disploded with the force of an earthquake.

† Displosion. Obs. [n. of action f. L. disploiding explosive discharge.

1656 Blount Glassogr., Displosion, a breaking asunder as a bladder. 1666 G. Harvey Morb. Angl. iv. 32 That impetuous displosion of blood to a great distance. 1715-20 Pope Hind xvi. 904 note (Seager) After the displosion of their diabolical enginy. 1744 Voung M. Th. ix. 793 As when whole magazines, at once, are fred. The vast displosion dissipates the clouds. 1790 II. Boyn Kuins of Athus, With horrible displosion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam.

† Displosive, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + 1VE; cf.

thrones of Elam.

† **Displo'sive**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-1ve; cf. Explosive] That pertains to displosion or explosive discharge; eruptive.

1711 Derram in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 276 Smoaking, Displosive. Matter, that causeth a new Eluption.

† **Displo't**, v. Obs. [Dis-6 or 7.] a. intr.

To undo a plot or plan. b. trans. To display the property of the arrange.

arrange.

160 ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonal 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his haire be displotted.

1683 CHALKHILL Thealma & CL. 29 Still his working brain Plots and displots, thinks and unthinks again.

Displume (displum), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Plume sh.; but in Caxton prob. ad. obs. F. desplumer 'to plume or deprive of feathers' Cotgr.).]

+1. trans. Of birds: To cast (their feathers ; to

priume or deprive of feathers' Cotgr.).]

+1. trans. Of birds: To cast (their feathers'; to moult. Obs.

1480 Caxton Ovid's Met. xi. i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levys.

2. To strip of plumes; = Deplume I.

16a3 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon. II. i. 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle. 1871 Swinburne Songs bef. Sunrise, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind snows.

b. transf. and fig. = Deplume 2.

1606 Svinyestea Du Bartas I. iv. I. Trophies 1347 Humblenes may flaring Pride displume. 1614 Jackson Creed III. To Rdr. A vja, Academicall wits might displume them of these figge-tree leaues and manifest their nakednes to the world. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. x. ii. 196 Fencion, so pitiably displumed of all his shining virtues.

Hence Displumed ppl. a.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 250 Abundance of tame ducks, and a number of displumed geese. 1814 W. Tavlor in Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 440 A helmet displumed overshades his gray hair. 1827 Southevin Q. Rev. XXXV. 139 His companion. reported the vanquished and displumed condor to be still alive. 1883 Stevenson Silverado Sq. (1886) 5 The displumed hills stood clear against the sky.

Dispnœa: see DYSPNŒA

Dispoile, obs. form of Despoil.

† **Dispoi'nt**, v. 1 Obs. Also 5 des., 5-6 dis., dyspoynt. [a. OF. despointier, -pointer (14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis. 4 + -pointier in apointier to Appoint; cf. obs. It. dispontare, dispuntare to disappoint (Florio).]

1. trans. To dismiss (from an appointment), discard; to deprive of. [OF. despointer de.]

1.483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 171 b/1 Flacus seyng hymself dyspoynted and mocked torned hymself. 1489 — Faytes of A. III. v. 175 Thoo that faille theyre lorde in thys behalffe ought to be dyspoynted of the landes that they soo holds.

halffe ought to be dyspoynted of the landes that they soo holde.

2. To disappoint, balk. Const. of.

1494 Fabyan Chron. v. ciii. 78 Cramyrus was thus dispoynted of the ayde of Conobalde.

1350 Palscr. 521/1, 1 dispoynt, or hyuder him of his purpose, or I breake a poyntement with a person. 1534 More Treat. Passion Wks. 1313/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacke an howse, shall not be dyspoynted when they shoulde nede it. 1535 Coverdale Ps. xvi[i], 13 Vp Lorde, dispoynte him & cast him downe. 1565 Golding Ovid's Met. xt. (1567) 136a, But Phebus streyght preuenting y\* same thing, Dispoynts the Serpeut of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

Dispoint, v.² rare. [f. Dis-7a + Point sb. Cf. obs. It. dispuntare, mod. spuntare, Sp. despuntar to take off the point.] trans. To deprive of the point.

7 1611 Sylvester Du Barlas II. iv. Iv. Decay 905 His hooks dispointed disappoint his haste.

\*\*Dispointment. Obs. rare. In 5 des. [a. OF. despointment (15th c. in Godef.): see Dispoint v. 1 and -MENT.] Deprivation of or dismissal

rom appointment or office.

1484 Caxton Curiall 5 They.. that ben hyest enhanned ben after theyr despoyntement as a spectacle of enuye.

Dispoliate, -ation, var. ff. DESPOLIATE, etc.
1607 BP. J. King Serm. Nov. 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falkons. 1658 PHILLIES, Dispoliation. Dispollute, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To

ree from pollution.

1862 Sat. Rev. XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recondite word—is not 'dispolluted'. 1868 Standard 21 Mar. 5/1 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames.

Dispond: see DESPOND.

**Dispondee** (doispφndī). Pros. [ad. L. dispondēts, Gr. δισπόνδειος, f. D1- 2 + σπονδεῖος Spondee. (Also used in L. form.)] A double spondec.

Spondee.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dispondaus (in Grammar), a double Spondee, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Sylables; as örātörēs.

1740 Dyche & Paronn, Dispondee, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees.

1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispondauses, the paon primuses.

Hence Disponda'ic a., of or pertaining to a disponder of Spondee.

In recent Diets

In recent Dicts pondee: cf. Spondaic.

**Dispone** (dispōu·n), v. Chiefly Sc. Obs. exc. in legal sense 4. Also 5 des-, dyspone, dispoyn, 6 disponde. [ad. L. disponere to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, f. Dis- 1 + pônère to place: cf. rare OF. disponer (Godef.). Dispoyn and disponde were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. despondre. The Latin verb exists in It. as disponere, disporre, in Sp. disponer, Pg. despor, and survived in OF. despondre. The latter was supplanted by desposer, disposer, as shown under DISPOSE. Disponer was a learned adaptation of disponere.]

was a learned adaptation of disponere.]
† 1. trans. To set in order, arrange, dispose. Obs.
c 1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 936 (964) God seth euery bing
. And hem desponeth, bourgh his ordenaunce. 1375 BarBour Bruce XI. 29 God.. disponis at his liking, Efter his
ordinanss, all thyng. 1533 Gau Richt Vay (1888) 90 Lat
vsz thank thy godlie wil quhilk disponis althing to our
guid. 1558-68 Warde Ir. Alexis Ser. 107 b, Putte it, and
dispone it, in a panne or scillet, upon sifted ashes. 1588
A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 107 Yo clerks... to assist
yo priests... to dispone yo people resorting to yo haly
mysteries.

+2. To dispose physically or mentally to or for

72. 10 dispose physically or mentally to or for (something); to incline. Obs.
c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. 1x. xxvii. 328 As he dysponit hym for that. a 1510 Douglas K. Hart 11. 58 Than 3outhheid said.. dispone 30w with me ryde. 1553 Q. Kennedy Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc. Misc. (1844) 144 The Spirite of God, disponand every gude Christin man to be the mair able to keip the law of God. 1613 M. Rioley Magn. Bodies 12 The Magnetical Inclinatory-needle.. is conformed and disponed unto the Axis of the Earth.
3 To dispose of give away distribute. Obs.

formed and disposed unto the Axis of the Earth.

† 3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. Obs.
(In the form dispond there is perh. confusion with dispend.)
1429 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 80 All yees goodes
and parcelles aforesaid I wyll my son doo and dispoyn as
he wolanswer afore god. e 1500 Lancelot 1774 His gudis al
for to dispone also In his seruice. 1545 Wills & Inv. N. C.
(1833) 113 Qwhom I mayke my Executoure to dispone and
ordane all thynges for the healthe of my soulle. 1580 thid.
432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amougeste
yowe thre.

yowe thre.

† b. To expend, lay out (upon some object).

1570 Br. or Ross in Robertson Hist. Scott. App. 67 The sums you writ for, to be disposit upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. Sc. Law. To make over, convey, assign, grant,

4. Sc. Law. To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a 1555 Lynoesay Tragedy 348 Imprudent Prencis. Quhilk doith dispone all office sprituall. 1560 in Tytler Ilist. Scot. (1864) 111. 397 The duke's grace. is already disponing to sundry men certain rownes in these north parts. 1639 Mbo. Hamilton Explan. Meaning Oath 16 All bishopricks vaicking . shall be only disponed to actuall preachers and ministers in the kirk. 1721 Wodrow Corr. (1843) 11. 577 The person who disponed the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1832 Austin Turispr. (1879) 11. li. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispone the property. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 292 The disponer or maker of the deed 'sells and dispones', or where the deed is gratuitous, gives, grants, and dispones', the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the dispone.

† 5. intr. or absol. To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. Obs.

receiver, who is technically called the disponee.

† 5. intr. or absol. To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. Obs.

c 1500 Lancelot 1590 This maister saith, 'How lykith god dispone!' 1508 Dunnar Poems iv. 98 Sen for the deid remeid is non, Best is that we for deed [i.e. death] dispone. 1500-20 Ibid. xxxvi. 13 Quhill thow hes space se thow dispone. Thype awin guid spend quhill thow hes space. a 1505 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xxxiv. 36 All lyes into 30ur will, As 3e list to dispone.

46. intr. with of (on, upon): To dispose of, deal with. Obs.

a. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 300 Of my moeble bow dispone Right as be semeth best is for to done. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 111. 14 Of his tua sisteris first he wald dispone. C 1565 Linoseav (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casnalty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disponed of by the advice of Cochran.

b. 1546 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) 474 (Jam.) It is vincertane how thai will dispone vpoun him, and quether thai will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. Cornet Ungirding Scott. Arm. 16 Yow spair not. to.. dispone upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm. v, The Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon. 1820 — Monast. xxxiii, To dispone upon the goods.

Hence Dispo'ned ppl. a., assigned, conveyed, made over; Dispo'ning vhl. sb., disposing.
1564 J. Rastell Confut. Jewell's Scrm. 114 b, The makyng or disponing of any creature. 1823 Brown Hist. Brit. Churches 1. iii. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said disponed houses or lands for themselves.

Dispone (dispōminp). Sc. Law. [f. prec. +-EE.] The person to whom property is conveyed.

**Disponee** (dispōu:nī). Sc. Law. [f. prec. + **DISPONES** (disposin?). Sc. Law. [1, prec. + ee.] The person to whom property is conveyed. 1746-7 Act 20 Geo. II, c. 50, \$12 A procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponee. 1773 ΕρβΚΙΝΕ Inst. Law Scott. II. vii. \$3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the disponer himself, ought not to hurt the disponee. 1863 PATERSON Hist. Ayr 11. 771 He purchased the regality of Failford from the disponees of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop.

**Disponent** (dispōu něnt), a. [ad. L. dispōnentem, pr. pple. of dispōnere: see DISPONE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards

a particular end.

1613 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 36 The disponent vertue of the Magneticall globe of the Earth. 1635 Swan Spec. M. vi. § 2 (1643) 197 The sunne is a disponent, though not a productive cause of this saltnesse [of the seal. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton Diss. in Reid's Wks. 771 Its exciting, disponent

Disponer (dispournes). Sc. [f. DISPONE v.]

†1. One who disposes or arranges. Ols.

1553 Q. Kenned Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc.

Misc. (1844) 151 The procuraris, disponaris and upsteraris
of sick monsterus farssis.

of sick monsterus farssis.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property.

2. 1662 D. Dickson Pract. Writ. (1845) I. 229 The disponer of the inheritance. 1773 [see Disponer]. 1814 Scorr Warv. x, He possessed himself of the estate.. to the prejudice of the disponer's own flesh and blood. 1868 Act 31-32 Vict. c. 101. § 8 All unrecorded conveyances to which the disponer has right.

Disponge, var. form of DISPUNGE.

**Dispo'nible,** a. [f. L. dispōn-ĕre to DISPONE +-BLE.] Capable of being disponed or assigned. Hence **Disponibility**, capability of being disponed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 Times 6 Feb. 8/2 We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

Dispope (dispōup), v. [Dis-7 b, Cf. med.L. dispāfāre.] trans. To deprive of the popedom.

1624 H. Sydeniam Serm. Sol. Occ. (1637) 298 Whilst they endeavour to dispope her they would un-bishop all Christendom. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. III. 266 Albert was chosen Pope and 'dispoped' in the same day (Muratori says dispapato). 1877 Tennyson Harold III. 170, I had my Canterbury pallium From one whom they dispoped.

Dispopularize, v. rare. [Dis-6; cf. F. depopulariser.] trans. To deprive of popularity.

1803 W. Taylon in Ann. Rev. 1. 301 A secret disposition. to thwart and dispopularize these ministers.

† Dispopulate, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] = Depopulate.

DEPOPULATE.

1588 R. PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 198 Leaving it [the Cittie] beaten downe and dispopulated.

† Dispopulosity. Obs. rare. [DIS-9.] Un-

TDISPOPULO'SITY. Cos. rare. [DIS-9.] Unpopulous condition.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. IV. 166 There is another reason of the dispopulosity of these parts.

Disport (dispōo'nt), sb. arch. Also 4-5 des., 5 dys. [a. AF. disport, OF. desport, commonly deport 'disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure' (Cotgr.), f. desporter: see next. For sense 5, cf. Deport sb.]

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation: entertainment, amusement, arch.

creation; entertainment, amusement. arch.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 4110 And come to hym on hys dysport To make Florens gode cumfort. 1375 Barbour Bruce III, 586 Wes nane that enir disport mycht have Fra steryog, and fra rowyng. c1386 Chaucer Man of Law's 7.45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhode or for disport. — Merch. T. 680 Dooth hym disport, he is a gentil man. e1400 MAUNOEV. (1839) xxii. 242 He takeh his desport passing be the contree. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 433 b/1 Prayed.. that she myght haue.. hir suster wyth hir for hir dysporte, comforte and companye. 1502 Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace.. for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas. Cs. 1603 KNOLLES Hiet. Turks (1621) 30 One day for his disport, hunting of the wild boare, 1728 Pore Dune. 11. Argt., The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the Booksellers. 1820 Scorr Ivanhoe xvii, I would find myself both disport and plenty out of the King's deer. 1881 Rossett Ball. & Sonn. 117 The King and all his Court Were met.. for solace and disport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and enter-

2. Anything which affords diversion and enter-

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport. arch.

21380 Sir Ferumb. 2217 Tel me furst by by lay; wat dob 30ur men of fraunce; Of hure disport & ek hure play.

21400 Mannuev. (1839) iii. 17 A fair place for justinges or for other Pleyes and desportes. 1576 Fleming Caius' Eng. Dogs ii. in Arb. Garner III. 246 Dogs serving the disport of Fowling. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. iii. 272 That my Disports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1654 Gataker Disc. Appl. 20 Libertie, for some Disports that might be used on the Sabbath. 1690 E. Gee Fesuit's Mem. 126 Some honest kind of Disports. 1861 Our Eng. Home 21 The display of those pageants and disports which enlivened the repast.

4.3. Merriment. mirth, fun. Obs.

+ 3. Merriment, mirth, fun. Obs. 75. Merriment, mirth, fun. Obs. c 1386 Chaucea Prol. 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesannt, and amyable of port. 1659 Heven Animadv. in Fuller's Appeal (1840) 321 It was..a matter of no mean disport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) I. 117 They.. in disport surround the drunken wight, 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. III. vi. 220 To the great amusement and disport of the polite spectators.

spectators.

† 4. The making sport of. Obs. rare.

1667 WATERNOUSE Fire Lond. 159 King Sesostrio...caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach...he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage.

† 5. Bearing, carriage, deportment. Obs. rare.

1761 STERNE Tr. Shandy IV. xxii, I carried myself...in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

I ashamed now.

Disport (dispōo·it), v. Forms: 4-5 desporte, 5-6 dys-, 5- dis-. [a. AF. desporter (Bozon), OF. desporter, desporter, usually deporter, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); refl. 'to cease, forbeare, leave off, give ouer; also to disport, play, recreate himselfe, passe away the time' (Cotgr.); f. des-, DIs- 1 + porter:—L. portare to carry, bear. For the sense 'divert, amuse', cf. the similar development of F. divertir, déduire, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations.]

†1. trans. To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the

+1. trans. To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the

†1. Irans. To divert (from sadness, ennul, or the like); to amuse, to entertain. Obs.
c1374 CHAUCER Troylus IV. 696 (724) Pey gonnen here comforten. And with here tales wenden here disporten.
1393 Gower Conf. 1.75 Tho was pis worlul wif conforted Be alle weies and desported. c1430 Lydg. Min. Poems 15 Piplin]s, quinces, blaunderelle to disport, And the pomeedre corages to recomfort. 638 Sia T. Herrera Trav. (ed. 2)275Hee forces Barames to weare womens apparell, and with a Distaffe in's hand to disport the insulting multitude. 1655 Ibid. (1677) 12 Well I remember that all the way we sail d.. we were disported by Whales.
2 real. To disport messif: to cheer. divert.

2. refl. To disport oneself: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasurably; now esp. to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

1385 Снамсев L. G. W. 1441 Hipsiph. & Medea (Camb. MS.), To saylyn to that lond bym to disporte. 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb), xxxiv. 154 Pare in will he sitt., for to disporte bim and take be aer. 1530 Palsga. 521/1 Go disporte you with them, they be good felowes. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1v. v. 8 He hath. attended with weake guard. Come hunting this way to disport himselfe. a 1649 Drumm. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V. Wks. (1711) 104 Whilst he disported himself at the court of France. 1742 Warbueton Comm. Pope's Ess. Man Wks. 1811 XI. 142 After having disported himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy. 1879 Beerromm Patagonia 9 Seabirds were disporting themselves in the water. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eclog. vi. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. intr. (for refl.) = prec.

Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. intr. (for refl.) = prec.

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxliii. (1482)287 The emperour. come in to englond to kyng Henry with hym to speke and to disporte. 1591 SPENSER Daphn. 118, I her caught disporting on the greene. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa II. 157 Every man runs to the taverne to disport. and to bee drunken. 1712-14 Porf Rape Look II. 66 Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. 1800 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom. 1. iii, The flamingo... disporting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J. WILSON Chr. North (1857) II. 21 See the cubs disporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

4. 2. To deport opesalf. Ohr ware.

the cubs disporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

† 4. ? To deport oneself. Obs. rare.

\*\*1450 Lonelich Grail xxxvi. 281 At themperours table
liset he was, and there disported hym all that day As a man
that In letargye lay.

† 5. trans. ? To divert, or turn away. Obs. rare.

\*\*1450 Paston Lett. No. 122. I. 163 The day of oier and
termyner shall holde at Norwich on Moneday next comyng,
and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be disported
of his comyng to the Parlement.

† Disportation. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-1 + L. portare to carry; see -ATION.] The action of carrying away or in different directions.

1632 Malnnes Anc. Law-Merch. 413 Merchants cannot enter into consideration of the quantitie of forreine commonents.

enter into consideration of the quantitie of forreine commodities imported at deere rates, and the natine commodities in lesser rates exported, .. by the disportation whereof, commeth an enident onerballancing of commodities.

+ Disporter. Obs. [f. Disport v. + -ER.1.]
One who makes sport or jests; a jester, juggler.

143-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec..callede god of disporters [Higden dens joculatorum].
Hence + Disporteress, Obs., a female jester.

1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode iv. xxxvi. (1869 194, 1 thouhtes he was a jowgleresse and a disporteresse to folk.

Disporting, vbl. sh. [f. DISPORT v. + -ING.1.]
The action of the verb DISPORT; diversion, amusement: sportive action, cambolling.

The action of the verb DISPORT; diversion, amusement; sportive action, gambolling.

1561 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer 1. B, Their accustomed trade of disportinge and ordinary recreations.

1893 T. Warson Tears of Faucie xxvi. Poems (Arh.) 191 It pleasd my Mistris once to take the aire Amid the vale of lone for her disporting. 1809 W. Invisa Knickerb. 11. iv. (1849) 102, I must fain resign all poetic disportings of the fancy. 1887 L. OLIPHANT Episodes 149 The clamsy disportings of a haby elephant.

[Disporting (R., from Prynne), misprint of dispoiling, DESPOILING in Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 6.]

Disportive, a. rare. [f. DISPORT v. + -1VE; c. sportive.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence

cf. sportive.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence

ct. sportive. I inclined to disport; sportive. Hence **Disportively** adv., in sport.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide 1, 739 (MS.) Abel to him calls The sons of Cain disportive from his side.

1793 J. WILLIAMS Auth. Name Hastings 48 Nero dispurtively made Innocence and Merit bleed.

1810 Morning Herald 30 Apr., Tinting the checks of their royal brethren, disportively, as they passed.

1813 T. Bushy Lucretius 11, 353 The fleecy breed. on the joyous grass disportive feed.

Disportment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Diversion, amnsement; = DISPORT sb.

1660 H. More Myst. Godl. & With their obscene gestures and meretricious disportments. Bid. 150 The enjoyment of those disportments and pleasures. 1804 National Observer 13 Jan. 221/1 The old-style novelist plunged into a Bohemia of love and deht and disportment.

Disposability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being disposable; ability to be disposed of. 1830 Examiner 67/1 The disposibility of the person by Government has obviously been the only point considered. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 655 What can bring back the command and disposability of back-rents, while the present national debt remains. 1858 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 352 The ultimate security—on whose disposability in the last resort. the very existence of Society depends.

Disposable (dispōu-zāb'l), a. Also 7 dispos-

**Disposable** (dispōu zab'l), a. Also 7 disposible, 8-9 disposeable. [f. Dispose v. +-ABLE.]

1. Capable of being disposed or inclined; inclin-

able (to something), rare.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 113 That the pupill be naturally inclined to the art, or easily disposible thereto.

1886 [int-plied in DISPOSABLENESS: see below].

2. Capable of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being put to some use, available; at

capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal.

1643 Penne Treachery & Disloyalty, etc. v. 85 (R.) Most of the great officers. are hereditary, and not disposable by the king. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. H. iv. 124 (R.) His own mercy and grace... the riches thereof are disposable no way but to the use and benefit of creatures. 1796 Burke Regic. Peace in Wks. VIII. 252 The great riches. c. easily afforded a disposable surplus. 1812 Wellington Disp. 26 Oct. in Examiner 23 Nov. 740/2 A very large proportion... would be disposable for service. 1856 Masson Ess., Story of 1770, 233 They were more disposable as literary ware. 1886 Law Reg. 1. Ch. Div. 276 There must be some disposable property under the settlement.

Hence Disposableness. 1880 H. Macmillan in Sund. Mag. Mar. 173 A disposable-

1880 H. MACMILLAN in Sund. Mag. Mar. 173 A disposableness of mind which fits us to take part in any duty.

Disposal (dispōuzāl). [f. DISPOSE v. + -AL 5.]

The act or faculty of disposing, in various senses.

†1. The action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by right of power or possession; control, direction, management; esp. Divine control of the course of events; ordinance, appointment, dispen-

sation; = Disposition 3. Obs.

1648 Militon Tenure Kings (1650) 3 God, out of his previdence and high disposal. 1691 — Samson 210 Tax not divine disposal. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth (1722) 8 An unusual and miraculous disposal of things. 1710 M. Hersy Comm. Eccl. iii. 14 God changeth his disposals and yet is unchangeable in his Counsels.

unchangeable in his Counsels.

2. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

1648 GAGE West Ind. xiv. 93 A Letter which he had writ... concerning the disposalt of our persons. 1688 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 235 Touching y Great Seal's Disposal in his absence.

1731 GAY Let. to Swift 11 Apr. in Swift's Lett. (1766) 11. 125 Directions about the disposal of your money.

1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene (ed. 2) 505 The disposal of the dead is always a question of difficulty. 1885 Law of Imnes LXXX. 1387. To devote about a week... at the end of each sitting to the disposal of these actions.

3. The action of bestowing, giving, or making over; bestowal, assignment.

Over; bestowal, assignment.

166 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 265 To his second Son he had given the Seniory. with other subsequent disposals.

1749 Pore Th. Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks. (1755)

II. 1. 229 To use his credit in the disposal of an employment to a person. . fittest for it. 1783 BURKE S.A. E. India Bill Wks. IV. 120 The disposal by parliament of any office derived from the anthority of the crown.

b. Alienation, making over, or parting with, by sale or the like.

sale or the like.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. 1. 503 To sell some commodities, that he had not yet disposed of. He chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there. 1845 STPHEN LAUS Eng. (1874) II. 44 The right of disposal is suspended. a 1855 Miss Mitrono in L'Estrange Life (1870) 1. v. 118, 1 am happy that the speedy disposal of the pictures will enable you. To settle this unpleasant affair.

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or deal with as one pleases; control, command, management: usually in phr. al (in) one's disposal.

1630 Wadsworth Pilgr. viii. 82 My Father being dead, and 1 at my owne disposall. 1665 Br. S. Parrer Censure Platon. Philos. 7 Though the biggest portions of our felicity be at our own disposals. a 1698 Temple Ess., Diff. Cond. Life Wks. 1731 I. 308 A Man in Publick Affairs, is like one at Sea; never in his own Disposal, but in that of Winds and Tides. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 154 7 3 A very pretty young Lady, in her own Disposal. 1767 Blackstone Comm. 11. 216 The lords, who had the disposal of these female heiresses in marriage. 1856 Fround Plist. Eng. (1838) I. i. 84 Sufficient funds having been. placed at the disposal of the Government.

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order: =

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order : = DISPOSITION 1.

18a8 Webster s.v. Disposal, This object was effected by the disposal of the troops in two lines. 1842 Fraser's Mag. XXVI. 472 The admirable disposal of the drapery. 1890 A. Gissins Village Hampden I. viii. 190 A very tasteful disposal about the granary of flowers...and evergreens.

**Dispose** (dispōuz), v. Also (5 dispose, disposes); 5-6 dys., 6-7 des. [a. OF. dispose-r, rarely desp- (12-13th c. in Hatzf.), f. L. dispose-r, substituted for L. dispoir (which came down in OF. as despondre: see DISPONE), by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as dispos, disposition, etc. Cf. Compose, Depose.]

1. Transitive senses.

1. To place (things) at proper distances apart and in proper positions with regard to each other, to place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in a particular order.

place sultably, adjust; to place of arrange in a particular order.

1367 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 109 (Mätz.) be citee... is disposed bat be water bat falleb dounward... no fen makeb and renneb into cisternes. c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. 1.8 21 The sterres... ben disposed in signis of bestes, or shape like bestes. 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI (an. 3) 87 b, Or the Frenchmen had either desposed their garrison, or appoynted their lodgynges. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 257 Directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1590 Seense F. Q. 11. viii. 26 Words, well dispost, trimes ghost, bost, most] Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed rage. 1628 Sir J. Beachmort Bostowth F. 659 This done, these valiant Knights dispose their Blades. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 248 Precepts, which teach vs, to dispose arguments in a Syllogisme. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth Pref., The said Terrestrial Matter is disposed into Strata or Layers. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 412 ? 7 The different Colours of a Picture, when they are well disposed, set off one another. 1777 W. Dalemyrie F. Trav. Sp. 4 Fort. xxvi, The town is situated on a rising ground and handsomely disposed. 1790 Paler Horw Paul. 1. 7, I have disposed several instances of agreement under separate numbers. 1885 Albenwum 23 May 659/1 Verdurous masses of foliage and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth.

b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to

b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of things) each into the proper place, distribute. Now

rare.

c 1420 Fallad, on Hush. vi. 206 The xxxth day x pounde hony dispose In it wel scommed first, and use it soo. 1574 tr. Marlorat's Apocalifs 7 Senerall Churches, which are disposed in enery towne & village, according as mans necessitie requireth. 1606 ShARS, Tr. 9 Cr. IV. v. 116 His hlowes are wel dispos'd there, Aiax. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelsto's Trav. 183 The Gold and Silver is lock'd up in Chests, and dispos'd into the Towers of the Castle. Ibid. 256 No man but hath at least two wives, but dispos'd into several hust. 1682 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 356 His majesties standing forces... are disposed into severall parts of this Kingdom. 1725 Pope Odyss. xin. 87 The chearful mates Safe in the hollow deck dispose the cates. 1834 Medium Angler in Wales II. 258 A dying lamp was disposed in a niche of the wall.

† C. gen. To dispose of, deal with in any way.

† C. gen. To dispose of, deal with in any way.

1500 MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburt. IV. i, Then bring those
Turkish harlots to my tent, And I'll dispose them as it likes

+ d. To place in a particular employment, situa-

† d. To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint. Obs.

1579 Lviv Euphues (Arb.) 132 A gentleman that hath honest and discreet seruants dysposeth them to the encrease of his segnioryes, one he appointeth stewarde of his courtes, an other ouerseer of his landes. 1662 J. Davies it. Mandelsio's Trav., 190 All the handsome young Damosels... to be disposed into his Ladies service. 1697 Davies Virg. Georg. 11. 768 Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men dispose.

† 2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command. Obs.

T 2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command. Obs. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. 11. xviii. (1495) 42 Angels. haue under theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and dyspose theym. ct 430 Lvpc. Min. Poems (1840)149 (Mätz.) That Christ Jesus disposes so the ballannee, That Petris ship be with no tempest drownyd. 1530 PALGER. 521/t, lwyll dispose this mater as I shall thynke hest. 1881 SAVILE Tacitus' Hist. 1. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Otho.. disposed the affaires

of the Empire. 1618 Chapman Hesiod's Georg, 1.211 [They] were such great fools at that age [a hundred years] that they Could not themselves dispose a family. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1.246 Be it so, since hee Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid What shall be right. 1677 ITALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. 1.34 A Regent Principle, ... which may govern and dispose it as the Soul of Man doth his Body.

† 3. To assign or deliver authoritatively. Obs. 1382 Wyclip Luke xxii. 29 And I dispose to 301, as my fadir hath disposed to me, a rewme. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. 1. 21 And I will dispose a new testament to the house of Judas.

† 4. To bestow, make over hand over: to deal

†4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal out, dispense, distribute; = dispose of (sense 8). Obs. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 20 (Mātz.) The wiche gyfte they goodly han disposed. 1463 Bury Wills (1850) 38 If ony come ovir to dispose it in dedys of charite and almesse. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispose goodes to dyvers folkes, je distribue. 1623 Whitbourne Newfoundland 89 Haming disposed away such fish and traine oyle as they take there in the Summer time unto merchants. 1679 88 Secv. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II (Camden 81 To the Bp. of London, to be by him disposed to the poor distressed inhabitants of the city.. in respect of the extreme hard weather. 1681 R. Shellow Let. in Wood Life (1848) 250 Her father hauing sent her two or three (copies) to dispose amongst her friends. 1710 Harley in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. In IV. 363 The places will be speedily disposed, and the chiefest will fall to the share of the Duchess of Somerset. 1813 Cause Digest (ed. 2) IV. 243 The enjoyment during life, and the power of disposing to whatever person and in whatever manner she pleased.

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, †4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal

some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (to do, or to or for something); reft. to pre-

some action or iesuit; to make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (lo do, or to or for something); reft, to prepare oneself, get ready, make preparation. arch. c 1375 in Rel. Ant. I. 41 It techeth thee how thou schald dispose the to almaner of goode lyvynge. c 1366 Charleer Friar's T. 361 Disposeth my youre hertes to withstonde The feend. c 1489 Canto Blanchardyn II. 196 Blanchardyn . 1638 Charleer for to retourne ayen toward Tormaday. 1538 Starrey England II. 1. 161 Certayn remedys.. wych.. schal mernelonsely dyspose the partys also to receyue cure and remedy. 1576 Fleming Panapl. Epist. 62 Therefore will we dispose our selves to suffer. 1629 A. Barer II Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. 111. 257 That the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for the better departure, when it shall please God to call you. 1697 Drynen Virg. Georg. IV. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1815 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. LXXVII. 513 Those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. 1819 Byren Proph. Dante II. 43 All things are disposing for thy doom. + b. To make suitable, adapt, suit. Obs. 1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 3. I but dispose my speach to the habit of my part. 1736 BUTLER And. II. Conclusion 410 Assistance, which nature enables, and disposes and appoints them to afford.

C. To bring into a particular physical or mental condition: in pa. 1918; get 1818.

condition: in pa. pple.; see DISPOSED 2, 3.

6. To put into a favourable mood for (something); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make prone (to something, or to do some-

thing).

a. To incline the mind or heart of; pa. pple. in-

a. To incline the mind or heart of; pa, pple, inclined: see Disposed 4. Also absol.

27340 [see Disposed 4]. c1430 Stans Puer 4 in Babecs Bk.

27 Dispose bou bee aftir my doctryne To all nortur bi corage to encline. 1500 Pater noster, Ave, & Creed (W. de W.) A ij, A ryght profytable treatyse. to dyspose men to be vertuously occupyed in theyr myndes & prayers. 1653 Millon Hirtelings Wks. 1738 I. 562 Wherof I promisd then to speak further, when I should find God disposing me, and opportunity inviting. 1735 Berkeley Def. Free-think. in Math. 8 7 Wks. 1871 III. 305 Not that I imagine geometry disposeth men to infidelity. 1781 Girbon Decl. & F. 111. 51

The respectful attachment of the emperor for the orthodox clergy, had disposed him to love and admire the character of Ambrose. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. i. 29

Circumstances which could not favourably dispose the Huntonew overtures. to new overtures.

b. To impart a physical tendency or inclination to; pa. pplc. inclined, liable: see Disposen 5.

Also absol.

2 1380 [see Disposed 5]. 2 1430 Lydg, Min. Poems (1840)
197 (Matx.) Satourn disposith to malencolye. 1599 H.
BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner Fyiij, In olde time they ate
Lettuse after supper.. to dispose them selves to sleepe.
2 1682 Str. T. Browne Tracts (1684) 45 The great Mists and
Dews.. might dispose the Corn unto corruption. 1732
ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet 20, Such a state disposeth the
Humours of the Body to Heat. 1823 J. BADCOCK Dom.
Amusem. 18 Smoke dissolves the gelatine, and disposes the
meat to rancidity. meat to rancidity.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To make arrangements; to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint.

appoint.

Esp. in proverb Man proposes, (but) God disposes [tr. 'Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit,' A Kempis De Initiatione I. xix.].

138a Wyclip Acts vii. 44 The tabernacle of witnessing was with oure fadris in desert, as God disposide to hem. 1388 — Kev. Prol., Therfor God the Fadir.. disposid with the Sone and the Hooli Goost to schewen hem, that me dredde hem the lesse. a 1400-50 Alexander 279 Hym.. that shall best dispoyse for be publyke wele. c 1450: T. De Initiatione I. xix, Ffor man purposib & god disposib. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 265 As the wyse man saith, 'the fole proposeth & god dyspotheth'. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V, (an. 8) 70 To dispose for the nedes of the foresaied realme. 1634 SANDERSON Serm. II. 302 We have a proverb. 'man purposeth, but God disposeth'. 1718 Prior Power 842 Tis God who must dispose, and man sustain.

† b. To settle matters, make terms. Obs.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. IV. xiv. 123 For when she saw. .you did suspect She had dispos'd with Casar, and that your rage Would not be purg'd, she sent you word she was dead.

8. Dispose of (with indirect passive to be disposed of): † a. To make a disposition, ordering,

or arrangement of; to do what one will with; to

or arrangement of; to do what one will with; to order, control, regnlate, manage: = sense 2. spec. in Astrol. (see quot. 1819). Obs.

1566 GASCOIGNE, etc. Yocasta III. ii. in Child Four Plays (1848) 209 You may of me, as of your selfe dispose. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. laxiii. 151 From this time forward you may dispose of your selues, and do what you shall think best. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, III. iii. 49 Enter our Gates, dispose of vs and ours, For we no longer are defensible. 1648 Bury Wills (Camd.) 200 Not time to dispose of their affaires. 1692 Dayden St. Euremont's Ess. 349. By this, Mistresses dispose of their Old Lovers to their Fancy, and Wives of their Old Husbands. 1819 J. WILSON Compt. Dict. Astrol. s.v., A planet disposes of any other which is in its house; thus, if \( \frac{1}{2} \) were in \( \frac{1}{2} \) he would be disposed of by \( \frac{1}{2} \). In horary questions, it is a sign that the thing or person signified by the planet so disposed of, is in the power or interest of the planet (or those whom it signifies) that disposes of it.

D. To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into a settled state or

pnt away, stow away, pnt into a settled state or position; to deal with (a thing) definitely; to get rid of; to get done with, settle, finish. In recent use sometimes spec. to do away with, 'settle', or demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also humorously, to make away with, consume

(food).

1610 Shaks. Temp. 1. ii. 225 Of the Kings ship, The Marriners, say how thou hast disposd. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 32 The King was. laid in his bed, so would the Ladies have likewise disposed of the Queene. 1666 Persy Diary 16 Aug., It was so pleasing a sight to see my papers disposed of. 1773 Golds. Stoops to Conq. 1, I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover. 1841 James Brigand xxvi, Bernard de Rohan must be met and disposed of at the sword's point. 1863 A. J. Horwood Fearbks. 30-31 Edw. I Pref. 10 The very words of the Judges in disposing of the cases are set down. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 253 Several daughters, who were of course well disposed of in marriage. 1873 TRISTRAM Moab x. 175 The discovery. seems to dispose of the claims of these Dhra'as to he Eiblical sites. 1879 F. W. Robinson Coward Coisc. 11. vii, Tom disposed rapidly of two glasses of sherry and the. sandwiches. 1885 Sir R. Bacgalla in Law Rep. 14 Q. Bench Div. 879 The observations made by the Master of the Rolls sufficiently dispose of that contention. 1885 Manch. Exam. 10 July 5/1 The Northern team, batting first, were disposed of for 192.

C. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

bargain, sell.

1676 Deed Trin. Coll. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886)
II. 321 It shalbe lawfull for .. him .. to dispose of the said
two Chambers .. to any other beside his kindred. 1704 Mrs.
RAY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 207, I do intend to dispose of Mr. Ray's books. 1774 FOOTE Cozeners II. Wks.
1799 II. 173, I am to he disposed of hy private contract.
1843 BORROW Bible in Spain 273 A large edition of the New
Testament had been almost entirely disposed of in the very
centre of Spain. 1891 Law Times XC. 283/1 The plaintiff
was .in possession of two diamond rings which he wished
to dispose of.

†d. To make fit or resolve.

†d. To make fit or ready:=sense 5. Obs.

1655 FULLER Waltham Abby 13 He. acquainted him with his dying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

†9. Dispose upon or on: to dispose of (see

† 9. Dispose upon or on: to dispose of (see prec. b and c). Sc. Obs.

163a Lithgow Trav. iv. 166 The lands they .. dispose upon to valerous Souldiers.

1639 Drumm. or Hawth.

1639 Augu. to Obj. Wks. (1711) 214 To give up the person of their prince, to be disposed on as a stranger nation shall think convenient.

1640-1 Kirkzudbr. War-Comm. Min.

1640-1 Kirkzudbr. War-Comm. Min.

1640-1 Kirkzudbr. War-Comm. Min.

1778 W. Robertsone Let. in J. Russell Haifs xii. (1881) 374

This visit will give you an opportunity to dispose upon oxen; if you have not already done it.

† 10. Dispose with: to dispose of (see 8 c). Obs.

1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. iv. 8 For his particular he had no power to dispose with any part of the booty.

Dispose. sb. Obs. or arch. [f. Dispose v.]

**Dispo'se**, sb. Obs. or arch. [f. DISPOSE v.] The action or fact of disposing: in various senses. †1. Arrangement, order; = DISPOSITION 1. Obs. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 646 He observed in all points a singular order and dispose. †2. The action of ordering; ordinance, appointment: direction management; = DISPOSILIA Obs.

ment; direction, management: = DISPOSAL I. Obs., 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vii. xxxi. § 2 (R.), Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires, that they have their risings, their fuls, and their fals. 1671 MILTON Samson 1746 Oft we doubt What the unsearchable dispose Of Highest Wieden beings about

Wisdom brings about.

+3. Power or right to dispose of something, or deal with it at one's will; control: =DISPOSAL 4. Esp. in phr. at (in, etc.) one's dispose (very common

Esp. in phr. at (in, etc.) one's dispose (very common 1600-1730). Obs.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. i. 21 His goods confiscate to the Dukes dispose. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido v. ii, Ye gods, that. order all things at your high dispose. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. 1. 325 He was under the dispose of the Generall of the Footemen. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 219 Man is at Gods dispose, and all the other Creatures are at Gods, and mans. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 115 Left to the dispose and pleasure of the King. 1690 Dryden Don Sebastian v. Wks. 1833 VII. 450 His life's in my dispose. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1V. 733 To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign. 1741 Richardson Pamela II. 209 Then you'll have some time at your own Dispose.

+4. The action of bestowing, making over, or dealing out; bestowal, distribution: cf. DISPOSE

2. 4, DISPOSAL 3. Obs.

1591 Greene Maiden's Dreame Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 310 No man went emptie from his frank dispose, He was a purse bearer vnto the poore. 1606 Hollano Sucton. 261 What he thoght of the last dispose of the Provinces. 1673 Martell in Collect. Poems 249 Neglecting to call for any Account of the Dispose of the said Treasury.

5. Mental constitution or inclination; frame of

mind; = DISPOSITION 6. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. II. iii. 174 He.. carries on the streame of his dispose. In will peculiar, and in selfe admission. 1609 Rowlands Knane of Clubbes 15 Meeting with one just of his owne dispose, With him he plotted to escape his foes. 1628 LAUD Whs. (1847) I. 173 'Peace' stands for a quiet and calm dispose of the hearts of men.

b. External manner; air; pose, rare.

1601? Marston Pasquil' & Kath. II. 105 More Musick's in thy name, and sweet dispose, Then in Apollos Lyre, or Orpheus Close. 1604 Shaks. Oth. I. iii. 403 He hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected. 1875 Browning Inn Album 21 At the haught highered bearing and dispose.

**Disposed** (dispouzd), ppl. a. [f. vb. +-ED 1.]

Disposed (dispoë-vzd), \*ppl. a. [f. vb. +-ED l.]

1. Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed, or situated, etc.: see DISPOSE 2. 1, 5.

14.. Lvd. Secrees 423 Your dispossyd fate. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh y fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1658 Blaxter Sawing Faith vi. 40 Adams soul was created in a Disposed or prepared Body. 1663 J. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 73 The figure and glory of the Sun drawn by its own beams upon a disposed cloud. 1867 Snyth Sailor's Word-bk., Disposed Quarters, the distribution when the camp is marked about a place besieged.

† 2. a. In a (specified) physical, esp. bodily, condition; in a (good or bad) state of health; conditioned. b. Having a (particular) bodily constitution; constituted. e. absol. In good health or condition; not indisposed. Obs.

stitution; constituted. c. absol. In good health or condition; not indisposed. Obs.
c1386 Chaucer Manciple's Prol. 33 Thy hreeth ful soure stynketh. That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed.
c1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 222 It wole make a man yuel disposid & feuerous. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII. xxvi, He is as fair an handed man and wel disposed as ony is lyuynge. c1477 Caxton Jason 54 b. The weder was softe and well disposed. 1488—Chast. Goddes Chyld. 21 Dynerse men fallen in to dynerse feuers after he is dysposed. 1577 FENTON Gold. Epist. 234 Whiche made hir bodie disposed, and hir minde linely. 1590 Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 51 Thousands of the lustiest and dispost sort of English people. 1662 Newcome Diary (Chetham Soc.) 39, I was somew aguishly disposed all this day. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 35 When the Air is so disposed, as the Stars do.. look bigger. it is a great Prognostication. Prognostication.

3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, disposition, or turn of mind. † b. absol. Well disposed, having a favourable disposition (quot. 1577). c 1430 Lyos. Hors. Shepe & G. 207 Alle folke be nat llykel of condicionis, Nor lyke disposyde in wylle, thought, and deede. 1481 CANTON Hypr. 111. xiii. 165 Neuer shall the euryl disposed man saye well of that he cannot wel vuderstonde. 1564 Godly Admon. Decrees Conneil Trent title-p., Wrytten for. godlye disposed persons sakes. 1577 Fenron Gold. Epist. 242 The one disposed, the other frowarde. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, 111. i. 76 Seemes he a Doue? His feathers are hut borrow'd, For hee's disposed as the hatefull Rauen. 1639 Lo. Dichy Lett. conc. Relig. iv. 85 A mans of sisposed as. to leap at once from England to Rome. 1700 Steele Taller No. 78 P 13, I require all sober disposed persons to avoid meeting the said Lunatick. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 24 He is remarkably good-tempered and well disposed.

4. Inclined, in the mood, in the mind (to do something, to or for something). Also with adverb, Having a (particular) mental constitution, dis-

something, to or for something). Also with adverb, In a (particular) mental condition or mood; well or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined

or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined (to, towards, + for). See DISPOSE V. 6 a.

c1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. ix. 24 Othir gosteli occupacions after that thei fele hem disposed. c1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 651 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed. c1430 Lyog. Min. Poems (1840) 159 (Mätz.) Som man of hette disposed to pryde. c1430 CANTON Sonnes of Aymon xxii. 476, 1 am dysposed for to doo the worste that I can agenste hym. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., That suche as be disposed maye come to heare gods worde. 1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV, IV. i. 38 To see how Fortune is disposed to vs. 1659 B. Harris Parival's from Age 288 Who would have believed, that many should needs be well disposed for the King of Scots? 1712 Addison Spect. No. 542 P4, 1 should be more severe upon myself than the public is disposed to be. 1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. v. 103 The French Cabinet was strongly disposed for a Spanish war. 1892 GAROINER Stud. Hist. Eng. 17 He was more disposed to defend the Empire than to extend it.

† b. ellipt. Inclined to merriment; in a jocund

† b. ellipt. Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. Obs.

mood. Obs.

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. II. i. 250 Come to our Pauillion,
Boyet is disposde.

1593 Peele Chron. Edw. I, 125, I pray
let go; Ye are dispos'd I think. a 1616 Beaum. & Fl.

Custom Countrey I. i, You are dispos'd.

5. Having a physical inclination or tendency (to
something, or to do something); inclined, liable,
subject. See DISPOSE v. 6 b.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 68 Pe see... is moore, and
neer bevene, and moore disposid to take ligt. 1398 Trevisa
Barth. De P. R. xix. xlvi. (1495) 889 Saltnesse.. makyth
Iflesshel the lesse disposyd to corrupcion. 1541 R? COPLAND

Grydon's Quest. Chirurg., To what diseases is y³ bladder
disposed?.. It is dysposed to opylacyons. 1758 A. Reid tr.

Macquer's Chem. 1. 12 All similar substances have an

Affinity with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite. 1886 A. Winchell Walks & Talks Geol. Field 196 [Strata] buffish in colour, and disposed to crumble to pieces. Hence **Dispo'sedly**, adv. rare.

If the Sir J. Melvil Mem. (1735) 100, I said, the Quendancit not sa hich and disposedly as she did. **Disposedness** (dispōu'zėdnės). [f. prec.+

Disposedness (dispōu zednes). [f. prec. + NESS.] The quality or state of being disposed; inclination, disposition.

1583 GOLDING Calvin on Deut. Ixix. 423 Lo here.. the signe yt we he wel disposed beforehand, and this disposednes is as a white vnwritten paper. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU APP. CASAT 1. vii. 66 Their owne disposedness to evill. a 1691 BOYLE Wks. 11. 236 (R.) Want of leisure, and sometimes of disposedness to write. 1710 Norris Chr. Prud. v. 222 Disposedness to imbrace Christianity. 1876 Gro. Elion Dan. Der. Iv. xxx, His passion for her.. had left a certain dull disposedness which .. had prompted in him a vacillating notion of marrying her. notion of marrying her.

notion of marrying her.

† Disposee\*. rare. [f. Dispose v. + - EE.] One to whom something is 'disposed' or made over.

1836 Bentham in Westm. Rev. VI. 464 For a correlative to it [disposer], an obvious term is disposee.

† Disposement. Obs. [f. Dispose v. + - MENT.]

The action of disposing; disposition, disposal.

1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. 11. (1832) 56 As though they... had the world and the disposement thereof in their own hands. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. II. 1v. 54 (R.) This order and disposement of these two several sentences. Ibid. 156 Above all such extrinsical contrivances and disposements.

Disposer (dispourzo). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which disposes, in various senses.

senses.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1624 Worton Archit. Pref. (J. s. v. Gatherer), I am but a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. iv. Proem. 12 The mind of man.. is the orderer and disposer both of notions and things. a 1693 URQUIMART Rabelais III. xxxiii. 278 Disposers of cooling Shades, Composers of green Arhours.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller, manager dispotes rules; see Disposer of the property of the controller.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller, manager, director, ruler: see DISPOSE v. 2, 7.

1886 CTESS PEMBROKE PS. LXXXII. vi, Of all the earth king, judge, disposer he. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 635 My Author and Disposer, what thou hidst Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 66. 1/2 The intentions of our Allwise Disposer. 1772 PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig. (1782) 11. 173 The .. sovereign disposer of all things. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 476 Mind was the disposer and cause of all.

3. One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser:

3. One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser: see DISPOSE v. 4.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 40 Se that thou be founde a true meke and faythfull disposer of the treasure of thy lorde god. 1526 Tindale I Cor. iv. 1 Ministers of Christ and disposers of the secretes of God. a 1672 Graunt Bill of Mortality (J.), The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging. 1802 LD. Eloon in Vesse's Rep. VII. 74 When money is given to a charity, without expressing what Charity, there the King is the disposer of the Charity.

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something: see DISPOSE v. 6.

1864 Vamberry Trav. Centr. Asia 2 The coolness of the

something: see DISPOSE v. 6.

1864 VAMBERV Trav. Centr. Asia 2 The coolness of the night in Persia is a great disposer to slumber.

5. One who disposes of something: see vh. 8.

1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. III. 1.95 With my disposer Cressida.

1606 LOCKE Gort. II. vi. (Rtldg.) 75 Free disposers of themselves and fortunes. 1706 Paion Ode to Queen 113 The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r. 1893 Westm. Gaz.

11 Mar. 9/2 If the disposer he satisfied with the price offered the transaction is settled.

Hence Dispo'sersss. a female disposer.

onered the transaction is settled.

Hence **Dispo'serss**, a female disposer.

1648 Herrick Hesper., Beucolick (1869) 260 And Lallage
...shall be disposeresse of the prize. **Dispo'sing**, vbl. sb. [f. Dispose v. + -ing l.]

The action of the verb Dispose.

The action of the verb DISPOSE v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISPOSE.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see DISPOSE v. 1. (In quot. 1630, 'Get-up', attire.) c 1440 Hyllon Scala Perf (W. de W. 1494) in. xxvii, After divers disposynges of men and after sundry states... are dyuers exercises in worchyng. 1570 Golding tr. Chytrzus (title), Postill, or Orderly disposing of Certeyne Epistles usually read in the Church. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. F. Commu. 91 Come, and behold the beauty of our Ladies, and their disposing at a night of solemnity. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 117 Figures and Fountains... whose Diversity, as well in the disposing, as in what they consist of, yields a very agreeable Prospect to the Eye.

2. Ordering, control, management, disposal. 1406 E. E. Wills (1882) 13 Seruauntys, at the Dysposyng of Thomas Roos. 1530 Palson. 2141 Disposyng, administration. 1611 Bible Prov. xvi. 33 The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. 1647 R. Gentills tr. Malvezzi's Chiefe Events 203 Those...shall be at the Dutchesses disposing. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 50 margin, An heart unsatished with Godsworks and disposings. 8. Bestowal, dispensing, expenditure.

1638 Dk. Hamilton in H. Papers (Camden) 57 The intentiounes uhich your Maw might. haue had for the desposing of that place. 1676 Deed Trin. Coll. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 11. 520 The free disposeing of the said two Chambers...to such person... as hee shall appoint. 1751 Labelye Westm. Br. 67 Frugality in the disposing of publick Money.

LABELYE Westim. BF. of Frigality in the disposing of publick Money.

4. The action of making ready or inclined; preparation; disposition, inclination: see vb. 5, 6.

21380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. 11. 175 Vit disposying dwellip in hem to make hem penke amys. 14. Lydo. Secrees 1206 Phebus causith dysposying to gladness. 1611

BIBLE Prov. xvi. 1 The preparations [marg. disposings] of the heart. are from the Lord.

Dispo'sing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That disposes, in various senses: see the verb.

(If (in) disposing mind or memory: so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will.

1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man.

1648 Bury Wills (Camden) 200 In full viderstanding and memory, and of a disposeing and testamentary mind. 1649 Ibid. 220, I Mary Chapman... being in disposeing memorie.

1797 Burke Will in Wks. (1842) I. 38, I, Edmund Burke... being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 Chenevix in Phil. Trans. XCIII. 304
Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Ilence Dispo'singly adv., in a disposing way.

1635 Be. Mountage Appeale to Cesar I. ix. 94 Christians doe hold and beleeve it too, [Demm ire per omnes] but disposingly, etc. in his providence.

† Dispo'sit, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. disposit- ppl.

+ Disposit, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. disposit- ppl. stem of disposer to dispose: perh. immediately after disposition.] trans. To dispose, incline.

1661 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xiv. (1665) 81 Some constitutions are genially disposited to this mental seriousness.

+ Dispositate, v. Obs. rare. [erron. form for DEPOSITATE, through confusion with DISPOSE v.]

trans. To deposit.

150 Howell Giraffi's Rev. Naples 1. 44 Two boxes full of Gold.. were taken and dispositated upon account in the Kings bank.

Disposition (dispozi fon). [a. F. disposition, OF. also -icion (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. disposition-em, n. of action from disponere to Dispone. Not derivationally related to Dispose, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of -poser as virtual representative of L. -ponere: cf. Composition.]

I. The action or faculty of disposing, the con-

dition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative

being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a wholc. 1563 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds. 1597 Morkey Introd. Mus. Annot., In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-1695 Woonward Nat. Hist. Earth in. i. (1723) 356 The Disposition of the Strata. 1713 Swiff Frenzy of 7. Denny Wks. 1755 III. 1. 139, I then took a particular survey of .. the furniture and disposition of his apartment. 1756 Burris Subl. & B. II. xii, Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable. 1827 Steuart Planter's G. (1828) 15 Single Trees and Bushes, in groups and open dispositions. 1865 Genke Seen. & Geol. Scot.vi. 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths. † b. Relative position; situation (of one thing). Obs.

7. Netative position, situation (of one thing).

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Where is the dysposicion of the yerde? 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 90 That. the Tracing-Pin be constantly held in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 102 Effectis. being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it.

c. Rhet. and Logic. The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. x. i, The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposicion. 1553 T.Wilson Rhet. (1567)82a, Innencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposicion serueth to place argumentes. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 13. 1788 Howard Roy. Cycl. 11. 715 Disposition, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called method.

d. Arch., etc. The due arrangement of the several

d. Arch., etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. in reference to the general

parts of a building, esp. in reference to the general design: see quots.

1624 Wotton Archit. (1672) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof fi.e. of the matter], which must form the Work. 1706 Phillins (ed. Kersey), Disposition. In Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order. 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 112 Disposition; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c. 1876 Gwill Encycl. Archit. Gluss., Disposition, one of the essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). 1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge III. 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts. all have their analogies. in the monastic buildings.

O. Mil. See 2 b. e. Mil. See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), esp. for

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), esp. for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

1382 WYCLIF PPOR. xxiv. 6 For with disposicious me goth in to bataile; and helthe shal ben wher ben many counseilis.
1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife. With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1712 BUDGELL SPECL NO. 404 F I In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural. 1736 BUTLER Anal. Introd. Wks. 1874 1. 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most. assistant to virtue. 1814 tr. Klappoliths Trav. 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1836) 317 To observe... those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes.

b. Mil. The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

tion for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

their actual arrangement in the field; b. (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination,

sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, ctc.; pl. military preparations or measures.

160 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) 11. 1v. 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. xxiv. 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skilfully contrived. 1799 Stuart in Owen Wellesley's Desp. 116, I have made a disposition to defend my position. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage. C. Naut. (See quot.)

C. Naut. (See quot.) 1867 Sayth Sailor's Word-bk., Disposition, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties.

ment of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reeling, furling, and other duties.

3. Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment; administration, dispensation; = Disposal I. (Cf. DISPOSE v. 2, 7.) arch.

e 1374 Chaucer Troylus II. 477 (526) O god bat at bi disposition Ledest be fyn by luste purueyannee Of energy wyght. 1382 Wyclif 2 Chron. xxiii. 18 Forsothe Joiada sette pronostis in the hous of the Lord... after the disposition [1388 by the ordynaunce] of Dauid. 1520 Carlon's Chron. Eng. v. 56 b/2 To submytte hym to the dyposycyon of God. 1530 Palsor. 214/1 Disposytion, disposition, gonuernement, order. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts vii. 53 Who received the Law by the disposition of [so 1611: R. V. as it was ordained by (marg. cr. as the ordinance of)] Angels, and have not kept it. 1661 Brammall. Ynst Vind. ii. 6 Which things by the just disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the .. desires of these holy persons. 1710 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) 11. xii. 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of Angels.

4. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc. (see DISPOSE v. 8);

ting rid of, making over, etc. (see Dispose v. 8); bestowal; spec. in Law, the action of disponing; bestowal or conveyance by deed or will.

bestowal or conveyance by deed or will.

1303 Gower Conf. 1. 269 She [i. e. Nature] preferreth no degree As in the disposicion of bodely complexion. 2.1532

Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1065 Touchyng the disposicion of is goodnes [ses biens] after his deth. 1577-87 Hollington of is goodnes [ses biens] after his deth. 1577-87 Hollington of the favours of the powerful. 1795 Wythe Decis. Virginia 5 His wife could make no disposition of the personal estate. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 292 A disposition is an unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or moveable, is conveyed. 1884 Six J. Bacos in Law Rep. 27 Ch. Div. 47 The point which is said to remain for disposition when the case is heard.

b. Power of disposing of; disposal, control: 2sp. in phrase at (in, etc.) one's disposition (= Disposal, 4).

esp, in phrase at (in, etc.) one's disposition (=DIS-POSAL 4).

1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 2 Aprochen gan the fatal destyne That loues hath in disposicion. 1406 E. E. B'ills (1882) 13 At the dysposicion of myn Executions. 1529 CDL. WOLSEY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 12 VI I may have the free gyft and dyssposycion of the benefyces. 1673 TEMPLE Ess. Ireland Wks. 1731 I. 110 The Lieutenants of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time have had little in their Disposition here. 1776 Gibbon Dect. 4 F. I. xii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition. 1860 Trence Serm. Westim. Abb. iii. 31 [He] had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed or is situated or constituted.

heen disposed, or is situated or constituted.

+ 5. Astrol. a. The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or for-

scope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events. Obs. 1375 Barbour Bruce iv. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis. May knaw conjunctione of planetis. And of the hevyn all halely How bat be disposicioune Suld apon thingis wirk heir doune. c1386 Chaucer Knu's T. 229 Som wikke aspect or disposition Of Saturne. c1590 Markowe Faust. Wks. (Rtldg.) 88/1 A book where I might see all. planets. that I might know their motions and dispositions. † b. The state of being 'disposed of' (see Dispose V. 8a). Obs.

POSE v. 8a). Obs.

1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. lixxii. 447 See if the more ponderous Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Disposition be in any angle but the fourth.

† c. The nature or constitution of a planet or

sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects.

c1386 Chaucea Wife's Prol. 701 Mercurie loueth wysdam and science And Venus loueth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuerse disposicioun, Ech falleth in otheres exaltacioun.

1303 Gower Conf. 111. 114 His nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martis disposicion.

6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, esp. in relation to moral or social qualities; mental con-

stitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin: cf. the description of dispositions as saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mer-

dispositions as saturnue, youte, martin, ethology, more curial.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 113 (Mätz.) Nougt by chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicioun of wit and of semynge.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 19 After the disposition of glotony and dronkeship.

1475 Ek. Noblesse 51 If suche prophesies and influence of the seide coastellacions might be trew, yet. havyng a clene soule, may turne the contrarie disposicion that jugement of constellacion or prophesies signified.

1576 Firming Panopl. Epist.

266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposition.

1678 Wankley Wond. Lil. World v. ii. § 81. 472/2 A man he was of a fierce, bloody, and faithless disposition.

1779 J. Moore View Soc. Fr. (1789) I. xvii. 128 Congenial with the phlegm and saturnine dispositions of the English.

1837 Wheekel Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 108 The belief., that the motions

of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws. 1841

JAMES Brigand i, His disposition was naturally cheerful and leicher.

7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (to something, or to do something); inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose); state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed towards. (In pl. formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence

nearly = sense 6.)

nearly = sense 6.)

1393 Gower Conf. 111. 62 They take logginge in the town After the disposition Where as him thoughte best to dwelle. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 408 11. 35 If theid of 1 of her owne disposicion. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, He requireth but onely a disposicyon in the persone.. that he he repentaunt. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. IV. 1. 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition. 1625 Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 111. 190 Those.. that know hest her dispositions are very hopefull his Majestie will have power to bring her to his own religion. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xxiii. (1695) 156 Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. 1754 CINATHAM Lett. Nephew iv. 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. 1832 Ht. Martineau Life in Wilds ix. 121 There was a general disposition to remain 1887 Russin Praterita 11. 253 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

† b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour. 1726-7 Swiff Gulliver 1. 1. 31, I rose up with as melan-

1736-7 Swift Gulliver 1. i. 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones X. iii, The footmen. were in a different disposition. 1764 Foote Patron in. Wks. 1799 I. 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret wilt certainly out. ertainly out.

+ 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent

† 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. Obs.

\*\*c1477 CANTON Tason 41 b, If ye juge the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye be gretly ahused.

\*1855 Eden Decades 29 Rather by the disposition of the earther then constitution of heauen. 1576 Fleming Panohl.

\*\*Ephit.\*\* 365 Considering the weake disposition of your bodie.

\*\*1635 N. Carpenter Geog. Del. 11. xiv. 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposition. 1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. 1. 3/2 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 261 The disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in miny instances.

disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (to something, or to do something).

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. m. xix. (1495) 65 To make the wytte of smellynge perfyte it nedyth to haue..good dysposicions in the nosethryllis. 1541 R. Copland Calyen's Terap. 2 A iij, We shall treate in this present boke the dysposycyons which augmenteth the vicere. 1523 Hulder, Disposition to slepe or wake, cataphora. 1654 Z. Come Logick (1657) 32 Disposition..sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything ... as when water waxeth warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 Hamilton Berthollet's Dyeing 1. 1. 11. i. 120 The different dispositions of wool, slik, etc. to unite with the colouring particles. 1804 Amerkethy Surg. Obs. 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time. same time.

same time.

† b. Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill. Obs. rare.

1600 E. Blocky tr. Conestaggio 27 Yet did he admire their order. their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience. 1768 Strene Sent. Journ., Montriul (1775) 1.

37 You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

+10. Physical condition or state; state of

+ b. Normal or natural condition (of mind or Obs. rare. (Cf. indisposition = deranged body).

condition.)

[1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 58 As soone as a membre is brought to his kyndeli disposicioun.] 1581 Petrin Guazzo's Civ. Conv. I. (1586) 19 This solitarinesse is profitable and necessary for the disposition of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie. 1632 J. Hayward It. Siondi's Exomena 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposition, caused letc.]

Dispositional, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.]

Relating to disposition.

1846 Workester cites J. Johnson.

Dispositioned (dispozi Jond), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Having a (specified) disposition or form of mind.

turn of mind.

1646 Saltmarsh Smoke in the Temple 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife. 1767 H. Brooke Fool of Oual. (1839) 11. 150 (D). Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature. 1804 J. Larwood No Gun Boats of An Assassin.. dispositioned for midnight murder. 1826 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) I. 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.

Dispositive (dispozitiv), a. (sb.) [In Caxton a. F. dispositif, -ive (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type \*dispositiv-us, f. disposit-us, pa. pple. of disponere to Dispose: see-ive. In later use probimmed. from L. or on L. analogies.]

A. adj. + 1. Characterized by special disposition or appointment. Observer.

tion or appointment. Obs. rare.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 127 b/1 It is said that thys lyght was dispositif sodayne and celestyall.

2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining: often opposed to effective, and so nearly = prepara-

often opposed to effective, and so nearly = preparatory, conducive, contributory: cf. B. I.

1612 W. Sclater Chr. Strength 13 Papists... allow to nature a power dispositive, and ability to prepare it selfe to regeneration. 1616 Brent tr. Sarpis Hist. Counc. Trent (1676) 222 They did. deny all effective or dispositive virtue in the Sacraments. 1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 546 Some causes are dispositive, adjuvant, or impetrant. 1710 J. Norais Chr. Prud. ii. 80 That which makes a man act Prudently. (in a remote and dispositive sense). 1894 Tablet 20 Jan. 80 This new learning continued, by a sort of dispositive logic, to educate the English mind.

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal.

Dispositive clause (Sc. Law): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see Disposition 4) is expressed.

1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 29 It was not in the power of King Edward to collate (the Crown). by any dispositive and testamentary will. 1684 Bates Duly of Resignation (R.) Without ... his dispositive wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into conclusion. 1726 Aultiffe Parergon 28 Sentences wherein dispositive and enacting Terms are made Use of. 1832 Austin Furispr. (1879) II. sliv. 781 When [the law] leaves a certain latitude to the parties, it is called dispositive or provisional; being to take effect only in case no disposition is made by the parties themselves. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 294/2 All the other clauses of the deed are merely auxiliary, or subservient to the dispositive clause, to which they are intended to give effect. 1868 Act 31-32 Fict. c. 105 Sched. B. No. 1 After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus.

† 4. Of or pertaining to natural disposition or intended to disposition or intended to disposition or intended to set the second of the control of the deed may proceed thus.

positive clauses, the deed may proceed thus. †4. Of or pertaining to natural disposition or inclination. Obs.

1656 Artif. Handsom. 84 Not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentionall piety, and habituall or dispositive holinesse. 1681 BAXTER Apol. Nonconf. Min. 124 Want of dispositive willingness or of a right will.

†B. sb. Obs. rare.

1. Something that disposes or inclines (see A. 2).

1629 H. Burton Babel no Bethel 33 Their faith fish hat as

1629 H. Burton Babel no Bethel 33 Their faith [is] but as a preparative or dispositive to justification.

2. A dispositive document, law, or clause (see

A. 3).

1677 TEMPLE Let. to Coventry Wks. 1731 H. 431 There was one essential Default in the very Dispositive; which was, The Omission of that Clause.

Dispositively, adv. ? Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a dispositive manner. †1. By way of or in regard to disposition, inclination, or tendency: opposed to effectively, actually;

The hymogeneous opposed to effectively, actually; sometimes nearly = Potentially. Obs.

1475 Bk. Noblesse so If a constellacion or prophesie signified that suche a yere. There shulde falle werre, pestilence or deerthe of vitaile to a contree. It is said but dispositifie and not of necessitie or certente. C1624 LUSHINGTON RESULT. Serm. in Phenix (1708) II. 489 Not to organize the body (it was not dismembred nor any way corrupted, not so much as 'in fieri'—no, not dispositively). 1620 DONNE Serm. (1632) 39 Prayer actually accompanied with shedding of teares, and dispositively in a readines to shed blood. in necessary cases. 1646 Sha T. Browne Pstud. Ep. Ini. ix. 124 That axiome in Philosophy, that the generation of one thing, is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true concerning the forme and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer. 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 92 It is sufficient that the Parent be virtually and dispositively at present a Believer. 1666 Borle Orig. Formes & Qual. (1667) 32 If there were no sensitive Beings, those Bodies that are now the Objects of our Senses, would be but dispositively, if I may so speak, endowed with Colours, Tasts, and the like, and actually but onely with those more Catholick affections of Bodies, Figure, Motion, Texture, &c. +2. In a way that disposes. Obs.

1592 R. D. Hypmerotomachia & And thus touched with pleasant heates. they began to boyle and kindle my colde feare, and dispositively to adopt my altered heate to sincere love.

† 3. At the disposition of some controlling power.

love.
+ 3. At the disposition of some controlling power.

Post. Charge 42 Euery instrument 1616 R. CARPENTER Past. Charge 42 Euery instrument worketh dispositively at the command of the principall

**Dispositor** (dispozitar). Astrol. [a. L. dispositor disposer, arranger, agent-n. from disponere:

positor disposer, arranger, agent-n. from disponère: see Dispose. Cf. OF. dispositor, -eur, -our (Oresne, 14th c.)] A planet that 'disposes of' another (see Dispose v. 8 a); 'the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet'.

1508 G. C. Math. Phis. App. in Dariot's Astrolog. F. iv a, The qualitie and nature of the disease. generally. is to bee indged of the nature of the signe of the 6 house, and the dispositor thereof. 1652 Gaule Magastron. 141 For the planets (that lord it) are benefick, fortified in their proper houses. influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors. 1819 Jas. Wilson Compt. Dict. Astrol., Dispositor, that planet which disposes of another.

† Dispository, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. disposit-ppl. stein of disponère to dispose: see-ory.] Hav-

ing the quality of disposing, fitting, or inclining:

Ing the quality of disposing, acting, or account of the property of the proper posing, dispositive.

1677 GALE Crt. Centiles II. IV. 388 If it be so, that the gubernative and dispositrix mind do thus dispose althings... [on p. 473 the same passage is rendered 'gubernative dispositive mind'].

positive mind'].
† Disposories, sb. pl., var. desposories, Desponsories [Sp. desposorios] Obs., betrothal.
1623 Earl of Bastol. Let. 28 Dec. in Heylin's Land 1.
ii. (1668) 115 Letters which she intended to have written the day of her disposories to the Priace her Husband.
Dispossess (disposes), v. [ad. OF. despossesser to dispossess (in Godef.), f. des., Dis-4 + possesser to Possess. Cf. the parallel med.L. dispossible of the principle of the possible of the possidère, 16th c. F. desposseder, mod. F. déposséder. For the development of sense 2, 2 b, cf. Possess.] 1. trans. To put (any one) out of possession; to

1. trans. To put (any one) out of possession; to strip of possessions; to dislodge, disseise, oust. 1565 Chitd Marriages (E. E. T. S.) 136 The said Roberte held possession in the said house till he was, bie order of Lawe, dispossessed. 1595 Shaks. 90hn 1. i. 131 Shall them my fathers Will be of no force, To dispossesse that childe which is not his. 1667 Milton P. L. vii. 142 The seat Of Deitie supream, us dispossest the trusted to have seis'd. 1765 H. Walfole Ottranto iii. (1798) 49 His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to dispossess them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II. 229 They were dispossessed by the Arghúns of Sind, who were, in their turn, expelled by Prince Cámrán.

b. To denrive (any one) of the possession of (a

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession of (a

thing).

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 536 V° Sarazyns at this journey free not dispossessed of y° cytie of Thunys.

1576 Fleming Panoph. Epist. 273 Neverthelesse, I am not dispossessed of hope.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. n. iv. 22 Why doe's my blond thus muster to my heart. dispossessing all my other parts of necessary fitnesse? 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 209 Let a foreign body dispossess water of its coldness.

1845 Nathe's Hist. Ref. II. 380 The empire. .seemed to be regarded as already dispossessed of all its rights.

1855 Watreman Fardle Vacious II. xii. 278 To dispossess them selues of all that euer thei haue.

1857 Shaks.

1864 Robertson Serm. Ser. I. viii. 117 We have also dispossessed ourselves of belief in the reality of retribution.

† c. with from, out of: To drive out (from a possession); to expel, banish. Obs.

1600 E. Blount It. Conestaggio 272 Having dispossessed

possession); to expel, banish. Obs.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 272 Having dispossessed
F. from his charge, he began fetc.] 1657 MILTON P. L. XII.

28 Who..will. quite dispossess Concord and law of Nature
from the Earth. 1679 J. SMITH Narrat. Pop. Plot Ded.
Bb, Might your Popish Adversaries but once. dispossess
you out of the hearts of your Subjects. 1772 Ann. Reg.
42/1 To make use of force, in dispossessing our people from
Port Egmont.

42/1 To make use of force, in dispossessing our people from Port Egmont.

† d. With double obj. (of omitted). Obs. rare-1.
1607 Shaks. Timon 1.1. 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world And dispossesse her all.

† 2. To cast out (the evil spirit by which any one is possessed); to exorcize. Obs.
1618 Rowlands Sacred Mem. 34 Helpe, helpe, haue mercy, dispossesse this fiend. 1633 Hickes Case Inf. Bapt. 53 The true Disciples of Christ did then dispossess Devils. 1775

H. Farmer Demoniacs N. T. 1. vii. 142 Writers, who ... represent the devil as being every day dispossessed by Christians.

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil spirit); to free from demoniacal possession.

1599 HARLUY Voy. II. 1. 65 There are many possessed men in those parts. who being dispossessed of the vncleane spirits, do presently beleeve in Christ who delivered them.
1624 MASSINGER Renegado IV. iii, I cannot play the exorcist To dispossess thee. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Gowl. Eng. 1. x. (1739) 18 Then Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1076 Kinoper Charity Dir. 7 How many he. Dispossessed, and Raised. 1801 Mar. Ecceworth Belinda (1829) II. xxviii. 273 He was dispossessed of the evil spirit of gambling, as if by a miracle. 1845 G. Oliver Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus 74 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

3. trainsf. and fg. To dislodge, outs, drive out.
1598-9 E. Foroe Parismus II. (1661) 4 But Fortune. at an instant dispossessed their content. 1601 Shars. Twel. N. vi. i. 64 Thou shalt hold th' opinion of Pythagoras. and feare to kill a Woodcocke, lest thou dispossesses the soule of thy grandam. 1676 Hobbes Iliad 1. 451 And having thirst and hunger dispossess. 1830 Herschel. Stud. Nat. Phil. § 68 Two kinds of prejudices, which. moreover, differ extremely in the difficulty of dispossessing them.

Hence Disposse's sed ppl. a.; Disposse's ssing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disposse's slock. Colloq. A. St. And facility of dispossessing contents of the state of the state

vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disposse as sb. U.S. colloq., the act of ejecting from possession, ejectment, as in dispossess proceedings, d. warrant, legal proceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (Cent. Dict.):

ceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (Cent. Dict.):
cf. DISPOSSESSORY.
1597 Br. J. King Jonas (1618) 76 Discountenancings,
disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1599 Minshev, Desposserydo, dispossessing of them. 1599 Minshev, Desposserydo, dispossessing of the sin. 1628
Earle Microcosm., Cook (Arb.) 47 For that time hee is tame and dispossess, 1860 Fravuce Hist. Eng. V. 112 Thousands of dispossessed tenants made their way to London.

Dispossession (dispossession). [n. of action from Dispossess; cf. mod.F. dépossession.]

1. The action of dispossessing or fact of being

dispossessed; deprivation of or ejection from a possession. In Law = Ouster.

1376 Flemme Pauol. Epist. 379 And playd the arrant rebells, seeking not his dispossession onely, but also his destruction. 1660 R. Core Justice Vind. 36 The dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 201 The remedy by ejectment is in it's original an action brought by one who hath a lease for years, to repair the injury done him by dispossession. 1883 Athenaum 23 May 661/1 The dispossession of Huntley from the heritage.

† b. concr. Something of which one has been dispossessed. Obs. nonce-use (after possession).

1640 QUARLES Euchirid. 1. 100 Warres, whose ends are not to defend your owne Possessions, or to recover your dispossessions, are but Princely Injuries.

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism.
1600 DARRELL (little). A True Narration. Wherein the

sessions, are but Princely Injuries.

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism.

1600 DARBLI (title), A True Narration. Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes ... is particularly applied vnto Somers.

1647 Trape Comm.

Mark ix. 28 The dispossession of the devil out of many persons. in Lancashire. is very famous.

1775 H. Farmer Demoniacs N. T. II. iii. 351 If by possession they intended only to describe a disorder. .. the removal of it was all they could intend by dispossession.

1863 S. J. Andrews Life of our Lord 233 Cures of dispossession were among the earliest and commonest of the Saviour's miracles.

+ Dispossessesment. Obs. rare = 1. [f. Dis-

+ Disposse ssment. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Dis-

The action of dispossessing or the fact of being dispossessed; loss.

1600 Herwoon 1st Pl. Edw. IV, v. Wks. 1874 I. 73 My husband grieves (alas! how can he choose?) Fearing the dispossessment of his Jane.

Disposse ssor. Also 7 -our. [f. Dispossess

**Disposse'ssor.** Also 7 -our. [I. DISPOSSESS + -0R.] One who dispossesses.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 44 To oppugne the dispossessors of thy Deity. 1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Trag. III. iv. Wks. 1898 I. 95, I will not be Your dispossessour but your Gardian. I will supply your Father's vacant place. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 1II. 180 If the dispossessor has any legal claim, he may afterwards exert it, notwithstanding a recovery had against him in these possessory actions. 1860 PUSEV Min. Proph. 228 The remnant of Zion, being delivered, would dispossess their dispossessors.

Dispossessory, a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to dispossession or eviction.

1888 Union Signal (Chicago) 5 Apr., The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued.

Dispost, v. [f. Dis-7+Post sh.: cf. obs. F. desposter, -poster, -poster to dispossess.] trans. To deprive of a post; to dismiss or drive from a

10 deprive of a post; to dismiss of drive from a post or position.

1577 Buchanan Let. to Randolph ['Master of the postes'] Wks. (1892) 59 Albeit I be on fut, and ye ryd the post; praying you als not to dispost my hoste at Newwerk, Jone of Kelsterne. 1609 J. Davies Holy Roode (1876) 12 (D.) Now, thinke thou see'st. This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie Disposted all in post. 1822 CHAIMERS Serm. I. 255 It is God..who alone can dispost if from this ascendency. 1827 Scort Napoleou xivii, The. resolution of disposing the Austrian general by main force. 1851 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 598 Lord George Bentinck died disposted.

Dispost. ohs. pa. t. and pa. pule. of DISPOSE.

general by main force. 1851 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 598
Lord George Bentinck died disposted.

Dispost, ohs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DISPOSE.

Dispostre (dispōu'3'ŭi). Now rare. [f. DISPOSE v. +-URE; cf. COMPOSURE.]

1. Arrangement, order: = DISPOSITION 1, 2.

a 1625 Flettcher Hum. Lieutenant III. iv, She is so great a mistress of disposure. 1628 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 47 The remarkable disposure of those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill of Aaron. 1704 Swift Tale T. Concl. (1710) 240 In my Disposure of Employments of the Brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the Master. 1824 Examiner 71/1 The disposure of the group is beautiful. † b. Good order, orderly arrangement. Obs.

a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Epit. V. Corbet, A life that .. was .. all order and disposure still.

†2. Ordering, control, management, direction; dispensation; = DISPOSAL I, DISPOSITION 3. Obs.

1569 COLMAN Let. in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. Iv. 609 Disposures...and crosses are very grievous to the flesh. 1625 K. Long tr. Bartlay's Argenis II. xvii. 119 Out of the placing of the Starres... out of their influence on Children... comes the whole disposure of their life and death. 1677 BATES Chr. Relig. proved by Reason v. (R.) In the disposures of providence. 1639 Proc. Pres. Parl. Justified 5 Dissatisfied with the Management and Disposure of Affairs.

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc.; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3; DISPOSITION 4.

tling, etc.; hestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3;

DISPOSITION 4.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I, Wks. (1711) 3
Rendring the disposure thereof [revenue] chast, sincere and
pure for expenses necessary and profitable. 1665 EVELYN
Mem. (1857) III. 173 The disposure and assignment of this
prodigious royal aid of £2,500,000. 1682 Pennsylv. Archives
1. 50 Ye Disposure web you have already made of great
Scopes of land. 1873 BROWNING Red Cott. Nt. cap 168
Disposure of the commerce—that took time.

+4. Power or right to dispose of; =DISPOSAL 4,

T4. Fower of right to dispose of, — Disposition 4, Disposition 4 b. Obs.

1606 Foro Honor Tri. (1843) 13 Inchained to the disposure of his ladie. 1630 Massinger Ficture 1, ii, Surrendering up My will and faculties to your disposure. 1661 E. Burshoughs Plea conc. Quakers 20 At the Will and Disposure of the Almighty we are. 1693 Urquhart Rabelais III, iii. 38 To acquire Creditors is not at the Disposure of each Man's Arbitriment.

† 5. Turn of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. Obs.

1613 CHAPMAN Revenge Bussy d'Ambois IV. Hij a, His
sweet disposure, As much abhorring to behold, as doe Any
vanaturall and bloudy action.

Dispotto, dispotical, obs. ff. Despot, -ICAL.
Dispouse, var. form of Despouse v. Obs.

† Dispower, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] trans.

To deprive of power,

1656 S. H. Gold. Law 66 How could they do less having
power, then desert and dispower him?

Dispoyle, -spoyly, obs. ff. Despoil v.

† Dispractice. Obs. rare. [Dis-9.] Dis-

continuance.

continuance.

1633 Penn Alex. Coppersm. Rebuked 10 Well satisfied with any Member's Dispractice of an orderly Performance.

† Dispraisable, a. Obs. [f. DISPRAISE v. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. desprisable reprehensible, f. despriser to dispraise.] Worthy of dispraise or blame.

1449 Pecock Repr. III. viii. 325 He therbi be. preisable or dispreisable, doing honestil or doing dishonestil. 1553 Gemalor Cicero's Offices I. (1558) 49 Innumerable other diuersities ther be of nature and of maners no deal yet disprayable, 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. A. Commu. 639 Onely in this it is dispraisable... it bringeth forth Inhabitants of savage... and inhumane behaviour. 16... T. Adams Wks. (1861-2) II. 462 (D.) It is dispraisable either to be senseless or fenceless. 1755 Johnson Dispraisible, unworthy of commendation. Dict.

Dispraise (dispri\*12), 5b. [f. DIS-9+PRAISE

**Dispraise** (disprē<sup>1</sup>'z), sb. [f. Dis-9+Praise sb.; or f. DISPRAISE v. after praise sb. Cf. OF. despriz, despris, and see DISPRIZE sb.]

1. The action or fact of dispraising; the opposite

of praise; expression of disparagement; blame,

censure.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xi. vi, The morall sense they cloke full subtyly, In prayse or dysprayse, as it is reasonable.

1580 North Plutarch (1676) 218 He began to make along Oration in his dispraise.

1667 Mirron P. L. xi. 167 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise.

1783 Halles Antig. Chr. Ch. i. 3 Does not necessarily imply either praise or dispraise.

1852 Tennyson Death Dk. Wellington 73 In praise and in dispraise the same (1877) II. xix. 197 Charles VI would not hear a word in his dispraise.

2. with a and pl. An act or instance of dispraising or blaming. b. A cause of blame, discredit,

or disgrace.

or disgrace.

1535 Coveronte Wisd. iv, heading, A disprayse of the wicked.

1536 Sidney Arcadia III. (1724) II. 718 Little did the melancholick Shepherd regard either his dispraises, or the other's praises.

1641 Hisdo F. Brind Million of the order spraise himselfe, is a dispraise.

1754 Richardson Grandison I. xxxvi. 257 How far from a dispraise in this humane consideration.

1872 Howells Wedd. Journ.

1873 Howells Wedd. Journ.

1873 Howells Wedd. Journ.

Dispraise (disprēl'z), v. Forms: 4-5 dispreise-n, 4-7 disprayse, 5 despreise, des-, dyspreyse, 5-6 dysprayse, 5-7 despraise, 6 dispreyse, -prease, 6-7 dispraise, 4- dispraise.

[a. Of. despreiser, -preiser, -preiser, = 1r. desprezar, despreciar, Sp. despreciar, 1t. disprezzare: -late L. or Romanie type \*dispretiare for el.L. depretiare: see Depreciate and De- I. 6.

In OF, originally, the tonic stem had fris, the atonic freis, hence inf. despreisier, 3 sing. pr. desprise. But these distinctions were subseq. confused, and at length levelled under the fris-form: thence Eng. Disparze.]

1. trans. To do the opposite of to praise; to

speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame,

1. trans. To do the opposite of to praise; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure.

a 1300 Cursor M. 27585 (Cott.) We agh ilk [fallen] man upraise, and in vr hert vrself dispraise. c 1386 Chaucer Melib. P. 105 (Harl.) Who-so wil hane Sapience schal no man desprayse. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1053 For to dispreisen, and to blame That hest deserven love and name. 1494 Fabran Chron. v. lxix. 47 She dispraysed hym in that, that he worshyped a man yt was nayled ypon a Crosse. 1547-64 Bauldowin Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) 166 Doe not that thy selle, which thou dispraisest in another. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Pref. Wks. (1653) 12 Foxes dispraise the grapes they cannot reach. 1616 B. Jonson Epigr. t. lii. To Censoriolis Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my Work, than praise it frostily. 1712 Stelle Spech. No. 288 P. 3 While they like my Wares they may dispraise my Writing. 1850 W. Iaving Goldsmith xxvi. 250 Johnson, who.. rarely praised or dispraised things by halves. 1852 Robertson Lect. 177 Men who cannot praise Dryden without dispraising Coleridge.

absol. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 235/1 To fore thys tyme I despreysed and scorned and wend there had ben none other lyf than this. c 1600 Sinks. Sonn. xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy daies. . Cannot dispraise. 1650 Fuller Piggah I. vi. 16 When he intends to praise or dispraise, he will doe it to the purpose. 1878 Miss Tytler Anne Ascue I. in Sunday Mag. 36 As for you or any other . I will not dispraise, because I know you not. † 2. To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreiate, despise. Obs.

c 1386 Chaucer Melib. P. 5 Whan Prudence had herd hire

† 2. To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreciate, despise. Obs.

21386 Chauger Melib. P. 5 Whan Prudence had herd hire husbond avannte him of his richesse. dispreising the power of his adversaries. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 59 Fabius despraised renommee and vayne glorie, but onlie gafe his solicitude, thought, and his bisy cure about the comon profit of Rome. 21500 Melusine xx. 113 Dyspreyse not your enmyes though they be litel, but make euer good watche.

3. To bring dispraise upon, to cause to be depreciated or despised. rare.

ciated or despised. rare.

1879 E. Arnold Lt. Asia viii. (1881) 226 These riches shaft not fade away in life, Nor any death dispraise.

Ilence Dispraised fpl. a.; Dispraising vbl.

sb. and fpl. a.; Dispraisingly adv.
c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. # 423 In dispreisynge of hym
that men preise. 1483 Cath. Angl. 101/2 Dispraysings.
defrawacio. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 238 All yo
crymes of yo tonge, as sclaunders, detraccyons... or dis-

praysynges, etc. 1552 HULDET, Dispraysed, despectus, despicatus, obtrectatus. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 111, iii. 72 When I have spoke of you dispraisingly, 1839 Fraser's Mag. XIX. 31 [He] is dispraisingly sketched by the authoress.

Disprai'ser. [-ER]. One who dispraises. 1532 TINDALS Expos. 6, Notes Wks. 194 Cursed be the... dispraysers of them that be good to bring them out of fauour. 1640 G. Watts It. Bacou's Adv. Learn. vi. iii. (R.) Praisers and dispraisers many times doe but aine at their own ends, and do not think all they say. 1886 RUSKIN in 19th Cent. VIII. 201 Unbeliever, unmaker, and dispraiser. Hence Disprair speess. a female (dispraiser.

Hence **Disprai seress**, a female dispraiser. 1611 Cotgr., *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

or dispraiseresse of.

† **Disprai'seworthy,** a. Obs. rarc. [f. Dispraises, after praiseworthy.] Worthy or deserving of dispraise; blameworthy.

1553 Grimalne Cicero's Offices III. (1558) 137 If they bee dispraiseworthye who have held their peace, what is to bee thought of those who have used a vainnesse of talk? **Disprave,** bad form of Deprave.

140a Hocclave Letter of Cupid 265 Than to deprave [Spegale's ed. Chaucer disprave] wommen generally.

† **Dispray'er.** Obs. rare. [Dis-9: cf. Of. desprier to unsay a prayer.] ? Deprecation.

1615 Daniel Oncol's Arcadia III. v. Wks. (1717) 194

That Sound of Words, that answers not the Tone Of my Disprayers in th' Accents of like Moan. **Dispread.** disspread (dispored), v. arch.

Dispread, disspread (dispred), v. arch. : 6 dispred, despreed, 7- dispread, disspread. Pa. t. and pple. dispread; 6 despred, 6-7 dispred, 7-disspred, (pa. pple. erron. 7 dispreden, 8 -edden). [f. di-, Dis- 1 + Spread v.]

1. trans. To spread abroad or out; to extend,

1. trans. To spread abroad or out; to extend, expand, dilate, open out.

1590 Spenser F. Q. t. iv. 17 Drawne of fayre Pecocks, that excell in pride, And full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide. 1591 — Virg. Gnat 242 Looslie on the grassie greene dispredd. 1596 — F. Q. v. xii. 13 Like as a tender Rose... Dispreds the glorie of her leaves gay. 1600 Farfar Xasso 1. xl. 9 Baldwine his ensigne faire did next despreed, 1616 Sannys Ps. cxx. in Farr S. P. Yas. 1. (1848) 80 A vine on wall disspred. 1639 G. Daniel Ecclus. xxiv. 51 Dispreden farr, Farre as the Terebinth, my branches are. 1714 Solomon's Song in Stelle's Poet. Misc. 242 While opening Buds their folded Leaves dis-spread. 1738 Wesley Psalms xv. iv, Dispread the Victory of thy Cross. a 1766 W. Thomson Hymn to May xxii. 3 Have ye not seen... Striding the clouds n bow dispredden wide? 1838 Mas. Browning Vis. Poets 203 The lady stood beside his head, Smiling a thought, with hair dispread. 1863 W. Lancaster Praeterita 64 The disunited, desolated hands Listless of use and nervelessly disspread.

2. intr. (for reft.)

1596 Spensea F. Q. iv. vii. 40 His face they [his lockes] overgrew, And over all his shoulders did dispred. 1642 H. More Song of Soult. 1. xlix, She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreads. 1727-46 Thomson Snumer 200 Tyrant Heat, dispreading through the sky With rapid sway.

11 cnee Dispread Apl. a.: Dispreading vibl. sh.:

Ilence Dispread fpl. a.; Dispreading vbl. sb.;
Dispreader, one who spreads abroad.

1636 Fealty Clavis Myst. ii. 15 Joseph of Arimathea.

a great dispreader of the Gospel. 1642 H. More Song of Soul II. III. IV. x. Dispread exility Of slyer reasons fails.

1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 48 Dispreaders both of vice and error. a 1652 J. Smrii Sel. Disc. vii. vi. (1821) 361

The dispreadings and distended radiations of his love. 1880 Spectator 15 Feb., Prophets descend from the ceiling of the Sistine to become androns, and their dispread limbs find a motive in the poker and tongs.

Disprease, -preise, obs. ff. DISPRAISE,

Dispreading. 2 trans.

Disprejudice, v. rare. [D18-7 a.] trans. To free from prejudice.

1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess. II. vii. § 5 (R.) Those ... will easilie be .. disprejudiced in point of the doctrine.

.. will easilie be .. disprejudiced in point of the doctrine.

Disprepa're, v. rarc. [Dis-6.] trans.
To render unprepared.

1651 Hobbes Leviath. iv. xliv. A confederacy of deceivers that .. endeavour .. to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to disprepare them for the Kingdom of God to come.

† Dispre'88, v. Obs. [f. Dis-1 + Press v.]

† **Dispress,** v. Obs. [1. Dis-1 + Press v.] trans. To press or force asunder or apart.

1605 Timme Quersit. III. 156 Mercurial vapours thickened into Cloudes..and..not able to be dispressed. 1617 Mark.

1617 Mark.

1618 Timme Quersit. III. 156 Mercurial vapours thickened into Cloudes..and..not able to be dispressed. 1617 Mark.

1618 Timme Art 1618 Timme and the skinne..doth so seauer and dispresse it, that it will neuer after meete close together againe. a 1627 Hayward Edw. VI (1630) 92 Princes..in occase to endure their supreame authority to be forceably either oppressed or dispressed by their subjects.

Dispriest, v. rare. [Dis-7 b.] trans. To deprive of the priesthood.

Disprie'st, v. rare. [DIS-7 b.] trans. To deprive of the priesthood.

1563-87 FOXE A. 4 M. (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispressing and discharactering Formosus.

1611 FLORIO, Spretare, to vipriest, to dispriest.

Disprince: see DIS-7 b.

Disprison (dispri'z'n), v. [DIS-7 c. Cf. ohs. F. desprisonner, mod.F. dép..] trans. To set free from prison. Hence Dispri'soned ppl. a.

1842 Lytton Zanoni vi. vii, The disprisoned mind.

Disprivacied (disprivisaid), ppl. a. [f. DIS-7 a.] Deprived or bereft of privacy.

1848 Lowell Fable for Critics Poet. Wks. 1850 III. 93 On the poet's dis-privacied moods. the pert critie intrudes.

Disprivilege (dispriviledg), v. Also 7-8

Disprivilege (disprivaled moods., the pert critic intrudes, Disprivilege (dispriviled3), v. Also 7-8 edge. [DIS-7 a (or 6).]

1. trans. To deprive (a person) of privilege.

a 1617 BAYNE On Eph. (1658) 125 Our love must be shewed them... unlesse their foolish lewdness dis-priviledge them.

1670 PENN Lib. of Conse. iv. Wks. (1726) I. 452 Soneting and believing, dispriviledges them for ever of that Recompence. 188a Trans. R. Hist. Soc. X. 253 One ought not to disprivilege a person without his knowledge.

† 2. To annul or undo the privilege of. Obs. rare.

1622 II. Sydeniam Serm. Sol. Occ. u. (1637) 141 Let not
my zeale to the Priest disprivilege my allegiance to my King.
† **Dispri'ze**, sb. Obs. Also 6 disprice. [a.
Ol'. despris 'disesteeme, contempt, disclaine' (Cotgr.), earlier despriz = It. disprezzo, Sp. disprecio:-late L. type \*dispretium. See DISPRIZE v. and ef. PRIZE, PRICE.] Disparagement, deprecia-

tion, contempt. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 11. 61 3e haif done greit dispric[e]. 1636 James Iter Lane. (Cheth. Soc.) Introd. 36 In disprize f death.

Disprize (disproitz), v. Obs. or arch. Forms: 5 despryse, 5-6 desprise, dispryse, 6 dyspryse, 7 disprise, 7- disprise. [a. late OF. despriser for original despresser (tonic stem desprise): see DISPEAISE, which represents the earlier OF, form.]

1. trans. To depreciate, undervalue; to hold

1. Irans. To depreciate, undervalue; to hold in small repute or in contempt. arch. 1480 Canton Ovid's Met. XII. XIV, He desprised Hector and his menace. 1484—Chivalry (Caxton) 80 Kynge Alysander in desprysing autrice and couetyse had alwey the handes stratched forthe for to gyue unto his knyghtes. 1606 SHAKS. Tr. 4; Cr. IV. V. 74 Tis done like Hector; but securely done, A little proudly, and great deale disprising The knight oppos'd. 1644 QUARLES Barnabas 4; B. (1851) 147 And wilt thou more disprize the giver than the gift? 1886 [see Dispaized Debou].

+ b. To make of small account; to dishonour. 1508 A. CADIOU Porteous of Noblenes in Compl. Scot. (1801) Introd. 204 He desprisis his nobilnes that. kepis noght hym

+ c. To bring into depreciation. Obs.

a 1687 Corron Ode to Lydia (Γ) Dishevel, sunset, thy ellow hair, Whose ray does burnished gold disprize.

† 2. To dispraise, disparage, decry; to speak of

slightingly. Obs.

1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyshm. (Percy Soc.) 4 The frosty wynter. Whiche men than praysed, they now dyspryse & hate. 1570 Satir. Peams Reform. xviii. 53 Thair fact and act all Scotland now disprysis. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1678) 4 Some trust to fame, some secretly disprize Her

Hence Disprized ppl. a.; Disprizing vbl. sb.

If ence Disprized Ppt. a.; Disprizing Control and ppl. a.

1500 Burgh Rec. Edin. 20 Oct. (Jam.) William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpoun the disprysing of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with... drawn swordis. 1560 Rollann Crt. Founs II. 179. Bot be no way in Venus disprysing. 1602 SIAKS. Ham. III. i. 72 For who would beare.. The pangs of disprized Love. 1886 Downen Shelley I. iv. 154 Hanned by thoughts of his own disprized love.

This work habilize 21. Tare. [f. DIS-6+PROBA-

Disprobabilize, v. rave. [f. DIS-6+PROBABILIZE.] trans. To deprive of probability, render improbable. Hence Disprobabilizing ppl. a.; Disprobabilization.

1827 BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid. 111. 13 The principal fact will be considered as being, in a greater or less degree, disprobabilized. Ibid., The existence of this disprobabilizing fact. Ibid. 16 Notice cannot but be taken of the opposite effect, disprobabilization.

† Disprobation. Obs. [Dis- 9, after dis-

prove.] = DISAPPROBATION.

1647 M. Hudson Div. Right Gowt. II. vi. 110 The Books of Exodus and Numbers record ten several disprobations and murmurings of the people against Moses. Neither did the peoples disprobation of his just Power. unking David.

**Disprobative**, a. rare. [Dis- 10, after dis-prove.] That tends to disprove.

1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 23 A disprobative Circumstance.
1827 — Ration. Judic. Evid. 11. 16 Little need for considering the probative force (the disprobative force it will here be held).

Disprofe, -proffe, obs. ff. DISPROOF.

† **Disprofe'ss**, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To renounce the profession of.

1500 Spenser F. Q. III. zi. 20 His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse, She...did about him dresse. **Disprofit**, zb. Obs. or arch. [f. DIS-9 + Profit sb.] The opposite of profit; disadvantage, detriment. detriment.

detriment.

1494 FABYAN Chron. VII. 618 All was ruled by the quene & her counsayll, to the great disprofite of the kynge & his realme. 1596 DARRYMPLE IT. Leslie's Hist. Scot. VI. 330 Weiris ar begun, with gret shauchtir on baith sydes, disprofite and skaith. 1620 MARRMAM Farev. Husb. U. xxii. (1668) 120 You shall want their Company... which is both discomfort and disprofit. 1751 Wesley Wks. (1872) XIV. 125 Adjectives signifying. disprofit. 200ren a Dative Case. 1837 CARLYLE Mirabean Misc. (1872) V. 217 They fought much: with an eye to profit, to redress of disprofit. † b. with a and pl. A disadvantage. Obs. a 1568 Cowradae Bk. Death 1. viii. Wks. II. 56 All the aforesaid disprofits and griefs do justly vanish. 1653 Horbes Govi. A Soc. 2. § 2. 149 All the profits and disprofits arising from government. 1671 H. M. IT. Ernsm. Collog. 219 Lest I should get for my self any profit by others disprofits.

Disprofit, v. Obs. or arch. [f. Dis- 6 + Profit v. (possibly from Fr.).]

1. trans. To bring disadvantage to; to injure, incommode, inconvenience.

commode, inconvenience.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 264/1 [He] commendyd hym to god prayeng that the pryson shold not disproufyte hym. 1532 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 113 The Towne

is not profited by them, but.. disprofited. 1660 tr. Paracelists' Archidoxis II. 110\* That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. v. vii, Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score..that will profit or disprofit us. 1850 — Latter d. P. vii. (1872) 246.

+ 2. intr. (for refl.) To fail to profit; to receive

disadvantage or injury. Obs.

1561 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. IV. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

1501 1. NORTON CAIVIN'S INSI. IV. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries. Hence Dispro filted ppl.a., Dispro filting vbl. sb. 1599 MINSHEU, Desaprovechado, disprofited. 1632 SHERWOOO, A disprofitable, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + PRO-FITABLE: cf. obs. F. desprofitable (16th c. in Godef.).] Unprofitable; defrimental. 1548 HALL Chrow, Hen. VIII (an. 19) (1809) 739 He had... discharged 12 Articles whiche were moste grevons & disprofitable to the French Kyng. 1578 R. H. tt. Laraterus' Ghostes To Rdr. (1596) A iij, Profitable therefore it is... vnto many, and disprofitable vnto none.

Disproof (disprā'f). Forms: 6 disprofe, -proufe, -prove, 6-disproof. [f. DIS- 9 + PROOF.

-proufe, -prove, 6-disproof. [f. DIS-9+PROOF, after DISPROVE.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the

be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the evidence constituting such refutation.

1521 ELVOT GOV. I. xiv. (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently observe the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherin resteth prouf and disproufe. 1533 Mone Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1099/2 These woordes have.. in themselfe, neither any thyng in disprofe of the very enting of his flesh, nor for the profe yt he ment the belief of hys death. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1.45 A fuller and more effectual Disproof of the recited opinions. 1825 Syn. Smith Wks. (1859) 11. 66/1 Such allegations.. are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1834 tr. Lotze's Metaph. 194 Such a proof.. has never been attempted; the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view. b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

proving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1550 May Satir. Puppy (1657) 20 Lest he should betray himself to an eminent disproof. 1509 BENTIEY Phal. Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith v. 233 Lightly to pass over all.. irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

† Disproperty, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7b.]

trans. To deprive of property; to dispossess.

1607 Siaks. Cor. n. i. 264 He would Haue made them Mules, silenc'd their Pleaders, And dispropertied their Freedomes.

Disproportion (dispropertied their Freedomes.)

+ PROPORTION: perh. a. F. disproportion (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same

or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1555 Eden Decades 190 The disproportion that they have to all other beastes. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. III. xxii.

214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. a 1656 Br. Hall in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxliv. 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [gnats] is but finite, 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 196. P 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment. 1878 Masque Poets 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less Than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 Dixon Windsor III. xxxiii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b. with a and fl.: An example of this; something out of proportion.

D. with a and pl.: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1507 Daniel Civ. Wars 1. xxxviii, Disproportions harmony do break. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 11t. iii. 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vinnaturall. 1667 Milrion P.L. vini. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 111. 672 A leg too long, or some other disproportion.

Disproportion, v. [f. the sb. Cf. F. disproportionner.] trans. To render or make out of the proportion.

due proportion.

due proportion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, III. ii. 160 Shee did corrupt frayle
Nature with some Bribe.. To shape my Legges of an vnequall size, To dis-proportion me in enery part. a 1631
DONNE Lett. (1651) 7 Nothing disproportions us.. as mur
muring. 1838 LVTTON Alice XI. viii, Statutes that disproportion punishment to crime. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN in Reader
27 Feb. 270/I It is even possible so to disproportion the top
and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder. as to cause it to
yield with little more than half the ultimate strain.

Disproportionable. a. If pres + APIET

Disproportionable, a. [f. prec. + -ARLE.] Out of due or symmetrical proportion; dispropor-

tionate.

1580 Puttenham Eng. Poesie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. 1640 Wilkins New Planet vi. (1707) 209 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness. a 1717 Blackall Wks. (1723) I. 136 Seeing... the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760-72 tr. Juan 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

Disproportionableheess. [f. prec. + NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion. 1651 Biggs New Disp. 7-131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionableness. 1664 H. More Myst. Inic. 336 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest, 1804 Newspr., A correspondent. has submitted the word disproportionableness, as the longest in the English language.

Disproportionably, adv. [f. as prec. + LY2.] In a manner or to an exfent which is out of due proportion; disproportionately.

1608 Dispute Quest. Kneeling Sacrament 3 Why doe wee ...disproportionably and unsutably ... demeane our selues at the table and feast of our Lord lesus. 1770 LANGHOANE Plutarch (1879) I. 176/2 His head was disproportionably long. 1838 LyTron Alice 65 The room was almost disproportionably lofty.

Disproportional, a. and sb. [f. DISPRO-PORTION + -AL; cf. F. disproportionnel.]

A. adj. = DISPROPORTIONATE.

A. adj. = DISPROPORTIONATE.

1609 HOLLAND Annn. Marcell. Annot. Cij n, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth. 1645 MILTON Colast. (1851) 371 To force the continuance of mariage between mindes found utterly unfit, and disproportional, is against nature. 1692 Locke Educ. \$ 158 It is very disproportional to the Understanding of childhood.

B. sb. A disproportional quantity or number.

a 1696 Scarbuagh Euclid (1705) 192 Having finished his Explanations of. Proportionals, and Disproportionals. Hence Disproportionalness = next.

1730-6 in Balley (folio). In recent Dicts.

Disproportionality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The

pusproportionality. [I. prec. + -ITY.] Ine quality of being disproportional.

1642 H. More Song of Soul II. iii. III. lx, The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionalitie.

- Div. Dial. II. xii. (1713) 125 That poison is nothing but disproportionality of particles to the particles of our own ... Bodies.

1818 Bentham Ch. Eng. 374 For. services of the occasional class .. Pay, by disproportionality excessive.

Disproportionally, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY2.]

In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion

portion.

1755 in Johnson.

1839 Johnson in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club 1. No. 7. 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionally large.

1845 McCullock Taxation II. ix. (1852) 334 Disproportionally heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling.

1880 T. W. Webb in Nature XX1. 213 The satellites [of Mars]... are ... so disproportionally minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

Disproportionate, a. [f. Dis- 10 + ProportionATE a. Cf. F. disproportioniné (16th c.): see-ATE 2.] Ont of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion: inadequately of excessions.

or constitute due proportion; inadequately or exces-

or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. Const. to.

1555 Eden Decades 189 His toonge. very longe and thynne and much disproportionate to his bodye. 1614 Selden Titles Hon. 135 Neither is this annointing much disproportionate to that. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. is. 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment. 1862 H. Spencer First Princ. 11. iv. § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionate to causes. 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) 1. iv. 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportionate length on some subjects.

†Disproportionated, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +-ED 1.] = prec. Hence † Disproportionatedness = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

atedness = Disproportionateness.

1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath. 11. 700 The qualitie [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great 1 degree of heat. cannot be induced but by an especial heat. 1647 H. More Song of Soul Notes 391 No such vast excentricity as there, nor disproportionatednesse of Orbs and motions. 1668 — Div. Dial. 1. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts.

Disproportionately, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive.

1682 Sia T. Browne Chr. Mor. ii. 8 (T.) He. disproportionately divideth his days. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth 11. (172) 294 Nothing should happen unseasonably, unfully, disproportionately large. 1867 Froude Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

Disproportionatemess. [f. as prec. +

cism & Gospel 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

Disproportionateness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. 11. xviii. (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them.

1879 Coleride in Lit. Rem. (1836) 11. 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance. 1874 Farrar Christ x. 119 Every one must have been struck. with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

Disproportioned, ppl. a. [f. Disproportion v. + ·ED; cf. F. disproportionne.] Made or rendered out of proportion; disproportionate.

1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxxviii. (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease. 1610 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 290 He is as disproportion'd in his Manners As in his shape. 1699 Bentley Phal.

533. 1787 T. Jefferson Writ. (1850) II. 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age. 1831 Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt. xxviii, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

+ D. Inconsistent. Obs.

1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. iii. 2 Duke. There's no composition in this Newes, That gines them Credite. x Sen. Indeed, they are disproportioned.

+ Dispropriate, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6+L. pro-

+ Dispro priate, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+L. proprium own, possession, property, after appropriate, expropriate.] trans. To deprive of the ownership (of something); to dispossess.

1613 Puschas Pilgrimagen. vii. 113 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not. dispropriate them of that which in a juster proprietie was given them?

Disprovable (dispravab'i), a. [f. DISPROVE

†1. Reprehensible, to be disapproved. Obs.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse, The third and last cause why masse prayer is disprovable is by reason therin it is prayed [etc.]. 1579 Fulke Refut. Rastel 709 We receive them, or refuse them, as they be approvable or disprovable by the saide..doctrine.

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable. 1685 BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat. 114 (L.) The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disproveable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W. R. GREE Enginess of Life Pref. 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W. R. Gree Enigmas of Life Pref. 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

Disproval (disprāvāl). rare. [f. DISPROVE + -AL.] The act of disproving; disproof. 1614 Jackson Creed III. II. v. [vi.] § 1. 47 Whither no European is likely to resort for a disprouall of his relation. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 250 A direct disproval of the alleged facts on which the system professes to rest.

Disprove (disprāv), v. Also 5 dis-, dysprove, 7 disproove. Pa. tyle. disproved; also disproven. [a. OF. desprove-r, -prawer, f. des-, L. dis- + prover to Prove. Early variants were Depreve, Deprove, q.v.

The OF. stressed-stem form despraeve, -preuve, gave the variant dispreve, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as weave, woven) the pa. pple. disproven. [1. trans. To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

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1. trans. To prove his foli. 1386 Rolls of Parti. 111. 225/2 The which thyng... by an even Juge to be proved or disprove A 1400 Pistil of Susan 294, I schal be proces apert disproved. A 1400 Pistil of Susan 294, I schal be proces apert disproved. A 1400 Pistil of Susan 294, I schal be proces apert disproved when the susan 294, I schal be proces apert disprove his about the susan 294. Is schal be proces apert disprove what Partin 11. 11. 25, I speake not to disprove what Brutus spoke, But heere I a

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute. Obs. or arch. 1580 Cogan Haven Health cexiv. (1636) 227 Some peradventure will disprove mee by their owne experience. 1604 Simaks. Oth. v. ii. 172 Disproue this Villaine, if thon bee'st n man: He sayes, thou told'st him that his wife was false. 1633 HALL Hard Texts, N. T. 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpalby disproved. 1790 Straye Ann. Ref. I. lii. 560 One of these that did this was Dr. Calfbill, in two sermons preached in the same cathedral, the bishop present to harmself disproved. 1740 CHESTRE. Lett. 11. ccii. 267 Should you. happen to disprove me. + 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove. Also intr. with af Obs.

+ 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove. Also intr. with of. Obs.

1477 Noaton Ord. Alch. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 That other [Art] is disproved and plainely forebod. 1404 FABYAN Chron. vii. 295 Let not the rudenesse of them hym lede For to dysproue thys ryme dogerell. 1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. II. viii. (1611) 78 Men are only not disproned or disallowed of God for them. 1628 VENNER Tobacco (1650) 406, I wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after meals. 1720 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 530 For my share, I disprove the method of his licensing. 1824 Miss Ferrier Inher. viii, They have seen other things either better or worse, and can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.

Hence Disproved ppl. a., Disproving, vbl. sb. 1587 Golding De Mornay is to This also was a disprooning of the false Gods. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres II. i. 25 Chaunging those disproved blacke Billes and Bowes into good Muskets. 1639 Lb. Digby Lett. conc. Relig. (1651) 92 Credulity being so easie and naturall, Disproving so difficult.

Disprove, obs. form of Disproof.

Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.

Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.

Disprovement. rare. [f. DISPROVE v. +
-MENT.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true; disproof.
1662 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat. Pref. to Rdr.,
They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said,
for a decision of the matter. 1886 Pop. Sci. Monthly
XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery.. around which all
Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-asb theory.

Disprover. [f. as prec. + -ER l.] a. One who
disproves; a refuter. + b. A disapprover (obs.).
a 1639 Wotton Dk. Buckhim. in Scheel. Harl. Misc. (1793)
283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time
by most of the same commenders and disprovers. 1682 H.
More Annot. Glavvill's Lux O. 68 We may observe what
a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

Disprovide, v. arch. [Dis- 6.] trans. To

Disprovide, v. arch. [DIs- 6.] trans. To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence

fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence Disprovided \*ppl. a., unprovided, unsupplied, unsupplied (F. dépourou).

152. BARCLAY Sallust's Jugurth (1557) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disprouyde them whyle he had vitail ynough of his owne prouyson. 1599 Sannys Europæ Syec. (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovided of his instruments to worke upon these also. a 1691 Boyle Wks. VI. 40 (R.) An impatient lutanist, who has bis song book and his instrument rendy, but is altogether disprovided of strings. 1864 Carlyle Frede. Gt. IV. 531 Much disprovided, destitute.

Dispuile, dispullye, obs. ff. Despoil.

Dispuile (dispullye, v. [f. Dispoile.

Dispulp (dispvlp), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Pulp sb.] trans. To remove the pulp from.

1895 Black & White 6 Apr. 467/1 Dispulping coffee.

+ Dispulverate, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 5.]

trans. To dissolve into dust.

1609 J. Davies Holy Roade (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbiculer doth beare.

dispulverate All that this round Orbiculer doin beauc.

Dispume, -ation, var. ff. DESPUME, -ATION. So Dispumatious a., characterized by despuma-

tion; foamy, frothy.

1819 H. Busk Vestriad 11. 85 The brawny Tritons.. In dispurations ranks, his progress wait.

† Dispurat, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-4 + L. punct-us pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; im-

polite, discourteous.

1509 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, Aso. I faith, master, let's go.. Let's be retrograde. Amo. Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

Dispunct (dispurnkt), v. rare. [f. L. dispunct-

ppl. stem f. dispungère to prick or mark here and there, in med. L. to erase (Du Cange), f. Dis- i + pungère to mark, prick.] trans. To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: a. To mark for erasure or omission; b. To mark for distinctions.

for erasure or omission; b. To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

153-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 1. 798/t, I desire the Reder then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to have pretermitted, and dispuncted the same.

1842 De Quincev Philos. Herodotus Vks. IX. 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc... being dispuncted by no great states or colonies.

+ Dispunction. Obs. rare. [n. of action from L. dispungère: see prec.] The action of marking off by points or pricks; erasure.

1627 Jackson Divers Sermons Wks. 1844 VI. 44 The dispunction or inversion of points or letters. 1644 Sia E. Dering Prop. Sacr. Db, Another dispunction tells me.. that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

Dispunge (dispundz), v. Also -sponge. [f. di-, Dis-1+spunge, Sponge v., or L. spongiāre to wipe away with a sponge, f. spongia sponge. In seuse there is evident association with Expunge,

sense there is evident association with EXPUNGE, L. expungere 'to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. dispungëre to check off (debits and credits), balance (accounts), weigh,

off (debits and credits), balance (accounts), weigh, try.]

1. trans. To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. arch. Hence Dispu'nging vbl. sb.
1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. vv. ix. 12 Oh Soneraigne Mistris of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge vpon me. 1876 C. Wells Joseph & His Brethren 1.
v. 69 Mute and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth.
† 2. To wipe out, blot out, delete, Expunge. Ohs.
160a Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., Quarrels. about dispunging some Names out of the Diptychs. a 1639 Sir. H. Wotton Hymn in Fait S. P. Jas. I (1848) 250 Thou. that has dispong'd my score. 1668 Stillmengl. Orig. Sacr. III. i. § 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.
Dispunishable (dispu'nifab'l), a. Lazv. [a.

Dispunishable (dispunifabil), a. Law. [a. AF. dispunishable, f. Dis- 10 + funishable = F. funishable.] Free from liability to punishment or construction

punissable.] Free from liability to punishable = F.
punissable.] Free from liability to punishment or
penalty; not punishable.
[1538] Perrins Profit. Bk. ix. § 619 Ce wast & dispunishable [tr. 1642 This wast is dispunishable.]] 1577 STANYHURST
DESCT. Irel. in Holinshed (1587) II. 26/1 II this were in
anie dispunishable wise raked vp in the ashes. . some
other would inkindle the like fire afresh. 1594 West
and Pt. Symbol. § 61 Until attornement hee is dispunishable of wast. 1628 Coke On Litt. 27 b, Tenant in tail after
passibility is dispunishable for waste. 1639 Of Nuisance
to private Houses 21 If water fall on my land, and I make
a Sluice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this
is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after
another. a 1734 North Exam. II. v. § 24 (1740) 329 The
Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by
Force. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) IV. 82 II. . long and
unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations.
much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste. 188a Lo. Colleridge in Forth. Rev. Feb.
235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

\*\*Dispunished.\*\* ppl. a. Lann. Ohe \*\*\*vare\*\*

† Dispunished, ppl. a. Law. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 8 + Punished, rendering AF. despuni, depuny (13-14th c.), f. F. des-, Dis- 4 + puni punished.) Unpunished, free from punishmeut.

1630 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) 1. App. 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished.

Dispurple (dispö':1p'l), v. nonce-twd. [f. Dis-7a + Purple sh.] trans. To strip of the (imperial)

7 a + Purple (dispo'Ip 1), v. nonce-wd. [f. DIs-7 a + Purple st.] trans. To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty.

1877 BLACKIE Wiss Men 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way dispurpled to the grave.

† Dispu'rpose, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-6 + Purpose st.] trans. To defeat of its purpose.

1607 Lingua v. i, in Harl. Dodsley IX. 433 She.. seeing her former plots dispurposed, sends me to an old witch.

† Dispu'rse, v. Obs. [An alteration of DIs-BURSE after Purse.] = DISBURSE, DEPURSE.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. 11. i. 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store. Haue 1 dis-pursed [Fol. 4 disbursed] to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625-49.5c. Acts Chas. I (1814) VI. 9 (Jam.) The estaits declaires they will sie the said John Kenneday... repayit of quhat he said agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship.

Vol. III.

+ Dispurvey, v. Obs. Forms: 5 des-, dys-,

+ Dispurvey, v. Ohs. Forms: 5 des-, dys-, porvey, 5-6-pourvey, 5- dispurvey. [a. OF. desporveeir, porveir, porveer (12th c. in Littré), f. des-, DIs- 4 + porveir to provide: see Purvey. I trans. To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa. pple. dispurveyed (= OF. desporveii, mod. F. depourvu), unprovided, destitute. c 1430 Lyde, Bochas I. x. (1544) 21 b. Thei be caught dispurueyed of defence. 1481-4 E. Pasron in Paston Lett. No. 859 III. 280, I am not assartaynd how she is purveyde of mony. I woold not se her dysporveyd, yf I myght. 1485 Caxton Chas. Gt. 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dysponrueyed of his hors. c 1489 — Sonnes of Aymon xix. 418 They of mountaiban be dyspurueyed of mete. 1530 Palson. 521/2, I dispourvey. I unprovyde. 1583 Gollon Calvin on Deut. xcii. 570 Wee shall be dispurued and stript out of all thinges. 1609 Herwood Brit. Troy vt. xc. 133 They dispuruely their vestry of such Treasure As they may spare.

spare. Hence + Dispurvey ed fpl. a., unprovided, un-

Hence † Dispurvey'ed fpl. a., unprovided, unprepared. (= OF. desporveii.)

14.. Lydg. & Burgh Secrees 2417 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly, Ne dispurveyed. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. to b/1 And he desportneyed. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. to b/1 And he desportneyed deth cometh whyche taketh all fro hym. 1484 — Curiall 14 To be drowned by they rdysportneyed aditysement. 1494 Favan Chron. vii. 422 [He] gatheryd hym an varedy and dispurueyed hoost for the warre. 1580 Baret Alv. D 919 Dispurueied of frends; lacking frends, Inops ab amicis.

† Dispurvey ance. Obs. rare. [f. prec., after Purveyance.] Want of provisions; destitution. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 111. x. to Daily siege, through dispurvayance long And lacke of reskwes, will to parley drive.

Disputability. [f. next + -1TY.] The quality or fact of being disputable; a disputable matter. 1853 Ruskin Stones Ven. III. iv. § 3. 168 note. Their very disputability proves the state. above alleged. 1894 W. W. Pevron Mem. Jesus vii. 205 History is a vast disputability.

Disputable (dispintāb'l), dispirtāb'l), a. (sh.) [ad. L. disputabilis that may be disputed, f. disputāre to Dispute. Cf. 16th c. F. disputable.]

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed;

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or con-

Inable to be called in question, contested, of controverted; questionable.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV (an. 11) 30 Which thyng is nether material nor disputable. 1587 FLEMING Continuous Holinshed III. 1347/1 This is a matter disputable in Schooles.

1638 Sin T. Heraert Trav. (ed. 2) 333 Of Japan. Whether it bee an Ileo or no, is disputable. 1658-9 Burton's Diarry (1828) III. 114 It is disputable to me that all power is in the people. 1744 Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. I. iii. 125 Let us put aside theories and disputable points.

+ 2. Ready or inclined to dispute; disputatious.

† 2. Ready or inclined to dispute; disputations.

1600 Shars. A. I. L. II. v. 36, I have bin all this day to avoid him: He is too disputeable for my companie.

† B. as sb. A disputable matter. Obs.

1649 G. Daniel Trinarch. The Author 7 The intricate pussle of Disputables. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. I. iv, This discourse of all the disputables in the world.

Disputableness. [i. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of heing disputable.

Disputableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disputable.

1650 FISHER Rustick's Alarm Wks. (1679) 279 Nothing that savours of more than Dubiousness and Disputableness it self. 1661 T. PHILIES Long Parll. Rev. (R.), The disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority. 1685 H. More Paralip. Prophet. 42 Both... acknowledge an uncertainty and disputableness in some... Kings Reigns.

Disputably, adv. [f. as prec. +-1.Y.2.] In a disputable manner or degree; questionably.

1836 Lytron Athens (1837) 1. 279 Linus and Thamyris, and, more disputably, Orpheus, are ... precursors of Homer.

† Disputacity. Obs. [irreg. f. DISPUTATIOUS, as if disputacious: cf. pugnacious, pugnacity, and sec. -ACITY.] = DISPUTATIOUSNESS.

1660 H. More Myst. Godl. 472 Fruitlesse disputacity. 1672 Mede's Wks., Life 18 Addicted to a disingenuous humour of Disputacity. 1871 KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 HI. 337 But Disputacity the Mind confounds.

Disputant (disputation), a. and sb. [a. L. dis-

Disputant (di'spintant), a. and sb. [a. L. disputant-em, pr. pple. of disputare to DISPUTE: see -ANT.] A. adj. That disputes; disputing engaged

-ANT.] A. aaj. 1 nat disputes; disputing engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 MILTON P. R. 11. 218 Thou. there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. 1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. 11. (1737) III. 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility. 1870 Pall Mall G. 5 Nov. 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness... may possibly be secured.

B. 5b. One who disputes or argues; esp. a public

B. sb. One who disputes or argues; esp. a public debater or controversialist.

1612 DEKKER II be not good Wks. 1873 III. 276 Hisse babling fooles, But crowne the deepe-braind disputant.

1643 Howell. Lett. (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy. 1791 Boswell. Johnson an. 1763 (1831) I. 421 (Goldsmith]. was enabled to pursue his travels. partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant. 1840 MILL Diss. 4 Disc. (1875) I. 408 Disputants are rarely. good judges.

Disputation (dispiute of dys. [ad. L. disputation em., n. of action from disputare to DISPUTE; porch immed, a. F. disputation (15th c. in Littré).

perh. immed. a. F. disputation (15th c. in Littré). The earlier word was DISPUTISOUN, of which disputation may be viewed as a refashioning after the L. original.]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion,

elc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy.

\*\*c1450 Merlin 139 So indured longe the disputacion betwene hem tweyne. 1489 Barbour's Bruce1. 250 Than mayes clerkis questionn, Quhen thai fall in disputacyonn. [The original of 1373 had prob. disputisonn.] 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 38 b. Let vs leue this disputacyon and reasonynge. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 30 For one litle wordes sake, they wer so whote in disputation. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. 1. 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 19 73 In the heat of disputation. 1868 McCarfur Own Times IV. Ixiii. 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation.

b. with a and pl. A discussion, a dispute. 1557 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. xiv. 1 Him that Is weake in the fayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controuersies. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 25, I was .. by certaine earnest disputations .. therto so prouoked. 1852 Roarrison Serm. Ser. IV. xix. (1876) 246 The church was filled with disputations. 1868 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 208 With one of these... to hold a disputation.

c. spee. An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediaval schools and universities.

1557 T. Witson Legike (1567) 61a, That is called a disputation.

in the mediæval schools and universities.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 61a, That is called a disputacion or reasonyng of matters, when certaine persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnio an other. 161a BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. 281 [They] have a disputation for the victorship once enery quarter of the yeare. 1786 AMHERST Terræ Fil. xx. 103 Academical disputations are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary; ...extraordinary disputations I call those which are perform d in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees. 1838 Prescort Ferd. 3.7 is. (1846) I vill. 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation. 1870 Jevons Elem. Logic xviii. (1800) 152 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confluted by precise syllogisms on the other side. attrib. 1760 Goldsm. Cit. W. Ixviii. 100, I have...drawn up a disputation challenge.. to this effect.

+2. Written discussion or treatment of a question;

†2. Written discussion of treatment of a question; a disserlation. Obs.

a 1533 FRITH (title). A Disputacion of Purgatorye; divided into thre bokes. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principal parts.

†3. Doubtful or disputable condition; doubt. Obs. 1549 ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev. 34 Let vs content... oure selfes with this, in this doubte and dysputacyon. 1689 Prot. Garland 2 For without all Disputation, I shall never trouble you. rouble you. +4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversa-

†4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversation. Obs. (A doubtful sense.)

1596 Shaks. r Hen. IV. 111. i. 206, I understand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation.

1599 — Hen. V. 111. ii. 107 Captaine Mackmorrice... will you voursafe me, looke you, a few disputations with you.

Disputatious (dispite for, a. Also 7-8-acious. [f. prec.: see -ous.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or unangle: contentions

or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentions.

1650 H. More Myst. Godl. 69, I shall remit the disputacious to the mercy of School-Divines. 1768 74 TUCKER

Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 67 In this divided disputations world one
must not expect to travel any road long without a check.

1818 Scott Rob Roy xii, The wine rendered me loquacious,
disputatious, and quarrelsome. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON Sacr.

187 Leg. Art (1850) 115 Those were disputations days.

Disputatiously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a disputatious manner; contentiously.

1864 in Webster. 1871 Daily News 18 Aug., [In railway
accidents] injuries...may be disputatiously lingated.

Disputationuspusses. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Disputatiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Disputa tiousness. [t. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being disputatious.
1681 Whole Duty Nations 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputatiousness about Externals and Forms in Religion. 1796
LAMN Lett. (1888) I. 41 But enough of this spirit of disputatiousness. 1888 Bave Amer. Commo. 1. 366 The inherent disputatiousness and perversity... of bodies of men.

Disputative (dispiā tātiv), a. [a. late L. disputātīv-us (Cassiodorus), f. disputāt-, ppl. stem of disputāre to DISPUTE: see -ATIVE.]

1. Characterized by ar given to disputation disputation disputation of disputation disputation disputation disputation of disputation disputation disputation of disputation disput

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; dis-

putatious.

putatious.

1579 G. Harvey Letter.bk. (Camden) 72 The disputative appetite of Doctor Busbye. 1630 B. Jonson New Inn 11. ii, Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca. 1787 Mad. D'Arrelav Diary 6 Mar., I told him I was in no disputative humour. 1788 Trifler No. 23, 303 The cavits of the disputative. 1890 Miss S. J. Duncan Soc. Departure 57 The critic. .most disputative of its positions.

+ 2. That is the subject of disputation or dispute;

T. A. That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial; controverted. Obs.

1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 31 The Phylosopher... teacheth a disputative vertue. 1589 NASHE Pref. to Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre \( \text{t}, \) as a disputative pleato Divines. 1708 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) VL.270[He] reported the method of ballotting in disputative elections.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. Apol. 547 Which Knowledge of the Lord.. is not certainly any Disputative Subtilty or curious Decision. 1873 Burron Hist. Scot. VI. lxxii. 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions.

Hence Disputatively adv., in a disputative or

contentious manner, disputatiously; Disputative-

contentious manner, disputations, 7, 1888, the quality of being disputatious. 1888, the ARRYEY Disc. Probl. 7, 1., onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen tearme it, disputatinely, what may therin appeare most probable. 1836 G. S. FABER Prim. 68\*

Vol. III.

Disputation (1842) 224 Disputativeness. 1842—Provinc.
Lett. (1844) 11. 203 In such a case of dogged disputativeness. 1860 Reade Cloister & H. II. 316 'There, now', said Catherine, disputatively.

Disputator. rare. [a. L. disputātor, agentnonn f. disputāre.] A disputer, a disputant.
1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. viii. 179 No man in the Councell ought to have a judiciarie voice, unlesse he bee withall a Disputator. 1845. A Ostrus Ranke's Hist.
Ref. I. 447 How different a disputator was Johann Eck!

Dispute (dispiārt), v. Forms: 3-6 despute, 4 despuite, despout, dispite, 4-5 dispoyte, disputi(e, 4-6 dyspute, a. OF. despute-r (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. disputer (= Pr. desputar, Sp. disputar, It. disputare), ad. L. disputāre to compute, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg. to dispute, contend in words; f. Dis- 1 + putāre to compute, reckon, consider.]

I. Intransitive.

intransitive.

1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate in a vehement manner or with altercation about something.

something.
a 1225 [See Disputing vbl., sb.].
c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 94/72 For-to desputi a-gein a 30ng womman.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. v. metr. iv. 166 pe porche... of pe tonne of athenis per as philosophres hadde hir congregacioun to dispoyten. c 1400 Apol. Loll. Introd. 15 As if two persones dispitiden to gidre. 1551 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 1 a, note, Fower questions necessarie to bee made of any matter, before we despute. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant: goe whip thy Gigge. 1666 Jer. Tavloa Worthy Commun. Introd. 10 My purpose is not to dispute but to persuade. 1766 Forovce Serm. Yng. Wom. (1767) II. xi. 158 Be it your ambition to practise, not to dispute. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 445 He.. took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.
b. Const. about, † against, † of, on, upon a snh-

445 He.. took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.

b. Const. about, † against, † of, on, upon a subject; with, against an opponent.

a 1300 [See Disputing vbl. sb.]. c 1100 [See above.]

a 1300 Cursor M. 8370 (Cott.) Quen hat his sibele and be kyng Disputed had o mani thing. c 1300 lbid. 19730 [Edin.) Paul. . faste disputid wih be griues. c 1305 Edmund Conf. 255 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 As his holi man in diunite Desputede, as hit was his wone, of he trinite.

a 1410 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 379 Of our feithe wole I not dispute at alle. 1539 Bible (Great) Acts ix. 29 He spake and disputed agaynst the Grekes. 1597 Silaks. Rom. & Jul. ini. iii. 63 (Qo. 1) Let me dispute with thee of thy estate. 1604 — Oth. 1. ii. 75 Ile haue't disputed on. 1631 Siar Chamb. Casse (Camden) 38 My Lord Keeper tould him it was noe tyme to dispute with the sentence, but to obey. 1648 Symmons Vind. Chas. I, 7 A Bill was proferred and disputed upon concerning a Fleet. 1655 Synkey Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 77/1 Whosoever disputed with him of what subject soever. 1775 Johnson Let. to Mys. Thrale 20 May, I dined in a large company... yesterday, and disputed against toleration with one Doctor Meyer. 1847 Embeson Refr. Men. Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) 1. 378 The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points. † 2. To contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. Obs.

c.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. Obs.
r659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 131 He lost yet three
Regiments more; whereby he was taught.. that he must
dispute lustily, to get any advantage upon him. 1828 Scott
F. M. Perth xxix, Simon felt a momentary terror, lest he
should have to dispute for his life with the youth.

II. transitive.

3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question).

a. with subord. cl.

a. With subord. cl.

(Originally intrans., the clause being a kind of cognate object, specifying the matter in dispute (cf. 'I dreamed that I saw', etc.); but at length trans., and so passive in quots. 17.36, 1850.)

1340 Ayenb. 79 be yealde filozofes bet zuo byzylyche desputede and zosten huet wes be heaste guod ine bise lyue. 1382 Wyclif Mark ix. 34 Thei disputiden among hem in the weie, who of hem schulde be more. 1538 Starkery England 1. ii. 54 To dyspute wych of thys rulys ys best. me semyth superfluouse. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 70, I will not dispute what Gravity is. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 11. i. Wks. 1874 I. 155 It may possibly be disputed, how far miracles can prove natural Religion. 1833 Hr. MAATIMEAU Briery Creek iv. 36 How long will the two parties go on disputing whether luxury be a virtue or a crime? 1850 McCost Div. Govt. 111. i. (1874) 331 It has often been disputed whether virtue has its seat among the faculties or the feelings.

b. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

. D. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 775 He sayde to her. that he would no more dispute the matter. 1526-34 Tinole Buark ix. 32 What was it that ye disputed bytwene you by the waye? 1568 Garfton Chron. II. 553 Many doubts were moved and disputed. 1614 Shaks. Wint. T. iv. 411 Can he speake? heare? Know man from man? Dispute his owne estate? 1667 Milton P. L. v. 822 Shalt thou dispute With him the points of libertie, who made Thee what thou art? 1820 Scott Abbot xxxvii, We may dispute it upon the road.

44. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion.

†4. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, canse, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue

cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue or contend (that something is so). ? Obs.

1610 Br. Carleton Jurisd. Pref., I have disputed the Kings right with a good conscience, from the rules of Gods word. 1668 Culpepers & Cole Barthol. Anat. 1. i. 3 The vapor growing into the like nature... as Casserus rightly disputes. 1713 Swift Cadenus & Vanessa 344 And these, she offer'd to dispute, Alone distinguish'd man from brnte.

5. To argue against, contest, controvert.

a. To call in question or contest the validity or

a. To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc., or the existence of a thing. The opposite of to maintain or defend.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 811 Sith he is nowe king... I purpose not to dispute his title. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. In. xxix. 168 Men are disposed to. dispute the commands of the Commonwealth. 1701 De Foe True-born Eng. Pref., As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance?
1770 Junius Lett. xxxvii. 182 The truth of these declarations... cannot decently be disputed. 1783 Cowper Alex. Schlirk i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1824 J. S. Mill in Westm. Rev. I. 535 No one. will dispute to Johnson the title of an admirer of Shakspeare. 1885 Fox in Law Rep. 15 Q. Bench Div. 173 A bill of sale... the validity of which is disputed by the trustee.

trustee.

b. To controvert (a person).

1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) 111. 114 To dispute him here, is to question foundations.

1687 7 H. More Death's Vis. viii. uote 32 (1713) 33 He would Dispute the Devil upon that Question.

1845 T. W. Cor Purilanism 280 Belknap could dispute Hutchinson about the quarrelsomeness of the Puritans in Holland.

6 To encounter oppose contest strive against

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against,

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against, resist (an action, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. Macb. IV. iii. 219 Dispute it like a man. 1720 Independent Whig (1728) No. 36. 320 [He] shall find no Mercy, if he disputes to bend to their Usurpations. 1737 Col. Rec. Pennsyl. IV. 251 Threatening to shoot the said Lowdon if he disputed doing what was required of him. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. XII. 265 They, seemed resolved to dispute his landing. 1884 L'pool Mercury 3 Mar. 5/2 The Soudanese...chose Teb...as the ground upon which to dispute the advance of the British troops on Tokar.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize. victory, etc.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.

1654 Ld. Orrery Parthen. (1676) \$75 If Parthenissa had been a spectator, she must have confest her self too well disputed.

1705 Bosman Guinea 14 The English. several times disputed the Ground with the Brandenburghers.

1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. Pref. 4. The poets disputed the prize of poetry.

1761 Hume Hist. Eng. III. lxi. 328

The battle of Warsaw. had been obstinately disputed during the space of three days.

1871 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xvii. 47 We. wonder. that every inch of ground was not disputed in arms.

III. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to arms: into or mut of something.

III. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to argue into or out of something. [Immediately from the intrans. sense 1; cf. 'to talk any one into' or 'out of'.]

1647 JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph. Ep. Ded. 3 It would not be very hard to dispute such men into mercies and compliances.

1652 NEEDHAM Selden's Mare Cl. Ep. Ded. 5 To assert his own Interest and dispute them into a reasonable submission.

1605 Preserv. Protest. Relig. Mative of Revolution 12 The Roman Catholics would have disputed us ont of our Religion. a 1732 ATTERBURY Luke xvi. 31 (Seager) One reason why a man is capable of being disputed out of the truth.

Dispute (dispiüt), sb. [f. the vb.; = F. dispute, It., Sp., Pg. disputa.]

It., Sp., Pg. disputa.]

1. The act of disputing or arguing against; active

1. The act of disputing or arguing against; active verhal contention, controversy, debate. (In first quot. almost certainly the verb. infin.)

[a 3300 Cursor M. 20793 (Cott.) Disput, he [St. Jerome] sais, es na mister.] 1638 Str. T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 74 Without more dispute or delay [he] commands them all to execution. 1658 Stranley Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 91/2 He was visited by his Friend, with whom be past the time in dispute after his usual manner. 1746 Wesley Princ. Methodist 8 That once was in the Heat of Dispute. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) 1. i. 14 It is a common matter of dispute whether landed estates should be large or small. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 31 We may make a few admissions which will narrow the field of dispute.

b. Phr. In dispute: that is disputed, debated, in controversy. Beyond, out of, past, without dispute: past controversy, unquestionably, indis-

pute: past controversy, unquestionably, indis-

pntably

pntably.

1659 B. Harris Parival s Iron Age 232 The Kingdom of Bohemia was..put out of dispute with Silesia, and Moravia.

1682 Dryden MacFlecknoe 5 Flecknoe.. In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India 9. 4.905 A thing beyond dispute. a 1704 Locke (J.) To bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. 1745 P. Thomas Yrnl. Anson's Voy. 152 We, who could without Dispute sail much better. 1781 Cowper Truth 106 Which is the saintier worthy of the two? 'Past all dispute, you anchorite', say you. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India 11. IV. vii. 263 The.. necessity of such a fund.. was pronounced to be without dispute. 1825 Macaulay Ess., Millon (1854) I.17/1 To call a free parliament and to submit to its decision all the matters in dispute.

the matters in dispute.

2. An occasion or instance of the same; an argumentative contention or debate, a controversy; also, in weakened seuse, a difference of opinion; freq. with the added notion of vehemence, a heated con-

tention, a quarrel.

tention, a quarrel.

1611 COTGR., Dispute, a dispute, difference, debate, altercation. 1638 PRYNNE Briefe Relat. 19 If I may be admitted a faire dispute, on faire termes. I will maintaine.. the challenge against all the Prelates. 1696 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 17 Being engag'd in a pretty warm dispute with some Officers. 1776 Trial of Nundecomar 96/1 There was a dispute between Bollakey Doss's widow and Pudmohun Doss. 1818 Cautse Digest (ed. a) V. 310 Disputes arose between [them] respecting the validity of this will. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 111. xvii, Disputes engender disputes. Mod. The dispute in the trade will, it is hoped, be settled without a strike.

† b. An oral or written discussion of a subject in

† b. An oral or written discussion of a subject in which arguments for and against are set forth and

DISQUALIFICATION.

1608 HIERON Defence 111. 165 Thus. iain I come to an end of this dispute. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. (1702) 120/1 He was the first that committed the disputes of Socrates his Master to writing. 1678 Curvowern Intell. Syst. 1. is 22. 21 His Lectures and Disputes concerning the Immortality of the Soul. 1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th.C. 1. v. 65 The Name also of Dispute was given to Sermons. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xv. 62 Trying to engage him in philosophical disputes.

† C. A logical argnment. Obs. rare.
1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 111. xi. § 10 These nre but weake and feeble disputes for the inference of that conclusion. Ibid. 111. xi. § 18, I might have added. their more familiar and popular disputes.

† 3. Strife, contest; a fight or struggle. Obs.
1647-8 Cotterell. Davilal's Hist. Fr. (1678) 25 They were taken prisoners without much dispute. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 282 After four houres dispute, the Dutch endeavoured to get away. 1669 Milton P. L. vi. 123 He who in debate of Truth hath won, Should win in Arms, in both disputes alike Victor. 1702 Lovad. Caz. No. 4540/5 The Bristol had a very warm Dispute with the aforesaid 2 Ships of the Enemy. a 1745 Swift Stephen in Lett. (1768) 1V. 207 The Scots. were. after a sharp dispute, entirely defeated.

4. attrib., as dispute benefit, pay, pay to members of a trades' union while on strike or locked out.
1892 Star 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute pay from their union. 1805 Daily News 19 Aug. 5/2 Threequarters of a million on dispute benefits, half a million on out-of-work benefits.

Disputed (dispiūtéd), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + EDI.] That is made the subject of dispute, debated, 1703 Rowe Ulyss. II. i. 928 The disputed Field at last is ours. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1864) I. xv. 264 Disputed points in religion. 1807 Scott Fam. Let. 15 May (1894) I. iii. 74 The tempest of disputed election was raging in every town. through which I passed. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 127 All along the line . . there was long a disputed ter

† Disputeful, a. Obs. rare. [f. DISPUTE sb. + -FUL.] Given to disputing; disputatious.

1631 R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature x. § 3. 87 A doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke.

Disputeless, a. rare—0. [f. DISPUTE + LESS.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Disputeless, without or free from dispute; also not apt to dispute.

1755 Jounson, Disputeless, undisputed, uncontrovertible. Hence in later Dicts.

Disputer (dispirate). Also 5 -ar, 5-6 dys. [f. Dispute v. + Er I.] One who disputes; one who is given to disputation or controversy; a dis-

putant.

1434 Misyn Mending of Life 121 Hard sentens to disputars

be left. 1539 Supplie. to King 23 The.. teachinge of
suche scole men & subtyll disputers. 1539 Bible (Great)

1 Cor. i. 20 Where is the disputer of this worlde? 1643

Milton Divorce 11. iii. (1851) 70 In this controversie the
justice of God stood upright ev'n among heathen disputers.
1725 Warrs Logic II. iii. § 3 (6) Your great disputers and
your men of controversy are in continual danger of this sort
of prejudice. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 468 Great disputers...come to think...that they have grown to be the
wisest of mankind.

Disputing (dispiā'tin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +

Disputing (dispiā'tin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING ¹] The action of the vb. Dispute in various senses; disputation; dehate; controversy.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 561 Ah 3et me buncheð betere þ'ha beo ear onercumen Wið desputinge. a 1250 Oul § Night. 875 3if thu gest her-of to disputinge. leh wepe bet thane thu singe. 156-34 TINDALE Acts xv. 2 Ther was rysen dissencion and disputinge. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VI (an. 28) 150 b. Sober in communicacion, wyse in disputyng. 1649 Jer. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp. Ep. Ded., Such is the nature of disputings, that they begin commonly in mistakes. 1881 Miss. Hunt Childr. Yerns. 111 Hills and rocks stand now as then, regardless of the disputings of East and West.

Disputing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That disputes; given to dispute, disputations.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 159 Many disputing Theologians. 1691 Hartcliffe Virtues 333 The Philosophy of the Disputing Greeks. 1762 GOLDSM. Clt. IV. cxi. P7 The stake, the fagot, and the disputing doctor in some measure ennoble the opinions they are brought to oppose.

† Disputisoun. Obs. Forms: 3 desputisun, 4 isoun, -eson, despitusoun, -esoun, disputi

† Disputtisoun, Cos. Forms: 3 desputisum, 4-isoun, -eson, despitusoun, -esoun, disputiso(u)n, -isun, -eso(u)n, -pitesoun, -peticioun, 5-petison. [a. OF. desputeisun, -on, -aisun, -esun, -ison, -isson, disp-, early ad. L. disputătion-em, with prefix and suffix conformed to their popular types: eas - ANON and cf. arcissus. ORISON. The types: see -ATION, and cf. oreisun, ORISON. regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c. by the

regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c. by the latinized DISPUTATION, q.v.] = DISPUTATION.
c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 279/56 A day bare was inome Of desputisun bitweone heom. a 1300 Cursor M. 13925 (Cott.) And herd o pair disputisun. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 300 pe clergie of pe south mad a disputesoun, & openly with mouth assigned gode resoun. 1382 Wyclif Eccl. iii. 11 To the disputisoun of them. — Rom. xiv. 1 Take 3e a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [gloss, or dispeticiouns] of thouris. c1386 Chaucea Merch. T. 230 As at day falleth altercacioun Bitwisen freendes in disputisoun [MS. Harl. dispiteson, 4 MSS. disputacion]. c1450 Lonrich Grail viv. 730 Tyl it happed vppon n day That theke dispetison comen & say.
Dispys, dispyt(e, obs. ff. Despise, Despite.
Disqualification (diskwolifikē [n]). [n. of action from Disqualify: see -ATION.]

action from Disqualify: see -ATION.]

1. The action of disqualifying or depriving of requisite qualifications; spec. legal incapacitation; also, the fact or condition of being disqualified.

1770 BURKE Pres. Discont. (R.), The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and . asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification. 1789 Constit. U. S. 1. § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office. 1878 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. 11. vii. 405 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life.

DISQUALIFY.

2. That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

1711-14 Speciator (J.), It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xviii, I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit. Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications.

Disqualify (diskwo life), v. [f. Dis- 6 + OUALIFY. Cr. mod.F. déqualifier.] trans. To deprive of the qualifications required for some pur-

deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable.

1723 [see Disqualifyino]. 1723 Swiff Ou Poetry, A Rhapsody 41 Disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state. 1726—Let. 22 Apr. Wks. 1814 XIX. 24 My common ilmess is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. [Cf. ih. 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing.] 1753 Hanway Trav. (1762) I. vii. xci. 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship. 1837 J. H. Newman Prophet. Off. Ch. 180 What force prepossessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves. 1880 L. Stephen Pope iv. 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility.

18. 5pec. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or

b. spee. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce un-

right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce unqualified; = DISABLE v. 2.

173a Swift Sacr. Test Wks. 1778 IV. 290 The church of England is the only hody of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero I. vi. 550 Disqualifying all future Consuls and Prætors, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies. 1838 Thialwall Greece 111. xxiv. 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public connesls, as it did for military command. 1884 Glabstone in Standard 29 Feb. 2/6 Persons having such joint ownership. ought not to be disqualified.

C. refl. and intr. To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

qualifications.

1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) II. xxxi. 290 Disquality now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs. Say you are not a fine girl. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xliii. 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office.

Hence Disqua lifted ppl. a.

1718 Freethinker No. 69 7 10 In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen. 1726 AYLIFFE Parergon 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons.

**Disqualifying**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That disqualities; incapacitating, disabling; selfdepreciating.

depreciating.

1723 Arauthnot in Swift's Lett. (1766) 11. 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which .. is a little disqualifying for that employment). 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) 1. v. 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches; by such we seen to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest. 1891 Athenaum 26 Dec. 374/2 The enforced retirement .. of many public servants when they have attained the disqualifying age.

Disqua'lity. nonce-zvd. [Dis- 9.] Defect. 1863 Lo. Lennox Biog. Remin. 11. 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disquality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax.

Disquamation, obs. f. Desquamation.

Disquama tor (see quot.).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disquamation, a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark. 1674 Ibid. (ed. 4), Disquamator, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

Disquantity (diskwoʻntiti), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + QUANTITY sb.]

1. trans. To lessen in quantity; to diminish.
1605 Shaks. Lear 1. iv. 270 Be then desir'd By her.. A little to disquantity your Traine. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 9 [God] disquantitied his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

thousand to three hundred.

2. To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 Lowell Swinburne's Trag. Prose Wks. 1890 II. 130
The Earl of Orford...used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman...and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantitied

† **Disquare**, v. Obs. rare. [f. di- for Dis- 6 + Square v.] trans. To put out of square, to place away. Hence † Disquaring vbl. sb.

place awry. Hence † Disquaring vbl. sb.
1604 T. Watch Passions III. iii. or If there be but one
eye..out of square..the first thing almost we marke, is the
improportion or disquaring of that part.
† Disquarter, v.¹ Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 or
7 c + Quarter.] intr. To leave one's quarters.
1654 Earl Monm. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders 65
In their quartering and disquartering, and particularly upon
occasion of forrage, there happened almost continually some
skirmishes between the soldiers of the two Armies.
† Disquarter. v.² Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Dis-

† **Disquarter**, v.2 Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Dis-t, in twain (or Gr. 8is twice) + QUARTER v.] trans. To halve or divide the quarters of.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies III. [xxviii]. (1660) 132 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

+ Disquatte, v. Obs. Pa. t. & pple. disquatt. [f. di-, Dis-1+squatte-n, Squat v., to crush, break (cf. To-squatte in same sense): perh. AF. had desquater, -ir, for OF. esquater, -eir, -ir to break.] trans. To break asunder, smash; to violate

(a truce).

2 1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 233
The whiche trewes he falsely and vntrewely by cauellacions losed and dysquatte. 1bid. ccxxix. 240 Thurugh lettyng of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd conenanns were disquatt and left of.

Disqueat v.; see next.

Disquiet (diskwai'ĕt), v. [f. Dis-6 + Quiet v.] trans. To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest. bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

make uneasy or restless.

1530 Palsgr 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, je inquiete. He disquyeteth me horrybly a nyghtes with his revell.

1535 COYERDALE Ps. XXXVIII. 5 Yee euery man.. disquieteth himself in vayne.

1555 EDEN Decades 95 After that the sea hathe byn disquyeted with vehemente tempestes.

1566 WARNER Alb. Eng. 1.v. (1612) 18 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaures did disqueat.

1693 Mem. Cnt. Teckely 1v. 41 That Moldavia, Walaquia, and the Republick of Ragusa. should not be disquieted by the Turks.

1796 H. Hunter tt. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799)

I. 101, I disquieted myself to think that I had no powerful protector.

1844 Tharawall Greece VIII. lix. 119 The Dardanians.. disquieted his northern frontier.

Disquiet (diskwəi'ét), a. Now rare. [f. Disto + Oulet a.] The reverse of quiet; unquiet,

10 + QUIET a.] The reverse of quiet; unquiet,

10 + QUIET a.] The reverse of quiet; unquiet, restless, uneasy, disturbed.
1587 T. Underdown Æthiop. Hist. Heliod. 69 A sea, which ... was very disquiet and troblesome. 1588 Greene Perimedes, Ditty Wks. (Rtldg.) 292/2 Disquiet thoughts.
1596 Shaks. Tant. Shr. IV. i. 171 Pray you husband be not so disquiet. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. VII. ix. (1632) 243
Egfred being by nature of a disquiet disposition. 1747
DE FOE Hist. Appar. vii. (1840) 120 Disquiet souls returning hither. 1848 Thackermy Van. Fair lii, His mind was disquiet.

**Disquiet** (diskwei'et', sb. [Partly sb. use of the adj., partly f. Disquiet v.] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety,

mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety, worry; restlessness, unrest.

1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 68 b, To attaine to learning, there is not onelie required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquiet, which are irkesome thinges.
1599 Shaks. Much Ado 11. i. 268 All disquiet, horor, and perturbation followes her.
1614 Raleigh Hist. World 11. 260 Called by God... unto that rest which never afterward hath disquiet.
1611 Termes de la Ley (1708) 76 Making discord and disquiet to rise between his Neighbours.
1703
Rowe Fair Penit. 11. ii. 580 This fond Paper would not give me A moment of Disquiet.
1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist.
Ref. III. 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquiet and ferment.
1869 PINLLIPS
Vesto. iii. 58 The eleven months of disquiet may he regarded as one almost continual eruption.

† b. with a and pl. A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. arch. or Obs.

† b. with a and pl. A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. arch. or Obs.

1574 Ld. Burghler in Strype Ann. Ref. Liv. 81 Anxieties and disquiets of mind. 1659 HAMMOND On Ps. cxliv. 12-14 Paraphr. 694 Without any disturbances or disquiets. 1698 Free Acc. E. India 8, 9, 97 It is so nighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc.]. 1796-7 Swift Culliver 1. iv. 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets. 1755 Smollett Quix. (1803) IV. 135 My sonl has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand toils, and four thousand disquiets.

† Disquietal. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb. + -AL 5.] The action of disquieting.

T Disquietal. Obs. rare. [I. prec. vb. + -AL 5.] The action of disquieting.

1642 H. More Song of Soul II. i. II. xxi, As when the flitting fire frows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall.

† Disquietation. Obs. rare. [f. Disquietatio, in same sense, and see \_ATION ] Disquietatio, of the same sense, and see \_ATION ] Disquieting: 2 \_ 20000\_06 sense, and see -ATION.] Disquieting; a cause of

disquiet; disturbance.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, The lacke or want therof is hurt notable to ony persone & disquietacyon to

**Disquieted**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Disturbed; rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Dis** qui etedly adv., in a disquieted or uneasy manner; Disquietedness, the state of being disquieted;

uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 BALE Image Both Ch. 1. (R.), Fleshlye cares, and disquieted consciences. 1645 J. Corton (title). The Covenant of God's free Grace .. comfortably applied to a disquieted soul. a 1680 Channock Attrib. God (1834) 1. 337 Let us.. examine the reason. as David did of his disquietedness. 1857 Chamb. Trnl. VIII. 346 My mother's eyes rested..disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face.

Disquieter (diskwəirétəl). [f. as prec. + -ER.]. One who or that which disquiets; a dis-

One who or that which disquiets; a dis-

turber.

1564 Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 110 A swarme of sedicious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 Turrer Faulconrie 364 It also.. kylles the flies, the dogges disquieters and enimies to his ease. 1600 Surflet Countrie Farme 11. li. 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disquieter of the stomacke. a 1660 Hammono Serm. i. (T.), The disquieters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

† Disquietful, a. rare. [f. Disquiet sb. + Full.] Full of or fraught with disquiet.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1687 1. xvi. 230 Love and pity

a 1677 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1687 I. xvi. 239 Love and pity of our selves should persnade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

DISQUIRY.

Disquieting (diskwsi'čtin), vbl. sb. [f. Disquietr v. + -1NG l.] The action of the vb. Disquiet; disturbing; disturbance of peace or tranquillity.

1535 Coveadale Wisd. xiv. 25 Manslaughter, ... disquetinge of good men, vnthankfulnes, defylinge of soules. 1641 Ilakea Chron., Hen. I, an. 1112 (R.) King Henry .. was not without some little disquietings at home. 1883 Athenseum 1 Dec. 699/3 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse.

Disquieting, fpl. a. [f. as prec. + -1NG 2.] That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease. 1691 Hartcuffer Virtus 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions. 1783 Warson Philip III, 11. 113 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions. 1894 Times 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation.

Disquietist. [f. Disquiet js. h. + -1ST.] A professed disturber of quiet; an alarmist.

1834 New Monthly Mag. XLI. 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietists.

† Disquietive, a. Obs. [f. Disquiet v. + -1Ve.]

Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

1846 Worcester cites Howe.

Disquietly (diskwəi etli), adv. [f. Disquiet

2.] In a disquiet or uneasy manner; + in

a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disquiet or uneasy manner; 7 in a disquieting manner.

1605 Shaks. Leart. ii. 124 Machinations... and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1630 Lennann tr. Charron's Wisd. Pref. A ij a, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise.

† Disquietment. Ohs. [f. Disquiet v. + -MENT.] The action of disquieting; the fact or

condition of being disquieted.

condition of being disquieted.

1606 Turnbull, in Spurgeon Treas, Dav. Ps. xv. 1 They are in continual perplexity. continual disquietment of their minds.

160a Stillinger, Orig. Sacr. 11. iii. § 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men.

160d. Rec. Pennsylv, I. 313 What a Spiritt has been raysed in finials to his Disquietment there you yt account.

Cot. Nec. Pennsyto. 1. 313 What a Spiritt has been raysed in ffrinds to his Disquietement there yon y account.

b. A disquieting circumstance or occurrence.

a 168 O. Sedwick in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xix. 12
Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic trouhles.

Disquietness (diskwaitenes). [f. DISQUIET a. +-NESS.] The quality or state of being disquiet; want of quiet; unrest; disturbance.

1535 Coveroale Prov. xi. 29 Who so maketh disquyetnesse in his some house, he shal hane wynde for his heretage. 1568 Gaapton Chron. II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. 1615 T. Adams Leaven 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allowes no meditation, penurie no bookes. 1681 H. Moae Exp. Dan. 194 Enraged with everlasting disquietness.

† Disquietous, a. Obs. [f. Disquietn sb. + -ous.] Fraught with disquiet; disquieting.

1618 BOLTON Florus III. ii. (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous. 1641 Milton Ch. Goot. III. (1851) 142 This... subject. the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men.

Disquietude (diskwaitetind). [f. Disquieta., after Quietude.] Disquieted condition or state; restlessness, disturbance, disquietness.

1709 Addison Tatler No. 97 P. 3 The Noise and Disquietude. 1844 This Rimalle Great VIII. Int. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1844 This Rimalle Great VIII. Int. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1860 Pallitre Vesu in Stopietude.

b. with a and fl. A feeling, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquietung circumstance.

1711 Addisquieting circumstance.

D. WILL a and ft. A teeting, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquieting circumstance.

1711 Adoison Spect. No. 256 r 6 The Multitude of Disquietudes to which the Desire of it [Fame] subjects an ambitious Mind.

1726-7 Swift Gulliver III. ii. § 13 (1865)
These people are under continual disquietudes. 1885 Manch.

Exam. 8 July 5/2 From the still unconquered Black Flags there are plenty of disquietudes to fear.

[Disquieture, error for disquietnes: see List of Sharing Manch.

Spurious Words. 1

+ Disqui parancy. Logic. Obs. [ad. med.L. Tuisqui parancy. Logic. Oss. [ad. med.L. disquiparantia (F. Mayron a 1325, see Prantl III. 290, IV. 66) for disæquiparantia, f. Dis-4+æquiparantia (Tertull.): see Equiparance.]

The relation of two correlates which are heterony-

mous, i.e. denoted by different names, as father and

son: opp. to equiparancy.

1697 tr. Burgersdicius his Logic 1. vii. 22 Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, as friend, rival, etc.; heteronymous of disquiparancy, as father, son master, servant.

Disquiparation. rare. [f. as prec. after L. aquiparation-em, n. of action from aquiparare to

equalize.] = prec.

1894 Faoude Erasmus 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiparation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

hypostate union as the relation of a left of the relation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

† **Disquire**, v. Obs. [ad. L. disquīr-ĕre to inquire diligently, f. Dis- 5 + quærĕre to search, seck.] trans. To inquire diligently, investigate.

1631 Br. Mountaeu Diatribæ 11. 401 What the custome ... was, I doe not resolve, nor disquire. 1654 VILVAIN Chronoge, 16 Thus hav I. tired my head to disquire the truth of Times. 1654 — Theorem. Theol. i. 24 Such are difficiler to discern or disquire their corporals, subject to sens. So † **Disquiry** Obs., investigation, inquiry.

1637 J. Doughty Sermon (1638) to The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquiry. 1650 Duays 63\*-2

Just Re-prop. 28 If .. a regular way of disquiry may be followed. Ibid., If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquiry.

Di'squisite, it, v. rare. [? a back-formation from disquisition.] intr. To make a disquisition.

1825 New Monthly Mag. XVI. 148 The same Creative Power. by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquisite at all. 1893 LELAND Mem.

II. 274 Here I would fain disquisit on Pike.

Disquisition (diskwizi fen). [ad. I. disquii.

sītion em inquiry, investigation, u. of action f. dis-

quīsīt- ppl. stem of disquīrere: see DISQUIRE.]
1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation;

research, examination.

research, examination.

1608-11 Jos. Hall Medit. Vowes 11. § 28 The disquisition of great truthes requires time. 1608 Wilkins Real Char, i, Others have applyed their disquisitions to some particular Letters. 1744 Harris Three Treat. (1841) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct. 1767 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1859) 1. 82 (D.) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India 1. n. iv. 150 A subject. of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1855 H. Reed Lett. Eng. Lit. i. (1878) 42 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition.

† b. ellipt. A subject or topic for investigation; a question. Obs. vare.

165 tatpl. A stubject of topic for investigation; a question. Obs. rare.
1605 Campen Rem. 214 Their growing vp, their flourishing .. were a disquisition for the learned. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 4 margin, The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition.
2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject is

investigated and discussed, or the results of investi-

investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length; less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation on a subject.

1647 Trapp Comm. Matt. xi. 17 Puzzling them with scholastical craggy disquisitions. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1750) I. 66 Unhappy Man. On hypothetic Dreams and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II, In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythiac antedluvian hypothesis. 1840 Macaulay Ranke Ess. (1854) II. 146 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport.

Disquisitional (diskwizi fənăl), a. [f. prec. +-Al.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

Disquisitional (diskwizi) analy, a. [1. prec. +-AL.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

1846 Workester cites Monthly Rev. 1856 Masson Ess.,
Story of 1770, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little
Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and
writings of Chatterton. 1861 N. Brit. Rev. May 196 [The
18th c.] sermons have no longer a voice of authority. They
are disquisitional, explanatory or persuasive.

Disquisitionary, a. [See-ARY.¹] = prec.
1847 in Craig; and in later Dicts.

Disquisitionist. [f. as prec. +-IST.] The
author of a disquisition.

author of a disquisition.

1338 Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on the character of Burns.

1878 BAGEHOT Lit. Stud. (1879) I. p. x, An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production.

**Disquisitive** (diskwi zitiv), a. (sb.) [f. L. disquisit- ppl. stem of disquirere + -IVE.] Charac-

disquisit- ppl. stem of disquirère + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

1647 TRAPP COMM. 2 COP. xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God. 1772 Weekly Mag. 22 Apr. 118/1 He.. is a man of great disquisitive powers. 1796 COLERDOE Let. in Mrs. Sandford Poole 4 Friends (1888) I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1889 W. L. COURTNEY Life J. S. Mill ii. 30 The disquisitive youth. + B. sb. An inquiry or investigation. Obs. 1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. IV. 11 The Sceptick's end is ... Suspension in disquisitives.

Disquisitively, adv. rare. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination.

tion or examination.

16a2 MALVNES Anc. Law.Merch. 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there.

Disquisitor (diskwizitər). [ad. L. \*disquīsitor, agent-n. from disquīrere: see -or.] One who makes disquisition; an inquirer or investi-

who makes disquisition; an inquirer or invesugator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 F. Blackburn Confessional 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for themselves.

1771 W. Jones Zool. Eth. 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand. 1801 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 502 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace.

1889 Saf. Rev. 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political embiects.

Disquisitorial (diskwizitoeriăl), a. rare. [f.

prec. + (I)AL.] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring.

1806 R. Cumberland Mem. I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtlety of his disquisitorial powers upon it.

**Disquisitory**, a. rare. = prec. 1860 WORCESTER cites Eclectic Rev.

\*\*Disrange, v. Obs. Also 5 disrenge. [ad. OF. desrengier, -rangier, f. des-, Dis- 4 + renc, reng, now rang rank, order. Cf. DERANGE.] a. trans. To throw ont of order or rank; to disar-

trans. To throw ont of order or rank; to disarrange. b. refl. and intr. To fall out of rank.

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 226 They began to flee, disrenge & to be aferde. c.1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.

(1814) 162 Whan these iiii. knightes on horsbacke sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and... ran at Arthur. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1, 317 The Englishmen...presently disranged themselues, and in disray preassed hard upon the enemies. 1775 R. Wooo Ess. Homer 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances,

which are seldom disranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence. **Disrank** (disrænyk), v. [f. DIS-7c+RANK sh.]

†1. trans. To throw out of rank or into disorder. Obs.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars viii. xvi, The ranged horse break out.. Disrank the troops; set all in disarray. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. Lawes of Candy 1. i, 1.. Was he that first dis-rankt their woods of Pikes. 1654 TRAFP Comm. Ps. l. 3 The army was dis-ranked and wandred any way.

† b. intr. (for reft.) To fall ont of ranks, fall

† b. intr. (for refl.) To fall ont of ranks, fall into disorder. Obs.

1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. 1. Abraham 325 Tootoo-tired, some at last dis-rank. 1629 J. Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 150 They disranke, and are routed.

† 2. transf. and fig. (trans.) To disorder, disarrange, confuse. Obs.

1602 Dekker Satiro-Mastix Kija, Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene; Disrank'd the lines. 1614 J. Cooke Tu Quoque in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 264 You shall march a whole day. and not disrank one hair of your physiognomy. 1628 Foad Lover's Mel. IV. ii, Throngs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.

3. To debrive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower

on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.
3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower

rank; to degrade.

1599 DANIEL Let. of Octavia Arg. Wks. (1717) I. 69 He arms his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all. 1615 A. Nicholes Marr. & Wiving vi. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out [a wife] from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see Disratino].

from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see Disratino].

Hence Disra'nked fpl. a., Disra'nking vbl. sb. 1606 Marston Fawne 1. i, Wilde longings, or the least of disranct shapes. 1627 May Lucan v. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings. 1629 J. Maxwell tr. Herodian (1633) 179 note, So the disranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

† Disra'pier, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 a + Rapier sb.] trans. To deprive of a rapier; to disarm. 1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 111. i, He that should offer to disrapier me now.

Disrate (disrāl-t), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Rate sb.] 1. trans. To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank. 1811 Naval Chron. XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence. 1829 Southey in Q. Rev. XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate... but had been disrated. for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

but had been disrated ...for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

1885 LAOV BRASSEV The Trades 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason.

3. fig. To remove from one's rank or position.

1854 Chamb. Frul. II. 200 He. had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit. 1883 G. Turnen in Gd. Words Dec. 778/x There is...no just reason for disrating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence Disrated Add a Disrating which' the

well as to things.

Hence Disrated ppl. a., Disrating vbl. sb.

1333 Marrat P. Simple lvi, If you please, your honour,
I'd rather take my disrating—I—don't wish to be chief
boatswain's mate in this here business. 1891 Daily News
21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the
disrated Liberal Secessionists? 1894 Labour Commission
Gloss., Disrating, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is,
reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering
a man from A. B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to
trimmer.

† **Disra tionate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + L. rātiōn em reason + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1668 C. Spelman in Sir H. Spelman's De non Temer. Eccl. (ed. 4) To Rdr. 18 Thou.. must disrationate St. Paul's argument, who disswades the pollution of thy Body, because it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

† Disray; sb. Obs. [var. of desray, Deray, with the ordinary late ME. change of des- to dis-: see

the ordinary late ME. change of des- to dis-; see DIs- prefix, and cf. DISRAY v.] Disorder, confusion; = DERAY, DISARRAY.]

13. K. Alis. 4333 He gan make gret disray, And gradde ageyn to Darye. c1450 Merlin 407 The Knyghtes..gan make soche a disray a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. c1470 HARDING Chron. LXVI. 1, The realme to saue, and kepe out of disraye. 1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXIX. XII. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie.. and to put it in disray. 1610 [see DISRANGE].

† Disray, v. Obs. [In sense I, var. of DERAY, orig. desray, a. OF. desreer, desrayer, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of dis- for des-: cf. prec. In sense 3 identified with DISARRAY.

1. trans. To put out of array or military order;

1. trans. To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder; = DISARRAY v. 1.

to throw into disorder; = DISARRAY v. 1.

1300 K. Alis. 673 Now con Alisaundre of skyrmyng, And of stedes disrayng. 1609 HOLLAND tr. Amm. Marcell. xxiv. i. 262 Least Archers running foorth might disray the rankes. c 1611 Sylvester II. iv. Decay 1124 Have these so yong and weak Disrayed your ranks? 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 317 Guortimer... did here set vpon... the English Saxons, whom being disrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. refl.

1431 Lydgate Chron. Troy II. xiii. (Paris to Helen), And as a penitaunt in contrition Ye you disraye; alsa why do ye so?

3. To deprive of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = DISARRAY v. 2.

despoil, strip; = DISARRAY v. 2.

1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 (MS. A.), To disray or disgise [MS. M. disaray] exornare. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie,

n. vii. 208 Disrai'd Of that faire iem. 1608 Day Law Trickes 1. i. (1831) 12 On the high Altar sacrifiz'd the Priests, Disray'd the Temple of the golden robes.

Disrealise, in Udall 1548: see DISRELISH.

Disrealize (disrā'āləiz), v. rare. [f. Dis-6+ REALIZE.] trans. To divest of reality, to idealize. 1889 Sat. Rev. 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be.. to pass every personal emotion through the sieve of the universal, to 'disrealize' everything, to bring it into union with the whole.

† Disrearson. 3b. Obs. In 5 decreases.

† **Disrea son**, sb. Obs. In 5 desrayson. [a. OF. desraison, f. des-, DIs- 4 + raison reason.] That which is contrary to reason or right; in-

1480 CANTON Ovid's Met. xn. xix, Certes it is to chyvalrye over grete blame, over grete tyrannye and desrayson.

† **Disrea'son**, v. Obs. [Anglicized from OF. desraisnier or its latinized form disrātiōnāre, variants of OF. deraisnier, med.L. dērātiōnāre: see Du Cange, and cf. DERAIGN.] trans. To prove,

see Du Cange, and Cl. DERAIGN v. 1, 2.

(The prefix des, dis, was here a mere variant of de-, owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see De-1, 6); but it appears to have been taken by the 17th c. legal antiquaries in the privative sense (Dis-4); hence the erroneous explanation of Disrationare in Blount's Law Dict. 'contrarium ratiocinando asserere, vel quod assertum est ratiocinando destruere', and cf. J. C. Blomfield Hist. Saulder, (1802) v. aufe.)

est ratiocinando destruere; and ct. J. C. Biomneld Hist. Souldern (1893) 12 note.)

1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disprouing the other parties surmises or allegations, prouing that the specialtie was paied whereupon the Attachment was grounded.

grounded.

† **Disrea sonable**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. desraisonable (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. de-, f. des-, DIS-4+raisonable.] Devoid of reason, unreasonable, groundless.

1549 Compl. Scot. xv. 122 Thy complaynt is nocht disrasonabil. Ibid. xx. 169 The extreme disrasonabil abusione that rang amang the vniuersal pepil.

† **Disreckon**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] intr. To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction. 1561 EOEN Arte Nanig. II. vi. 31 The dayes of the Moone beynge knowen, then vnrekenyng or disrekenynge backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 Florio, Scomputare, to disreckeny.

† Disrecomme'nd, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.]

trans. = DISCOMMEND v. 3.

1691 Norris Pract. Disc. 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments dis-recommends the whole Musical Consort.

**Disrecommendation** (disre:k@mendē! fon). [f. Dis-9+Recommendation.] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, or is unfavourable to any one's claims.

to any one's claims.

1752 FIELDING Amelia Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person. .is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind. a 1797 H. WALPOLE Geo. II (1847) II. vii. 217 He attained considerable weight in a Government where trifling qualities are no disrecommendation. a 1843 SOUTHEY Doctor Fragment (1862) 676 Add to these disrecommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption. of insolent assumption.

Disregard (disriga.id), sb. [f. Dis- 9 + Re-GARD sb.] Want of regard; neglect, inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use,

which is due, sighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance, 1665 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xiv. 89 We can be bold without resentment, yet it may be with an invincible disregard. 1733 Neal Hist. Purit. 11, 478 The Bishops fell under a general disregard. 1795 Lo. Auckland Corr. (1862) 111. 280 Acts...which tend to the levelling of thrones and conditions, and give to monarchs a more certain disregard and disrespect than all the labours. of the Jacobins. 186a Mernyale Rom. Emp. (1871) V. xlv. 318 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him.

b. Constr. of (for. to).

be equally distasteful to him.

b. Constr. of (for, to).

1716 AODISON Freeholder 39 (Seager) A disregard of fame.

1732 ATTERBURY Prov. xiv. 6 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides. 1736 BUTLER Anal. II. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 114 An extreme disregard of . historical accuracy. 1882 J. H. BUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 484 His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement.

Disregard (disrigā·id), v. [f. Dis- 6 + Re-GARD v.] trans. To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. a. In earlier use, esp., to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to

without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect undnly, to slight.

1641 MILTON Animado. To Pustser., Wks. (1847) 74/2 To take sanctuary among those churches which. formerly you have disregarded and despised.

1651 BAXTER Inf. Eagh.

144 To make all the people disregard and despise the Gospel.

1760-7a tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 458
Quarries of fine stone; but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants.

1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended. have allked disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

10 In later use, esp., to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to.

to pay no attention to.

1793 Holcroft Lavater's Physiog. xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 155 The king. advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours. 1869 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 421, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded.

Hence Disregarded ppl. a. (whence Disregardedness, state of being disregarded); Disre-

gardedness, state of being disregarded); Disregarding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1630 C. Noble Mod. Answ. Immod. Q. 6 To charge him with neglects and slightings and disregardings to his friends.

1650 D. Pell Impr. Sea 185 Unto which Ambassage the Queen of England.. returned this hold, smiling, and disregarding answer.

1667 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working.

1791 Cowper Iliad viii. 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen. a 1854 Lo. Cockauan Circuit Journ. (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardedness.

Disputer and blee a. If prese to ABLE I. That

Disregardable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be disregarded; unworthy of regard, 160 Grand Debate 77 Till experience be proved to be disregardable. 174 RUMANDON Famela III. 152 An easy Fortune is far from being disregardable.

**Disregardant**, a. [f. Dis-10 + REGARDANT, after prec. vb.] Paying no regard or attention;

neglectful, disregarding.

1816 Southey Poel's Pilgr. 1. 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye.

1886 Ruskin Fors Clav. Sept. VIII. 131, I understand you to be .. disregardant, if not actually defiant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent. dent for occupation.

Disregarder. [f. Disregard v. + -er 1.]

One who disregards.

1661 BOYLE Style of Script. Pref. (1675) 10 Disregarders of the Scripture. 1864 H. Spencea Illustr. Univ. Progr. 110 In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

DisregarAful, a. [f. D18-10 + REGARDFUL: cf. disrespectful.] The opposite of regardful; regardless, neglectful, careless.

a164 BP. Mountau Acts & Mon. 302 It was not probable he could be .. so disregardfull of his owne state. a 1677 BRAROW SEM. WKS. 1687 I. vii. 83 Will God. . be so partial and fond to us, so disregardfull and injurious toward himself? 1748 Richardson Clarissa Wks. 1883 VIII. 372 Who. could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1882 A. B. Bruck Parab. Teach. Christ II. vii. (1891) 354 Love. . disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence DisregarAfully adv., without regard,

Hence Disregardfully adv., without regard,

Hence Disregardfully adv., without regard, with neglect; Disregardfulness.

1640 Bp. Hall Chr. Moder. 41/2 They...after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully. 1730 Lett. fr. Mist's Irnl. (1722) II. 64 An Anthor...used too slightly and disregardfully. 1731 Balley, Disregardfulness, neglectiulness. 1869 Mas. WHITNEY Hitherto viii. 39 Not breaking in disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

† Disregular, a. [DIS-10.] = IRREGULAR. 1649 Evelly Liberty & Servinde iv. Misc. Writ. (1809) 21 Men...who (not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches.

Disrelated. 101. a. [DIS-10.] Unrelated.

Disrela ted, ppl. a. [DIS- 10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So Disrelation,

absence of relation or connexion.

1893 Westm. Gas. 15 May 3/2 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size.

1804 /bid., When they utter disrelated speeches. 1804 /bid.

26 Sept. 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

**Disrelish** (disre lif), sb. Also 7 disrellish. [f. Disrelish v. or Dis-9+Relish sb.] Distaste,

[f. DISNELISH 2. or DIS-9 + RELISH 3b.] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

2 1025 Fletcher Nice Valour 1. i, Being once glutted, then the taste of folly Will come into disrelish. 1645 Fuller Good Th. in Bad T. (1841) 37 Dissensions .. will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 569 With hatefullest disrelish with d thir jaws With soot and cinders fill'd. 1717 Pope Let. to Alterbury 20 Nov., With a disrelish of all that the world calls Ambition. 1791 Buake App. Whirs Wks. Vl. 202 Men., have an extreme disrelish to be told of their daty. 1802 Med. Tral. VIII. 403 Her disrelish for food amounted to disgust. 1841 MIALI in Nonconf. 1. 96 Conduct. indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion, 1823 New Monthly Mag. 1X. 104/2 The extraordinary nasal Iwang. not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot

Disrelish (disre lif), v. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a+

RELISH v. or sb.]
+1. trans. To destroy the relish or flavour of;

The state of the s

auditor. 1659 Lady Alimony W. vii. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveare? 1708 J. Phillips Cyder 1, 28 He lastes the bitter morsel, und rejects Disrelisht.

4. intr. To be distasteful, to 'go down badly,' 1631 [See Disaelishing below]. 1647 Springer Anglia Redir. W. v. 237 This much disrelished with the Lord Hopton. 1814 Caav Dante Par, XVII. 113, I learnt that, which if I tell again, It may with many wofully disrelish.

Hence Diere lished ppl. a., distasteful. 1631 Brathwart Whimsies Ep. Ded. 8 Strong lines have beene in request, but they grew disrelishing. 1659 Lady Alimony II. v. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds. 1659 Davin St. Erremont's Fis. 78
This first disrelishing of the Republick, had.. so much of Honesty that [etc.]. 1821 Lama Elia Ser. I. Imperf. Sympathies, When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing. 1846 D. King Treat. Lord's Supper iv. 89
A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

† Disre lishable, a. Obs. [f. piec. + -ABLE.]
Such as to be disrelished or disliked; distasteful. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams I. (1692) 78 (D.) That the match.. should be intended no more was disrelishable.

† Disre lishment. Obs. rare. [f. DISRELISH + -MENT.] A disliking; a distasteful matter. 1646 S. Bolton Arraigum. Err. 354 An act of oblivion.. in which all disrelishments either in language or action, word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

Disremember (disrime mba), v. Chiefly dial. [f. DIS-6 + REMEMBER v.] To fail to remember; to forget. (trans. and absol.)

to forget. (trans, and absol.)

1836 F. Mahoney Rel. Father Prout (1859) 373 The. lines of the author be eigns to disremember. 1848 Mes. Gaskell.

M. Barton ix. (1882) 23/1, I disremember rightly what I did. 1876 Miss Case Country Life i. 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed. 1880 Ouda Moths vii, [American speaking] I disremembered to ask when the mails went out. 1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Disremember, to forget. Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks, Hants, and in Bartlett Dict. Amer. (1860).

Disrepair (disr/pē-1). [f. Dis-9 + Repair sb.]

The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 Telegraph in Spirit Pub. Truls. (1799) II. 368 If our landlord should...suffer our houses and fences to go entirely into disrepair. 1813 Scort Rokeby II. xvii, All spoke neglect and disrepair. 1816—Old Mort. v, It had been suffered to go considerably into disrepair. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV. c. 46 % 104 Where any...spouts..drains or common sewers...shall get into disrepair. 1854 H. Milles Sch. & Schm. i. (1857) & It... had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† Disreport, sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 9 + Report to any one's present to any one's pre-

PORT sb.] Evil report, report to any one's pre-

iudice.

1640 FULLER Joseph's Coat viii. (1867) 193 Let us practise St. Paul's precept, by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport'.

+ Disreport, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 +

REPORT v.] To give an evil report (of).

1653 R. Baillie Dissuasive Vind. (1655) 81 Their forwardnesse to misreport, disreport, discovers much evill affection in their spirits.

Disre:putability. [f. DISREPUTABLE a. : see

BILITY.] = DISREPUTABLENESS,

1854 DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk. Wks. II. 78 Why then should he court danger and disreputability? 1879 Arrest. of The important testimony. to the disreputability. of the professional Actor. 1892 Lounsbury Stud. Chancer III. vii. 250 To call a made Goth conveyed... a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered.

**Disreputable** (disre pičtăb'l), a. (sb.) [f. Dis-10 + REPUTABLE a., after DISREPUTE.]

10 + REPUTABLE a., after DISREPUTE.]

1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 Ann. Reg. 27 He could not.. but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts. a 1795 J. Wedowood in Darwin's Life & Lett. (1887) I. 198 It would [not] be in any degree disreputable to his character as a Clergyman. 1871 Freeman Hist. Ess. Ser. 1. vii. 200 One of the most disreputable of juggles.

2. Having a bad reputation; in bad repute; not of respectable character.

1828 Webstea, Disreputable... as, disreputable company.

1844 Disraell Coningsby w. iv. (L.), Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals. 1861 Geo. Ellor Silas M. v. There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 Miss Brandon Run to Earth i. The room was full of sailors and disreputable-looking women.

B. sb. A disreputable person.

1853 H. Garville Diary (1884) 35 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him. 186a Shieley Nuga Crit. iii. 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was., a mocker from his boyhood to his death. 1889 Pall Mall G. 23 Aug. 21 Where the.. drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence.

Disreputableness. [f. prec. +-NESS.] The

Disre putableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The

Disre putableness. [f. prc. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W. Hume Sacred Success. 382 So that what people .. agree upon and determine .. shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force.

1860 All Year Round 142 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

Disreputably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 Buake Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks. III. 29 Propositions are made .. somewhat disreputably, when the minds of onen are not properly disposed for their reception. Mod. He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion.

DISKESPECT.

Disreputation. Obs. or arch. [Dis-9.]

1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; discrediting; dishonour, disgrace.

1601 Fulrecke 1st Pt. Parall. Intr. iii, The sodaine and finall myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Commonweale. a 1617 Hibbon Wks. 11. 17 Those who vrge this to the dis-reputation of all that are affected well. 1651-3 Jr.a.

Taylos Serm. for Year 1. xiv. 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life. 1691-8 Norman Pract. Disc. (1711) 111. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled.. when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1824 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 387 Ile will. bring disreputation on the institution. 1874 Motley Barneveld I. vii. 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation.

† b. A discrediting circumstance, a discredit. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 104 This reason.. is not onely a Calumniation against T. M. but a disreputation also to his Maiestie. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year (1678) tio Intemperance... is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man. 1751 Affect. Narr. Wager 36 Humanity.. the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

† 2. Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition.

† 2. Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 5 This vice. is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) III. xxxvii. 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives. 1770 Landhorner Plutarch (1879) II. 639/1 Emmenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

Disrepute (disr/piā't), sb. [f. Dis-9+Repute sb.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute,

sb.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1653 Holgoft Procopius Pref. A ij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute.

1658 Normals Pract. Disc. IV. 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Dis-repute.

1878 Phil. Trans. L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a pectoral, but is now quite in disrepute.

1879 Buckle Civilia. I. is. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute.

1870 Lowell Among my Eks. Ser. I. (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

† Disrepute, v. Obs. [f. DIs-6+ REPUTE v.] trans.

18. To hold as of no reputation; to regard slightingly; to disesteem. b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon by one's conduct).

credit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon by one's conduct).

1611 Florio, Disreputare, to disrepute, to disesteeme.
1625 Br. Mountago App. Cessar II. vii. 183 You quote us the Homilies .. I think you dis-repute them. 1649 Ext.
Taylor & C. Exempl. 1. ad § 1. 16 The Virgin was bettoked lest honorable marriage might be disreputed. 1651—Iloly Living iv. ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1686) III. 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than 10 be disreputed by God? 1697 R. Peirce Bath Mem. II. ii. 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place. by dying here.

Disrese mble, v. rare. [a. Of desressembler (in Godef.), f. des., Dis-4 + ressembler.] trans.
Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So Disrese mblance, want of resemblance. 1622 PEACHAM Compl. Gent. xiii. (1634) 130 1 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or month. 1654 Lo. Osekey Parthen, (1676) 29, One exceeding like the first. and disresembling him in nothing [etc.].

+ Disrese'nt, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + RESENT v. which formerly meant 'to take well or ill',]
trans. To have a feeling against, to take ill; = RESENT in its current sense.

Pans. To have a feeling against, to take ill;

RESENT in its current sense.

1652 W. Hartlev Inf. Baptism 12 The Lord... dis-resented such performances as were tainted with wickedness.

Disrespect (disr/spe'kt), sb. [f. Dis- 9 +
RESPECT sb.; or perh. from Disrespect vo.] Want
of respect, conteous regard, or reverence.

1631 Gouge God's Arrows 11. § 80. 336 Profanation of
holy things... manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe.
1731 Johnson Lett. to G. Hickman 30 Oct. in Boswell, This
delay ... proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect
nor ingratitude. 1771 Ynnins Lett. liv. 285 My memory
fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect.

1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. Il. 23 No expression indicating
disrespect to the Sovereign.. was suffered to escape.

† b. With a and pl. An instance of this; an act
showing disesteem or irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness' (J.). Obs.

1632 Marmon Holland's Leaguer IV. V, Howsoever I
have found a disrespect from you, yet I forget it. 1647
CLABENDON Hist. Reb. I. § 149 Any disrespect to any acts
of state.. was in no time more peoal. 1689 Col. Rec.
1630 This perfect of the state of the state. It is a sufficiently for the state. It is a sufficiently for the sufficient of the sufficien

respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with

irreverence.

1614 WITHER Sal. to King, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see.. how the mean mans suit is dis-respected.

1633 BP. HALL Hard Texts V. T. 11 If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 CANE Ecclesiastici 233 (Basil)

To honor him, and dis-respect his Friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other 1706 Heanne Collect. 26 Apr., He was disrespected in Oxford by several meo who now speak well of him. 1852 L. Hunt Poems Pref. 27 Asif.. sorrow disrespected things homely. 1885 G. Merroith Diana I. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.

Hence Disrespercted ppl. a., ing vbl. sb.

Hence Disrespected ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.

1631 GOUGE God's Arrows i. \$4.5, 75 A disrespecting,
despising, and vilidying of God's mercies. 1649 GLAPTHORNE
Ladies Privil. 1v. Wks. 1874 II. 140, I meane not. To save
a dis-respected life. 1791 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 2)
1. 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a disrespected man. 1876 G. Meredith Reauch. Career III. vi.
105 Treating her. like a disrespected grandmother.

Disrespectability (disr'specktabi-liti). [f.
next + -ITI, after respectability.] The quality of
being disrespectable; the reverse of respectability.
1830 LYTTON P. Clifford vii, Committed .. to the House
of Correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848
THARKERAV Van. Fair Ixiv, Her taste for disrespectability
grew more and more remarkable. 1893 W. WALLACE Scot.
Yestend. 60 An office which had an odour of disrespectability.

Disrespectable (dist'specktab'), a. [DIs-

**Disrespectable** (disr/spe·ktab'l), a. [Dis-10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of re-

spectability.

spectability.

1813 Examiner 22 Mar. 187/1 All distinction .. between what is respectable and what is disrespectable would be at an end. 1822 Scorr Nigel xvi, Well acquainted with the town. but in a sort of disrespectable way. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. v. (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heine] not one of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly disrespectable.

Disrespecter. rare. [f. DISRESPECT v. + xpl. 1 One who disreprets.

Disrespectare. rare. [f. Disrespect v. + -ER. 1.] One who disrespects.

1667 Boyle Style Script. (1675) 149 There ... are but too many witty disrespecters of the Scripture. 1711 tr. Werenfels' Disc. Logom. 127 The Disrespecters of the Antients.

Disrespectful (disr/spe-ktful), a. [f. Dislot Respectful, after disrespect.] The opposite of respectful; full of or manifesting disrespect.

1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1687 I. xxiii. 316 Offended with our injurious and disrespectfull behaviour toward him. 1681 E. Sclater Serm. at Putney 26 The least disrespectfull word is Rebellion. 1741 Richardson Pamela 11. 320, I must say nothing .. that is disrespectful or undutiful. 1859 Dickens T. Two Cities II. xii, I will hear no disrespectful to the Court of Appeal.

16g. 1748 Whitehall Even. Post No. 405 Our Commerce .. still suffers much from these disrespectful Accidents.

Disrespectful ty, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disrespectful manner.

a disrespectfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disrespectful manner.

1671 CLABENOON Hist. Reb. 1x, § 110 The lord Wentworth ... talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully .. to some of the conneil. 1717 T. Howel. Desiderins (ed. 3) 15 He has .. withdrawn from the publick Stage of the World, where he has been disrespectfully treated. 1856 Faoude Hist. Eng. 1. 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

Disrespectfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being disrespectful.

1672 Life of Y. Alleine v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dulness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness. 1863 Miss Baaddon Y. Marchmont 11. x. 220, I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespective, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + Respective; after disrespect.] = DISRESPECTFUL.

1632 WITHER Hymns & Songs (1856) 33 Disrespective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree. 1638 DIGBY Voy. Medit. (1868) 54, I restored my principall masters mate..that I had turned before the mast for some disrespective misdemeanour. 1735-6 Carte Ormonde I. 325 This rash and violent proceedings of disrespective to that nobleman. Hence + Disrespectively adv., disrespectfully.

Hence † Disrespectively adv., disrespectfully.

1636 Brathwait Roman Emperors 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed.

nogo Errahwat Roman Emperors 300 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed.

† **Disrespondency.** Obs. rare. [DIS-9.] Absence of response; the fact of not responding. 1657 Coraine. Obstinate Lady 11. ii, Why .. would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a disrespondency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

† **Disrest**, 50. Obs. [DIS-9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1507 Turberav. Ovid's Ep. 19 b, The sorer is the crnell gashe, and breedes the more disrest. 1668 Howe Eless. Righteous [1825] 103 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1726 Amherst Terra Fil. xxxiii. 177 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† **Disrest**, 20. Obs. rare. [£. DIS-7 a + REST 5b.] trans. a. To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. b. To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1696 in Church Philip's War (1867) II. 123 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1726 Penhallow Ind. Wars (1859) 52 Our frontiers at home were as much disrested as ever.

Disrestore v.: see DIS-6.

frontiers at home were as much combined Disrestore v.: see Dis-6.

+ Disreverence, v. Obs. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.]
trans. The opposite of to reverence; to treat with

reverence; to deprive of reverence, its freat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

1529 More Dyalogue III. 84 a/1 To se his maieste disrenerenced. 1608 W. SCLATER Malachy (1650) 45 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God. a 1670 HACKET Abb. Williams I. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverence over all this land?

Disreward, v. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] trans. To

reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward.

1640 Qualles Enchivid. II. xcvi, Beware of Pride..it disrewards goodnesse in it selfe, by vain glory.

† Disriegled, ppl. a. Obs. [f. OF. desreigle 'vnrulie, disordered . vnbridled' (Cotgr.) + -ED'.

Cf. Regle v.] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous.

1638 Penit. Conf. (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances.

Disrobe (disrōu·b), v. Also 6-7 ·roab. [Dis-6 or 7 a. Cf. Of. desrober in same sense.]

1. trans. To divest or strip of a robe or garment; to undress, strip. Const. of, from.

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. iii. 17 The boly Saints of their rich vestiments He did disrobe. 1505 Shaks. John 11. i. 147 He.

That did disrobe the Lion of that robe. 1601 — Jul. C.

1. i. 60 Disrobe the Images. 1638 Sh T. Herbert Trav.

(ed. 2) 236 One holds his knee; a second disroabs him. 1648

Mayne Amorous War 1v. vi, Disrobe your upper parts.

1725 Pope Odyss. xx. 312 Disrob'd, their vests apart in order lay. 1847 Tennyson Princ. Concl. 117 Lilia Disrobed the glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks.

2. refl. and intr. To divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

to undress.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxiv. (1887) 122 They disrobed themselves, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 Order Coronation Jas. I in Maskell Mon. Rit. (1846-7) 111. 109 note, The king. there disrobeth himself of his upper garments. 1715-20 Pope Iliad v. 904 Pallas disrobes. 1807 Caabbe Sir E. Grey xx, They make the hypocrite disrobe. 1883 Gilmour Mongols xviii. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their hreast charms.

3. transf. and fig. To divest, strip.
1502 Nobody & Somet. in Simpson Sch. Shaks. I. (1878) 209 Archigallo shall be deposd, And thon disroab'd of all thy dignitie. 1638 Sia T. Heabert Tran. (ed. 2) 330 Nutmeg.. at full ripnesse disroabs it selfe, and discovers.. the Mace. 1751 Smollett Per. Pick. (1779) IV. cii. 321 Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of. resentment. 1878 G. Macdonald Phantastes vii. 112 The very voice. seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look.

Hence Disrobed ppl. a.; Disrobing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Disro bed fpl. a.; Disro bing vbl. sb. and fpl. a.

1794 Mrs. Prozzi Synon. II. 302 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab ix. 171 Fear not...death's disrobing hand. 1841 Lane Arab. Nls. I. 121 The first apartment is the ... disrobing room.

Disrobement. [f. Disrobet + -Ment.] The action of disrobing or divesting of a covering. 1747 Gould Eng. Ants 46 You may discern such Disrobements in the Cones of Silk-Worms. 1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement.

Disrober. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or

that which disrobes.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes 111. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1882 SIR P. Fells in Society 7 Oct. 18/1 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale—That swift and merciless disrober.

Disroof (disrūf), v. [DIS- 7 a.] trans. To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence Disroofed

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaus stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, diswindowed. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON Ann. Oxf. II. x. 154 The disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fanes. † **Disroom**, v. Obs. rare. In 5 dysrowme. [f. Dis-7 c + Room sb.] trans. To displace. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. I. xxiii. 71 Noon vpon peyne of deth shall dysrowme hym self.

TAGG CANTON PAPIES Of A. I. XXIII. 71 Noon vpon peyne of deth shall dysrowme hym self.

Disroost v.: see DIS-7 c.

Disroot (disrā't), v. [f. DIS-6 + ROOT v.]

trans. To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroot.

1800 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVIII. 368 Pine-suckers
.having disrooted and plunged them into old dust of bark.

1840 Florist 279 Repot the bottoms that have been disrooted.

1876 Swinbuane Erechtheus (ed. 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit.

b. transf. To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 Two Noble K. v. vi, When neither curb would crack
.nor differing plunges Dis-root his rider whence he grew.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) 1. xii. 63 The sliding down of a higher piece of ground, disrooted from its situation. 1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VIII. xviii. xii. 33 Daun. could not have disrooted Friedrich this season.

Hence Disrootting vbl. sb.; Disrooter, one who

Hence Disrooting vbl. sb.; Disrooter, one who

1826 Scorr Jrnl. 10 Oct., A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys. 1883 Encycl. Dict., Disrooter.

Disround, v. nonce-wd. [Dis- 8.] trans.

To deprive of roundness or roundity; to unround. 1555 WATERMAN Fardle Facious 1. iii. 33 [They] are of opinion that the circuite of the earth. disroundyng hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† Disrout, v. Obs. Also 6 disrought. [ad. OF. desrouter (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. derrouter, f. des., Dis- 4 + OF. route band, company.

Cf. Rout v.] a. trans. To put to rout. b. intr.

Cf. Rout v.] a. trans. To put to rout. b. intr.

To be put to rout; to break up, become scattered.
1532 Lo. Branras Froiss. II. cxxxix. [cxxxv.] 389 If they
disrought and be out of ordre, they shall soone be taken vp.
1592 Wyaley Armorie 63, I appoint to you. thence not
buge vulesse you plainly vewe Vs to disrout. 1626 True
Relat. Stratagem in Arb. Garner I. 608 The Black Prince
. disrouted their mighty armies. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.)
World runs on Wheels Wks. II. 243/2 To disrowte their
enemies, breaking their rankes and order.
† Disrout, sb. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desroute rout,
disorder, mod. F. déroute, f. dtrouter: see prec.]
The act of putting to rout; rout, defeat.
1633 tr. Favine's Theat. How. II. xiii. 217 Were (after their
disroute) brought to Julius Cassar.
† Disroyalty. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. D18-9 +
ROYALTY.] Undoing of royal dignity.
1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 210 Kings of Denmarke. have thought it no disroyaltie to set up divers manufactures.

Disru'ddered, ppl. a. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] De-

Disru'ddered, ppl. a. rare. [DIS-7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1788 in Croft Let. to Pitt on Johnson's New Dict. 88-9
At the 7249th of my additional words, I find disruddered.. 'their gait like to that of a disruddered ship'.

† Disru'lily, adv. Obs. In 4 disrewlilye.
[f. next+-Ly 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4900 [Youthe]. makith hym love yvelle companye, And lede his lyf disrewlilye.
† Disru'ly, a. Obs. rare-0. [In ME. \*disrewlie, implied in prec. adv., a. OF. desrieulé unregulated, disordered, mod. F. déréglé.] Unruly.

1570 Levins Manip. 99/47 Disrulle, irregularis.

Disrump (disro'mp), v.1 [ad. L. disrump-ère (also dīrumpère) to break into pieces, burst asunder, f. DIS- I + rumpère to break.] To break up, burst asunder, DISRUPT (trans. and intr.).

(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the Rump Parliament.)

asunder, DISRUPT (trans. and intr.).
(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the Rump Parliament.)
1581 T. Nucre Seneca's Octavia 11. ii. 197 b, Let spouses
age And curteous bashfull shame disrumpe your rage. 1661
Sir H. Vane's Politics 16 Upon the sad approach of that
Scotch Army, our forloru Society.. became disrumped.
1886 Sat. Rev. 8 May 635/2 A caucus is a much worse
monster than a dragon.. and does not disrump so easily.

Disrump, v.² nonce-wd. [DIS-7a.] trans.
To deprive of the rump.
1654 Gayron Pleas. Notes 1v. v. 196 The Barber..parts
with his taile-piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd
printed dirump'd Poultry.
† Disrumpent, a. Obs. [a. L. disrumpent-em,
pr. pple. of disrumpère: see DISRUMP v.1] That
bursts asunder.

bursts asunder.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 391 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent barke.

Disrupt (disrupt), ppl. a. [ad. L. disrupt-us, pa. pple. of disrumpère: see DISRUMP v.1 and cf. DIRUPT.]

Burst or broken asunder; broken up.

Chiefly as poetic pa. pple. = DISRUPTED.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Disrupt, broken or rent asunder.
178a W. STEVENSON Hymn to Deity 16 Behind a watery
cloud disrupt. 1850 Mas. Browning Soul's Travelling
viii, Though at your feet The clift's disrupt. 1885 G.
MEREOTH Diana II. 1. 3 Leaving them. disrupt, as by

earinquake.

Disrupt (disrupt), v. [f. L. disrupt- ppl. stem of disrumpère: see DISRUMP v. I Except in single quot. 1657, app. not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare DIRUPT.]

1. intr. To burst asunder. rare.

1637 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 668 Almonds..may be...
agitated..over a slow fire, till the Involucrum disrupt.
2. trans. To break or burst asunder; to break in

2. trans. To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 Scoresby in Ann. Reg., Chron. 556 The most formidable fields.. become disrupted into a thousand pieces. 1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 423 We should.. disrupt the bonds. 1879 Tourger Fool's Err. xxiii. 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government.

18. 1865 Pall Mall G. I June 11 His very religions and philosophical thinkings being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence Disrupted, Disrupting fpl. adjs.

1819 Blackw. Mag. IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 DANA Geol. ii. (1850) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects. 1876 Pace Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. iv. 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks...it is termed disrupting. 1876 H. SPENCEA Princ. Sociol. (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences. 1879 A.B. DAVIOSON Expositor 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom.

Disruptable, a. rare. [f. DISRUPT 7. +-ABLE.]

Capable of being disrupted. Hence Disruptability.

The points.

1820 C. R. MATURIN Melmoth (1892) III. xxx. 208 The intense and disruptable feeling. 1893 Scott. Leader 11 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

Disru pter, -or. [See -ER 1, -OR.] One who

DISTUPER, -Or. [See -EB 1, -OR.] One who breaks up; one who causes disruption.

1881 Sai. Rev. 23 July 116/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church.

1886 PARNELL in Pall Mail G. 26 June 10/2 They denounced Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disruptor of the Empire.

Disruptic, a. rare. [f. L. disrupt- (see Disrupt-v.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures)

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON Evol. of Sex 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic'; the descending, disruptic series, 'katabolic'.

Disruption (disrupson). [ad. L. disruptionem (diruption-em), n. of action from disrumpère

to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible sever-

ance.

1646 Sira T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xvi. 145 Theophrastus...
conceiveth... that upon a full and plentifull impletion there
may succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1684 T. Burner.
Th. Earth 1. 161 These great earthquakes and disruptions,
that did such great execution upon the body of the earth.
1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 251 These pillars did not assume
the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption. 1816
Miss Schimmelpenning kir. Tour La Grande Chartrens 1.
to At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above.
1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices I. xxiii. 601 On the final disruption of Gnienne from the English crown.

2. A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or

place, a rent.

1760-72 tr. Juan & Ullea's Voy. (ed. 3) II. 88 They..rend
the earth, and nt every shock leave it full of disruptions.
1852 Miss Yonce Cameos (1877) III. xxv. 233 In the time
of weakness and disruption. 1877 Molaze Crit. Misc.,
Carlyle Ser. I. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was
left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]
3. spec. The Disruption: the name applied to
the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that
Church and formed themselves into the Free Pro-

testing (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of

Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Vears' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 CANDLISH Speech 30 Mar. in Life (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable. Ibid. 6 Sept. 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from .. attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J. H. BLUNT Dict. Sects 167/1 The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence .. to the original views maintained at the Disruption.

attrib. 1891 J. Mackenzie Life Princ. Cunningham xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister. Ibid. 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year.

Disruptionist. [6, prec. + -187.] One who

Disruptionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who

Disruptionist. [I. prec. + -18T.] One who favours disruption.

1886 Sat. Rev. 22 May 693/2 The disruptionists, with all Irish sedition to back them, will be powerless. 1886 Athenaum 11 Sept. 331/2 As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

attrib. 1882 Contemp. Rev. Sept. 458 Disruptionist tendencies in some of the revolutionary schools of Russin.

Disruptive (disruptiv), a. [f. L. disrupt. ppl. stem: see Disrupt 7, and -19E.]

stem: see DISRUPT v. and -IVE.]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or

breaking asunder.

186a J. Spence Amer. Union 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country. 1874 STUBER CONSt. Hist. (1875) I. ix. 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies.

ment of disruptive tendencies.

b. Electr. (See quots.)

1842-3 Gaove Corr. Phys. Forces (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge.

1870 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric. 1880 J. E. H. Goacon Electr. 3 Magn. (1883) II. 187 It follows almost as a onatter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous.

1892 Pall Mall G. 4 Feb. 6/3 Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil.

2. Produced by disruption; eruptive.

1896 Page Adv. Text. Ek. Geol. vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence Disruptively adv.; Disruptiveness.

character of these rocks.

Hence **Disruptively** adv.; **Disruptiveness**.

1870 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 87 They discharge into each other disruptively. 1880 J. E. H. Gordon Electr. 8 Magn. (1883) II. 186 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge. **Disruptment**. rare—1. [f. DISRUPT v. + -MENT.] Breaking off, disruption.

1834 Fraser's Mag. IX. 200 The disruptment of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc. **Disruptment** (disruptivit), ch. [f. DISRUPT v.

**Disrupture** (disrv ptiús), sb. [f. DISRUPT v., after RUPTURE.] The action of disrupting or burst-

ing asunder; disruption.

1796 Moase Amer. Geog. I. 660 This disrupture discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth. 1804 WATT in Phil. Trans. XCIV. 308 Effected.. by the apparent disrupture of rocks. 1818 Ilist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 122/2 This disrupture of ordinary ties. 1884 Bowen & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 603 The consequent splitting and disrupture of the medullary sheath.

**Disrupture**, v. [f. the sb.: cf. rupture vb.] trans. To break off or asunder; to divide by a

rupture. Hence Disruptured ppl. a.

1828 Weaster cites Med. Repos. for Disruptured. 1834
M. Scott Cruise Midge (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disruptured. 1838 Pos. A. G. Pyn Wks. 1864 IV. 177 The ruins of the disruptured cliff. 1869
Contemp. Rev. XII. 184 These virtues exercise their beneficent influence in each portion of the disruptured church.

Diss (dis). [a. Arab. ديس dīs, the native name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean

name. J The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, Ampelodesma (Arundo) tenax, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc. 1855 Sia W. Hookka Rept. on Veg. Prod. at Paris Exhib. III. Algeria 35-7 Dis. 1871 Policy of Alliance Assur. Co., On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss.. Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products). 1895 Guide to Muscum of Econ. Bot., Kew No. 2. 73 Diss.

Dissaf, -aiue, dissait(e, -at(e, obs. ff. De-

CEIVE, DECEIT.

+ Dissaiff. Sc. Obs. [Sc. form of DECEIVE.]

Deception, deceiving.
c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 612 And other quhill he thocht on his dissaiff.

+ Dissaint, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 or 7 b + SAINT.]

trans. To make no longer a saint; to remove from

the calendar of saints; to unsaint.

161a T. James Corrupt. Script. IV. 39 They may as well
dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now).

Dissaisin, obs. Sc. form of DISSEISIN.

+ Dissailt, v. Obs. [Dis- 7a.] trans. To free

from salt.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dissalted, cleared from Salt, made fresh. 1721 in Balley.

Dissar, Dissard(e, var. Disour, Dizzard.

Dissatisfaction (dissatisfackfon). [f. Dis-9 + Satisfaction]. The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.).

1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1692) I. 52 When.. the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City. 1648 Coownell. Let. 25 Nov., The dissatisfaction for the City. 1648 Coownell. Let. 25 Nov., The dissatisfaction of some dissatisfaction. 1868 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 335 He.. concluded (as usual) hy giving universal dissatisfaction.

b. (with ft.) A feeling or expression of dissatis-

b. (with pl.) A feeling or expression of dissatis-

D. (with pt.) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

c1640 Sanderson in Walton Life App. i, From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions.

1652 H. Morr Philos. Writ. Pref. Gen. 12 Concerning my Immortality of the Soul, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions, 1723 Blackword True Hist. Conspir. Pref. A viij a, The Conspirators. ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions.

c. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or dis-

content; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

170a W. J. Eruyn's Voy. Levant lxvii. 242 They had.. the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor.

Dissatisfactory (dissetisfacktori), a. [f.

Disatisfactory (dissense Revitor), a. [1. Dis- 10 + Satisfactory: causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

c 1610 Sia J. Melvil. Mem. (1733) 109 Things which... were dissatisfactory to her Subjects. 1779 T. Jefferson Let. Writ. (1833) II. 189 Their conduct... has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.]. 1846 Thackeray Crit. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence Dissatisfactoriness, the quality or condition of hoing dissatisfactory.

more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence **Dissatisfa'ctoriness**, the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory.

1677 Hale Contempt. 11. 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments... their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness. **Dissatisfied** (dissatisfoid), ppl. a. [f. Dissatisfied (dissatisfoid), ppl. a. [f. Displeased; disquieted by the feeling of the insufficiency or inadequacy of something.

1675 tr. Cander's Hist. Eliz. an. 1599 [Essex] himself also was very nuch dissatisfied and displeased that the queen had..conferred on Sir Robert Cecyl the gainful office of master of the wards. 1680 in Hacke Collect. Usy. 11. (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. a 1704 T. Brown Truo Oxf. Scholars Wks. (1730) 1. 2 Infinitely dissatisfy d with several things in the Church of England. 1827 Lytton Pelham. 1, 1 had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) 111. 227 Glaucon... was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement.

b. Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction.

1800 Mrs. Hereve Mourtray Fam. IV. 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence. 1842 Barnan Ingol. Leg., Row in Omnibus, With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air. 1883 O'Donovan Merry xxiv. 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence.

Hence **Dissatisfiedly** adv., in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; **Dissatisfiedness**, the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction.

manner, with dissatisfaction; Dissatisfaction.

1710 R. Ward Life of H. More 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfactases. 1805 Mas. Incheald To Marry, or not in Br. Theatre 3, Hester. Oh Madam. forgive this intrusion. Mrs. M. My dear, I must forgive all you do. Dissatisfieldly.) 1808 Ruioca Broughton Sec. Th. I. viii, She remains dissatisfield mute.

**Dissatisfy** (dissætisfoi), v. [f. DIS-6 + SATISFY v.] trans. To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the

render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent, make unquiet in mind. Also absol.

1666 Pervs Diary 23 July, The French are not yet joined with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy the Hollanders. 1673 Lady's Call. 11. § 2 P 9. 68 Denying her self even the most innocent liberties, if she see they dissatisfy him. a 1746 COLLIE (J.), The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire, and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy us on little to satisfy theirs. 1865 M. ARNOLD Est. Crit. viii. (1875) 319 In all his production how much there is to dissatisfy us.

Hence Dissa tisfying ppl. a., that fails to satisfy,

or renders unsatisfied.

or renders unsatisfied.

1709 STEELE Tatler No. 180 r 6 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits. 1809 Coleander Friend (1866) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils.

Dissaturate, v. [Dis- 6.] trans. To free (anything) of that with which it is saturated.
1866 Lowell Swindwrne's Trag., Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 137 We cannot so dissaturate our minds of it.

† Dissavage, v. Obs. [Dis- 8.] trans. To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize.

1631 CHAPMAN Casar & Pompey 1. (D.), Those wilde kingdomes., Which I dissavag'd and made nobly civill.

Dissave, -awe, -ayf, -ayte, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, Deceit, etc.

Dissaventure, var. of DISADVENTURE, Obs.

Disscatter, var. of DISCATTER v. Obs

Disscatter, var. of DISCATTER v. Obs.

Dissceptre (disscrpto1), v. Also 7 disceptre, 6-7 - sr. [f. Dis-7 a + Sceptre sb.] trans. To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. vi. 613 Rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to dis-throne and to disscepter Reason. 1610 T. Godwin Moses 4 Aaron 1. alii. 61 Prevent a possible deposing or discepting. 1656 S. H. Cold. Law 55 This. people have de-thron'd, uncrown'd, and dis-cepter'd me. 1886 W. ALEXANDER St. Augustine's Holiday 216 Disrobed, dissceptred..discrown'd.

Dissease, obs. form of Discase, Disease.

Dissease, obs. form of Decease, Disease.

+ Dissea'son, v. Obs. Also 7 diseason.
I. [f. Dis-6+Season v.]

I. [f. Dis-6+Season v.]

1. trans. To take away or change the flavour of. 1883 Stannhulast Aeneli 1. (Arb.) 23 Foorth do they lay vittayls, with storme disseasoned heavy [Cereron corruptan undis]. 1613 Jackson Creed 1. 2xix. § 15 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stocks, fit fewell for euerlasting flames. 1615 G. Sanous Trav. 106 [The Red Sea]. would either drowne the countrey, or else hy mixing with the Nilus, disseason his waters. 1621—Ordis Met. xiv. (1626) 295 An oliue wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes disseasaned with his bitter words.

2. To deprave the sense of taste of. rare. 1625 W. B. True School War To Rdr. 4 Like some Disseasoned Palats, thou doost aauseate at Plentie.

II. [f. Dis-7+Season \$\delta\$].

3. To render out of scason, make unseasonable. a 1628 F. Gerville Poems Monarchy D, Wks. Grosart 1.

a 1628 F. Gerville Poems Monarchy D. Wks. Grosart 1.
197 The second light of government, Which stories yield, and no time can disseason.

**Disseat** (dissit), v. [f. Dis-6 or 7 c + Seat v. or sb.] trans. To remove or eject from or as

v. or sb.] trans. To temove or eject from or as from a seat; to unseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Ilence **Disseated** ppl. a. [That quot. 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful.] [1605 SHAKS. Macb. v. iii. 21 This push Will cheere me euer, or dis-eate [Fo. 2, 3, 4 disease] me now.] 1613 Two Noble K. v. iv, The hot horse. seekes all foole meanes. to dis-seate His lord, that kept it bravely. 1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 21 The disseated Parliament-men. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xvi. 548 The Morblick matter being disseated. 1822 C. O'Conon Chron. Eri I. p. xxxi, This mighty conqueror who had dis-seated so many kings. 1833 LAMS Elia Ser. 11. Barreiness Mod. Art, Disseat those woods and place the same figure among fountains...and you have a—Naiad! 1866 Daily Tel. 22 Feb. 4/5 Application...made.. to disseat the member returned. † **Dissecate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dissecāre to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl. stem dissecāt- (cf. fut. pple. secātūrus) instead of the actual form dissect-.] = DISSECT v. So † **Dissecation** = DIS

dissect-.] = DISSECT v. So + Dissecation = DIS-SECTION.

1615 Jackson Creed iv. § 1. vii. § 11 The anatomist's kaife did lance and dissectate her living members. 163a T. Nash Quaternio Ep. Ded., The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his dissecations.

anatomist in his dissecutions.

† Dissecret, v. Obs, rare. [f. Dis-8 + Secret a.] trans. To deprive of secrecy, bring to light.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. 11. xiii. § 5 We must not put too much confidence, either in the concealeing our own designes, or the dissecreting the desigoes of the enimy.

Dissect (dise kt), v. [f. L. dissect- ppl. stem of dissective, f. Dis-1 + secare to cut.]

1. trans. To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. lit. and fig. (Now more or less associated

cutting. lit. and fig. (Now more or less associated

cutting. Iit. and fig. (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

1607 Torsell Serpents (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the stinged part. 1624 MASSIGER Part. Leve 1V. To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with burning corrosives.. were justice. 1638 Sig T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot. 1783 W. F. Martin Geog. Mag. II. 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces. 1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Itin. 166 The manner of dissecting this prism. 1886 F. B. Jevoss in Jrnt. Hellenic Stud. VII. 292 The aggregationists before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays.

2. spec. To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.)

2. spec. To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to

anatomize.

anatomize.

1611 Floano, Dissettare, to desect or cut as an Anatomic.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 1. ix. (1631). They say, he [Galen] hath given vs onely the Anatomy of bruit Beasts, and not of Man, having neuer dissected a Mans body.

1671 Gaew Anat. Plants. i. is 3 (1682) 2 If we take a Bean and dissect it. 1724 Swiff Krasons agist. Exam. Drugs Wks. 1755 III. 1 127 The power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors. 1867 Emeason May-day, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer.

abrol. 1658 Butters Hud. 10. iii. 427 Anatomists dissect

absol. 1678 Butles Hnd. 111. iii. 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves out work to wrangle. 1879 E. A. Davidson in Cassell's Techn. Educ. 11. 70 Theteacher should obtain heads, hearts, &c. of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys.

b. To dissect out: 10 excise (an organ or a dissect of the state of the sta

eased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part

1864-70 T. Holmes Syst. Surg. 11, 119 In dissecting out the cyst. 1894 Lancet 3 Nov. 1030, I made an incision. from

the mouth over the prominent cyst wall and dissected the tumour out. The wall of the cyst was so thin that when nearly dissected out it ruptured.

3. fig. and transf. To take to pieces, so as to lay

bare every part; to examine minutely part by part,

bare every part; to examine minutely part by part, to analyze; to criticize in detail.

a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 114 That soul that is dissected and anatomized to God. 1647 CLARNDON Hist. Reb.
. § 64 Persons of all conditions took great license in . dissecting all his infirmities. 1693 Davoen Persius Sat. 1, Yet old Lucilius never fear'd the times; But lash'd the city, and dissected crimes. 1850 KINGSLEY Alt. Locke i, I never could dissect and map out my own being or my neighbour's as you analysts do. 1866 Rogens Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N. I. 43 He dissected the pretensions of the great East India Company. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2)

IV. 413 No other thinker has ever dissected the human mind with equal patience and minuteness.

4. To analyze (chemically). Obs.

† 4. To analyze (chemically). Obs.

1808 J. Barlow Columb. 1v. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects

5. Business. To analyze an invoice or account of goods bought or sold, picking out the various items, and allotting them to the special departments to which they severally belong. See Dissecting vol. so.

Dissected, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED I.]

1. That has been cut up, divided into pieces, or anatomized.

Dissected map or picture, a map or picture mounted on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to

on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to be put together as an exercise or puzzle.

1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 184 Laying upon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Arecca. 1638 bid. (ed. 2) 31 Not to be entred but by a long narrow dissected path or trench. 1667 Phil. Trans. II. 628 A dissected Head of a Sharke. 1824 Col. L. Stanhofe Greece to She [Greece] is like a dissected map in the hands of children, all the pieces are there, but the children cannot make them fit. 82. Ruskin (O.), Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

2. Of a divided form or structure: thee. in Rot.

2. Of a divided form or structure; spec. in Bot. (of leaves): Cut into many deep lobes; much

divided.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 185 A little chin signes one envious... a dissected and retorted chin, libidinous. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 11. 182 The finely-dissected leaves of Fennel. 1884. HENGREY Elem. Bot. (ed. 4) 62 When the leaves are subdivided a fourth time, or even where tripinatisect leaves have filiform segments, the term dissected is usually employed.

**Dissectible** (dise ktib'l), a. rare. [f. L. dissect-ppl. stem (see the vb.) + -BLE.] Capable of

being dissected.

1802 PALEY Nat. Theol. ix. Wks. 1830 IV. 101 Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible and describable.

**Dissecting** (dise ktin), vbl. sb. [f. Dissect + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Dissect. a. gen. and Anat.: see Dissect 1-3. b. Business:

gen. and Anal.: See Dissect.

see Dissect 5.

1883 Daily Tel. 24 Aug. 7/8 Junior clerk wanted. Must be used to draper's counting house, and understand dissecting.

1893 Daily News 16 May 8/7 To Drapers.—Voung lady wants re-engagement as Cashier and Bookkeeper. Used to dissecting.

c. attrib. and Comb., as in dissecting forceps,

-knife, microscope, -room (i.e. used in anatomical dissection); dissecting-clerk, one employed in

dissection); dissecting-clerk, one employed in analyzing invoices and accounts of goods sold. 1767 Gooch Treat, Wounds I. 176 Raising the vessel a little. with the point of the knife and dissecting forceps. 1844 R. Willis Report in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 168 The present Dissecting-room of the Professor is removed altogether. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine Exper. ii. 15 Gaining a living by supplying the dissecting-table with its ghastly subjects. 1884 Encycl. Dict. (Cassell), Dissecting-clerk.

Dissecting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

Dissecting, fpl. a. [1. as prec. T - 120 - 1]
That dissects.
1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol., Dissecting abcess, an abcess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other. Ibid., Dissetting Aneurism, an aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat. 1851 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. IV. 61 Brought to the dissecting eye of the prying student.

Dissection (dise k an). [ad. L. dissection-em, n. of action from dissecāre; used in med. or mod.L. Perhaps immed. a. F. dissection (Paré. 16th c.).]

Perhaps immed. a. F. dissection (Paré, 16th c.).]

+1. The action or process of cutting asunder or

† 1. The action or process of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting. Obs.

1611 Cotga., Dissection, a dissection; a cleaning in peeces. 1644 Million Areop. (Arb.) 70 There must be many schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber, ere the house of God can be built. 1669 Gial. Crt. Gentiles 1. 11. ix. 141 As to the Dissection [after sacrifice], it was not made rashly, but with great Art. 1784 Cowrea Task vi. 420 The spaniel dying for some venial fault, Under dissection of the knotted scourge.

2. spec. The methodical cutting up of an animal or a plant, for the purpose of displaying its internal structure.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. v. § 12 (1873) 43 Thus have I described and opened, as by a kind of dissection, those peccant humours. 1615 Caooke Body of Man 1. ix, Living dissections (as we call them) are then put in vse when we would find out some action or vse of a part which by the dead

carkasse cannot be discerned. 1671 Grew Anat. Planls 1. i. § 28 (1682) 6 What Dissection cannot attain, yet an ocular inspection in hundreds of other seeds. will demonstrate. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 17 P 8, I know not that by living dissections, any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured. 1850 Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace 1v, xiv. (1877) III. 134 Murders for the sake of selling bodies for dissection. 1881 HuxLey in Nature No. 615, 347 For hundreds of years. the dissection of human hodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

3. The action of separating anything interalege.

For hundreds of years. the dissection of human hodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

3. The action of separating anything into elementary or minute parts for the purpose of critical examination; a 'taking to pieces', a minute examination; detailed analysis or criticism.

1642 Milton Apol. Smeet. § 4 Thus ends this Section, or rather dissection of himself, short ye will say both in breath and extent. 1654 Whithout Zootomia 405 In the particular Dissection of mens Actions. 1796 Moisse Amer. Gogg. II. 158 It is perhaps the best dissection of the human mind, that hat appeared in modern times. 1867 Deutsch in Rem. (1874) i Dissections of dogma and legend and ceremony. †4. Chemical analysis. Obs.

1605 Time Quersil. 1. xiii. 63 Mercury is extracted out of enery thing, first of all in his dissection or seperation into a watery vapour. 1794 S. Williams Vermont 90 By accurate dissection... it has been found that this ill scented fluid is entirely distinct from the urine.

5. Business. The analysis of invoices and accounts, in order that the various items may be

counts, in order that the various items may be entered to the account of the special departments to which they belong: see DISSECT v. 5.

6. concr. That which has been cut asunder or dissected, or is in a dissected condition; anything

which is the result or produce of dissecting,

1581 Sionev Apol. Poetrie (Arh.) 48 All his [the Poet's]
kindes are not onlie in their vnited formes, but in their
seuered dissections fully commendable.

7. attrib. and Comb.

1847 W. Reeves Eccl. Antiq. 66 note, The Dissection-room panic caused many to resort to this place. 1889 HUXLEY in Pall Mall G. 2 May, None of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison supervened.

**Dissective** (dise ktiv), a. [f. L. type \*dissectivus (cf. sectīvus), f. dissect- ppl. stem: see -1ve.] Characterized by or having the quality of dissect-

Characterized by or having the quality of dissecting; serving to dissect.

1860 Dickens Lett. (ed. 2) II. 110 The three people who write the narratives in these proofs have a dissective property in common. 1861 Wilson & Geikie Mem. E. Forbes v. 142 They were plainly anatomical dissective knives.

Dissector (dise ktal). Also er. [agent-n. in L. form, from L. dissectare to Dissect. Cf. F. dissecteur.] One who dissects, esp. anatomically.

1578 Banistea Hist. Man. 1. 22 b The most famous dissectors, and princes of Anathomy. 1615 Caoore Body of Man. 306 A most expert Chyrurgion, and the ordinary dissecter to the Colledge of Physitians at Monpelier. 1645 Evelyn Diary, The theatre [at Padual for anatomie... 1842 Evelyn Diary, The theatre [at Padual for anatomie... 1842 Evelyn Diary, The theatre [at Padual for anatomie... 1842 Evelyn Blag. XXV. 454 Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomews Hospital. 1819 P. O. Lond. Direct. 305 Mapmounter and Dissecter. 1839 Carlyle Charlism vii. in Misc. (1872) VI. 153 A determined despiser and dissector of cant. 1847 Emerson Refr. Men. Swedenborg Wks (Bohn) I. 316 Unrivalled dissectors, had left nothing for scalpel or microscope to reveal in human or comparative anatomy. Disseese (e, obs. form of Decease, Dissease.

Disseise, disseize (dissez), v. Forms: 4 disseyse (-ceyse, 4-5 desese), 5-6 dis-, dyssease,

disseyse (-ceyse, 4-5 desese), 5-6 dis-, dyssease, (5 dysease, 6 decess, disseaze, -eize), 6-7 disseyze, 6- disseise, disseize. [ME. a. AF. disseisir, = OF. dessaisir to dispossess, f. des-, DIS 4 + saisir to put (one) in possession, to take possession of, to Seize. In Pr. dessair; med.L. dissaire, -sasire, -sasiare, also dissaisire, -seisire, -seisiare

of, to SEIZE. In Pr. dessazir; med.L. dissazire, sasire, sasiare, also dissaisire; seisire, seisiare, from OF.: see SEIZE.]

1. trans. Law. To put out of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess (a person) of his estates, etc., usually wrongfully or by force; to oust. Const. of (†from). Also reft.

[1315 Magna Carta xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut disseisiatur [1317 inserts (c. xxxv) de libero tenemento suo vel liberatibus]. nisi per legale judicium parium suorum. 1292 Baitton II. xi. § 2 Cestui est proprement disseisi qi a tort est engetté de acun tenement. 1 c. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 250 Our kyng Sir Edward. Disseised him self of alle, 3ald it to Sir Jon. Bot Jon his homage salle mak or he be gon. 1357 Lay Folks Catech. 252 In case that we have..wittandly and willfalli gert our euen cristen. falsly be desseed of land or of lithe. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7518 Of þair gudes falsly dissesid. 1494 Frayan Chron. vi. cxix. 136 He.. vexyd and dystourbed Ivore the duke and lorde of that countrey.. lastly disceasyd hym of that lordeshyp. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 7. § 7 Where. personnes.. be dyseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwyse put from their lawfull inheritance. 1628 Petit. to King in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1650) 1. 580 By the Statute called, The great Charter of the Liberties of England, It is declared and enacted; That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his Freeholds or Liberties, or his free Customs. 1641 [see Disseisin 1]. 1818 Cauuse Digest (ed. 2) I. 196 If a tenant in tail discontinues, and dies seised; his wife shall not have dower. 1819 I. Milner a Milner's Hist. Ch. Christ (1824) IV. 125 Wieliff asserted that temporal lords and patrons had a right to disseize the church of her emoluments in case of misbehaviour.

2. transf. and fig. a. To dispossess, deprive, rob; to deliver, rid (of anything).

C1320 Cast. Love 1088 He ne ouzte from wo disseysed be. C1450 Merlin 229 It shall here-after he declared how that she was discessed of the seint Graal. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. xi. 20 He (the Dragon) so disseized of his gryping grosse. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 22 a, The Foxe planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffe.. as in a maner it falleth out a matter impossible to disseyze him of this his ancient inheritance. 1700 BLACKMORE 70b xxix. 17 My righteous hand broke fierce oppressors' jaws, And of their spoil disseiz'd their bloody paws. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON POb. Educ. x. (ed. 2) 266 We repeat our protest against all attempts to disseize parents of their rights in their children.

+ b. To onst. expel. Obs.

parents of their rights in their children.

† b. To oust, expel. Obs.

1627 May Lucan vii. 655 Through many wounds his life disseized, fled. 1675 Hosses Odyssey xvi. 444 They.. With gentle sleep their fear and care disseised.

Hence Dissei'sed ppl. a., Dissei'sing vbl. sb.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 48 The unmanly disseising and putting oute of Fraunce, Normandie, Angew, and Mayne. 1611.

COTGA., Desemparement, a disseising. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince vii. (Rtldg. 1883) 50 All the disseized lords.. he put to death. 1682 Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 18 If there he but the least flaw against them to countenance the disseizing them of their Rights.

Disseise, obs. form of Decease, Disease.

1648 Symmons Vind. Chas. I, 98 The Honour of.. our disseised Queen.

Disseisee. -zee (dissēzē). Law. Also 6 i.

**Disseisee**, -zee (diss $\bar{v}z\bar{v}$ ). Law. Also 6 -i, -ie, -ye. [f. Disseise v. + -EE; but the earlier form in -ie represented OF. dessaisi pa. pple. 'disseised'.] One who is disseised of his estate: correlative to Disseisor.

relative to DISSEISOR.

[1377 Act 1 Rich. II, c. 9 Et eient desore les disseisiz lour recoverer vers les primers disseisours.] 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 33 The disseisye or suche other personnes as.. be therehy clerely excluded of their entre. 1574 tr. Little-ton's Tenures 63 a, If the disseisy by his deede release al his righte.. to one of the disseisoures. 1594 WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie § 37 This release doth confirme his estate which the disseisee might else have defeated. 1602 FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall. 67 If the disseise onte the disseisor with force. 1721 St. German's Doctor & Stud. 98 It is devised that the Disseissee shall release his right in the land. 1875 Poste Gaius 191. § 162 Restitution of seisin to a disseisee.

Disseisin, disseizin (dissēzin), sb. Forms: 4 dysseysyne, 6 disseysin(e, -sceysen, -seissen, sesin, seison, seizon, season, dys., 6-7 disseizen, 7 Sc. dissaisin), 6- disseisin, 8- disseizin. [a. AF. disseisine=OF. dessaisine (11th c.), f. des-, Dis-4+ saisine, seisine, Seisine, Sasine, formal possession, deriv, of saisir to Seize. (In med.L. dissaisīna, disseisīna.)]

1. Law. The act or fact of disseising; privation

of seisin; usually, the wrongful dispossession (by forcible entry or otherwise) of the lands, etc. of another: since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was

another; since 15th c. not nsed of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was tenant at will or tenant for years.

[1167 Pipe Roll 12 Hen. II, 65 Dissaisina super assisam regis. 1292 Baitton II. 1. § 1 Homme a tort engitté on desturbé de la peysible possessionn de soen fraunc tenement. Et cele violence est apelé disseisine et fresche force.] 1511-12 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 18 Preamb, Wrytte of entre uppon disseysen in the post before the Justices. of his Comen Benche. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 57b, Disseisin is properly where a man entreth into anye landes or tenementes where his entre is not leful, and putteth him out ythath the franke tenement. 1647 Ternres de la Ley 139 Disseisin upon Disseisin is when the Disseisour is disseised by another. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict., Disseisin is of two sorts, either Simple Disseisin, committed by day without force and arms, Or Disseisin hyfore, for which see Deforceor and Fresh Disseisin. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 195 A disseisin being a deprivation of that actual seisin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed. 1861 F. Hall in Fral. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 10 The disseizor, and .. the abettor of disseizin. 1875 Poste Gaius v. Comm. (ed. 2) 632 It is certain that this interdict is not available for disseisin of movables. 1886 F. W. Mattiano in Law Q. Rev. Oct. 485 The rightful tenant can be disseised, though the lord be not privy to the disseisin'. was rarely used with reference to personalty.

b. Novel, new, fresh dissessin: dissessin of fresh

b. Novel, new, fresh disseisin classeisin of fresh or recent date. Assise of Novel Disseisin: an ordinance of Henry II, establishing an action at law for the recovery of the seisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed; also

the action thus established.

the action thus established.

[c1250 Bracton 164 b, De beneficio principis succurritur ei per recognitionem assisae novae disseisinae multis vigiliis excogitatam et inventam.] c1250 Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds 361 Pe wryt bat me pledeth in be Citee, by-fore Justyces, ober by-fore baylyues of be towne, beb empne wrytes of newe dysseysyne. [1383 Act 7 Rich. 11, c. 10 Item est ordeignez & assentuz qassise de Novele Disseisine soit desore grante & faite de rent aderiere.] 1523 Fitzherr. xi. (1539) 17 The kynges wrytte of assise of nouell disseison. 1609 Skene Reg. Majr., Stat. Robert 1, 22 He sall not tine nor amit his action or recoverance be the briefe of Novell dissaisin: sa lang as he may find the possessour leneand: or anie man committer of the dissaising, or was present at the committing thereof, 1670 Blount Law Dict., Fresh disseisin. signifies that Disseisin, which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old. 1700 Tvarell. Hist. Eng. II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin. from them by Assize of Novel Disseisin. 1876 Diger Real Prop. ii. § 9, 97 The Assire of novel disseisin was applicable where the demandant himself had been

turned out of possession. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist.
Eng. Law I. 124 Henry.. issued an ordinance and instituted a procedure: ordinance and procedure alike were
known as the assize of novel disseisin.
†2. transf. and fig. Dispossession. Obs.
1386 Ferre Elas. Gentric 214 Ministers of the Gospell to
whome the keys of right do apperteine (for the others did
by dissesin and tort hold possession of them) may execute
that authoritie of the keys with all feare and diligence. 1606
WAANER Alb. Eng. xiv, Ixxxvi. 255 Vntill the Piets.. Disseizen of the scottish Raigne within this He had made.
† Disseisin, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

\*\*Disseise v.\*\*

= Disseise v.

= DISSEISE v.

148 HALL Chron., Hen. V (an. 8) 69 b, We shal not distroble, disseason or letten our father aforesaid, but that he holde and possede as long as he liveth. the croune and the dignitee royall of Fraunce. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1.

1591 Yet some (more crediting their eyes, theu reason) From's proper place this Essence doe disseysin. 1600 HOLLAND Livy XXYII. XXXI. 652 He [Philip] went to Dymae for to disseizen [adejiciendum] the garrison of the Ætoliaus. 1607 Hiraon Wis. I. 365 A man past al feare of being disseisined of his expected inheritance.

Disseisor, -Zor (dissizzoi, -p.i). Also 5-6-our(e, 5-er. [a. AF. disseisour, = OF. \*dessaiseur, f. dessaisir to Disseise. In med.L. dissaisir, seizitor, f. dissaisire, disseisire, to disseise.] One who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands, etc.; a dispossessor.

etc.; a dispossessor.

who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands, etc.; a dispossessor.

[1377 see Disseisel.] 1483 Cath. Angl. 101/2 A Disseiser, disseisitor. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. 2. 33 The diying seased hereafter of any such dissensour. shall not be. demed. any such discent in the law. 1598 Kirchin Courts Leet (1675) 265 If the Tenant be disseised and the Disseisor dieth seised, the Lord there cannot distrain. 1603 Danton Bar. Wars Bk. III. 11, Entering now hy force, thou hold'st by might, And art disseisor of another's right. 1606 Bonn Scul. Reg. 59 The King ean do no wrong; Therefore cannot be a disseisor. 1788 Burke Sp. agst. W. Hastings Wk. XV. 430 To call them disseisors, wrong doers, cheats, defrauders of their own son. 1861 [see Disseisin sb. 1]. 1886 F. W. Mattland in Law Q. Rev. Oct. 485 The disseisor will be seised whether the lord like it or not.

Disseisoress (disizares). Also 7-9 disselseress. [f. prec. + -ESS. (The F. type would be dissaiseress.)] A female disseisor.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 125 b, Yf the husbande and the wife were of covin or consent that the disseisine should bee made, than .. shee is a disseisoresse. 1641 Termes de la Ley 124 Shee shall bee adudged in possession against the disseises but as a disseiseresse, in respect of the deceit. 1642 Pearkins Prof. Bk. i. § 46 A feme Covert may be a disseiseres to it, she is a disseisoress, nor if the wife agrees to it during the coverture; yet, if after his death she agrees to it, she is a disseisoress. 1893 A. J. Hogwoon Vear Bks. 11-12 Edw. III. 264 One cannot say that Katherine was a disseiseress.

† Dissei'sure, -zure. Obs. [f. Disseibe v. + -ure: cf. seizure.] The act of disseising; dispossession; = Disseilsin.

+ -URE: cl. seizure.] The act of disseising; dispessession; = DISSEISIN.

1579 FULKE Confut. Sanders 685 The setting vp and worshipping of Images .. was .. a Disseisure of the true and spirituall worshippe of God. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX.

18. 49 To take renenge for the spoyles and disseisures, which his hired enemies had made in his lands.

1718 HICKES & NELSON F. Kettlewell III. XI. 213 In Case of a Disseizure of the Right Owner.

Disseit, obs. ferm of Deceit.

Dissel-boom (dis'l<sub>1</sub>bām). S. Africa. [Du. (pron. disĕl<sub>1</sub>bām) = 'the beam or pole of a vehicle', f. dissel shaft + boom beam, boom.] The pole of a wagen.

a wagon.

1838 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Disselboom, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony.

1881 FENN Off to Wilds xxix, The oxen were all secured to the disselboom and trek-tow.

1887 RIDER HAGGARN FERS VIII, The tented cart, with its.. stout stinkwood disselboom.

† Disse'lf, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DIS-7+SELF st.] trans. To put (one) beside himself; to deprive of self-consciousness.

1606 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iv. 1. Tropheis 1116 Whence comes This shivering winter that my soule benums, Freeze my Senses, and disselfs me so With drousie Popple, not my self to knowe?

Dieselie, obs. form of DIZZILY.

† Diese mbill, a. Sc. Obs. rare. [? corruption

† Disse mbill, a. Sc. Obs. rare. [? corruption of F. deshabillé, or of a Sc. spelling of DISHEVEL

a.] Undressed, unclothed.
c1470 HENRY Wallace IX. 1917 That saw him bath dissembile and in weid.

† Dissemblable, a. Obs. [a. OF. dessemblable (12th c.), in 14th c. dissemblable, f. dessembler to be unlike, DISSEMBLE v.2, after semblable like.]

to be unlike, DISSEMBLE v.2, after semblable like.]
Unlike, dissimilar, various.
1413 Pilgr. Scale (Caxton 1483) 1. iv. 5 Moche merneylous
lyght I sawe of dissemblable maner. 1549 Chaloner Erasin.
on Folly N j b, How amongs theim selves to be dissemblable
linter se dissimilis. 1566 Dann Horace Sal. iv. C ij b,
Dissemblable to Sectans sorte [Sectani dissimilis]. 1589
PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Dissemblable
and in effect contrary. 1603 Florio Montaigne I. xxxviii.
(1632) 118 A man must imitate the vicious, or hate them ...
to resemble them is perilous, because they are many, and to
hate many is hazzardous, because they are dissemblable.

Dissemblance 1 (dise mblans). arch.
Sense 1, ad. OF. dessemblance (12th c.), mod. F. dissemblance unlikeness, f. dessembler, pr. pple. dessem-

semblance unlikeness, f. dessembler, pr. pple. dessemblant unlike: see prec. and -ANCE. In sense 2, n later modification of DISSIMULANCE, after dissemble.]

Vol. III.

1. Want of resemblance; unlikeness; difference;

1. Want of resemblance; unlikeness; difference; dissimilarity.

1433 Crast of Lovers xxi, Kepe wel true lone, forge no dissemblance [so i MS.: 2 have resemblance]. 1580 Noath Plutarch (1676) 980 As touching other agreements and dissemblances which may be noted. in their life and behaviour [etc.]. 1658 Osboans Adv. Son (I') Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another. 1883 I. Taylon Alphabet I. too The dissemblance of the hieroglyphic and Hieralic characters appears greater than it really is because in many cases they face in opposite directions. 1894 Forum (N.Y.) Nov. 317 To state the neter dissemblance between the Japanese and ourselves.

2. The action of dissembling, dissimulation. 1608 Marston Antonio's Rev. 11. 19. Wks. 1836 I. 101 Thou that wants power, with dissemblance fight. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. viii. viii, Some touch-stone erring eyes to guide, And judge dissemblance. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick xxiv, No time. is this for bravery As little for dissemblance. 1876 J. ELLIS Caesar in Egypt 18 Pothinus, in dissemblance deft, Bent low the knee.

† Dissemblance 2. Obs. rare. [n. OF. des-

† Dissemblance 2. Obs. rare. semblance, f. dessembler to separate: see DISSEMBLE v.3] Departure, dispersion.

1556 J. Hrywood Spider & F. ii. 33 Swifter then the star doth seeme to glaunce That assemblaunce turneth to dis-

semblaunce.

+ Dissemblation. Obs. Also 6 -acion, 5 dissymbolatyon. By-ferm of Dissimulation, after dissemble.

c1435 Wyntoun Cron. vIII. xi. 55 He saw bat he mycht noucht The Town of were wyn. Undyr dissymbelatyoun. 1588 Hunsoon in Border Papers I. (1894) 305 But it is all dissemblacion, and that wee shall find if wee trust to

†**Disse mble**, sh. Obs. rare. [f. DISSEMBLE v.¹] The net of dissembling, dissimulation. (In

quot. personified.)

c 1480 Crt. of Lovie 1191 Dissemble stood not fer from him in trouth, With party mantill, party hood and hose.

Dissemble (dise'mb'l), v. 1 Also 6 dissimble,

Sc. -sembill, dyssembul, -symble, 7 desemble. [app. a later form of DISSINULE v., through the intermediate stages dissimill, dissimble, influenced perh. by resemble. (There is no corresponding form in F.: cf. the next two words.)]

1. trans. To alter or disguise the semblance of

(one's character, a feeling, design, or action) so as to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or dis-

to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; logive a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or disguise by a feigned appearance.

1513 More Rich. III, Wss. 65 Some... not able to dissemble their sorrow, were fayne at his backe to turne their face to the wall. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr., That we shoulde not dissemble nor cloke them four sins before the face of Almighty God. 1665 Manley Gretine Lew C. Warres 715 Among the Bodies... was found a Woman, who had dissembled her Sex, both in courage and a military Habit. 1709 Tatler No. 32 P. 4 With an Air of great Distance, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 6 F. 11. xivi. 723 He dissembled his perfidious designs. 1850 Parscott Pera II. 20 He was well pleased with the embassy, and dissembled his consciousness of its real purpose. 1860 Embroon Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips!

† 2. To disguise. Obs.

1508 Dunnaa Tun mariit Wemen 254, I wes dissymblit suttelly in a sanctis liknes. 1529 More Dyaloge IV. Wks. 283/I Though he dissembled himselfe to be a Lutherane whyle he was here, yete as sone as he gate him hence, he gate him to Luther strayght. 1601 Sinks. Tweel. N. IV. ii. 4 He put it on, and I will dissemble my selfe in t; and I would I were the first that ener dissembled in such a gowne. 1665 J. Spencar Vulg. Prophecies at Their deformity appeared through the finest colors he could dissemble it with. 1697 Davoen Enerd XII. 340 Dissembling her immortal form. she [Juturna] took Camertus meeu.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, iguore.

she [Juturna] took Camertus meeu.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, ignore.

1500 [see Dissemating 161. st.]. 1555 Haapsfield Divorce Hen. V/II (1878) 233. I will not urge. the Pope's .authority... I will dissemble that excellency. 1568 Gaafton Chron. II. 823 Wherfore he determined to dissemble [Hall dissimule] the matter as though he knew nothing. 1579 Lylv Euphues (Arb.) 150 Some lyght faults lette them dissemble as though they knew them not, and seeing them let them not seeme to see them. 1692 Ray Dissol. World III. viii. (1732) 395. I must not dissemble a great Difficulty. 1791 Wallis 24 Sept. in Pepys Mem., It hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man. 1703 Rowe Ulysset 1. 175 Learn to dissemble Wrongs. 1761 Hime Hitt. Eng. II. xlii. 451 Philip ... seemed to dissemble the daily insults and injuries which he received from the English.

1. with clause: To shut one's eyes to the fact.
1554 Rinley Lord's Supper Wks. 41 It is neither to be denied, nor dissembled that... there be diuerse points where in men .. canne not agree. 1611 Biale Transl. Pref. 11 It cannot be dissembled that in the Summer-time the Vapours do ascend. a 1831 A. Knox Rem. (1844) I. 54 It cannot be dissembled, that .. the House of Commons seems to feel no other principle than that of vulgar policy. 1871 Moaley Voltaire (1886) 8 No attempt is made in these pages to dissemble in how much be was condemnable.

2. intr. const. viith.
2. a 1535 Fairth Wks. (1573) 51 These holy doctours... thought it not best ... to condemne all thinges indifferently; but to

a 1533 FATH UVs. (1573) 51 These holy doctours... Ihought it not best .. to condemne all thinges indifferently: but to suffer and dissemble with the lesse.

4. absol. or intr. To conceal one's intentions,

opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false

opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false professions, to play the hypocrite' (J.).

1543 L.D. Beaners Froist. I. clxxx. 216 Therfore the duke dissembled for the pleasur of the prouost. 1535 Coverabale. In Macc. xi. 53 He dyssembled in all that euer he spake.

1596 Snaka Tani. Shr. II. 1. 9 Tel Whom thou lou'st best: see thou dissemble not. 1671 Milton P. R. 1. 467 The subtle fiend. Dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd.

1713 AODISON Cato I. II, I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart. 1854 Longe. Warden Cinque Ports xi, He did not pause to parley nor dissemble.

b. const. with: To use dissimulation with. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 142, I dissemble not with you. for you shall finde it and prove it to be true. 1667 Poole Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist (1735) 83, I will not dissemble with you, they do not. 1718 Freethinker No. 75 P 3 He who dissembles with, or betrays, one Man, would betray every Man. 1829 Souther All for Love vi, Dissemble not with me thus.

† 5. trans. To put on a feigned or false appearance of; to feign, pretend, simulate. Obs.

1538 Starkey England I. III. 91 Men may dyssembyl and fayne grete pouerty, where as non ys. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Ansin. Osor. 467 Vou were not your selfe ignoraunt, albeit you dissemble d the contrary. 1660 F. Baooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 304 This Creature. that can dissemble death so naturally. 1700 Steele Tatler No. 83 P 2 I'm lost if you don't dissemble a little Love forme. 1791 Boswell Johnson an. 1752 To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissembled.

† b. with inf. or clause. Obs.

dissembled.

† b. with inf. or clause. Obs.

1654 R. Conrinction tr. Ilist. Iristine 60 The King dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him. 1813

T. Busby tr. Lucctins tv. 913 Fancy.. Lost friends, past joys, dissembleth to restore.

† c. To feign or pretend (some one) to be something. Also with ellipsis of the inf., or of both

Ining. Also with ellipsis of the inf., or of both object and inf. Obs.

1634 Foan P. Warbeck I. i, Charles of France. Dissembled him the lawful heir of England. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist.

In. vii. § 19 John Scott dissembled himself an English-man.
1660 F. Brooke Ir. Le Blanc's Trav. 176 Esteemed a Jew though he dissembled the Christian. Ibid. 246 Moores who dissembled Christians.

†d. fig. To simulate by imitation. Obs.

1697 DRYDEN Æneid VIII. 880, The gold dissembl'd well
their yellow hair.

† **Dissemble**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [a. OF. dessembler, dissembler to be unlike, f. des-, Dis- 4 + sembler to be like, to seem: the opposite of ressembler to resemble. Cf. DISSEMBLANCE 1, -ABLE.] trans. To be unlike, to differ from, resemble not.

1886 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. (1589) 183 His end dissembled not his life. For, being hated of all and sought for to be slaine, he [Nero] killed himselfe.

† Dissemble, v. 3 Obs. rare. [ad. OF. destriction of the control of the c

sembler to separate, f. des-, Dis- 4 + stem of as-sembler to Assemble.] intr. To separate, disperse: = DISASSEMBLE.

1501 Horsey Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) 177 The chieff bishops... ssembled and disembled often tymes together, much per-lexed and devided.

Dissembled (disemb'ld), ppl. a. [f. Dissemble v.l. + -ED l.]

1. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.
1539 Tonstall Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 21 Leste be fall from his feyned & dissembled height. 1552 HULDET, Dissembled or fayned frend, dissimulator... fictitius amicus. 1697 Dayden Virg. Eclog. vv. 51 Nor Wool shall in dissembled Colours shine. 1805 Souther Made in Ast. ii, He... strove Beneath dissembled anger to conceal Visible grief.

+ 2. Discripted. Obe.

+2. Disguised. Obs.

+31 Celestina II. 130 Melibea is but a dissembled Angell, that lives heere amongst us. 1643 S1a T. Browne Relig.

Med. 1. § 53 Crosses, afflictions. have ever proved, the secret and dissembled favours of His affection.

Dissembler (dise mbla). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who dissembles; one who conceals his real purposes under a false appearance; one who prac-

purposes under a false appearance; one who practises duplicity; a deceiver, hypocrite.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1537) 253 b. They iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocryte.

1503 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 11.

163 All periur'd, all forsworne, all naught, all dissemblers. 1649 Minron Eikon. 11 A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of Religion.

1667—P. L. 11. 681 So spake the false dissembler unperceiv'd; For neither Man nur Angel can discern Hypocrisie.

1741 Richardson Pamela I. 163, I must put on the Dissembler a little, I see.

1864 Puser Lect. Daniel iii. 153 He was a thorough dissembler, able to hide his purpose and skilful to execute it.

Dissembling, vol. 50. [f. as prec. + ING 1.]

The action of the verb Dissemble; dissimulation.

The action of the verb DISSEMBLE; dissimulation.

2 1500 Lancelot 1950 Al.. ther gilt he knowith.. and shit he hyme with-drowith Them to repref.. And this it is wich that dissemblying hot. 1553 Grimalde Ciecro's Offices in. X-false pretending and also dissembling insulatio et dissimulatio]. 1555 Latiner in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. xxxvi. 102 Suche men had nede to take hede of their desemblings and clokings. 1643 MILTON Divorce II. viii, The perpetuall dissembling of offence. 1701 Rowe Amb. Stepmoth. II. i. 468 Flattery, the meanest kind of base dissembling. 1863 Gouldinn Pers. Relig. 1v. iii. (1873) 273 Wilful dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it.

dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it. **Dissembling**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

That dissembles; deceiving; hypocritical.

1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, Yo most vnkynde
& dissemblynge disciple ludas. 1535 Coveradate Prov. x.
18 Dissemblynge lippes kepe hated secretly. 1590 Shaks.

Mids. N. II. ii. 98 What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Hermias sphery eyer 1707

64\*

Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 117 Double-hearted, dissembling, trickish.. Men. 1875 MANNING Mission H. Ghost ii. 52 A cunning and dissembling Countenance.

Dissemblingly (disemblinjli), adv. [f. prec. + 117 2.] In a dissembling manner; in a way that disguises one's real character or purpose.

1546 Bale Eng. Votaries 11. (1550) 50 b Thys Gnaltherus colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled both Anselme and the Pope vnto hym, only to serue the tyme. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 574 They obey not dissemblinglie, but of a free and willing minde. 1654 Wurtlock Zootomia Pref. Avijb, I should own that which many Writers dissemblingly decline. 1857 Chamb. Frnl. VIII. 200, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† Dissembly 1. Obs. ff. DISSEMBLE 2.1: cf.

700, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† **Dissembly** 1. Obs. [f. DISSEMBLE v.1: cf. next.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

\* 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) II. 108 Ther is no deceyt more depe and secrete than that which lurketh in the dissembly of understanding, or under soome colour of curtesy. 1588 ALLEN Adnon. 21 [Elizabeth] dallied and abused by dissembly almost all the great personages of Europe, to whom. she proffered herself. **Dissembly** 2. nonce-vad. [f. DISSEMBLE v.3, after assembly.] The separation of an assembly.

1887 Sat. Rev. 10 Sept. 340 The hurried assembly and more hurried dissembly of some stolen meetings.

\*\*P It occurs in 16-17th c. as a perversion of assembly.

1599 Shaks. Much Ado IV. ii. I so our whole dissembly appeard? 1684 Baxter Twelve Argts. § 16. 27 Their usual Titles were, the Priestbyters, the Drivines, the Sinners of Westminster, the Dissembly men.

\*\*Disseminate\* (disemine't), v. [f. L. dissēmi-

**Disseminate** (dise mine t), v. [f. L. dissēmināt-ppl. stem of dissēmināte to spread abroad, disseminate, f. Dis- i + sēmen, sēmin- seed; cf. F. disseminer (14th c. in Littré).]

1. trans. lit. To scatter abroad, as in sowing seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things)

seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things) so as to deposit them in all parts.

1603 HOLLAND Plularch's Mor. 1309 [Isis] applieth herselfe to engender the same, yea and to disseminate and sowe the .. similitudes thereof. 1656 BLOWN Glossogr., Disseminate, to sow here and there, to spread abroad. 1665 HOOKE Microgr. 68 The tinging substance does consist of. particles .. which are disseminated, or dispers'd all over the other. 1791 BOSWELL Johnson na. 1750 (1848) 67/2 Considering how universally those volumes are now disseminated. 1830-75 LYELL Princ. Geol. I. II. xix. 483 The action of tides and currents in disseminating sediment. 1859 DARWIN Orig. Spec. iii. (1873) 50 The mistletoe is disseminated by birds.

† b. To cause to ramify; to distribute. Obs.
1664 POWER Exp. Philos. 1. 17 The liquours that circulate through the pipes and vessels disseminated through those parts. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anal. III. iii. 328 Seven pair of Nerves. disseminated into the whole outward Head.

C. In pa. pple. and passive, used of diffused

e. In pa. pple. and passive, used of diffused situation, without implying the action: cf. Dis-

FIRSE 2.

1677 Grew Anat. Seeds iv. iii. § 7 (1682) 201 In the Upper Coat, the Seed-vessels are disseminated. 1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) II. 201 Grey ore of manganese. occurs massive, disseminated, in nests or rifts. 1841 Trimmer Pract. Geol. 73 A mineral which occurs in pieces not exceeding the size of a hazel-nut, imbedded or incorporated in another mineral, is said to be disseminated. 1869 Pouchet's Universe (1871) 16 The pantheists supposed life to be disseminated through all the interstices of matter.

2. fig. To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc.).
1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 23 This [the Bible] without a blow hath disseminated it selfe through the whole earth. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 1. 13 To hear that Beast of a Priest disseminate such Doctrine. 1796 Br. Warson Apol. Bible 2 The zeal with which you labour to di seminate your opinions. 1802 Mar. Ecceworth Moral. T. (1816) I. xiii. 108 Disseminating knowledge over the universe. 1843 J. Martineau Chr. Life (1867) 58 He disseminated the principles of peace.

3. intr. (for reft.) To diffuse itself, spread. rare. 1803 Man in Moon (1804) No. 3. 23 The .. discipline and professional courage that would disseminate through the volunteer ranks.

Hence Disse minated ppl. a.

1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. III. ii. § 17 Neither can I see how a disseminated vacuity can solve the difficulty. 1742 Vounc Nr. Th. vi. 180 The least Of these disseminated or how great! 1886 A. Winchell. Geol. Field 295 To trace the train of events back to a disseminated cosmical dust.

Dissemination (dise:minē: fən). [a. L. dissemination em, n. of action f. disseminare to DISSEMINATE, cf. mod. F. dissemination.] The action of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus

likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus diffused; dispersion, diffusion, promulgation. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii. 7 We.. being now at greatest distance from the beginning of errour, are almost lost in its dissemination, whose wayes are boundlesse. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. Misc. Tracts (1775) 63 The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 185 All these facts manifest the general dissemination of the principle of fire. 1829 I. Taylone Enthus. 2. 294 The extensive dissemination of the Scriptures. 1866 Echo 6 Apr., The courage of the missionaries in the dissemination of religious truth. 1874 Cooke Fungl 200 Forms of spores may be illustrated with their modes of dissemination.

Disseminative, a. rare. [f. as DISSEMINATE 20. + -1VE.] Having the quality of disseminating.

or of being disseminated.

1660 Jrg. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit. 1v. i. rule 5 \$ 18 The effect of heresy is like the plague, infectious and disseminative.

Disseminator (disemineltax). [a. L. dissē-

Disseminator (disemine tai). [a. L. dissēminātor, agent-noun from dissēmināre to DISSEMINATE.] One who or that which disseminates; one that spreads ahroad or distributes seed or anything intended to be generally received.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety (J.), The disseminators of novel doctrines. 1797 G. FORSTER Voy. round World II. 337 The pigeon. is the same. as the disseminator of the true nutmeg at the Spice Islands. 1826 E. IRVING Babylon II. 391 Disseminators of the plague. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 350 The disseminators of this tale are the accusers whom I dread. Dissence, var. of DESCENSE Obs.

† Dissernee. v. Obs. rare. If. DIS- 7 + SENSE

† Disse nse, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7 + Sense

† **Dissense**, v. Obs. rare. [1. DIS-7+SENSE sb.] trans. To deprive of sensation.

1603 Drayton Bar. Wars 111. vi, She a Potion made..

That..could..quite dissense the Senses in an houre. **Dissension** (disenfan). Forms: 4 dissensiun, 5 -sion; also 4-6 disc-, dys-, des-, 4-5 -ciun, -cioun, 4-6 -cion, 5-9 -tion. [a. F. dissension (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also discencion, etc., ad. L. dissension-em disagreement, n. of action from discentive uppl. stem discerce: see DISSENT. from dissentire, ppl. stem dissens-; see DISSENT. Formerly, very frequently dissention (cf. dissent, contention), whence DISSENTIOUS.]

1. Disagreement in opinion; esp. such disagreement as produces strife or contention; discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel

ment as produces strife or contention; discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel arising from difference of opinion.

\*a 1300 Cursor M. 22221 (Cott.) Bot if dissencium bitide., bat es bot if discord and striff, Ouer all bis werld be runnum rijf. \*Did. 22238 (Gott.) First sal be dissensium, er ante-crist sal cum in land. \*1375 Barbour \*Bruce\* 1. 48 Bot enwy... Amang thaim maid discencioum. \*138a Wolle Facts xv. 39 Forsoth dissencioum is maad, so that thei departiden atwyny.

1484 Caxron \*Fables of \*Æsof\* in. xiii, Of the sheep which had werre and descencion with the wolues. \*1520 Tinoale\* (Cor. iii. 3 There is amonge you envyinge, stryfe and dissencion. \*1607 Walkington Opt. Glass x. (1664) 112 The procurer of a Civil Mutiny and Dissention. \*1667 Million \*P. L. xii. 352 But first among the Priests dissension springs. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) I. ii. 31 He fomented the spirit of dissention in the island. \*1876 J. H. Newman Hist. St. II. . ii. 31 There were dissensions. \*existing within the Church, as well as without.

† b. Phr.: In, upon, at dissension. Obs.

\*1333 Gower Conf. Prol. I. 30 Vond dissencion Thei felle, and in diusion. \*Bid. I. 304 Ovide. Maketh., mencion How they felle at dissencion. \*1421 SIR Huga Lutrrell. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. I. 85 The two Remes that ... han ben in dissention. \*1600 J. Porry tr. Leo's Africa 11. 254 They are at ... great dissention with the Arabians. \*1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 7 Would they that I should .. he at dissention with my own sonne?

† 2. Med. Physical disturbance producing ailment. Obs.

ment. Obs.

ment. Uos.

1582 HESTER Secr. Phiorav. 1. lx. 70 Difficultie of Urine maie also be caused of .. dissention of the head. 1056 RIDGLEV Pract. Physick 232 It differs from obstruction hecause here is no great dissention, it is without pain or Feaver. 1725 BRADLEV Fam. Dict. s. v. Worms, Worms cause several accidents. . as a dissention, wringings with a rumbling in the ballo. accidents. as a dissention, wringings with a rumning in the belly.

+3. Disagreement in matters of religious belief

TJ. Disagreement in matters of religious belief and observance; = DISSENT sb. 3. Obs.

1708 Swift Sent. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. ed. 1755 II. 1. 59
What assurances can they [the clergy] have, that any compliances they shall make, will remove the evil of dissention?
1738 WARBURTON Div. Legat. II. vi. 238 In the Pagan World a tolerated Religion did not imply Dissention from the established, necording to our modern ideas of Toleration.
1807 R.A. INGRAM (title), Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.

4. attrib.

4. attrib.

1611 Cotgr., Sursemeur de noises, a. dissention-sower.

1611 COTCR., Sursemeur de noises, a. dissention-sower. Dissensious: see DISSENTIOUS.
[Dissensse, disensse, a freq. error, scribal or typographical, for discusse, DISCUSS.]

Dissensualize, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans.
To free from sensual quality or elements.
1854 Lowell. Find. in Italy Prose Wks. 1800 I. 174 We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

**Dissent** (disent), v. Also 5-6 dyss., 6 dysc., 6-7 disc. [ad. L. dissent-īre to differ in sentiment, dissent, f. Dis- 1 + sentīre to feel, think; cf. F. dissentir (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. intr. To withhold assent or consent from a

1. intr. To withhold assent or consent from a proposal, etc.; not to assent; to disagree with or object to an action. Const. from., 4 to. c1425 Wyntoun Cron. vi. i. 36 Fra bis he dyssentyd hale. c1430 Lyd. Min. Poems (1840) 44 (Mätz.) Dame July must nedes haf hir wille, 1f dissente, and if I make affray, I have the wers. 1565 T. Randolfb in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. v. 11. 139 Whear unto some among the Lords dyscented. 1696 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) IV. 146 Some lords entred their reasons for dissenting to the order. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained ... authority. by assenting or dissenting to laws. 1827 Jaraman Powell's Devises II. 293 Where a trustee refuses either to assent or dissent, the Court will itself exercise his authority. 1830 D'I Saraell Chas. J. J. III. ix. 207 Those who openly dissented from the acts which the King had carried through the Parliament.

2. To think differently, disagree, differ from,

2. To think differently, disagree, differ from,

in (an opinion), from, +with (a person).

a 1536 Tindale Doctr. Treat. (1848) 367 Where the first say bread and wine cannot be the very body and blood of Christ'; there they vary and dissent from them. a 1555 CRANMER Wks. I. 47 Wherein the popish priests dissent

from the manifest word of God. 1565 Sia W. Cecit in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. II. 301 The Quenes Majesty will marry with none... that shall discent in Relligion. 1646 Gaule Select Cases 36 Hereupon it hath been somewhat dissented. 1654 Trape Comm. Yob xxxiii. 32 Some are so eristical and teasty, that they will not... bear with any that dissent. 1710 Addison. Whig Exam. No.1 P141, I dissent with the Examiner upon certain phrases. a 1763 Shenstone Ess., Religion, When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments. 1862 Lo. Brougham Brit. Const. xviii. 289 The points upon which they dissent from their neighbours. a 1811 Grote Eth. Fragm. ii. (1876) 37 If the public dissent from our views, we say that they ought to concur with us.

b. spec. To differ in religious opinion; to differ from the doctrine or worship of a particular church, esp. from that of the established, national, or orthodox church.

dox church.

Ox church.

c 1553 Pulpot Exam. § Writ. (1842) 397 Our adversary saith we dissent from the church. With what church sayest thou that we dissent? 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. i. § 3 Every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurful, whatsoever dissented from it, but that most, which doth furthest dissent. 1651 Hobbes Govl. § Soc. xvii. § 26, 393 Those that came to Christianity. . were not received into the Church without Baptisme; and those that dissented from the Church were deprived of the Churches Communion. 1653 Hales Brevis Disquisitio in Phenix (1708) II. 341 The whole Discipline of Manners is neglected . Only to dissent is counted a capital Crime. 1792 Burke Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks. VI. 323 If mere dissent from the church of Rome be a merit, he that dissents the most perfectly is the most meritorious. In many points we hold strongly with that church. He that dissents throughland. 1808 Syo. Smith Wks. (1267) I. 98 The Methodists have hitherto been accused of dissenting from the Church of England.

+ c. ellipt. To differ as to, or from. Obs.

† C. ellipt. To differ as to, or from. Obs.

a 1619 FOTHERRY Atheom. 1. iii. § 2 (1622) 17 Though they doe dissent, what a God they ought to haue, yet they fully doe consent, that a God they ought to haue. a 1662 Hevels Hist. Presbyt. i. § 29 The greater wonder. that . they should so visibly dissent him in the point of the Sabbath.

† 3. To be at dissension or variance; to quarrel. 1538 Bate God's Promises 1. in Hazl. Dodsley 1. 280 They shall hereafter dissent; His seed with her seed shall never have agreement. 1602 FULBECKE Pandectes 37 Nowe they did discent by warre. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 584 Even the best Apostles dissented; neither knowledge, nor holynesse can redresse all differences. 1743 FILLOING 7. Wild II. vi, I am ashamed to see men. so foolishly and weakly dissenting among themselves.

† 4. To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also,

+4. To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also, in more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or

other respect. Obs.

other respect. Obs.

1539 TAVERNER Erasm. Prov. 5 A certayne pleasaunt fable...not much dissentynge from this purpose. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissented from the Originall in many places. 1634 Sta T. HERBERT Trav. 192 The people differ not in colour nor condition, from the other... but their Funerals dissent from the rest. 1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos. xtt. (1701) 489/2 A God, whose Figure doth dissent From Men.

Figure doth dissent From Men.

Dissent (dise'nt), sb. Also 7 desent. [f. prec.]

1. Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; † dissension, quarrel (obs.).

1596 Spenser F. Q. v. iv. 6 Artegall.. Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment, Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 202, I finde no dissent between any parties touching this precept. 1655 H. Vaughan Silex Scint. 10. 156 As if some deep hate and dissent.. betwirt high winds and thee Were still alive. 1781 Cowfer Convers. 97 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame. A disputable point is no man's ground. 1867 CARIVLE Rentin. (1831) 11. 183 Cavaignac.. accepting kindly my innumerable dissents from him.

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution:

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution;

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of consent.

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. II. xxix. (1739) 134 Nor can he interpose his Dissent; nor do they care much for his Consent. 1667 Pervs Diary 21 Nov., The opposite Lords. desired they might enter their dissents. 1705 J. Logan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 35 He and three Friends more entered not only their dissent but protest against it. 1827 Jarnan Powell's Devises II. 293 The onus of proof would be on the complaining party. to shew reasons for his dissent. 1878 Moaley Crit. Misc., Vauvenargues 3 Apart from formal and specific dissents like these.

3. spec. Difference of opinion in regard to religious

3. spec. Difference of opinion in regard to religious

doctrine or worship.

doctrine or worship.

158 ABP. Sandys Serm. v. § 3 Where dissent in religion is, there can hardly be consent in love. Diversitie of Religion sundered the Jewe and Gentile. 1676 Marvell Gen. Councils Wks. 1875 IV. 151 He should not wonder at the dissents in the Christian religion, which were very small. a 1677 Barrow Pope's Suprem. (1687) 150 One Bishop excluding another from communion for dissent in opinion about disputable points. a 1742 Bentley Serm. (J.), What could be the reason of this general dissent from the notion of the resurrection? 1847-9 Helps Friends in C. (1851) I. 25 Even religious dissent were less dangerous and more respectable than dissent in dress.

b. esp. The practical expression of disagreement with the form of religious worship which prevails or is authoritatively established in any country; non-conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity

conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity

with the established churches of England and Scotland, within the pale of the Reformed Churches.

1772 BURKE Sp. Acts of Uniform., Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, is not conscience, but ambition. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 22/1 The origin of Protestant dissent from the church of England is usually traced back to the year 1548.

1840 Macaulay Ranke Ess. (1854) 557/1 In this way the

Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. a 1862 Buckle Mitc. Wks. (1872) I. 577 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different...character than in England. 1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. ix. 238 The open expression of difference... to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes to that Dissent

e. Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist

ection of the community.

1792 Burke Let. to Sir II. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 549
Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended. 1849 MACAULAV Ilist. Eng. ix. (LL, On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth.. with the whole strength of the establishment.

4. Want of agreement or harmony; difference

†4. Want of agreement or barmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc.
1603 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 537 The dissent or dispartite in the present manners of our state. 1611 Sperd Theat. Gt. Brit. xli. (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a. hidden dissent betwitt this soile and these gees, as the like is betweene wolves and the squilla roots. a 1606 BACON (J.), Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. 1606 BACON Sylva § 255 margin, Experiments. touching the Consent and Dissent between Visibles and Andibles. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 330 The Mace in few dissents, best pleases.

Dissent, best pleases.

Dissent, obs. form of DESCENT.

Dissentaneous (disentanais), a. [f. L. dissentaneous (disentanais), a. [f. L. dissentaneous disagreeing, contrary (f. dissentanais) to Dissent) + -ous.] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony; not in agreement, at variance with; contrary to.

contrary to.

163 T. Scot Highw. God 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only dinerse or dissentaneous.

1660 J. LLOVI Prim. Episc. Pref. 2 Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church.

1674 R. Godfrey Inj. & Ab. Physic Pref. I knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth.

1702 W. J. Brunn's Voy. Levand xii. 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason.

1876 M. Collins Midnight to Midn. ii. 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes. callies legs.

11ence Dissentaneousness, diversity of opinion.

1652 Urquhar Jewel Wks. (1834) 261 Who helieved that God was best pleased with diversity of religions. dissentaneousness of faith.

1727 Balley vol. II., Dissentaneousness, disagreeableness.

† Dissentaniv. a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dis-

+ Dissentany, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dis-

sentāne-us: see prec.]
A. adj. = DISSENTANEOUS.

A. adj. = DISSENTANEOUS.

1586 BRIGHT Melanch. xii. 55 The consideration of the whol sort of dissentanie, and disagreeing things. 1645 MILTON Tetrach. (1851) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentanie. 1654 L. CORE Logich (1657) 147 Dissentany consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other; and contrary.

B. 5b. (See quots.)

1656 S. H. Gold, Law 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanies or things diverse.

1657 TOMLINSON Renal's Disp. 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentany to another.

+ Dissentation. Obs. [irreg. f. DISSENT v. + -ATION.] Difference of opinion, dissension.

1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Past. 11. ii. To leave their
iars, Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil warres.

Cockeram II, Difference, discrepancy, dissentation.

Dissenter (dise ntai). Also 7 -or, -our. [f. DISSENT v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal;

a dissentient.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 11. § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great. 1651 Hobbes Govit.

§ Soc. vi. § 2. 87 If any one will not consent. . the City retaines its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy. 1717 Pore Let. to Lady M. Mondagu June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade; however, the Princess is a dissenter from it. 1728 Morgon Algiers II. 121 Some think fit to be Dissenters; assuring us that Casaria stood elsewhere. 1869 Swinburne Ess. § Stud. (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold with whose clear and critical sprint it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter. 1875 Grote Plato Pref. 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: a. in the general sense.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: a. in the general sense.

1639 Lo. G. Dicay Lett. conc. Relig. (1651) 88 The dissentors may well have hin over-born or supprest.

1644 in Thomaston Tracts (Br. Mus.) CLXXXVIII. No. 5. 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions.

1649 Owen Disc. Toleration Wks. 1855 VIII. 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents... Neither party.. dare avow the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord.

1678 Davoen All for Love Ded., its discipline is...so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the spelication of the two leading dissenters than any of the spelication of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., and Ilumfrey, Pres. of Magd. Coll., who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurick.

b. One who dissents and separates himself from

b. One who dissents and separates himself from any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 Flagellum; or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 14 [Cromwell] began ... at last to appear a publique Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England. 1673 in Essex Papers (Camden) I. 124 Complaints from some of y Scotch Nation of their persecution... upon y score of Nonconformitie, divers of those people who are dissenters from y Church having bin ... excommunicated. 1689 - Toleration Act 1 W. 4. M. c. 18 8 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England. 1793 CUTLER in Life, etc. (1888) II. 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them. 1856 STANLEY Sinai 4 Pal. xiv. (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have ... their own claims to maintain, as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment. 1868 G. Dupp Pol. Surv. 54 The Persians happen to he Shittes, or dissenters—the Turks are Sunnites, or orthodox. 1882 SEELEW Nat. Reifs, 11. 1:24 The popular Christianity of the day... is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial. They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

C. spee. One who separates himself from the

c. spee. One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled Protestant Dissenters. (Usually

with capital D.)

those legally styled Protestant Dissenters. (Usually with capital D.)

Occasionally distinguished from Nonconformist, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches.

1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas. (Canden) of To Benj's Cramer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideracion of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county, & too. 1693 F. Godding Prof. to Wharton's IWks. & Dissenters at Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by). 1688 Abp. Sancroft Instructions in D'Oyly Life vii, More especially that they have a very tender Regard to our Brethren the Protestant Dissenters. 1689 Sig. Saville Let. to Dissenter, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel. 1689 Toleration Act i W. & M. C. 18 § 11 Unlesse such person can produce two sufficient witnesses to testific upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter. 1708 J. Chamberlawne St. Gl. Brit. 1. III. 1. (1743) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters ... may he reduced into four classes, Preshyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, (or as they call themselves). Baptists, and Quakers. 1731 FIELDING Lett. Writers II. III. Do you take me for a Dissenter, you rascalf 1831 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. Writings 1892 1. 54 Although the majority of the legislature were churchmen. 1846 PetersDorff Abr. Cases in Courts K. B. etc. V. 432 note, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo. 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts. 1839 Eclectic Keview 1 Jan. 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provisions of the 'Toleration Act were originally intended to operate, Consist of the three denominations which have branched from the original Nonconformists; viz., the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists for Independents), and the Baptists. 1890 Arkinson Sp. in H. Co

d. fig. and transf.

1837 LYTTON Pelham xxiii. Coxcombs and Coquettes are the dissenters of society. 1865 GROTE Plato I. ii. 88 There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection of Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following.

Hence Disse nterage, condition or rank of Dissenters. Disse nterish a., having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter. Dissenterism, the principles and practice of Dissenters. Disse nterize

principles and practice of Dissenters. **Disses nterize** v. Irans., to convert into a Dissenter.

1866 Carlyle Remin. (1881) 1. 2x The then "Dissenterage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise'. 1841 Fraser's Mag. XXV. 729 The volume looks. so "dissenterish and drab-coloured! 1864 Mas. OLIPMAN Perpetual Curate 1. ii. 33 A kind of meddling, Dissenterish, missionising individual. 1809 Br. J. Jebb Let. in Life, etc. XXXV. 450 It. shews the interior of English "dissenterism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 W. E. Forster in Wemyss Reid Life (1888) 1. 213 Mer grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissenterism. 1838 Br. S. WILBERFORE in Life 1. 128 Such men altogether escape us, they became wholly individualized and semi-dissenterized. 1856 Lit. Churchman 11. 94/x A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissenterizing, the University.

Dissenteries: see Dysentery.

Dissenteries: see Dysentery.

+ Dissentiate, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. dissenti-re + -ATE 3; after vbs. from L. sbs. in [irreg. f. L. entia.] trans. To move to dissension or discord.

1627 Feltham Resolves II. [1.] C. (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissentiate even the calmest kingdom.

Dissentience (disenféns). rare. [f. Dissentience (disenféns). rare. [f. Dissentient: see-ence.] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion.

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 420 Dissentience on the Law of Thrift.

of Thrift.

+ Dissentiency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being dissentient.

1647 Manton Meat out of Eater Wks. 1871 V. 391, I shall a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division.

a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division. **Dissentient** (discn sentient), a, and sb. [ad. L. dissentient-em, pr. pple. of dissentire to DISSENT.]

A. adj. Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1651 HOWELL Venice 185 (2nd) If .. ther will be still dissentient suffrages. 1847 Lewes Hist. Philos. (1867) 1. 226

Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened. a 1871

GROTE Eth. Fragm. iv. (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

b. esp. Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, b. Esp. Dissenting from, or retusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority.

Dissentient Liberals, (in Politics) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme; called by themselves Liberal Unionists.

Hence Dissentientism.

Hence **Disse ntientism**.

1764—7 Lyttelton Hen. II, I. 81 (Seager) All the vassals ...swore featly and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard. 1845 Stephen Laws Eng. (1874) II. Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 507 The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address. 1888 Gladstone Let. Mr. Ivory 26 Oct., Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient. 1893. Daily News 25 Jan. 45 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals... only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole county.

B. sh. One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

\*\*x6x1 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU Dialrids\*\* III. 415 To vilifie and
traduce the Partsand Persons of all Dissentients. \*\*1905\*\*IBW.

Jones Charge to Grand Jury, Calcutta 10 June Wks. 1799

III. 42 When it has been found by a majority of your whole
number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not
disclose. \*\*x83\*\*T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 372 They would
have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine.

\*\*x88\*\*Helps Realmah xvi. (1876) 430 The voices of dissentients were drowned by the predominant shout. \*\*1887 Daily
\*\*Arcus 18 July 5/1 Mr. Gladstone... presses the Dissentients
with the awkwardness of their position.

\*\*Dissenting\*\*, vbl. 50. [f. Dissent v. +-ing l.]

The action of the vb. Dissent; a differing in
opinion: disarreement.

opinion; disagreement.

1504 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 1. x. § 14 Wherein the one part may hane probable cause of dissenting from the other. 1628

T. Spencer Logick 50 Difference is a dissenting betweene the essence of two. 1655 FULER Ch. Hist. 11. ii. 29 He. Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, And count Dissenting for an hainous Crime.

**Dissenting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient;

Dissenting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient; also, † differing in sense, nature, character, etc.
150 Hooper Serm. Jonas Epist. Whs. (Parker Soc.) 442
The which doctrine is catholic..nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles. 1637 Speeb.
England xxxiii. § 3 Whose natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the Riner Derwent doth diuide asunder. 1762
FALCONEA. Shipper. 1. 433 Dissenting reason strove To tame..the kindling flame of love. 1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. 1.
329 A convention..ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice. a 1871 Grote Eth. Fragm. iii. (1876) 51
Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy.
2. Differing in opinion on religious matters;
5pec. disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.
Dissenting Brethren, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643-4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority.
1644 Tral. Ho. Commons 23 Dec., Mr. Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterial Government. 1649 in Hart. Misc. (title, The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1711 Act to Ann. c. 2 9 a Prencher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1766 Entick London 1V. 366
The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803
I. Bunting 23 Sept. in Life (1850) I. x. 181 The Dissenting Ministers. are quite before us Methodists in (these) publications. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Simpson, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Frethren. 1849 MacAulay Hist. Eng. I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship.

Dissentingly, adv. [f. prec. + -1.7 2] In a manner expressing dissent or disagreement. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 230 Dissenting arguments onely are disposed: and dissentingly in the same manner as they are di

Dissentious (disc n s), a. Now rare. Also cious, 6-7 sious. [f. Dissension, and therefore more etymologically spelt dissensions: see 1008. But perh. orig. after OF dissensioux, tieux, from dissenction, -tion, obs. spellings of dissen-sion. There are no other Eng. words in -ensious, while -entious is frequent, and naturally associates this word with dissent, dissentient, etc.]

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion; esp. given to dissen-

or disagreement in opinion; esp. given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome.

1560 P. Whitehorne tr. Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre

(1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree.

1593 NAKS. Ven. 4 Ad. 657 This carry-tale, dissentions Jealousy

KROCKS at my heart.

1597 DALEWMER IT. Lestie's Hist.

Scotl. X. 442 Tha began to be dissensious.

1613 G. SANDYS

Trav. III. 206 The two brethren grew. dissentions about
the deuision of their purchases.

1877 BLACKIE Wise Men.

334 In violent plunges of dissentions rage.

1882-3 SCHAFF

Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious
as for dissentions action.

+ b. Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or

scelesiastical matters. Obs.

ecclesiastical matters. Obs.

ecclesiastical matters. Obs.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. ii. (Arb.) 93 He.. will.. presume
. in Religion, to haue a dissentious head, or in the common wealth, to haue a factious hart. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 1932/1 We may not marueile if there be
discentious persons in y Church, which go about to marre
64\*-2

all order. 1676 Life Muggleton in Harl. Misc. I. 610 This Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.

+ c. Of things: Differing, at variance, discordant; of the nature of dissension. Obs. rare.

1605 Tryall Chev. 1v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 322 Since he. first inkindled this dissensions brawle. 164. Chas. I. Answ. to Earls Bristol & Dorset 3 Severall and farre different conceptions, yet none dissentious from Truth.

+ Dissentiously, adv. Obs. rare. [-LY 2.]

In a dissentious manner; with dissension.

1611 Chapman Iliad 11. 22 No more the Gods dissentiously imploy Their high-housd powers.

Dissentime, rare. [f. DISSENT 5b. + -ISM.]

Religious dissent as a system; nonconformity.

1859 W. Chadwick Life De Foe i. 44 The healthy growth of Protestant dissentism.

+ Dissentive, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. DISSENT 5b. - ISS.]

\*\*Dissentive, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Dissent v. +-IVE] Inclined to be at discord.

1627 FELTHAM Resolves 1. (ed. 2 11.) iv, A Lyer... is a Monster in Nature; for his Heart and Tongue, are Incongruous, and dissentiue.

**Dissentment** (dise ntment). [f. Dissent v. + -MENT. Cf. 16th c. F. dissentement, mod.F. -iment.] Difference of opinion, dissentience, dissent. 1600 M. Shields Faith, Contend. (1780) 19 In which dissentiment joined several societies. 1893 Gladstone Sp. Belfast Deput. 28 Mar., This dissentment between the sentiment of the propertied class and the national sentiment

\*\*TDISSE\*\*INTORY.\*\* Obs. rare. [An erroneous form; cf. Descent I d, and Descensory.]

1658 Phillips, Dissentory (old word), a kind of still.

\*\*Disse\*\*parable, a. rare. [f. Dis-10+Separable. c.1835 Bedoors Poems, Torrismond: iii, Thou in my mind, and I in thine, shall be, And so disseparable to the edge Of thinnest lightning.

\*\*Disse\*\*parate, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-5+Separate of the pydedeste of their battayle, remayned nakedde and disseparate from those of the two poynctes.

\*\*Dissepiment\*\* (disepiment). Bot. and Zool. [a. L. dissepimentum that which separates, a parates.

[a. L. dissæpīmentum that which separates, a partition, f. dissæpīre (-sēpīre): sce DISSEPT.] A partition in some part or organ; a septum.

partition in some part or organ; a septum.

spec. a. Bot. A partition consisting of the coherent sides of adjacent carpels, separnting the cells of a syncarpous ovary or fruit. (Partitions otherwise formed are called spurious or faite dissepiments.) b. The middle part of a lamella of the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi: TRAMA. c. Zool. One of the horizontal plates connecting the vertical septa in corals. d. One of the divisions between the bodysegments of an annelid.

1727 BALLEY vol. 11. Dissepiment, a middle Partition whereby the Cavity of the Fruit is divided into Sorts of Cases or Boxes. 1760 JAS. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. vi. (1776) 14. The partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments, or cells, dissepiments. 1825 Berkeley Cryptog. Bot. 8, 95, 116 The division of the protoplasm by dissepiments. 1861 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 202 Each coralite has its chambers slightly interrupted by a few dissepiments. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 121 The muscular dissepiment is also formed.

Dissepimental (disepimental), a. [-AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiment.

Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiment.

1857 Berkeley Cryptog. Bot. § 242. 249 A close cellular tissue, in which the passage from dissepimental walls and threads is almost imperceptible. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 126 The muscular dissepimental walls of the segments.

† Dissept, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dissapt-ppl. stem of dissepire to separate, part off, f. Dis-1 + sapīre (sēpīre) to hedge off, f. sapes a hedge.]

trans. To divide by a partition; to partition off.
1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 347 Certain aculeated cups
. dissepted with little fences.

Dissepulchred (disse pölkənd), ppl. a. rare.

[DIS-7.] Disentombed.

1800 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. 1X. 464 Like some disseptichred half-waken ghost, Slow stretch a wither'd hand.

Dissert (dis5-11), v. [f. L. dissert- ppl. stem of disserte to discuss, treat, examine; also introduscourse, f. Dis-1 + serve to bind, connect, join words, compose.]

+1. trans. To discuss, examine. Obs.

1623 COCKERAM, Dissert, to dispute on matters. 1641 R. Brooke Eng. Episc. 11. ii. 69 Either none seeme to state the Question right; or else, all seem to dissert it. 1721 STRYFE Eccl. Mem. I. xilii. 330 Thence they descended to dissert the single life of priests.

2. intr. To discourse upon a particular subject;

2. Intr. 10 discourse upon a particular subject; to make a dissertation. (Now, affected.) 1657 Tomlisson Renow's Disp. 651 We have abundantly disserted about the preparation of Medicaments. 1744 Harris Three Treat. Wks. (1841) 96 A venerable sage... whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1752 Chester. Lett. 111. No. 289, 325 It is not amiss... to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1823 BYRON Juna XII. XXXIX, 'Tis always with a moral end That I dissert. 1853 Thackerray Newcomes 11.255 Whilst George is still disserting Clive is drawing.

Dissertate (dissolved). 7. If. L. dissertat-pol.

is still disserting Clive is drawing.

Dissertate (dissortelt), v. [f. L. dissertāt-ppl. stem of dissertāre to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of dissertre to DISSERT.] intr. To make a dissertation; to discourse; = prec. 2. (Unusual.) 1766 DERRICK Lett. (1767) 11. 39 Why should 1 thus dissertate to you? 1811 L. HAWKINS Cless & Gertr. 1. 5 The

first of these ladies, at thirteen. can dissertate on the various flavors. 1837 HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks. (1883) 93 He had a good many old papers in his desk. which he produced and dissertated upon. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. III. 270 He dissertated on that Tuscan house.

**Dissertation** (disputē<sup>1</sup>·[ən). [ad. L. dissertā-tiōn-em discourse, disquisition, n. of action f. dissertare to DISSERTATE.]

†1. Discussion, debate. Obs.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 11x. xxii. (R.) As in a certaine dissertation had once with Master Cheeke it appeared. 1623 Cockeam, Dissertation, a disputing on things. 1677 Gate. Crt. Gentiles 111. 27 Paul mentions some who had turned aside.. to unprofitable dissertation or disputation. 1709 Staype Ann. Ref. 1. xi. 127 [They] altogether refused.. to engage in further dissertation with them.

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length; a treatise segmen or the like. — Discourse of a

ment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length; a treatise, sermon, or the like; = DISCOURSE 5b. 5.

1651 HOBBES Govt. § Soc. Title-p., A Dissertation concerning Man in his severall habitudes and respects. 1683 DRYGEN

Life Plutarch 6o Observing this, I made a pause in my dissertation. 1728 Pope Dunc. III. Notes, He composid three dissertations a week on all subjects. 1762-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 1. 238 Vermander dedicated to Ketel a dissertation on the statues of the ancients. 1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit. (1867) 476 Warton has expressly written a dissertation on that subject. 1879 GLADSTONE Glean V.1. 77 The sermon is a dissertation, and does violence to nature in the effort to be like a speech.

Hence Dissertational a., belonging to or of the nature of a dissertation: Dissertationist. one

nature of a dissertation; Dissertationist, one

nature of a dissertation; **Dissertationist**, one who makes a dissertation.

1844 De Quincey Logic of Political Economy 36 This remark was levelled by the dissertationist. (I believe) at Ricardo. 1846 Woacester cites Ch. Observ. for Dissertational. 1865 Reader No. 113. 234/2 Dissertational, poetic, and rhetorical plays. 1866 Spectator 20 Oct. 1162/2 The dissertational language of so dry a piece of theoretic definition as the creed called the Athanasian. **Dissertative** (dissertative), a. [f. L. ppl. stem dissertāt- (see DISSERTATE) + IVE.] Characterized by or given to dissertation

by or given to dissertation.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 10 note, It is not requisite to be of a peculiarly dissertative turn. 1858 H. MILLER Rambl. Geol. 407 That dissertative style of history..that, for series of facts, substitutes bundles of theories.

Dissertly, obs. var. of DISERTLY.

Dissertly, obs. var. of DISERTLY.

Dissertator. [a. L. dissertator a disputant, f. dissertator.] One who makes a dissertation.

1698 C. Boyle On Bentley's Phalaris 114 (R.) Our dissertator learnedly argues [etc.]. 1718 Pore Iliad x111. 1037 note, According to the grave manner of a learned dissertator.

1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 789 How could I break up this conclave of dissertators?

Disserve (dissorv), v. [f. DIS-6 + SERVE v. Cf. F. desservir 'to clear a table' (whence our sense 2), 'to do any one a bad turn'; It. diservire to serve ill, 'to vinserve' (Florio).]

1. trans. To do the contrary of to serve; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

badly, to do an ill turn to.

badly, to do an ill turn to.

16.18-29 Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 263 The Earl of Bristol did reveal unto his late Majesty..in what sort the said Duke had disserved him and abused his trust. 1637 LAUD 5/2.

Star-Chamb. 13 June 55 Nor hath any Kings Chappell any Prerogative.. above any ordinary Church to disserve God in by any Superstitions Rites. 1748 Richardson Claritsa Wks. 1883 VIII. 15, I have fulfilled your commands; and, I hope, have not disserved my friend with you. 1874 Puser Leni. Serm. 69 He ended in deadly opposition to God, disserving God as greatly as he could.

2. To remove the 'service' from (a table).

1816 Mary A Schumetershyles it Langelot's Tour Alel.

1816 MARY A. SCHIMMELFENNINCK tr. Lancelot's Tour Alel.
17 The table is served and disserved in the same manner.

Disservice (dissō'ivis), sb. [f. DI8-9 + SERVICE; cf. F. desservice (16th c. in Littré), It. diservizio, 'a bad service, a shrewd turne, an ill office' (Florio).] The contrary of service; the rendering

of an ill service or ill turn; injury, detriment.

1509 Sandys Europæ Spec. (1632) 109 To ioyne with them in praysing the Creatour of the world, is no better than disseruice to his Maiestie. 1732 Berkelev Serm. to S. P. G. Wks. 111. 250 The making religion a notional thing hath been of infinite disservice. a 1754 Fielding Fathers. v. ii, It is not of any disservice to the young lady. 1852 J. H. Newman Scope Univ. Educ. 413 That institution did both service and disservice to the ethical teaching of Catholicism.

b. With a and pl. Au ill service or ill turn; an

D. WHILL B. BICLEY.

1611 COTGR., Desservice, a disservice, ill office, misdeed.

1622 STRAFFORD in Browning Life (1891) 301 Since I cam
heather, I have hearde of many disservices, but not any one
service he hath paid backe vnto the Crowne. 1765 STERNE
Tr. Shandy III. i, My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended. 1841 L. HUNT Seer

(1864) 9 Among the disservices rendered us by fortune.

This service. v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To

Dissetvice, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To render an ill service to; to disserve, to injure. 1837 Whittock Bk. Trades (1842) 359 Mr. Tingry... has thus been disserviced; portions of his work purloined.

thus been disserviced; portions of his work purloined. **Disserviceable**, a. [f. Dis-8 + Service-Able, after prec. sb.] Tending to do disservice; unhelpful, hurtful, detrimental.

1644 J. Goodwin Innoc. Triumph. (1645) 93 [Theyl are..in their natures disserviceable unto the common peace. 1710 Norris Chr. Prud. vii. 311 True sound Philosophy... is no way disserviceable, but very assistant to Religion. 1817 COLEBROKE Afgebra 199 Its presence in that multiplication would be highly disserviceable.

Hence **Disserviceableness**, the quality of being

disserviceable; Disserviceably adv., in a disser-

disserviceable; Disserviceably aav., in a disserviceable manner; not serviceably aav., in a disserviceable manner; not serviceably.

1625 J. Haywardt. Biondi's Banish'd Virgin 164 Hindered by. the disserviceableness of his owne horses. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 11, 1692) 17 1 did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke. 1678 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 294 All action being for some End... its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

Dissese, obs. form of Decease, Disease.

Dissessor, obs. form of DISSEISOR.

Dissessor, obs. form of DISSEISOR.
Dissettle, var. of DISSITE a. Obs.

† Dissettle, v. Obs. [DIS- 6.] trans. To undo the settled condition of; to unsettle, disturb.

1635 R. BOLTON Comf. Affl. Consc. (1640) 206 Did the sacred sence of those Divine Oracles dissettle thy noble faculties. 1659 in Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 442 These populous places. are. much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers. 1692 Relat. Earthy. Lima (1748)
323 The Country being broken all to pieces and dissettled. Hence Dissettled ppl. a.; Dissettledness.
1664 H. Moar Myst. Iniq. II. II. ii. 465 Whose minde [is]
..distracted by the .. unavoidable dissettledness in incredible ..opinions. 1674 Hickman Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) 92 There is usually something of disorder cleaving to the best things that are done in dissettled times.

Dissettlement. [f. prec. + MENT.] The

**Dissettlement.** [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of dissettling; the fact of being dissettled: +a. Disturbance, unsettlement. Obs. b. Dislodge-+a. Disturbance, unsettlement. Obs. b. Dislodgement or ejection from one's settled abode or place.

1634 Croswvett. Sp. Dissol. Parlt. 22 Subjecting ns to Dissettlement in every Parliament. 1668 H. More Div. Dial. Int. ii. (1713) 182 margin, His Rehapse into Dissettlement of Mind. 1880 Masson Milton VI. II. i. 232 The dissettlement of so many families, the breaking of old links.

Dissever (dise vol.), v. Forms: 3-5 desevir, 3-6 desever, 5 desevyr, deceuer; 4- dissever (4-5 dess-, 4-6 dise-, 5-6 dysc-, dyss-, 4-5 evir, 5-6-evyr, 6-iver, -ivir, -yfer). [a. AF. deseverer, deseverer, OF. desseverer, deseverer (disseverer) (10th c. in Godef.), mod. F. (techn.) dessevurer:—L. disseverer.

c. in Godef.), mod.F. (techn.) desseuvrer:-L. dissē-

aescevere, Or. aessevere, descever (disseverer) (10th c. in Godef.), mod.F. (techn.) desseuvere:—L. disseparāre, f. Diss-1, 5+sēparāre to Separate.]

1. trans. To separate (a person or thing from another or from a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoin, sever, part, disnnite. c1250 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 31 Purch scah nis nacht man and wyman desenird fram mannes felarede. 1382 Wyclip: Chron. xxv. 1 [Thei] desenereden than in to the servyce the sonys of Asaph. c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Pissemyres... disseuerez be fyne gold fra be vnfyne. 1450 Mrour Saluacion 2554 When thai his body and sawle with the crosse disseueryd. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 31 heading, Disseueringe the bishoprick of Chester. from the iurisdiction of Canturbury. 1550 Coverdate Spir. Perde vii. Wks. 1844 1.117 The kernel lieth mixed among the chaff, and afterward are they dissevered asunder with the fan or windle. 1595 Shaks. John II. i. 383 Dissener your vnited strengths. 1681 H. More Exp. Dan. i. 6 A Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock dissevering it. 1695 Lo. Presson Boeth. v. 244 Mankind must of necessity. be dissevered and disjoined from its Good. 1712-14 Pope Rape Lock III. 133 The meeting points the sacred hair dissevere Trom the fair head for ever and for ever! 1827 Lytton Pelham Ivii, The difference in our politics had of late much dissevered us. 1877 FARRAR Days of Youth xix. 179, I have dissevered them from their context.

2. To divide into parts. c1000 from the property of the property of the context.

2. To divide into parts. 2. To divide into parts.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 1602 Thurgh myddis be..toune menyt
a water, And dissenert be Cite. 1417 Searchers Verdicts
in Surtees Misc. (1890) 11 Chosen be the assent of partys
for to dissevir a grounde of a tenement. betwix the Dene
and Chipitre..of the ta party, and the Maistre and Freres
.. on the other party. 1571 Diocess Pantom. in. xxi. Pja.
The .. Pollygonium, which you shall diude by the number
of partes, whervnto ye would disseuer it. a 1845 Hoop
Public Dinner ii, A goose that is oldish—At carving not
clever—You're begged to dissever. 1854 J. Scoffenn in
Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 3 This mass may be dissevered into
smaller parts.

smaller parts. + b. To break up, dissolve or disperse (a com-

bination). Obs.

1393 Gowen Conf. 1. 234 He that thoughte to dissever The compaignie of hem for ever. 1615 J. STEPHENS Salyr. Est. 66 The very name of Crumwell was able to dissever inspersely.

3. a. reft. To separate, part from each; +to divide or disperse themselves.

3. a. reft. To separate, part from each; † to divide or disperse themselves.

c1470 Henny Wallace viii. 757 A thousand archaris... Disseneryt thaim amang the iiij party. 1501 Plumpton Corr. 156 We have desevered is. 1568 Grafton Chron. 11. 87 They did many... famous actes... and many mo had like to have bene done, if they had not dissevered themselves b. intr. To separate, part, go asunder, depart. c1386 Chauch Can. Yeon. Prol. § T. 322 That futur temps hath maad men dissenere. from al bat enere they hadde. c1422 Hoctleve Learn to die 404 To persenere In vicious lyf & from it nat dissenere. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf.Manhode 11. lix. (1869) 98, l sygh that my wey dissenerede and departed in twey weyes. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 75 Neither he nor his sonne, should recede or dissever from Pope Alexander. 1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. viii. (1626) 160 Where His shields dissener, thrusts his deadly speare. 1820 Shelley Ode Lib. x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day! Hence Dissevering vibl. sb. and fpl. a. c1470 Henry Wallace vii. 557 Our disseneryng I wald na Sotheronne saw. 1536-7 Starkey Let. Hen. VIII in England p. ix, To thys dyssyferyng. schal neuer succede the brech of chrystyan charyte. 1610 Holland Canden's Brit. 1. 377 Pleasant. Islets lye dispersed by the sundry dissenerings of waters. a 1822 Shelley Pr. Wks. (1880) 111. 57 Their dissevering and tyrannical institutions.

DISSEVER. + Disse ver, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vh.] The

TDISSEVER, 30. OOS. FARE. [I. piec. Vii.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 Dunaar Poems vi. 22 Semper ibi ad remanendum,
Quhill domisday, without dissener.

Disseverance (diseverans). Forms: see
prec. vb. [a. OF. dessevrance, etc. (Godef.), f.
dessever to DISSEVER: see -ANCE.] The action
or foot of dissevering or severating: separating: separating.

dessever to DISSEVER; see -ANCE.] The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

1374 Chaucea Troyins iii. 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make desseueraunce. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 20 A deseueraunce maad of stoon wal ovir the entre, to parte the litil bottle vnder the gresys. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1628) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach. 1821 Fraser's Mag. VI. 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history.

Disseveration (diseveration) If. DISSEVER

Disseveration (diseverel'fan). [f. Dissever

nand Holland should be considered as matter of history.

Disseveration (discverā¹-ʃan). [f. Dissever +-ATION.] = prec.

16. . Cont. Knolles' llist. Turks 1434 E. (L.) Both will be the clearer by the disseveration. 1820 O'Connell in Ilist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 127/1, I want no disseveration; but I want, and must have, a repeal of that cursed measure which deprived Ireland of ber senate. 1882 A. C. Lyall Asiatic Stud. 5 This process is in India continually interrupted. by the religious element of disseveration.

Dissevered (dise vold), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED¹.] Separated, disunited, divided.

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. IV. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Of dysseveryd qualytes a Copulacyon. 1538 Stanyhubsts Aeneis II. (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thee last disseuered offal Office Try determyn too burne. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World II. IV. § to They were a Nation apart and dissevered. 1795 Coleaide Lines in Manner Spenser 12 With thoughts of my dissevered Fair ingrost. 1833 Brownsing Paracelsis II. Wks. (1889) 65 Are we not balves of one dissevered world? † b. Math. = Discretze 2. Obs.

1605 Broon Adv. Learn. II. viii. § 2. 31 The one handling quantitie continued, and the other disevered. 1654 Z. Core Logick (1657) 29 Quantity is either continued, as greatnesse: dissevered, as number.

Disseverment (disevolment). [f. as prec. +

Disseverment (dise volment). [f. as prec. +

Disseverment (dise'valment). [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. obs. F. desseverment (Godef.).] The action or process of dissevering; disseverance. a 1603 T. Carwright Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater railes and disseverments of discretion both in calling and gifts. 1819 Scott Leg. Montrose vi, I could no more consent..than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child. 1849 Muschnson Siluria xiii. 237 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal. 1885 Miss O'Hanlon Unforessent xxxviii, Since the day of their wretched disseverment. Dissever. - every even the coal for the December of the Coal for the Coal f Disseyte, -eyue, obs. ff. Deceit, Deceive.

Disseyte, -eyue, obs. ii. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Disseyvaunt, var. of DECEIVANT a. Obs.

1150 Bk. Curtasye 208 in Babees Bk. 205 In swete words
be nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset.

Dissha'dow, disha'dow, v. rare. [DIs7a.] trans. To free from shadow or shade.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. xiii, Soon as he againe
dishadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight.

1873 A. & P. Caav Memorial 107 For out of heaven no
bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this.

Dissharm of disharms at Obs ware. If dis-

† Dissha'pe, disha'pe, v. Obs. rare. [f. di-, Dis-6+Shape v.: cf. misshape.] trans. To put

DIS-6+SHAPE v.: cf. misshape.] trans. To put out of shape, disfigure.

1583 HARSNET Serm. Ezek. (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or delaces that Image..it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death.

Disshe, obs. form of DISH.

Dissheathe (dis,[f-\overline{F}\overlin

Dissheviled, obs. form of DISHEVELLED.

Dissheviled, obs. form of DISHEVELLED.
† Disship, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+SHIP v.]
trans. To remove from a ship.
1557 Instr. Mariners Russia in Hakluyt (1886) III. 164
The Captaine...shall...disship any artificer...or apprentice
out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.
† Disshiver, v. Obs. Also 6 di.. [f. DIS-1+
SHIVER v.] trans. To shiver in pieces; to shatter.
b. intr. To become shattered, fall to pieces.
1586 W. Webbe Eug. Poetric (Arb.) 50 Shieldes dishyuerIng cracke. 1596 Spenser F. Q. Iv. 1.21 All within.. There
were.. Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
a 1638 Mede Rem. Apoc. x. Wks. (1672) III. 600 The Empire
flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or disshivering.
Disshroud (dis. frau'd), v. rare.
[f. DIS-6 or
7 a + Shroud v. or sb.] trans. To deprive of a

a + Shroud v. or sb.] trans. To deprive of a

shroud; fig. to unveil, expose.

1577 STANVHUAST Descr. Irel. ii. in Holinshed (1587) I. 15
As his negligence shall be in the one disshrowledled, so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reversed.

1868 Baowning Ring & Bk. x. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

Dissidence (disidens). [ad. L. dissidentia, f. dissidere to sit apart, disagree, f. Dis- 1 + sedere to sit: see-ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement

to sit: sec-ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.); difference, dissent. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Dissidence, discord or displacing. 1775 Burke Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent; and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1847 Lewes Hist. Philos., Conte (1867) II. 59a In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general

doctrine. 1863 GEO, ELIOT Romola III. XAXII, That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. viii. § 7. 539 Among the farmers ... dissidence of every type bad gained a firm foothold. 1891 Times 24 Feb. 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissi-

† Di'ssidency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: sec

Thissidency. Cost vast the process of the process of the Cardinals. (were it either dissidency, or pealonsie, or any other passion) were extreamly divided.

Dissident (dissident), a. and sb. [ad. L. dissident-em, pr. pple. of dissiders: see DISSIDENCE. Cf. F. dissident (16th c.; adm. by Acad. 1798).]

A. adj. Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. Const. from.
c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Erg. Hist. (Camden) I. 257 These thinges are not altogether dissident from the trewthe. 1551 Roainson tr. More's Utop. 11. (Arb.) 130 Sca[r]selie so farre frome vs.. as our life and maners be dissident from theirs. 1617 Collins Def. Bf. Elg 23 A forme of prayer dissident from the common. 1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. III. v. vii. (1872) 241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met. 1865 W. G. Patcrany. Arabia I. 212 In most respects so dissident from the Wahhabee sectarians. 1890 Lowell Latest Lit. Ess. (1892) 97 Men. dissident. . in other respects, were agreed in resenting these impediments.
b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.
1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. II. iii. iv. (1872) 101 Whereby come A. adj. Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, char-

b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. iii, iv. (1872) for Whereby come Dissident ejected Priests; inconquerable Martyrs according to some, .. chicaning Traitors according to others.

B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissentient.
1789 H. Walfole Let. to II. S. Convary 15 July, Some may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be torn from the crown. 1826 Scott Rev. Kemble's Life (1849) 183 The scruples of such dissidents from public opinion are real. 1886 G. Allen Darwin vii. 120 The magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the dissidents. dissidents.

b. One who dissents from the established or

dominant form of religion; a dissenter.

1790 (title), An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defent. 1809 Syd. Smith Wks. (1859) I. 164/1 He did defend and support it; and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. IV. 294 Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of holding places of honour. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 7. 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself.

C. spec. Under the kingdom of Poland, the name

(L. dissidentes) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

established Koman Catholic Church.

1766 Hist, Europe in Ann. Reg. 11/2 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship.

1767 Chestear. Lett. 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents.

1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. ii. 11. § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

Dissidiousness, var. Desidiousness, Obs. + Di ssidy. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dissidi-um (now held to be error for discidium), f. dissidēre: see

Dissidence.] Disagreement, difference. 1657 Tomlisson Renow's Disp. 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very

Dissight (dissait, disait). [f.Dis-9+Sightsb. This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous Desight.] Something unpleasant

This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous Desight.] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore.

1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 148 It would be .. no dissight to yo grace of yo Streets. 1821 Souther Vis. of Judgm. Pref., This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 Sia G. G. Scott Leet. Archit. I. 234 Sufficient extension of abutment could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 Mrs. A. R. Ellis Sydvestra II. 24 [He] pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

Dis-sighted, ppl. a. [Dis-6.] = Unsighted.

Dis-sighted, ppl. a. [Dis-6.] = Unsighted.

268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted.]

Dissightly, a. rare. = Unsightly.

1777 T. Campell Surv. S. Irel. 104 Everything dissightly is .. screened from the view. 1854 Yrul. R. Agric. Sov. XV. 11. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly.

1731 Ealley, Dissignificative, that serveth to signify something different from.

1732 Halley, Dissilience, Obs. -0 [Dis-10.] 1731 Balley, Dissilience, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder. 1731 Balley, Dissilience, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder.

Dissiliency (dissi'ličnsi). rare. [see next

asunder

a leaping as under.

Dissiliency (dissi ličnsi). rare. [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring a sunder. lit. and fig. 182-3 A. P. Peabody in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

Dissilient (dissi lient), a. [ad. L. dissilient-em, pr. pple. of dissilire to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, f. Dis- 1 + salire to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart; spec. in Bot. bursting open with

force, as do some ripe capsules.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dissilient, leaping down off a place, or hither and thither.

1793 T. MARTYN Lang. Bot.,

Dissiliens pericarpium, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W. PHILLIES Mt. Sinai 1. 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from ber destined course. + Dissilition. Obs. [n. of action f. L. dissi-

lire to leap asunder : cf. prec. and L. salitio a leap-

tire to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. salitio a leaping.] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting.

1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. 22221: 312 The Dissilition of that Air was so great, that the small Viol seem'd to be full of Milk.

1669 — Conta. New Exp. 11. (1682) 166
The Glass broke... and made a great noise at its dissilition.

1685 — Effects of Mot. Suppl. 143 The dissilition depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass.

Dissimilar (disimilăs), a. (sb.) Also 7-8 dissimilar.

[f. DIS-10 + SIMILAB; cf. F. dissimilaire (Paré, 16th c.), L. dissimilis unlike.]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature; unlike. Const. to (less often from. rarely with.)

properties, or nature; unlike. Const. to (less often from, rarely with.)

Dissimilar valole (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. Dissimilar parts (in old Anat.), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues.

Opposed to Consimilar.

1621 Buaton Anat. Mel. 1. i. ii. iv, Dissimular parts are those which wee call Organicall. 1622 Sheawoon, The dissimilar parts of the body, les parties dissimilaries ducorps [not in Cotgr. 1611]. 1656 Stanley Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 166 Illetrogentons, consist of dissimilar parts. 1705 Chevne Philos. Princ. Relig. 1. xxiv. (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Addison Wks. 111. 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit II. 154 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his. 1810 W. TANLOR in Monthly Rev. LXXXIX. 78 Short lucubratiuns, not dissimilar from those of the Spectator. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre xii, A new picture. it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there. 1876 Humphreys Coin-Coll. Man. vi. 69 An entirely new style of coinage. which . was. dissimilar from the Roman.

† D. Bol. Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed extingus leaves.

leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-

developed ordinary leaves. Obs.

1671 Gaew Anat. Plants 1. i. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed. 1721 Balley, Dissimilar leaves (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant.

(with Botanists) are the two first neaves of a raint.

B. as sb. (in pl.) Dissimilar things.

1654 Z. Coke. Logick (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727-51 [see Dissimilars are wont of could be supported by the dissimilars be not related to one another.

Hence † Dissimilarness. = next.

1727 BALLEY vol. 11, Dissimilarness, unlikeness.

Dissimilarity (disimilæriti). [f. prec. after
SIMILARITY: cf. F. dissimilarité.] Dissimilar
quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an

quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference.

1705 Cheyre Philos. Princ. Relig. 1. xxiv. (1715) 40 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings. from their centre.

1806 Syd. Smith Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos. (1830) 382 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them.

1841 Eleminstone Hist. Lud. 1. 97 Difference of habits and employments is .. sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Bramin and the Súdra.

1830 F. Fysh in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxi. 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view.

1883 Farrae Early Chr. 1. 296 It is vain to talk about difference of subject. .. as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities.

Discrimilarly (distimilatify)

Dissimilarly (disi milătli), adv. [f. Dissi-IILAR + -LY 2.] În a dissimilar or unlike manner; MILAR + -LY 2.]

a 1770 SMART Hop Garden 1. (R.) Chalky sides With verdant sbrubs dissimilarly gay. 1869 J. T. Sprague in Eng. Mech. 24 Dec. 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other.

tract each other.

† **Dissi milary**, a. (sb.) Obs. [f. Dis- to + SIMILARY.] Dissimilar, unlike; heterogeneous. 1624 F. White Reply Fisher 476 Similarie and dissimilarie parts make but one bodie. 1641 Farnen Distill. v. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilary parts in water. 1660 R. Coke Power 4 Subj. 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilary parts.

\*\*B\* as cb\*\* = Dissipart in ch.\*

\*\*B\* as cb\*\* = Dissipart in ch.\*

B. as sb. = DISSIMILAB sb.

1661 FELTHAM Resolves (ed. 8) II. lxxxi, In dissimilaries, there is a kind of natural contest that hinders all Prosperity. Dissimilate (disi milet), v. rare. [f. Dis- 4 + L. simil-is like, after Assimilate.] a. trans.

To make unlike. b. intr. To become unlike.

1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) II. lviii. 234 It is far
easier.. for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used
together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 Dovse
Grimm's L. vi. 45 The habit.. of continually substituting
31 for the s which they as continually hear about them,
induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a 'Dissimilating Sentiment. similating Sentiment'.

Dissimilation (disimile fon). [n. of action f. prec., after assimilation.] The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to Assimilation. spec. a. Philol. The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in It. pelegrino from Lat. peregrinus. b. Biol. Destructive metabolism;

katabolism: opp. to Assimilation 4.

In quot 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as

1830 GALT Lawrie T. H. v. (1849) 57 His misfortune might e... owing to the dissimilation of the ship's papers. 1874